

SAMPLE REPORT



Case Description: Ms. F – Police Candidate Interpretive Report

Ms. F is a 25-year-old, single female who applied to a small, rural police department for an entry-level police officer position. Her background showed her to be rule-compliant, an excellent student, and well-regarded by employers and former teachers. While attending community college to earn her associate's degree in criminal justice, she lived at home with her parents and worked as a barista. Personal references and other collateral sources described Ms. F as reliable, conscientious, and pleasant but not outgoing. Work references reported that she has never been late for work and has no history of reprimands or other disciplinary actions. No discrepancies were noted between her self-reported history and collateral information. During the interview, Ms. F presented as inhibited, rigid, and constrained, particularly when responding to hypothetical situations outside her range of experience.

Case descriptions do not accompany MMPI-3 reports, but are provided here as background information. The following report was generated from Q-global™, Pearson's web-based scoring and reporting application, using Ms. F's responses to the MMPI-3. Additional MMPI-3 sample reports, product offerings, training opportunities, and resources can be found at PearsonClinical.ca/mmpi3.

© 2020 Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Pearson, Q-global, and Q Local are trademarks, in the US and/or other countries, of Pearson plc. MMPI is a registered trademark of the Regents of the University of Minnesota. 10/20



Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory®-3

Yossef S. Ben-Porath
Auke Tellegen

MMPI®-3

Police Candidate Interpretive Report

David M. Corey, PhD, & Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD

ID Number:	Ms. F
Age:	24
Gender:	Female
Marital Status:	Not reported
Years of Education:	Not reported
Date Assessed:	10/14/2019

SAMPLE

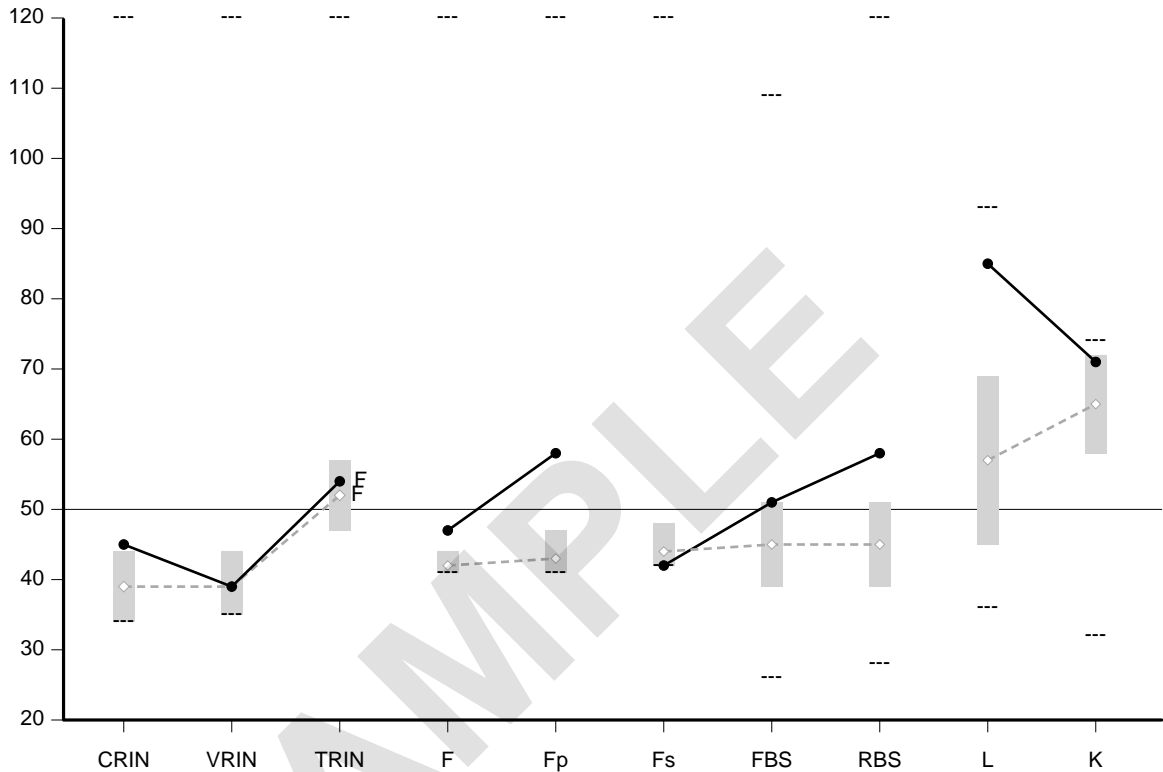
Copyright © 2020 by the Regents of the University of Minnesota. All rights reserved. Distributed exclusively under license from the University of Minnesota by NCS Pearson, Inc. Portions reproduced from the MMPI-3 test booklet. Copyright © 2020 by the Regents of the University of Minnesota. All rights reserved. Portions excerpted from the *MMPI-3 Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation*. Copyright © 2020 by the Regents of the University of Minnesota. All rights reserved. Portions excerpted from the *MMPI-3 Technical Manual*. Copyright © 2020 by the Regents of the University of Minnesota. All rights reserved. Used by permission of the University of Minnesota Press.

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and **MMPI** are registered trademarks of the University of Minnesota. **Pearson** is a trademark in the U.S. and/or other countries of Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliate(s).

This report contains copyrighted material and trade secrets. Qualified licensees may excerpt portions of this output report, limited to the minimum text necessary to accurately describe their significant core conclusions, for incorporation into a written evaluation of the examinee, in accordance with their profession's citation standards, if any. No adaptations, translations, modifications, or special versions may be made of this report without prior written permission from the University of Minnesota Press.

[1.0 / RE1 / QG1]

MMPI-3 Validity Scales



Raw Score:	4	1	12	2	2	0	9	8	12	13
T Score:	45	39	54F	47	58	42	51	58	85	71
Response %:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cannot Say (Raw):	0									

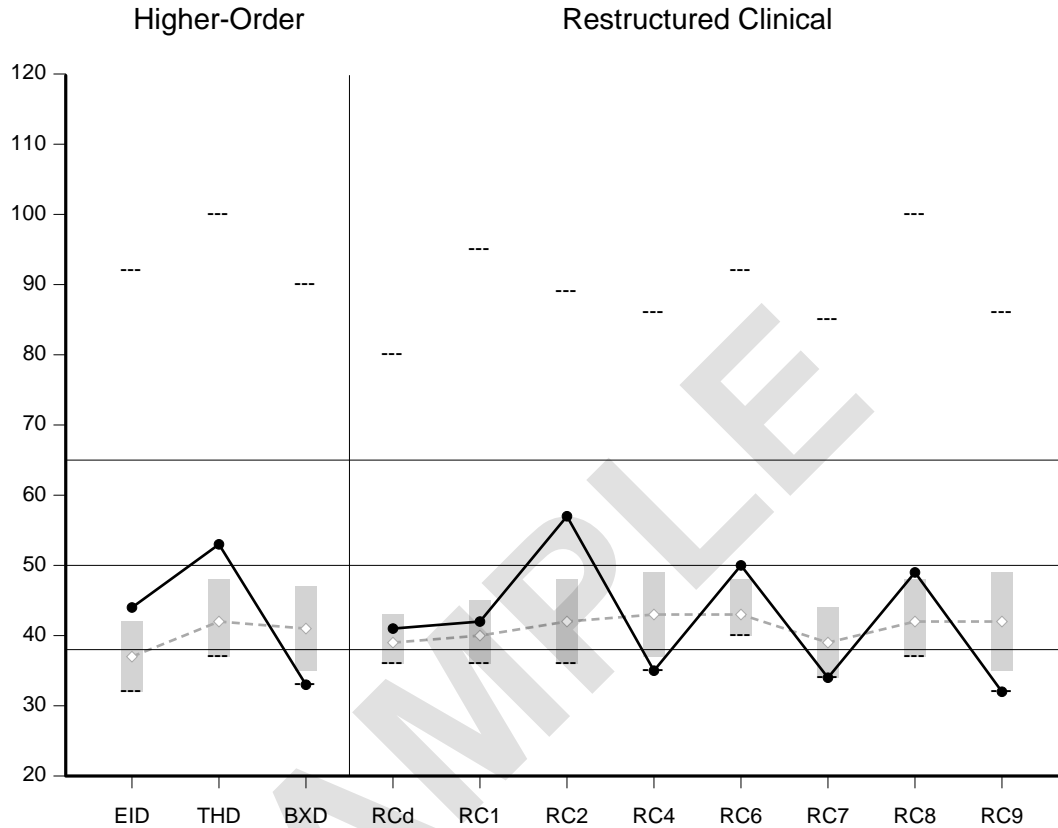
Comparison Group Data: Police Candidate (Men and Women), N = 1,924

Mean Score (◇--◇):	39	39	52F	42	43	44	45	45	57	65
Standard Dev (±1SD):	5	5	5	2	4	4	6	6	12	7
Percent scoring at or below test taker:	92	71	93	98	99.8	71	93	99.4	99.8	82

The highest and lowest T scores possible on each scale are indicated by a "---"; MMPI-3 T scores are non-gendered.

CRIN	Combined Response Inconsistency	F	Infrequent Responses	L	Uncommon Virtues
VRIN	Variable Response Inconsistency	Fp	Infrequent Psychopathology Responses	K	Adjustment Validity
TRIN	True Response Inconsistency	Fs	Infrequent Somatic Responses		
		FBS	Symptom Validity Scale		
		RBS	Response Bias Scale		

MMPI-3 Higher-Order (H-O) and Restructured Clinical (RC) Scales



Raw Score:	5	3	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	2	0
T Score:	44	53	33	41	42	57	35	50	34	49	32
Response %:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

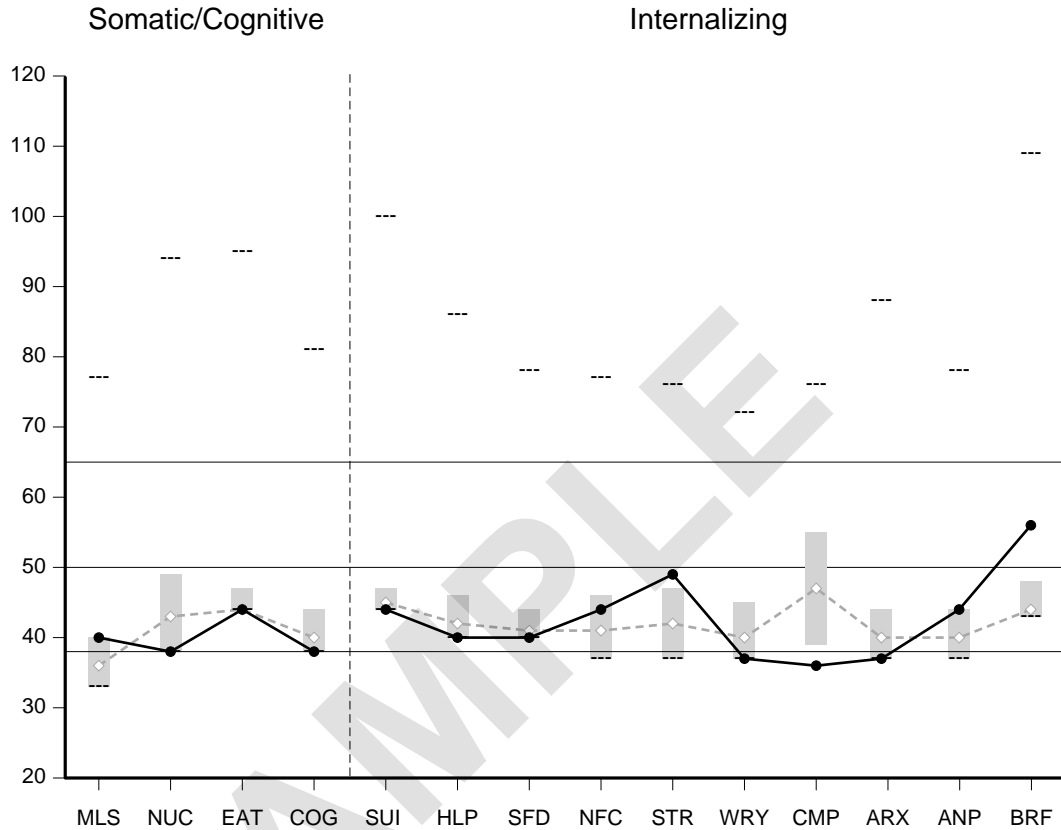
Comparison Group Data: Police Candidate (Men and Women), N = 1,924

Mean Score (◇---◇):	37	42	41	39	40	42	43	43	39	42	42
Standard Dev (±1 SD):	5	6	6	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	7
Percent scoring at or below test taker:	91	96	12	89	80	99.1	24	92	41	92	10

The highest and lowest T scores possible on each scale are indicated by a "---"; MMPI-3 T scores are non-gendered.

EID	Emotional/Internalizing Dysfunction	RCd	Demoralization	RC6	Ideas of Persecution
THD	Thought Dysfunction	RC1	Somatic Complaints	RC7	Dysfunctional Negative Emotions
BXD	Behavioral/Externalizing Dysfunction	RC2	Low Positive Emotions	RC8	Aberrant Experiences
		RC4	Antisocial Behavior	RC9	Hypomanic Activation

MMPI-3 Somatic/Cognitive Dysfunction and Internalizing Scales



Raw Score:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
T Score:	40	38	44	38	44	40	40	44	49	37	36	37	44	56
Response %:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

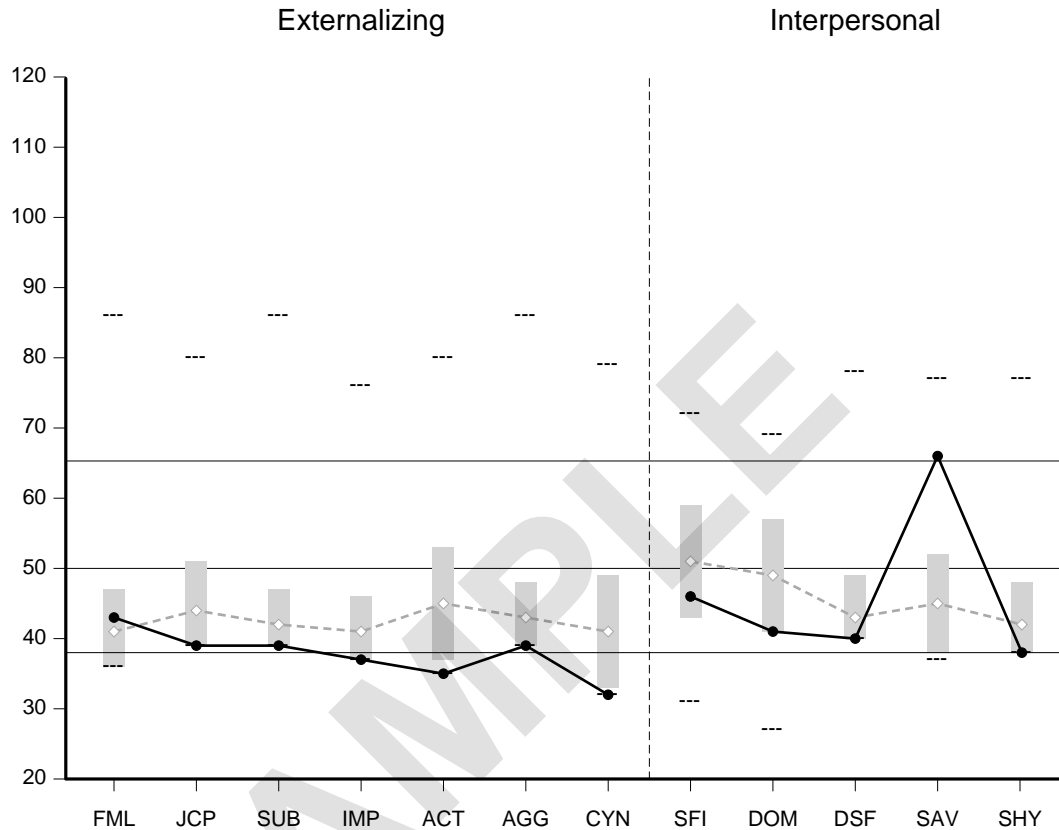
Comparison Group Data: Police Candidate (Men and Women), N = 1,924

Mean Score (◇--◇):	36	43	44	40	45	42	41	41	42	40	47	40	40	44
Standard Dev (±1 SD):	4	6	3	4	2	4	3	5	5	5	8	4	4	4
Percent scoring at or below test taker:	91	57	96	79	98	88	89	86	98	73	17	70	91	99

The highest and lowest T scores possible on each scale are indicated by a "---"; MMPI-3 T scores are non-gendered.

MLS	Malaise	SUI	Suicidal/Death Ideation	WRY	Worry
NUC	Neurological Complaints	HLP	Helplessness/Hopelessness	CMP	Compulsivity
EAT	Eating Concerns	SFD	Self-Doubt	ARX	Anxiety-Related Experiences
COG	Cognitive Complaints	NFC	Inefficacy	ANP	Anger Proneness
		STR	Stress	BRF	Behavior-Restricting Fears

MMPI-3 Externalizing and Interpersonal Scales



Raw Score:	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	7	0
T Score:	43	39	39	37	35	39	46	41	40	66	38
Response %:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

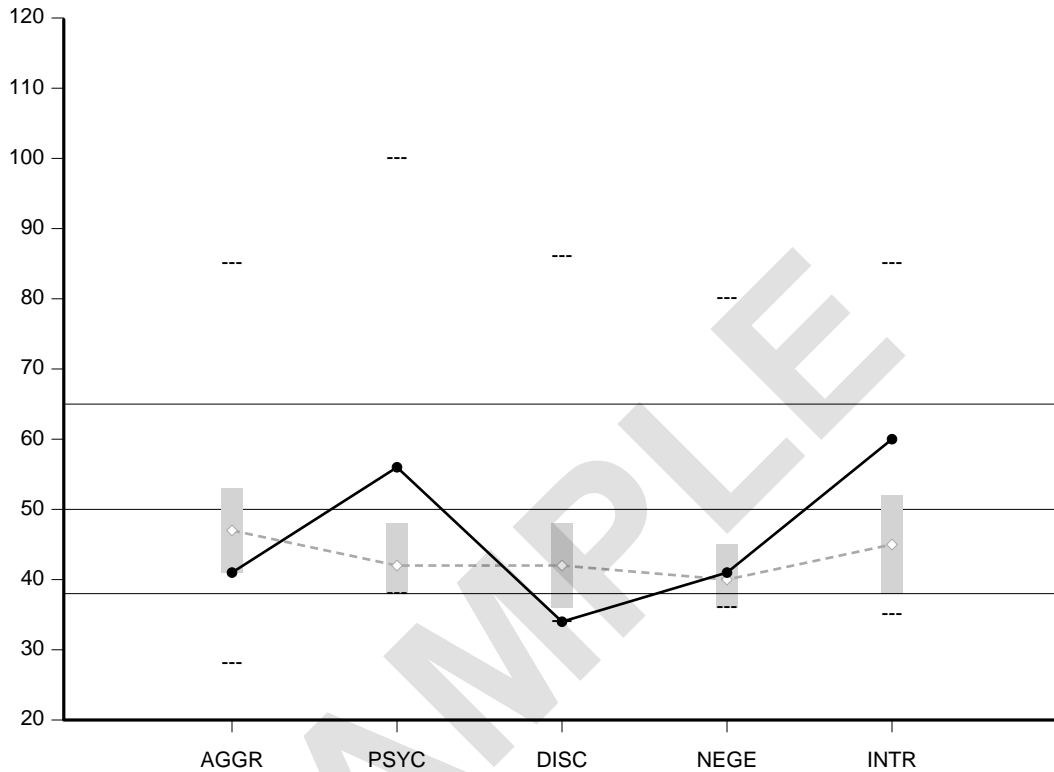
Comparison Group Data: Police Candidate (Men and Women), N = 1,924

Mean Score ($\langle \diamond \text{---} \diamond \rangle$):	41	44	42	41	45	43	41	51	49	43	45	42
Standard Dev ($\pm 1 \text{ SD}$):	6	7	5	5	8	5	8	8	8	6	7	6
Percent scoring at or below test taker:	78	54	68	57	23	71	23	39	10	70	99.6	59

The highest and lowest T scores possible on each scale are indicated by a "---"; MMPI-3 T scores are non-gendered.

FML	Family Problems	ACT	Activation	SFI	Self-Importance
JCP	Juvenile Conduct Problems	AGG	Aggression	DOM	Dominance
SUB	Substance Abuse	CYN	Cynicism	DSF	Disaffiliativeness
IMP	Impulsivity			SAV	Social Avoidance
				SHY	Shyness

MMPI-3 PSY-5 Scales



Raw Score:	5	3	0	1	8
T Score:	41	56	34	41	60
Response %:	100	100	100	100	100

Comparison Group Data: Police Candidate (Men and Women), N = 1,924

Mean Score (◇---◇):	47	42	42	40	45
Standard Dev (±1 SD):	6	6	6	5	7
Percent scoring at or below test taker:	19	98	19	77	99

The highest and lowest T scores possible on each scale are indicated by a "---"; MMPI-3 T scores are non-gendered.

- AGGR Aggressiveness
- PSYC Psychoticism
- DISC Disconstraint
- NEGE Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism
- INTR Introversion/Low Positive Emotionality

MMPI-3 T SCORES (BY DOMAIN)

PROTOCOL VALIDITY

Content Non-Responsiveness	0	45	39	54	F	
	CNS	CRIN	VRIN	TRIN		
Over-Reporting	47	58		42	51	58
	F	Fp		Fs	FBS	RBS
Under-Reporting	85	71				
	L	K				

SUBSTANTIVE SCALES

Somatic/Cognitive Dysfunction	42	40	38	44	38				
	RC1	MLS	NUC	EAT	COG				
Emotional Dysfunction	44	41	44	40	40	44			
	EID	RCd	SUI	HLP	SFD	NFC			
		57	60						
		RC2	INTR						
		34	49	37	36	37	44	56	41
		RC7	STR	WRY	CMP	ARX	ANP	BRF	NEGE
Thought Dysfunction	53	50							
	THD	RC6							
		49							
		RC8							
		56							
		PSYC							
Behavioral Dysfunction	33	35	43	39	39				
	BXD	RC4	FML	JCP	SUB				
		32	37	35	39	32			
		RC9	IMP	ACT	AGG	CYN			
		34							
		DISC							
Interpersonal Functioning	46	41	41	40	66	38			
	SFI	DOM	AGGR	DSF	SAV	SHY			

Scale scores shown in bold font are interpreted in the report.

Note. This information is provided to facilitate interpretation following the recommended structure for MMPI-3 interpretation in Chapter 5 of the *MMPI-3 Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation*, which provides details in the text and an outline in Table 5-1.

*This interpretive report is intended for use by a professional qualified to interpret the MMPI-3 in the context of preemployment psychological evaluations of police and other law enforcement candidates. **It focuses on identifying problems; it does not convey potential strengths.** The information it contains should be considered in the context of the test taker's background, the demands of the position under consideration, the clinical interview, findings from supplemental tests, and other relevant information.*

The interpretive statements in the Protocol Validity section of the report are based on T scores derived from the general MMPI-3 normative sample, as well as scores obtained by the multisite sample of 1,924 individuals that make up the Police Candidate Comparison Group.

The interpretive statements in the Clinical Findings and Diagnostic Considerations sections of the report are based on T scores derived from the general MMPI-3 normative sample. Following recommended practice, only T scores of 65 and higher (with a few exceptions) are considered clinically significant. Scores at this clinical level are generally rare among police candidates.

Statements in the Comparison Group Findings and Job-Relevant Correlates sections are based on comparisons with scores obtained by the Police Candidate Comparison Group. Statements in these sections may be based on T scores that, although less than 65, are nevertheless uncommon in reference to the comparison group.

The report includes extensive annotation, which appears as superscripts following each statement in the narrative, keyed to Endnotes with accompanying Research References, which appear in the final two sections of the report. Additional information about the annotation features is provided in the headnotes to these sections and in the MMPI-3 User's Guide for the Police Candidate Interpretive Report.

SYNOPSIS

Scores on the MMPI-3 Validity Scales raise substantial concerns about the possible impact of under-reporting on the validity of this protocol. With that caution noted, scores on the Substantive Scales indicate clinically significant interpersonal dysfunction. Interpersonal difficulties relate to social avoidance.

Comparison group findings point to additional possible concerns about a low level of positive emotions and overcontrolled behavior.

Possible job-relevant problems are identified in the following domains: Emotional Control and Stress Tolerance, Routine Task Performance, Decision-Making and Judgment, Feedback Acceptance, Assertiveness, Social Competence and Teamwork, and Conscientiousness and Dependability.

PROTOCOL VALIDITY

Content Non-Responsiveness

The test taker produced scorable responses to all the MMPI-3 items. She also responded relevantly to the items on the basis of their content.

Over-Reporting

There are no indications of over-reporting in this protocol.

Under-Reporting

The test taker presented herself in an extremely positive light by denying a very large number of minor faults and shortcomings that most people acknowledge¹. This level of virtuous self-presentation is very uncommon even among individuals with a background stressing traditional values². It is also quite uncommon among police candidates. Only 1.9% of the comparison group members claimed this many or more uncommon virtues. Any absence of elevation on the Substantive Scales is uninterpretable³. Elevated scores on the Substantive Scales may underestimate the problems assessed by those scales⁴. The candidate's responses may be a result of unintentional (e.g., naïve) or intentional under-reporting. One way to distinguish between the two is to compare her responses to items with historical content against available collateral information (e.g., background information, interview data). Following are the test taker's responses to items with potentially verifiable historical content:

Item number and content omitted. (True)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (True)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)
Item number and content omitted. (False)

Note

Item numbers and content are included in the actual reports. To protect test security, the item details do not appear in this sample report.

Corroborated evidence of intentional under-reporting may be incompatible with the integrity requirements of the position. In addition, this level of virtuous self-presentation may reflect uncooperativeness that precludes a reliable determination of the candidate's suitability. Corroborating evidence in support of this possibility may be found in other test data, the clinical interview, or background information.

The candidate's virtuous self-presentation may reflect an overly rigid orientation to matters of morality and/or an inability to self-examine that may impair her effectiveness as a law enforcement officer. This can be explored through interview and collateral sources.

In addition, she presented herself as very well-adjusted⁵. This reported level of psychological adjustment is relatively rare in the general population but rather common among police candidates.

CLINICAL FINDINGS

Clinical-level symptoms, personality characteristics, and behavioral tendencies of the test taker are described in this section and organized according to an empirically guided framework. (Please see Chapter 5 of the MMPI-3 Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation for details.) Statements containing the word "reports" are based on the item content of MMPI-3 scales, whereas statements that include the word "likely" are based on empirical correlates of scale scores. Specific sources for each statement can be viewed with the annotation features of this report.

In light of earlier-described evidence of considerable under-reporting (claiming a large number of uncommon virtues), the following statements may not identify, or may underestimate, psychological problems that could impede the candidate's ability to perform the duties of a police officer.

The test taker reports not enjoying social events and avoiding social situations⁶. She likely is socially introverted⁷, has difficulty forming close relationships⁸, and is emotionally restricted⁹.

There are no indications of clinically significant somatic, cognitive, emotional, thought, or behavioral dysfunction in this protocol. However, because of indications of under-reporting described earlier, such problems cannot be ruled out.

DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS

*This section provides recommendations for psychodiagnostic assessment based on the test taker's MMPI-3 results. It is recommended that she be evaluated for the following, **bearing in mind possible threats to protocol validity noted earlier in this report:***

Interpersonal Disorders

- Disorders associated with social avoidance such as avoidant personality disorder¹⁰

COMPARISON GROUP FINDINGS

This section describes the MMPI-3 Substantive Scale findings in the context of the Police Candidate Comparison Group. Specific sources for each statement can be accessed with the annotation features of this report.

Job-related correlates of these results, if any, are provided in the subsequent Job-Relevant Correlates section.

In light of earlier-described evidence of considerable under-reporting, the comparison group findings discussed below may not identify, or may underestimate, psychological problems that could impede the candidate's ability to perform the duties of a police officer.

Emotional/Internalizing Problems

The test taker reports a comparatively high level of introversion and low positive emotions for a police candidate¹¹. Only 3.4% of comparison group members convey this or a greater level of social withdrawal and low positive emotional experience.

Behavioral/Externalizing Problems

The test taker's responses indicate a very low level of energy together with inhibited, overcontrolled behavior, which may be incompatible with public safety requirements for behavioral adaptability¹². This level of inhibited behavior is very uncommon among police candidates. Only 5.4% of comparison group members give evidence of this level of overly constrained behavior and low activation.

Interpersonal Problems

The test taker's responses indicate a level of social avoidance that may be incompatible with public safety requirements for good interpersonal functioning¹³. This level of socially avoidant behavior is very uncommon among police candidates. Only 1.7% of comparison group members give evidence of this or a greater level of social avoidance.

JOB-RELEVANT CORRELATES

Job-relevant personality characteristics and behavioral tendencies of the test taker are described in this section and organized according to ten problem domains commonly identified in the professional literature as relevant to police candidate suitability. (Please see MMPI-3 User's Guide for the Police Candidate Interpretive Report for

details.) Statements that begin with "Compared with other police candidates" are based on correlations with other self-report measures obtained in police candidate samples that included individuals who were subsequently hired as well as those who were not. Statements that begin with "She is more likely than most police officers or trainees" are based on correlations with outcome data obtained in samples of hired candidates during academy or field training, probation, and/or the post-probation period. Specific sources for each statement can be accessed with the annotation features of this report.

In light of earlier-described evidence of considerable under-reporting, the job-relevant correlates described in this section may not identify, or may underestimate, problematic tendencies that could impede the candidate's ability to perform the duties of a police officer.

Emotional Control and Stress Tolerance Problems

Compared with other police candidates, the test taker is more likely to become easily discouraged¹⁴; to have difficulty coping with stress¹⁴; and to worry about problems and be uncertain about how to deal with them¹⁵. She is also more likely to be unprepared to take decisive action in times of stress or emergency¹⁶.

She is more likely than most police officers or trainees to exhibit difficulties applying instructions appropriately under stressful conditions¹⁷ and performing under stressful conditions¹⁸.

Routine Task Performance Problems

The test taker is more likely than most police officers or trainees to exhibit difficulties carrying out tasks under non-stressful conditions¹⁹.

Decision-Making and Judgment Problems

Compared with other police candidates, the test taker is more likely to be made anxious by change and uncertainty²⁰.

Feedback Acceptance Problems

The test taker is more likely than most police officers or trainees to exhibit difficulties accepting and responding to constructive performance feedback²¹.

Assertiveness Problems

Compared with other police candidates, the test taker is more likely to avoid situations that others generally view as benign and non-intimidating²²; to be ill at ease in dealing with others²³; and to be unsure and act hesitantly²⁴.

She is more likely than most police officers or trainees to exhibit difficulties engaging or confronting subjects in circumstances in which an officer would normally approach or intervene²⁵. She is also more likely to exhibit difficulties in demonstrating a command presence and controlling situations requiring order or resolution²⁶.

Social Competence and Teamwork Problems

Compared with other police candidates, the test taker is more likely to have difficulty creating and sustaining mutually satisfying relationships²⁷ and to have a limited social support network²⁸.

She is more likely than most police officers or trainees to exhibit difficulties reading people, listening to others, and adapting her language and approach to the requirements of the situation²⁹.

Conscientiousness and Dependability Problems

The test taker is more likely than most police officers or trainees to exhibit difficulties reliably attending court³⁰; in her dedication to improvement of knowledge and skills³¹; and with punctuality and attendance³². She is also more likely to exhibit difficulties with reliable work behavior and dependable follow-through³³.

The candidate's test scores are not associated with problems in the following domains:

- Integrity
- Substance Use
- Impulse Control

ITEM-LEVEL INFORMATION

Unscorable Responses

The test taker produced scorable responses to all the MMPI-3 items.

Critical Responses

Seven MMPI-3 scales—Suicidal/Death Ideation (SUI), Helplessness/Hopelessness (HLP), Anxiety-Related Experiences (ARX), Ideas of Persecution (RC6), Aberrant Experiences (RC8), Substance Abuse (SUB), and Aggression (AGG)—have been designated by the test authors as having critical item content that may require immediate attention and follow-up. Items answered by the individual in the keyed direction (True or False) on a critical scale are listed below if her T score on that scale is 65 or higher. However, any item answered in the keyed direction on SUI is listed.

The test taker has not produced an elevated T score (≥ 65) on any of these scales or answered any SUI items in the keyed direction.

User-Designated Item-Level Information

The following item-level information is based on the report user's selection of additional scales, and/or of lower cutoffs for the critical scales from the previous section. Items answered by the test taker in the keyed direction (True or False) on a selected scale are listed below if her T score on that scale is at the user-designated cutoff score or higher. The percentage of the MMPI-3 normative sample (NS) and of the Police Candidate (Men and Women) Comparison Group (CG) that answered each item in the keyed direction are provided in parentheses following the item content.

Uncommon Virtues (L, T Score = 85)

- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 24.0%, CG 41.5%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 45.1%, CG 65.4%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 30.9%, CG 56.0%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 9.5%, CG 29.4%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 9.1%, CG 22.9%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 50.2%, CG 59.5%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 31.1%, CG 61.7%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 19.7%, CG 29.5%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 23.6%, CG 37.6%)
- Item number and content omitted. (True; NS 22.6%, CG 19.0%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 48.7%, CG 71.9%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 9.9%, CG 13.4%)

Low Positive Emotions (RC2, T Score = 57)

- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 41.2%, CG 31.5%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 7.3%, CG 3.4%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 29.9%, CG 16.3%)
- Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 30.2%, CG 5.0%)

Note

Item numbers and content are included in the actual reports. To protect test security, the item details do not appear in this sample report.

Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 33.5%, CG 13.1%)

Social Avoidance (SAV, T Score = 66)

Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 53.1%, CG 44.2%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 14.8%, CG 1.9%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 45.7%, CG 41.7%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 37.4%, CG 25.9%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 26.7%, CG 24.3%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 30.2%, CG 5.0%)
Item number and content omitted. (True; NS 41.5%, CG 23.9%)

Note

Item numbers and content are included in the actual reports. To protect test security, the item details do not appear in this sample report.

Introversion/Low Positive Emotionality (INTR, T Score = 60)

Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 53.1%, CG 44.2%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 13.1%, CG 3.8%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 45.7%, CG 41.7%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 37.4%, CG 25.9%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 29.9%, CG 16.3%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 26.7%, CG 24.3%)
Item number and content omitted. (False; NS 30.2%, CG 5.0%)
Item number and content omitted. (True; NS 41.5%, CG 23.9%)

Critical Follow-up Items

This section contains a list of items to which the test taker responded in a manner warranting follow-up. The items were identified by police officer screening experts as having critical content. Clinicians are encouraged to follow up on these statements with the candidate by making related inquiries, rather than reciting the item(s) verbatim. Each item is followed by the candidate's response, the percentage of Police Candidate Comparison Group members who gave this response, and the scale(s) on which the item appears.

Item number and content omitted. (False; 2.1%; TRIN, STR)
Item number and content omitted. (True; 1.5%; VRIN, F, THD, RC6, PSYC)

ENDNOTES

This section lists for each statement in the report the MMPI-3 score(s) that triggered it. In addition, each statement is identified as a Test Response, if based on item content, a Correlate, if based on empirical correlates, or an Inference, if based on the report authors' judgment. (This information can also be accessed on-screen by placing the cursor on a given statement.) For correlate-based statements, research references (Ref. No.) are provided, keyed to the consecutively numbered reference list following the endnotes.

- ¹ Test Response: L=85
- ² Correlate: L=85, Ref. 6
- ³ Correlate: L=85, Ref. 7, 9, 15, 16
- ⁴ Correlate: L=85, Ref. 4, 12, 16, 23
- ⁵ Test Response: K=71
- ⁶ Test Response: SAV=66
- ⁷ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 14
- ⁸ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 1, 4, 5, 8, 13
- ⁹ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 4, 23
- ¹⁰ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 4, 17, 24
- ¹¹ Test Response: RC2=57; INTR=60
- ¹² Inference: RC9=32; BXD=33; DISC=34
- ¹³ Inference: SAV=66
- ¹⁴ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 22
- ¹⁵ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 4, 22; INTR=60, Ref. 4
- ¹⁶ Correlate: BXD=33, Ref. 4, 22; RC9=32, Ref. 4, 22; SAV=66, Ref. 4; DISC=34, Ref. 4, 22
- ¹⁷ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 18, 21; INTR=60, Ref. 19
- ¹⁸ Correlate: BXD=33, Ref. 4; RC2=57, Ref. 18, 21; RC9=32, Ref. 4; SAV=66, Ref. 18, 21; DISC=34, Ref. 4
- ¹⁹ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 18, 21; INTR=60, Ref. 18
- ²⁰ Correlate: INTR=60, Ref. 22
- ²¹ Correlate: INTR=60, Ref. 19, 21
- ²² Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 22
- ²³ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 4, 22; SAV=66, Ref. 4, 10, 22; INTR=60, Ref. 4, 22
- ²⁴ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 4; SAV=66, Ref. 4
- ²⁵ Correlate: BXD=33, Ref. 18, 19; RC2=57, Ref. 18, 21, 22; RC9=32, Ref. 18, 19; DISC=34, Ref. 18, 19; INTR=60, Ref. 18, 19
- ²⁶ Correlate: BXD=33, Ref. 4; RC9=32, Ref. 4; SAV=66, Ref. 18; DISC=34, Ref. 4
- ²⁷ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 4
- ²⁸ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 10, 22; INTR=60, Ref. 22
- ²⁹ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 18, 21
- ³⁰ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 19
- ³¹ Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 18, 19
- ³² Correlate: RC2=57, Ref. 19, 21; SAV=66, Ref. 18, 21
- ³³ Correlate: SAV=66, Ref. 18, 19; INTR=60, Ref. 18, 19, 20

RESEARCH REFERENCE LIST

The following studies are sources for empirical correlates identified in the Endnotes section of this report.

1. Anderson, J. L., Sellbom, M., Ayearst, L., Quilty, L. C., Chmielewski, M., & Bagby, R. M. (2015). Associations between DSM-5 Section III personality traits and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) scales in a psychiatric patient sample. *Psychological Assessment, 27*(3), 801–815. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000096>
2. Anderson, J. L., Sellbom, M., Pymont, C., Smid, W., De Saeger, H., & Kamphuis, J. H. (2015). Measurement of DSM-5 Section II personality disorder constructs using the MMPI-2-RF in clinical and forensic samples. *Psychological Assessment, 27*(3), 786–800. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000103>
3. Ayearst, L. E., Sellbom, M., Trobst, K. K., & Bagby, R. M. (2013). Evaluating the interpersonal content of the MMPI-2-RF Interpersonal Scales. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 95*(2), 187–196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.2012.730085>
4. Ben-Porath, Y. S., & Tellegen, A. (2020). *The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3 (MMPI-3): Technical manual*. University of Minnesota Press.
5. Bianchini, K. J., Aguerrevere, L. E., Curtis, K. L., Roebuck-Spencer, T. M., Frey, F. C., Greve, K. W., & Calamia, M. (2018). Classification accuracy of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2)-Restructured Form Validity Scales in detecting malingered pain-related disability. *Psychological Assessment, 30*(7), 857–869. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000532>
6. Bridges, S. A., & Baum, L. J. (2013). An examination of the MMPI-2-RF L-r scale in an outpatient protestant sample. *Journal of Psychology and Christianity, 32*(2), 115–123. Questia. <http://www.questia.com/read/1P3-3083628231/an-examination-of-the-mmpi-2-rf-l-r-scale-in-an-outpatient>
7. Brown, T. A., & Sellbom, M. (2020). The utility of the MMPI-2-RF validity scales in detecting underreporting. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 102*(1), 66–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.2018.1539003>
8. Cox, A., Courrégé, S. C., Feder, A. H., & Weed, N. C. (2017). Effects of augmenting response options of the MMPI-2-RF: An extension of previous findings. *Cogent Psychology, 4*(1), 1323988. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311908.2017.1323988>
9. Crighton, A. H., Marek, R. J., Dragon, W. R., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2017). Utility of the MMPI-2-RF Validity Scales in detection of simulated underreporting: Implications of incorporating a manipulation check. *Assessment, 24*(7), 853–864. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191115627011>
10. Detrick, P., Ben-Porath, Y.S., & Sellbom, M. (2016). Associations between MMPI-2-RF (Restructured Form) and Inwald Personality Inventory (IPI) scale scores in a law enforcement preemployment screening sample. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, 31*, 81–95. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-015-9172-7>
11. Finn, J. A., Ben-Porath, Y. S., & Tellegen, A. (2015). Dichotomous versus polytomous response options in psychopathology assessment: Method or meaningful variance? *Psychological Assessment, 27*(1), 184–193. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000044>
12. Forbey, J. D., Lee, T. T. C., Ben-Porath, Y. S., Arbisi, P. A., & Gartland, D. (2013). Associations between MMPI-2-RF validity scale scores and extra-test measures of personality and psychopathology. *Assessment, 20*(4), 448–461. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191113478154>
13. Forbey, J. D., Lee, T. T. C., & Handel, R. W. (2010). Correlates of the MMPI-2-RF in a college setting. *Psychological Assessment, 22*(4), 737–744. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020645>

14. Franz, A. O., Harrop, T. M., & McCord, D. M. (2017). Examining the construct validity of the MMPI-2-RF Interpersonal Functioning Scales using the Computerized Adaptive Test of Personality Disorder as a comparative framework. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 99*(4), 416–423. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.2016.1222394>
15. Marion, B. E., Sellbom, M., Salekin, R. T., Toomey, J. A., Kucharski, L. T., & Duncan, S. (2013). An examination of the association between psychopathy and dissimulation using the MMPI-2-RF Validity Scales. *Law and Human Behavior, 37*(4), 219–230. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000008>
16. Sellbom, M., & Bagby, R. M. (2008). Validity of the MMPI-2-RF (Restructured Form) L-r and K-r scales in detecting under-reporting in clinical and non-clinical samples. *Psychological Assessment, 20*(4), 370–376. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0012952>
17. Sellbom, M., & Smith, A. (2017). Assessment of DSM-5 Section II personality disorders with the MMPI-2-RF in a nonclinical sample. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 99*(4), 384–397. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.2016.1242074>
18. Tarescavage, A. M., Brewster, J., Corey, D. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2015). Use of pre-hire Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) police candidate scores to predict supervisor ratings of post-hire performance. *Assessment, 22*(4), 411–428. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191114548445>
19. Tarescavage, A. M., Corey, D. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2015). Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) predictors of police officer problem behavior. *Assessment, 22*(1), 116–132. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191114534885>
20. Tarescavage, A. M., Corey, D. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2016). A prorating method for estimating MMPI-2-RF scores from MMPI responses: Examination of score fidelity and illustration of empirical utility in the PERSEREC police integrity study sample. *Assessment, 23*(2), 173–190. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191115575070>
21. Tarescavage, A. M., Corey, D. M., Gupton, H. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2015). Criterion validity and practical utility of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) in assessments of police officer candidates. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 97*(4), 382–394. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.2014.995800>
22. Tarescavage, A. M., Fischler, G. L., Cappo, B. M., Hill, D. O., Corey, D. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2015). Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) predictors of police officer problem behavior and collateral self-report test scores. *Psychological Assessment, 27*(1), 125–137. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000041>
23. Tellegen, A., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2008/2011). *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF): Technical manual*. University of Minnesota Press.
24. Van der Heijden, P. T., Egger, J. I. M., Rossi, G. M. P., Grundel, G., & Derksen, J. J. L. (2013). The MMPI-2-Restructured Form and the standard MMPI-2 Clinical Scales in relation to DSM-IV. *European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 29*(3), 182–188. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1015-5759/a000140>

End of Report