



# **The Use of the Korean MMPI-2 in Korean Clergy Applicants**

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# Objectives

1. To learn Korean cultural factors to be considered when working with Korean applicants.
2. English vs. Korean version of MMPI-2: To learn the adaptation procedure of the Korean MMPI-2 and psychometric properties of the Korean versions of the MMPI-2.
3. To learn factors to be considered in deciding which version of the MMPI-2 should be used.



# Objective 1

To learn Korean cultural factors to be considered when working with Korean applicants.

- Korea: Philosophy, Values, and Religions
- Personality and psychopathology

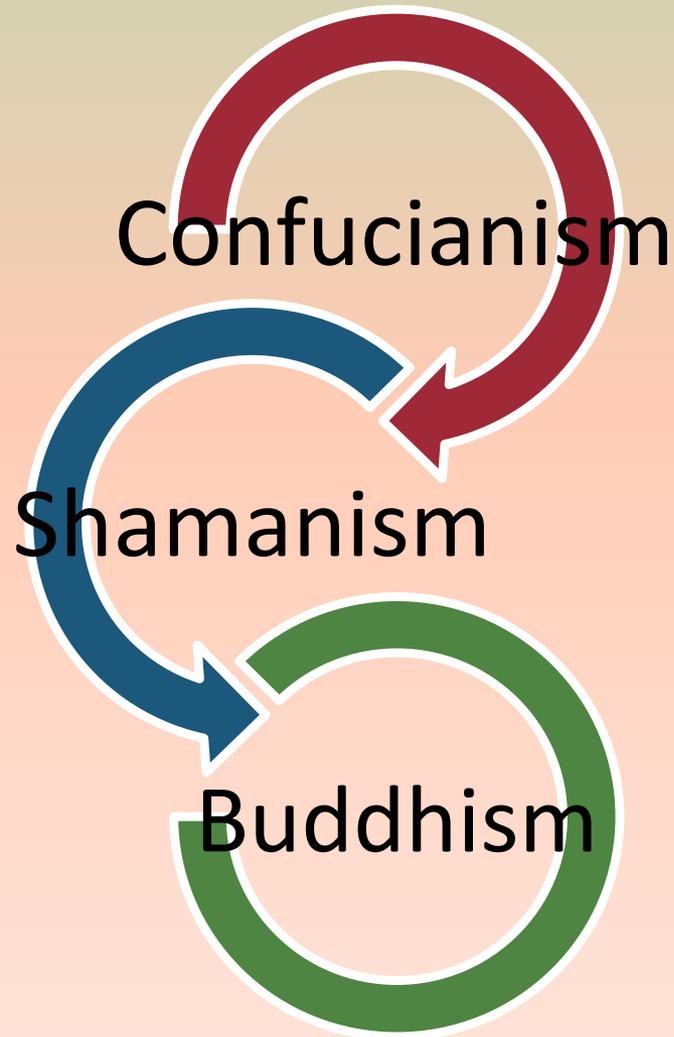
# Korea: Philosophy, Values, and Religions

- “In contemporary Korea, the average person will reveal some degree of *Western rationalism and Christian thought* in his office, school or public affairs. *Confucian elements* predominate, however, on New Years Day, in home life, and in ancestor worship ceremonies, and in senior-junior relationships which are often determined by age. During aging, or at the abrupt loss of a beloved one, or at funerals, a *Buddhist element* becomes prominent. And when helpless, in despair or during unbearable trauma, Koreans readily depend on the *shamanistic elements*.” (Paek, 1990, p. 29).



# Korea: Philosophy, Values, and Religions

Three main roots of Korean philosophy and value systems



# Confucianism

- Product of a patriarchal and strongly male-dominated society in China
- The most important philosophy underlying personality (official ideology of Yi dynasty)
- Education is greatly valued.



- Stresses hierarchical relationship within an in-group
  - Home, family, in-group > society
  - One's relationship with one's parents is regarded as the starting point of all relationships
  - Confucian teaching says little about an individual's conduct in public
- Tolerate contradiction and negative emotion

# Confucianism

Even without my family I know there will always be someone there to take care of me (MMPI-2 item #522)

**% responding True**



Once in a while I feel hate toward members of my family whom I usually love.(MMPI-2 item #256)

**% responding True**



# Shamanism

- Oldest religion of Korea
- a source of the Korean nation's "spiritual energy"
- was developed to fulfill the needs of women (shamans and clients predominantly women)
- Shamans as being a "a household therapist" : providing physical, psychological, and spiritual healing

**Ghosts or spirits can influence people for good or bad (MMPI-2 item #490)**

**% responding True**

**American women**

**10%**

**Korean women**

**52%**



Shaman conducting "kut" ritual to protect and keep the peace at home through feasting and entertaining restless ancestors and ghosts and angry household gods

# Buddhism

- Introduced to Korea in a similar time to Confucianism
- About one-quarter of S. Koreans today identify as Buddhist
- Impacts of Buddhism on Korean communication: (a) the importance of silence (telepathy) and distrust of words; and (b) the egalitarian aspect in communication.
- It teaches benevolence to all, allowing the mingling of different social classes to be acceptable



# Personality and Psychopathology

## **Han** (“chagrin,” “lamentation,” “grudge,” “heartburning” )

- *Han* is a feeling of unresolved sorrow, torment and resignation in the face of injustice .
- “something accumulated and formed in mass in the depth of mind in Korean people as they have experienced emotional frustration” (Prince, 1989).
- “han of country,” “han of family,” “han of women,” etc.
- Historically, it is associated with traumas and disturbances (repeated military invasions, chronic poverty, etc.) → personal and collective **han** which passes down through families and generations.



# Personality and Psychopathology

## Han

- *Han of family* creates the need to feel “big” in some Koreans, which leads to:
  - short-tempered and prefer speed to elaboration because they are anxious to be big and successful as quickly as possible.
- The failure of most Koreans to achieve "big" is thought to result in widespread psychopathology, including:
  - severe guilt feelings (for not having fulfilled filial duty)
  - inferiority complexes (for having fallen behind others)
  - anxiety, and even paranoid thoughts (fear of being ridiculed).



Yuna Kim's tears have triggered a kind of collective national mourning called "Han." (2014 Winter Olympic)

# Personality and Psychopathology

## Hwa-byung (“anger-illness” or “fire-illness”)

- Culture Bound Syndrome (DSM-IV)
- 5 elements + yin/yang → fundamental in health.
- a *yin* deficiency → activate the fire element → anger.
- Causes: perceived personal injustices and hardships, family conflict, financial difficulties, and loss of loved ones, etc.
- most common in uneducated, married women of low socioeconomic status (Pang, 1990).



# Personality and Psychopathology

## Hwa-byung (“anger-illness” or “fire-illness”)

- Symptoms:

- Somatic: gastrointestinal problems, palpitations, a burning sensation in the chest, chronic indigestion,
- Nonsomatic: anxiety, depression, panic, fear of impending death, and insomnia

- Roberts, Han, & Weed (2006)
- Ketterer, Han, & Weed (2010)

Construction and validation of HB scale with the MMPI-2

**There seems to be a lump in my throat much of the time.(MMPI-2 item #11)**

**% responding True**

**American women**

**5%**

**Korean women**

**27%**

# Personality and Psychopathology

## Alcoholism

- Koreans referred to as “Irish of the Orient.”
- Drinking is social; rarely solitary
- The lifetime alcohol dependency rate in Seoul was found to be 43%
  - Compared to 29% in St. Louis, MO; Korea had lower rates than St. Louis for all other illnesses examined (Lee et al., 1990a, 1990b)
- Alcoholism not seen as needing treatment
- Koreans have higher rates of alcohol-use disorders and family history of alcoholism than other ethnic groups (e.g., Chinese; Duranceaux, 2008)
- Slow flushing in Koreans may play a more important role in alcohol abuse among Chinese than among Koreans.



# Personality and Psychopathology

## Alcoholism

After a bad day, I usually need a few drinks to relax  
(MMPI-2 item #527)

*% responding True*

American  
men

14%

Korean  
men

29%



## Objective 1

To learn Korean cultural factors to be considered when working with Korean applicants.

### ❑ Korea: Philosophy, Values, and Religions

- ❖ three main roots from which Korean value and philosophy systems have been formulated (Confucianism, Buddhism, and Shamanism), along with their impact on the formation of a collective Korean personality.

### ❑ Personality and psychopathology

- ❖ Han
- ❖ Hwa-byung (“anger-illness” or “fire-illness”)
- ❖ Alcoholism



## Objective 2

English vs. Korean version of MMPI-2: To learn the adaptation procedure of the Korean MMPI-2 and psychometric properties of the Korean versions of the MMPI-2.

- ❑ Brief history of English and Korean MMPI measures
- ❑ Korean MMPI-2 adaptation stages
- ❑ Psychometric properties of the Korean MMPI-2

# Brief History of English and Korean MMPI Measures

English version		Korean version	
→ 1943	MMPI (McKinley & Hathaway)	→ 1963	1 <sup>st</sup> version of MMPI (Chung, Lee, & Chin)
→ 1989	MMPI-2 (Butcher et al.)	→ 1989	2 <sup>nd</sup> version of MMPI (KPA)
→ 1992	MMPI-A (Butcher et al.)	→ 2005	MMPI-2 & MMPI-A (Kim et al.)
→ 2003	<b>Restructured Clinical Scales (RC)</b> were added to MMPI-2 manual	→ 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MMPI-2 manual revision</li> <li>○ MMPI-2-RF (Han et al.)</li> </ul>
→ 2008	MMPI-2-RF (MMPI-2 Restructured Form; Tellegen & Ben-Porath, 2008)		
→ 2014 ?	MMPI-A-RF (?)		

# Korean MMPI-2: Adaptation Stages

## Stage I

1989~1991

### English → Korean

By two independent translators

### Korean MMPI and MMPI-2

were compared by the third bilingual who selected more accurately and naturally worded items.

### Korean → English

Backtranslation by the fourth bilingual

### Backtranslated

### MMPI-2 and original MMPI-2

were reviewed by Jim Butcher; 20 items were retranslated.

## Stage II

1991~1998

# Translation

### Preliminary Study

with 726 Korean college sample. Revise about 100 items based on item analyses (Han, 1993, 1996)

### Entire items were reviewed by

### UM Press

Revised 50 items

## Stage III

2002~2003

### Reviewed by Standardization committee

170 items revised

### Backtranslation

13 items with substantial change in contents by two bilinguals

### Backtranslated items and original English items

Were reviewed by 5 American psychologists

**Final version of the Korean MMPI-2**

# Korean MMPI-2: Adaptation Stages

## Stage IV

2003-2005

### Standardization project

- Data collection for normative sample - Proportional stratified sampling (based on 2000 census) was used.
- Normative sample (651 men & 701 women)

## Stage V

2009~2011

### Revision of Korean MMPI-2 Manual

- Inclusion of data from clinical ( $n=395$ ) and college samples
- Inclusion of results from simulation study & construct validity studies
- Gendered & nongendered norms

# Psychometric Properties of MMPI-2: Reliability Coefficients

Test-Retest Reliabilities and Internal Consistencies of the MMPI-2 Validity, Clinical, and Content Scales for the Korean and American Samples

	Test-retest $r$				Coefficient alpha			
	KM	AM	KW	AW	KM	AM	KW	AW
L	.78	.86	.86	.57				
F	.74	.80	.80	.63				
K	.86	.84	.84	.72				
Hs	.77	.76	.75	.81				
D	.86	.79	.73	.64				
Hy	.79	.70	.75	.56				
Pd	.68	.79	.73	.62				
Mf	.63	.83	.65	.37				
Pa	.86	.67	.69	.39				
Pt	.79	.72	.83	.87				
Sc	.82	.72	.75	.86				
Ma	.75	.80	.76	.61				
Si	.85	.93	.82	.84				
ANX	.87	.89	.81	.83				
FRS	.72	.82	.75	.75				
OBX	.77	.84	.80	.77				
DEP	.87	.84	.85	.86				
HEA	.84	.80	.83	.80				
BIZ	.78	.77	.71	.74				
ANG	.84	.87	.77	.73				
CYN	.68	.81	.84	.85				
ASP	.77	.82	.78	.75				
TPA	.76	.81	.81	.68				
LSE	.84	.84	.86	.83				
SOD	.84	.91	.90	.84				
FAM	.76	.84	.81	.77				
WRK	.83	.90	.87	.84				
TRT	.81	.79	.87	.80				
$M^a$	.78 K	.77 A	.77 K	.65 A				
$M^b$	.80 K	.84 A	.82 K	.79 A				

Notes. KM: Korean men ( $n = 651$ ); AM: American Men ( $n = 1138$ ); KW: Korean women ( $n = 701$ ); AW: American women ( $n = 1462$ ).

$M^a$ : Mean reliability of clinical scales.  $M^b$ : Mean reliability of content scales.

# Concurrent Validity

*Correlations between Clinical and RC Scales with SCL-90-R in Korean Clinical Sample (n = 395)*

SOM		OC		DEP		ANX		PHOB		PAR		PSY	
<b>RC1</b>	<b>.70</b>	<b>Pt</b>	<b>.69</b>	<b>RCd</b>	<b>.68</b>	Sc	.61	Sc	.56	<b>RC6</b>	<b>.69</b>	<b>Sc</b>	<b>.65</b>
<b>Hs</b>	<b>.67</b>	Sc	.69	Pt	.66	<b>Pt</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>RC7</b>	<b>.54</b>	<b>Sc</b>	<b>.65</b>	RC7	.59
Sc	.55	RCd	.66	Sc	.66	<b>RC7</b>	<b>.59</b>	RC8	.52	<b>Pa</b>	<b>.62</b>	RC8	.59
RC8	.54	<b>RC7</b>	<b>.63</b>	Hs	.59	RC1	.56	<b>Pt</b>	<b>.51</b>	RC7	.61	Pt	.58
Pt	.50	Pa	.56	RC7	.58	RC8	.55	RC1	.48	<b>RC8</b>	<b>.58</b>	<b>Pa</b>	<b>.56</b>
Pa	.50	RC1	.54	RC1	.57	Hs	.55	RCd	.46	Pd	.54	RCd	.56
RC7	.48	Hs	.54	Pd	.55	RCd	.54	Pa	.45	Pt	.54	RC6	.55
RCd	.45	RC8	.53	Pa	.55	Pa	.52	Hs	.45	RCd	.51	Pd	.54
Pd	.43	Pd	.52	RC8	.47	Pd	.46	RC6	.44	RC3	.44	RC1	.49
<b>Hy</b>	<b>.42</b>	RC6	.48	<b>D</b>	<b>.45</b>	RC6	.43	Pd	.37	RC9	.44	Hs	.45
RC6	.42	Si	.42	Si	.45	Hy	.35	Si	.32	Ma	.43	Ma	.42
Ma	.35	RC4	.37	RC6	.41	RC4	.35	RC4	.31	RC1	.42	RC4	.42
RC4	.34	D	.36	<b>RC2</b>	<b>.39</b>	Ma	.34	Ma	.30	RC4	.42	RC9	.41
RC9	.29	Ma	.36	Hy	.37	Si	.32	RC3	.29	RC3	.29	Hs	.39
D	.28	RC9	.35	RC4	.34	RC9	.32	RC9	.28	RC9	.28	Si	.29
RC3	.26	RC3	.33	RC3	.31	D	.31	D	.23	D	.13	Hy	.21
Si	.22	RC2	.30	Ma	.28	RC3	.27	Hy	.23	RC2	.13	D	.20
RC2	.17	Hy	.29	RC9	.25	RC2	.22	RC2	.22	Hy	.07	RC2	.16
Mf	.13	Mf	.10	Mf	.14	Mf	.14	Mf	.05	Mf	.06	Mf	.10

# The Top 5 Behavioral Correlates for the MMPI-2 Clinical Scales Derived from Therapist Ratings (n=395)

Therapist Ratings			Therapist Rating		
		<i>r</i>			<i>r</i>
Hs	<b>Complains of fatigue</b>	.46	Pa	Suicidal ideations	.37
	<b>Multiple somatic complaints</b>	.42		Feels hopeless	.36
	<b>Complains of sleep disturbance</b>	.40		Pessimistic	.32
	<b>Physical symptoms in response to stress</b>	.37		<b>Paranoid features</b>	.32
	Sad	.37		Self-degrading	.31
D	<b>Depressed</b>	.48	Pt	Feels hopeless	.45
	<b>Sad</b>	.48		Sad	.42
	<b>Complains of fatigue</b>	.44		Depressed	.42
	<b>Feels hopeless</b>	.40		Pessimistic	.41
	<b>Pessimistic</b>	.39		Suicidal ideations	.41
Hy	<b>Complains of fatigue</b>	.42	Sc	Suicidal ideations	.45
	<b>Multiple somatic complaints</b>	.41		Feels hopeless	.42
	<b>Preoccupied with health problems</b>	.36		Pessimistic	.39
	<b>Physical symptoms in response to stress</b>	.34		Depressed	.38
	<b>Complains of sleep disturbance</b>	.33		Sad	.37
Pd	<b>Familial discord</b>	.42	Ma	<b>Acting out</b>	.33
	Suicidal ideations	.39		Hostile	.32
	<b>Family lacks love</b>	.39		Aggressive	.31
	Feels hopeless	.36		Resentful	.29
	Pessimistic	.35		<b>Emotional lability</b>	.29
Mf	<b>Stereotypic feminine behavior</b>	.36	Si	<b>Depressed</b>	.43
	<b>Stereotypic masculine behavior</b>	.28		Sad	.41
	Familial discord	.27		Feels hopeless	.41
	Histrionic	.25		Pessimistic	.39
	Family lacks love	.24		Feels like a failure	.38



## Objective 2

English vs. Korean version of MMPI-2: To learn the adaptation procedure of the Korean MMPI-2 and psychometric properties of the Korean versions of the MMPI-2.

- ❑ Brief history of English and Korean MMPI measures
- ❑ Korean MMPI-2-Adaptation stages
  - ❖ It was developed through multi-stage adaptation process and standardized with representative normative sample
- ❑ Psychometric properties of the Korean MMPI-2
  - ❖ the stability and internal consistency of MMPI-2 scales were comparable with results obtained in American normative samples
  - ❖ Substantial concurrent and predictive validity



## Objective 3

To learn factors to be considered in deciding which version of the MMPI-2 should be used.

# Bilingual vs. Bicultural:

## 1. Evaluate language proficiency and acculturation

- Language and culture are highly correlated, but not necessarily the same
- Acculturation level was correlated with MMPI-2 scores (Tsai & Pike, 2000)
- Very few Asian Americans were included in the MMPI-2 normative sample (6 men and 13 women) → questionable whether the use of American norm is appropriate.

Acculturation was measured by Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation Scale

All Asian subjects

Low

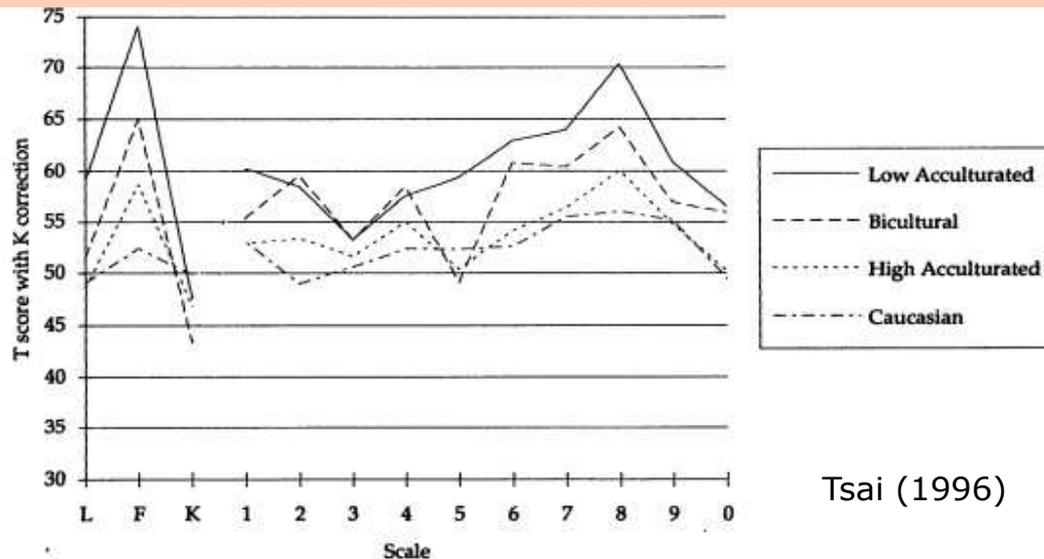
n=32; 5 years in US

Bicultural

n = 30; 14.77 yrs. in US

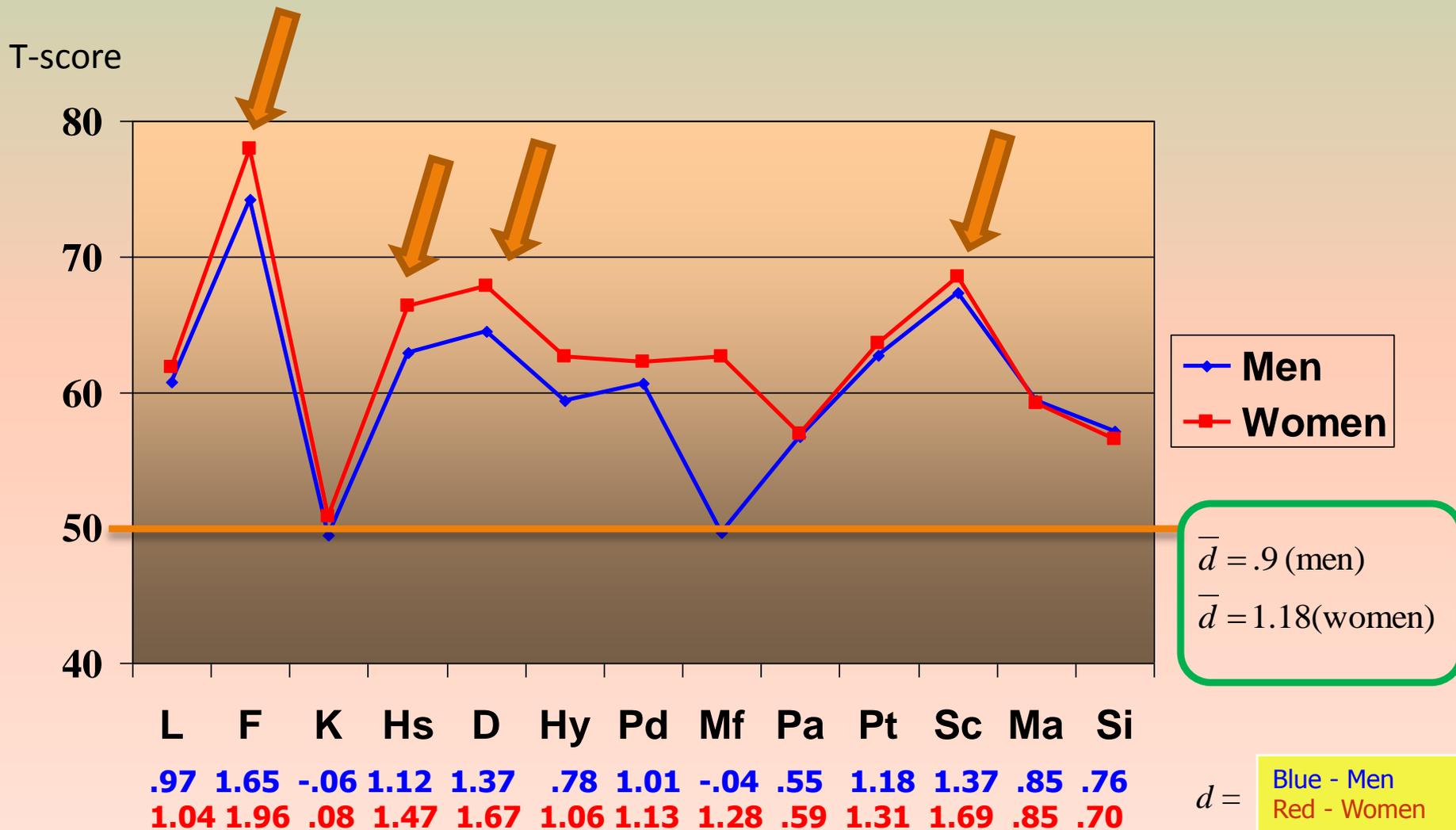
High

n = 30; 19.09 yrs. in US



## 2. Use of Both Norms (source and target cultures)

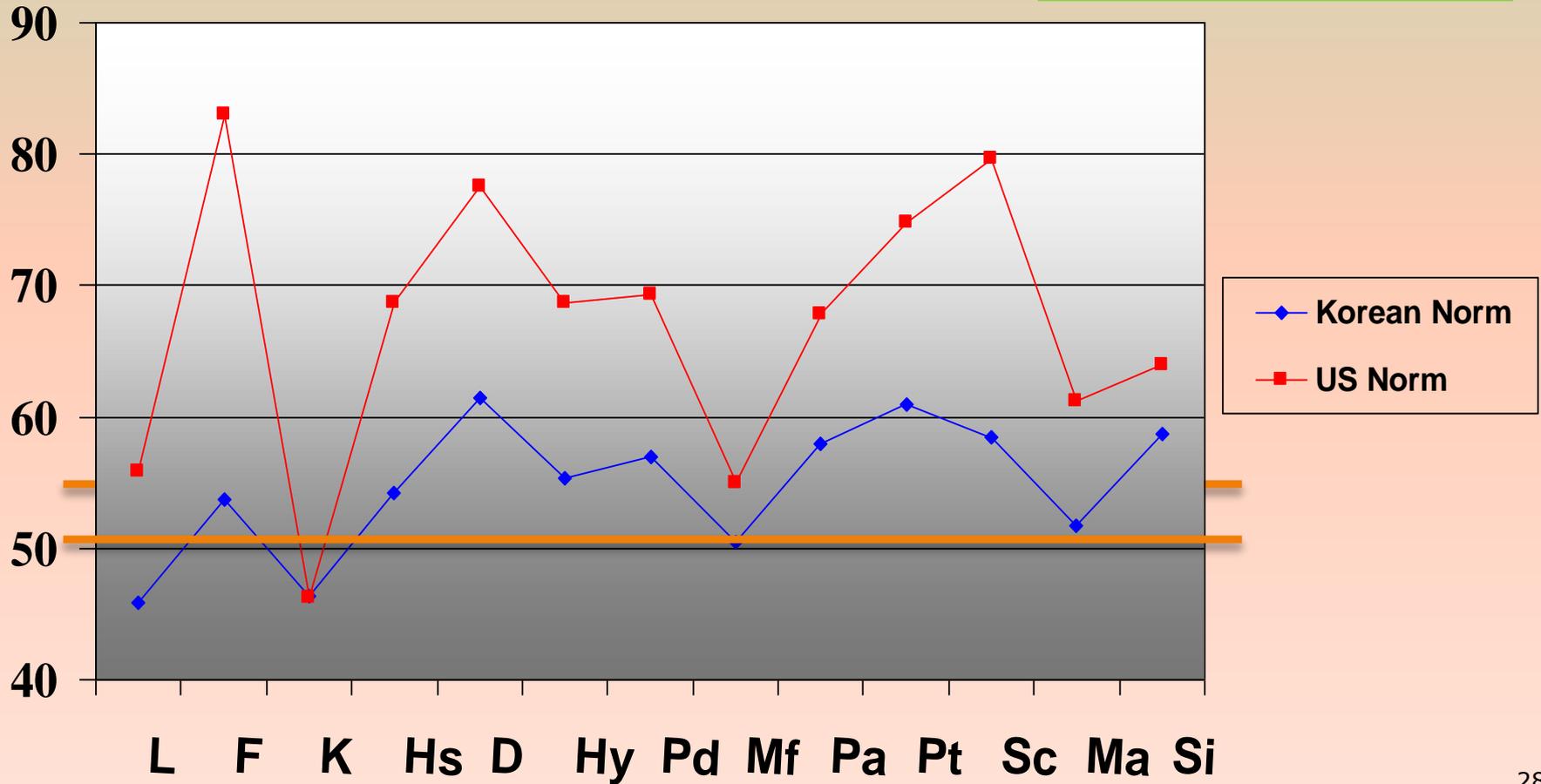
Mean Profiles of the Basic Scales Plotted against **US Norms** and Standardized Mean Differences between Korean and US Normative Samples



### 3. Use of lower cutoff T score for clinical elevation

Mean Profiles of the Basic Scales Plotted against **korean and US Norms** and Standardized Mean Differences (Korean clinical sample)

$\bar{d} = .62$  (Korean Norm)  
 $\bar{d} = 1.57$  (US Norm)





## Objective 3

To learn factors to be considered in deciding which version of the MMPI-2 should be used.

1. Bilingual vs. Bicultural:  
Evaluate language proficiency and acculturation
2. Use of Both Norms (source and target cultures)
3. Use of lower cutoff T score ( $T \geq 60$ ) for clinical elevation when Korean norm is used

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Thank You