

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory: Unlocking the Complexities of Human Personality

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory, often abbreviated as MMPI, is one of the most widely used and respected psychological assessment tools in the world. Developed to assist clinicians in diagnosing mental disorders, it has evolved into a comprehensive instrument that provides deep insights into an individual's personality structure and psychopathology. Whether you're a psychology student, a mental health professional, or just curious about psychological testing, understanding the MMPI can offer valuable perspectives on how personality assessments work and why they matter.

What Is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory?

At its core, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is a standardized psychometric test designed to evaluate a person's psychological state and personality traits. First introduced in the late 1930s by Starke R. Hathaway and J.C. McKinley at the University of Minnesota, the MMPI has undergone revisions, with the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF being the most current versions used today.

Unlike many personality tests that focus primarily on character traits or preferences, the MMPI is clinically oriented. It helps identify emotional disorders, psychiatric conditions, and personality structure by analyzing how individuals respond to carefully crafted statements. The test usually consists of hundreds of true-or-false questions that probe a wide range of psychological symptoms and behaviors.

The Purpose and Uses of the MMPI

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory serves multiple purposes across various fields:

- **Clinical Diagnosis:** It aids psychologists and psychiatrists in diagnosing mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, and personality disorders.
- **Forensic Evaluations:** Courts often use MMPI results to assess the mental state of defendants, determine competency, or evaluate risk factors.
- **Employment Screening:** Certain professions, such as law enforcement or high-security jobs, may require MMPI testing to ensure psychological suitability.
- **Research:** The MMPI is a valuable tool in psychological research to study personality patterns and psychopathology.

Because of its broad applicability, the MMPI remains a cornerstone in psychological testing.

How Does the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Work?

The MMPI works by comparing an individual's responses to established clinical scales that measure different psychological conditions and personality dimensions. Each item is designed to tap into specific symptoms or attitudes, and the patterns of responses reveal underlying mental health issues or personality characteristics.

Structure of the MMPI

The MMPI-2, the most widely used version, contains over 500 statements. Test-takers answer "True" or "False" based on how each statement applies to them. These responses are scored across several scales:

- **Validity Scales:** These assess the test-taker's approach to the test, including tendencies to exaggerate symptoms (malingering) or underreport problems.
- **Clinical Scales:** There are 10 primary clinical scales, each corresponding to a different psychological condition, such as hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, psychopathic deviate, paranoia, psychasthenia (anxiety), schizophrenia, hypomania, and social introversion.
- **Content Scales and Supplementary Scales:** These provide additional detail on specific symptom areas, like anxiety, anger, or family problems.

By examining the interplay between these scales, clinicians can develop a nuanced picture of an individual's mental health.

Interpreting MMPI Results

Interpreting MMPI results is a complex process that requires training and expertise. The scores on each scale are compared against normative data to determine which psychological traits or symptoms are most prominent. Patterns of scale elevations can suggest particular diagnoses or personality styles.

One important aspect is the validity scales, which help detect whether the test results are trustworthy. For example, if someone is intentionally trying to appear mentally ill or, conversely, trying to hide symptoms, the validity scales can flag this behavior.

Mental health professionals often use MMPI results alongside other clinical interviews and assessments to confirm diagnoses and plan treatment.

The Evolution and Versions of the MMPI

Since its inception, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory has undergone significant revisions to improve its reliability, validity, and cultural relevance.

The Original MMPI and Its Limitations

The original MMPI was groundbreaking but reflected the cultural and clinical context of the 1930s and 1940s. It included some outdated language and lacked representation of diverse populations. Additionally, the original norms were based on a relatively small and homogeneous sample.

MMPI-2: Modernizing the Test

Introduced in 1989, the MMPI-2 updated the original test with new norms based on a more representative sample of the U.S. population. The language was modernized, and some items were revised or removed to enhance clarity and reduce bias. The MMPI-2 remains the most commonly used version for adults.

MMPI-2-RF: A More Efficient Alternative

To address the length and complexity of the MMPI-2, the MMPI-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) was developed. With only 338 items, it is shorter and quicker to administer while maintaining strong psychometric properties. The MMPI-2-RF uses a hierarchical model of psychopathology, focusing on core symptoms and providing a more streamlined assessment.

MMPI-A: Assessing Adolescents

There is also a specialized version called the MMPI-A, designed specifically for adolescents aged 14 to 18. It takes into account developmental factors unique to teenagers and helps identify emotional and behavioral problems in this age group.

Why Is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory So Widely Used?

Several factors contribute to the MMPI's enduring popularity in clinical and research settings.

Scientific Rigor and Psychometric Strength

The MMPI is backed by decades of empirical research and validation studies. Its scales are statistically derived and have demonstrated reliability and validity across diverse populations. This scientific foundation gives clinicians confidence in the results.

Comprehensive Coverage of Psychological Issues

Unlike simpler personality tests, the MMPI covers a broad spectrum of psychological symptoms and personality traits. This comprehensive scope helps detect subtle or complex mental health conditions that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Guidance for Treatment Planning

The detailed profile generated by the MMPI can help clinicians tailor treatment approaches to the individual's specific psychological needs. For example, recognizing co-occurring personality disorders or anxiety symptoms can influence therapy strategies.

What to Expect When Taking the MMPI

If you ever find yourself asked to complete the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, knowing what to expect can help reduce anxiety and encourage honest responses.

Test Administration

The MMPI is typically administered in a clinical setting, either on paper or via computer. It usually takes between one to two hours to complete, depending on the version and the individual's pace.

Answering Honestly

The MMPI is designed to detect inconsistent or dishonest answers, so it's best to respond as truthfully as possible. Trying to "fake good" or "fake bad" often becomes apparent through the validity scales.

Confidentiality and Use of Results

Your MMPI results are confidential and used by licensed professionals to inform diagnosis and treatment. If the test is part of an employment screening or legal evaluation, be sure to understand how the results will be used.

Common Misconceptions About the MMPI

Despite its widespread use, some misunderstandings about the MMPI persist.

The MMPI Is Not a Lie Detector

While the MMPI includes validity scales to detect exaggeration or minimization of symptoms, it is not designed to catch lies per se. Instead, it evaluates the consistency and credibility of responses within a psychological framework.

It's More Than Just a "Personality Test"

Unlike popular personality quizzes or inventories, the MMPI assesses psychopathology and clinical symptoms. It's a diagnostic tool rather than a simple personality profile.

Results Are Not "Labels" But Guides

MMPI outcomes are not meant to pigeonhole people. Instead, they offer insights that help mental health professionals understand complex psychological patterns and provide appropriate care.

Understanding the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory opens a window into how psychologists and clinicians assess mental health with scientific precision. As psychological science continues to evolve, tools like the MMPI remain essential in bridging the gap between complex human behaviors and effective treatment. Whether used in therapy, research, or forensic settings, the MMPI's ability to reveal the multifaceted nature of personality and psychopathology continues to make it a vital instrument in psychological assessment.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)?

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is a standardized psychometric test of adult personality and psychopathology designed to assess mental health disorders and personality structure.

What are the primary uses of the MMPI?

The MMPI is primarily used in clinical settings to diagnose mental disorders, develop treatment plans, and assist in forensic evaluations, as well as in employment screening and research.

How many versions of the MMPI are currently available?

There are two main versions currently in use: the MMPI-2, which is the revised standard version for adults, and the MMPI-2-RF, a shorter, restructured form. Additionally, the MMPI-A is designed for adolescents.

What types of scales are included in the MMPI?

The MMPI includes validity scales to assess test-taking attitude and clinical scales that measure various psychological conditions such as depression, paranoia, schizophrenia, and hypochondriasis.

How is the MMPI administered and scored?

The MMPI is typically administered as a self-report questionnaire with true/false statements. Scoring involves analyzing responses across various scales to generate a profile indicating psychological functioning.

Are there any cultural or demographic considerations when interpreting MMPI results?

Yes, cultural, linguistic, and demographic factors can influence MMPI responses and must be considered to avoid misinterpretation, as norms and validity can vary across populations.

Is the MMPI considered reliable and valid for psychological assessment?

Yes, the MMPI is widely regarded as a reliable and valid tool for psychological assessment, supported by extensive research, though it should be used alongside other clinical information for comprehensive evaluation.

Additional Resources

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory: An In-Depth Examination of Its Role in Psychological Assessment

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory (MMPI) stands as one of the most extensively researched and widely used psychological assessment tools in clinical and forensic settings. Originally developed in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the MMPI has undergone multiple revisions to enhance its reliability, validity, and clinical utility. Its primary function is to assess personality structure and psychopathology, offering clinicians a robust framework for diagnosing mental disorders, informing treatment planning, and even guiding personnel selection in certain occupational contexts.

Understanding the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

The MMPI is a standardized psychometric test consisting of a series of statements to which respondents answer "True" or "False." The test is designed to evaluate a broad spectrum of psychological conditions and personality attributes. Its comprehensive nature allows for the detection of mood disorders, psychotic symptoms, anxiety disorders, and personality dysfunctions, among other mental health issues.

Originally published in 1943, the MMPI was developed by Starke Hathaway and J.C. McKinley at the University of Minnesota. Since then, it has been revised twice: the MMPI-2 in 1989 and the MMPI-2-RF (Restructured Form) in 2008. These revisions aimed to address psychometric limitations and cultural biases present in the original version, making the inventory more applicable to diverse populations.

Core Structure and Scales of the MMPI

At the heart of the MMPI are its clinical scales, validity scales, and supplementary scales:

- **Validity Scales:** These are designed to assess the respondent's test-taking attitude and detect potential response biases such as exaggeration, defensiveness, or random answering. Common validity scales include the Lie (L), Frequency (F), and Correction (K) scales.
- **Clinical Scales:** The MMPI-2 features ten primary clinical scales that measure various psychopathological conditions. These include Hypochondriasis, Depression, Hysteria, Psychopathic Deviate, Paranoia, Psychasthenia, Schizophrenia, Hypomania, and Social Introversion.
- **Supplementary and Content Scales:** Developed to provide a more nuanced understanding of specific symptoms and personality traits, these scales cover areas such as anxiety, anger, family problems, and work interference.

The MMPI-2-RF, in contrast, offers a shorter, 338-item questionnaire and reorganizes scales to improve psychometric properties, particularly focusing on the hierarchical structure of psychopathology.

Applications and Uses of the MMPI

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is employed in a variety of contexts due to its versatility and empirical rigor:

Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment Planning

One of the primary uses of the MMPI is in clinical psychology and psychiatry. Mental health professionals utilize the inventory to support diagnostic impressions, especially when patients present with complex symptomatology or when self-report may be unreliable. The MMPI's validity scales help clinicians discern malingering or response distortion, which is critical in forensic or disability evaluations.

Forensic and Legal Settings

In forensic psychology, the MMPI is often administered to assess defendants' mental state, competency to stand trial, or risk of recidivism. Its capacity to detect symptom exaggeration or feigning makes it invaluable in legal cases where psychological claims have significant consequences.

Occupational and Personnel Selection

Some organizations, particularly those involved in high-stress roles such as law enforcement or aviation, have historically used MMPI assessments to evaluate candidates' psychological suitability. While controversial, these applications emphasize the tool's perceived reliability in screening for maladaptive traits.

Critiques and Limitations of the MMPI

Despite its widespread use, the MMPI is not without criticism. Analysts and practitioners alike have highlighted several concerns:

Cultural and Demographic Sensitivity

The original normative samples for the MMPI were predominantly white, middle-class individuals from Minnesota, which raised questions about the test's cross-cultural validity. Although the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF have made strides in diversifying norms, some argue that cultural biases still persist, potentially affecting the accuracy of results for ethnic minorities or non-Western populations.

Length and Respondent Burden

The original MMPI consists of 566 items, which can be time-consuming and fatiguing for respondents. The MMPI-2-RF attempts to mitigate this issue by reducing the number of questions, but even the shorter form can be demanding in certain clinical or forensic environments.

Interpretation Complexity

Interpreting MMPI results requires extensive training and experience. The intricate pattern of scale elevations and their interactions demand a nuanced understanding to avoid misdiagnosis or overpathologizing normal personality variations.

Comparative Insights: MMPI vs. Other Personality Inventories

When juxtaposed with other personality assessments, such as the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) or the NEO Personality Inventory, the MMPI's focus is more clinically oriented. While the NEO-PI-R emphasizes the five-factor model of personality traits, the MMPI targets psychopathological symptoms with built-in validity measures. The PAI shares some clinical focus but typically requires less administration time and offers more straightforward interpretation.

This comparative analysis underlines the MMPI's niche as a diagnostic instrument rather than a broad personality assessment tool. Its empirical foundation and comprehensive scales make it particularly valuable when the goal is to identify psychological disorders rather than general personality profiles.

Advantages and Disadvantages Summary

- **Advantages:**

- Robust psychometric properties with decades of validation.
- Comprehensive assessment of a wide range of psychopathologies.
- Validity scales help detect response biases and malingering.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Lengthy administration time may reduce respondent engagement.
- Complex scoring and interpretation require specialized training.
- Potential cultural biases despite normative updates.

The Evolution of the MMPI: From Original to MMPI-2-RF

The MMPI's evolution reflects ongoing efforts to refine psychological assessment tools. The MMPI-2, introduced in 1989, addressed several limitations of the original, including outdated language, limited normative samples, and psychometric weaknesses. It retained the fundamental structure but

expanded item pools and revised scales.

The MMPI-2-RF, released in 2008, represents a more significant overhaul. By reducing the number of items nearly by half and restructuring the clinical scales into a hierarchical model, the RF version enhances efficiency without sacrificing diagnostic power. This revision aligns with contemporary models of psychopathology, emphasizing dimensional rather than purely categorical classification.

Implications for Future Psychological Testing

The MMPI's trajectory suggests that psychological assessment is moving toward shorter, more psychometrically sophisticated instruments that integrate advances in psychopathology research. The balance between thoroughness and practicality remains a central challenge, as does the imperative to ensure cultural fairness.

The MMPI's continued relevance attests to its foundational role in psychological diagnostics, yet it also highlights the need for ongoing refinement to meet the demands of diverse populations and evolving clinical paradigms.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory remains a cornerstone in psychological evaluation, balancing extensive empirical support with practical challenges. Its intricate design, coupled with decades of clinical application, provides invaluable insights into personality and psychopathology, making it an indispensable resource for clinicians, researchers, and forensic professionals alike.

[The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Essentials of MMPI-2 Assessment

David S. Nichols, 2011-03-23 The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition is used by a broad range of clinicians to assist with the diagnosis of mental disorders and the selection of appropriate treatment methods. To use it properly, professionals need an authoritative source for use of this test. This thoroughly updated and revised second edition of Essentials of MMPI-2 Assessment provides that resource. In addition to comprehensive updates to the research and literature throughout, the new edition will include information on other versions of the test, including the MMPI-2 RC and the MMPI-2-RF. Clinical and school psychologists are provided with information on administering, interpreting, and scoring this most widely used test for assessing personality.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: *The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory* Starke Rosecrans Hathaway, John Charnley McKinley, 1943

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: *MMPI-2* Starke Rosecrans Hathaway, John Charnley McKinley, 1989 The MMPI-2 is a broad-band test designed to assess a number of the major patterns of personality and emotional disorders.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: [Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-adolescent](#) James Neal Butcher, 1992

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: [The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#) Starke Rosecrans Hathaway, 1951

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: The Physician's Guide to the MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.). Patricia Eileen King-Ellison GOOD (and BRANTNER (John Paterson)), John Paterson Brantner, 1961

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: MMPI Starke R. Hathaway, 2000
Bearbeitungsdauer: Etwa 60 bis 90 Minuten.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Basic Readings on the MMPI [i.e. the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory] in Psychology and Medicine. (Edited by G.S. Welsh and W.G. Dahlstrom.) [With a Bibliography.] George Schlager WELSH (and DAHLSTROM (William Grant)), 1956

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory-2 Starke R. Hathaway, Rolf R. Engel, John C. MacKinley, 2000 Bearbeitungsdauer: Etwa 60 bis 90 Minuten.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: An "internalization" Scale Based on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Robert Murphey Cooke, 1964

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (test) Starke Rosecrans Hathaway, John Charnley McKinley, Psychological Corporation, 1967

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Manual S. R. Hathaway, 1970

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: MMPI Form R, 1982

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: MMPI-2TM John Charnley McKinley, 2000
Bearbeitungsdauer: Etwa 60 bis 90 Minuten.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Assessing the Readability of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Instruments William Grant Dahlstrom, Leona Dahlstrom, Robert P. Archer, Donald G. Hopkins, Elizabeth Jackson, 1994

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Assessment Using the MMPI-2-RF David Mark McCord, 2018 This introductory guide provides a comprehensive overview of the MMPI-2-RF and lays out a step-by-step framework for interpreting test results.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: An Investigation of the Validity of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory for a College Population, and the Relationship of Certain Personality Traits to Achievement Hugh S. Brown, 1947

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory - MMPI - Earl S. Taulbee, H. W. Wright, David E. Stenmark, 1977

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, 1943 Personality-Nonprojective. Schizophrenia. Depression. Masculinity Femininity.

the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory: A Beginner's Guide to the MMPI-2 James Neal Butcher, 2011 In clear, accessible language, this book introduces readers to the most widely researched and broadly used personality assessment instrument.

Related to the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory

Minnesota State Information - Symbols, Capital, Constitution, Minnesota information resource links to state homepage, symbols, flags, maps, constitutions, representatives, songs, birds, flowers, trees

Minnesota State Facts - Minnesota's state nickname is The North Star State. Historical Facts about the State of Minnesota
Minnesotan baseball commentator Halsey Hal was the first to say 'Holy State
Abbreviations - 50states List of state abbreviations for all the US states, US territories and the United States military. See the complete list of US two-letter postal abbreviations

- States and Capitals State information resources for all things about the 50 states including alphabetical states list, state abbreviations, symbols, flags, maps, state capitals, songs, birds, flowers, trees and much

Famous Minnesota People - 50states Famous People Born in Minnesota See our top list of the most famous people from Minnesota. We've chosen people like athletes, actors, civil rights activists, scientists and people from other

Minnesota Government Offices. Directory of Government Offices Minnesota Government Offices Directory. Find addresses and contact information for Government Offices in Minnesota

Minnesota Sports Teams - 50states Minnesota Sports Teams - High School, College, League, and Professional sports teams located in Minnesota

Minnesota Map - 50states Map of Minnesota State. Think you know your geography? Try this! Print this and see if kids can identify the State of Minnesota by it's geographic outline. [Printable Version]

Minnesota Newspapers - 50states Directory of Minnesota Newspapers. Michigan Minnesota Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa

Minnesota Fire Departments - 50states Minnesota Fire Department Directory. Find contact information, addresses and phone numbers for all the Fire Departments in Minnesota

Minnesota State Information - Symbols, Capital, Constitution, Minnesota information resource links to state homepage, symbols, flags, maps, constitutions, representatives, songs, birds, flowers, trees

Minnesota State Facts - Minnesota's state nickname is The North Star State. Historical Facts about the State of Minnesota Minnesotan baseball commentator Halsey Hal was the first to say 'Holy

State Abbreviations - 50states List of state abbreviations for all the US states, US territories and the United States military. See the complete list of US two-letter postal abbreviations

- States and Capitals State information resources for all things about the 50 states including alphabetical states list, state abbreviations, symbols, flags, maps, state capitals, songs, birds, flowers, trees and much

Famous Minnesota People - 50states Famous People Born in Minnesota See our top list of the most famous people from Minnesota. We've chosen people like athletes, actors, civil rights activists, scientists and people from other

Minnesota Government Offices. Directory of Government Offices Minnesota Government Offices Directory. Find addresses and contact information for Government Offices in Minnesota

Minnesota Sports Teams - 50states Minnesota Sports Teams - High School, College, League, and Professional sports teams located in Minnesota

Minnesota Map - 50states Map of Minnesota State. Think you know your geography? Try this! Print this and see if kids can identify the State of Minnesota by it's geographic outline. [Printable Version]

Minnesota Newspapers - 50states Directory of Minnesota Newspapers. Michigan Minnesota Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa

Minnesota Fire Departments - 50states Minnesota Fire Department Directory. Find contact information, addresses and phone numbers for all the Fire Departments in Minnesota

Minnesota State Information - Symbols, Capital, Constitution, Minnesota information resource links to state homepage, symbols, flags, maps, constitutions, representatives, songs, birds, flowers, trees

Minnesota State Facts - Minnesota's state nickname is The North Star State. Historical Facts about the State of Minnesota Minnesotan baseball commentator Halsey Hal was the first to say 'Holy

State Abbreviations - 50states List of state abbreviations for all the US states, US territories and the United States military. See the complete list of US two-letter postal abbreviations

- States and Capitals State information resources for all things about the 50 states including alphabetical states list, state abbreviations, symbols, flags, maps, state capitals, songs, birds, flowers, trees and much

Famous Minnesota People - 50states Famous People Born in Minnesota See our top list of the

most famous people from Minnesota. We've chosen people like athletes, actors, civil rights activists, scientists and people from other

Minnesota Government Offices. Directory of Government Offices Minnesota Government Offices Directory. Find addresses and contact information for Government Offices in Minnesota

Minnesota Sports Teams - 50states Minnesota Sports Teams - High School, College, League, and Professional sports teams located in Minnesota

Minnesota Map - 50states Map of Minnesota State. Think you know your geography? Try this! Print this and see if kids can identify the State of Minnesota by it's geographic outline. [Printable Version]

Minnesota Newspapers - 50states Directory of Minnesota Newspapers. Michigan Minnesota Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa

Minnesota Fire Departments - 50states Minnesota Fire Department Directory. Find contact information, addresses and phone numbers for all the Fire Departments in Minnesota

Minnesota State Information - Symbols, Capital, Constitution, Flags Minnesota information resource links to state homepage, symbols, flags, maps, constitutions, representatives, songs, birds, flowers, trees

Minnesota State Facts - Minnesota's state nickname is The North Star State. Historical Facts about the State of Minnesota Minnesotan baseball commentator Halsey Hal was the first to say 'Holy

State Abbreviations - 50states List of state abbreviations for all the US states, US territories and the United States military. See the complete list of US two-letter postal abbreviations

- States and Capitals State information resources for all things about the 50 states including alphabetical states list, state abbreviations, symbols, flags, maps, state capitals, songs, birds, flowers, trees and much

Famous Minnesota People - 50states Famous People Born in Minnesota See our top list of the most famous people from Minnesota. We've chosen people like athletes, actors, civil rights activists, scientists and people from

Minnesota Government Offices. Directory of Government Offices in Minnesota Government Offices Directory. Find addresses and contact information for Government Offices in Minnesota

Minnesota Sports Teams - 50states Minnesota Sports Teams - High School, College, League, and Professional sports teams located in Minnesota

Minnesota Map - 50states Map of Minnesota State. Think you know your geography? Try this! Print this and see if kids can identify the State of Minnesota by it's geographic outline. [Printable Version]

Minnesota Newspapers - 50states Directory of Minnesota Newspapers. Michigan Minnesota Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa

Minnesota Fire Departments - 50states Minnesota Fire Department Directory. Find contact information, addresses and phone numbers for all the Fire Departments in Minnesota

Related to the minnesota multiphasic personality inventory

Psychological Test with Sheet, Booklet for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality

Inventory (insider.si.edu8mon) IIIF provides researchers rich metadata and media viewing options for comparison of works across cultural heritage collections. Visit the IIIF page to learn more. Ohio-born clinical psychologist

Psychological Test with Sheet, Booklet for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality

Inventory (insider.si.edu8mon) IIIF provides researchers rich metadata and media viewing options for comparison of works across cultural heritage collections. Visit the IIIF page to learn more. Ohio-born clinical psychologist

Related Articles

- [cells alive meiosis phase worksheet](#)
- [human behavior in the social environment theories](#)
- [leonardo to the internet](#)

[Back to Home](#)