

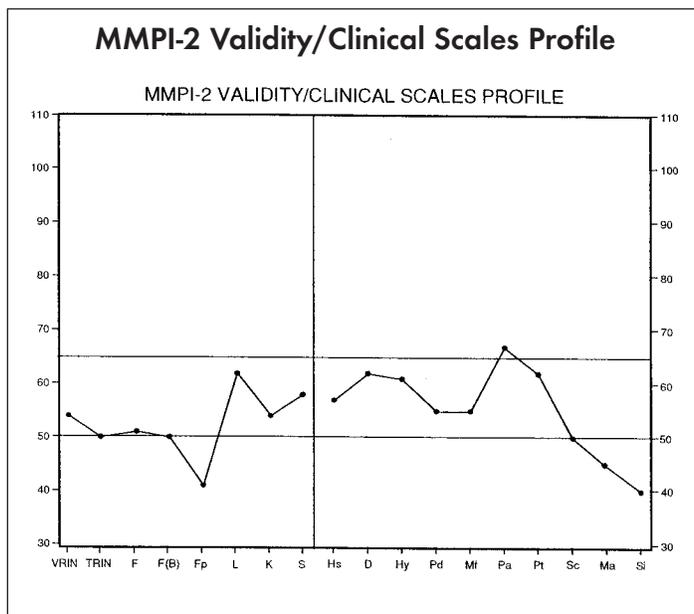
MMPI-2™

Minnesota Multiphasic
Personality Inventory-2™

February 2001

The University of Minnesota Press and NCS Assessments Announce Revisions to the MMPI-2 Test Materials and Reports

THE MMPI-2 INSTRUMENT REMAINS THE MOST WIDELY USED AND WIDELY RESEARCHED TEST OF ADULT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. SINCE THE TEST WAS LAUNCHED IN 1989, SEVERAL NEW SCALES HAVE BEEN RESEARCHED AND DEVELOPED THAT HEIGHTENED THE NEED FOR REVISED MMPI-2 TEST MATERIALS AND REPORTS. THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND NCS ASSESSMENTS ARE PLEASED TO OFFER REVISED MMPI-2 TEST MATERIALS AND REPORTS THAT INCORPORATE THE MOST CURRENT RESEARCH.



FIVE SCALES ADDED TO THE VALIDITY AND CLINICAL SCALES PROFILE

The addition of five scales (VRIN, TRIN, F_B, F_P, S) to the validity and clinical scales profile (formerly the basic scales) will enable test users to refine their evaluation of profile interpretability. The re-ordering of the validity scales reflects the recommended sequence for developing an interpretation of the scales: measures of inconsistent responding (VRIN, TRIN); measures of infrequent responding (F, F_B, F_P); and measures of defensive responding (L, K, S). You will notice these revisions in the hand-scoring materials for the validity and clinical scales as well as in all MMPI-2 test reports (except the Basic Service Report) available through *MICROTEST Q™* Assessment System software and Mail-In Scoring service.

VALIDITY AND CLINICAL SCALES PROFILE

The VRIN and TRIN Scales (Variable Response and True Response Inconsistency)

Introduced as supplementary scales when the MMPI-2™ test was published in 1989, the VRIN and TRIN scales have been moved to the validity and clinical scales profile. These validity scales have proved useful in detecting inconsistent responding of either a variable (for example, random) or biased (yea-saying or nay-saying) nature.

The F_B Scale (Back F)

Introduced as an MMPI-2 supplementary scale, the F_B scale captures infrequent responding to the latter portion of the MMPI-2 booklet, assisting in the identification of changes in the respondent's approach to the MMPI-2 test that occur over the course of the test administration.

The F_P Scale (Infrequency-Psychopathology)

The F_P scale was developed by Arbisi and Ben-Porath to assist in differentiating elevations on the F scale that are the product of genuine psychopathology from those that result from over-reporting, after random and fixed responding have been ruled out based on the VRIN and TRIN scales.

The S Scale (Superlative Self-Presentation)

The S scale was developed by Butcher and Han to assess defensiveness. The S scale has 5 subscales based on item content that point to possible reasons for defensive attitudes: S₁ Beliefs in Human Goodness; S₂ Serenity; S₃ Contentment with Life; S₄ Patience/Denial of Irritability; and S₅ Denial of Moral Flaws.

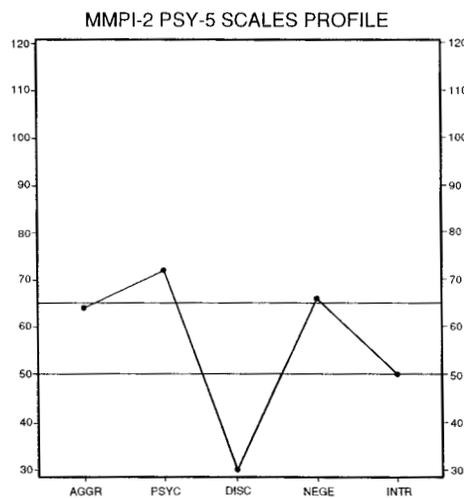
INTRODUCING THE NEW PSY-5 SCALES

Harkness and McNulty developed a model for assessing psychopathology based on the "Big Five" model of personality. They selected items from the MMPI-2 item pool that matched their model and developed five scales: Aggressiveness (AGGR), Psychoticism (PSYC), Disconstraint (DISC), Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism (NEGE), and Introversion/Low Positive Emotionality (INTR). An extended description of these constructs, the scale development process, psychometric properties, validity evidence, and guidelines for interpretation is given in Harkness, McNulty, Ben-Porath, and Graham (2002). The Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) scales are being introduced in the hand-scoring materials for the supplementary scales as well as the MMPI-2 Extended Score Report and all Minnesota Reports available through *MICROTEST Q™* Assessment System software and Mail-In Scoring service.

Aggressiveness (AGGR)

PSY-5 Aggressiveness focuses on offensive and instrumental aggression. Persons high on PSY-5 Aggressiveness may enjoy intimidating others and may use aggression as a tool to accomplish goals. PSY-5 Aggressiveness does not emphasize defensive or reactive aggression. Interpersonally, high PSY-5 Aggressiveness is linked with dominance and hate.

MMPI-2 PSY-5 Scales Profile



Psychoticism (PSYC)

PSY-5 Psychoticism assesses disconnection from reality. Unshared beliefs, as well as unusual sensory and perceptual experiences, are examples of disconnection. Alienated and unrealistic expectation of harm is also assessed. Persons with high Psychoticism scores tend to have a higher probability of delusions of reference, thinking that is disorganized, bizarre, disoriented, circumstantial, or tangential. PSY-5 Psychoticism is a phenotype, not linked to any specific etiology. It is important to distinguish these PSY-5 Psychoticism concepts from the use of the term by Hans Eysenck, whose concept was linked more to criminality and antisocial behavior.

Disconstraint (DISC)

Persons with high scores on PSY-5 Disconstraint tend to be more risk taking, impulsive, and less traditional. They have a slight tendency to prefer romantic partners who have the same features. They tend to be easily bored with routine. Tellegen's (1982) Constraint concept was the antecedent to identifying PSY-5 Disconstraint in the structure of normal personality and personality psychopathology markers (Harkness & McNulty, 1994). This pattern of behavioral disinhibition has been further described by Watson and Clark (1993). Although Zuckerman's (1994) Sensation Seeking Scale bears a different label and research tradition, empirical correlations suggest significant overlap in personality individual differences tapped by measures of disconstraint and sensation seeking (McNulty, Harkness, & Ben-Porath, 1998).

Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism (NEGE)

Common features of elevated Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism are focusing on problematic aspects of incoming information, worrying, being self-critical, feeling guilty, and concocting worst-case scenarios. The personality disposition to experience negative affects and emotions was articulated by Tellegen (1982) and further described in Watson and Clark's (1984) landmark review.

Introversion/Low Positive Emotionality (INTR)

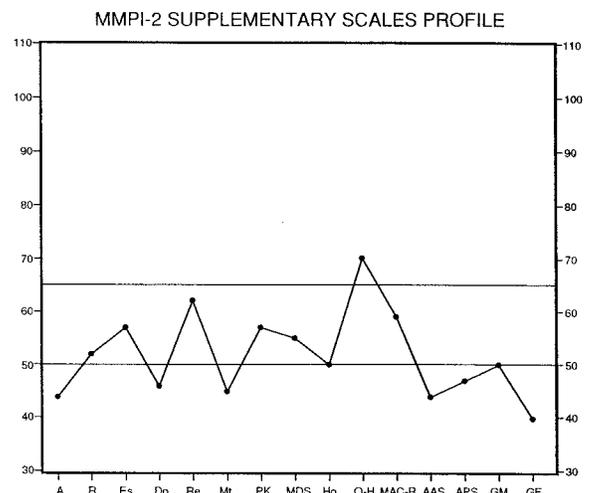
Patients with PSY-5 Introversion/Low Positive Emotionality experience little joy or positive engagement. Although linked with the corresponding social dimension of Introversion versus Extroversion, Tellegen (1982, 1985) and Watson and Clark (1997) argued persuasively that the core of the individual differences dimension is the affective disposition. The scale name emphasizes the link between these two dimensions.

REVISIONS TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCALES PROFILE

Several revisions have been made to the Supplementary Scales profile. The following changes appear in the MMPI-2™ hand-scoring materials as well as in all MMPI-2 test reports (except the Basic Service Report) available through MICROTEST Q™ Assessment System software and Mail-In Scoring service.

- Addition of the MMPI-2 version of the Cook/Medley Ho (Hostility) scale
- Deletion of the Schlenger and Kulka post-traumatic stress scale (PS); the PS scale is no longer offered
- Deletion of the Si (Social Introversion) subscales. In the hand-scoring materials, the Si subscales and Harris-Lingoes subscales are packaged together as the Clinical Subscales. The Si subscales remain a part of the test reports; however, subscale scores are reported, not profiled in test reports.
- Transfer of Validity indicators F_B , VRIN, and TRIN to the Validity and Clinical scales profile
- The Supplementary scales have been reordered to enhance interpretation:
 - ✓ A, R, Es, Do, Re (scales representing or related to familiar normal-range personality constructs);
 - ✓ Mt, PK, MDS (indicators of generalized emotional distress with a clinical emphasis);
 - ✓ Ho, O-H, MAC-R, AAS, APS (indicators of behavioral dyscontrol, the last three focusing on substance abuse); and
 - ✓ GM, GF (gender-role scales).

MMPI-2 Supplementary Scales Profile



REVISED MMPI-2 MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATION, SCORING, AND INTERPRETATION

The MMPI-2 test manual has been revised to provide information on the revisions and new scales, as well as expanded guidelines for interpretation based on current research. Call now to order your *MMPI-2 Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation Revised Edition—a must-have for all users!*

PSY-5 REFERENCES

- Harkness, A. R., & McNulty, J. L. (1994). The Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5): Issue from the pages of a diagnostic manual instead of a dictionary. In S. Strack & M. Lorr (Eds.), *Differentiating normal and abnormal personality*. New York: Springer.
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- Tellegen, A. (1982). *Brief manual for the Differential Personality Questionnaire*. Unpublished manuscript. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. [Since renamed Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire.]
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- Watson, D., & Clark, L. A. (1984). Negative affectivity: The disposition to experience aversive emotional states. *Psychological Bulletin*, 96, 465–490.
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- Zuckerman, M. (1994). *Behavioral expressions and biosocial bases of sensation seeking*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Additional Information on the Revisions

If you would like additional information on the revisions to the MMPI-2[™] test materials and reports, please visit the NCS Assessments website at:

<http://assessments.ncspearson.com>

Or call our Client Relations department at:

800-627-7271, extension 5225

Please see the insert for ordering and pricing information for the revised MMPI-2 test materials and reports.

Additional Information on Research

For information on possible research opportunities with the new MMPI-2 scales, please contact the University of Minnesota Press at:

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