

tennessee self-concept scale

tennessee self-concept scale is a widely recognized psychological assessment tool designed to evaluate an individual's self-concept across various dimensions. This scale plays a crucial role in both clinical and educational settings by providing valuable insights into a person's self-perception, self-esteem, and overall psychological well-being. Understanding the nuances of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) can aid professionals in diagnosing emotional and behavioral issues, guiding therapy, and fostering personal development. This article explores the scale's history, structure, applications, scoring methods, and practical implications. Additionally, it highlights the significance of self-concept assessment in psychological practice. The detailed overview serves as a comprehensive guide for psychologists, educators, counselors, and researchers interested in utilizing the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale effectively.

- Overview of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale
- Structure and Components of the Scale
- Administration and Scoring Procedures
- Applications and Uses in Various Settings
- Reliability, Validity, and Limitations
- Interpretation and Practical Implications

Overview of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale is a psychometric instrument developed to measure self-concept, which refers to the composite of an individual's beliefs, feelings, and perceptions about themselves. Developed originally by William H. Fitts in 1965, the TSCS has undergone multiple revisions to improve its reliability and validity. The scale is widely used to assess aspects of self-esteem, identity, and social self-perception. It helps identify psychological strengths and weaknesses and is often incorporated into therapeutic assessments and research studies focusing on personality and mental health.

Self-concept is considered a fundamental aspect of human psychology, influencing motivation, behavior, and emotional health. The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale provides a standardized method for quantifying this complex construct, making it an essential tool for professionals working in psychology, counseling, education, and related fields.

Structure and Components of the Scale

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale consists of a series of statements or items to which respondents indicate their level of agreement or disagreement. The items are designed to capture multiple dimensions of self-concept, reflecting both positive and negative self-perceptions. The scale is structured to measure four key areas:

- **Physical Self:** Evaluates perceptions of physical appearance and abilities.
- **Moral-Ethical Self:** Assesses personal values, ethics, and moral self-judgments.
- **Personal Self:** Focuses on feelings of self-worth, confidence, and emotional stability.
- **Family Self:** Measures perceptions of relationships within the family unit.

In addition to these areas, the scale can include subscales such as Social Self, Academic/Work Self, and Identity, depending on the version used. The comprehensive coverage allows for a multi-faceted understanding of how individuals view themselves in different contexts.

Versions of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

Over the years, different versions of the TSCS have been developed to suit various age groups and research needs. The original TSCS was primarily intended for adults, but subsequent adaptations such as the TSCS:2 and the TSCS:2 Youth Form cater to adolescents and children. These versions maintain the core dimensions while adjusting language and items to be age-appropriate.

Administration and Scoring Procedures

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale is typically administered in a paper-and-pencil format, although digital versions are increasingly available. Administration can be completed individually or in groups, with instructions guiding respondents to answer honestly based on their self-perceptions. The process usually takes between 20 and 40 minutes, depending on the version and the respondent's reading level.

Scoring Methodology

Responses on the TSCS are scored using a Likert-type scale, where participants indicate the degree to which statements apply to them. Scores are then tabulated according to the scale's scoring key, which aggregates responses into the various subscale categories. Raw scores are converted to standardized scores to facilitate comparison across individuals and populations.

Professional scoring software or manuals are often used to ensure accuracy. The final results provide a profile that highlights strengths and potential areas of concern in the individual's self-concept. These profiles are valuable for clinical interpretation and can inform treatment planning or educational interventions.

Applications and Uses in Various Settings

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale is utilized in diverse professional contexts due to its comprehensive evaluation of self-perception. Its primary applications include:

- **Clinical Psychology:** To assess self-esteem and identify psychological disorders such as depression or anxiety.
- **Educational Settings:** To help educators understand students' self-concept and address issues related to academic motivation and social integration.
- **Counseling and Therapy:** To tailor interventions based on clients' self-perceptions and track progress over time.
- **Research:** To study the relationships between self-concept, personality traits, and behavioral outcomes.
- **Organizational Psychology:** To evaluate employee self-concept and its impact on job performance and satisfaction.

Its versatility makes the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale an indispensable tool for professionals seeking a detailed understanding of self-related constructs.

Reliability, Validity, and Limitations

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale has been extensively studied to establish

its psychometric properties. Research generally supports the scale's high reliability, with internal consistency coefficients typically exceeding .80 for most subscales. Test-retest reliability is also satisfactory, indicating stability of self-concept measures over time.

Validity studies confirm that the TSCS effectively measures self-concept dimensions and correlates well with related constructs such as self-esteem and psychological adjustment. However, some limitations are noted. The scale relies on self-report, which can introduce bias due to social desirability or lack of self-awareness. Cultural differences may also influence responses, necessitating caution when applying the scale across diverse populations.

Factors Affecting Accuracy

Several factors can impact the accuracy and interpretation of TSCS results, including:

1. Respondent's honesty and self-awareness
2. Context of administration (clinical vs. research)
3. Language and cultural relevance of items
4. Age appropriateness of the version used

Considering these factors is essential for valid and reliable use of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale.

Interpretation and Practical Implications

Interpreting the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale requires professional expertise to understand the nuanced profiles generated by the assessment. Elevated scores in positive self-concept areas generally indicate healthy self-esteem and emotional well-being. Conversely, low scores may highlight areas where individuals experience self-doubt, social difficulties, or emotional distress.

Professionals use the TSCS results to inform interventions aimed at improving self-concept, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, social skills training, or educational support. Monitoring changes in TSCS scores over time can also help evaluate the effectiveness of treatment or developmental programs.

In educational contexts, understanding students' self-concept can guide strategies to enhance motivation, engagement, and academic achievement. In

clinical settings, TSCS profiles assist in diagnosing conditions related to self-esteem and identity, enabling more targeted therapeutic approaches.

- Facilitates personalized intervention planning
- Enhances understanding of client or student psychological functioning
- Supports longitudinal tracking of self-concept development
- Contributes to research on personality and mental health

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale?

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) is a psychological assessment tool designed to measure an individual's self-concept or self-perception across multiple dimensions.

Who developed the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale?

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale was developed by Dr. William H. Fitts in 1965.

What are the main components measured by the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale?

The TSCS assesses various components of self-concept, including physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self, social self, and academic/work self.

How is the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale administered?

The TSCS is typically administered as a self-report questionnaire, where individuals respond to a series of statements about themselves using a Likert scale.

What populations is the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale suitable for?

The TSCS is suitable for adolescents and adults and is used in clinical, educational, and research settings to assess self-concept.

How can the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale be used in therapy or counseling?

Therapists use the TSCS to identify areas of low self-esteem or negative self-perception, guiding interventions to improve clients' self-concept and overall mental health.

Is the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale available in different versions?

Yes, the TSCS has several versions, including the original, the 2nd Edition (TSCS:2), and short forms, each designed to suit different assessment needs.

Additional Resources

1. *Understanding the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale: A Comprehensive Guide*

This book offers an in-depth exploration of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS), detailing its development, theoretical foundations, and practical applications. It serves as an essential resource for psychologists, counselors, and researchers interested in assessing self-concept. The text also includes sample interpretations and case studies to illustrate the scale's use in varied populations.

2. *Self-Concept Measurement in Psychology: The Role of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale*

Focusing on the broader context of self-concept assessment, this book highlights the significance of the TSCS among other measurement tools. It discusses psychometric properties, reliability, and validity issues, providing comparative analyses. Readers will gain insight into how the TSCS can be integrated into psychological research and clinical practice.

3. *Applications of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale in Educational Settings*

This volume examines how educators and school psychologists utilize the TSCS to understand students' self-perceptions. It covers strategies for interpreting results to support academic and social development. The book also addresses cultural considerations and adaptations for diverse student populations.

4. *Advances in Self-Concept Theory: Insights from the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale*

Exploring contemporary theories of self-concept, this book links theoretical advancements with empirical data gathered using the TSCS. It reviews how the scale has contributed to understanding self-esteem, identity formation, and psychological well-being. The text is ideal for graduate students and researchers focused on personality psychology.

5. *Clinical Uses of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale: Assessment and Intervention*

Targeting mental health professionals, this book details how the TSCS can aid in diagnosing and treating various psychological conditions. It provides protocols for administering the scale and integrating results into therapeutic plans. Case examples demonstrate its effectiveness in clinical settings.

6. The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale in Cross-Cultural Research

This book addresses the challenges and opportunities of using the TSCS in diverse cultural contexts. It discusses translation, cultural adaptation, and normative data collection processes. Researchers interested in cross-cultural psychology will find valuable guidelines for employing the TSCS internationally.

7. Developing Self-Concept in Adolescents: Tools and Techniques Including the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

Focusing on adolescent development, this book outlines methods for assessing and enhancing self-concept during this critical period. The TSCS is presented as a key instrument for identifying self-concept issues and guiding interventions. Educators, counselors, and parents will benefit from its practical advice.

8. Psychometric Evaluation of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

This technical volume provides a detailed analysis of the psychometric characteristics of the TSCS, including factor structure, reliability coefficients, and validity evidence. It is intended for psychometricians and researchers involved in test development and refinement. The book also discusses potential revisions and future directions.

9. Integrating the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale into Counseling Practice

Designed for practicing counselors, this book demonstrates how to effectively incorporate the TSCS into client assessments and treatment planning. It includes step-by-step administration guidelines, interpretation tips, and ethical considerations. Real-world examples illustrate how the scale enhances understanding of clients' self-concept issues.

Tennessee Self Concept Scale

Understanding the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale: A Comprehensive Guide to Self-Perception Measurement

This ebook provides a comprehensive exploration of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS), detailing its development, psychometric properties, applications, and limitations, emphasizing its significance in understanding self-perception and its implications across various fields.

Ebook Title: Unlocking Self-Perception: A Practical Guide to the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

Contents:

Introduction: What is the TSCS? Its history, development, and theoretical underpinnings.

Chapter 1: Structure and Subscales of the TSCS: Detailed explanation of the TSCS's multifaceted structure, including its major subscales and their interrelationships.

Chapter 2: Psychometric Properties and Validity: A critical analysis of the TSCS's reliability, validity, and factor structure based on recent research.

Chapter 3: Administering and Interpreting the TSCS: Practical guidance on administering the scale, scoring procedures, and interpreting the results in different contexts.

Chapter 4: Applications of the TSCS Across Diverse Populations: Exploring the TSCS's use in various settings like education, clinical psychology, and organizational behavior, along with examples of recent studies.

Chapter 5: Limitations and Criticisms of the TSCS: A balanced perspective acknowledging limitations, potential biases, and areas for improvement in the TSCS.

Chapter 6: Recent Research and Future Directions: A review of contemporary research employing the TSCS and discussions about future research needs and directions.

Chapter 7: Practical Tips and Best Practices: Guidance for researchers and practitioners on effective utilization of the TSCS, emphasizing ethical considerations and appropriate interpretation.

Conclusion: Summarizing key findings and reiterating the importance of the TSCS in understanding self-concept.

Detailed Outline Explanation:

Introduction: This section establishes the context for the TSCS, explaining its origins, theoretical background (e.g., its connection to self-concept theory), and its relevance to various disciplines. It will also briefly outline the ebook's structure.

Chapter 1: Structure and Subscales of the TSCS: This chapter dives deep into the TSCS's internal structure, detailing each of its subscales (e.g., Physical Self, Personal Self, Social Self, Family Self, etc.). It will explore the relationships between these subscales and explain how they contribute to a holistic understanding of self-concept.

Chapter 2: Psychometric Properties and Validity: This chapter rigorously examines the TSCS's psychometric properties, focusing on its reliability (internal consistency, test-retest reliability) and validity (construct validity, convergent validity, discriminant validity). It will critically evaluate existing research findings to assess the TSCS's strengths and weaknesses as a measurement tool. Recent research findings will be incorporated here.

Chapter 3: Administering and Interpreting the TSCS: This practical section provides step-by-step guidance on administering the TSCS, including instructions for scoring and interpreting the results. Different methods of scoring and interpretation will be discussed, and examples will be provided.

Chapter 4: Applications of the TSCS Across Diverse Populations: This chapter showcases the wide-ranging applications of the TSCS in various fields. It will present case studies and research examples from education, clinical psychology, organizational psychology, and other relevant areas, demonstrating the versatility of the TSCS. Recent studies focusing on diverse populations will be highlighted.

Chapter 5: Limitations and Criticisms of the TSCS: This chapter offers a balanced perspective, acknowledging potential limitations and criticisms of the TSCS. This may include discussions about cultural biases, potential limitations in its scope, and areas where further research is needed.

Chapter 6: Recent Research and Future Directions: This chapter reviews recent research utilizing the TSCS, highlighting new findings and applications. It also explores potential future research directions, such as investigations into specific populations or the development of improved scoring methods.

Chapter 7: Practical Tips and Best Practices: This chapter offers practical advice and best practices for researchers and practitioners using the TSCS. This includes ethical considerations, appropriate interpretation techniques, and strategies for maximizing the usefulness of the TSCS in research and practice.

Conclusion: This concluding section summarizes the key findings of the ebook and reiterates the significance of the TSCS as a valuable tool for understanding self-concept and its multifaceted nature.

Keywords: Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, TSCS, self-concept, self-perception, psychometrics, psychological assessment, personality assessment, self-esteem, self-efficacy, psychological well-being, mental health, research methods, clinical psychology, educational psychology, organizational psychology.

(Continued in the next response due to character limits. This response focuses on the structure and SEO optimization framework.)

tennessee self concept scale: Tennessee Self Concept Scale William Howard Fitts, 1973
tennessee self concept scale: Measures of Self-concept Ruth C. Wylie, 1989-01-01 Ruth C. Wylie's two volumes of *The Self-Concept*, published by Nebraska in 1974 and 1979, evaluated psychological and sociological studies of self-concept and self-esteem. Looking at a plethora of tests, Wylie found in 1974 that very few had been adequately conceived or implemented. Many produced results that were unverifiable or specious. Her findings had disturbing implications not only for the tests themselves but for substantive research based upon them. In the 1980s psychometric tests of self-concept have continued to proliferate. Wylie has continued to assess them. *Measures of Self-Concept* briefly summarizes the psychometric criteria for self-concept tests, as fully discussed in Wylie's 1974 book, and the present general state of methodological adequacy of currently used earlier tests and some promising new ones still under development. Although Wylie still finds serious shortcomings, she notes a greater attempt today to increase and evaluate the validity of self-concept indices. This book presents detailed, up-to-date information about and psychometric evaluations of ten self-concept tests that appear to be the most meritorious candidates for current use and for further research and development. It is the first book since her 1974 volume to review specific as

well as general measures of self-esteem for a range of ages from preschool to adult.

tennessee self concept scale: Measures of Personality and Social Psychological

Attitudes John P. Robinson, Phillip R. Shaver, Lawrence S. Wrightsman, 2013-10-22 Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes: Volume 1 in Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes Series provides a comprehensive guide to the most promising and useful measures of important social science concepts. This book is divided into 12 chapters and begins with a description of the Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes Project's background and the major criteria for scale construction. The subsequent chapters review measures of response set; the scales dealing with the most general affective states, including life satisfaction and happiness; and the measured of self-esteem. These topics are followed by discussions of measures of social anxiety, which is conceived a major inhibitor of social interaction, as well as the negative states of depression and loneliness. Other chapters examine the separate dimensions of alienation, the predictive value of interpersonal trust and attitudes in studies of occupational choice and racial attitude change, and the attitude scales related to locus of control. The final chapters look into the measures related to authoritarianism, androgyny, and values. This book is of great value to social and political scientists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, non-academic professionals, and students.

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Ruth C. Wylie, 1974-01-01 Theory and Research on Selected topics. In this book we are provided with careful, critical, and lucid discussions of such topics as the relationship between race, sex, socioeconomic status, age and self-concept.

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2006-04-24 This book is an introductory text to the field of psychological testing primarily suitable for undergraduate students in psychology, education, business, and related fields. This book will also be of interest to graduate students who have not had a prior exposure to psychological testing and to professionals such as lawyers who need to consult a useful source. Psychological Testing is clearly written, well-organized, comprehensive, and replete with illustrative materials. In addition to the basic topics, the text covers in detail topics that are often neglected by other texts such as cross-cultural testing, the issue of faking tests, the impact of computers and the use of tests to assess positive behaviors such as creativity.

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Jon Carlson, 2006 Individual Psychology, a movement pioneered by Alfred Adler around the turn of the (20th) century, has gradually claimed its place as an established school of psychotherapy and counseling.

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This volume provides a cutting-edge exposition to research on the self. Sixteen authoritative overviews highlight the role of the self around four themes. Throughout the volume, the exposition is both scholarly and accessible. It also offers critical assessments along with thoughtful discussions of challenges and problems ahead, as well as the generation of novel hypotheses. As such, the book aspires to influence the research agenda for several years to come.

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Social Sciences Paula E. Lester, Deborah Inman, Lloyd K. Bishop, 2014-12-05 The Handbook is intended for all researchers in education and the social sciences—undergraduate students to advanced doctoral students and research faculty. Part I provides an introduction to basic

quantitative research methods, including analysis and interpretation of statistical tests associated with each method. Examples of qualitative designs and mixed methods research are also included. A chapter on measurement techniques in education and the social science is provided. Part II of the Handbook includes over a 130 instruments organized under 40 topics, extracted from the research literature. Each instrument is discussed in detail concerning its measurement characteristics used in its development. A section also includes Instruments Available through Commercial Organizations, which provide the latest sources for teacher and principal evaluation. New to This Edition -Enhanced chapters concerning Quantitative research methods with analysis and interpretation of research data appropriate to each statistical test. -Detailed chapter of measurement procedures used in instrumentation development, including the appropriate application of reliability and validity tests, item analysis, and factor analysis with analysis and interpretation of research data. -Introduction to Qualitative research design and appropriate methods, and the application of mixed methods in research design. -Expanded section of actual research instruments available for measurement purposes in education and social science research. -Enhanced section including Instruments Available through Commercial Organizations. This provides the latest sources for teacher and principal evaluation.

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and social responsibility in 1987. The aim of this body was to determine what connections might exist between these two factors and to suggest policy guidelines relating to the welfare of Californians and to the expenditure of public resources. The ten essays in this volume, prepared by faculty members of the University of California, draw on research in the social and behavioral sciences to explore these issues. They assess the substantive assertions and research findings in the field and make careful evaluations of their reliability and validity. In many cases strong connections between self-esteem and problematic behavior are established, in others the connections are weak, and in some the causal relationship is, as yet, imperfectly understood. One of the conclusions of the book is that research on these issues needs to be improved, particularly in the areas of comparative and longitudinal studies. Guidelines for future research are suggested, and some points of policy direction are elaborated. These essays may indeed promote additional research, for the premise that social stability and welfare are largely dependent on the psychological state of a people poses a challenging and provocative counter-emphasis to the assumption that social institutions are the primary determinants of individual welfare.

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bias on the part of the editors in favor of the disease concept of alcoholism, inasmuch as the end product of the pathogenetic process is presumed to be a disease. But the disease model as here conceptualized is vastly different from that of Jellinek, or of Alcoholics Anonymous, or of psychoanalysis. In those theories, alcoholism is seen as the inevitable consequence of some specific flaw in the heredity or the experience of the afflicted individual that inexorably leads to alcoholism. In these present volumes, the alcoholic syndrome is viewed rather as the outgrowth of the interaction of a variety of biological, psychological, and social influences which, depending on the predominance of one or another, may lead to different types of alcoholism. This view, which has been labeled the bio-psycho-social perspective, encompasses a larger view of the dynamics of the development of alcoholism, incorporating data from each of the phenomenologic levels involved. An additional complication arises from the fact that the physiological and psychosocial stigmata of alcoholics, which are probably most often the result of prolonged drinking, frequently have come to be considered as causes of the disease.

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a discrete psychological phenomenon, more than a century ago, it has been the source of intense speculation and debate among psychologists. In the past twenty years alone, over 11,000 studies have been conducted on various aspects of self-concept. Much progress has been made, and a general consensus has been reached about many of its aspects, yet, many fundamental questions remain unanswered, such as: What exactly do we mean when we say self? Is self-concept an aspect of a broader cognitive self-system, or is it best defined in behavioral terms? How valuable is self-concept to clinical practice? What roles do age, race, gender, and sociocultural variables play in self-concept? Bringing together contributions from leading researchers and clinicians from a broad range of psychological disciplines, this book provides answers to these and other important questions concerning self-concept. It explores all theoretical and applied aspects of self-concept, offering a balanced synthesis of the vast body of information on the subject that has accumulated since the 1970s. Chapters address each of the six primary self-concept domains (competence, social, affect, academic, family, and physical) with an emphasis on the clinical significance of each. In the chapter on clinical assessment, existing self-concept scales are subjected to in-depth quantitative and qualitative review, and readers are provided with standardized tables for organizing the principal characteristics reviewed and comparing individual test results. In the concluding chapter, Dr. Bracken describes the clinical applications of a multidimensional, context-dependent model that facilitates the synthesis of information across instruments (including more than 70 psychoeducational tests and scales provided in an appendix) and informants. Providing practical answers to many of the most important questions about self-concept, *Handbook of Self-Concept* is essential reading for personality psychologists as well as researchers and educators in developmental, clinical, and social psychology.

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best-selling text explains the basic principles of psychological assessment and measurement and guides students and practitioners in the appropriate selection, interpretation, and communication of test results. Danica Hays introduces more than 150 assessment instruments used to evaluate mental health, intelligence, career development, wellness, personality, and interpersonal relationships. This latest edition covers new or expanded content on assessment use in schools, colleges/universities, and telehealth platforms; interprofessional collaboration to support assessment practices and procedures; qualitative assessment approaches and how they can be infused throughout counseling and assessment; cultural and social justice considerations and practices; and crisis and trauma assessment. Numerous in-text features facilitate teaching and learning, including chapter pretests, trainee-centered reflective and field activities, practitioner perspectives, tip sheets on major concepts and practices, sample assessment items and tools, and case examples. A supplemental Instructor's Guide is available by request that consists of a test bank, PowerPoint slides, and a sample syllabus. READ MORE: *Requests for digital versions from ACA can be found on www.wiley.com. *To purchase print copies, please visit the ACA website here *Reproduction requests for material from books published by ACA should be directed to publications@counseling.org

tennessee self concept scale: Professional Publications of an Ol' Psychology Professor Mark W. Durm, Ph.D., 2024-05-20 This book is not like most books. Whereas, most books will quote research to prove or disprove a point, this book offers you the actual research. In the peer-reviewed section, you have the actual research study that asks, "Is the Belief in a Just World Rational?"; a study about the relationship between "Children of Divorce and its Effect on their Self Esteem"; one about "Relation of Self-acceptance and Acceptance of Others"; another about the moon "Lunar Phase and Acting Out Behavior," and many more. In another section named "Book Appendices," there are two actual studies that answer the question "Psychics! Do Police Departments Really Use Them?" In the "Book Review" section are published critiques on books entitled: "The Drunkard's Walk: How Randomness Rules our Lives" by Leonard Mlodinow; "Crimes Against Logic: Exposing the Bogus Arguments of Politicians, Priests, Journalists, and other Serial Offenders" by Jamie Whyte; C. John Sommerville's "How the News Makes us Dumb: The Death of Wisdom in an Information Society". Ennis C. Almer's "Statistical Tricks and Traps: An Illustrated Guide to the Misuses of Statistics"; "The Myth of Repressed Memory" by Elizabeth Loftus and Katherine Ketcham; Marilyn Vos Savant's and Leonore Fleischer's "Brain Building; Exercising Yourself Smarter"; and many more. In the section entitled "Non- Peer Reviewed Journal Articles" there is one entitled, "The Four R's of a College Education: A Rubber Band, A Rubber Ball, A Razor, and The Pearson R;" One of the Durm family; one on the size of schools entitled "Is Bigger Better"; and others. Finally in the "Magazine Publications Section" there are four publications on the debunking of ghosts and one concerning the military, "Testing Tomorrow's Tacticians: A Survey of the States's Military Academies." About the Author Mark W. Durm, Ph.D. is a Professor Emeritus of Athens State University in Athens, Alabama where he taught 38 years of his 47 years in higher education. His primary areas of instruction were critical thinking, statistics and physiological psychology. Dr. Durm has over 50 professional publications and has authored approximately 100 newspaper columns. His research has been quoted in books, peer-reviewed journals, magazines and national newspapers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post. He has been interviewed by different television stations in the Alabama area and his research (co-authored by Jane Sweat) concerning the use of psychics by police departments was the centerpiece of a documentary on Japanese television. Furthermore, he has received requests for copies of his research from over 15 foreign countries and many universities in the United States. Dr. Durm served in the Tennessee Army National Guard primarily at the Tennessee Military Academy and the 300th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital. He is a veteran of Desert Storm. Mark now heads his own company that invests in real estate in Alabama and other states. He resides on his farm in Athens and continues to research and write. Mark is the father of three children who are the joys of his life: Spencer, Sydni, and Sophia.

tennessee self concept scale: *Mothers in Prison* Phyllis Jo Baunach, 2020-02-13 Several years

ago, Terry Moore, a young first offender at the Florida Correctional Institution for Women, gave birth to a baby whose father was a prison guard. Mrs. Moore won the right to have her baby stay with her in prison until she was released a few months later. Although this incarcerated mother was reunited with her child shortly after giving birth, many inmate mothers are not able to be with or see their children on a regular basis during incarceration. Little is known about this significant and emotionally traumatic problem that confronts nearly two-thirds of incarcerated women. Building upon previous work, this extraordinarily insightful volume offers fresh perspective on issues which surround the separation of inmate mothers and their children, using questionnaire, standardized scales, and individual taped interviews. The author examines issues such as the impact of separation by race; the child's whereabouts at the time of the crime; the child's placement and legal custody during the mother's incarceration; inmate mothers' interest in resuming the parental role after release; child-rearing attitudes of inmate mothers; and the effects of the involvement of drugs on the mothers' relationship with their children. Through interviews with administrators, staff, and inmates, Dr. Baunach provides a detailed, descriptive analysis of the development and operations of programs to retain mother-child bonds in women's prisons in a variety of states. Dr. Baunach discusses day-long/overnight/weekend visitations, foster care placements, and similar problems of the sort that mothers in prison uniquely must face. The work also has a strong policy content, providing unique and practical recommendations for policies and programs benefiting inmate mothers and children that at the same time can be implemented within the framework of current penological practices.

tennessee self concept scale: Self-related Cognitions in Anxiety and Motivation R. Schwarzer, 2013-08-21 Research on anxiety and motivation has witnessed substantial progress in recent years in developing innovative perspectives and applying advanced psychometric tools. The most important contributions were made by cognitively oriented psychologists who have related the information processing view to anxiety and motivation. The organized knowledge about oneself and the storage, processing and retrieval of information concerned with one's attitude and behavior strongly influences the way people think, feel and act. Therefore, self-referent thoughts play a major role as a cognitive component in anxiety and motivation. It is the idea of this book to integrate different lines of thinking in the field of anxiety and motivation by relating both topics to self-focussed attention, self-concept and self-evaluation in achievement contexts as well as in social contexts.

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tennessee self concept scale: Divorce and the Next Generation Craig Everett, 2014-02-04 This informative book clarifies the complex picture of how the experience of divorce in one generation may influence the next generation's approach to and preparedness for marriage. It

identifies research and clinical issues regarding the effects of the parental divorce experience on young adults' patterns of dating, attachment, and mate selection. *Divorce and the Next Generation* focuses primarily on young adults and the patterns and attitudes regarding intimacy and attachment that they will carry into their own adult marriages. The book contains research studies which compare differing variables of developmental achievement, personal adjustment, and attitudes of children from divorced and nondivorced families. The implications of these findings for understanding the intergenerational effect from divorce in one generation to marriage in the next are crucial as they guide professionals in their work with young adults and divorcing families in clinical and educational settings. This enlightening volume provides a foundation and a stimulus for more research into these dynamics. *Divorce and the Next Generation* addresses topics such as: the effects of childhood family structure and perceptions of parental marital happiness on marital and parenting aspirations differences in intimate relationships between college students from divorced and intact families a literature review of short- and long-term effects of parental divorce on children the effects of conflict and family structure on attitudes toward marriage and divorce differences in marriage role expectations between college students of divorced and intact families effects of parental divorce on children in Erikson's identity stage indirect effects of parental divorce on self-concept via changes in family environment correlates of self-esteem among college-age offspring from divorced families *Divorce and the Next Generation* is full of useful information for beginning and advanced family therapists, marital counselors, family and psychological researchers, and other professionals interested in the effects divorce has on the families involved.

tennessee self concept scale: Encyclopedia of Personality and Individual Differences

Virgil Zeigler-Hill, Todd K. Shackelford, 2020-03-11 This Encyclopedia provides a comprehensive overview of individual differences within the domain of personality, with major sub-topics including assessment and research design, taxonomy, biological factors, evolutionary evidence, motivation, cognition and emotion, as well as gender differences, cultural considerations, and personality disorders. It is an up-to-date reference for this increasingly important area and a key resource for those who study intelligence, personality, motivation, aptitude and their variations within members of a group.

tennessee self concept scale: Weighing the Options Committee to Develop Criteria for

Evaluating the Outcomes of Approaches to Prevent and Treat Obesity, Institute of Medicine, 1995-03-15 Nearly one out of every three adults in America is obese and tens of millions of people in the United States are dieting at any one time. This has resulted in a weight-loss industry worth billions of dollars a year and growing. What are the long-term results of weight-loss programs? How can people sort through the many programs available and select one that is right for them? *Weighing the Options* strives to answer these questions. Despite widespread public concern about weight, few studies have examined the long-term results of weight-loss programs. One reason that evaluating obesity management is difficult is that no other treatment depends so much on an individual's own initiative and state of mind. Now, a distinguished group of experts assembled by the Institute of Medicine addresses this compelling issue. *Weighing the Options* presents criteria for evaluating treatment programs for obesity and explores what these criteria mean--to health care providers, program designers, researchers, and even overweight people seeking help. In presenting its criteria the authors offer a wealth of information about weight loss: how obesity is on the rise, what types of weight-loss programs are available, how to define obesity, how well we maintain weight loss, and what approaches and practices appear to be most successful. Information about weight-loss programs--their clients, staff qualifications, services, and success rates--necessary to make wise program choices is discussed in detail. The book examines how client demographics and characteristics--including health status, knowledge of weight-loss issues, and attitude toward weight and body image--affect which programs clients choose, how successful they are likely to be with their choices, and what this means for outcome measurement. Short- and long-term safety consequences of weight loss are discussed as well as clinical assessment of individual patients. The authors document the health risks of being overweight, summarizing data indicating that even a

small weight loss reduces the risk of disease and depression and increases self-esteem. At the same time, weight loss has been associated with some poor outcomes, and the book discusses the implications for program evaluation. Prevention can be even more important than treatment. In *Weighing the Options*, programs for population groups, efforts targeted to specific groups at high risk for obesity, and prevention of further weight gain in obese individuals get special attention. This book provides detailed guidance on how the weight-loss industry can improve its programs to help people be more successful at long-term weight loss. And it provides consumers with tips on selecting a program that will improve their chances of permanently losing excess weight.

tennessee self concept scale: Students with Intellectual Disabilities Poulomee Datta, 2014-03-31 This book investigates the self-concept of the students with intellectual disabilities who were placed in specialist and mainstream educational settings in South Australia. It gains insights into what students with intellectual disabilities felt about themselves and their achievements across the different dimensions of self-concept. It is divided into two stages of execution. In Stage 1, the Tennessee Self-Concept questionnaire was administered to students with intellectual disabilities. In Stage 2, interviews were conducted with students with intellectual disabilities, their parents and teachers. These data reflected a range of viewpoints from which to examine the research questions. These findings have implications for teachers, special educators, policy makers and a range of professionals in the education and special education sector in enabling greater understanding of the problems experienced by these students and pointing to modifications and improvements in the services for these students.

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tennessee self concept scale: Psychology of Physical Activity Stuart J. H. Biddle, Nanette Mutrie, Trish Gorely, 2015-02-20 The positive benefits of physical activity for physical and mental health are now widely acknowledged, yet levels of physical inactivity continue to increase throughout the developed world. Understanding the psychology of physical activity has therefore become an important concern for scientists, health professionals and policy-makers alike. *Psychology of Physical Activity* is a comprehensive and in-depth introduction to the fundamentals of exercise psychology, from theories of motivation and adherence to the design of successful interventions for increasing participation. Now in a fully revised, updated and expanded third edition, *Psychology of Physical Activity* is still the only textbook to offer a full survey of the evidence-base for theory and practice in exercise psychology, and the only textbook that explains how to interpret the quality of the research evidence. With international cases, examples and data included throughout, the book also provides a thoroughly detailed examination of the relationship between physical activity and mental health. A full companion website offers useful features to help students and lecturers get the most out of the book during their course, including multiple-choice revision questions, PowerPoint slides and a test bank of additional learning activities. *Psychology of Physical Activity* is the most authoritative, engaging and up-to-date introduction to exercise psychology currently available. It is essential reading for all students working in exercise and health sciences.

tennessee self concept scale: About Psychology Darryl B. Hill, Michael J. Kral, 2012-02-01 Demonstrating how psychologists use theory, philosophy, and history to illuminate the subjects they study, this book explores both the obstacles and benefits of integrating these perspectives into contemporary Western psychology. It offers a timely survey of current ideas at the crossroads of these disciplines and represents new ideas about how psychology can respond to changes on what it means to be human and on how to further this knowledge. The convergence of history, theory, and philosophy is examined from three perspectives: the reconsideration of the importance of context in psychology; the argument that psychology is embedded in morality, values, and politics; and the consideration of the practice of such convergence, looking at how history, theory, and philosophy function in psychology. This book presents contemporary thinking by noted scholars who have made

significant contributions to a re-visioning of psychology.

tennessee self concept scale: A Fallen Angel Florence Ridlon, 1988 An analysis of the literature and of the author's own research on female alcoholics that uses the concept of status insularity to expand labeling theory within the field of the sociology of deviance.

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