



psychometric  
test  
resources



Faculty of **Science**  
School of **Psychology**

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## About psychometric test resources



- Ψ Psychometric test resources are divided into three categories
  - Ψ Scales that are freely available on the internet or in journal articles
  - Ψ Scales that can be photocopied
  - Ψ Scales that the School has purchased for use
  
- Ψ Prior to using any research scale you must first establish that it is suitable for your research purposes, take note of reliability and validity, and most importantly you must observe COPYRIGHT restrictions.
  
- Ψ ALL TESTS ARE COPYRIGHT OF THE AUTHOR UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO USE THE SCALES.
  
- Ψ To obtain psychometric scales you must first complete a Psychology Test Authorisation Form (available overleaf and online). Once complete, resources are available from the IT Office (Room 333)

## **Psychometric Test Authorisation Form**

This test form must be completed by you and authorised by the member of teaching staff in charge of the course with which your psychology test request is connected.

The completed form should be then handed to Glen Pennington the IT Support Officer (Room 333, Ext. 4244) who will issue you with the requested equipment for use outside the department on the understanding any loss of this material is your responsible and will be charged for.

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**STUDENT'S NAME:** .....

**HOME ADDRESS:** .....

.....

**TELEPHONE NUMBER:** .....

**STATUS:**            UNDERGRADUATE            POSTGRADUATE

*may borrow the following psychology test/s*

**ITEM (S):**

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**for use with the student's course** .....

**THE PERIOD OF USE IS AS FOLLOWS:**

**FROM:** ..... **TO:** .....

**(The normal period for borrowing is 2 weeks)**

**SIGNED:** ..... **(Supervisor)**

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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## Measures from Journal Articles and Online Resources (copies stored in room 333)

The tests printed below can be found in journal articles or on the internet. The copyright of these tests belongs to the authors or the publishers, however they are resources that are free to use when permission has been granted and they are referenced correctly. Some authors request that you share your data with them, or seek written permission. It is your responsibility to ensure that you use the tests properly and fairly by complying with the wishes of the authors. You may not alter any items in copyrighted tests. All tests are stored in the IT Office (room 333).

0-9		
<b>12 Item Short Form Health Survey</b>	A shorter, yet valid alternative to the SF-36 for use in large surveys of general and specific populations as well as large longitudinal studies of health outcomes.	Ware, J. E. et al. (1996) A 12-item Short Forms Health Survey (SF-12): construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity. <i>Medical Care</i> ,
<b>15D Measure of Health Related Quality of Life</b>	A multi-dimensional health related quality of life measure, generic, standardised easy to use instrument to produce a single index score.	Sintonen, H and Perkurinen, M. A fifteen dimensional measure of health related quality of life. And its applications. In <i>Quality of Life Assessment: Key Issues in the 1990s</i> . Walker, S.R and Rosser, R.M (eds.) Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 185-195. <a href="http://www.buseco.monash.edu.au/centres/che/pubs/wp42.pdf">http://www.buseco.monash.edu.au/centres/che/pubs/wp42.pdf</a>
<b>33-item Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire</b>	Schutte, Malouff, Hall, Haggerty, Cooper, Golden, & Dornheim have developed a 33-item self-report measure based on Salovey and Mayer's (1990) work. There is evidence for convergent and divergent validity. 0	Schutte, N. S., Malouff, J.M., Hall, L.E., Haggerty, D. J., Cooper, J. T., Golden, C. J., Dornheim, L. (1998). Development and validation of a measure of emotional intelligence. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> . 25, 167-177.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>A</b>		
<b>Abbreviated Dyadic Adjustment Scale</b>	The Abbreviated Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) is used to assess marital functioning	Sabourin S, Valois P, Lussier Y. (2005) Development and validation of a brief version of the dyadic adjustment scale with a nonparametric item analysis model. <i>Psychology Assess.</i> Mar; 17(1): 15-27.
<b>Aberdeen Back Pain Scale</b>	The Aberdeen low back pain scale is a patient-completed, disease-specific questionnaire. It consists of 19 questions each with between 3 and 6 possible responses, and contains questions on analgesia, aggravating factors, distribution of symptoms and the effect of pain on function. Possible scores range from 0 - 100.	Ruta DA Garratt AM et al. 1994. Developing a valid and reliable measure of health outcome for patients with low back pain. <i>Spine</i> , 19:1887-96.
<b>Academic Confidence Scale</b>	Measuring student self-efficacy in academic settings.	Sander, P, and Sanders, L. <i>Electronic Journal of Research in Educational Psychology and Psychopedagogy</i> , 1(1), 1-17. <a href="http://www.psychology.heacademy.ac.uk/docs/pdf/p20050303_41_sander.pdf">http://www.psychology.heacademy.ac.uk/docs/pdf/p20050303_41_sander.pdf</a>
Assessment of Children's Emotion Skills: Social Behaviors and Social Situations Vignettes	ACES includes sections concerning social behaviors, social situations, and facial expressions. The social behaviors and social situations sections each contain 15 one- to three sentence items. In response to each item, children label the protagonist's feeling by choosing either happy, sad, mad, scared, or no feeling.	Schultz, D., Trentacosta, C., Izard, C. E., Leaf, P., & Mostow, A. ~2004!. Children's emotion processing: The development of the Assessment of Children's Emotion Skills (ACES). Manuscript submitted for publication. DOI: 10.10170S0954579404044566
<b>Adolescent Drug Involvement Scale</b>	The Adolescent Drug Involvement Scale (ADIS) was developed as a research and evaluation tool to measure level of drug involvement in adolescents. The scale is an adaptation of Mayer and Filstead Adolescent Alcohol Involvement Scale. For purposes of interpretation, drug involvement is considered as a continuum ranging from no use to severe dependence.	Moberg, D.P., Hahn, L. The Adolescent Drug Involvement Scale. <i>Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency</i> , 2(1), 75-88, (1991).

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) Symptom Checklist</b>	The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-V1.1) Symptom Checklist, developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), is an important self-assessment diagnostic tool. A patient-friendly Adult ADHD Screening Tool, adapted from the WHO model. In addition to educating adult patients about ADHD, it also encourages self-identification and increases patient/physician dialogue about ADHD. For the physician, it can serve as a starting point for patient assessment.	Adler LA, Kessler RC, Spencer T. <i>Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-v1.1 (ASRS-v1.1) Symptom Checklist</i> . New York, NY: World Health Organization; 2003.
<b>Aggression Questionnaire</b>	Designed to aid in evaluating an individual's aggressive responses and ability to channel those responses in a safe and constructive manner.	Buss, A.H., & Perry, M. (1992). The Aggression Questionnaire. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 63, 452-459. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/aggress.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/aggress.pdf</a>
<b>AIDS Discussion Strategy Scale (ADSS).</b>	AIDS Discussion Strategy Scale (ADSS), an objective self-report instrument designed to measure the types of interpersonal discussion strategies that women and men use if they want to discuss AIDS with an intimate partner.	Snell, W. E., Jr. (in press). The AIDS Discussion Strategy Scale. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i> . Newbury Park: Sage. Snell, W. E., Jr., & Finney, P. D. (1990). Interpersonal strategies associated with the discussion of AIDS. <i>Annals of Sex Research</i> , 3, 425-451. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Screening Instrument</b>	This questionnaire looks at alcohol intake and it's effects	World Health Organization <a href="http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_MSD_MSB_01.6a.pdf">http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_MSD_MSB_01.6a.pdf</a>
<b>Appraisal of Live Events Questionnaire</b>	This scale is designed to provide a reliable and valid index of the three primary appraisal dimensions described in Lazarus and Folkman's transactional model of stress – namely threat, challenge and loss. It is an adjective check list that can be used to assess appraisals	Ferguson, E., Matthews, G., & Cox, T. (1999). The appraisal of life events (ALE) scale:reliability, and validity. <i>British Journal of Health Psychology</i> , 4, 97-116.
<b>Aspects of Identity</b>	Identity orientations refer to the relative importance that individuals place on various identity attributes or characteristics when constructing their self-definitions (Cheek, 1989). The development of the Aspects of Identity Questionnaire began with the selection of items from Sampson's (1978) list of identity characteristics that were judged to represent the domains of personal and social identity (Cheek & Briggs, 1981, 1982)	Cheek, J. M., & Briggs, S. R. (1982). Self-consciousness and aspects of identity. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> , 16, 401-408. <a href="http://www.wellesley.edu/Psychology/Cheek/identity.html">http://www.wellesley.edu/Psychology/Cheek/identity.html</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Attitudes and Beliefs About Asthma Questionnaire</b>	The scale covers emotional impact of asthma, effect of asthma on relationships, severity, effect on activities, coping with an attack, feelings about medication, and satisfaction with medical care.	Sibbald, B et al. (1996) Questionnaire assessment of patients' attitudes and beliefs about asthma. <i>Family Practice</i> , 3(1), 37-41.
<b>Attitudes Towards Self</b>	The Attitudes Toward Self (ATS) was designed to measure three potential self-regulatory vulnerabilities to depression. One of them is the holding of overly high standards, the second is the tendency to be self-critical at any failure to perform well, and the third is the tendency to generalize from a single failure to the broader sense of self-worth. Very consistently, only generalization has uniquely related to depression (see Carver et al. 1988 reference below). More recently I have found evidence that generalization is a prospective predictor of depression in interaction with adverse events.	Carver, C. S. (1998). Generalization, adverse events, and development of depressive symptoms. <i>Journal of Personality</i> , 66, 609-620. <a href="http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sclATS.html">http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sclATS.html</a>
<b>Attitudes Towards Women</b>	An Objective Instrument to Measure Attitudes Towards the Rights and Roles of Women in Contemporary Society	Spence, J.T., Helmreich, R., & Stapp, J. (1973). A short version of the Attitudes toward Women Scale (AWS). <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 2, 219-220. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/attwom2.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/attwom2.pdf</a>
<b>Authoritarianism-Rebellion Scale</b>	Measuring authoritarianism rebellion.	Kohn, P.M. (1972). The Authoritarianism-Rebellion scale: A balanced F Scale with left-wing reversals. <i>Sociometry</i> , 35, 176-189. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/author.doc">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/author.doc</a>
<b>Avoidance Strategies Questionnaire (ASQ).</b>	The ASQ items are scored so that: A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, D = 4, and E = 5. Two types of scale construction procedures can be used with the Avoidance Strategy Questionnaire (ASQ; Belk & Snell, 1988): First, two scales corresponding to the bilateral-unilateral and compliance-non compliance dimensions can be computed by first multiplying item scores by their relevant MDS coefficients and then summing across the 24 items. Higher scores on the resulting two scales correspond to the use of bilateral (versus unilateral) and compliance (versus non compliance) avoidance strategies. Second, four subscales corresponding to the factor analysis results reported by Belk and Snell (1988) can be computed.	Belk, S. S., & Snell, W. E., Jr. (1988). Avoidance strategies in intimate relationships. <i>Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology</i> , 7, 80-96. Belk, S. S., Garcia, R., Hernandez, J. E., & Snell, W. E., Jr. (1988). Avoidance strategy use in the intimate relationships of women and men from Mexico and the United States. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i> , 12, 165-174. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>B</b>		
<b>Bangor Quality of Life Schedule</b>	A structured self-report interview schedule, covering objective and subjective indices of quality of life in nine life areas. Indices of general well being are also included together with open ended questions concerning aspirations and significant life experiences and perceived comparisons of hospital and community.	Barry, M. M et al. (1993) Methodological issues in evaluating the quality of life of long stay psychiatric patients. <i>Journal of Mental Health</i> 2, 43-56.
<b>Belief in a Dangerous World Scale</b>	Measure of chronic beliefs.	Altemeyer, B. (1988). <i>Enemies of freedom</i> . San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
<b>Belief in Good Luck Scale</b>	The BIGL has 12 questions, such as "Luck works in my favor," which the participants rated on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree).	Darke, P.R., & Freedman, J. L. (1997). The belief in good luck scale, <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> , 31, 486-511.
<b>Beliefs About Women Scale (BAWS)</b>	Permission is granted to individuals to use the Beliefs About Women Scale (BAWS) for research purposes. Permission granted by William E. Snell, Jr. on February 18, 1997.	Belk, S. S., & Snell, W. E., Jr. (1986). The Beliefs About Women Scale (BAWS): Scale development and validation. <i>Social and Behavioral Sciences Documents</i> , 16, 10. (Ms. No. 2747) <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/scales/BAWS.htm">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/scales/BAWS.htm</a>
<b>Bem Sex Role Inventory</b>	The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) provides independent assessments of masculinity and femininity in terms of the respondent's self-reported possession of socially desirable, stereotypically masculine and feminine personality characteristics. This can also be seen as a measurement of the extent to which respondents spontaneously sort self-relevant information into distinct masculine and feminine categories. The self-administering 60-item questionnaire measures masculinity, femininity, androgyny, and undifferentiated, using the Masculinity and Femininity scales.	Bem, Sandra L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> . 42, 155-62
<b>Berlin Social Support Scales</b>	BSSS comprises 5 psychometric scales that are being used in current research on coping with illness.	Ralf Schwarzer & Ute Schulz, 2000 <a href="http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~health/soc_e.htm">http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~health/soc_e.htm</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Big 5 Personality Scale</b>	This test measures what many psychologists consider to be the five fundamental dimensions of personality. The Big Five Inventory (BFI) is a self-report inventory designed to measure the Big Five dimensions. It is quite brief for a multidimensional personality inventory (44 items total), and consists of short phrases with relatively accessible vocabulary. A copy of the BFI, with scoring instructions, is reprinted in the <a href="#">chapter</a> as an appendix. Oliver John is the copyright holder for the BFI. If after weighing the fair use implications ( <a href="#">see below</a> ) you decide that you want or need formal permission, you will need to <a href="#">contact Oliver John</a>	<a href="http://www.uoregon.edu/~sanjay/pubs/bigfive.pdf">http://www.uoregon.edu/~sanjay/pubs/bigfive.pdf</a>
<b>Big Five Inventory-10 (BFI-10)</b>	A speedy measure of personality.	Rammstedt, B., & John, O. P. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> xxx (2006) xxx–xxx Refer to <a href="http://www.uoregon.edu/~sanjay/bigfive.html">http://www.uoregon.edu/~sanjay/bigfive.html</a>
Binge Eating Scale		Gormally, J., Black, S., Daston, S., and Rardin, D. (1982) The Assessment of Binge Eating Severity Among Obese Persons. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , Vol. 7, pp. 47-55, 1982
<b>BIS-BAS</b>	Several theorists have argued that two general motivational systems underlie behavior. A behavioral approach system (BAS) is believed to regulate appetitive motives, in which the goal is to move toward something desired. A behavioral avoidance (or inhibition) system (BIS) is said to regulate aversive motives, in which the goal is to move away from something unpleasant. The BIS/BAS scales were developed to assess individual differences in the sensitivity of these systems.	Carver, C. S., & White, T. L. (1994). Behavioral inhibition, behavioral activation, and affective responses to impending reward and punishment: The BIS/BAS scales. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 67, 319-333. <a href="http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sclBISBAS.html">http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sclBISBAS.html</a>
<b>Body Awareness Questionnaire</b>	Scale designed to assess self-reported attentiveness to normal non-emotive body processes, specifically, sensitivity to body cycles and rhythms, ability to detect small changes in normal functioning, and ability to anticipate bodily reactions.	Shields, S.A., Mallory, M.E., & Simon, A. (1989). The Body Awareness Questionnaire: Reliability and validity. <i>Journal of Personality Assessment</i> , 53, 802-815. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/baware.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/baware.pdf</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Body Comparison Scale</b>	Investigates body comparison processes using multi-dimensional scaling.	Fisher, E., Dunn, M. & Thompsom, J. K. (2002). Social Comparison and Body Image: An Investigation of Body Comparison Processes using Multidimensional Scaling. <i>Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, 21 (5)</i> , 566-579. <a href="http://shell.cas.usf.edu/birw/m_n/scale/BCSweb.htm">http://shell.cas.usf.edu/birw/m_n/scale/BCSweb.htm</a>
<b>Body Esteem Scale</b>	Scale used to identify the increasing dissatisfaction among women about their body image and self esteem	Franzoi, S.L. & Shields, S.A. (1984). The Body-Esteem Scale: Multidimensional structure and sex differences in a college population. <i>Journal of Personality Assessment, 48</i> , 173-178. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/bodest.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/bodest.pdf</a>
<b>Body Shape Questionnaire 16 item and 8-item versions</b>	The 34-, 16-, and 8-item versions showed equivalent convergent and discriminant validation against the Eating Attitudes Test (EAT)-26 and other parameters	Evans, C. & Dolan, B. (1993) Body Shape Questionnaire: derivation of shortened "alternate forms". <i>International Journal of Eating Disorders 13</i> :315-321. <a href="http://www.psych.org/tools/bsq/">http://www.psych.org/tools/bsq/</a>
<b>Body Shape Questionnaire 34 item</b>	The 34-item Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ) has demonstrated sound psychometric properties in all samples reported to date (including this study). However, the unidimensional nature of the 34 items suggests that the BSQ may be unnecessarily long for use in studies when body disparagement is not the main focus of investigation.	Cooper, P. J., Taylor, M. J., Cooper, Z. and Fairburn, C. G. (1987). The development and validation of the Body Shape Questionnaire. <i>International Journal of eating disorders, 6</i> , 485-494
<b>Brief HAPPI</b>	Despite developments in cognitive behavioural therapy for bipolar disorder, little is known about the specific dysfunctional beliefs that may predispose individuals to mania. This measure was specifically designed for this purpose based on a cognitive approach. The measure is called the Hypomanic Attitudes and Positive Predictions Inventory (HAPPI).	Mansell, W, and Jones, S.H. (2006) The Brief-HAPPI: A questionnaire to assess cognitions that distinguish between individuals with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder and non-clinical controls. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders 93</i> (2006) 29–34.
<b>Brief Mood Introspection Scale</b>	The BMIS scale is a free-ware mood scale. That is, I [the author] give my permission for its general research use. Please, though, credit the original article as the source for the scale.	Mayer, J. D., & Gaschke, Y. N. (1988). The experience and meta-experience of mood. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 55</i> , 102-111. <a href="http://www.unh.edu/emotional_intelligence/Mood%20Measurement%20and%20Cognition%20and%20Affect/eibmis.htm">http://www.unh.edu/emotional_intelligence/Mood%20Measurement%20and%20Cognition%20and%20Affect/eibmis.htm</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Brief Pain Inventory</b>	The BPI is a pain assessment/quality of life questionnaire with 4 items to measure severity of pain, and 7 items to measure impact of pain on daily functions.	Cleeland, C. S 1990. Measurement of pain by subjective report. In Foley K. M (ed.). <i>Advances in pain Research and Therapy. Volume 16</i> . New York: Raven Press.
<b>Brunel Mood Scale</b>	The Brunel Mood Scale was developed to serve as a brief measure of mood states among adolescent and adult populations. Derived from the Profile of Mood States (McNair, Lorr, & Droppleman, 1992), the BRUMS contains 24 simple mood descriptors, such as angry, energetic, nervous, and unhappy. Respondents indicate whether they have experienced such feelings on a 5-point scale (0 = not at all, 1 = a little, 2 = moderately, 3 = quite a bit, 4 = extremely). The standard response timeframe is "How you feel right now" although other timeframes, such as "How you have felt during the past week including today" or "How you normally feel" can be used. The BRUMS takes about 1-2 minutes to complete.	Terry, P.C., Lane, A.M., & Fogarty, G. J. (2003). Construct validity of the POMS-A for use with adults. <i>Psychology of Sport and Exercise</i> , 4, 125-139. Terry, P.C., Lane, A.M., Lane, H.J., & Keohane, L. (1999). Development and validation of a mood measure for adolescents. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 17, 861-872. <a href="http://ses-gcremades.barry.edu/PerformanceEnhancement/Self-report/BRUMS%20UserGuide%202003.doc">http://ses-gcremades.barry.edu/PerformanceEnhancement/Self-report/BRUMS%20UserGuide%202003.doc</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>C</b>		
<b>Child Surgery Worries</b>	CSW was created to assess children's worries about surgery. The 29-item original version of the questionnaire was administered to a sample of 382 subjects, of both sexes, aged 11 to 14 years. The results showed worries related to (1) hospitalisation, (2) medical procedures, and (3) illness and its negative consequences. The rotated factorial pattern indicated that these three factors accounted by 32.945 % of the variance. The final version of the questionnaire consisted of 23 items.	María J. Quiles, Juan M. Ortigosa, Francisco X. Méndez and Sira Pedroche <i>Psychology in Spain</i> , 2000, Vol. 4. No 1, 82-87
<b>Childhood ADHD Symptoms Scale – Self-Report</b>	Self report for ADHD	<a href="http://healthnet.umassmed.edu/mhealth/ADHDSelfReport.pdf">http://healthnet.umassmed.edu/mhealth/ADHDSelfReport.pdf</a>
<b>Children's General Trust Beliefs Scale (CGTB)</b>	A children's interpersonal trust belief scale	Rotenberg, K. J., Fox, C., Green, S., Ruderman, L., Slater, K., Stevens, K. & Carlo, G. (2005). Construction and validation of a children's interpersonal trust belief scale. <i>British Journal of Developmental Psychology</i> , 23, 271-292.
<b>CHIPS</b>	The CHIPS is a list of 33 common physical symptoms. Items were carefully selected so as to exclude symptoms of an obviously psychological nature (e.g., felt nervous or depressed). The scale does, however, include many physical symptoms that have been traditionally viewed as psychosomatic (e.g., headache, weight loss). Each item is rated for how much that problem bothered or distressed the individual during the past two weeks. Items are rated on a 5-point scale from "not at all" to "extremely".	Cohen, S., & Hoberman, H. (1983). Positive events and social supports as buffers of life change stress. <i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i> , 13, 99 - 125

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Clinical Anger Scale</b>	An objective self-report instrument--the Clinical Anger Scale (CAS)--was designed to measure the psychological symptoms presumed to have relevance in the understanding and treatment of clinical anger. Twenty-one sets of statements were prepared for this purpose. In writing these groups of items, the format from one of Beck's early instruments was used to design the Clinical Anger Scale (Beck et al., 1961; Beck, 1963, 1967). The following symptoms of anger were measured by the CAS items: anger now, anger about the future, anger about failure, anger about things, angry-hostile feelings, annoying others, angry about self, angry misery, wanting to hurt others, shouting at people, irritated now, social interference, decision interference, alienating others, work interference, sleep interference, fatigue, appetite interference, health interference, thinking interference, and sexual interference.	Snell, W. E., Jr., Gum, S., Shuck, R. L., Mosley, J. A., & Hite, T. L.. (1995). The Clinical Anger Scale: Preliminary reliability and validity. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychology</i> , 51, 215-226 <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Clinical Assessment of Multi-impulsivity (CAM) checklist</b>	The CAM (Appendix 2) provides additional clinical detail about impulsivity and addresses the diagnostic criteria delineated by Lacey & Evans (1986), it is a checklist to be completed after an interview structured in whatever way the interviewer deems appropriate, provided it addresses the points that need to be rated. It covers detail of possible impulsive behaviours over the previous year: frequency, fluctuations with time, and accompanying feelings.	
Clinical Global Impression		Guy W: <i>ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology - Revised</i> (DHEW Publ No ADM 76-338). Rockville, MD, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, NIMH Psychopharmacology Research Branch, Division of Extramural Research Programs, 1976, pp 218-222.
<b>Cocaine Self Efficacy</b>	The self-efficacy questionnaire consisted of 30 items generated to measure specific situational confidence (to abstain from alcohol use) and temptation (to engage in alcohol use) factors. Items were written to represent five constructs, including negative affective situations, positive/social situations, craving or habit items, situational cues (environmental), and testing personal control.	Taken from Matt Snow's Doctoral Dissertation

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Cognitive Failures Questionnaire</b>	A measure of cognitive failures.	Broadbent, D.E., Cooper, P.F., FitzGerald, P., & Parkes, K.R. (1982). The Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ) and its correlates. <i>British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 21</i> , 1-16.
<b>Collective Self Esteem Scale</b>	Collective Self Esteem and race specific version	Luhtanen, R., & Crocker, J. (1992). A collective self-esteem scale: Self-evaluation of one's social identity. <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 18</i> , 302-318. <a href="http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ssw/projects/pmap/docs/jcrocker_cses.pdf">http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ssw/projects/pmap/docs/jcrocker_cses.pdf</a>
<b>Collective Teacher Efficacy</b>	An operational measure of collective teacher efficacy was developed, tested, and found to have strong reliability and reasonable validity. The instrument was used to examine urban elementary schools in one large midwestern district, collective teacher efficacy was positively associated with differences between schools in student-level achievement in both reading and mathematics.	Goddard, R.D., Hoy, W.K., Woolfolk, A. (2000). Collective teacher efficacy: Its meaning, measure, and effect on student achievement. <i>American Education Research Journal, 37</i> (2), 479-507.
<b>Components of Attitudes Toward Homosexuality</b>	This scale assesses four components of attitudes toward gay men and lesbians: Condemnation/Tolerance, Morality, Contact, and Stereotypes. Two of the components, Morality and Contact, have neutral items -- that is, they are not specific to gay men or lesbians.	LaMar, L. A., & Kite, M.E. (1998). Sex differences in attitudes toward gay men and lesbians: A multi-dimensional perspective. <i>The Journal of Sex Research, 35</i> , 189-196
<b>Comprehensive Quality of Life Scale</b>	Measure of quality of Life. Several versions available, including Adult, Child, and Intellectual Disability. Available for research and student use.	Cummins, R.A. et al. The Comprehensive Quality of Life Scale (ComQol): Instrument development and psychometric evaluation on college staff and students. <i>Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1994, 54</i> (2), 372-382.
<b>Computer Anxiety Rating Scale</b>	Scale to assess computer anxiety.	Heinssen, R.K., Glass, C.R., & Knight, L.A. (1987). Assessing computer anxiety: Development and validation of the Computer Anxiety Rating Scale. <i>Computers in Human Behavior, 3</i> , 49-59.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Consideration of Future Consequences Scale</b>	CFC concerns differences in the extent to which individuals are influenced by the immediate versus distant consequences of their behavior. CFC has been found to influence a wide variety of phenomena, including attitudes and persuasion, counterfactual reasoning, health-related behaviors such as practicing safe sex and decisions to be screened for the HIV virus, and recycling. You are welcome to download a copy of the CFC scale and use it in your research.	Joireman, J., Strathman, A., & Balliet, D. (in press). Considering future consequences: An integrative model. To appear in L. Sanna & E. Chang (Eds.), <i>Judgments over time: The interplay of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press. <a href="http://www.missouri.edu/~psyas/cfc.pdf">http://www.missouri.edu/~psyas/cfc.pdf</a>
<b>Consumer Alienation Scale</b>	Alienation has interested philosophers and researchers for many years, but only recently has empirical study been directed toward consumer alienation from the marketplace. The author reports the development of a test to measure alienation from the marketplace based on psychometric principles. The findings suggest that a reliable and valid measure has been constructed. The consumer alienation scale was found to be unidimensional rather than consisting of identifiable subscales.	Allison, N. K.(1978) A Psychometric Development of a Test for Consumer Alienation from the Marketplace. <i>Journal of Marketing Research</i> , Vol. 15(4), pp. 565-575.
<b>Contingencies of Self Worth</b>	This measure focuses on seven domains hypothesized to be important internal and external sources of self-esteem in previous research and theory: others' approval, physical appearance, outdoing others in competition, academic competence, family love and support, being a virtuous or moral person, and God's love.	Crocker, J., Luhtanen, R. K., Cooper, M. L., & Bouvrette, S. (2003). Contingencies of self-worth in college students: Theory and measurement. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 85, 894-908. <a href="http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/crockerlab/csw.htm">http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/crockerlab/csw.htm</a>
<b>COOP/WONCA Charts</b>	The coop/wonca charts measure six core aspects of functional status: physical fitness, feelings, daily activities, social activities, change in health and overall health. In addition, pain can be included as an optional aspect. The development of measurement of sleep is currently in progress. The instrument consists of six charts, referring to the above-mentioned aspects of functioning. Each chart consists of a simple title, a question referring to the status of the patient and an ordinal five-point response scale illustrated with a simple drawing. Each item is rated on this five-point ordinal scale ranging from 1 ('no limitation at all') to 5 ('severely limited'); for 'change in health' score 1 means 'much better' and score 5 'much worse'. The reference period is two weeks. The drawings have facilitated the use in populations with a high degree of illiteracy.	Nelson, E. C. et al. (1987) Assessment of function on routine clinical practice: Description of the COOP chart method and preliminary findings. <i>Journal of Chronic Diseases</i> , 40(S1), 55S-63S.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>COPE</b>	The COPE Inventory was developed to assess a broad range of coping responses, several of which had an explicit basis in theory. The inventory includes some responses that are expected to be dysfunctional, as well as some that are expected to be functional. It also includes at least 2 pairs of polar-opposite tendencies. These were included because each scale is unipolar (the absence of this response does not imply the presence of its opposite), and because we think people engage in a wide range of coping during a given period, including both of each pair of opposites.	Carver, C. S., Scheier, M. F., & Weintraub, J. K. (1989). Assessing coping strategies: A theoretically based approach. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 56, 267-283. <a href="http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sclBrCOP E.html">http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sclBrCOP E.html</a>
<b>Curiosity and Exploration Inventory – State</b> <b>Curiosity and Exploration Inventory – Trait</b>	The CEI is a self-report instrument assessing individual differences in the recognition, pursuit, and integration of novel and challenging experiences and information. The CEI is a 7-item scale with two factors. The first factor, Exploration, refers to appetitive strivings for novel and challenging information and experiences. The second factor, Flow, refers to the propensity to be deeply absorbed and engaged in activities. Respondents rate items using a 7-point Likert-type scale. The CEI has been found to have good internal reliability, and shows moderately strong positive relationships with intrinsic motivation, reward sensitivity, hope, openness to experience, a present-hedonistic time perspective, and subjective vitality. Moreover, the CEI has shown incremental validity above and beyond the overlapping constructs of positive affect and reward sensitivity The CEI takes less than 2 minutes to complete, but there is no time limit. A state version of the CEI has also been validated, demonstrating sensitivity to change.	Kashdan, T.B., Rose, P., & Fincham, F.D. (under review). Curiosity and Exploration: Facilitating positive subjective experiences and personal growth opportunities. Manuscript submitted for review <a href="http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/ppquestionnaires.htm">http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/ppquestionnaires.htm</a>
<b>Current Perceived Health 42</b>	For the assessment of current perceived health.	Li, J. and Fielding, R. The measurement of current perceived health among Chinese people in Guangzhou and Hong Kong, Southern China. <i>Quality of Life Research</i> , 4, 271-277.
<b>Current Thoughts Scale</b>	A measure of state self-esteem	Heatherton, T.F. & Polivy, J. (1991). Development and validation of a scale for measuring state self-esteem. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 60, 895-910. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/stateese.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/stateese.pdf</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>D</b>		
<b>DASS</b>	The DASS is a 42-item self-report instrument designed to measure the three related negative emotional states of depression, anxiety and tension/stress. The DASS questionnaire is in the public domain, and may be downloaded from this website.	Lovibond, S.H. & Lovibond, P.F. (1995). <i>Manual for the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales</i> . (2nd. Ed.) Sydney: Psychology Foundation <a href="http://www2.psy.unsw.edu.au/groups/dass/">http://www2.psy.unsw.edu.au/groups/dass/</a>
<b>Deffenbacher Driving Anger Scale</b>	Researchers may use this scale for research purposes only without further permission from the author. Scientists using the scale are responsible for assuring that the research meets American Psychological Association standards for human research. The scale may not be used for employment selection or included as part of materials that are sold without specific written permission of the author.	Deffenbacher, J.L., Oetting, E.R., & Lynch, R.S. (1994). Development of a Driving Anger Scale. <i>Psychological Reports, 74</i> , 83-91. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/driving.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/driving.pdf</a>
<b>Depressive Life Experiences Scale</b>	The Depressive Life Experiences Scale is a self-administered questionnaire that allows respondents to indicate those depressive life experiences that they have recently experienced. The items on the DLES were selected on the basis of the results reported by Snell et al. (1989). These investigators had subjects discuss the types of events, experiences, hassles, and problems that depress them.	Snell, W. E., Jr., Belk, S. S., & Hawkins, R. C. II (1986). Development of the Depressive Life Experiences Scale (DLES): Assessing the stressful and distressful aspects of depression. <i>Social and Behavioral Sciences Documents, 16</i> . <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Diabetes Health Profile</b>	Multidimensional diabetic specific scale comprising 32 items on a Likert scale. The DHP comprises 3 dimensions, psychological distress, and barriers to activity, and disinhibited eating. Higher scores represent greater dysfunctioning.	Meadows, K. et al. The Diabetes Health profile (DHP): a new instrument for assessing the psychosocial profile of insulin requiring patients – development and psychometric evaluation. <i>Quality of Life Research, 5</i> , 242-254.
<b>Dieting Beliefs Scale</b>	Scale of weight locus of control.	Stotland, S. and Zuroff, D.C. (1990) A New Measure of Weight Locus of Control: The Dieting Beliefs Scale. <i>Journal of Personality Assessment, Vol. 54, No. 1&amp;2, Pages 191-203</i> <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/dieting.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/dieting.pdf</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Differential Loneliness Scale for Non-student Populations</b>	Scale for measuring loneliness in student and non-student populations	Schmidt, N. & Sermat, V. (1983). Measuring loneliness in different relationships. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 44, 1038-1047. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/lonely.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/lonely.pdf</a>
<b>Differentiation of Self Inventory</b>	Differentiation of self is defined as the degree to which one is able to balance (a) emotional and intellectual functioning and (b) intimacy and autonomy in relationships (Bowen, 1978). This scale measures differentiation of self.	Skowron, E. A, Schmitt, T.A. (2003). Assessing Interpersonal Fusion: Reliability Validity Of A New DSI Fusion With Subscale. <i>Journal of Marital and Family Therapy</i> , Vol. 29, No. 2. <a href="http://www.ed.psu.edu/cecprs/fac_bios/skowron.friedlander.pdf">http://www.ed.psu.edu/cecprs/fac_bios/skowron.friedlander.pdf</a>
Drinking Motives Questionnaire	This scale consists of 15 self-administered items that load on three factors: social, coping, and enhancement motives. In the original published article, items were answered on a 1 to 4 relative frequency scale. However, the adolescent version of the Drinking Motives Questionnaire (sometimes referred to as DMQ-R) uses a 1 to 6 relative frequency scale which may better differentiate at both the low and high ends of the scale. Items should be administered in a random order. The format can also be modified to refer to patterns of use over different periods of time (e.g., the past month, past 6 months, etc.) or to use more generally, as in the initial published version.	Cooper, M. L., Russell, M., Skinner, J. B., & Windle, M. (1992). Development and validation of a three-dimensional measure of drinking motives. <i>Psychological Assessment</i> , 4, 123-132. <a href="http://web.missouri.edu/~ayahrs/PDFsDOCs/DMQ-Adolescent.doc">http://web.missouri.edu/~ayahrs/PDFsDOCs/DMQ-Adolescent.doc</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>E</b>		
<b>EAT-26</b>	The Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26) is probably the most widely used standardized measure of symptoms and concerns characteristic of eating disorders. The EAT-26 alone does not yield a specific diagnosis of an eating disorder (neither the EAT-26, nor any other screening instrument, has been established as highly efficient as the sole means for identifying eating disorders). Copyright ownership of the EAT and EAT-26 has been retained; however, because the aim has been for others to have free access to the test, all fees and royalties have been waived. Permission is granted to reproduce the work as long as the original publication source is identified. If your institution requires you to obtain written permission to use this instrument, e-mail David M. Garner for permission and you will be sent a permission letter as well as a sample of the test. Please include the proper reference to the citation.	Garner, D.M., Olmsted, M.P., Bohr, Y., and Garfinkel, P.E. (1982). The Eating Attitudes Test: Psychometric features and clinical correlates. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 12, 871-878.
<b>Eating Disorder Diagnosis Scale</b>		E Stice, CF Telch and SL Rizvi, Development and validation of the eating disorder diagnostic scale: a brief self-report measure of anorexia, bulimia, and binge-eating disorder, <i>Psychology Assess</i> 12 (2000), pp. 123–131.
<b>Eating Self Efficacy</b>	Self-efficacy conceptualizes a person's perceived ability to perform on a task as a mediator of performance on future tasks. A change in the level of self-efficacy can predict a lasting change in behaviour if there are adequate incentives and skills. The Eating Self-efficacy scale is a 25-item self-report measure that assesses an individual's confidence to abstain from overeating in a variety of different situations. It is possible to obtain both an overall measure as well as situational self-efficacy based on subscale scores.	Glynn, S. M., & Ruderman, A. J. (1986). The development and validation of an eating self-efficacy scale. <i>Cognitive Therapy and Research</i> , 10(4), 403-240.
<b>Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale</b>	The EPDS was developed for screening postpartum women in outpatient, home visiting settings, or at the 6 –8 week postpartum examination. It has been utilized among numerous populations including U.S. women and Spanish speaking women in other countries. The EPDS consists of 10 questions. The test can usually be completed in less than 5 minutes.	EDINBURGH POSTNATAL DEPRESSION SCALE (EPDS) J. L. Cox, J.M. Holden, R. Sagovsky <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> (1987), 150, 782-786. <a href="http://www.aap.org/practicingsafety/Toolkit_Resources/Module2/EPDS.pdf">http://www.aap.org/practicingsafety/Toolkit_Resources/Module2/EPDS.pdf</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Educational Gender Questionnaire</b>	A test to measure educational gender equity	Ambrosio, A.L. (1998) Educational Gender Equity Test (EGQ). Ambrosio, A.L. (1998). Gender Equity Scale-Revised (GQR). <a href="http://www.mcasessment.org/attitsur.htm">http://www.mcasessment.org/attitsur.htm</a>
<b>Elderly Motivation Scale</b>	This scale assesses the intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of elderly individuals. It assesses 4 constructs: intrinsic motivation, self-determined and non self-determined extrinsic motivation, and amotivation. It is subdivided in 6 life domains for which elderly individuals are asked to complete 4 items (one item per construct) for each of 3 different situations within each life domain. Thus, a total of 12 items per life domain and a grand total of 72 items for the whole scale. Each item is assessed on a 7-point scale.	Vallerand, R.J., & O'Connor, B.P. (1991). Construction et validation de l'Échelle de Motivation pour les Personnes âgées (EMPA). <i>Journal International de Psychologie</i> , 26, 219-240. <a href="http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/empa_en.doc">http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/empa_en.doc</a>
<b>Epworth Sleepiness Scale</b>	Method of measuring daytime sleepiness.	Johns MW. A new method for measuring daytime sleepiness: the Epworth sleepiness scale. <i>Sleep</i> , 14(6): 540-545 <a href="http://www.stanford.edu/~dement/epworth.html">http://www.stanford.edu/~dement/epworth.html</a>
<b>Exercise Self Efficacy 10 item</b>	This measure looks at how confident the respondent is to exercise when other things get in the way.	Benisovich, S.V., Rossi, J.S., Norman, G.J. & Nigg, C.R. (March, 1998). <i>Development of a multidimensional measure of exercise self-efficacy</i> . Poster presented at the Society of Behavioral Medicine (SBM). New Orleans, LA.
<b>Exercise Self Efficacy Scale 18 item</b>	Measures exercise self efficacy.	Bandura, A. 1997 <i>Self-efficacy The exercise of control</i> , Freeman & Co, New York (1997). Shin et al., 2001 Y.H. Shin, H.J. Jang and N.J. Pender, Psychometric evaluation of the exercise self-efficacy scale among Korean adults with chronic disease, <i>Research in Nursing and Health</i> 24 (2001), pp. 68–76.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory</b>	Experiences in Close Relationships questionnaire diagnoses your attachment style.	Brennan, K. A., Clark, C. L., & Shaver, P. R. (1998). Self-report measurement of adult attachment. In J. A. Simpson and W. S. Rhodes (Eds.), <i>Attachment theory and close relationships</i> (pp. 46–76). New York: Guilford. <a href="http://webspace.ship.edu/jsbart/social/ch8handout.doc">http://webspace.ship.edu/jsbart/social/ch8handout.doc</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>F</b>		
<b>Fear of Negative Evaluation</b>	Although the Fear of Negative Evaluation (FNE) Scale has widespread applicability to many areas of research in personality and social psychology, its utility is sometimes limited by its length. This is a brief, 12-item version of the FNE that correlates very highly (f96) with the original scale and that demonstrates psychometric properties that are nearly identical to those of the full-length scale.	Leary, M. R. (1983). A brief version of the Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale. <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin</i> , 9, 371-376.
<b>Feedback On Physical Appearance Scale (FOPAS)</b>	This 8-item scale measures the respondent's perception of how often (0 = never; 4 = always) he or she has been the recipient of verbal and nonverbal appearance-related feedback (Tantleff-Dunn, Thompson, & Dunn, 1995). Some of the items may be seen as ambiguous concerning their relationship to one's appearance (e.g., "Someone watched closely what you ate"), whereas others are clearly appearance-related (e.g., "Someone asked if you've gained some weight"). The FOPAS has a 2-week test-retest reliability of .82, and higher scores have been associated with more negative body image and with disordered eating (Tantleff-Dunn et al., 1995). The FOPAS was used in this study as a measure of appearance-related feedback sensitivity.	Tantleff-Dunn, S., Thompson, J.K., & Dunn, M.E. (1995). The Feedback on Physical Appearance Scale (FOPAS): Questionnaire development and psychometric evaluation. <i>Eating Disorders: The Journal of Treatment and Prevention</i> , 3, 332-341.
<b>Framingham Type A Behaviour pattern Measure and Framingham Anger Measure</b>	The Framingham Type A Behaviour Pattern Measure consists of ten items and has three types of question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. traits and qualities (5 q's)</li> <li>ii. how the respondent feels at the end of an average day (4 q's)</li> <li>iii. whether the respondent gets upset when waiting (1 q)</li> </ul> The Anger Measure consists of 12 items on four subscales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. anger symptoms</li> <li>ii. anger-in</li> <li>iii. anger-out</li> <li>iv. anger-discuss</li> </ul>	Haynes, S. G., Levine, S., Scotch, N., Feinlieb, M., and Kannel, W. B. (1978). The relationship of psychosocial factors to coronary heart disease in the Framingham study. I: methods and risk factors. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 111, 37-58.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Friendship Questionnaire</b>	Measures normal social functioning in adults.	Baron-Cohen, S. And Wheelwright, S. (2003) The Friendship Questionnaire: An Investigation of Adults with Asperger Syndrome or High-Functioning Autism, and Normal Sex Differences. <i>Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders</i> , Vol. 33, No. 5
<b>Functional Assessment of Mental Health and Addiction</b>	The Functional Assessment of Mental Health and Addiction (FAMHA; Anderson & Bellfield, 1999) is a clinician rating scale, specifically designed to accurately assess dually diagnosed, mentally ill substance users (MISU), substance using mentally ill (SUMI), and medically compromised - substance using patients (MCSU) across a broad range of symptom and functional domains.	A.J. Anderson, & H. Bellfield, (200) <i>Functional Assessment of Mental Health and Addiction. Version 2.6</i>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>G</b>		
<b>Gambling Motivation Scale</b>	This scale assesses intrinsic and extrinsic motivation toward gambling. There are 7 constructs: intrinsic motivation toward knowledge, accomplishment, and stimulation, as well as external, introjected and identified regulations, and amotivation. There are 28 items (4 items for each of the 7 sub-scales) assessed on a 7-point scale.	Chantal, Y., Vallerand, R.J., & Vallières, E.F. (1994). Construction et validation de l'Échelle de motivation relative aux jeux de hasard et d'argent. <i>Loisir &amp; Société</i> , 17, 189-212. <a href="http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/mjha_en.doc">http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/mjha_en.doc</a>
<b>Gambling Passion Scale</b>	This scale assesses people's obsessive and harmonious passion toward gambling. It is a short version of the passion scale used in the Vallerand et al. (2003) studies. It contains 10 items (5 items for each of the 2 subscales assessed on a 7-point scale).	Rousseau, F. L., et al.. (2002). Passion and Gambling: On the Validation of the Gambling Passion Scale (GPS). <i>Journal of gambling studies</i> , 18, 45-66. <a href="http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/pjha_en.doc">http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/pjha_en.doc</a>
<b>Geriatric Depression Scale</b>	The Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), first created by Yesavage, et al., has been tested and used extensively with the older population. The GDS Long Form is a brief, 30-item questionnaire in which participants are asked to respond by answering yes or no in reference to how they felt over the past week. A Short Form GDS consisting of 15 questions was developed in 1986. Questions from the Long Form GDS which had the highest correlation with depressive symptoms in validation studies were selected for the short version. Of the 15 items, 10 indicated the presence of depression when answered positively, while the rest (question numbers 1, 5, 7, 11, 13) indicated depression when answered negatively. Scores of 0-4 are considered normal, depending on age, education, and complaints; 5-8 indicate mild depression; 9-11 indicate moderate depression; and 12-15 indicate severe depression.	Yesavage JA, Brink TL, Rose TL, Lum O, Huang V, Adey MB, Leirer VO: Development and validation of a geriatric depression screening scale: A preliminary report. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> 17: 37-49, 1983. <a href="http://www.stanford.edu/~yesavage/GDS.html">http://www.stanford.edu/~yesavage/GDS.html</a> <a href="http://www.hartfordign.org/publications/trythis/issue04.pdf">http://www.hartfordign.org/publications/trythis/issue04.pdf</a>
<b>GHQ-12</b>	The questionnaire is used to detect the presence of non-psychotic psychiatric morbidity in community settings.	Goldberg D, Williams P. <i>A User's Guide to the General Health Questionnaire</i> . NFER-Nelson, Windsor, 1998.
<b>Global Motivation Scale</b>	This scale assesses people's global motivation toward behaving in general in their life as a whole. There are 7 constructs: intrinsic motivation toward knowledge, accomplishment and stimulation, as well as external, introjected and identified regulations and amotivation. There are 28 items (4 items for each of the 7 subscales) assessed on a 7-point scale.	<i>Frédéric Guay, Geneviève A. Mageau et Robert J. Vallerand Society for Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 29:8, 2003 <a href="http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/mg28_en.doc">http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/scales/mg28_en.doc</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Goldberg Mania and Depression Scales</b>	These scales are designed to measure changes in the severity of depression and mania that result from psychotherapeutic or psychopharmacologic treatment. Changes in either scale of five or more points are significant. These scales are NOT designed to make a diagnosis of either depression or mania.	<a href="http://www.blarg.net/~charlatn/depression/scales.txt">http://www.blarg.net/~charlatn/depression/scales.txt</a>
<b>Gratitude Questionnaire</b>	The GQ-6 is a short, self-report measure of the disposition to experience gratitude. Participants answer 6 items on a 1 to 7 scale (1 = "strongly disagree", 7 = "strongly agree"). Two items are reverse-scored to inhibit response bias. The GQ-6 has good internal reliability, with alphas between .82 and .87, and there is evidence that the GQ-6 is positively related to optimism, life satisfaction, hope, spirituality and religiousness, forgiveness, empathy and prosocial behaviour, and negatively related to depression, anxiety, materialism and envy. The GQ-6 takes less than 5 minutes to complete, but there is no time limit.	McCullough, M. E., Emmons, R. A., & Tsang, J. (2002). The Grateful Disposition: A conceptual and Empirical Topography. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 82, 112-127. <a href="http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/gratitudequestionnaire6.pdf">http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/gratitudequestionnaire6.pdf</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>H</b>		
<b>Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale</b>	: Designed to quantify the severity of anxiety symptoms and to assess the response to therapeutic interventions.	Hamilton M: The assessment of anxiety states by rating. <i>British Journal of Medical Psychology</i> 32:50–55, 1959.
<b>Hamilton Depression Rating Scale</b>	The Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) is a 21-question multiple-choice questionnaire that doctors may use to rate the severity of a patient's depression. It was originally published in 1960 by Max Hamilton, and is presently one of the most commonly used scales for rating depression in medical research. The questionnaire rates the severity of symptoms observed in depression such as low mood, insomnia, agitation, anxiety and weight-loss.	Hamilton, M. (1960) A rating scale for depression. <i>J. Neurology Neurosurgery Psychiatry</i> , 1960, 23, 56.
<b>Hassles &amp; Uplifts Scale</b>	This questionnaire lists things that can be hassles and uplifts in day-to-day life. You will find that during the course of a day some of these things will have been only a hassle for you and some will have been only an uplift. Others will have been both a hassle AND an uplift.	Kanner, Coyne, Schaefer and Lazarus (1981). From 'Comparison of two modes of stress management: daily hassles and uplifts versus major life events', <i>Journal of Behavioural Medicine</i> , 4, 1-39, and reproduces by kind permission of the publishers, Plenum Publishing Company, New York. This measure is part of <i>Assessment: A Mental Health Portfolio</i> , edited by Derek Milne. NFER-Nelson Publishing Company: Berkshire, UK.
<b>Health and Daily Living Form</b>	To examine the influence of life context factors on treatment outcome as well as to focus on the social resources people use to prevent and adapt to stressful life circumstances.	Moos, R. The role of coping responses and social resources in attenuating the stress of life events. <i>Journal of Behavioural Medicine</i> , 4, 139-157.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Health Orientation Scale</b>	An objective self-report measure of several health-related personality features: private health consciousness, health image concern, observable impression that one's physical health makes on others; health anxiety, health esteem-confidence, motivation to avoid unhealthiness, motivation for healthiness, internal health control, external health control, health expectations, and health status, defined as the tendency to regard oneself as being currently well-exercised and in good physical shape.	Snell, W. E., Jr., Johnson, G., Lloyd, P. J., & Hoover, W. (1991). The development and validation of the Health Orientation Scale: A measure of psychological tendencies associated with health. <i>European Journal of Personality, 5</i> , 169-183. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Holmes Rahe Social Readjustment Rating Scale</b>	This allows you to determine the total amount of stress you are experiencing by adding up the relative stress values, known as Life Change Units (LCU), for various events. A score of 250 or more is considered high. Persons with a low stress tolerance may find themselves overstressed with a score of 150. The test is used to determine disease susceptibility. With score of 150 or less, you have a 37% chance of becoming seriously ill. Between 150 to 300 and it jumps to 51%. Over 300 and there's an 80% chance of serious illness in the next 2 years.	Adapted from the "Social Readjustment Rating Scale" by Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe. This scale was first published in the <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> . 1967, vol. II p. 214
<b>Homosexuality Attitude Scale</b>	The Homosexuality Attitude Scale is a Likert scale that assesses people's stereotypes, misconceptions, and anxieties about homosexuals. The measure contains a uni-dimensional factor representing a favourable or unfavourable evaluation of homosexuals.	Kite, M.E., & Deaux, K., 1986. Attitudes toward homosexuality: Assessment and behavioral consequences. <i>Basic and Applied Social Psychology, 7</i> , 137-162 <a href="http://www.bsu.edu/web/mkite/scales.htm">http://www.bsu.edu/web/mkite/scales.htm</a>
<b>Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS)</b>	A new measure of hypersensitive narcissism. 10 items form a reliable measure: the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS). The new HSNS and the MMPI-based composite showed similar patterns of correlations with the Big Five Inventory, and both measures correlated near zero with the Narcissistic Personality Inventory, which assesses overt narcissism. Results support the theoretical distinction between covert and overt narcissistic tendencies in the normal range of individual differences and suggest that it would be beneficial for personality researchers to measure both types of narcissism in future studies.	Hendin, H.M., & Cheek, J.M. (1997). Assessing Hypersensitive Narcissism: A Re-examination of Murray's Narcissism Scale. <i>Journal of Research in Personality, 31</i> , 588-599. <a href="http://www.wellesley.edu/Psychology/Cheek/sensitive.html">http://www.wellesley.edu/Psychology/Cheek/sensitive.html</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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I		
<b>ICD-10 Symptom Checklist for Mental Disorders</b>	The ICD-10 Symptom Checklist for Mental Disorders (version 1.1) is a semi-structured instrument intended for clinicians' assessment of psychiatric symptoms and syndromes in the F0-F6 categories of the ICD-10 system. It allows the quick determination of a preliminary diagnosis from an initial brief interview.	Janca A, Ustun TB, van Drimmelen J, Dittmann V, Isaac M (1994). ICD-10 Symptom Checklist for Mental Disorders, Version 1.1. Geneva, Division of Mental Health, World Health Organization.
<b>Impact of Epilepsy Scale</b>	This 8-item scale assesses the impact of epilepsy and treatment for epilepsy on daily functioning – scores on individual items are summed to produce a total impact of epilepsy score, with higher scores indicating greater perceived impact.	Jacoby, A. et al. (1993), Measuring the impact of Epilepsy: development of a novel scale. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> . B16, 83-88.
<b>Impact of Events Scale</b>	The IES is a self-report 15-item scale assessing subjective distress after a stressful life event, (for example, breast cancer). Individuals are asked to rate the frequency of intrusive or avoidant experiences in the 7 days prior to testing. Examples of intrusive experiences include unbidden thoughts, and feelings or images of the trauma. Examples of avoidant experiences include having tried to avoid reminders of the trauma or to dull their emotional reactions to it.	Horowitz M, Wilner N, Alvarez W. (1979) Impact of Event Scale: a measure of subjective stress. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> . 41(3): 209-18. <a href="http://www.swin.edu.au/victims/resources/assessment/ptsd/ies.html">http://www.swin.edu.au/victims/resources/assessment/ptsd/ies.html</a>
<b>Inspiration Scale</b>	The IS is a brief, face-valid measure of inspiration, a motivational resource that has been under-appreciated by psychologists. The measure consists of 4-item frequency and intensity subscales that may be combined into an overall inspiration scale. The IS has strong psychometric properties: it demonstrates a consistent two-factor structure, internal consistency, temporal stability, and measurement invariance across time and across populations.	Thrash, T. M., & Elliot, A. J. (2003). Inspiration as a psychological construct. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 84, 871-889. <a href="http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/inspirationscale.pdf">http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/inspirationscale.pdf</a>
<b>Interpersonal Conflict At Work Scale</b>	Interpersonal conflict in the workplace has been shown to be one of the most frequently reported job stressors (e.g., Keenan & Newton, 1985). The ICAWS is a four item, summated rating scale designed to assess this construct. It's items ask about how well the respondent gets along with others at work, specifically getting into arguments with others and how often others act nasty to the respondent	Spector, P. E., & Jex, S. M. (1998). Development of Four Self-Report Measures of Job Stressors and Strain: Interpersonal Conflict at Work Scale, Organizational Constraints Scale, Quantitative Workload Inventory, and Physical Symptoms Inventory. <i>Journal of Occupational Health Psychology</i> , 3, 356-367.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Interpersonal Trust Scale for Older Adults</b>	A measure of the trust beliefs of elderly individuals.	Rotenberg, K. J. (1990). A measure of the trust beliefs of elderly individuals. <i>International Journal of Aging and Human Development</i> , 30, 141-152.
<b>Intrinsic Motivation Inventory</b>	The Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI) is a multidimensional measurement device intended to assess participants' subjective experience related to a target activity in laboratory experiments.	McAuley, E., Duncan, T., & Tammen, V. V. (1989). Psychometric Properties of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory in a Competitive Sport Setting: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis. <i>Research Quarterly For Exercise and Sport</i> , 60, (1), 48- 58.
<b>Invalidating Childhood Environment Scale</b>	This is a measure of childhood invalidating environments (Invalidating Childhood Environments Scale; ICES). It investigates the relationship between childhood experiences and levels of distress tolerance.	Mountford, V., Corstorphine, E., Tomlinson, S., & Waller, G. (2007). Invalidating childhood environments in the eating disorders. <i>Eating Behaviors</i> . 8(1)48-58

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>J - K</b>		
<b>Job Related Affective Well-being Scale (JAWS)</b>	The Job-related Affective Well-being Scale, JAWS, is a 30 item scale designed to assess people's emotional reactions to their job. Each item is an emotion, and respondents are asked how often they have experienced each at work over the prior 30 days. The JAWS includes a wide variety of emotional experiences, both negative and positive. The emotions can be placed into four categories (subscales) that fall along two dimensions: pleasurable and arousal (intensity). The scale can be scored in three ways.	Van Katwyk, P. T., Fox, S., Spector, P. E., & Kelloway, E. K. (2000). Using the Job-related Affective Well-being Scale (JAWS) to investigate affective responses to work stressors. <i>Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 5</i> , 219-230. <a href="http://shell.cas.usf.edu/~spector/scales/jawspage.html">http://shell.cas.usf.edu/~spector/scales/jawspage.html</a>
<b>Job Satisfaction Survey</b>	The Job Satisfaction Survey, JSS is a 36 item, nine facet scale to assess employee attitudes about the job and aspects of the job. Each facet is assessed with four items, and a total score is computed from all items. A summated rating scale format is used, with six choices per item ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". Items are written in both directions, so about half must be reverse scored. The nine facets are Pay, Promotion, Supervision, Fringe Benefits, Contingent Rewards (performance based rewards), Operating Procedures (required rules and procedures), Coworkers, Nature of Work, and Communication. Although the JSS was originally developed for use in human service organizations, it is applicable to all organizations.	Spector, P. E. (1985). Measurement of human service staff satisfaction: Development of the Job Satisfaction Survey. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology, 13</i> , 693-713. <a href="http://shell.cas.usf.edu/~spector/scales/jssnice.doc">http://shell.cas.usf.edu/~spector/scales/jssnice.doc</a>
<b>Just World Scale</b>	A construct that measures the attributional processes allowing individuals to believe people get what they deserve.	Rubin, Z., & Peplau, L. A. (1975). Just world scale. <i>Journal of Social Issues, 31</i> , 65-89.
<b>KINDL – Quality of Life Questionnaire for Children</b>	The KINDL was developed in 1994 as one of the first self-report instruments for quality of life assessment in healthy and ill children. 40 items scored on a Likert Scale	Bullinger M, et al. (1994) KINDL- A questionnaire for health related quality of life assessment in children. <i>Zeitschrift fur Gesundheitspsychologi, Band II. Heft 1., 64-77</i>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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L		
<b>Leisure Motivation Scale</b>	This scale assesses people's motivation for engaging in their leisure activities. It assesses 7 types of motivation : intrinsic motivation toward knowledge, accomplishment and stimulation, as well as external, introjected and identified regulations and amotivation. It contains 28 items (4 items for each of the 7 sub-scales) assessed on a 7-point scale.	Luc G. Pelletier, Robert J. Vallerand, Marc R. Blais & Nathalie M. Brière, 1991 <a href="http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/echelles/EML28_en.pdf">http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r26710/LRCS/echelles/EML28_en.pdf</a>
<b>Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale</b>	This is a questionnaire whose objective is to assess the range of social interaction and performance situations that individuals with social phobia may fear and/or avoid. It is also a popular measurement tool used by researches to evaluate the efficiency of various social anxiety disorder treatments, including pharmacological trials. A modified social anxiety scale exists for children and adolescents.	Liebowitz MR. Social Phobia. <i>Mod Probl Pharmacopsychiatry</i> 1987;22:141-173
<b>Life Effectiveness Questionnaire (LEQ)</b>	The Life Effectiveness Questionnaire (LEQ) measures typically targeted goals of many psychosocial intervention programs. The design of the LEQ was influenced by self-concept, self-efficacy, and coping theory. The LEQ focuses on measuring the extent to which a person's actions/behavior/feelings are effective in managing and succeeding at life, or more specifically, generic life skills.	Neill, J. T. (2000b). <i>The Life Effectiveness Questionnaire: A tool for measuring change</i> . Unpublished manuscript. University of Canberra, Australia. <a href="http://wilderdom.com/leq.html">http://wilderdom.com/leq.html</a>
<b>Life Fulfilment Scale</b>	A 26 item scale: 13 items relating to patient's perception of the importance of various quality of life domains, 13 relating to their satisfaction with those domains. The life fulfilment score is determined by the difference between the patients' desired state and their actual one.	Baker, G. A. et al (1994) Development of a novel scale to assess life fulfilment as part of the further refinement of a quality of life model for epilepsy. <i>Epilepsia</i> . 35.
<b>Life Orientation Test</b>	The Life Orientation Test (LOT) was developed to assess individual differences in generalized optimism versus pessimism. This measure has been used in a good deal of research on the behavioural, affective, and health consequences of this personality variable.	Scheier, M. F., & Carver, C. S. (1992). Effects of optimism on psychological and physical well-being: Theoretical overview and empirical update. <i>Cognitive Therapy and Research</i> , 16, 201-228. <a href="http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sciLOT-R.html">http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sciLOT-R.html</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Life Status Review</b>	The Life Status Review is an instrument designed to assess an individual's biopsychosocial well being. The Life Status Review (LSR) was designed to track life necessities and human interaction, examine support systems and stressors, and identify problem areas in the person's biopsychosocial environment.	B. Hudnall Stamm & Joseph M. Rudolph; Traumatic Stress Research Group, 1996, 1997 <a href="http://www.isu.edu/~bhstamm/index.htm">http://www.isu.edu/~bhstamm/index.htm</a> This form may be freely copied as long as (a) authors are credited, (b) no changes are made, & (c) it is not sold.
<b>Living With Asthma Questionnaire</b>	The purpose of this measure is to measure diseases specific asthma quality of life, to provide cross-sectional measure of asthma severity and to detect change. 68 items.	Hyland, M. E. (1991) The Living with Asthma Questionnaire. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 85, 13-16.
<b>Loneliness and Dissatisfaction Scale</b>	The LSDA is a 24-item questionnaire designed to measure the extent to which children feel lonely or socially dissatisfied in a school setting. The questionnaire includes 16 items that measure loneliness and social dissatisfaction and 8 filler items focused on children's hobbies and preferred activities. These items are included to help children feel open and relaxed.	Cassidy, J. and S. R. Asher (1992). "Loneliness and peer relations in young children." <i>Child Development</i> 63: 350-365.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>M</b>		
<b>Male Body Attitudes Scale</b>	A measure of men's attitudes toward their body	Tylka, T. L et al (2005) Development and psychometric evaluation of the Male Body Attitudes Scale (MBAS). <i>Body Image</i> 2 (2005) 161–175
<b>Masculine and Feminine Self Disclosure Scale</b>	The Masculine and Feminine Self-Disclosure Scale (MFSDS) consists of six (6) subscales for each disclosure recipient that is specified. [In our first study with the scale, we used male friend, female friend, male job interviewer, and spouse-partner as the disclosure targets. In our second study with the MFSDS, we used male friend, female friend, male therapist, and female therapist as the disclosure recipients. <i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i>	Snell, W. E., Jr., Belk, S. S., & Hawkins, R. C. II (1986). The Masculine and Feminine Self-Disclosure Scale: The politics of masculine and feminine self-presentation. <i>Sex Roles</i> , 15, 249-267. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Masculine Behavior Scale</b>	A Measure of Behaviors Stereotypically Attributed to Males vs. Females <i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i>	Snell, W. E., Jr. (1989). Development and validation of the Masculine Behavior Scale: A measure of behaviors stereotypically attributed to males vs. females. <i>Sex Roles</i> , 21, 749-767. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Masculine Role Inventory (MRI).</b>	Masculine Role Inventory (MRI), designed to measure the success preoccupation, restrictive emotionality and inhibited affection aspects of the masculine role. <i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i>	Snell, W. E., Jr. (1986). The Masculine Role Inventory: Components and correlates. <i>Sex Roles</i> , 15, 443- 455. Snell, W. E., Jr., & Belk, S. S. (1986). The masculine role as a moderator of stress-distress relationships. <i>Sex Roles</i> , 15, 359-366. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Measure of Attachment Qualities</b>	The Measure of Attachment Qualities (MAQ) is a measure of adult attachment patterns. It has separate scales to assess secure attachment tendencies and avoidant tendencies, and two scales reflecting aspects of the anxious-ambivalent pattern.	Carver, C. S. (1997). Adult attachment and personality: Converging evidence and a new measure. <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin</i> , 23, 865-883.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Measure of Body Apperception</b>	The Measure of Body Apperception (MBA) is a measure of the investment in, or dependence on, one's body image as a source of the sense of self-worth. It has two scales, which reflect reliance on physical appearance, and reliance on a sense of body intactness or integrity.	Carver, C. S., Pozo-Kaderman, C., Price, A. A., Noriega, V., Harris, S. D., Derhagopian, R. P., Robinson, D. S., & Moffatt, F. L., Jr. (1998). Concern about aspects of body image and adjustment to early stage breast cancer. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine, 60</i> , 168-174. <a href="http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/scIMBA.html">http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/scIMBA.html</a>
<b>Measuring Violence-Related Attitudes, Behaviors, and Influences Among Youths: A Compendium of Assessment Tools</b>	This compendium provides researchers and prevention specialists with a set of tools to assess violence-related beliefs, behaviours, and influences, as well as to evaluate programs to prevent youth violence. If you are new to the field of youth violence prevention and unfamiliar with available measures, you may find this compendium to be particularly useful. If you are an experienced researcher, this compendium may serve as a resource to identify additional measures to assess the factors associated with violence among youths. Although this compendium contains more than 170 measures, it is not an exhaustive listing of available measures. A few of the more widely used measures to assess aggression in children, for example, are copyrighted and could not be included here.	Compiled and Edited by Linda L. Dahlberg, PhD Susan B. Toal, MPH Monica H. Swahn, PhD Christopher B. Behrens, MD For further information about this resource visit room 333.
<b>Menorrhagia Severity Scale</b>	This scale assesses the effect of menorrhagia on patients' perceived health status.	Ruta, D. et al. (1995) Assessment of patients with menorrhagia: how valid is a structured clinical history as a measure of health status? <i>Quality of Life Research, 4</i> , 33-40.
<b>Mental Health Inventory 5</b>	Short test measuring mental health status/psychological distress.	Veit, C.T. & Ware, Jnr, J.E. (1983). The structure of psychological distress and well-being in general populations. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 51</i> , 730-742

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS)</b>	The MAAS is a 15-item scale designed to assess a core characteristic of dispositional mindfulness, namely, open or receptive awareness of and attention to what is taking place in the present. The scale shows strong psychometric properties and has been validated with college, community, and cancer patient samples. Correlational, quasi-experimental, and laboratory studies have shown that the MAAS taps a unique quality of consciousness that is related to, and predictive of, a variety of self-regulation and well being constructs. The measure takes 10 minutes or less to complete.	Brown, K.W. and Ryan, R.M. (2003). The benefits of being present: The role of mindfulness in psychological well-being. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 84, 822-848. <a href="http://www.psych.rochester.edu/SDT/measures/mindfulness.html">http://www.psych.rochester.edu/SDT/measures/mindfulness.html</a>
<b>Minnesota Eating Behaviour</b>	A brief self-report inventory for assessing attitudes and behaviors symptomatic of eating disorders	von Ranson, K. M et al. (2005) The Minnesota Eating Behavior Survey: A brief measure of disordered eating attitudes and behaviors. <i>Eating Behaviors</i> , 6, 373–392
<b>Modified Dental Anxiety Scale</b>	Scale to measure dental anxiety.	Humphris GM, et al (1995) 'The Modified Dental Anxiety Scale: Validation and United Kingdom Norms' <i>Community Dental Health</i> , 12, 143-150.
<b>Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire</b>	The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) is an 81-item, self-report instrument consisting of 6 motivation subscales and 9 learning strategies scales. The MSLQ has proven to be a reliable and useful tool that can be adapted for a number of different purposes for researchers, instructors, and students.	Pintrich, R. R., & DeGroot, E. V. (1990). Motivational and self-regulated learning components of classroom academic performance, <i>Journal of Educational Psychology</i> , 82, 33-40.
<b>Multidimensional AIDS Anxiety Questionnaire (MAAQ).</b>	The Multidimensional AIDS Anxiety Questionnaire (MAAQ) consists of 50 items. In responding to the MAAQ, individuals are asked to indicate how characteristic each statement is of them. A 5-point Likert scale is used to collect data on the subjects' responses, with each item being scored from 0 to 4: Not at all characteristic of me (A); Slightly characteristic of me (B); Somewhat characteristic of me (C); Moderately characteristic of me (D); Very characteristic of me (E). In order to create subscale scores, the items on each subscale are averaged. Higher scores thus correspond to greater amounts of each respective type of AIDS-related anxiety.	Snell, W. E., Jr., & Finney, P. (in press). The Multidimensional AIDS Anxiety Questionnaire. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i> . Newbury Park: Sage. Snell, W. E., Jr., Finney, P. D. & Godwin, L. (1991). Stereotypes about AIDS. <i>Contemporary Social Psychology</i> , 15, 18-38. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Multidimensional Aversion to Women Who Work Scale</b>	A measure of broad convictions about women's work roles.	Development of a Brief Multidimensional Aversion to Women Who Work Scale. <i>Sex Roles: A Journal of Research</i> , June, 2001, by Sean Valentine

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire</b>	A 69-item self-report inventory for the assessment of self-attitudinal dispositions toward the physical self.	Cash, T.
<b>Multi-Dimensional Emotional Empathy Scale</b>	Empathy scale measures emotional aspects of empathy and can be used by researchers interested in a general measure of emotional empathy as well as providing detailed sub-scales.	Caruso, D. R., & Mayer, J. D. (1998). A Measure of Emotional Empathy for Adolescents and Adults. Unpublished Manuscript. <a href="http://unh.edu/emotional_intelligence/EI%20Assets/Emapthy%20Scale/Empathy%20Article%202000.doc">http://unh.edu/emotional_intelligence/EI%20Assets/Emapthy%20Scale/Empathy%20Article%202000.doc</a>
<b>Multidimensional Health Questionnaire (MHQ).</b>	Health Questionnaire.	Snell, W. E., Jr., & Johnson, G. (1997). The Multidimensional Health Questionnaire. <i>American Journal of Health Behavior</i> , 21, 33-42. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Multidimensional Index of Life Quality</b>	The MILQ is a 35-item instrument covering nine major life domains: mental health, physical functioning, cognitive functioning, intimacy, social functioning, productivity, relationships with health professionals and financial status. Each item is scored on a 7-point scale reflecting the degree of satisfaction with that item.	Avis, N. E. et al. (1996) Development of the Multidimensional Index of Quality of Life (MILQ): a quality of life measure for cardiovascular disease. <i>Medical Care</i> . 34, 1102-1120.
<b>Multidimensional Parenting Perfectionism Questionnaire (MPPQ).</b>	The Multidimensional Parenting Perfectionism Questionnaire (MPPQ; Snell, Overbey, & Brewer, 2005) is a two-section self-report measure designed to measure several components/aspects of the construct of parenting perfectionism.	Snell, W. E., Jr., Overbey, G., & Brewer, A. L. (2005). Parenting perfectionism and the parenting role. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 39, 613-624. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Multidimensional Psychology of Eating Questionnaire (MPEQ).</b>	The Multidimensional Psychology of Eating Questionnaire (MPEQ) was designed as an objective self-report assessment instrument with separate subscales (24 content and 2 validity subscales) that assess 26 specific psychological aspects of people's eating-related tendencies. <i>Explicit written permission must be obtained from Dr. William E. Snell, Jr. to use the Multidimensional Psychology of Eating Questionnaire (MPEQ).</i>	Snell, W. E., Jr., & Johnson, G. (1996). The Multidimensional Psychology of Eating Questionnaire. Submitted for publication. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Multidimensional Relationship Questionnaire (MRQ).</b>	The Multidimensional Relationship Questionnaire (MRQ) consists of twelve intimacy-oriented subscales, each containing five items. <i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i>	Snell, W. E., Jr., Schicke, M., & Arbeiter, T. (1996). The Multidimensional Relationship Questionnaire: Psychological dispositions associated with intimate relations. Submitted for publication. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Multidimensional Romantic Perfectionism Questionnaire (MRPQ).</b>	The Multidimensional Romantic Perfectionism Questionnaire (MRPQ; Snell & Haney, 2004) is a two-section self-report measure designed to measure several components/aspects of the construct of romantic perfectionism.	Snell, W. E., Jr. (1997). Measuring multiple aspects of romantic perfectionism: The Multidimensional Romantic Perfectionism Questionnaire (MRPQ). Manuscript in preparation. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Multi-dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support</b>	Self-report measure of subjectively assessed social support,	Zimet, G.D., Dahlem, N.W., Zimet, S.G. & Farley, G.K. (1988). The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. <i>Journal of Personality Assessment</i> , 52, 30-41. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycstest/socsupp.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycstest/socsupp.pdf</a>
<b>Multidimensional Sexual Approach Questionnaire (MSAQ).</b>	Measures approaches to sexual relations.	Snell, W. E., Jr. (1997). Sexual styles: A multidimensional approach to sexual relations. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL. Snell, W. E., Jr. (in press). The Multidimensional Sexual Approach Questionnaire. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of sexuality-related measures. Newbury Park: Sage. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Multidimensional Sexual Perfectionism Questionnaire (MSPQ).</b>	Use the Multidimensional Sexual Perfectionism Questionnaire (MSPQ), to measure 5 distinct psychological tendencies associated with people's standards of sexual conduct: (1) self-oriented sexual perfectionism, (2) perceived socially-prescribed sexual perfectionism, (3) partner-directed sexual perfectionism, (4) partner's self-oriented sexual perfectionism, (5) perceived self-directed sexual perfectionism from one's partner. The MSPQ can be used in a variety of ways: as a research instrument in correlational or experimental research designs; as a pre-test and post-test instrument for therapy effectiveness and recovery studies; as a predictive correlate of sexual affect, attitudes, and behaviors.	Snell, W. E., Jr. (in press). The Multidimensional Sexual Perfectionism Questionnaire. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of sexuality-related measures. Newbury Park: Sage. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire (MSSCQ).</b>	<b>An objective self-report instrument designed to measure the 20 psychological aspects of human sexuality.</b>	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr. (1997). Measuring multiple aspects of the sexual self-concept: The Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire (MSSCQ). Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.</p> <p>Snell, W. E., Jr. (1998). The Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, R. Bauseman, G. Schreer, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i> (521-524). Newbury Park: Sage.</p> <p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>
<b>Multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire (MSQ).</b>	An objective, self-report instrument designed to measure of 12 aspects of human sexuality.	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr., Fisher, T. D., &amp; Walters, A. S. (1993). The Multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire: An objective self-report measure of psychological tendencies associated with sexuality. <i>Annals of Sex Research</i>, 6, 27-55.</p> <p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>
<b>Multidimensional Sportpersonship Orientations Scale (MSOS-25)</b>	The mutldimensional sportpersonship orientations scale assesses five different types of sportpersonship orientations, that is concern and respect for the opponent, for rules and officials, for one's engagement in sport, for social conventions, and a negative orientation towards sport participation. It contains 25 items (5 items per subscale) and is being assessed on a 5-point scale.	<p>Robert J. Vallerand, Nathalie M. Brière, Céline M. Blanchard, &amp; Pierre J. Provencher, (1997) Development and Validation of the Multidimensional Sportpersonship Orientation Scale. <i>Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology</i>, 19, 197-206</p>
<b>Multiple Intelligence Self Efficacy Scale</b>		<p>Pérez, E. (2001). <i>Desarrollo de un inventario para evaluar autoeficacia para inteligencias múltiples</i> [Development of an inventory to assess self-efficacy for multiple intelligences]. Tesis doctoral no publicada. Facultad de Psicología. Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. Córdoba. Argentina.</p>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>N-O</b>		
<b>Need for Relatedness Scale</b>		Richer, S.F., & Vallerand, R.J. (1998). Construction et validation de l'Échelle du sentiment d'appartenance sociale. <i>Revue européenne de psychologie appliquée</i> , 48, 129-137.
<b>NPI-16 A Short Measure of Narcissism</b>	Narcissism has received increased attention in the past few decades as a sub-clinical individual difference with important everyday consequences, such as self-enhancement in perceptions of one's own behavior and attributes. The most widespread measure used by non-clinical researchers, the 40-item Narcissistic Personality Inventory or NPI-40, captures a range of different facets of the construct but its length may prohibit its use in settings where time pressure and respondent fatigue are major concerns. This measure draws from the NPI-40 set of items to create and validate a shorter, unidimensional measure, the NPI-16.	Ames, D. R et al (2006) The NPI-16 as a short measure of narcissism. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> 40 (2006) 440–450 <a href="http://www.columbia.edu/~da358/npi16/npi16_jrp.pdf">http://www.columbia.edu/~da358/npi16/npi16_jrp.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.columbia.edu/~da358/npi16/npi16.doc">http://www.columbia.edu/~da358/npi16/npi16.doc</a> <a href="http://www.columbia.edu/~da358/npi16/npi16.pdf">http://www.columbia.edu/~da358/npi16/npi16.pdf</a>
<b>Nottingham Health Profile</b>	Generic health-related quality of life measure. The instrument is used to evaluate perceived distress across various populations. Measure physical mobility (8 items), pain (8 items), social isolation (5 items), emotional reactions (9 items), energy (3 items), sleep (5 items). Each item is weighted; weights were derived from patients and nonpatients. Dimension scores range from 0 to 100, higher the score the greater the health problem. Scores are presented as a profile rather than overall score.	Hunt SM, McEwen J, McKenna SP. Measuring health stats: a new tool for clinicians and epidemiologists. <i>J Royal Coll Gen Pract</i> 1985;35:185-88. <a href="https://www.cebp.nl/media/m83.pdf">https://www.cebp.nl/media/m83.pdf</a>
<b>Obligatory Exercise Questionnaire</b>	Measures compulsion to exercise, particularly in eating disordered populations.	Pasman, L. J. & Thompson, J. K. (1988). Body image and eating disturbance in obligatory runners, obligatory weightlifters, and sedentary individuals. <i>International Journal of Eating Disorders</i> , 7 (6), 759-769. <a href="http://luna.cas.usf.edu/~jthomps1/oeqweb.htm">http://luna.cas.usf.edu/~jthomps1/oeqweb.htm</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>P</b>		
<b>Pain Distress Inventory</b>	26-item self-report measure, the Pain Distress Inventory (PDI), was designed to assess affective distress symptoms related to physical pain.	Osman, A., Barrios, F. X., Gutierrez, P. M., Kopper, B. A., Butler, A., & Bagge, C. L. (2003). The Pain Distress Inventory (PDI): Development and initial psychometric properties. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychology, 59(7), 767-785.</i>
<b>Peabody Treatment Progress Battery</b>	The Peabody Treatment Progress Battery (PTPB) provides a cohesive, comprehensive, and evidence-based approach to enhancing mental health services for youths aged 11-18 years. This battery includes ten clinically relevant measures of key mental health outcomes and clinical processes. The measures, especially with their repeated use, offer clinicians systematic feedback on their clients, both individually and in relation to other clients served. Such feedback provides rich clinical material for treatment planning, particularly for clients who are not improving as expected. As an integrated set of brief, reliable, and valid instruments, the PTPB can be administered efficiently and at low cost.	Leonard Bickman, Ph.D., Manuel Riemer, Ph.D, Warren Lambert, Ph.D., Susan D. Kelley, Ph.D., Carolyn Breda, Ph.D., Sarah E. Dew, M.A., Ana.Maria Brannan, Ph.D., Ana Regina Vides de Andrade, Ph.D.  Further Info from Room 333.
<b>Perceived Autonomy in Life Domains Scale</b>	This scale assesses people's perception of autonomy in various life domains. There are 4 life domains: leisure, interpersonal relationships, school and life in general. There are 4 items for each of the sub-scales, each one being assessed on a 7-point scale.	Marc R. Blais & Robert J. Vallerand (1991). Échelle de perception d'autodétermination dans les domaines de vie (ÉPADV-16). Unpublished manuscript. Université du Québec à Montréal.
<b>Perceived Stress Scales</b>	A widely used psychological instrument for measuring the perception of <b>stress</b> .	Cohen, S., Kamarck, T., & Mermelstein, R. (1983). A global measure of perceived stress. <i>Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 24, 385-396</i>
Perception of Competence in Life Domains Scale (PCLDS)	This scale assesses people's perception of competence in various life domains. There are 4 life domains: leisure, interpersonal relationships, school, and life in general. There are 4 items for each of the subscales, each one being assessed on a 7-point scale. <i>This scale may be used for research purposes only. To use this scale you require only to mention the complete reference data.</i>	Losier, G.F., Vallerand, R.J., & Blais, M.R. (1993). Construction et validation de l'Échelle des Perceptions de Compétence dans les Domaines de Vie (EPCDV). <i>Science et comportement, 23, 1-16.</i>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Perception of Teasing Scale</b>	The Perception of Teasing Scale (POTS) is a revision and extension of the Physical Appearance-Related Teasing Scale. The POTS consists of 11 items answered on a five-point scale ranging from 1 = never to 5 = frequently and assesses one's history of being teased about weight and abilities/competencies. The POTS yields a six-item weight-related teasing subscale and a five-item competency-related teasing subscale, both formed by summing the applicable items.	Thompson, J.K., Cattarin, J., Fowler, H., & Fisher, E. (1995). The Perception of Teasing Scale (POTS): A revision and extension of the Physical Appearance Related Teasing Scale (PARTS). <i>Journal of Personality Assessment</i> , 65, 146-157 <a href="http://www.obesityresearch.org/cgi/content/full/13/8/1381">http://www.obesityresearch.org/cgi/content/full/13/8/1381</a>
<b>Personal Attributes Questionnaire</b>	The Personal Attributes Questionnaire is used to determine the sex-typing of personality. Its two scales, "expressivity" and "instrumentality," measure the degree to which a person can be classified according to masculine or feminine adjectives. It is a 24 item self-report questionnaire in which people are asked to indicate the extent to which they can be characterized in terms of various adjectives.	Spence, J.T., & Helmreich, R.L. (1978). <i>Masculinity and femininity: Their psychological dimensions, correlates, and antecedents</i> . Austin, TX: University of Texas Press. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycstest/paq.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycstest/paq.pdf</a>
<b>Personal Growth Initiative Scale (PGIS)</b>	The PGIS is a self-report instrument that yields a single scale score for personal growth initiative. Personal growth initiative is a person's active and intentional involvement in changing and developing as a person. Item scores are summed to obtain a total PGI score. There is evidence that the PGIS is strongly positively related to psychological well-being and negatively related to psychological distress. Reliability and validity evidence has been strong.	Robitschek, C. (1998) Personal Growth Initiative: The Construct and Its Measure. <i>Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development</i> , v30 n4 p183-98 <a href="http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/personalgrowthscale.pdf">http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/personalgrowthscale.pdf</a>
<b>Personal Well-Being Index</b>	There are seven items in the scale, each one corresponding to a quality of life domain as: standard of living, health, life achievement, personal relationships, personal safety, community-connectedness, and future security. Evidence for the adoption of these seven domains has been presented by Cummins 1996, Cummins 1997, and Cummins, McCabe, Romeo, Reid, & Waters 1997). This scale can be used with any section of the population. Three parallel versions of the adult PWI have been developed. PWI-PS is for use with children and adolescents attending school, PWI-PS is for pre-school age children, while PWI-ID is designed for people who have an intellectual disability or other form of cognitive impairment.	International Wellbeing Group (2006). <i>Personal Wellbeing Index</i> . Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Deakin University ( <a href="http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/instruments/wellbeing_index.htm">http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/instruments/wellbeing_index.htm</a> .)
<b>Physical Appearance Comparison Scale (PACS)</b>	Instrument is used to measure social comparison on one's appearance. It has four items which reflect the degree of overall appearance comparison to other individuals	Thompson, K. Exacting beauty: Theory, assessment, and treatment of body image disturbance (1999), <a href="http://shell.cas.usf.edu/birw/m_nscale/PACS.htm">http://shell.cas.usf.edu/birw/m_nscale/PACS.htm</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Physical Appearance State and Trait Anxiety Scale</b>	The PASTAS (Reed, Thompson, Brannick, & Sacco, 1991) is a self-report measure of state and trait body image anxiety, which consists of 16 items that measure one's degree of distress with specific body areas and attributes (e.g., face, weight, etc.).	Reed et al., 1991 D.L. Reed, J.K. Thompson, M.T. Brannick and W.P. Sacco, Development and validation of the physical appearance state and trait anxiety scale (PASTAS), <i>Journal of Anxiety Disorders</i> 5 (1991), pp. <a href="http://luna.cas.usf.edu/~jthomps1/PASTAS.htm">http://luna.cas.usf.edu/~jthomps1/PASTAS.htm</a>
<b>Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index</b>	The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) is a self-rated questionnaire which assesses sleep quality and disturbances over a 1-month time interval. Nineteen individual items generate seven "component" scores: subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, sleep duration, habitual sleep efficiency, sleep disturbances, use of sleeping medication, and daytime dysfunction. The sum of scores for these seven components yields one global score.	Buysse DJ, Reynolds CF, Monk TH, Berman SR, DJ Kupfer (1989) The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index: A New Instrument for Psychiatric Practice and Research, <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 28: 193-213. <a href="http://www.cs.nsw.gov.au/rpa/sdc/source/PITTSBURGH%20SLEEP%20QUALITY%20INDEX.pdf">http://www.cs.nsw.gov.au/rpa/sdc/source/PITTSBURGH%20SLEEP%20QUALITY%20INDEX.pdf</a>
<b>Positive and Negative Affect Schedule</b>	The PANAS (Positive and Negative Affect Schedule) consists of 10 positive affects (interested, excited, strong, enthusiastic, proud, alert, inspired, determined, attentive, and active) and 10 negative affects (distressed, upset, guilty, scared, hostile, irritable, ashamed, nervous, jittery, and afraid). Participants are asked to rate items on a scale from 1 to 5, based on the strength of emotion where 1 = "very slightly or not at all," and 5 = "extremely". Initial studies in development of the PANAS showed that the scales are stable at appropriate levels over a 2-month time period, highly internally consistent and largely uncorrelated.	Watson D, Clark LA, Tellegen A. Development and validation of brief measures of positive and negative affect: the PANAS scales. <i>J Pers Soc Psychology</i> . 1988 Jun;54(6):1063-70. Crawford, J. R. and Henry, J. D. (2004) The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS): Construct validity, measurement properties and normative data in a large non-clinical sample. <i>British Journal of Clinical Psychology</i> , 43, 245–265 <a href="http://www.abdn.ac.uk/~psy086/dept/pdfs/BJCP_2004_PANAS.pdf">http://www.abdn.ac.uk/~psy086/dept/pdfs/BJCP_2004_PANAS.pdf</a> <a href="http://stressandhealth.stanford.edu/measures/PANAS.html">http://stressandhealth.stanford.edu/measures/PANAS.html</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Positive and Negative Event Scales</b>	The PES and the NES have been developed within the traditions of uplift and hassle measurement. Development of these measures has focused on sub-scale structures, reliability and validity and with a particular focus on both positive and negative events being representative of life domains.	Maybery D.J., Jones-Ellis J. Neale, J. & Arentz, A. (in press) The Positive Event Scale: Measuring uplift frequency and intensity in an adult sample. <i>Social Indicators Research</i> . Maybery D.J., Neale, J., Arentz, A. & Jones-Ellis J. (currently responding to review). The Negative Event Scale: measuring frequency and intensity of adult hassles. <i>Anxiety, Stress and Coping</i> .
<b>Procrastination Scales</b>	Measuring procrastination.	Lay, C. (1986). At last, my research article on procrastination. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> , 20, 474-495. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/prcrasts.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/prcrasts.pdf</a>
<b>Psychological General Well-Being Schedule</b>	A 22-item version of the GWBS. Includes items for six states, anxiety, depressed mood, positive well being, self-control, general health and vitality.	Fazio, A. (1977) A concurrent validation study of the NCHS' General Well-Being Schedule.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>Q-R</b>		
<b>Quality of Life Inventory</b>	A brief comprehensive measure of life satisfaction used to facilitate treatment planning and assess outcomes.	Frisch, M.B. (?) Quality of Life Therapy and Assessment in Health Care. <i>Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice</i> .
<b>Quality of Well-Being Scale</b>	The QWB is intended to be a standardised measure, meant to cover all types of people in all types of situations.	Patrick, D.L, et al. (1973) Methods of measuring levels of well-being for a Health Status Index. <i>Health Services Research</i> , 8(3), 228-245.
<b>RAND 36 item Health Survey</b>	A short generic measure of subjective health status that can be applied across a wide range of settings.	Hays, R. D. et al. (1993) The RAND 36 items Health Survey 1.0. <i>Health Economics</i> , 217-227.
<b>Relational Assessment Questionnaire (RAQ).</b>	An objective self-report instrument which measures relational-esteem, the tendency to positively evaluate one's capacity to relate intimately to another person; relational-depression, the tendency to feel depressed about the status of one's intimate relationships; and relational-preoccupation, the tendency to be highly obsessed with thoughts about intimate relationships.	Snell, W. E., Jr., & Finney, P. D. (1993). Measuring relational aspects of the self: Relational-esteem, relational-depression, and relational-preoccupation. <i>Contemporary Social Psychology</i> , 17, 44-55. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Relational Disclosure Scale (RDS).</b>	Examines people's willingness to disclose personal information about their intimate relationships to counsellors.	Snell, W. E., Jr., Hampton, B. R., & McManus, P. (1992). The impact of counselor and participant gender on willingness to discuss relational topics: Development of the Relational Disclosure Scale. <i>Journal of Counseling and Development</i> , 70, 409-416. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Relationship Awareness Scale (RAS).</b>	People vary in the extent to which they think about the private and public features of their intimate relationships. Some people spend a great deal of their time thinking about the "internal, private" features of their close relationships, whereas others are very aware of and concerned about the "external, public" aspects of their intimate relationships. In the present research the former personality tendency was called relational-consciousness, while the latter tendency was labelled relational-monitoring. The purpose of the present investigation was to construct and validate an objective self-report instrument of these two attentional dispositions, the Relationship Awareness Scale (RAS).	Snell, W. E., Jr., & Finney, P. D. (in press). The Relationship Awareness Scale. <i>Contemporary Social Psychology</i> . <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale</b>	The RCMAS is a 37-item self-report inventory used to measure anxiety in children, for clinical purposes (diagnosis and treatment evaluation), educational settings, and for research purposes. The RCMAS consists of 28 Anxiety items and 9 Lie (social desirability) items. Each item is purported to embody a feeling or action that reflects an aspect of anxiety, hence the subtitle, "What I think and Feel". It is a relatively brief instrument, which has been subjected to extensive study to ensure that it is psychometrically sound.	Reynolds, C. R. (1980). Concurrent validity of What I Think and Feel: The Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 48, 774-775</i> . Reynolds, C. R. (1982). Convergent and divergent validity of the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. <i>Educational and Psychological Measurement, 42, 1205-1212</i> . Reynolds, C. R. (1981). Long-term stability of scores on the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. <i>Perceptual and Motor Skills, 53, 702</i> .
<b>Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale</b>	Dr. Florence Rosenberg has given permission to use the Self-Esteem Scale for educational and professional research. There is no charge associated with the use of this scale in your professional research. However, please be sure to give credit to Dr. Rosenberg when you use the scale by citing his work in publications, papers and reports. Dr Rosenberg would also appreciate receiving copies of any published works resulting from your research at the University of Maryland.	Rosenberg, Morris. 1989. <i>Society and the Adolescent Self-Image</i> . Revised edition. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press. <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/rosenbrg.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psycytest/rosenbrg.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.bsos.umd.edu/socy/grad/rosenberg.doc">http://www.bsos.umd.edu/socy/grad/rosenberg.doc</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Rotter Locus of Control</b>	<p>Locus of Control refers to the extent to which individuals believe that they can control events that affect them. Individuals with a high <i>internal locus of control</i> believe that events result primarily from their own behavior and actions. Those with a high <i>external locus of control</i> believe that powerful others, fate, or chance primarily determine events. Those with a high <i>internal locus of control</i> have better control of their behaviour and tend to exhibit more political behaviors than <i>externals</i> and are more likely to attempt to influence other people; they are more likely to assume that their efforts will be successful. They are more active in seeking information and knowledge concerning their situation than do <i>externals</i>. The propensity to engage in political behavior is stronger for individuals who have a high <i>internal locus of control</i> than for those who have a high <i>external locus of control</i>.</p>	

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>S</b>		
<b>Satisfaction With Life Scale</b>	The SWLS is a short, 5-item instrument designed to measure global cognitive judgments of one's lives. The scale usually requires only about one minute of respondent time. The scale is not copyrighted, and can be used without charge and without permission by all professionals (researchers and practitioners). The scale takes about one minute to complete, and is in the public domain. A description of psychometric properties of the scale can be found in Pavot and Diener, 1993 Psychological Assessment.	E Diener, RA Emmons, RJ Larsen, S Griffin, (1985) The satisfaction with life scale: A measure of life satisfaction - <i>Journal of Personality Assessment</i> , 49, 71-75. <a href="http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/lifesatisfactionscale.pdf">http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/lifesatisfactionscale.pdf</a>
<b>Scale of Suicide Ideation</b>	The Scale of Suicidal Ideation (SSI) is a 19-item rating scale that which can be used to evaluate a patient's suicidal intentions. It can also be used to determine the necessity for hospitalisation or to monitor a patient's response to interventions over time.	Beck AT Kovacs M Weissman A. (1979) Assessment of suicidal intention: The scale of suicide ideation. <i>J Consult Clinical Psychology</i> . 47: 343-352.
<b>Self Monitoring Scale</b>	"Self-monitoring" refers to a person's ability to adjust his or her behaviour to external situational factors. Individuals high in self-monitoring show considerable adaptability in their behaviour. They are highly sensitive to external cues and can behave differently in different situations. They are capable of presenting striking contradictions between the public persona and the private self. By contrast, low self-monitors can't disguise themselves this way; they tend to display their true dispositions and attitudes in every situation; hence, there is high behavioural consistency between who they are privately and what they do publicly (Robbins, 1993: 714).	Snyder, M. (1987). <i>Public appearances/private realities</i> . New York: Freeman <a href="http://pubpages.unh.edu/~ckb/SELFMON2.html">http://pubpages.unh.edu/~ckb/SELFMON2.html</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Sexual Awareness Scale (SAS).</b>	<p>The Sexual Awareness Questionnaire (SAQ; Snell, Fisher, &amp; Miller, 1991) is an objective, self-report instrument designed to measure four personality tendencies associated with sexual awareness and sexual assertiveness: (1) sexual-consciousness, defined as the tendency to think and reflect about the nature of one's sexuality; (2) sexual-preoccupation, defined as the tendency to think about sex to an excessive degree; (3) sexual-monitoring, defined as the tendency to be aware of the public impression which one's sexuality makes on others; and (4) sexual-assertiveness, defined as the tendency to be assertive about the sexual aspects of one's life.</p> <p><i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i></p>	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr., Fisher, T. D., &amp; Miller, R. S. (in press). The Sexual Awareness Scale. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i>. Newbury Park: Sage.</p> <p>Snell, W. E., Jr., Fisher, T. D., &amp; Miller, R. S. (1991). Development of the Sexual Awareness Questionnaire: Components, reliability, and validity. <i>Annals of Sex Research, 4</i>, 65-92.</p> <p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>
<b>Sexual Relationship Scale (SRS).</b>	<p>Sexual Relationship Scale (SRS) was developed to measure exchange and communal approaches to sexually intimate relations. The Sexual Relationship Scale was based on the Communal Orientation scale developed by Clark et al. (1987) and the Exchange Orientation scale developed by Clark, Taraban, Ho, and Wesner (1989), and was intended to represent an extension of their ideas.</p> <p><i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i></p>	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr. (in press). The Sexual Relationship Scale. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i>. Newbury Park: Sage.</p> <p>Hughes, T., &amp; Snell, W. E., Jr. (1990). Communal and exchange approaches to sexual relations. <i>Annals of Sex Research, 3</i>, 149-163.</p> <p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>
<b>Sexual Self-Disclosure Scale (SSDS).</b>	<p>The Sexual Self-Disclosure Scale (SSDS) examines women's and men's willingness to discuss a variety of sexual topics with parents and friends by developing an objective self-report instrument,</p> <p><i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i></p>	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr. (in press). The Sexual Self-Disclosure Scale. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i>. Newbury Park: Sage.</p> <p>Snell, W. E., Jr., Belk, S. S., Papini, D. R., &amp; Clark, S. (1989). Development and validation of the Sexual Self-Disclosure Scale. <i>Annals of Sex Research, 2</i>, 307-334.</p> <p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>
<b>Sexuality Scale</b>	<p><i>Permission is granted to individuals to use this scale for research purposes.</i></p>	<p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/scales/SS.htm">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/scales/SS.htm</a></p>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>School and Home Situations Questionnaires</b>	Scales to ascertain ADHD in both home and school settings. The Home Situation Questionnaire evaluates how the symptoms of ADHD disrupt normal home situations such as meal time or completing chores. Parents determine if there were problems in 16 different areas and then rate those problems on a scale of 1-9. The School Situation Questionnaire is completed by teachers and evaluates the child on 12 common school situations.	Barkley, R. A. (1981). <i>Hyperactive children: A handbook for diagnosis and treatment</i> . New York: Guilford.
<b>SF-36 Health Survey</b>	The SF- 36™ is a short form measure of generic health status in the general population. The SF-36™ is designed for self-administration. Alternatively, a trained interviewer can use a standardized script for face to face and telephone interview. The SF™-36 takes 5 –10 minutes for respondent to complete. Can be administered to anyone over the age of 14.	Ware, J. E, (1993). <i>SF-36 Health Survey: Manual and Interpretation Guide</i> . Boston: The Health Institute, New England Medical Center.
<b>Shirom-Melamed Burnout Measure</b>	<p><u>SMBM and SMVM Sharing of Results</u>  You are welcomed to use the SMBM and the SMVM provided that you agree to the following two conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The use is for non-commercial educational or research purposes only. This means no one is charging anyone a fee.</li> <li>2. You agree to share some of your results, detailed below, with the authors. We will use these results only for the purpose of updating the norms and bibliography.</li> </ol> <p><u>Results that we would like to kindly request that you send us include:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We would like to receive, for each of your samples, the mean score, SD, and coefficient alpha of each subscale and the total score of the measure(s) that you have used.</li> <li>2. For each sample, a brief description of sample size, occupation(s) covered language and country wherein the measures were administered.</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.tau.ac.il/~ashirom/pdf/smbm-eng.doc">www.tau.ac.il/~ashirom/pdf/smbm-eng.doc</a>
<b>Shirom-Melamed Vigor Measure</b>	See above	<a href="http://recanati.tau.ac.il/faculty/shirom_arie.htm">http://recanati.tau.ac.il/faculty/shirom_arie.htm</a>
<b>Shorter PROMIS Questionnaire</b>	A questionnaire that assesses a range of addictive behaviours. The Shorter PROMIS Questionnaire (SPQ) is a 16-scale self-report instrument assessing the use of nicotine, recreational drugs, prescription drugs, gambling, sex, caffeine, food bingeing, food starving, exercise, shopping, work, relationships dominant and submissive, and compulsive helping dominant and submissive.	Christo. G et al (2003) The Shorter PROMIS Questionnaire Further validation of a tool for simultaneous assessment of multiple addictive behaviours. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> 28, 225–248. <a href="http://www.s-p-q.com/">http://www.s-p-q.com/</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Shyness Scale (20 item)</b> <b>Shyness Scale (13 item)</b> <b>Shyness Scale (9 item)</b>	Measuring shyness.	<p>Cheek, J.M., &amp; Melchior, L.A. (1985). <i>Measuring the Three Components of Shyness</i>. In M.H. Davis &amp; S.L. Franzoi (Co-chairs), <i>Emotion, Personality, and Personal Well-Being II</i>. Symposium conducted at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles.</p> <p>Cheek, J.M. (1983). Unpublished, Wellesley College, Wellesley MA 02181</p> <p>Cheek, J.M., &amp; Buss, A.H. (1981). Shyness and sociability. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>, 41, 330-339.</p> <p><a href="http://www.wellesley.edu/Psychology/Cheek/research.html">http://www.wellesley.edu/Psychology/Cheek/research.html</a></p>
<b>Sickness Impact Profile</b>	Developed to address the need for measures to evaluate interventions with comprehensive and long term objectives for improved health status. Aiming to provide a global measure of health status that is appropriate across different disease populations and sensitive to varying levels of health.	Bergner, M. et al. (1976) The Sickness impact Profile: conceptual formulation and methodology for the development of a health status measure. <i>International Journal of Health Services</i> , 6, 393-415.
<b>Silver Lining Questionnaire</b>	The Silver Lining Questionnaire measures the extent to which people believe their illness has had a positive benefit despite the negative consequences of being ill. Research suggests that this positive interpretation is not due to a form of self-delusion but instead reflects personal growth and that it can be enhanced by the context. Its role in recovery from illness is complex.	Sodergren, S. C. & Hyland, M. E. (1997). Qualitative phase in the development of the Silver Lining Questionnaire. <i>Quality of Life Research</i> , 6, (7-8), 365.
<b>Social Behaviour Schedule</b>	For the assessment of long-term impairment or disability in terms of social behaviour.	Wykes, T and Sturt, E. (1986) The measurement of social behaviour in psychiatric patients: an assessment of the reliability and validity if the SBS Schedule. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 148, 1-11.
<b>Social Phobia Inventory</b>	The SPIN assesses fear, avoidance, and physiological symptoms associated with social phobia	Connor K., Davidson J., Churchill L., Sherwood A., Foa E., Weisler R., "Psychometric properties of the Social Phobia Inventory". <i>Br J Psychiatry</i> .2000:

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Socially Desirable Response Scale 5</b>	Self-report measures of attitudes, behavior, and feelings are biased and validity is compromised when respondents answer questions in such a way as to represent themselves favorably. A number of instruments have been developed to evaluate a respondent's tendency to give socially desirable responses, but such instruments tend to be lengthy. RAND developed a new 5-item SDRS instrument, the SDRS-5, which is shorter than and nearly as reliable as longer instruments.	Hays RD, Hayashi T, Stewart AL. 1989. A Five-item Measure of Socially Desirable Response Set, <i>Educational and Psychological Measurement</i> , Vol. 49, 629-636 <a href="http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/pages/measures/Ag5to11/Socially%20Desirable%20Response%20Set.pdf">http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/pages/measures/Ag5to11/Socially%20Desirable%20Response%20Set.pdf</a>
<b>Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Scale</b>	The Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire 3 is a revision of our first two scales (Heinberg & Thompson, 1995; Thompson et al., 1999). It has subscales that assess internalization (general, athlete), pressures, and information.	Thompson et al (2004) The sociocultural attitudes towards appearance scale-3 (SATAQ-3): development and validation. <i>International J Eat Disorders</i> ; 35(3):293-304. <a href="http://bodyimagedisturbance.usf.edu/sat/index.htm">http://bodyimagedisturbance.usf.edu/sat/index.htm</a>
<b>Spence Children's Anxiety Scale</b>	Measuring anxiety in children.	Spence SH. The Spence Children's Anxiety Scale (SCAS). In: Sclare I, ed. Child psychology portfolio. Windsor, UK: NFER-Nelson, 1997.
<b>Spitzer Quality of Life Index</b>	An instrument to measure quality of life in cancer patients and those diagnosed with chronic diseases.	Wood, S. (1981) Measuring the quality of life of cancer patients: a concise QL-index for use by physicians. <i>Journal of Chronic Diseases</i> , 34, 585-597.
<b>Sport Competition Anxiety Test</b>	Analyses an athlete's responses to a series of statements about how she/he feels in a competitive situation it is possible to determine their level of anxiety.	Martens, R., Vealey, R.S. and Burton, D. (1990). <i>Competitive Anxiety in Sport</i> . Human Kinetics.
<b>Sport Motivation Scale</b>	The SMS measures types of motivation derived from the self-determination theory of Deci and Ryan (1985). SMS items depict potential answers to the question "Why do you practice your sport?" and are rated on a 7-point Likert scale with 1 ( <i>does not correspond at all to me</i> ) and 7 ( <i>corresponds exactly to me</i> ) as endpoints.	Pelletier, L. G., Fortier, M. S., Vallerand, R. J., Tuson, K. M., Brière, N. M., & Blais, M. R. (1995). Toward a new measure of intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, and amotivation in sports: The Sport Motivation Scale (SMS). <i>Journal of Sport &amp; Exercise Psychology</i> , 17, 35-53.
<b>State Meta-Mood Experience Scale</b>	The State Meta-Mood Experience Scale (SMMS) is a scale of meta-experience developed independently of the <a href="#">Trait Meta Mood Scale</a> . It has rather interesting psychometric properties, as it was developed to include scales appropriate to those in both overly good as well as overly bad moods.	Mayer, J. D., & Stevens, A. (1994). An emerging understanding of the reflective (meta-) experience of mood. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> , 28, 351-373.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>State Trait Cheerfulness Inventory</b>	<p>The State-Trait-Cheerfulness-Inventory (STCI) is a self-report instrument measuring the three concepts of cheerfulness, seriousness, and bad mood as both states (STCI-S) and traits (STCI-T). They are 20 and 10 items per scale in the STCI-T and STCI-S, respectively, and both parts utilize a 4-point answer format (strongly disagree to strongly agree). The concepts are considered to assess the temperamental basis of humor and the scales have been validated in a variety of studies. The trait part is reliable and state part is sensitive to change. The traits are disposition for the activation of the homologous states and it has been demonstrated that trait cheerfulness is not only predictor for getting in a cheerful mood more easily (threshold in), experience that state more strongly, and remain in that state longer, even under adverse circumstances (i.e., of the phenomenon of "keeping" or "losing one's humor"). The state and state versions of the inventory take approximately 10 and 5 minutes to complete, respectively. More at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.uniduesseldorf.de/WWW/MathNat/Ruch/ST_Cheerfulness/STCI.html">http://www.uniduesseldorf.de/WWW/MathNat/Ruch/ST_Cheerfulness/STCI.html</a></p>	<p>Ruch, W., Köhler, G. &amp; van Thriel (1996). Assessing the "humorous temperament": Construction of the facet and standard trait forms of the State-Trait-Cheerfulness-Inventory -- STCI. In W. Ruch (Ed.), <i>Measurement of the sense of humor [special issue]. Humor: International Journal of Humor Research</i>, 9, 303-339.</p> <p>Ruch, W., Köhler, G. &amp; van Thriel (1997). To be in good or bad humor: Construction of the state form of the State-Trait-Cheerfulness-Inventory -- STCI. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i>, 22, 477-491.</p> <p><a href="http://www.uniduesseldorf.de/WWW/MathNat/Ruch/ST_Cheerfulness/STCI.html">http://www.uniduesseldorf.de/WWW/MathNat/Ruch/ST_Cheerfulness/STCI.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.uniduesseldorf.de/WWW/MathNat/Ruch/ST_Cheerfulness/paper.html">http://www.uniduesseldorf.de/WWW/MathNat/Ruch/ST_Cheerfulness/paper.html</a></p>
<b>Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire (SAAQ).</b>	<p>Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire (SAAQ), a multidimensional measure of stereotypes about AIDS. The selection of the particular stereotypes about AIDS measured by the SAAQ was based on a literature review about AIDS stereotypes. Four categories of AIDS-related stereotypes (with multiple subscales in each category) are measured by the SAAQ: (A) global stereotypic beliefs about AIDS, (B) personal attitudes about AIDS, (C) medical issues about AIDS, and (D) sexual issues about AIDS.</p>	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr., Finney, P., &amp; Godwin, L. J. (in press). The Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i>. Newbury Park: Sage.</p> <p><a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Stereotypes About Male Sexuality Scale (SAMSS).</b>	<p>The Stereotypes About Male Sexuality Scale (SAMSS) is an objective self-report questionnaire that is designed to measure 10 distinctive stereotypic beliefs about males and their sexuality (cf. Zilbergeld, 1978; chapter 4): (1) Inexpressiveness; (2) Sex Equals Performance; (3) Males Orchestrate Sex; (4) Always Ready for Sex; (5) Touching Leads to Sex; (6) Sex Equals Intercourse; (7) Sex Requires Erection; (8) Sex Requires Orgasm; (9) Spontaneous Sex; and (10) Sexually Aware Men. The 10 subscales on the Stereotypes About Male Sexuality Scale (SAMSS) can be used in research as individual tendency measures of stereotypes about males and their sexuality; alternatively, the 10 SAMSS subscales can be used in correlational or experimental investigations on male sexuality.</p>	<p>Snell, W. E., Jr. (in press). The Stereotypes About Male Sexuality Scale. In C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber, and S. L. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of sexuality-related measures</i>. Newbury Park: Sage.</p> <p>Snell, W. E., Jr., Belk, S. S., &amp; Hawkins, R. C. II (1986). The Stereotypes About Male Sexuality Scale (SAMSS): Components, correlates, antecedents, consequences, and counselor bias. <i>Social and Behavioral Sciences Documents</i>, 16, 9. (Ms. No. 2746)  <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a></p>
<b>Structural Assessment of Stressful Experiences</b>	<p>Measuring the effects of stressful experiences.</p>	<p>Stamm, B.H. &amp; Bieber, S.L. (1996). Psychometric Review of Structural Assessment of Stressful Experiences. In B.H. Stamm (Ed.), <i>Measurement of Stress, Trauma and Adaptation</i>. Lutherville, MD: Sidran Press</p>
<b>Subjective Happiness Scale</b>	<p>The SHS is a 4-item scale of global subjective happiness. Two items ask respondents to characterize themselves using both absolute ratings and ratings relative to peers, whereas the other two items offer brief descriptions of happy and unhappy individuals and ask respondents the extent to which each characterization describes them. The SHS has been validated in 14 studies with a total of 2,732 participants. Data has been collected in the United States from students on two college campuses and one high school campus, from community adults in two California cities, And from older adults, as well as from students and community adults in Moscow, Russia. Results have indicated that the SHS has high internal consistency, which has been found to be stable across samples. Test-retest and self-peer correlations have suggested good to excellent reliability, and construct validation studies of convergent and discriminant validity have confirmed the use of this scale to measure the construct of subjective happiness.</p>	<p>Lyubomirsky, S., &amp; Lepper, H. S. (1999). A measure of subjective happiness: Preliminary reliability and construct validation. <i>Social Indicators Research</i>, 46, 137-155.  <a href="http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/subjectivehappinesscale.pdf">http://www.ppc.sas.upenn.edu/subjectivehappinesscale.pdf</a></p>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Subjective Quality of Life Profile Questionnaire</b>	Core Questionnaire: 30 items – 4 domains covered by these items (relationships, health, inner life, material conditions).	Gerin, P. et al. (1992) Quality of life assessment in therapeutic trials: rationale and presentation of a more appropriate instrument. <i>Fundamental and Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 6, 263-276.
<b>Survey of Life Experiences</b>	Assessment of relative levels of stress experienced.	Kohn, P. & Macdonald, J.E. (1992). The Survey of Life Experiences: A decontaminated hassles scale for adults. <i>Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 15, 221- <a href="http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/hassles.pdf">http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~psyctest/hassles.pdf</a>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>Ten Commandments Questionnaire (TCQ).</b>	The Ten Commandments Questionnaire (TCQ) was designed to measure the extent to which people believe in each of the Ten Commandments specified in the Bible.	Snell, W. E., Jr. (1995). Measuring the 10 Commandments: Construction and preliminary evidence for reliability and validity. Manuscript in preparation. <a href="http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM">http://www4.semo.edu/snell/TESTING.HTM</a>
<b>Ten Item Personality Inventory</b>	The TIPI is a 10-item measure of the Big Five (or Five-Factor Model) dimensions.	Gosling, S. D., Rentfrow, P. J., & Swann, W. B., Jr. (in press). A Very Brief Measure of the Big Five Personality Domains. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> . <a href="http://homepage.psy.utexas.edu/HomePage/Faculty/Gosling/scales_we.htm">http://homepage.psy.utexas.edu/HomePage/Faculty/Gosling/scales_we.htm</a>
<b>Thought Control Questionnaire</b>	The TCQ was developed to provide a measure of the various techniques that individuals use to control unpleasant and unwanted thoughts. It also explores the relationship between the use of different strategies and measures of stress vulnerability and psychopathology.	Wells, A., & Davies, M.I (1994) The Thought Control Questionnaire: A measure of individual differences in the control of unwanted thoughts. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i> , 32, 871-878.
<b>Trauma Screening Questionnaire</b>	The TSQ is a 10-item symptom screen that was designed for use with survivors of all types of traumatic stress. The TSQ is based on items from the PTSD Symptom Scale – Self Report (PSS-SR; Foa et al., 1993) and has 5 re-experiencing items and 5 arousal items. Respondents are asked to endorse those items that they have experienced at least twice in the past week. Brewin et al. (2002) considered the screen “positive” when at least 6 items were endorsed. The authors recommended that screening be conducted 3-4 weeks post-trauma to allow for normal recovery processes to take place. Those screening positive should then be assessed with a structured interview for PTSD.	Brewin, C. R., Rose, S., Andrews, B., Green, J., Tata, P., McEvedy C., Turner, S, and Foa, E. B. (2002) Brief screening instrument for post-traumatic stress disorder. <i>Br. J. Psychiatry</i> , Aug; 181: 158 - 162.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Trust Scale</b>	The scale consists of 3 subscales. Predictability (P) that emphasizes the consistency and stability of a partner's specific behaviours based on past experience, Dependability (D) that concentrates on the dispositional qualities of the partner which warrant confidence in the face of risk and potential hurt, and Faith (F) that centres on feelings of confidence in the relationship and the responsiveness and caring expected from the partner in the face of an uncertain future. The total Trust measure is the sum of the 3 subscale totals.	Rempel, J.K., Holmes, J.G. & Zanna, M.P. (1985). Trust in close relationships. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 49, 95-112.
<b>Trust Value Friendship Scale (for children)</b>	A scale to measure individual differences in children's trust-value basis of friendship	Rotenberg and Morgan (1995). Development of a scale to measure individual differences in children's trust-value basis of friendship. <i>Journal of Genetic Psychology</i> , 156, 489-502.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
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<b>U-V-W-X-Y-Z</b>		
<b>Warpy Thoughts Scale</b>	Measure of dysfunctional attitudes.	Parslow, R. A et al (2006) The Warpy Thoughts Scale: a New 20-Item Instrument to Measure Dysfunctional Attitudes. <i>Cognitive Behaviour Therapy</i> Vol 35, No 2, pp. 106–116, <a href="http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a747868646~jumptype=rss">http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a747868646~jumptype=rss</a>
<b>Weight Efficacy Lifestyle Questionnaire</b>	The WEL includes 20 items that have respondents rate their confidence to resist eating in certain situations. Respondents rate their confidence on a 10-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (not confident) to 9 (very confident). The WEL yields five subscale scores and a global WEL score, which is the sum of the subscales. Each subscale is comprised of four items, and the subscales include situations related to negative emotions (e.g., eating when sad or anxious), availability (e.g., eating when food is readily available, such as at a party), social pressure (e.g., declining food when others are encouraging eating), physical discomfort (e.g., eating when fatigued or in pain), and positive activities (e.g., eating when watching television or reading).	Clark, M. M., Abrams, D. B, Niaura, R. S., Eaton, C. A., & Rossi, J. S. (1991). Self-efficacy in weight management. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 59(5), 739-744.
<b>Werry-Weiss-Peters Activity Rating Scale</b>	The Activity Level Questionnaire has been designed to provide a means of quantifying activity level and has been found sensitive in estimating the effectiveness of drug treatment. It asks the observer (in this case the mother) to rate the subject on a three-point scale from "none" (0 points) to "yes-very much" (2 points) over a number of different situations. The scale contains 32 items distributed over behaviors at mealtime, while watching television, doing homework, playing, sleeping, away from home (except school), and at school.	Werry, J. S. Hyperactivity. In C. G. Costello (Ed.), <i>Symptoms of psychopathology</i> . New York: Wiley, 1970. Pp. 397-417.
<b>Work and Social Adjustment Scale</b>	The Work and Social Adjustment Scale (WSAS) is a self-report scale of functional impairment attributable to an identified problem (Marks, 1986; see Appendix). This simple, five-item scale has been used to study the treatment of depression and anxiety, but no information about its properties has been previously published.	J.C. Mundt, I.M. Marks, J.H. Greist and K. Shear, The Work and Social Adjustment Scale: a simple accurate measure of impairment in functioning, <i>Br. J. Psychiatry</i> 180 (2002), pp. 461–464.

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Work Locus of Control Scale</b>	<p>The Work Locus of Control Scale (WLCS) is a 16-item instrument designed to assess control beliefs in the workplace. It is a domain specific locus of control scale that correlates about .50 to .55 with general locus of control.</p> <p>The Work Locus of Control Scale, WLCS is copyrighted. You are welcome to use the WLCS for free under two conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The use is for non-commercial educational or research purposes. This means no one is charging anyone a fee.</li> <li>2. You agree to share results with the authors. This is how we continue to update the norms and bibliography.</li> </ol>	<p>Spector, P. E. (1988). Development of the work locus of control scale. <i>Journal of Occupational Psychology</i>, 61, 335-340.  <a href="http://chuma.usf.edu/~spector/scales/wlcsnice.doc">http://chuma.usf.edu/~spector/scales/wlcsnice.doc</a></p>
<b>Workplace Well-being index</b>	<p>The WWBI is a derivative of the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI; The International Wellbeing Group, 2005), and is hereby made freely available for use. However, students, researchers and practitioners who wish to use this scale do so with the understanding that <u>the scale is in its early stages of development</u>. Whilst preliminary tests support the WWBI's validity, its psychometric properties are still to be confirmed using additional samples. To access full details of the author's construction of the WWBI, including its psychometric properties, please refer to the above named thesis.</p> <p><i>If you choose to use this scale, we ask that you consider adding your raw data to our WWBI database (this is not mandatory however) by emailing the author. Your support in this regard will help us collate further evidence regarding its validity.</i></p>	<p>Page, K. (2005). Subjective Wellbeing in the Workplace. Unpublished Honours thesis, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia. Accessed via <a href="http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/instruments/index.htm">http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/instruments/index.htm</a></p>
<b>World Health Organization 5 Well-Being Scale</b>	<p>The WHO-5 is a very simple self-administered questionnaire designed to assess subjective well being. It is recommended for use in primary care.</p>	<p><i>Wellbeing measures in primary health care: the Depcare Project</i>. Report on a WHO Meeting, Stockholm, Sweden, 12–13 February 1998. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.</p>
<b>World Health Organization Quality of Life -BREF</b>	<p>Cross-cultural quality of life measure. It assesses individual's perceptions in the context of their culture and value systems, and their personal goals, standards and concerns.</p>	<p>World Health Organization 2004</p>

Test Name	Test Description	Reference and Links
<b>Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale</b>	Designed to rate the severity and type of symptoms in patients with obsessive compulsive disorder. Rating performed by: Clinician or trained mental health professional, based on the information generated during the interview, which is preceded by a symptom checklist that is used to identify the content of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Interviewer then asks the subject to identify the three obsessions and compulsions that are most distressing and to focus on them during the Y-BOCS interview, which thus assesses the severity of the symptoms.	Goodman WK, Price LH, Rasmussen SA, et al.: The Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale, I: development, use, and reliability. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> 46:1006-1011, 1989a.
<b>Zung Self Rated Anxiety Scale</b>	This self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) was developed by Zung as a self-reporting instrument for patients being evaluated for anxiety-associated symptoms. The patient answers 20 questions related to the frequency of various symptoms.	Zung W. A self-rating depression scale. <i>Arch Gen Psychiatry</i> 12:63-70.(1965)

## Photocopiable Resources (held in room 333)

The School has purchased the right to freely copy the tests in the list printed below. The copyright of these tests belongs to publishers, however they are resources that are free to use when referenced correctly. You may not alter any items in copyrighted tests. All tests are stored in the IT Office (room 333). Permission for use of these tests must be sought from your dissertation supervisor.

### Assessment: A Mental Health Portfolio (NFER-Nelson)

#### Introduction and Global Measures of Distress

The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12)	<i>Goldberg (1972)</i>
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#### Anxiety

The Fear Questionnaire	<i>Marks and Matthews (1979)</i>
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The Mobility Inventory for Agoraphobia	<i>Chambless et al (1985)</i>
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The Clinical Anxiety Scale (CAS)	<i>Snaith et al (1982)</i>
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The Padua Inventory	<i>Sanavio (1988)</i>
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<b>Habit Disorder</b>	
<b>The Morgan-Russell Assessment Schedule (MRAS)</b>	<i>Morgan and Russell (1975)</i>
<b>The Body Shape Questionnaire</b>	<i>Cooper et al (1987)</i>
<b>The Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD)</b>	<i>Raistrick et al (1983)</i>
<b>Psychological Adjustment to Illness</b>	
<b>The McGill Pain Questionnaire</b>	<i>Melzack (1995)</i>

<b>Interpersonal Difficulties</b>	
<b>Social Activities and Distress Scale (SAD)</b>	<i>Watson and Friend (1969)</i>
<b>Inventory of Interpersonal problems (IIP)</b>	<i>Horowitz et al (1988)</i>
<b>The Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction</b>	<i>Rust and Golombok (1986)</i>
<b>The Golombok Rust Inventory of Marital State</b>	<i>Rust et al (1988)</i>

## **Stress, Coping and Social Support**

Hassles and Uplifts Scales	<i>Kanner et al (1981)</i>
The Significant Others Scale (SOS)	<i>Power et al (1988)</i>
The Coping Responses Inventory (CRI)	<i>Moos (1990)</i>

## **Depression**

Inventory for Depressive Symptomology (IDS)	<i>Rush et al (1986)</i>
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD)	<i>Zigmond and Snaith (1983)</i>

## Measures in Health Psychology: A Users Portfolio

### Pain and Pain Behaviours

McGill Pain Questionnaire	<i>Melzack (1995)</i>
UAB Pain Behaviour Scale	<i>Richards et al (1982)</i>
Beliefs About Pain Control Questionnaire	<i>Skevington (1990)</i>
Pain Coping Strategies Questionnaire	<i>Rosentiel and Keefe (1983)</i>
Varni-Thompson Paediatric Pain Questionnaire	<i>Varni et al (1987)</i>

### Coping

COPE	<i>Carver et al (1989)</i>
Mental Adjustment to Cancer Scale	<i>Watson et al (1988)</i>

### Health Related Behaviour

General Preventative Health Behaviours Checklist	<i>Amir (1987)</i>
Reported Health Behaviours Checklist	<i>Prohaska et al (1985)</i>

## Beliefs and Knowledge About Health and Illness

Health Value Scale

*Lau et al (1986)*

## Health Status and Health Related Quality of Life

Perceived Health Status

*Wright (1987)*

Satisfaction With Life Scale

*Diener et al (1985)*

Acceptance of Illness Scale

*Felton et al (1985)*

Quality of Adjusted Life Year Index

*Rosser and Kind (1988)*

Illness Specific Measurement

a) Arthritis Impact Measurement Scale

*Meenan et al (1965)*

b) Rotterdam Symptom Checklist

*De Haes et al (1990)*

## Illness Symptoms, Disability and Recovery

Barthel Index

*Mahoney and Barthel (1965)*

Functional Limitations profile

*Patrick and Peach (1989)*

Measuring Symptoms

## Expectations, Experience, and Evaluations of Health Care

Attitudes Towards Doctors and Medicine Scale	<i>Marteau (1990)</i>
Patient Request Form	<i>Salmon and Quine (1989)</i>
Krantz Health Opinion Survey	<i>Krantz et al (1980)</i>
Cancer Attitude Inventory	<i>Berrenberg (1991)</i>
Prejudicial Evaluation and Social Interaction Scale	<i>St Lawrence et al (1990)</i>
Medical Interview Satisfaction Scale	<i>Wolf et al (1978)</i>

## Individual and Demographic Differences

Framingham Type A Behaviour Pattern Measure	<i>Haynes et al (1983)</i>
Framingham Anger Measure	<i>Haynes et al (1983)</i>
Courtauld Emotional Control Scale	<i>Watson and Greer (1983)</i>
Marlowe-Crowne Scale	<i>Crowne and Marlowe (1960)</i>
Positive and Negative Affect Schedule	<i>Watson et al (1988)</i>
Pennebaker Inventory of Limbic Languidness	<i>Pennebaker (1982)</i>
Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale	<i>Rosenberg (1989)</i>

<b>Life Orientation Test</b>	<i>Scheier and Carver (1985)</i>
<b>Causal and Control Beliefs</b>	
<b>Multidimensional Health Locus of Control Scale</b>	<i>Wallston et al (1978)</i>
<b>Children's Health Locus of Control Scale</b>	<i>Parcel and Meyer (1978)</i>
<b>Perceived Control of Insulin Dependent Diabetes</b>	<i>Bradley et al 1984)</i>
<b>Recovery of Locus of Control</b>	<i>Partridge and Johnson (1989)</i>
<b>Self Efficacy Measurement</b>	
<b>a) Specific Self-Efficacy beliefs</b>	<i>Wegner et al (1993)</i>
<b>b) Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale</b>	
<b>Approaches to the measurement of health-related attributions</b>	

## Copyrighted Psychometric Tests

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<b>Able Series</b>	Psychometric Research and Development Ltd
<b>Advanced Occupational Interest Inventory</b>	
<b>AH2/AH3</b>	Heim, Watts and Simmonds
<b>AH4 Group Test of General Intelligence</b>	Heim, Watts and Simmonds
<b>AH5 Group Test of High Grade Intelligence</b>	Heim
<b>Alexander Performance Scale</b>	Alexander
<b>Anomalous Sentences Repetition</b>	Weeks
<b>Automated Working Memory Assessment</b>	Alloway & Gathercole
<b>Basic Skills (Literacy)</b>	
<b>Basic Skills (Numeracy)</b>	
<b>Beck Depression Inventory-II</b>	Beck, Steer and Brown
<b>Beck Hopelessness Scale</b>	Beck and Steer
<b>Beck Scales for Suicide Ideation</b>	Beck and Steer
<b>Behavioural Assessment of the Dysexecutive Syndrome</b>	Emslie, Wilson, Burden, Nimmo-Smith and Wilson
<b>Bennett Mechanical Comprehension Test (Sample Pack Only)</b>	Bennett

<b>Bristol Social Adjustment</b>	
<b>British Ability Scales</b>	Elliot, Murray, Pearson
<b>British Picture Vocabulary Scale II</b>	Dunn & Dunn
<b>Career Interest Inventory</b>	The Psychological Corporation
<b>Carl Hollow Square Test</b>	
<b>Children's Apperception Test</b>	Bellak and Bellak
<b>Clifton Assessment Procedures for the Elderly</b>	Pattie and Gillard
<b>Clinical Analysis Questionnaire</b>	Krug and Cattell
<b>Culture Fair Intelligence Test</b>	
<b>Culture Free Self Esteem Inventory</b>	Cattell and Cattell
<b>DAT for Selection General Abilities Battery (Sample Pack Only)</b>	Bennett, Seashore and Wesman
<b>DAT for Selection Technical Abilities Battery</b>	
<b>Doors and People</b>	Baddeley, Emslie and Nimmo-Smith
<b>Dynamic Personality Inventory</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>Early Mathematics Diagnostic Kit</b>	Lumb and Lumb
<b>Edinburgh Reading Tests</b>	
<b>Embedded Figures Test</b>	Witkin
<b>Embedded Figures Test (Children's )</b>	Witkin

<b>Eysenck Personality Inventory</b>	Eysenck and Eysenck
<b>Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Junior</b>	Eysenck and Eysenck
<b>Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Long</b>	Eysenck and Eysenck
<b>Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Short Form</b>	Eysenck and Eysenck
<b>Family Environment Scale</b>	Moos and moos
<b>Firestone Assessment of Self Destructive Thoughts</b>	Firestone and Firestone
<b>Flanagan Aptitude Classification Test</b>	Flanagan
<b>Frostig Developmental Test of Visual Perception</b>	Frostig
<b>Fuld Object-Memory Evaluation</b>	Fuld
<b>General Ability Tests</b>	
<b>General Clerical Test</b>	The Psychological Corporation
<b>General Health Questionnaire 28</b>	Goldberg and Williams
<b>General Health Questionnaire 30</b>	Goldberg and Williams
<b>General Health Questionnaire 60</b>	Goldberg and Williams
<b>Goodenough Harris Drawing Test</b>	Harris and Goodeneough
<b>Gordon Personal Profile Inventory</b>	Gordon
<b>Graded Naming Test</b>	McKenna and Warrington
<b>Graded Non-Word Reading Test</b>	McKenna and Warrington

<b>Graduate Management Assessment</b>	Psychometric Research Unit
<b>Grid Test of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder</b>	Banniers and Fransella
<b>Hiskey Nebraska Test of Learning Aptitude</b>	Hiskey
<b>Job Descriptive Index</b>	Smith et al
<b>Kendrick Cognitive Tests for the Elderly</b>	Kendrick and Watts
<b>Leeds Scales</b>	Smith, Budge an Hamilton
<b>Life Experiences Checklist</b>	Ager
<b>Maslach Burnout Inventory</b>	Maslach, Jackson, Leiter and Schaufeli
<b>Mastery of your Anxiety and Panic</b>	Craske, Barlow and Meadows
<b>Mathematics 5-14 Series</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>Maudsley Personality Index</b>	
<b>Merrill Palmer Scale of Mental Tests</b>	Stutsman
<b>Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire</b>	
<b>Minnesota Counselling Inventory</b>	Buthcher, Dahlstrom, Graham, Tellegen and Kaemmer
<b>Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory</b>	
<b>Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory</b>	
<b>Minnesota Test for Differential Aphasia</b>	
<b>Modern Occupational Skills Test</b>	Johnson, Blinkhorn, Wood and Hall

<b>Myers-Briggs Type Indicator</b>	Briggs, Myers, Mcauley, Quenk and Hammer
<b>National Adult Reading Test</b>	Wick et al
<b>Neale Analysis of Reading Ability II</b>	Neale, Christophers and Whetton
<b>Nelson Denny Reading Test</b>	Brown, Fishco and Hanna
<b>New Technology Tests - Computer Commands</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>New Technology Tests - Computer Rules</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>NFER Non-Verbal Tests 3</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>NFER Reading Comprehension Tests</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>NFER Verbal Test</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>Occupational Interest Inventory</b>	Holdsworth and camp
<b>Occupational Stress Indicator</b>	Cooper, Sloan and Williams
<b>Passalong Test</b>	NFER-Nelson
<b>Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test</b>	Dunn, Dunn, Williams and Wang
<b>Personal Adjustment Inventory</b>	
<b>Personal Orientation Inventory</b>	Shostrom
<b>Picture Intelligence Test Children's</b>	
<b>Piers-Harris Children's Self Concept Scale</b>	Piers, Herzberg and Harris
<b>Porteous Early Education Programme</b>	

<b>Porteous Maze Test</b>	Porteous
<b>Position Analysis Questionnaire</b>	McCormick, Mecham, Jeanneret
<b>Primary Reading Test</b>	France
<b>Pyramids and Palm Trees Test</b>	Howard and Patterson
<b>Ravens Progressive Matrices</b>	Raven, Court and Raven
<b>Ravens Standard Matrices</b>	Raven, Court and Raven
<b>Recognition Memory Test</b>	Warrington
<b>Reiss-Epstein-Gurky Anxiety Sensitivity Scale</b>	Peterson, Reiss
<b>Rey Complex Figure Test and Recognition Trial</b>	Meyers and Meyers
<b>Reynell Developmental Language Scales</b>	Edwards, Fletcher, Garman, Hughes, Letts and Sinka
<b>Richmond Test of Basic Skills</b>	Hieronymous, Lindquist and France
<b>RISC</b>	
<b>Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test</b>	Wilson et al
<b>Rorschach</b>	Rorschach
<b>Screen Test</b>	Senf and Comrey
<b>Seashore Measure of Musical Talents</b>	Seashore. Lewis and Saeveit
<b>Self Directed Search</b>	Holland
<b>Sixteen Personality Factor</b>	Jackson et al

<b>Sixteen Personality Factor 5</b>	Cattell et al
<b>Social Behaviour Assessment</b>	
<b>Southgate Reading Test</b>	Southgate
<b>Speed and Capacity of Language Processing Test</b>	Baddeley, Emslie and Nimmo-Smith
<b>Stanford Binet Intelligence Test</b>	Thorndike et al
<b>State-Trait Anxiety Inventory</b>	Speilberger at al
<b>Study of Values</b>	Sheridan
<b>Stycar Hearing</b>	Sheridan
<b>Stycar Language</b>	Sheridan
<b>Stycar Vision</b>	Sheridan
<b>Team Climate Inventory</b>	Anderson and West
<b>Thackaray Reading Profiles</b>	
<b>Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking</b>	Torrance
<b>Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Test</b>	Sparrow et al
<b>Visual Object and Spatial Perception Battery</b>	Warrington and James
<b>Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal</b>	Watson and Glaser
<b>Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence</b>	The Psychological Corporation
<b>Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale 1955</b>	Wechsler

<b>Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale III 1997</b>	Wechsler
<b>Wechsler Memory Scale III</b>	Wechsler
<b>Wechsler Pre-School and Primary Scale of Intelligence</b>	Wechsler
<b>WISC -R (Children's)</b>	Wechsler
<b>Wisconsin Card Sorting Test</b>	Kongs et al
<b>Word Recognition Test</b>	