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Taylor-Johnson Temperament Analysis® Criss-Cross Interpretive Report

Name: [Joan White](#)
Age:
Gender: Female
Marital Status: Married
Date: 6-6-2018
ID Number: [31428](#)
Norms: General Adult Female
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 [Joan's](#) self-perception at the time she responded to the T-JTA questions. It provides information about the respondent's feelings, attitudes, and behavior patterns for use in developing a treatment plan, objectives, and evaluating progress and change. It identifies personal strengths and weaknesses that are reported by the respondent 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
Joan on Self	11	4	Neutral	7	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
Joan on Self	11	Excellent to Acceptable Validity

Joan did not exceed 30 Mids. This indicates that 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.

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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	Range
Joan on Self	4	Neutral

Joan's Attitude score of 4 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 in the Neutral range suggestions that the respondent was relatively consistent in answering similar questions. A score in the Low range suggests an inconsistent or self-contradictory tendency when answering similar questions. This may be due to a lack of self-understanding or in the case of a Criss-Cross testing, inadequate understanding of the "other." It may also be due to a failure to carefully read or understand the test questions.

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 [Joan's](#). 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	Joan on Self	2	20	7	83	Improvement Desirable
B: Depressive	Joan on Self	0	8	6	60	Improvement Desirable
C: Active-Social	Joan on Self	1	11	2	4	Improvement Needed
D: Expressive-Responsive	Joan on Self	3	17	2	3	Improvement Needed
E: Sympathetic	Joan on Self	0	34	6	62	Acceptable
F: Subjective	Joan on Self	4	16	7	73	Improvement Desirable
G: Dominant	Joan on Self	1	19	5	34	Improvement Desirable
H: Hostile	Joan on Self	0	6	5	47	Acceptable
I: Self-disciplined	Joan on Self	0	28	6	53	Acceptable

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.

[Joan](#) does not fall into any Trait Patterns.

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.

[Joan](#) falls into the Stress Syndrome.

	Trait Combination	Respondent
Stress Syndrome	Nervous, Depressive, Active-Social, Expressive-Responsive, Subjective, Dominant	Self

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](#) with possible significant implications for personal and interpersonal adjustment.

- 61. Does Joan get into difficulty occasionally because of some impulsive act? - [Yes](#)
- 68. Does Joan seek release from tension by excessive smoking, eating, or drinking? - [Yes](#)
- 91. Is Joan able to express affection without embarrassment? - [Mid](#)
- 110. Does Joan find any discussion of sexual matters difficult or embarrassing? - [Yes](#)
- 121. Does Joan find it difficult to be friendly and responsive in contacts with people? - [Yes](#)
- 129. Is Joan apt to be sarcastic when annoyed with someone? - [Yes](#)
- 142. Is Joan often troubled by a lack of self-confidence? - [Yes](#)
- 157. Does Joan feel self-conscious with most people? - [Yes](#)
- 178. Does Joan feel restrained and inhibited in a love relationship? - [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](#).

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	Range
A: Nervous / Composed	Joan on Self	2	20	7	83	Improvement Desirable

[Joan](#) reports that she experiences some pressure.

Please refer to the [Response Themes](#) that follow for explicit patterns or tendencies.

Nervous / Composed Response Themes

Excitable, Easily Distracted

- 3. Is Joan relatively calm when others are upset or emotionally disturbed? - [No](#)
- 15. Is Joan easily bothered by noise and confusion? - [Mid](#)
- 17. Does Joan usually appear composed and serene? - [No](#)
- 32. Does Joan quickly recover composure after an accident or other disturbing incident? - [No](#)
- 35. Do noisy, active children get on Joan's nerves? - [Mid](#)

Calm, Relaxed

- 7. Does Joan have difficulty concentrating while reading or studying? - [No](#)
- 27. Is Joan more excitable than most people? - [No](#)
- 72. Is Joan regarded as a 'high-strung' person? - [No](#)
- 75. Does Joan often have 'the jitters' for no particular reason? - [No](#)

Tense, Restless

- 25. Does Joan feel uneasy when riding or driving in traffic? - [Yes](#)
- 44. Is Joan relatively free from worry and anxiety? - [No](#)

56. Does Joan have any nervous mannerisms such as nail-biting, foot-tapping, etc.? - [Yes](#)

62. Does Joan suffer from indigestion or loss of appetite when worried or under tension? - [Yes](#)

68. Does Joan seek release from tension by excessive smoking, eating, or drinking? - [Yes](#)

80. Does Joan get tense and anxious when there is much work to be done in a short time? - [Yes](#)

Tranquil

38. Does Joan often allow tension to build up to the point of feeling 'ready to explode'? - [No](#)

40. Does Joan frequently use medication to aid in relaxation? - [No](#)

47. Does Joan worry a great deal about health? - [No](#)

65. Does Joan find it difficult to relax because of a restless need to be constantly busy? - [No](#)

70. Does Joan sleep well, and find it easy to relax when sitting or lying down? - [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	Range
B: Depressive / Light-hearted	Joan on Self	0	8	6	60	Improvement Desirable

[Joan](#) reports that she occasionally harbors melancholy thoughts and feelings.

Depressive / Light-hearted Response Themes

Feelings of Rejection & Inadequacy

142. Is Joan often troubled by a lack of self-confidence? - [Yes](#)

146. Is Joan easily disheartened by criticism? - [Yes](#)

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)	Low Average (sten = 4)	High (sten = 8)
Very Low (sten = 2)	Average (sten = 5 or 6)	Very High (sten = 9)
Low (sten = 3)	High Average (sten = 7)	Extremely High (sten = 10)

Summary of T-JTA Supplemental Scales

Joan on Self

Supplemental Scale	Percentile	Sten	Range
Overall Adjustment	9	3	Low
1. Emotional Stability	26	4	Low Average
2. Self-Esteem	6	2	Very Low
3. Outgoing / Gregarious	1	1	Extremely Low
4. Interpersonal Effectiveness	42	5	Average
5. Alienating	59	6	Average
6. Industrious / Persevering	24	4	Low Average
7. Persuasive / Influential	1	1	Extremely Low

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	Joan on Self	9	3	Low

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	Joan on Self	26	4	Low Average

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 confident, unrestrained individual who has a realistic sense of self-worth and feels capable and accountable for personal conduct, performance and accomplishments. Persons who score high on this scale are typically assertive and able to take social initiative. They have energy and enthusiasm, and are untroubled by feelings of inadequacy.

A low score is usually evidence of a feeling of inadequacy and a sense of general insecurity. Often rejection that would be insignificant or unnoticed by others is taken as an indictment of his or her worth as a person. It is likely that the low scorer has a poor self-concept, does not accept self or feel comfortable in social situations.

Supplemental Scale	Respondent	Percentile	Sten	Range
2. Self-Esteem	Joan on Self	6	2	Very Low

Scale 3, Outgoing / Gregarious

This scale indicates the direction of the respondent's interest from primarily outward, deriving satisfaction by being involved with other people in real life situations to primarily inward, involving satisfaction from being by one's self and focusing on self and ideas.

A high score suggests affability and sociability - a person who is friendly and easy to approach. Motivation results from external events. A low score suggests reserve, preoccupation with own thoughts and preference for solitary pursuits. Other people may feel that there is an aloofness toward them.