RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SERVICE INTERESTS AND TEMPERAMENT TRAITS OF HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION MAJORS

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SERVICE INTERESTS AND TEMPERAMENT TRAITS OF HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION MAJORS

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North Texas State College in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

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INTRODUCTION

Several studies have been made seeking to determine the relationships existing between teacher-personality and the success or failure of the teaching process. Three of these studies are noteworthy: Michaelis and Taylor, in 1951, made a study of a group of 56 selected student teachers enrolled in student teaching at the University of California. With the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory as a basis of measurement, a study was made of the personality traits of the students. Success of these students in student-teaching was then appraised by university supervisors who had been using the same rating form for several years. Correlations were made of the personality scores obtained from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the supervisor's ratings. None of the sub-tests, it was found, correlated high enough with student teaching to offer possibilities of predicting success in student teaching with any accuracy. However, the study revealed some differences between high and low groups on three traits and further study was recommended to be made with other samples.

A similar study of 57 men teachers and 43 women teachers of the secondary schools was made by Stough in 1950 at the University of California. Using four standardized tests, namely, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Johnson Temperament Analysis, the Thorp and Clark Mental Health Analysis, and the Bell Adjustment Inventory as a basis of measurement, an attempt was made to determine relationships between teacher success and personality and adjustment traits. Reactions to these teachers were obtained from more than 4,000 pupils who were under their instruction, and from the administrators in charge of the schools.

Results indicated that many factors of about equal importance entered into the classification of these teachers as "good," "average," and "poor," namely, classroom management, relationships with the pupils, and co-operation with co-workers and supervisory staff. A very definite indication was found that personality relationships in establishing rapport are factors in teacher success from the standpoint of both the pupils and the administrators.

Another study compared the relationships between measured occupational interests and personality tendencies. Lewis, in 1947,

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made a study of two particular groups of people who were employed, 50 life insurance salesmen and 50 social workers. The workers were given the group form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Form BB of the Kuder Preference Record. The conclusion was reached from a study of the data obtained from the tests that there is a definite relationship between occupational interests and personality tendencies.

All employers, both business and professional, are focusing attention on personal characteristics which are vital to the success of their employees. The ability to predict success in a particular field in terms of personality traits of the individual would be a great help in vocational guidance. As for the selection of teachers, Horrocks places personality as the top characteristic.

The purpose of the present study is to determine whether a relationship exists between the social service score of the Kuder Preference Record of home economics education majors and their Guilford-Martin Temperament Trait scores.

PROCEDURE

Data for the investigation were obtained from 80 Home Economics Education majors who received Bachelor of Science degrees from the School of Home Economics at North Texas State College since 1952. A battery of tests including the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory and the Kuder Preference Record, Vocational Form CM, was administered by the Student Guidance Center at the college at the time these students registered for the Home Economics methods course, which precedes student teaching. For the purpose of this study the measured social service score of the Kuder Preference Record is correlated with each trait of the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory.

Thirteen temperament traits are measured by this test. The first eleven of these are designated by letters of the alphabet representing the first letter in the name of the trait. The last two traits are designated by abbreviations of their names. Each trait represents a descriptive dimension of personality with two opposite poles. A list of the measured traits with a brief description of each follows:
S—Social introversion-extroversion. 1—Shyness versus sociability.

T—Thinking introversion-extroversion. —Reflective thinking versus extrovertive orientation of thinking.

D—Depression. —Gloomy pessimism versus cheerfulness and optimism.

C—Cycloid disposition. —Strong emotional fluctuations versus evenness of disposition.

R—Rhythymia. —Happy-go-lucky, carefree disposition versus inhibited, serious-minded disposition.

G—General activity. —Tendency to engage in overt activity.

A—Ascendance-submission. —Ascendancy in social situations as opposed to submissiveness; leadership qualities.

M—Masculinity-femininity. —Masculinity of attitudes and interests as opposed to femininity.

I—Inferiority feelings. —Lack of inferiority feelings; self-confidence.

N—Nervousness—Lack of nervous tenseness and irritability.

Three other traits measured have slightly different designations. They are:

Q—Objectivity (as opposed to personal reference or a tendency to take things personally.)

Ag—Agreeableness (as opposed to belligerence or a dominating disposition.)

Co—Cooperativeness (as opposed to fault-finding or over-criticalness of people and things.)

1 J. P. Guilford, The Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory.
The foregoing temperament traits very adequately cover the personality traits of an individual. In measuring them, Guilford-Martin worked out a Profile Chart wherein the raw scores of individuals are shown in relationship to G-scores. Once the G-score of an individual is located, it is possible to appraise the degree to which a trait is possessed by referring to computed norms. The data on the personality traits of the Home Economics majors participating in this study obtained through use of the inventory test, were located on the Guilford-Martin Profile, which is shown in Figure 1. This chart arranges the raw scores for each of the thirteen temperament traits to show desirable scores. According to this arrangement, the upper 40 per cent of the scores constitute high G-scores, and the lower 40 per cent constitute low G-scores. Parallel with this array of high, middle, and low score ranges is an 11-point scale in which 0 represents the lowest point; 10, the highest point; and 5, the middle point. On this scale 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 indicate the scale points of high G-scores, whereas 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0 represent low ones.

The Kuder Preference Record measures preferences in 10 broad areas. For the purposes of this study only one of these, namely, the social service area, was used. A social service interest indicates a

### Fig. 1: Guilford-Martin Temperament Profile Chart showing average profile for 80 home economics majors.
THE GUILFORD-MARTIN TEMPERAMENT PROFILE CHART

How to Use the Chart

For each trait indicated by the letter at the top of the column, find the class interval below in which the raw score for that particular trait falls and encircle in colored pencil or in ink the pair of scores representing that class interval. When all the traits are designated on the profile in this way, a line should be drawn connecting the circles for each neighboring pair of circles.

The C-scores (scaled scores) are indicated at the extreme left and right of the chart in an 11-point scale, 0 representing the lowest 1% of the 500 cases used in deriving these norms, 1 the next 3%, 2 the next 7%, 3 the next 12%, 4 the next 17%, 5 (middle C-score) 20% of the cases, 6 the next 17%, 7 the next 12%, 8 the next 7%, 9 the next 3%, and 10 the highest 1% of the cases. Because the distribution of scores for trait M is bimodal, C-score 4 on the chart for trait M represents 20% of the cases, C-score 5, 14%, and C-score 6, 20%.

Interpretation of the Scores on the 13 Temperament Traits

From Guilford's Inventory of Factors ST DC R

S — Social Introversion-Extraversion.—A high C-score indicates sociability, a tendency to seek social contacts and to enjoy the company of others. A low C-score indicates shyness, a tendency to withdraw from social situations and to be exclusive. A high C-score is more desirable for mental health than is a low C-score. A very low C-score on S indicates a need for guidance directed toward increased social participation.

T — Thinking Introversion-Extraversion.—A high C-score indicates a lack of introspectiveness and an extrovertive orientation of the thinking processes. A low C-score indicates an inclination to meditative thinking, philosophizing, analyzing one’s self and others, and an introjective disposition. The middle range of C-score is more desirable for mental health than either extreme on trait T.

The higher the C-score on trait T, the better will be the emotional adjustment of the individual.

D — Depression.—A high C-score indicates freedom from depression, a cheerful, optimistic disposition. A low C-score indicates a chronically depressed mood including feelings of unworthiness and guilt. The higher the C-score on trait D, the better is likely to be the emotional adjustment of the individual.

A — Ascendance-Submission.—A high C-score indicates social leadership and a low C-score social passiveness. The C-score of a person on trait A must be interpreted in the light of his other characteristics of temperament as shown on the profile chart, and no general rule can be set forth as to what C-scores on trait A are most desirable for mental health.

M — Masculinity-Femininity.—A high C-score on this trait indicates masculinity of emotional and temperamental make-up and a low C-score indicates femininity. The C-scores of the majority of males are above 5 and the majority of females have C-scores below 5. Males whose C-scores are very low are sometimes found either to lack their full quota of male hormones or to have an oversupply of female hormones.

I — Inferiority Feelings.—A high C-score indicates self-confidence and a lack of inferiority feelings. A low C-score indicates a lack of confidence, under-evaluation of one’s self, and feelings of inadequacy and inferiority. The higher the C-score on trait I, the better for mental health, with the exception of extremely high cases in which clinical investigation may reveal a superiority compensation for hidden inferiority feelings. Many psychoneurotics have very low C-scores on trait I.

N — Nervousness.—A high C-score indicates a tendency to be calm, unruffled, and relaxed; a low C-score indicates jumpiness, jitteriness, and a tendency to be easily distracted, irritated, and annoyed. The higher the C-score on trait N, the better for mental health unless there are clinical indications that an overly sluggish and torpid condition is the basis for an extremely high C-score. Extremely low C-scores in some cases may involve a lack of calcium in the blood. In many cases, a mental conflict may be the basis for the emotional tension expressed in jitteriness and irritability.

From the Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory I

O — Objectivity.—A high C-score on this trait indicates a tendency to view one’s self and surroundings objectively and dispassionately. A low C-score indicates a tendency to take everything personally and subjectively and to be hypersensitive. The higher the C-score on trait O, the better for mental health. Pathological cases may develop paranoid ideas of reference and delusions of persecution.

Co—Cooperativeness.—A high C-score indicates a willingness to accept things and people as they are and a generally tolerant attitude. A low C-score indicates overcriticalness of people and things and an intolerant attitude. The higher the C-score on trait Co, the better for mental health unless the C-score on G or clinical signs indicate a torpid and sluggish condition to be the basis of the lack of criticalness. Overcriticalness is often a compensation for hidden feelings of inadequacy. Pathological cases may exhibit a paranoid projection of their conflicts and impulses.

Ag—Agreeableness.—A high C-score indicates an agreeable lack of quarrelsome ness and a lack of dominating qualities. A low C-score indicates a belligerent, dominating attitude and an overcriticalness to fight over trifles. Very low scores on trait Ag indicate an extreme craving for superiority as an end in itself developed as a compensation for some chronic frustration and in pathological cases may lead to paranoid delusions of grandeur. It is possible that a sadistic component may occur in some of the pathological cases. Further investigation should be made of the psychological structure of extremely low C-scores on traits O, Co, and Ag, as the paranoid area of temperament which they cover is predisposing toward troublesome behavior in industry, marriage, and other social situations.

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preference for helping people, a trait much needed by teachers. A self-interpreting Profile Sheet is included with the Kuder Preference Record to make it possible to determine the degree or extent to which individuals possess social service traits.

The Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory and the Kuder Preference Record for the 80 home economics students were scored and analyzed. The mean and the standard deviation were computed for each of the personality traits tested as well as for the Kuder Social Service score. The mean score for each of the temperament traits was interpreted in terms of the C-score range of each respective temperament test. Similarly, the mean social service score was referred to the interest levels of the Kuder Profile Sheet for interpretations.

In order to determine possible relationships between the temperament traits and the measured social service scores of the Kuder Preference Record, the latter were correlated with each trait of the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory. To determine the significance of the resulting correlations, Edwards' "Table D-Value of r at the 5 per cent and 1 per cent Levels of Significance" was used. According to this table, a correlation of .217 is significant at the 5 per cent level and .283 is significant at the 1 per cent level for a group of 80 students.

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DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Data from the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory and the Kuder Preference Record were processed and computed. The results are shown in Table 1. The first column in the table shows the mean temperament trait scores made by the home economics majors, while column 2 shows the position of these mean scores in the C-score range as located on the Guilford-Martin Profile Chart. Column 3 shows the C-score scale within which the mean scores of the different temperament traits fall. The standard deviation is shown in column 4. The coefficient of correlation for the scores of each of the temperament traits with the scores of the social service portion of the Kuder Preference Record are shown in column 5.

A comparison of the mean scores in column 1 with the figures in column 2 shows that nine of the means fall within the middle-score range. Two of these means, the ones for the trait Masculinity-Femininity and for that of Ascendancy-Submission, fall below the middle-score range; others, those for Agreeableness and Cooperativeness, exceed it. In comparing these means with those of the Profile Chart, Figure 1, it appears that the ones for Social Introversion-Extroversion and for Depression fall slightly above the middle-score range; but further examination shows that the lower scores for these traits have
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<th>Mean</th>
<th>Middle C-Score Range</th>
<th>C-Score Scale</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient</th>
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<td>Social Introversion-Extroversion</td>
<td>17.58</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>9.47</td>
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<td>Thinking Introversion-Extroversion</td>
<td>34.00</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Depression</td>
<td>18.52</td>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.54</td>
<td>.145</td>
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<td>Cycloid Disposition</td>
<td>25.01</td>
<td>25-31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.92</td>
<td>.270</td>
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<td>Rhathymia</td>
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<td>43-38</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>-.144</td>
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<td>General Activity</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>13-12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>.108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ascendance-Submission</td>
<td>18.04</td>
<td>22-19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.54</td>
<td>-.131</td>
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<td>Masculinity-Femininity</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>19-18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>.813</td>
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<td>Inferior Feelings</td>
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<td>35-33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>-.488</td>
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<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>26.43</td>
<td>27-24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.59</td>
<td>.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traits (N = 80)</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Middle G-Score Range</td>
<td>G-Score Scale</td>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectivity</td>
<td>47.81</td>
<td>48-42</td>
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<td>Cooperativeness</td>
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<td>64-54</td>
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<td>Agreeableness</td>
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<td>36-32</td>
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<td>Kuder Social Service Score</td>
<td>60.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.59</td>
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</table>

the higher scale point. The fractional difference, therefore, between the means of these traits of the home economics majors and the middle-score range on the profile lies nearer to the center than to the lower group. Similarly, the mean for General Activity lies nearer to the center than to the lower group. Since the Masculinity-Femininity mean is only slightly above the G-score scale of 3, it falls further below the middle-score range than any other trait mean. The mean for Ascendancy-Submission falls very slightly below the middle G-score range and has a scale value of 4. Agreeableness and Cooperativeness means, with scale values of 6, are full two points above the middle-score range.
A review of the score means shows that nine of the measured traits of the home economics majors were in the middle or average range. Two were in the high G-score range, and two were in the lower G-score range. Since the Guilford-Martin Manual\(^1\) states that, in general, G-scores within the range of 5 to 7 are indicative of the best health and ease for college students, these home economics majors may be classed as well-balanced individuals. The traits Social Introversion-Extroversion and Depression are typical; the fact that the mean scores for each of these traits fall in the middle G-score range points out that members of this group have cheerful, optimistic dispositions and a tendency to enjoy the company of others.

The mean score on the trait, Thinking Introversion-Extroversion, is located on the Profile Chart almost in the center of the middle G-score scale. According to the Guilford-Martin Manual,\(^2\) a high G-score on this trait could indicate over-extroversion, while a low G-score could indicate over-introspection. Each of these extremes may have values for certain types of occupations, but a middle-range G-score is more desirable for mental health than either extreme. The average G-score made by the home economics majors, therefore,

\(^1\)J. P. Guilford, *The Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory.*
\(^2\)Ibid.
indicates sound mental health on their part, as measured by the Guilford-Martin instrument.

Compared with the C-score range of the Profile Chart, the mean score for Cycloid Disposition is within the middle range but slightly above the center. As stated in the Guilford-Martin Manual, too high a score in this trait might indicate a colorless, inert individual. The middle C-score, therefore, indicates that the participating home economics majors are well-adjusted emotionally and are capable of mature thought and action.

Traits R, Rhathymia, and I, Inferior Feelings, are identical in their position on the Profile Chart, namely, very slightly below the exact center. Such positions indicate desirable self-adjustment on the part of the participating home economics majors. In trait R, according to the Guilford-Martin Manual, both extremes, the high and the low scores, may represent psychological maladjustments. In trait I the middle score is also more desirable because over-confidence is just as objectionable as a feeling of inferiority and the lack of confidence.

The trait, General Activity, occupies a position on the Profile Chart in the middle C-score range but is slightly below the middle

\[3\text{Ibid.}\]
\[4\text{Ibid.}\]
point. According to Guilford,\textsuperscript{5} the position within the middle range is usually most desirable from the standpoint of good mental health. Extremes of either high or low scores indicate lack of adjustment. The home economics students, therefore, in the matter of General Activity, are found to be well-adjusted individuals.

As shown in the Profile Chart, Figure 1, trait A, Ascendance-Submission, dips slightly below the lower boundary lines of the middle C-score and is barely within the scale of 4. This indicates that the group of participating students are slightly below average in this trait. According to Guilford,\textsuperscript{6} however, the C-score on this trait must be interpreted in the light of other characteristics of temperament; namely, that women tend to have distinctly lower C-scores on trait A than men. The fact that the participating majors were all women tends to account for the slightly lower C-score.

The lowest point in the Profile Chart, as shown in Figure 1, was registered by the home economics group on the trait Masculinity-Femininity, when it dipped to a raw score of slightly above 12, to a position of 3, in the C-score scale. However, this does not represent an undesirable reaction on the part of the present group; according to Guilford,\textsuperscript{7} the C-scores of the majority of men are above 5, whereas

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{5}Ibid.
  \item \textsuperscript{6}Ibid.
  \item \textsuperscript{7}Ibid.
\end{itemize}
the majority of women have scores below 5. Low C-scores indicate femininity. Since this was actually a feminine group, the position given on the Profile Chart is not sufficiently low to indicate over-femininity.

Exactly the same positions are occupied on the Profile Chart by Nervousness and Objectivity. These traits are slightly above the center of the middle C-score, and within the C-score, 5. This indicates average reactions on the part of the home economics majors in this respect. While high C-scores in both instances are considered more desirable, the tests here indicate that the group of students are average in their tendencies to be calm and relaxed and that they tend to view themselves and their surroundings objectively and dispassionately.

The home economics group achieved their highest rating, a scale range of 6, in the traits Cooperativeness and Agreeableness. These ratings show that the group as a whole indicate a willingness to accept things as they are, have a generally tolerant attitude, an agreeable lack of quarrelsomeness, and a lack of domineering qualities.

A review of the thirteen temperament traits shows that the group as a whole has a desirable C-score range for each trait tested. The C-score ranges for the traits Social Introversion-Extroversion, Thinking Introversion-Extroversion, Depression, Cycloid Disposition,
Rhathymia, General Activity, Inferiority Feelings, Nervousness, and Objectivity are average; score ranges for Ascendance-Submission and Masculinity-Femininity are below average numerically but are not low enough to indicate a personality weakness for this group of women. Score ranges for Agreeableness and Cooperativeness are above average.

Examination of the mean social score as determined by the Kuder Preference Record, shows that the home economics group also ranks high on this trait. The mean score is 60.56; this, when interpreted in terms of the Self-Interpreting Profile Sheet for the Kuder Preference Record, indicates a high degree of social service interest on the part of the home economics majors. Reference to the Profile Sheet shows that a raw score as high as 60.56 falls at the 83rd percentile. This indicates a high social service score. The low scores of four of the subjects fall in the no-interest area of the Profile Sheet, and thus tend to reduce the percentile for the entire group slightly.

The correlation coefficient in the last column of Table 1 shows the relationship between the Social Service score of the Kuder Preference Record and each of the temperament traits of the Guilford-Martin Inventory. Reference to the table shows that, of the thirteen traits, only five have correlation coefficients of significance; namely, the

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8Fredric Kuder, Examiner Manual for the Kuder Preference Record—Vocational Form C.
traits Masculinity-Femininity; Thinking Introversion-Extroversion; Cycloid Disposition; Objectivity, and Inferior Feelings.

The coefficient of correlation between the trait Masculinity-Femininity and the Kuder social service trait is .813. Since very feminine characteristics are shown for the home economics majors on the Guilford-Martin Temperament Chart, a high correlation between the Kuder social service score and trait M would be expected.

The significantly high correlation of .672 between the students' social service score and their mean score on the temperament trait, Introversion-Extroversion, indicates that the home economics majors who have high social service interest may be expected to react, directly and with enthusiasm, to the needs of others when problems are presented and to take keen interest in the development of their pupils.

The trait Cycloid Disposition shows a correlation of .270 with the Kuder social service score. This correlation, which is significant at the 1 per cent level, indicates that home economics majors who have a high social service interest may be expected to have stable emotional reactions, and to be free from cycloid tendencies.

The negative correlation of -.488 between the trait Objectivity and the Kuder social service score indicates that a considerable number of the home economics majors in this group may be high in social service but low in objectivity. The negative correlation of -.488
between the trait Inferior Feelings and the Kuder social service score indicates the presence of a considerable sense of inferiority.

Further analysis of the scores made by the participating group on traits O and I helps to explain the highly significant negative correlation coefficient. Table 2 presents data which analyze the Objectivity and Inferiority scores according to Interpretation Levels of the Kuder Preference Record. The three columns show the three divisions of the Kuder Preference Percentiles. The primary interest range is from 75-99, the secondary interest range from 25-75, and the no-interest range from 0-25.

Reference to Table 2 shows that a total of 57 of the 80 home economics majors used for the study made high social service scores on the Kuder Preference Record. This placed them in the primary interest range of 75-99. A further breakdown of the data from the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory shows that on the trait Objectivity 27 of the 51 home economics majors within the Kuder primary interest range placed in the high C-score ranges; nine within the average C-score range; and 15 within the low C-score range. In the secondary interest range of the Kuder Preference Record shown in column 1, section A of the table, 13 of the 76 home economics majors indicating an interest in social service placed in the high C-score range; five in the average C-score range; and seven in the low C-score range. In

9 Ibid.
TABLE II
ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIVITY AND INFERIORITY SCORES
ACCORDING TO INTEREST LEVELS OF THE
KUDER PREFERENCE RECORD

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<th>Sections</th>
<th>Interest Levels</th>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
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<td>Kuder Preference Percentiles</td>
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<td>Average scores</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B—Inferiority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High scores</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low scores</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average scores</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the no-interest range shown in column 3, section A, three of the
tested subjects made high C-scores on the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory; none were in the average C-score range; and one
home economics major placed within the low C-score range, as indicated in the table.

When columns 1 and 2 are combined, it is seen that 40 of the home economics majors, namely, 50 per cent, have social service scores in the primary and the secondary interest ranges of the Kuder Preference Record and also have high scores on the Guilford-Martin Temperament Inventory on the trait, Objectivity; 14 of the home economics majors, or 22.5 per cent, who are within the primary-secondary interest range, have average C-scores on the trait, Objectivity; however, 22 or 27.5 per cent, of them have low C-scores in this trait. Nearly 30 per cent of the home economics majors tested, therefore, have high social service scores and at the same time low C-scores in Objectivity. The resulting negative correlation between the social service scores of the tested group and their mean score in the trait, Objectivity, is due to the high social service scores of the home economics group and at the same time the large number of low C-scores on Objectivity.

The same analysis is applicable to the negative correlation found between the social service scores of the tested group and the mean scores of the group in the trait, Inferiority Feelings. As shown in section B, Table II, 27, or 30.3 per cent, of the tested home economics majors who placed in the primary and secondary interest
ranges of the Kuder Preference Record have high C-scores on Inferiority Feelings. Thirteen, or 16.3 per cent, of these home economics majors have average C-scores, and 36 or 40.5 per cent, have low C-scores on this trait. The resulting negative correlation, which is highly significant, is explained by the fact that a large number had high social service scores but low Inferiority scores.

A review of the results of this study shows that a definite relationship exists between the temperament traits of the Kuder Preference Record and the social service score of home economics majors, as compared with Lewis' study showing a relationship between social service interests and personality traits of social workers, using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the Kuder Preference Record. Further studies of this nature made with different types of groups and in other subject matter fields would provide valuable implications for guidance.

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10 John A. Lewis, "Kuder Preference Record and the M. M. P. I. Scores of Two Occupational Groups."
SUMMARY

An investigation to determine possible relationships between the social service interests and the temperament traits of 80 home economics majors at North Texas State College resulted in the following findings:

The 80 home economics majors participating in this study are well-balanced personalities. This is shown by the fact that on nine out of 13 of the temperament traits their mean scores are average or above, according to the norms of the Guilford-Martin test. The nine traits on which they have average scores are: Social Introversion-Extroversion, Thinking Introversion-Extroversion, Depression, Cycloid Disposition, Rhathymia, General Activity, Inferiority Feelings, Nervousness, and Objectivity. Their mean scores on two of the 13 traits, Agreeableness and Cooperativeness, are above average. Their mean scores on two other traits, Ascendance-Submission and Masculinity-Femininity, although below average numerically, do not indicate a personality weakness because lower scores on these traits are expected in women.

A significantly large majority of the group had high social service scores; about one-fourth were within the secondary interest range,
whereas only a negligible few showed no interest in social service, as measured by the instrument utilized in this study.

Five of the temperament traits are correlated significantly with social service. These traits are: Masculinity-Femininity, Thinking Introversion-Extroversion, Cycloid Disposition, Objectivity, and Inferiority Feelings.

The findings of the study show that a definite relationship exists between the temperament traits and the social service interests of home economics education majors.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books


Articles


Unpublished Materials


Tests
