

Personality Inventory. The second group is a relatively large group, thank goodness, whose performance on the MMPI indicated relative normality, and whose subsequent behavior and performance indicated normality. A third group is one in which all of the other information we had on the individual created some doubts in the selection board's mind, as to whether the individual should go overseas, and in which the MMPI helped to clear up these doubts and kind of tilted the scales in the direction of—well, I think we should send him overseas.

Now, we do not have a precise count, because we are not primarily a research organization, of how often these 3 categories of incidents have occurred in the 14,346 volunteers who have gone overseas, and the 4,716 who have not gone overseas. But I assure you that there is a considerable body of opinion in the Peace Corps that a sufficient number of examples occur in the first and third category that we would in fact give up something if we did not use this test.

Now, to say that the individuals in the first category, for whom the first indication was their performance on the MMPI, would never have been identified during the 12-week training program, is a difficult statement to make, because we don't know.

Mr. REUSS. When do you have the MMPI in the training period?

Dr. CARP. Usually during the first week.

Mr. REUSS. Well, that is the answer right there.

Dr. CARP. This is because from the Peace Corps' point of view it is extremely economical, both of the trainee's time and of the staff's time. This is one of the MMPI's great advantages—that it is objective and takes little professional time for the scoring of the test. It takes professional time and experience for interpreting the test. But you get a relatively large amount of information at relatively small cost.

Now, to have a psychiatrist or a psychologist in individual face-to-face confrontation read every one of these items to an individual is certainly conceivable. However, I would think it would be uneconomical and a relative waste of highly qualified expensive staff time.

This is one of the reasons for the development of these group administrable tests—economy in time and effort with relatively no sacrifice, the way the Peace Corps uses it, in accuracy.

Mr. REUSS. Before I yield to my colleague, Mr. Rosenthal, I do want to announce that I am going to come back at you now with the suggestion that really you do not have any proof that the MMPI discovers something that would not otherwise be uncovered. But I just want to have you get ready for that.

I will now yield.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I just have one question.

How many psychologists do you have on the staff reviewing these tests?

Dr. CARP. At every training program we have an average of 1 psychologist for every 50 to 60 trainees. This is the psychologist at the training institution who is most intimately connected with the training program.

In addition, we have a consulting psychologist who chairs our selection boards for about every hundred trainees.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you.

Mr. REUSS. Now, let me go through these three categories with you.