

Psychometric Review of the Likable Person Test

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I conducted a preliminary psychometric review of the IDRI Labs Likable Person Test using the supplied results package covering 35 items, seven proposed facets, and 86,059 valid test sessions. The purpose was to evaluate data quality, score distribution, internal consistency, item behaviour, and the extent to which the seven proposed facets function as related components of the broader measure.

1. Data quality

The dataset is unusually large for an initial psychometric evaluation. The original export contained 86,318 records. After same-visitor identical-answer duplicates were collapsed, 86,059 valid test sessions remained. The test was represented across 19 published locales.

The supplied package indicates that records are pseudonymous and do not contain respondent names or contact information. Incomplete or out-of-range sittings were excluded during preparation, while straight-line response patterns were retained.

A small number of respondents, 278 or approximately 0.32% of the valid sample, selected the same response option for every item. This is unlikely to materially determine the aggregate results, although future validation work should still specify an a priori response-quality criterion.

The sample size is more than adequate for psychometric analysis. However, participants are self-selected internet users rather than a probability sample, and the data should therefore not be treated as representative normative values for the general population.

2. Score distribution

The overall score distribution is broadly suitable for psychometric work:

- Mean = 60.10/100
- Median = 61.4
- SD = 14.25
- Skewness = -0.45
- Excess kurtosis = 0.56

The distribution is moderately negatively skewed, with somewhat greater concentration at higher scores, but it retains useful spread. The 5th and 95th percentiles are 35 and 82, respectively, and there is no evidence of severe overall floor or ceiling compression.

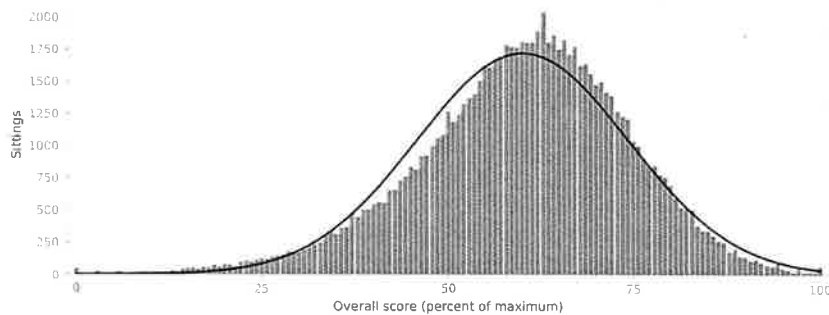


Figure 1. Overall-score distribution from the supplied results package.

The seven facet means span a broad range, from 37.79 for Happiness to 69.25 for Kindness. This indicates that respondents are not simply receiving parallel scores across every proposed domain and that the facets capture distinguishable response tendencies.

3. Internal consistency and item behaviour

Internal consistency is strong at the level of the full 35-item measure.

Cronbach's $\alpha = .897$

Internal consistency for the seven five-item facets is as follows:

- Friendliness: $\alpha = .681$
- Humor: $\alpha = .636$
- Happiness: $\alpha = .714$
- Kindness: $\alpha = .594$
- Positivity: $\alpha = .662$
- Tolerance: $\alpha = .527$
- Honesty: $\alpha = .595$

These values show that the full measure is more internally stable than several of its brief subscales. Happiness has the strongest facet reliability, while Tolerance is the weakest. For five-item scales, coefficients in the .50s and .60s are not automatically unusable in exploratory work, but they do indicate greater measurement error and should temper individual-level interpretation of facet scores.

Corrected item-total correlations range from $r = .19$ to $.59$. All items contribute positively to the overall measure, although a small number are weakly related to the total and may warrant closer review during item refinement.

4. Facet structure

The seven facet scores are all positively correlated, with pairwise correlations ranging from $r = .22$ to $.67$. The strongest relationship is between Friendliness and Positivity, while Happiness is more weakly related to several of the interpersonal facets.

This pattern is compatible with a broad likability-related domain containing partially distinct components rather than seven interchangeable subscales. Happiness in particular may represent a more intrapersonal component than the overtly interpersonal facets.

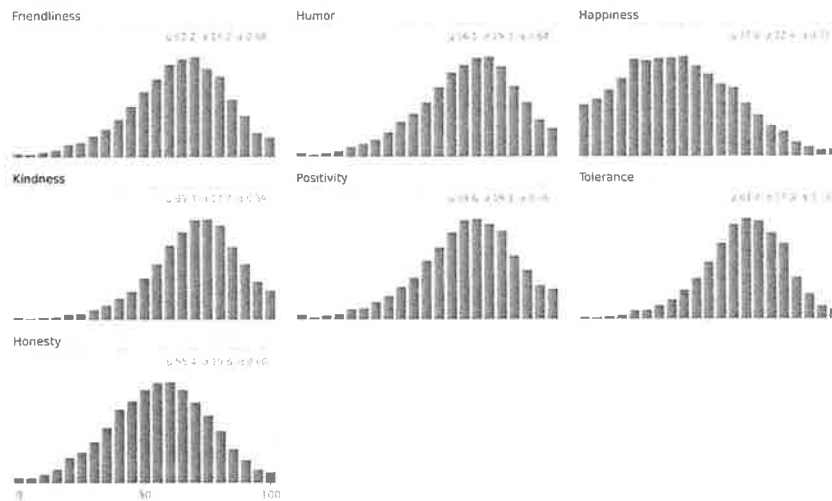


Figure 2. Facet-score distributions from the supplied results package.

Correlations alone are not sufficient to establish the proposed seven-factor structure. Confirmatory factor analysis would be needed to determine whether the seven-facet model fits the item-level data, whether a higher-order general factor is warranted, and whether some facets should be revised or combined.

5. Construct interpretation

The available results support the internal coherence of a broad self-report likability measure, but they do not establish that self-perceived likability corresponds directly to how other people experience or rate the respondent.

This distinction is important for a socially evaluative construct. Stronger validation would require evidence beyond self-report, including relationships with established interpersonal measures and, where feasible, peer, informant, or behavioural criteria.

Further validation should ideally examine:

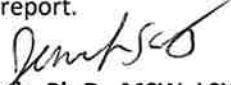
- convergent validity against established interpersonal and prosocial-trait measures;
- criterion validity using peer, informant, or behavioural indicators of likability where feasible;
- discriminant validity against social desirability, self-esteem, and related constructs;
- confirmatory factor analysis of the proposed seven-facet structure and any higher-order factor;
- item review and possible refinement of the lower-reliability facets, especially Tolerance;
- test-retest reliability;
- measurement invariance across language, sex, age, and other relevant groups.

6. Overall conclusion

The initial psychometric evidence for the Likable Person Test is encouraging at the level of the overall measure. The 35-item instrument demonstrates strong full-scale internal consistency, positive item discrimination throughout, and a total-score distribution suitable for further psychometric work.

Reliability across the seven five-item facets is more variable, with several coefficients in the .50s and .60s. The facet-correlation pattern suggests related but non-identical domains, with Happiness showing somewhat greater separation from the more interpersonal components.

Subject to these limitations, the available evidence supports continued development and formal validation of the measure. External validation using independent ratings of interpersonal likability would be particularly valuable before strong claims are made about what the scores represent outside self-report.

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