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## Sensitivity of an MMPI-2-RF Combined Response Inconsistency (CRIN) Scale to Mixed Responding

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# SENSITIVITY OF AN MMPI-2-RF COMBINED RESPONSE INCONSISTENCY (CRIN) SCALE TO MIXED RESPONDING

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Kent State University

**David Glassmire, Ph.D.**

Patton State Hospital



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- The statements and opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not constitute the official views or the official policy of DSH-Patton, the California Department of State Hospitals, or the State of California.
- Approved by the California Human Services Agency Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects.

# MIXED RESPONDING

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A type of non-content based invalid responding that includes:

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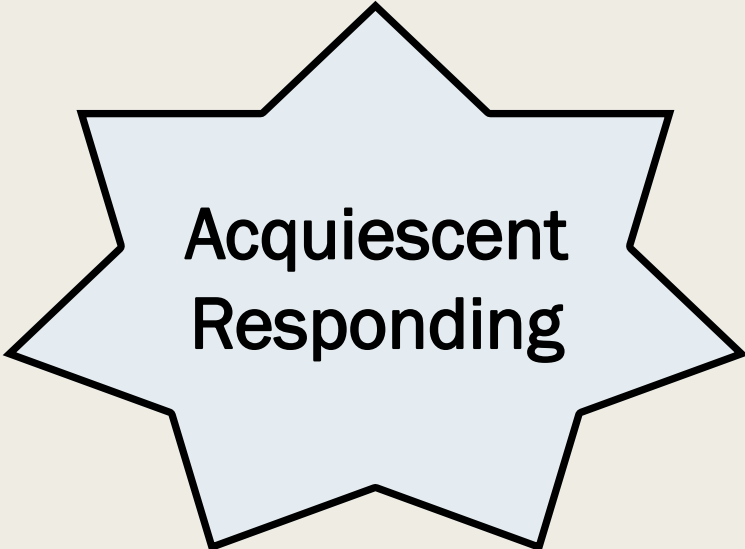
Random  
Responding

# MIXED RESPONDING

A type of non-content based invalid responding that includes:



Random  
Responding



Acquiescent  
Responding

# MIXED RESPONDING

A type of non-content based invalid responding that includes:

Random  
Responding

Acquiescent  
Responding

Counter-  
Acquiescent  
Responding

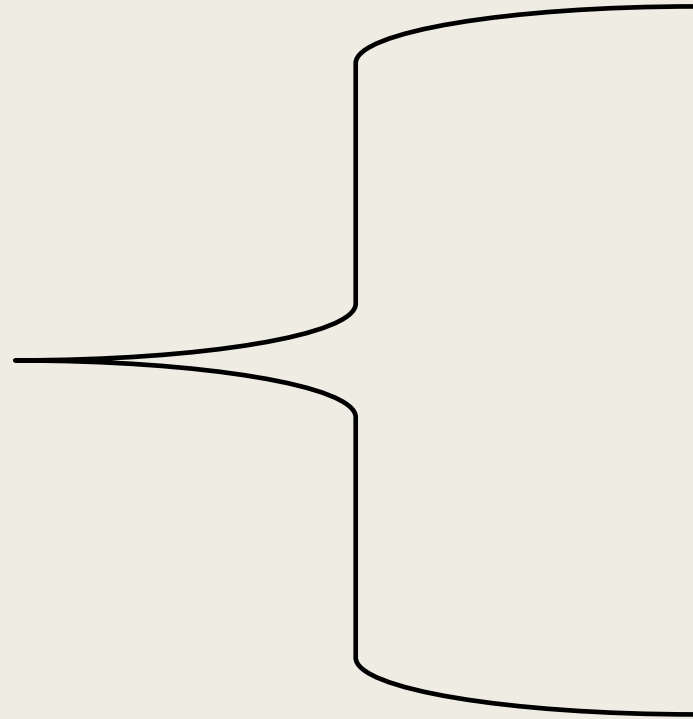
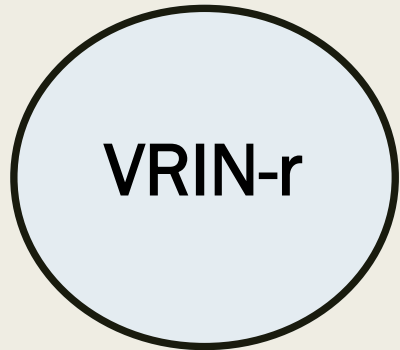


# Combined Response Inconsistency Scale (CRIN)

- CRIN was developed on the MMPI-A-RF (Archer, Handel, Ben-Porath, & Tellegen, 2016) to augment the shortened VRIN-r and TRIN-r validity scales
- Quasi-random and fixed responding
- No published literature of CRIN on the MMPI-2-RF

# CRIN Components

# CRIN Components: VRIN-r



- 53 pairs
- A point is assigned when an examinee inconsistently answers a pair of items written in same direction

# Hypothetical VRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs bring me joy.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical VRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs bring me joy.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical VRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs bring me joy.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical VRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

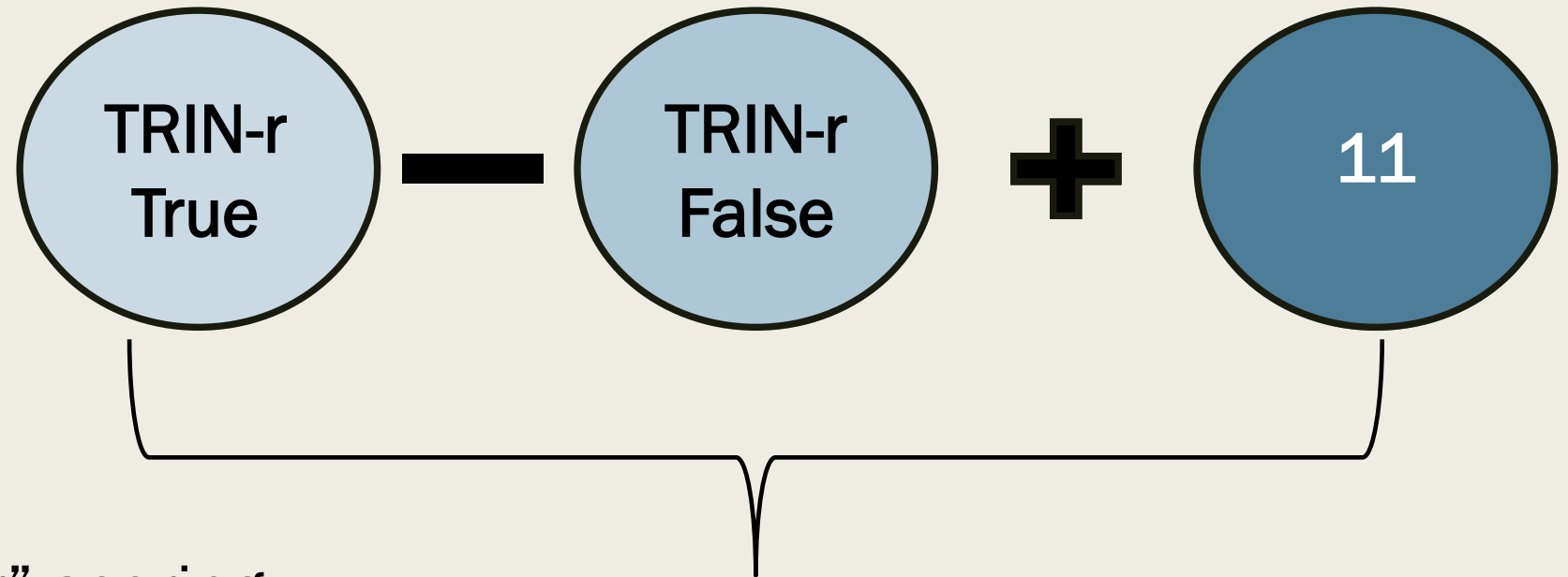
b. False

44) Dogs bring me joy.

a. True

b. False

# CRIN Components: TRIN-r



- 26 pairs
- “Tug-o-War” scoring
- A point is added when an examinee gives the same response to a pair of items written in the opposite direction



# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair

TRIN-r  
True  
+ 1



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

a. True

b. False

# Hypothetical TRIN-r Pair

TRIN-r  
False  
+ 1



2) Dogs make me happy.

a. True

b. False

44) Dogs make me sad.

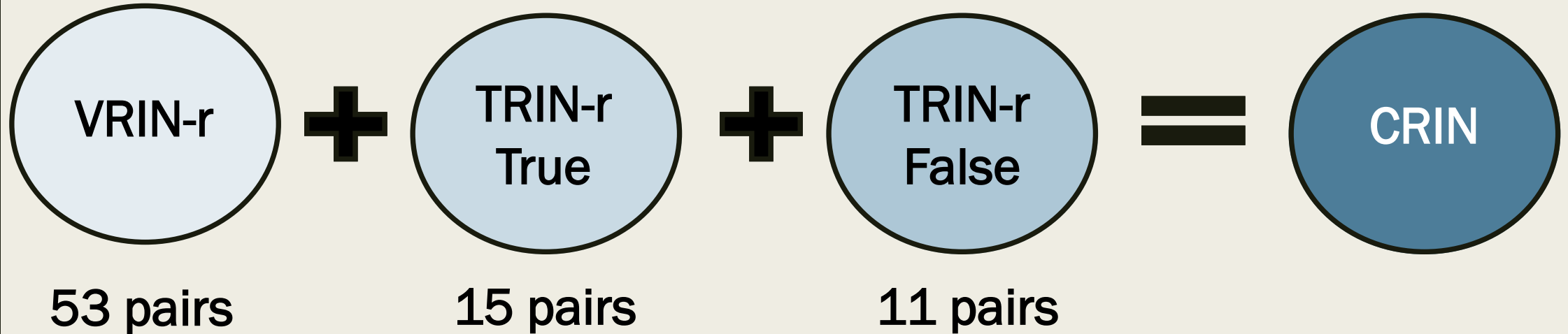
a. True

b. False



# Calculation of CRIN

# Calculation of CRIN



Adapted from Archer et al. (2016)

# Whitney et al. (2018): Calculating CRIN with the MMPI-2-RF Normative Sample

- Whitney et al. (2018) examined CRIN in the MMPI-2-RF normative sample
- Converted raw scores to T Scores
- *How rare is a particular score on CRIN?*

**Whitney et al. (2018):  
Raw Scores Converted  
to  
T Scores**

<b>Raw Scores</b>	<b>T Scores</b>
19	101
18	97
17	94
16	90
15	87
14	83
13	80
12	76
11	72
10	69
9	65
8	62
7	58
6	55
5	51
4	47
3	44
2	40
1	37
0	33

# Whitney et al. (2018): Raw Scores Converted to T Scores

Adapted from Archer et al.  
(2016) and Ben-Porath &  
Tellegen (2008/2011):

- There is some evidence  
of response  
inconsistency

Raw Scores	T Scores
19	101
18	97
17	94
16	90
15	87
14	83
13	80
12	76
11	72
10	69
9	65
8	62
7	58
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0	33

# Whitney et al. (2018): Raw Scores Converted to T Scores

Adapted from Archer et al. (2016) and Ben-Porath & Tellegen (2008/2011):

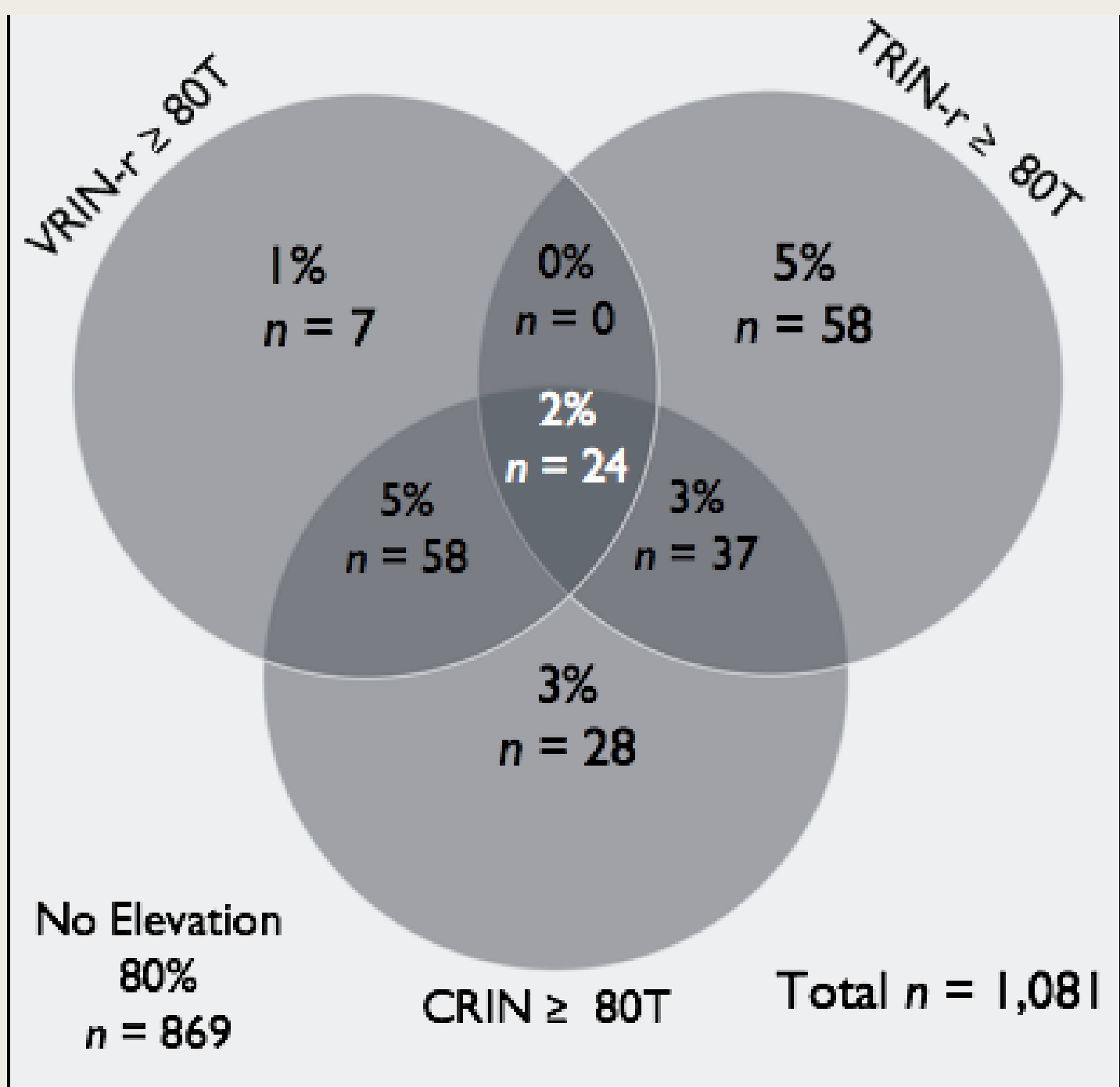
- The protocol is invalid because of excessive response inconsistency

Raw Scores	T Scores
19	101
18	97
17	94
16	90
15	87
14	83
13	80
12	76
11	72
10	69
9	65
8	62
7	58
6	55
5	51
4	47
3	44
2	40
1	37
0	33

# Whitney et al. (2018): Examining CRIN in a Forensic Inpatient Sample

- Participants were from a deidentified archival data set
- Examined CRIN's basic properties

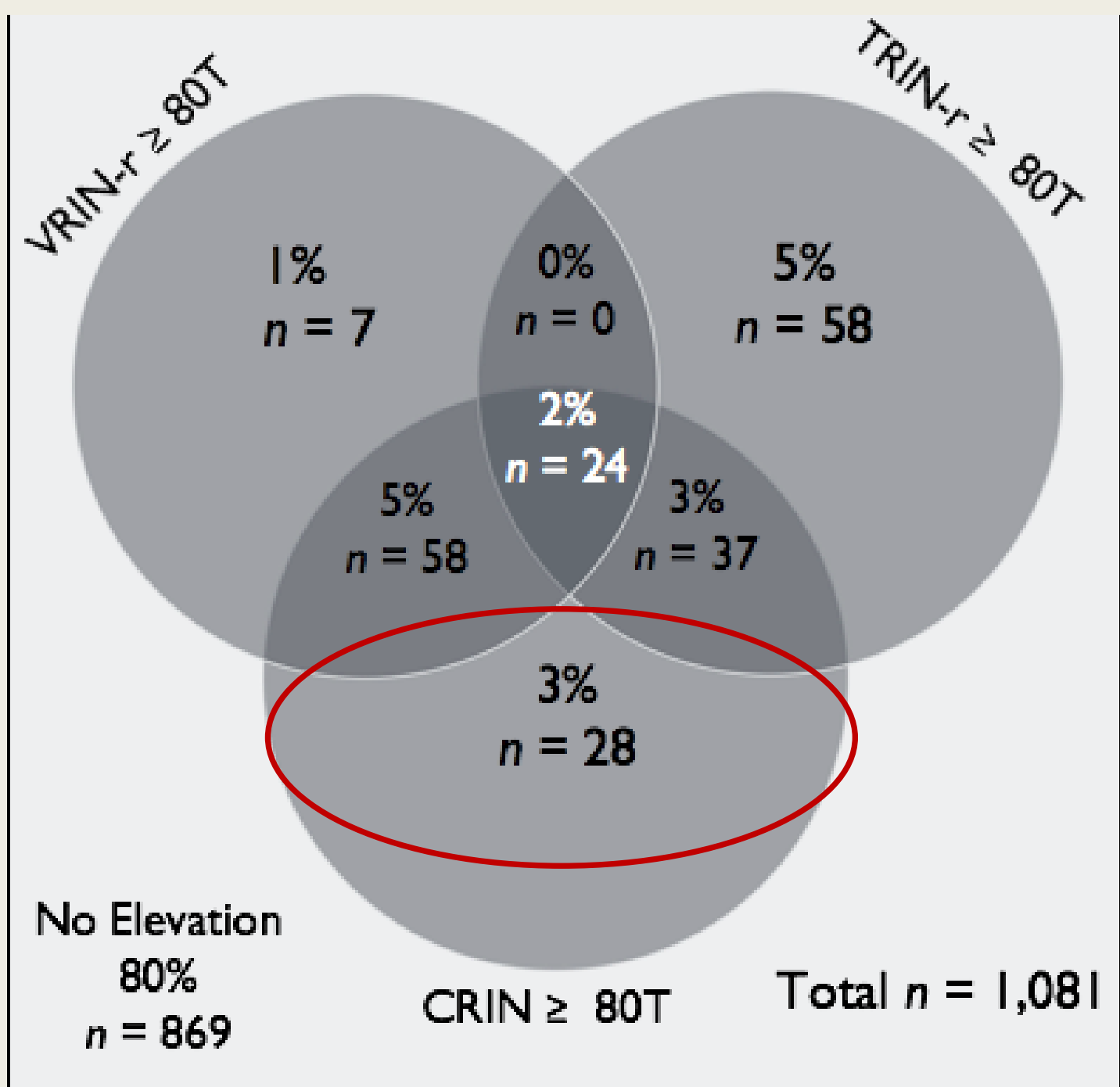
# Whitney et al. (2018) CRIN in a Forensic Inpatient Sample





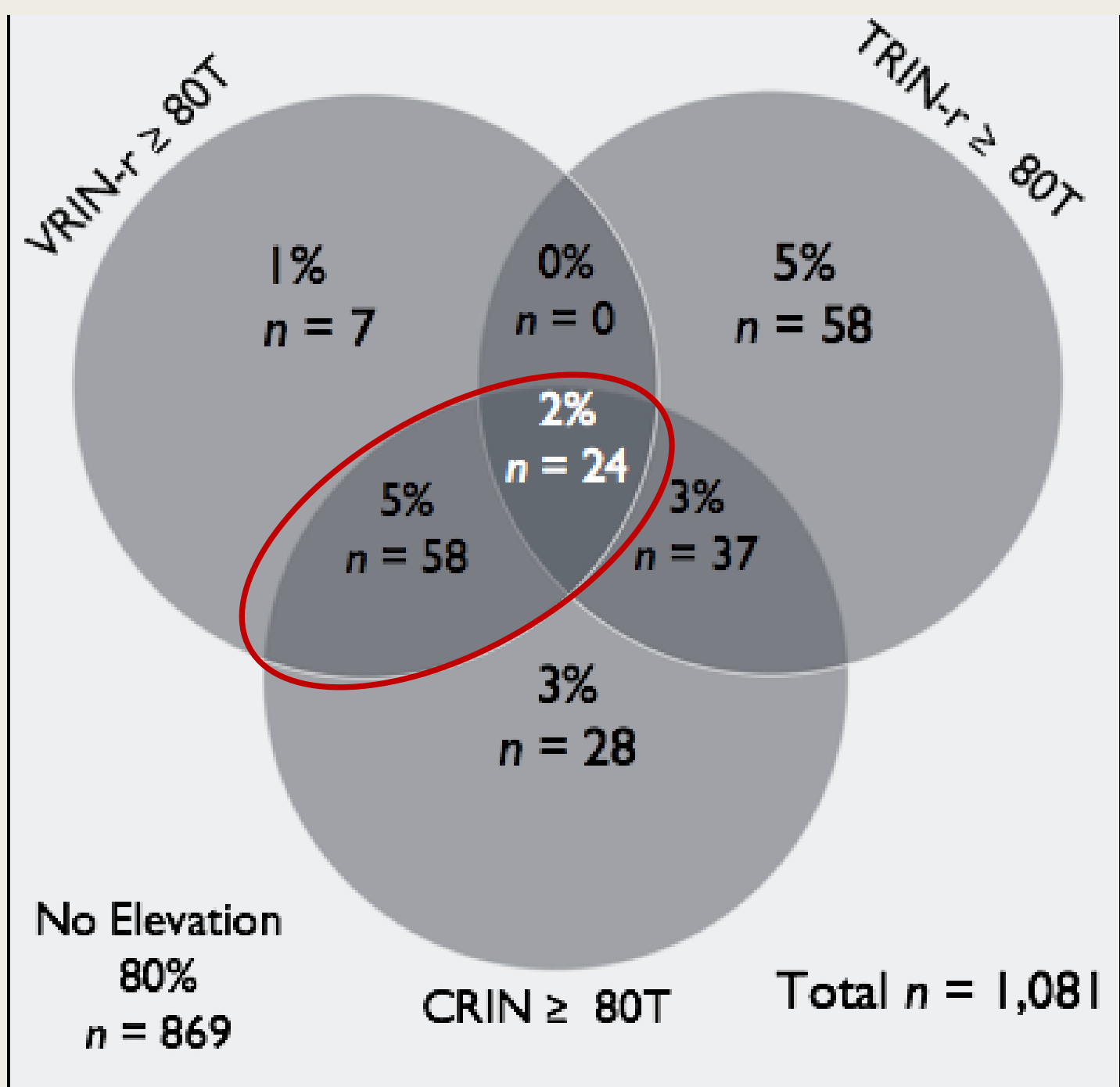
# Whitney et al. (2018) CRIN in a Forensic Inpatient Sample

- Identified a unique 3% of protocols not identified by VRIN-r or TRIN-r



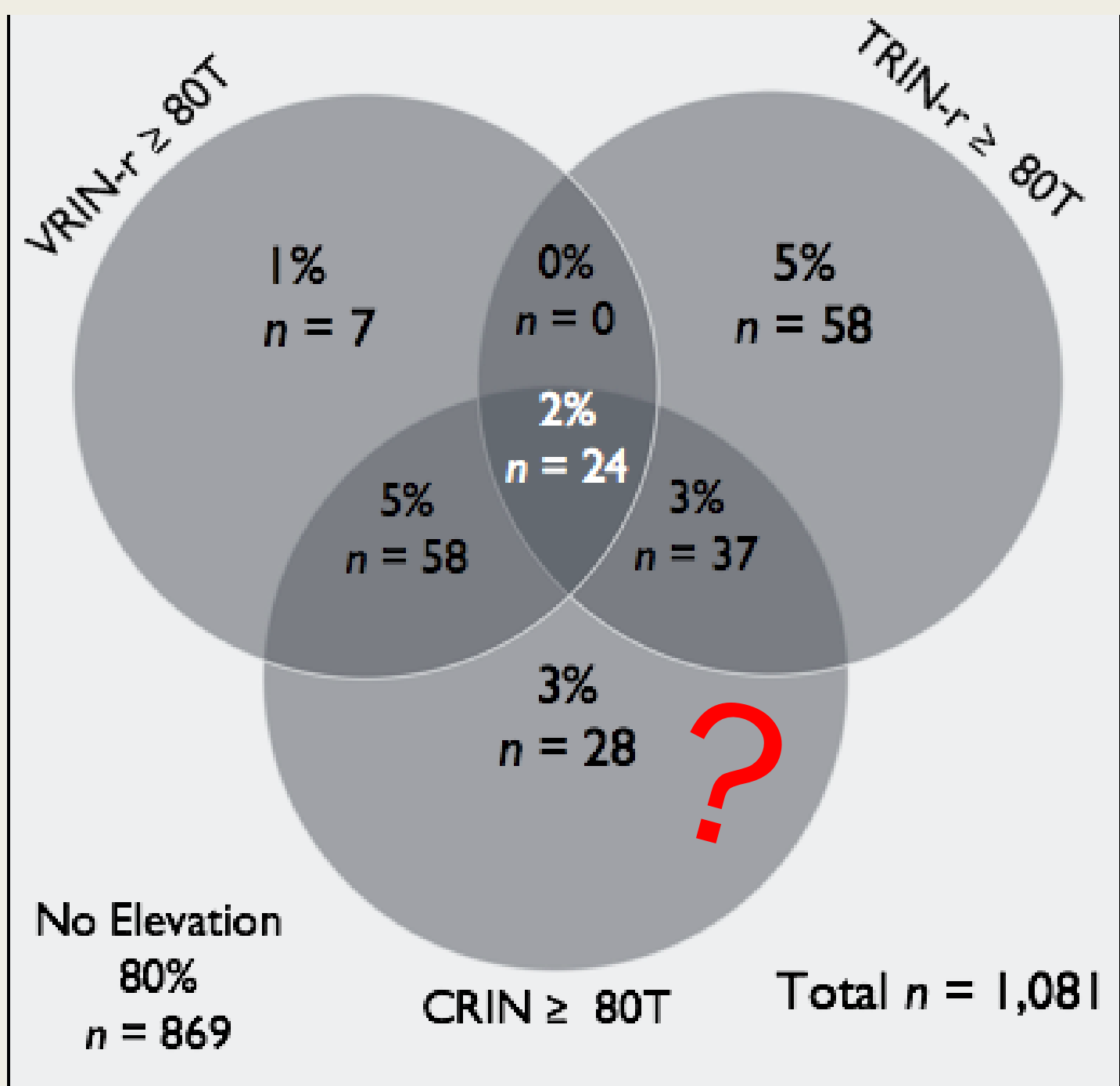
# Whitney et al. (2018) CRIN in a Forensic Inpatient Sample

- Considerable overlap between CRIN and VRIN-r



# Whitney et al. (2018) CRIN in a Forensic Inpatient Sample

- Is CRIN detecting mixed responding?



# Current Study

- Examined if CRIN is useful in detecting mixed responding on the MMPI-2-RF
- Used a computer-generated mixed responding research design

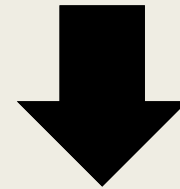
**Method**

# Method

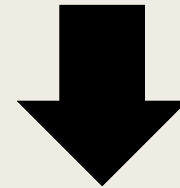
## Participants

- Stringent exclusionary criteria were used to exclude all invalid protocols (Burchett et al., 2016)
- $CNS \geq 15$ ;  $VRIN-r \geq 70$ ;  $TRIN-r \geq 70$ ;  $F-r \geq 79$ ;  $Fp-r \geq 70$ ;  $Fs \geq 80$ ;  $FBS \geq 80$ ;  $RBS \geq 80$ ;  $L-r \geq 65$ ;  $K \geq 60$

$n = 1,110$



Exclude invalid protocols

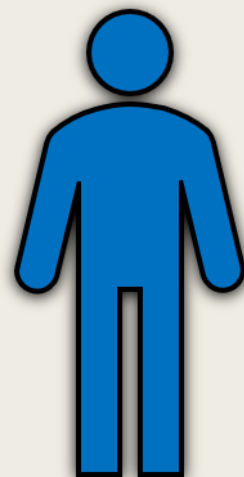


$n = 156$

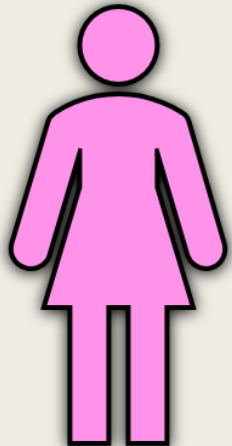
# Participants

## Age

$M (SD) = 42.28 (10.60)$

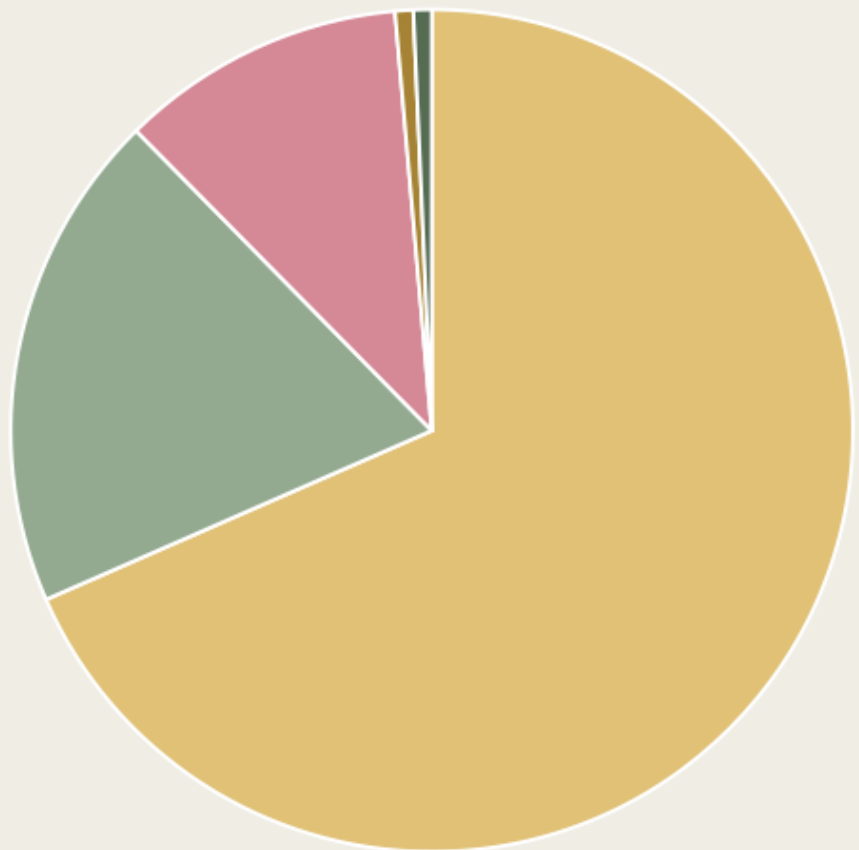


75% Male



25% Female

## Ethnicity



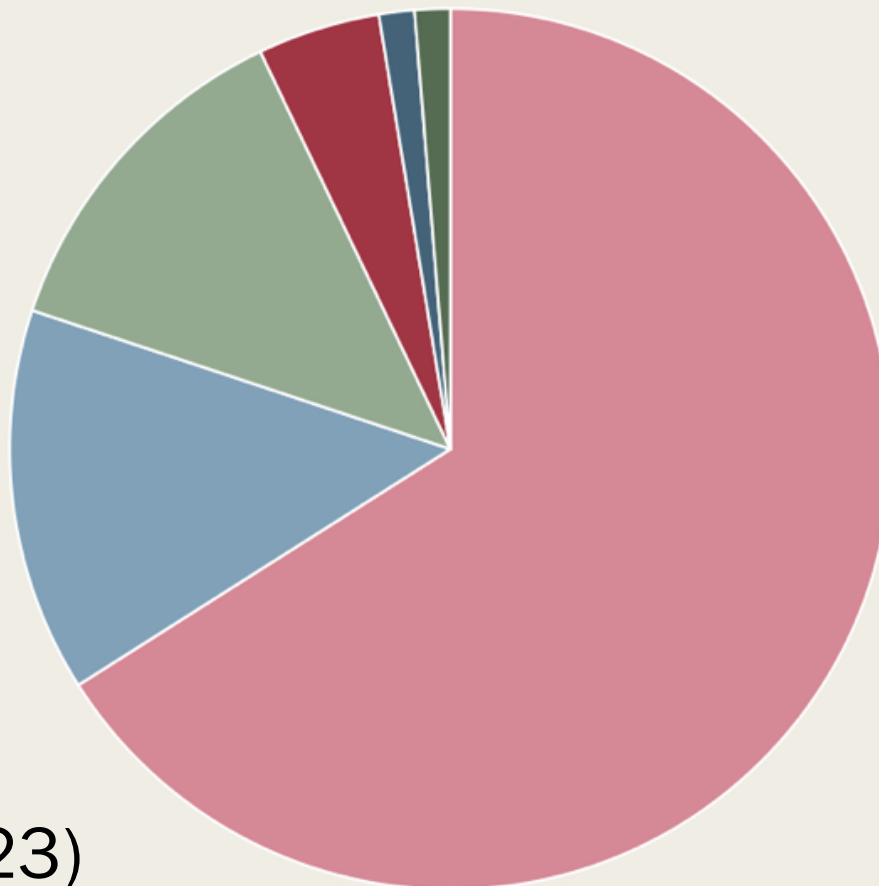
- Caucasian
- African American
- Latino
- Asian
- Other

# Participants



Years Hospitalized  
 $M (SD) = 2.46 (4.23)$

## Commitment Codes



- Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity
- Mentally Disordered Offender
- Incompetent to Stand Trial
- Other
- Prison Transfer
- Mentally Disordered Sex Offender



# Method

## Measures

- The *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form* (Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008/2011)

# Method

## Procedure

- We divided each participant's data into 3 sections

Section 1: Items 1-113

Section 2: Items 114-226

Section 3: Items 227-338

## Items 1-113

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

## Items 114-226

T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T

## Items 227-338

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

# Method

## Procedure

- We selected 40% as our guide to insert random, acquiescent, and counter-acquiescent responses.
- 40% non-content-based invalid responding has a notable impact on VRIN-r and TRIN-r scores (Handel et al., 2010).

R

	VRIN-r		Percentage $\geq$ T-score of 80
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
0%	49.5	9.5	0.5
10%	57.1	10.6	2.5
20%	64.3	10.8	8.1
30%	70.4	11.9	21.0
40%	76.0	12.7	36.8
50%	81.5	12.8	53.7
60%	86.0	13.7	66.5
70%	90.0	13.6	77.0

A

	TRIN-r		Percentage $\geq$ T-score of 80T
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
0%	50.2F	9.3	0.8
10%	59.5T	11.8	8.0
20%	69.7T	13.2	29.4
30%	79.9T	14.5	58.8
40%	90.1T	15.0	82.3
50%	101.1T	15.0	95.2
60%	113.1T	14.7	99.3
70%	125.5T	13.4	100.0

C

	TRIN-r		Percentage $\geq$ T-score of 80F
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
0%	50.2F	9.3	0.6
10%	57.3F	10.8	4.0
20%	64.7F	12.4	16.5
30%	72.0F	12.6	36.0
40%	80.5F	13.6	62.3
50%	88.5F	13.5	81.1
60%	96.7F	12.9	94.0
70%	105.1F	12.2	99.1

Brace Yourself...



## Items 1-113

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

## Items 114-226

T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T

## Items 227-338

F	T	F
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T	F	T
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F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

### Items 1-113

### Items 114-226

### Items 227-338

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40%  
Chosen

# Items 1-113

# Items 114-226

# Items 227-338

		F
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	T	F
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		F
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	T	F
T		T
F		

T	F	T
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F	T	F

40%  
Chosen



# Items 1-113

# Items 114-226

# Items 227-338

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40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

# Items 1-113

# Items 114-226

# Items 227-338

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40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

40%  
Chosen

# Items 1-113

# Items 114-226

# Items 227-338

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40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

40%  
Chosen

### Items 1-113

T	F	F
T	F	F
T	T	F
T	F	T
T	F	F
T	F	F
F	T	F
T	T	T
F	F	T

40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

### Items 114-226

T	T	T
T	T	F
T	T	T
F	T	F
T	F	F
F	F	F
T	T	T
F	T	T
T	F	T

40%  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All True)

### Items 227-338

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

# Items 1-113

T	F	F
T	F	F
T	T	F
T	F	T
T	F	F
T	T	T
F	T	F
T	T	T
F	F	T

40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

# Items 114-226

T	T	T
T	T	F
T	T	T
F	T	F
T	F	F
F	T	F
T	T	T
F	T	T
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40%  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All True)

# Items 227-338

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	F	F
T	T	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

40%  
Chosen

### Items 1-113

T	F	F
T	F	F
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T	F	T
T	F	F
T	F	F
F	T	F
T	T	T
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40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

### Items 114-226

T	T	T
T	T	F
T	T	T
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F	T	T
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40%  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All True)

### Items 227-338

F	T	F
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F	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
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40%  
Chosen

### Items 1-113

T	F	F
T	F	F
T	T	F
T	F	T
T	F	F
T	F	F
F	T	F
T	T	T
F	F	T

40%  
RANDOM  
(True or  
False)

### Items 114-226

T	T	T
T	T	F
T	T	T
F	T	F
T	F	F
F	F	F
T	T	T
F	T	T
T	F	T

40%  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All True)

### Items 227-338

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
F	F	F
F	F	F
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

40%  
COUNTER-  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All False)

# Items 1-113

T	F	F
T	F	F
T	T	F
T	F	T
T	F	F
T	T	T
F	T	F
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40%  
RANDOM  
(True or False)

# Items 114-226

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40%  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All True)

# Items 227-338

F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
F	F	F
F	F	F
F	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F

40%  
COUNTER-  
ACQUIESCENT  
(All False)

This is the RAC condition



# Method

## Procedure

- We did this six different times to account for six different mixed responding variations

ACR

ARC

CAR

RAC

RCA

CRA

# Hypotheses

# Hypothesis 1

**CRIN mean scores will be elevated in the presence of mixed responding.**

## Hypothesis 2

**CRIN will incrementally add to VRIN-r and TRIN-r in the detection of mixed responding.**

# Hypothesis 1A – Sub-Hypothesis

- To develop informed sub-hypotheses, we examined where item pairs lay on the instrument.

**TRIN (20 pairs)**  
 Acquiscent (15 pairs)  
 1-2 = 4 (15.4) 1-1 = 2 (7.7)  
 1-3 = 2 (7.7) 2-2 = 1 (3.8)  
 2-3 = 4 (15.4) 3-3 = 2 (7.7)

**Counter-Acquiscent (11 pairs)**  
 1-2 = 1 (3.8) 1-1 = 2 (7.7)  
 1-3 = 3 (11.5) 2-2 = 2 (7.7)  
 2-3 = 2 (7.7) 3-3 = 1 (3.8)

of all 79 CRIN Pairs...  
 Earn CRIN points from:  
**VRIN (53)**  
 1-2 = 16 (20.3)  $\rightarrow$  IT/2F = 8 (10.1)  
 1-3 = 9 (11.4)  $\rightarrow$  IF/2T = 8 (10.1)  
 2-3 = 16 (20.3)  $\rightarrow$  IT/2F = 4 (5.0)  
 $\rightarrow$  IF/2T = 5 (6.3)  
 $\rightarrow$  2T/3F = 4 (5.1)  
 $\rightarrow$  2F/3T = 12 (15.2)

**TRIN True (15)**  
 1-2 = 4 (5.1) 1-1 = 2 (2.5)  
 1-3 = 2 (2.5) 2-2 = 1 (1.3)  
 2-3 = 4 (5.1) 3-3 = 2 (2.5)

**TRIN False (11)**  
 1-2 = 1 (1.3) 1-1 = 2 (2.5)  
 1-3 = 3 (3.8) 2-2 = 2 (2.5)  
 2-3 = 2 (2.5) 3-3 = 1 (1.3)

**CRIN M SD**  

OZ	CRIN	M	SD
50	50	70	
ACR	80	15	5
ARC	80	15	5
CAR	80	15	5
CRA	80	15	5
PAC	80	15	5
RCA	85	15	

**40% Computer-Generated**  

1	2	3
A	C	R
A	R	A
C	A	R
R	A	C
R	C	A

**Monday November 13**  
 Do Not ERASE

diff in Means for OZ vs 40%  
 Hta: CRIN higher for 40% as compared to 0% mixed responding.  
 Especially RCA (and ACR, CAR, to a lesser degree)  
 If 1 point = both items behaving:  
 • A = .50  
 • C = .50  
 • R = .25

**GRAD**

NAME	Register for Grad	Completed
Created	Timeline	Completed
Created	C.O.	Completed
Narrowed	list of programs	Completed
Created a	Statement for Adm. Review	Completed
Final	Draft of Personal Statement	DONE
Final	Personal Statement	DONE
Resource	letter(s) of Rec.	DONE
GRE Prep	Completed	DONE
Applied	for Programs	DONE
Reviewed	Official Transcripts	DONE
Applied	for Financial Aid	DONE
Applied	for On-Campus Employment	DONE
Student	id photo	DONE



**TRIN (20 pairs)**  
 Acquiscent (15 pairs)  
 1-2 = 4 (15.4) 1-1 = 2 (7.7)  
 1-3 = 2 (7.7) 2-2 = 1 (3.8)  
 2-3 = 4 (15.4) 3-3 = 2 (7.7)

**Counter-Acquiscent (11 pairs)**  
 1-2 = 1 (3.8) 1-1 = 2 (7.7)  
 1-3 = 3 (11.5) 2-2 = 2 (7.7)  
 2-3 = 2 (7.7) 3-3 = 1 (3.8)

of all 79 CRIN Pairs...  
 Earn CRIN points from:  
**VRIN (53)**  
 1-2 = 16 (20.3)  $\rightarrow$  IT/2F = 8 (10.1)  
 1-3 = 9 (11.4)  $\rightarrow$  IF/2T = 8 (10.1)  
 2-3 = 16 (20.3)  $\rightarrow$  IT/2F = 4 (5.0)  
 $\rightarrow$  IF/2T = 5 (6.3)  
 $\rightarrow$  2T/3F = 4 (5.1)  
 $\rightarrow$  2F/3T = 12 (15.2)

**TRIN True (15)**  
 1-2 = 4 (5.1) 1-1 = 2 (2.5)  
 1-3 = 2 (2.5) 2-2 = 1 (1.3)  
 2-3 = 4 (5.1) 3-3 = 2 (2.5)

**TRIN False (11)**  
 1-2 = 1 (1.3) 1-1 = 2 (2.5)  
 1-3 = 3 (3.8) 2-2 = 2 (2.5)  
 2-3 = 2 (2.5) 3-3 = 1 (1.3)

**CRIN M SD**  

OZ	CRIN	M	SD
50	50	70	
ACR	80	15	5
ARC	80	15	5
CAR	80	15	5
CRA	80	15	5
PAC	80	15	5
RCA	85	15	

**40% Computer-Generated**  

1	2	3
A	C	R
A	R	A
C	A	R
R	A	C
R	C	A

**Monday November 13**  
 Do Not ERASE

diff in Means for OZ vs 40%  
 Hta: CRIN higher for 40% as compared to 0% mixed responding.  
 Especially RCA (and ACR, CAR, to a lesser degree)  
 If 1 point = both items behaving:  
 • A = .50  
 • C = .50  
 • R = .25

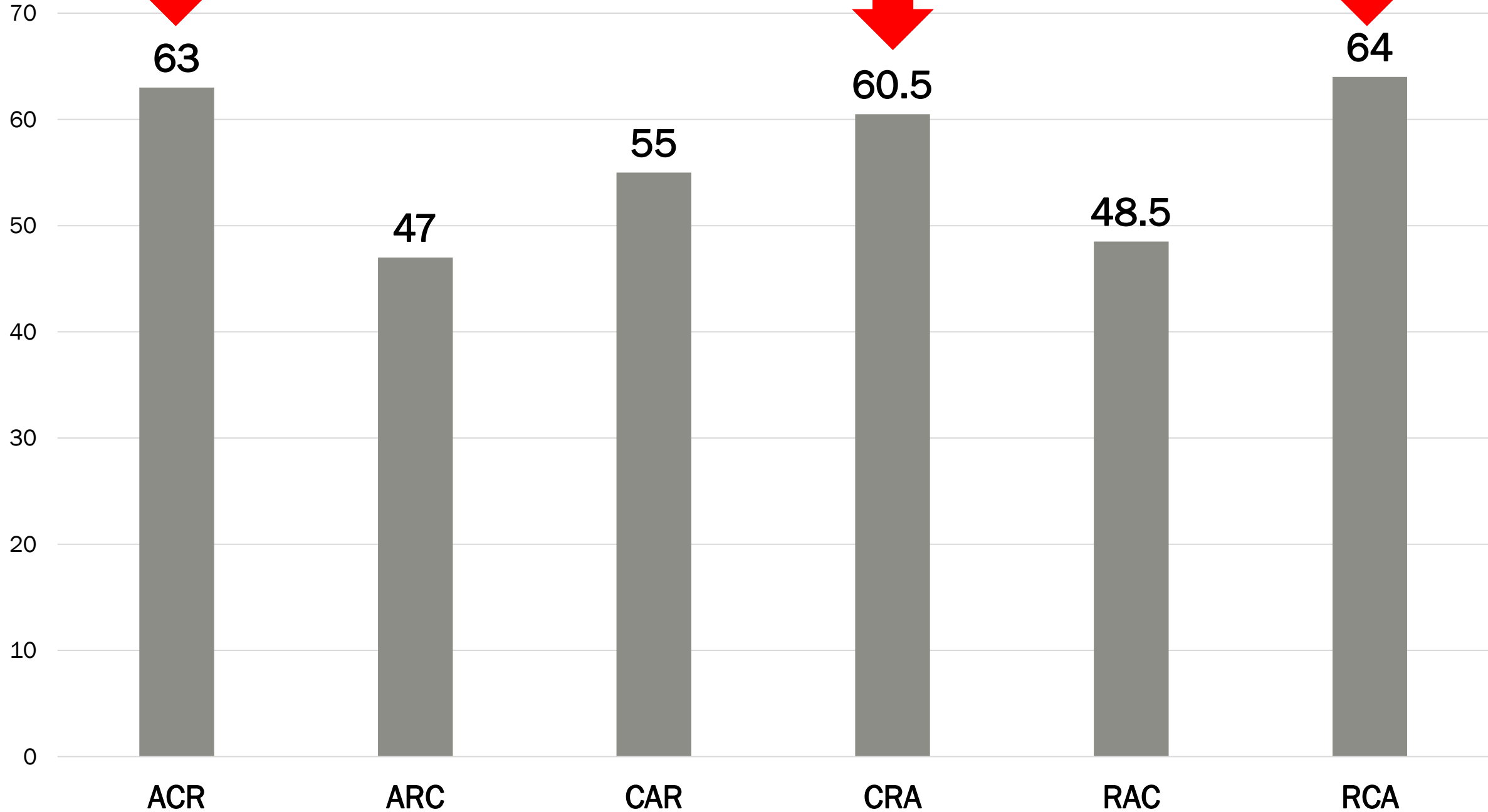
**GRAD APP PLAN**

33	30	18	29
17	13	15	10
7	6	5	7



ACR Condition	Section 1 (A)	Section 2 (C)	Section 3 (R)	Total
VRIN-r				
1T/2F	$8 * 1 = 8$	$8 * 1 = 8$		16
1T/3F	$4 * 1 = 8$		$4 * \frac{1}{2} = 2$	6
2F/3T		$12 * 1 = 12$	$12 * \frac{1}{2} = 6$	18
3F/3T or 3T/3F			$6 * \frac{1}{2} = 3$ & $6 * \frac{1}{2} = 3$	6
<b>TRIN-r True</b>				
1T/3T	$2 * 1 = 2$		$2 * \frac{1}{2} = 1$	3
1T/1T	$2 * 1 = 2$ & $2 * 1 = 2$			4
3T/3T			$2 * \frac{1}{2} = .5$ & $2 * \frac{1}{2} = .5$	2
<b>TRIN-r False</b>				
2F/3F		$2 * 1 = 2$	$2 * \frac{1}{2} = 1$	3
2F/2F		$2 * 1 = 2$ & $2 * 1 = 2$		4
3F/3F			$1 * \frac{1}{2} = .5$ $1 * \frac{1}{2} = .5$	1

# Hypothesis1A - Sub-Hypothesis





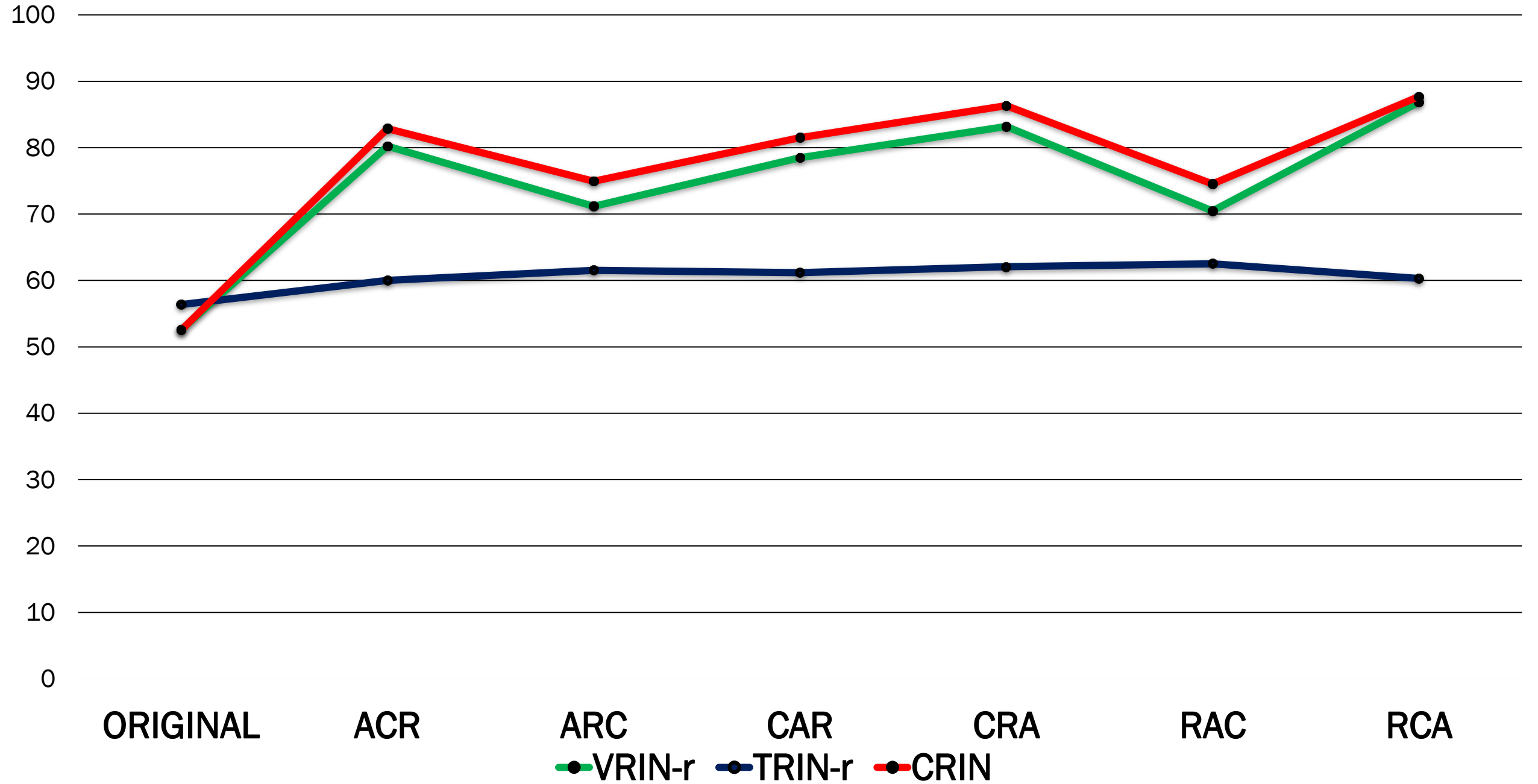
# Results

# Results

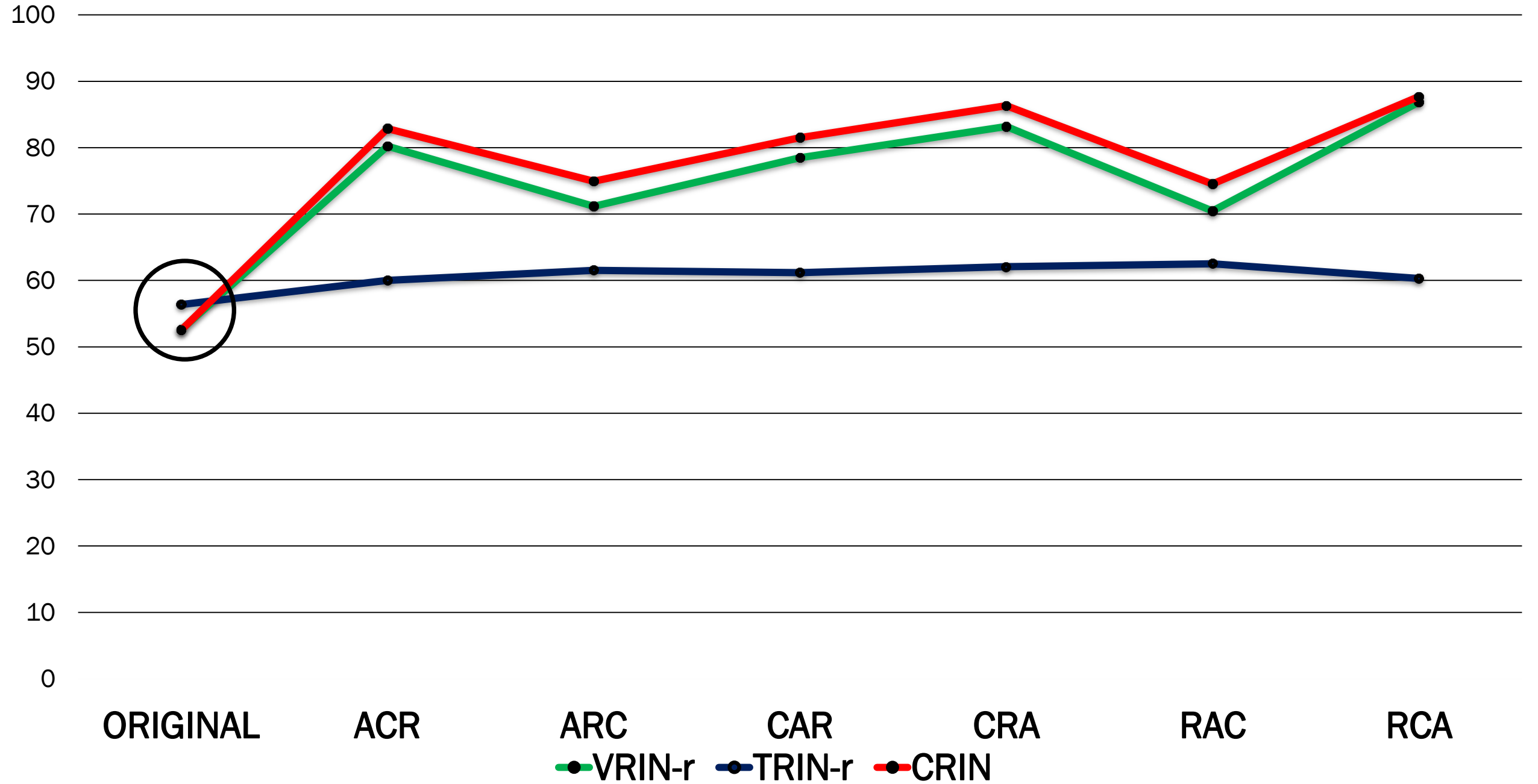
## Hypothesis 1

- CRIN means were notably higher in the presence of mixed responding as compared to the original data

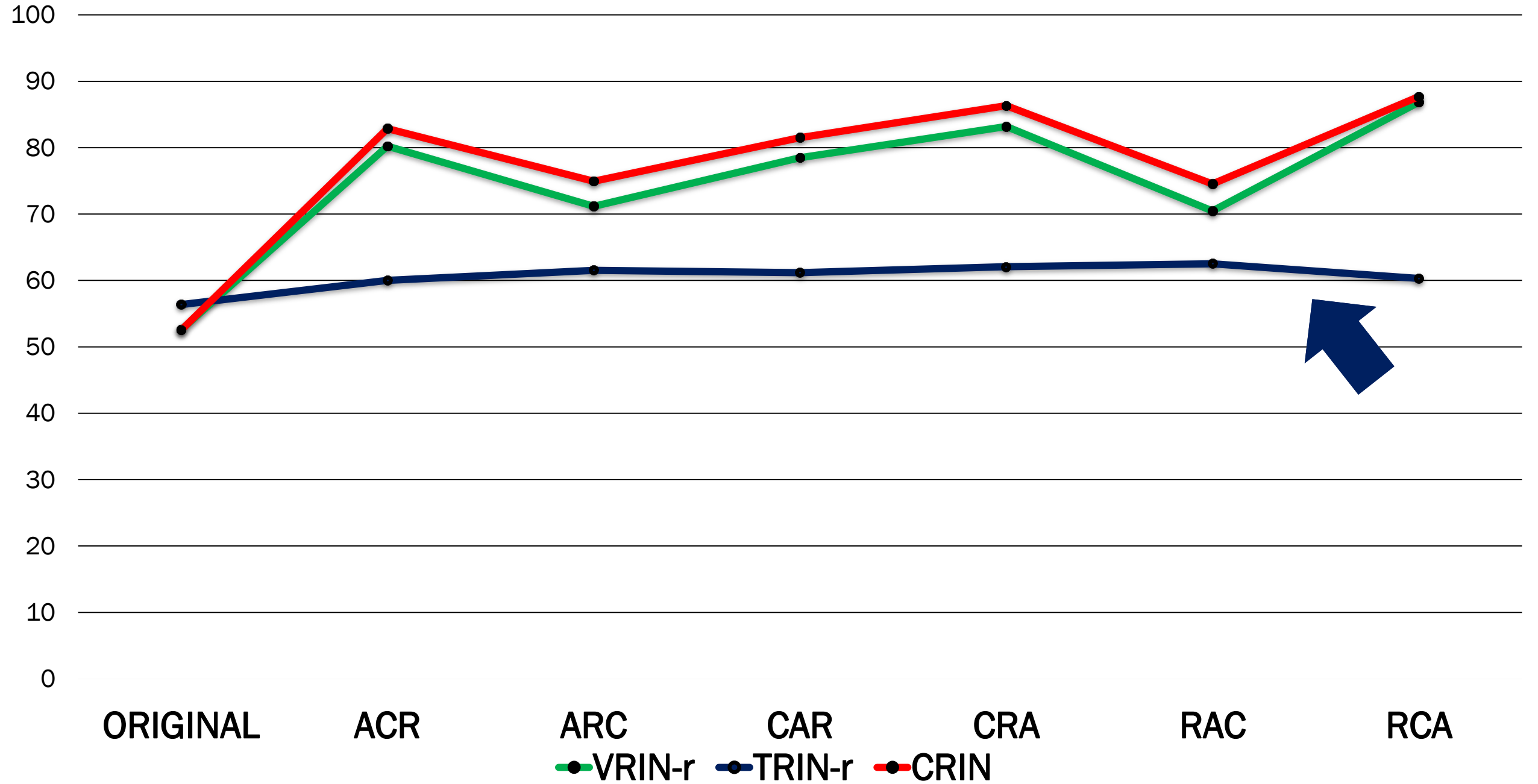
# MEAN VRIN-r, TRIN-r, & CRIN SCORES



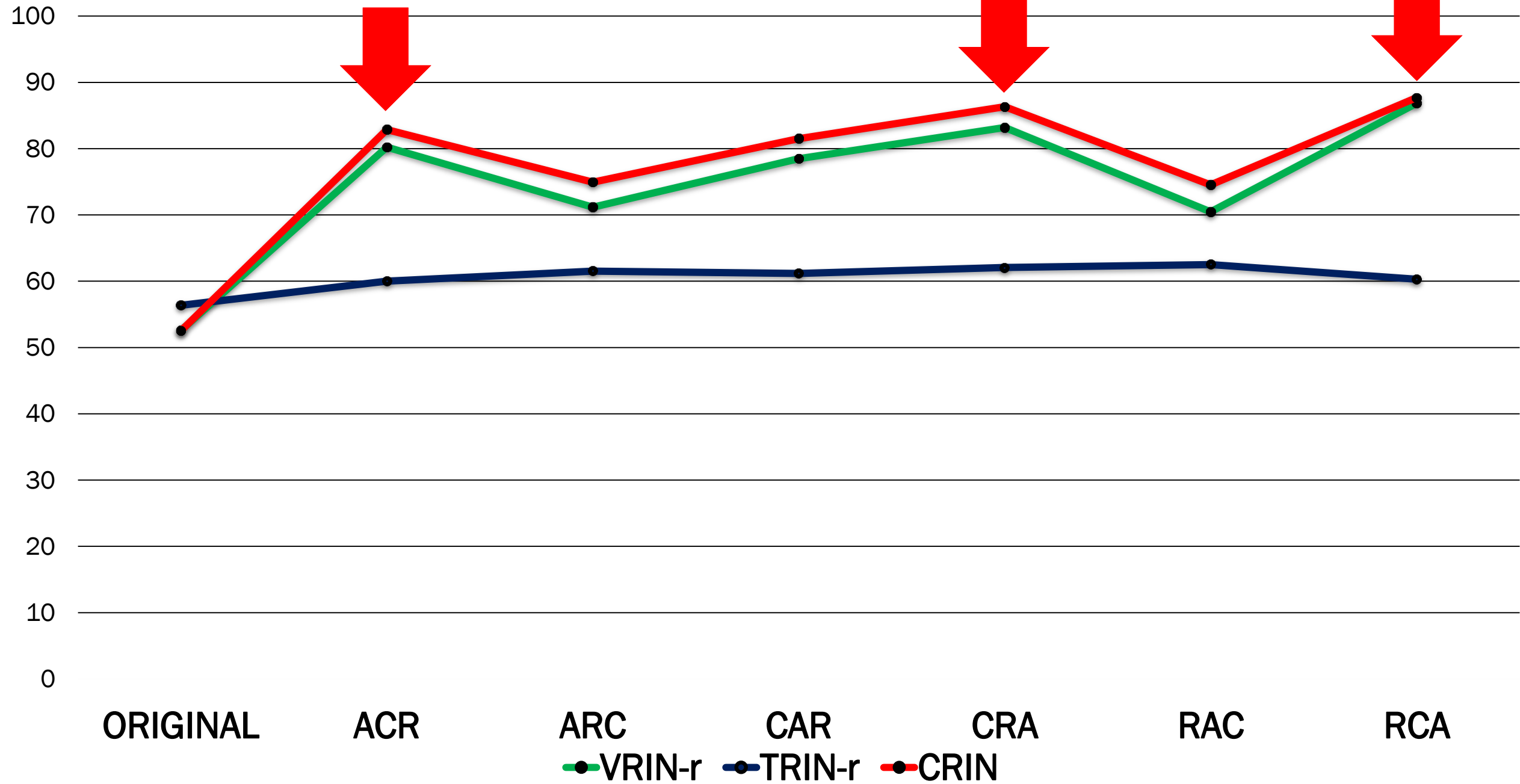
# MEAN VRIN-r, TRIN-r, & CRIN SCORES



# MEAN VRIN-r, TRIN-r, & CRIN SCORES



# MEAN VRIN-r, TRIN-r, & CRIN SCORES

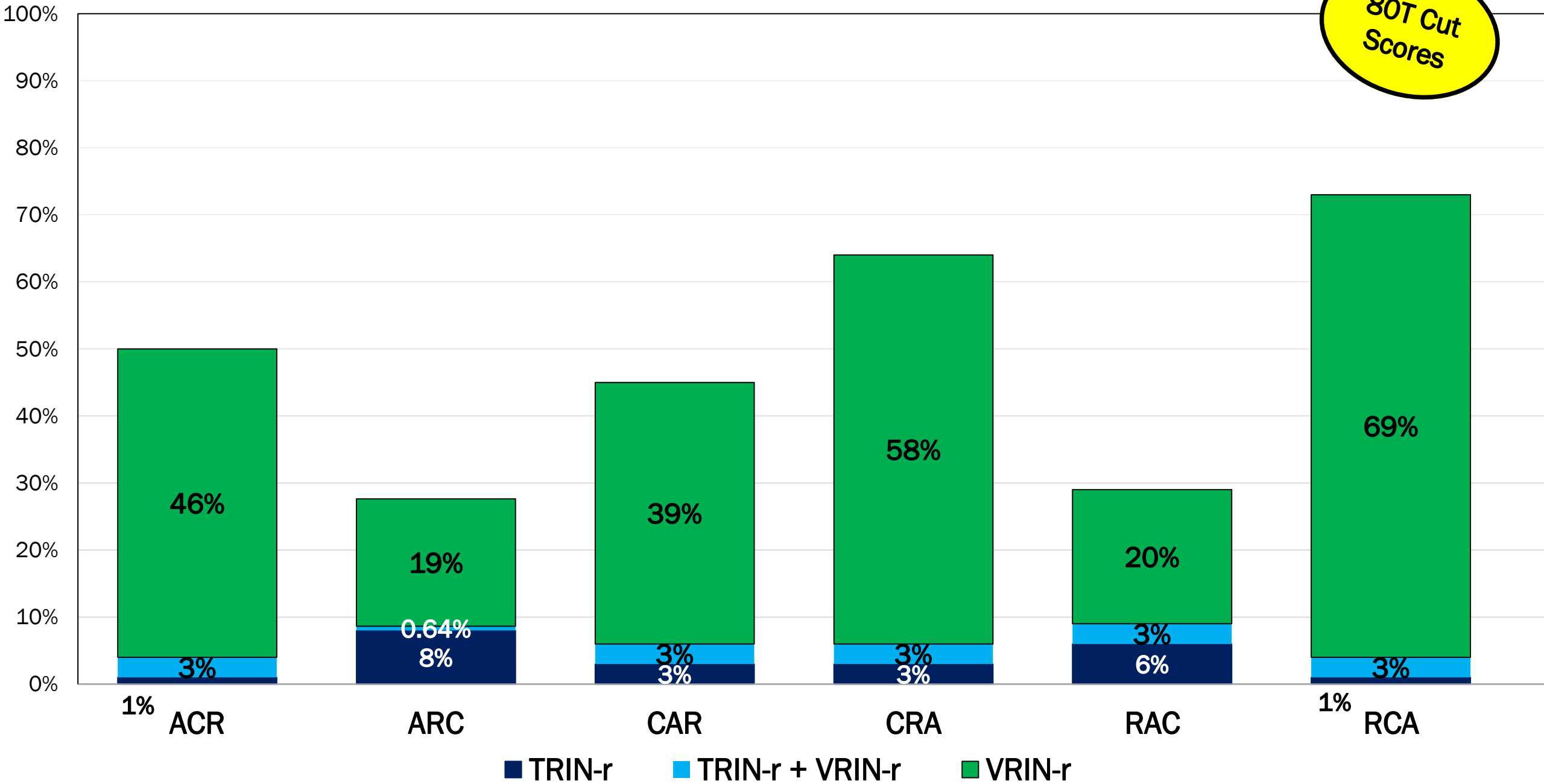


# Hypothesis 2

**CRIN will incrementally add to VRIN-r and TRIN-r in the detection of mixed responding.**

# CRIN'S INCREMENTAL UTILITY

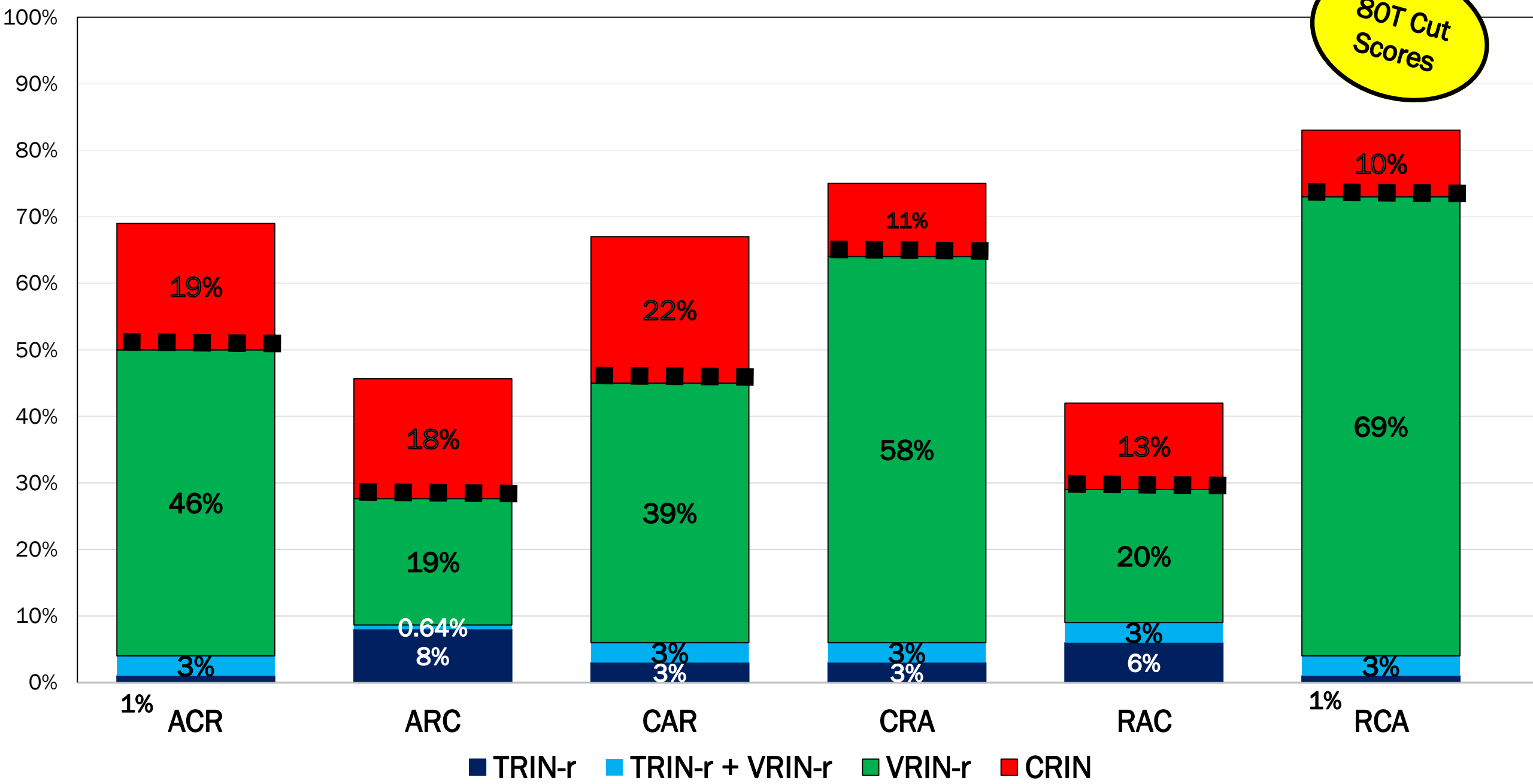
80T Cut Scores



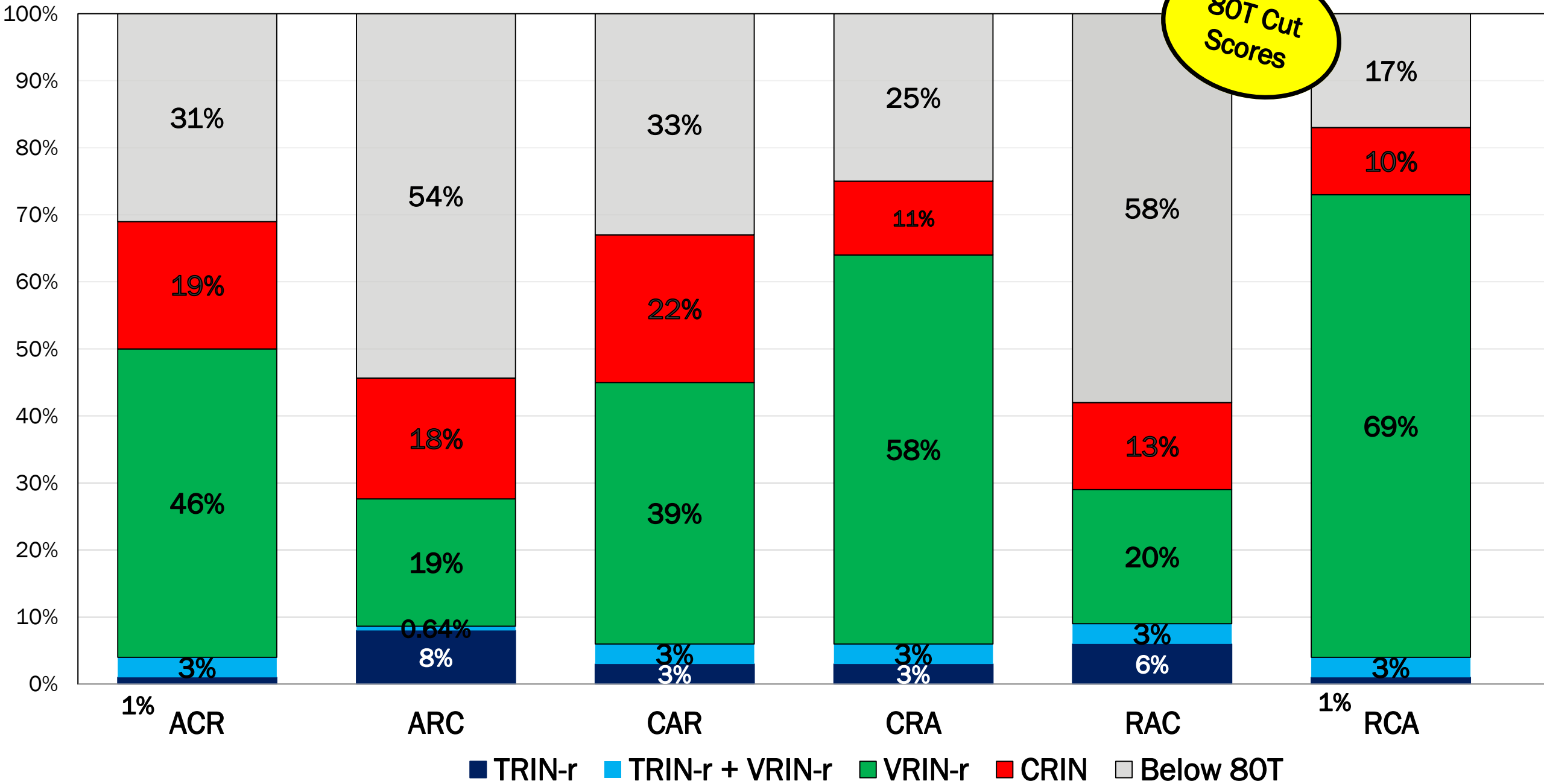


# CRIN'S INCREMENTAL UTILITY

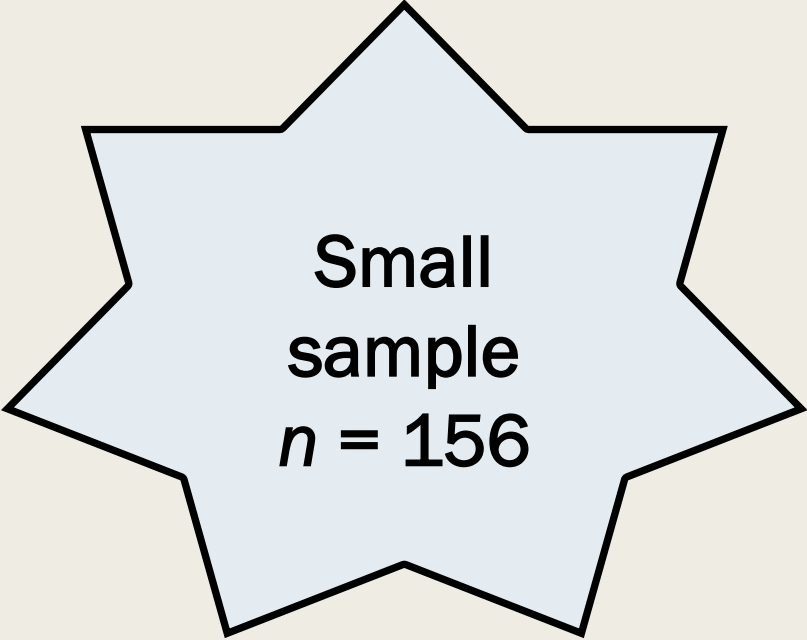
80T Cut Scores



# CRIN'S INCREMENTAL UTILITY

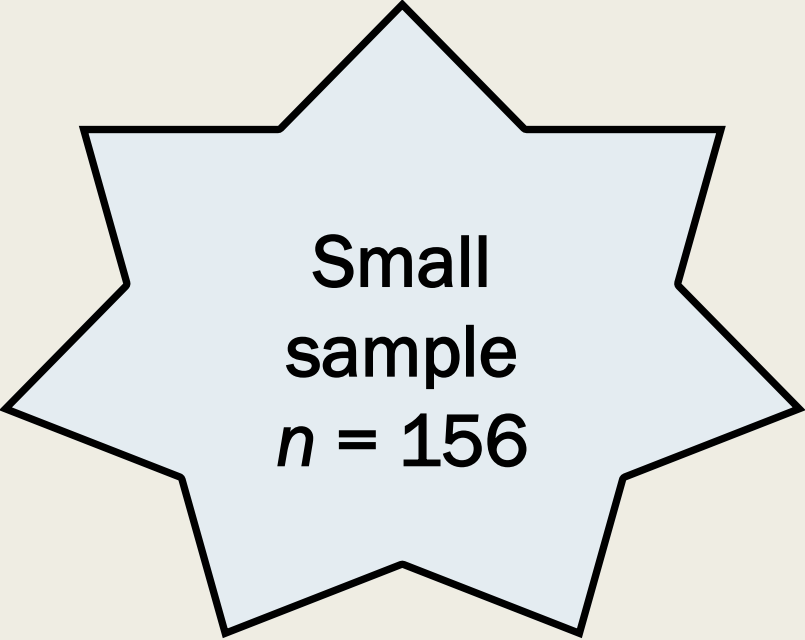


# Limitations



Small  
sample  
 $n = 156$

# Limitations

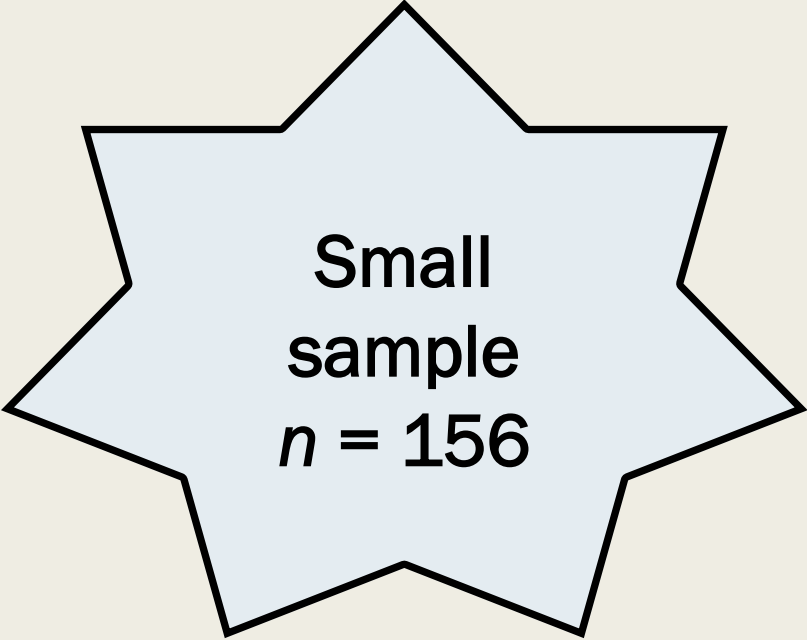


Small  
sample  
 $n = 156$



Mixed  
Responding

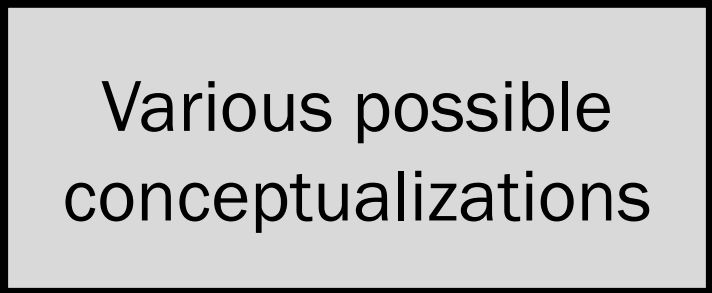
# Limitations



Small  
sample  
 $n = 156$



Mixed  
Responding

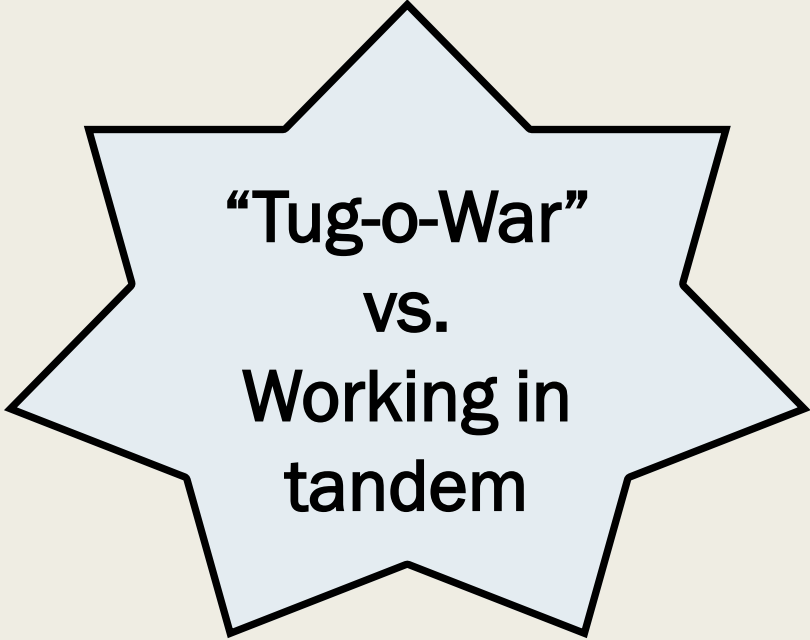


Various possible  
conceptualizations



Only examined 40%

# Implications

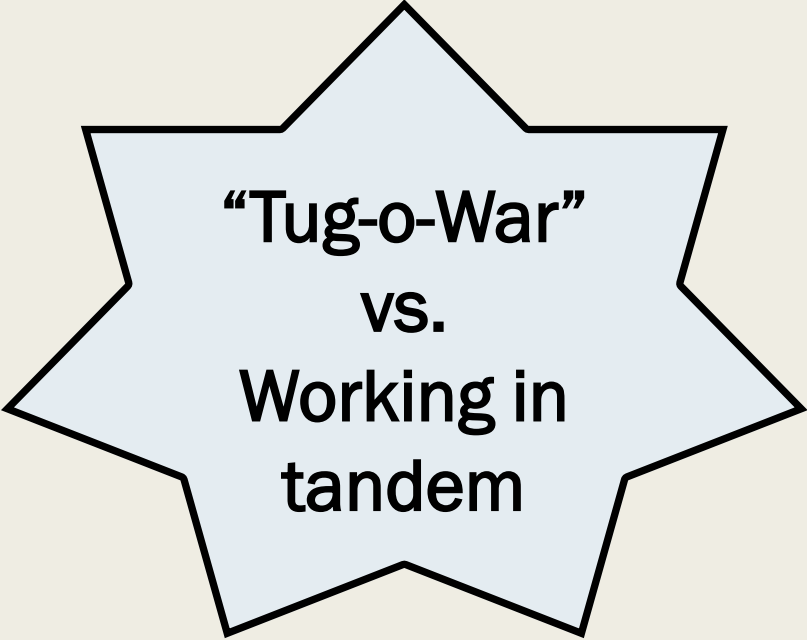


**“Tug-o-War”**

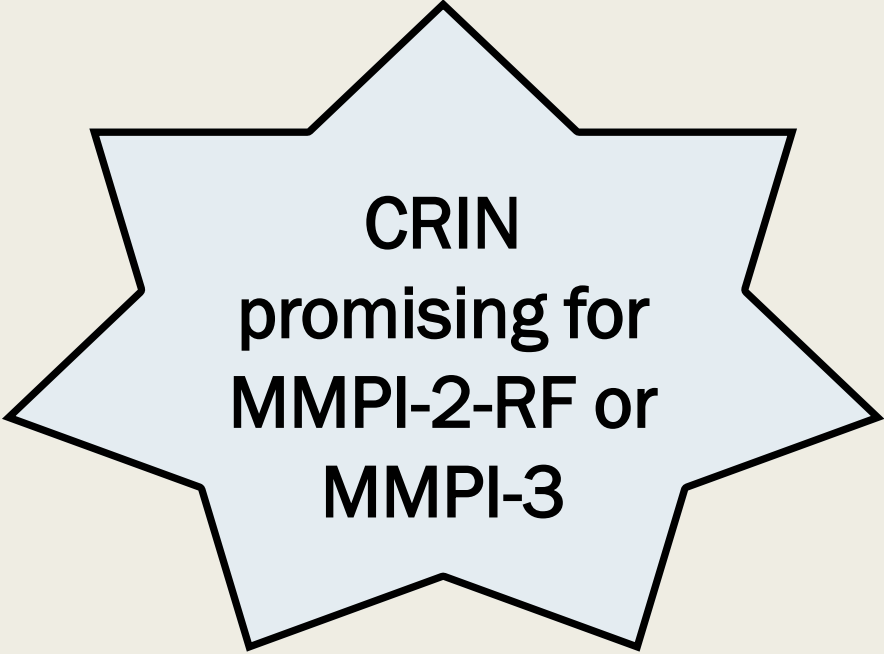
**vs.**

**Working in  
tandem**

# Implications



**“Tug-o-War”  
vs.  
Working in  
tandem**



**CRIN  
promising for  
MMPI-2-RF or  
MMPI-3**

# Implications

**“Tug-o-War”  
vs.  
Working in  
tandem**

**CRIN  
promising for  
MMPI-2-RF or  
MMPI-3**

Consider carefully  
spacing items

Consider equal  
balance of random  
vs. fixed pairs



# References

- Archer, R.P., Handel, R.W., Ben-Porath, Y.S. & Tellegen, A. (2016). *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory – Adolescent Restructured Form; Administration, Scoring, Interpretation and Technical Manual*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.
- Ben-Porath, Y. S., & Tellegen, A. (2008/2011). *MMPI-2-RF: Manual for administration, scoring and interpretation*. University of Minnesota Press.
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- Handel, R. W., Ben-Porath, Y. S., Tellegen, A., & Archer, R. P. (2010). Psychometric functioning of the MMPI-2-RF VRIN-r and TRIN-r scales with varying degrees of randomness, acquiescence, and counter- acquiescence. *Psychological Assessment, 22*, 87–95. [http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1037/a0017061](http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0017061)

**THANK YOU!**



California State University  
**MONTEREY BAY**

