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## Taylor-Johnson Temperament Analysis® Criss-Cross Interpretive Report

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Name: Robert Taylor by Joan White  
Age:  
Gender: Male  
Marital Status: Married  
Date: 6-6-2018  
ID Number: 31430/31427  
Norms: General Adult Male  
Counselor: Robert

## INTRODUCTION

The Taylor-Johnson Temperament Analysis (T-JTA) is designed to measure a number of significant personality traits for the assessment of individual adjustment. These particular traits were selected because they are important components of personal adjustment and influence interpersonal relationships. This report represents Robert's self-perception and Joan's perception of Robert at the time each responded to the T-JTA questions.

This report provides information about the respondents' feelings, attitudes, and behavior patterns for use in developing a treatment plan, counseling objectives, and evaluating progress and change. It identifies personal strengths and weaknesses reported by the respondents that can be explored in counseling.

This report is designed for use by a qualified professional. Only the T-JTA Profile included with this report is designed for discretionary use with the respondent. All information in this report should be considered strictly confidential.

Do not make important decisions on the basis of this report alone without confirmation by other means. It is not intended as a substitute for clinical judgment. The ultimate interpretation of the T-JTA is the responsibility of the counselor who must take into consideration any other pertinent information concerning the respondent.

## VALIDITY CONSIDERATIONS

### Validity Indicators

It is important to take into consideration validity measures when reviewing psychological test results. The T-JTA has three validity indicators: the Total Mid Count, the Attitude Scale Sten Score, and the Consistency Scale Sten Score. Validity sten scores are categorized as Low (sten = 1, 2, or 3), Neutral (sten = 4, 5, 6, or 7) or High (sten = 8, 9, or 10). The following table summarizes the validity scores applicable to this report.

Respondent	Total Mids	Attitude Scale Sten Score	Range	Consistency Scale Sten Score	Range
Robert on Self	9	6	Neutral	6	Neutral
Joan on Robert	7	4	Neutral	5	Neutral

### Mid Total

The Mid Total score advises the counselor concerning the influence undecided responses (Mids) may have on the validity of the test results. The T-JTA items are worded in such a way that some Mid responses are to be expected. However, clinical experience has shown that more than 30 undecided responses on an adult testing (or more than 40 on an

adolescent testing) tend to reduce the validity of the results. Likewise, as the total Mid count rises above 30, the Attitude and Consistency scales are progressively impacted.

Respondent	Total Mids	Validity of T-JTA Results
Robert on Self	9	Excellent to Acceptable Validity
Joan on Robert	7	Excellent to Acceptable Validity

Both respondents used less than 30 Mids. This indicates that Robert and Joan understood the instructions and had either no difficulty in answering the questions or made a consistent effort to answer the questions in decisive manner.

### Attitude Scale

The Attitude Scale serves to alert the counselor to the possibility that the respondent is painting a picture of psychological functioning that may be either too optimistic or too pessimistic. The Attitude Scale score interpretation is High, Neutral, or Low. A score in the High range suggests a positive self-perception or defensive overstatement. A score in the Neutral range suggests that the questions were answered in an unbiased or balanced manner, showing little tendency to answer in either a critical or a favoring direction. A score in the Low range suggests self-disparagement or purposeful exaggeration of undesirable characteristics. The low scorer often holds a negative self-perception and/or wishes to emphasize the depth of self-concern.

Respondent	Attitude Scale Sten Score	Validity Range
Robert on Self	6	Neutral
Joan on Robert	4	Neutral

Robert's Attitude score of 6 is in the Neutral range suggesting that there was little tendency to answer the T-JTA questions in either a critical or a favoring direction.

Joan's Attitude score on Robert is in the Neutral range suggesting that there was little tendency to answer the T-JTA questions in either a critical or a favoring direction.

### Consistency Scale

The Consistency Scale is a measure of the way a respondent answered questions that are similar in nature, i.e. those with high intercorrelations. Like the Attitude Scale score, the Consistency Scale score interpretation is High, Neutral, or Low. A score in the High range suggests that the respondent gave consistent answers in responding to similar questions. A score

## T-JTA TRAITS (A - I)

### Summary of T-JTA Trait Scores & Profile Shaded Zones

Below is a summary table of the T-JTA Trait scores and Shaded Zone indications for Robert's perception of himself and Joan's perception of Robert. Shaded Zone indications deal with empirical or 'clinical' desirability as indicated by the profile shading. Thus a respondent who has an 'average' sten (5 or 6) might be listed 'Improvement Desirable' in zone indication. 'Average' is typical, not necessarily preferable.

Trait	Respondent	Mids	Raw	Sten	Percentile	Shaded Zone
A: Nervous	Robert on Self	0	10	6	58	Improvement Desirable
	Joan on Robert	0	16	7	82	Improvement Desirable
B: Depressive	Robert on Self	1	3	5	38	Acceptable
	Joan on Robert	0	6	6	63	Improvement Desirable
C: Active-Social	Robert on Self	0	36	8	90	Excellent
	Joan on Robert	1	37	8	92	Excellent
D: Expressive-Responsive	Robert on Self	0	32	5	52	Acceptable
	Joan on Robert	0	28	4	33	Improvement Desirable
E: Sympathetic	Robert on Self	2	28	5	36	Improvement Desirable
	Joan on Robert	1	9	1	1	Improvement Needed
F: Subjective	Robert on Self	2	16	8	87	Improvement Needed
	Joan on Robert	1	29	10	99	Improvement Needed
G: Dominant	Robert on Self	1	35	9	95	See Comment Below **
	Joan on Robert	2	36	9	98	See Comment Below **
H: Hostile	Robert on Self	2	28	9	97	Improvement Needed
	Joan on Robert	2	38	10	99	Improvement Needed
I: Self-disciplined	Robert on Self	1	31	7	71	Excellent
	Joan on Robert	0	26	5	49	Acceptable

\*\* DOMINANT: A very high Dominant score suggests an individual who is overly dominant or domineering and who is likely to arouse resentment and alienate others. In order to understand its implications, the dominant score should be considered in conjunction with the overall test results.

## Sten Differences by Trait

The following T-JTA trait Sten score differences are greater than two:

Trait	Respondent	Sten Score
Trait E, Sympathetic/Indifferent	Robert on Self	5
	Joan on Robert	1

## Trait Pattern(s) with Possible Significant Implications

Certain trait score combinations or patterns have special meaning beyond the individual trait scores themselves. T-JTA Trait Patterns are not absolute diagnostic entities or syndromes; rather, they are intended as a means of understanding how multiple personality forces may contribute to the overall adjustment of the individual.

Trait Patterns may be found in varying degrees of intensity. The most evident consist of scores falling within the 'Improvement Needed' range of the Shaded Profile. Somewhat less extreme or marginal examples will be comprised of scores falling within the 'Improvement Desirable' range, or within a combination of these ranges.

Below is a summary table of the T-JTA Trait Patterns indicated by Robert's and Joan's responses. It is important to note that Trait Patterns do not represent measurement per se. They are reported to call attention to the dynamics of the respondent's T-JTA Profile where the existence and significance of various patterns may be explored.

Trait Pattern	Trait Combination	Respondent	Reported	Agreement
Dominant / Hostile	Dominant, Hostile	Robert on Self	Yes	Yes
		Joan on Robert	Yes	
Dominant / Hostile / Indifferent	Indifferent, Dominant, Hostile	Robert on Self	Yes	No
		Joan on Robert	No	
Dominant / Hostile / Subjective	Subjective, Dominant, Hostile	Robert on Self	Yes	Yes
		Joan on Robert	Yes	

## Stress Syndrome

This syndrome identifies individuals who are experiencing more acute states of anxiety, and who frequently have problems because of an inability to cope with internal or external stress factors. Respondents who fall within this syndrome may have underlying problems that can be expressed by stress-related symptoms or behavioral manifestations that may be detrimental to self or others.

Counseling can significantly reduce the incidence of serious behavioral problems, improve individual and relational functioning and overall state of mind, facilitate more effective communication, and generally improve performance in

educational and vocational settings.

Stress Syndrome	Trait Combination	Respondent	Reported	Agreement
	Nervous, Sympathetic, Subjective, Hostile	Robert on Self	Yes	Yes
	Nervous, Depressive, Expressive-Responsive, Sympathetic, Subjective, Hostile	Joan on Robert	Yes	

Both respondents report that Robert falls into the Stress Syndrome.

For more information on this syndrome, see Chapter 14 of the T-JTA Handbook, entitled "Use of the T-JTA in Military Testing and Counseling Programs."

## Key Questions

Listed below are key questions answered by Joan on Robert with possible significant implications for personal and interpersonal adjustment along with Robert's responses to the same questions.

- 31. Is Robert so self-assured that at times it is annoying even to friends? - Mid, Mid
- 68. Does Robert seek release from tension by excessive smoking, eating, or drinking? - Yes, Yes
- 91. Is Robert able to express affection without embarrassment? - No, No
- 92. Is Robert apt to make thoughtless, unfeeling remarks? - Yes, Yes
- 99. Does Robert sometimes become so emotional as to be unable to think or act logically? - Mid, Yes
- 106. Does anyone ever complain that Robert is 'bossy' or unreasonable? - Yes, Yes
- 111. Does Robert have a quick temper? - Yes, Yes
- 113. Is Robert inclined to be argumentative? - Yes, Yes
- 117. Is Robert inclined to 'tell people off'? - Yes, Yes
- 129. Is Robert apt to be sarcastic when annoyed with someone? - Yes, Yes
- 134. Is Robert likely to be jealous? - Yes, Yes
- 147. Does Robert frequently tend to dominate people around him or her? - Yes, Yes
- 158. Does Robert often make such blunt, cutting comments that someone's feelings are hurt? - Yes, Yes

161. Is Robert superior or overbearing in attitude toward others? - Yes, Yes

## Interpretation of T-JTA Trait Scores and Trait Patterns

The T-JTA assessment consists of 180 items equally divided among the nine bipolar traits measured by the test. For the convenience of the counselor, T-JTA Trait categories have been broken down into response configurations and question groupings called [Response Themes](#).

PLEASE NOTE: On the trait score comparisons that follow, if there is a difference greater than two stens, it could be explained by one of the following conditions:

1. A lack of knowledge or awareness on the part of either of the respondents.
2. Erroneous preconceptions about self or by another.
3. The 'self' behaves uncharacteristically when in the presence of the other.
4. At least one respondent is not being candid or objective.

Such differences can be discussed with the clients using the trait [Response Themes](#) below to help pinpoint areas of disagreement or contradiction.

### Trait A, Nervous / Composed

This trait measures nervousness whether induced by internal stimuli or by external events and circumstances. Manifestations may be excitability and distractibility, and/or excessive stress in response to circumstantial pressures.

Trait	Respondent	Mids	Raw	Sten	Percentile	Shaded Zone
A: Nervous / Composed	Robert on Self	0	10	6	58	Improvement Desirable
	Joan on Robert	0	16	7	82	Improvement Desirable

The sten difference is 1.

The respondents both see Robert as experiencing some tension.

### Nervous / Composed Response Themes

### Excitable, Easily Distracted vs. Calm, Relaxed

#### The Respondents Disagree:

3. Is Robert relatively calm when others are upset or emotionally disturbed? - Yes, No

17. Does Robert usually appear composed and serene? - Yes, No

27. Is Robert more excitable than most people? - No, Yes

#### The Respondents Agree:

7. Does Robert have difficulty concentrating while reading or studying? - No, No

15. Is Robert easily bothered by noise and confusion? - Yes, Yes

32. Does Robert quickly recover composure after an accident or other disturbing incident? - Yes, Yes

35. Do noisy, active children get on Robert's nerves? - Yes, Yes

72. Is Robert regarded as a 'high-strung' person? - No, No

75. Does Robert often have 'the jitters' for no particular reason? - No, No

### Tense, Restless vs. Tranquil

#### The Respondents Disagree:

44. Is Robert relatively free from worry and anxiety? - Yes, No

65. Does Robert find it difficult to relax because of a restless need to be constantly busy? - Yes, No

#### The Respondents Agree:

25. Does Robert feel uneasy when riding or driving in traffic? - No, No

38. Does Robert often allow tension to build up to the point of feeling 'ready to explode'? - No, No

40. Does Robert frequently use medication to aid in relaxation? - No, No

47. Does Robert worry a great deal about health? - No, No

56. Does Robert have any nervous mannerisms such as nail-biting, foot-tapping, etc.? - No, No



62. Does Robert suffer from indigestion or loss of appetite when worried or under tension? - No, No

68. Does Robert seek release from tension by excessive smoking, eating, or drinking? - Yes, Yes

70. Does Robert sleep well, and find it easy to relax when sitting or lying down? - Yes, Yes

80. Does Robert get tense and anxious when there is much work to be done in a short time? - Yes, Yes

## Trait B, Depressive / Light-hearted

This trait measures depressive tendencies and reactions characterized by feelings of discouragement and dejection. In everyday language we speak of 'feeling depressed' meaning a temporary downturn in mood: gloomy, dejected, sad. Some individuals suffer from a severe and prolonged depression in which they feel profoundly sad, joyless, empty and lonely. Help may be needed in defining antecedent events or circumstances in order to ease the pain of a disturbing incident and to assist in rebuilding self-esteem and a sense of well-being.

Trait	Respondent	Mids	Raw	Sten	Percentile	Shaded Zone
B: Depressive / Light-hearted	Robert on Self	1	3	5	38	Acceptable
	Joan on Robert	0	6	6	63	Improvement Desirable

The sten difference is 1.

Robert reports that he is usually relatively calm. Joan sees him as a little more uneasy than he sees himself.

## Depressive / Light-hearted Response Themes

### Feelings of Abandonment or Isolation vs. Acceptance

#### The Respondents Disagree:

127. Is Robert bothered at times by feeling unappreciated or by the idea that 'nobody cares'? - Yes, No

#### The Respondents Agree:

94. Does Robert often feel left out or unwanted? - No, No

## SUPPLEMENTAL SCALES

The following Supplemental Scales are an adjunct to the nine T-JTA Traits (A-I). Sten scores for the Supplemental Scales are categorized as follows:

Extremely Low (sten = 1)  
 Very Low (sten = 2)  
 Low (sten = 3)

Low Average (sten = 4)  
 Average (sten = 5 or 6)  
 High Average (sten = 7)

High (sten = 8)  
 Very High (sten = 9)  
 Extremely High (sten = 10)

## Summary of T-JTA Supplemental Scales

### Robert on Self and Joan on Robert

Supplemental Scale	Respondent	Percentile	Sten	Range
Overall Adjustment	Robert on Self	56	6	Average
	Joan on Robert	14	3	Low
1. Emotional Stability	Robert on Self	49	5	Average
	Joan on Robert	25	4	Low Average
2. Self-Esteem	Robert on Self	90	8	High
	Joan on Robert	76	7	High Average
3. Outgoing / Gregarious	Robert on Self	96	9	Very High
	Joan on Robert	89	8	High
4. Interpersonal Effectiveness	Robert on Self	6	2	Very Low
	Joan on Robert	1	1	Extremely Low
5. Alienating	Robert on Self	97	9	Very High
	Joan on Robert	99	10	Extremely High
6. Industrious / Persevering	Robert on Self	53	6	Average
	Joan on Robert	23	4	Low Average
7. Persuasive / Influential	Robert on Self	98	9	Very High
	Joan on Robert	98	9	Very High

## Overall Adjustment

This scale is designed to portray overall personal and social adjustment. It represents a statistical sampling of questions

selected from each of the nine T-JTA traits, combining the various facets of personality represented in the assessment, and serves as a broad gauge of personal functioning and adjustment. In a sense, it is a measure of how effectively the subject interacts and copes with life circumstances.

A high score suggests emotional strength, a sense of security and self-confidence. The high scorer is likely to be a self-actualized individual who is not only confident, but adaptable and of generally agreeable disposition. There is usually a freedom from tension and anxiety and sufficient confidence to cope with the vicissitudes of life.

Supplemental Scale	Respondent	Percentile	Sten	Range
Overall Adjustment	Robert on Self	56	6	Average
	Joan on Robert	14	3	Low

The sten difference is 3.

Since Robert rates himself considerably higher than Joan sees him, close attention should be given to the Response Themes where the questions in disagreement are listed.

### Scale 1, Emotional Stability

This scale measures the extent of cognitive or cortical control over reactions to life circumstances and events. It deals with the accuracy with which the individual interprets the world and to what degree if any their reasoning is distorted by emotionality.

The high scorer is generally, though perhaps not always, able to perceive accurately, reason clearly and react appropriately. The low scorer, on the other hand, may suffer from distorted perception, faulty reasoning and inappropriate or overreaction.

Supplemental Scale	Respondent	Percentile	Sten	Range
1. Emotional Stability	Robert on Self	49	5	Average
	Joan on Robert	25	4	Low Average

The sten difference is 1.

### Scale 2, Self-Esteem

This scale indicates how an individual feels about self in comparison with others. A high scorer may be said to represent a