

ABSTRACT

THESIS: Incremental Validity of Elevated Under Reporting Scales on Selected MMPI-2-RF Substantive Scales and Collateral Measures in a Correctional Sample

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Recent research on the efficacy of the MMPI-2-RF under-reporting validity scales consists of two disparate lines of research: impact of naturally occurring under-reporting (CBIR-UR) on substantive scale and collateral measure scores (Forbey & Lee, 2011; Forbey et al., 2013) and predictive/incremental validity (Crighton et al., 2016; Sellbom & Bagby, 2008). Forbey and Lee (2011) and Forbey and colleagues (2013) examined the impact of CBIR-UR on substantive scales of the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF and external collateral measures and found those who engaged in CBIR-UR not only scored significantly lower on substantive scale but also on collateral measure scores. Incremental validity research suggests that L-r and K-r provide more predictive validity when used together, rather than independently (Crighton et al., 2016; Sellbom & Bagby, 2008). The current study expands upon previous research by connecting naturally occurring CBIR-UR and incremental validity research. A series of non-parametric ANOVAs were used to examine the impact of a varying number of MMPI-2-RF underreporting validity scales elevated (i.e., 0, 1, or 2) on scores of eight collateral measures administered along with the MMPI-2-RF in a group of 632 male correctional inmates. In general, results suggested that participants who engaged in an underreporting response style on the MMPI-2-RF also

approached collateral measures with an underreporting response style. Generally, one validity scale elevation resulted in lower MMPI-2-RF scale scores and collateral measure scores than no validity scale elevations. In turn, two validity scale elevations resulted in lower substantive scale scores and collateral measure scores than one or no elevations. Overall results suggest that the combination of L-r and K-r add significant predictive validity in detecting CBIR-UR when both scales are elevated. Limitations and future directions are discussed