

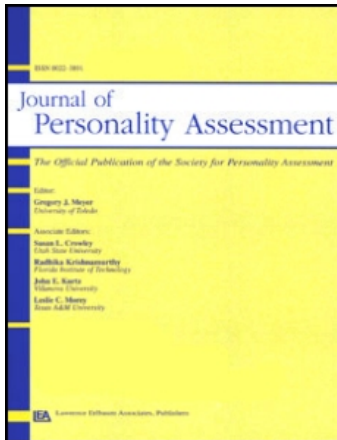
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CORRIGENDUM

Correction to: “The Invariant Component Structure of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Full Scales”

JAMES B. HOELZLE AND GREGORY J. MEYER

2009, Volume 91, Issue 2, pp. 175–186

In the note to Table 6 there was an error describing the steps to generate a T score for each component. The correct steps are described below with the two corrections underlined>.

TABLE 6.—Weights to generate T scores for each component.

Scale	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
Inconsistency	-.02	-.12	.17
Infrequency	-.07	-.06	.22
Negative Impression	.07	-.03	.08
Positive Impression	-.17	-.12	.13
Somatic Complaints	.09	-.09	.01
Anxiety	.15	-.09	-.03
Anxiety-Related Disorders	.16	-.03	-.09
Depression	.12	-.15	.02
Mania	.07	.34	-.02
Paranoia	.06	.03	.09
Schizophrenia	.09	-.04	.06
Borderline Features	.12	.08	.01
Antisocial Features	-.01	.21	.16
Alcohol Problems	-.05	.12	.19
Drug Problems	-.06	.02	.22
Aggression	.04	.22	.07
Suicidal Ideation	.06	-.05	.08
Stress	.12	.05	-.03
Nonsupport	.03	-.06	.12
Treatment Rejection	-.13	-.05	.08
Dominance	-.04	.36	-.01
Warmth	.01	.16	-.13
Constant to subtract	3.23	3.43	7.09

To obtain a patient’s T score for each component, for each factor (a) multiply the patient’s T score by the weight listed, (b) sum the product across all scales, (c) divide the total by 10, (d) subtract the constant listed in the last row, (e) multiply by 10, (f) add 50, and (g) round to the nearest whole number. For instance, a hypothetical patient with T scores of 70 on all 22 scales would have T scores of 63, 64, and 78 on Factors 1 to 3, respectively.