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True Response Inconsistency Scale (TRIN, MMPI)

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Synonyms

TRIN

Definition

A validity scale on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) consisting of 23 pairs of items very similar in content but phrased to elicit opposite responses. Inconsistent responding for a given pair occurs when the response to both items is either true (14 of the pairs) or false (nine pairs). The TRIN score is not a measure of inconsistent responding per se. Rather, it reflects a tendency toward “yea-saying” (high scores) or “nay-saying” (low scores). The TRIN scale can be analyzed to explain elevations in other MMPI-2 scales, particularly the F scale. The clinical neuropsychologist integrates information from MMPI inconsistency measures together with other neuropsychological data and symptom validity scores to determine whether the inconsistency reflects random responding and/or carelessness versus a cognitive impairment issue

(e.g., reading comprehension and attention). Readers are referred to the MMPI entry for a discussion of limitations of this self-report measure when used with neuropsychological populations (see also Gass 2006; Lezak et al. 2004, pp. 748–750).

Cross-References

- ▶ F Minus K Index
- ▶ F Scale
- ▶ Fake Bad Scale
- ▶ Faking Good, Bad
- ▶ K Scale
- ▶ L Scale
- ▶ MMPI
- ▶ Validity Scales (MMPI)
- ▶ Variable Response Inconsistency Scale (VRIN, MMPI)

References and Reading

- Gass, C. (2006). Use of the MMPI-2 in neuropsychological evaluations. In J. Butcher (Ed.), *MMPI-2: A practitioner's guide* (pp. 301–326). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Graham, J. R. (2005). *MMPI-2: Assessing personality and psychopathology* (pp. 34–35, 45–46). Oxford University Press.
- Lezak, M. D., Howieson, D. B., Bigler, E. D., & Tranel, D. (2012). *Neuropsychological assessment* (5th ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.