A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL,
AND PERSONALITY FACTORS OF GROUPS ENTERING
THE WACO STATE HOME AT DIFFERENT AGES
AND ON DIFFERENT DATES

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AND PERSONALITY FACTORS OF GROUPS ENTERING
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The Problem

The problem in this study is to make a comparison of some physical, intellectual, and personality factors of groups of children entering the Waco State Home at different ages and on different dates.

Purpose of the Study

It is the purpose of this study to compare like age groups of children who have been in the Home from three to six years with groups who have been in the Home for less than three years. These groups are to be compared with respect to physical, intellectual, and personality factors.

The study seeks to answer the following questions:
1. Do weight differences exist between the groups?
2. Do differences in height exist between the groups?
3. Do some groups contract more cases of childhood diseases than other groups?
4. Do differences exist in scholastic grades made by the groups?
5. Do some groups have a better total personality adjustment than other groups?
6. Are some groups better self-adjusted than other groups?
7. Are some groups better socially adjusted than other groups?

The Situation

The children to be compared in this study are inmates of the Jasco State Home. This Home is located in McLennan County about three miles northwest of the business section of Jasco, Texas. It was established by an act of the Thirty-sixth Legislature in 1919, and was opened September 1, 1922. Originally, it was named "The Home for Dependent and Neglected Children," but the name was changed to "Jasco State Home" by an act of the Forty-fifth Legislature in 1937.¹

The term, "dependent and neglected child," is legally defined by an act of the Twenty-ninth Legislature in 1907. In general, children who lack proper parental care or guardianship may be adjudged dependent and neglected.

Additional definitions are detailed in the statute. One definition expressly includes the foundling, the child deserted by both parents. The terms are "homeless" and "abandoned." A second definition includes the child who lacks support, i.e., the child who is simply poor. These phrases are "destitute" and "dependent upon the public for support." A third definition embraces the problem of the child who offends against the community's sense of self-respect. He habitually begs or receives alms. A fourth

¹Texas State Board of Control, Biennial Report Ending August 31, 1938, p. 96.
definition, far more complex than the others, comprehends the plight of a great many children of whom it may be said that they live in highly undesirable surroundings. The parents or guardians permit the child to use or to become addicted to the use of intoxicants, or they permit him to be in or about places where intoxicants are sold. They are cruel to him, or they are depraved persons. The child lives with a disreputable or a vicious person, or his home is a house of prostitution.

Proceedings for adjudging a child dependent or neglected may be instituted by any citizen of the county where the child resides. The only requirement is that the child must appear to be a dependent or neglected child. The law requires that notice be served upon the parents or guardian, except when parents live outside the county or when parents are dead and there is no guardian.

All such cases must be filed in the district courts. Protections for the rights of the parents as well as the child are established. There is entered an order which takes away from the parent the custody and control of the child and places upon the institution the responsibility of assuming the rights of the child.

The law seeks to prevent the entrance of children who may be a menace to normal boys and girls by excluding any child who is feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, afflicted

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2Texas Child Welfare Department, Texas' Children, p. 84.
with a venereal, tubercular or other communicable disease, or who may be known to have been a habitual violator of the law. 3

Persons interested in having children sent to the Home are supplied with formal application blanks. When these applications are completed, they give a fairly accurate picture of the conditions surrounding the child. They reveal family history, cause of the family break-down, information about relatives and names of persons who are familiar with the child's environment.

Upon receipt of the application, a resume of the child's history is immediately forwarded to the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Control. It is the duty of the workers in this division promptly to investigate and give complete history of cases submitted to them and to recommend care in an institution when there is no possibility of providing care for them with their own relatives.

If the superintendent at the Home determines from these reports and from such information as he may secure from other sources that the child should be accepted, its name is placed on the waiting list. As soon as space is available, the child is admitted as nearly as possible in the order in which his application was received.

Any white child under sixteen years of age declared by any district court in Texas a dependent or neglected child

3Tbid., p. 312.
may be admitted to this Home for his care, education, and training. Preference is given to the applications of children of tender ages. There is no charge for the care of indigents, but transportation, clothing, and a charge of not more than five dollars a week are required of those having sufficient estates or of others legally liable for their support who are financially able to pay. Adoptions from this Home are permitted.

The Home is situated on a tract of ninety-four and a half acres of land. Campus, playgrounds, and gardens make up twenty-five acres; pasture land, thirty acres; and a farm, forty acres.

The plant consists of thirteen brick buildings and ten frame structures. The frame buildings are used for barns, garages, and keepers' houses. All buildings occupied by inmates are heated with steam, constructed with fire proof material, and equipped with sanitary lavatory, bath, and toilet facilities.

The buildings for dormitories, with the exception of the high school girls' building, are of the congregate type. They are two stories high and furnished with single iron beds. While the children are sometimes crowded more than good practice would permit, the dormitories are well ventilated, and sleeping space is adequate.

The dormitory for high school girls has rooms which accommodate three and four girls. It is a complete unit with its own kitchen and dining room.
Procedure and Sources of Data

In September, 1940, the writer started this study. It was decided to compare the children from nine to seventeen years of age who had been living in the Home from three to six years with those of the same age who had been living at the Home less than three years. The children meeting these conditions were selected from the population list of the Home.

Six groups were selected. The nine, ten, and eleven year old children who were admitted in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 made up a group to be compared with a group of nine, ten, and eleven year old children who were admitted in 1938, 1939, and 1940. The twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children who were admitted in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 formed a group to be compared with a group of twelve, thirteen and fourteen year old children who were admitted in 1938, 1939, and 1940. The fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children who were admitted in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 formed a group to be compared with the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted in 1938, 1939, and 1940.

Before completion of the study, several of the children originally placed on the list left the Home, so they were disregarded. This left one hundred and seventy-seven children in the six groups. This number represents all of the children now in the Home falling in the groups to be used in the study with the exception of those who have entered the Home since the personality tests were given.
In the comparison of the physical factors, weight, height, and childhood diseases were considered. The data for this comparison were taken from the hospital records at the Home. A complete medical record was found about each child on the list.

In the comparison of the intellectual factors, school records were used. From the permanent records on file in the principal's office, the grades of each child on the list were found. These grades were averaged for each individual, and the median of these averages was found for each group.

In the comparison of the personality factors, the California Test of Personality was administered to each child on the list. These tests were devised by Louis P. Thorpe, Willis W. Clark, and Earnest W. Tieg. They were designed to identify and reveal the status of certain highly important factors in personality and social adjustment usually designated as intangibles. Each test is standardized and diagnostic.

Each child on the list took the test under the same conditions. Later the tests were graded, and the percentile score of each individual was found. The median score for each group was then found in order to formulate a comparison.

Organization and Treatment of Data

Health and scholastic records and the personality test scores were obtained and tabulated in order to show parallel comparisons of the groups. Before the data were assembled, the following plan of study was decided upon.
The present chapter presents an introduction to the study in the form of a definition of the problem, the purpose of the study, and an explanation of the situation and of the collection and treatment of data. Also in this chapter is a brief review of several related studies.

Chapter II deals with data obtained from the institutional records used in the comparison of certain physical and intellectual factors of the different groups.

Chapter III deals with data obtained from the results of the scores made on the California Test of Personality.

Chapter IV consists of a summary of the investigation and the conclusions to be given as a result of the findings.

Related Studies

In making the study the writer found several related studies, though none was of the same type as this study.

In the personality field, Lawhon used the California Test of Personality in comparing a group of music students with a group of forty-five students entering other fields. He also divided the music group and compared those who preferred solo work with those who preferred ensemble performance. He found that members of the music group ranked considerably higher in total adjustment and in all of the personality components except social standards. Scoring highest of all in total personality were the women soloists.

with the men control group rating lowest. However, the men musicians as a whole slightly exceeded the women as a whole, and the solo group was somewhat better adjusted than the ensemble group. All of the smaller music groups ranked higher in personality than the control groups.

Crockett⁵ used the California Test of Personality in making a comparative study of the personality of town pupils with school bus pupils in the elementary grades in the public schools of Decatur, Texas. She found that no better adjustment had been secured by the pupils who had been coming by school bus to the town school over a longer period of time than those who had been coming a shorter period of time, that no more adequate personal or social adjustment was secured by being located in an advance grade, and that no significant difference was secured from living in town than was secured from being transported by a school bus.

Duggan⁶ has made a study of personality traits of women physical education majors. She found that the majors differed consistently from the non-majors in their work, their play, and their social relationships. The majors were more emotionally stable than the non-majors, more extroverted, and more dominating.


⁶A. S. Duggan, Personality Traits of Women Physical Education Majors, p. 100.
Studies involving institutional data were difficult to find. The Texas Mental Hygiene Survey\textsuperscript{7} in 1925 disclosed the fact that of four hundred and four dependent children studied at the State Orphans' Homes in Corsicana and Waco, twenty-one had definite mental defects and ninety-five had psychopathic personalities.

\textsuperscript{7}Texas Eleemosynary Commission, Report to the Governor and Thirty-ninth Legislature of Texas, 1925, pp. 39-47.
CHAPTER II

PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL FACTORS

This chapter presents a comparison of certain physical and intellectual factors of the various groups included in this study. All of the data used are taken from the records on file at the Waco State Home.

First, the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive is compared with the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive. The factors for comparison are weight, height, and number of cases of childhood diseases contracted.

In a like manner, a twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group and a fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive are compared with same age groups admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive.

The data used in comparing physical factors are obtained from individual medical records on file at the hospital maintained by the Home.

Next, certain intellectual factors of the same groups are compared. The scholastic averages for each of the individuals are calculated from grades taken from school permanent record cards on file in the principal's office at the Home.
Physical Factors

It is well to keep in mind that children in the Home have been adjudged neglected or dependent children by proper court authority after due investigation. Some were foundlings, some were destitute, some were dependent upon the public for support, some were forced to beg for the necessities of life, some were treated cruelly, some were neglected, and some were living with disreputable persons. With these facts in mind, it is not difficult to realize that many of the children came to the Home in poor physical condition. Malnutrition, insufficient light, unclean surroundings, poor medical and dental attention, improper recreational privileges, and other disadvantages may have contributed to these facts.

The Home's staff for health service includes a physician, a dentist, and two registered nurses. The physician is a pediatrician of recognized skill and ability and is given a free hand in maintaining health supervision and medical care.

The Home maintains its own twenty-four bed hospital. There is a ward for boys, a ward for girls, and several private rooms for special cases. A treatment room and a dispensary for the dressing of minor surgical cases and injuries are maintained. New hospital equipment is being constantly added. Some of the latest additions are an X-Ray machine, a dental laboratory, and physio-therapy equipment.1

The files of the hospital contain a complete medical

history of each child in the Home. Upon admittance to the Home each child is given a physical examination. Various diagnostic skin tests are made. Each child is given a Schick test, a Dick test, a Wasserman test, and a vaccination for small-pox. Each is given anti-typhoid vaccine. Those under ten years of age who have not had whooping cough are given the whooping cough vaccine. All children are kept in the hospital three days before living with other children.2

Thorough dental routine examinations are made. Corrective work found necessary is done promptly. Defects in sight and hearing are carefully checked, and children needing attention are sent to a specialist.

Food is served under the direction of a graduate dietitian who is supplied with a dietary budget sufficient to give the children a well balanced diet. Emphasis is placed on such items as milk, butter, fruit, and vegetables.3

The Home maintains its own dairy. The dairy herd consists of eighty cows. Thirty-eight are registered Jerseys. This herd produces sufficient milk for all purposes. The milk is pasteurized in the Home's pasteurization plant.

Staff members responsible for recreational activities include a director for boys and a director for girls.

Graduation from a standard college with a major in physical education is required of the directors.


3R. R. Patterson, op. cit., p. 7.
Games and sports suited to the various seasons are encouraged. Practically every child spends his leisure in outdoor games. A modern gymnasium is also available for recreational activities. Much stress is placed on activities in which all the children may engage, and time is given for free play and projects which children develop when left to themselves.

Each class in school has a regular period of supervised play conducted by a teacher of physical education. Pupils from the various grades enter into intra-mural games and interscholastic league athletic activities as well.

Weight.—In comparing the weight of the several groups the writer obtained the individual weight records from the health records on file in the hospital. All of the children were weighed by nurses at the hospital on the same scales, under the same conditions and within the same week. This usually has been done in August before the beginning of the school term.

Table 1 on the following page shows, first, that the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive have a median weight of 64.5 pounds, while the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive have a median weight of 61 pounds. The median weight of the group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 5.5 pounds greater than the median weight of the group of the same age admitted from 1938 to 1940.

Secondly, table 1 shows that the ten, eleven, and twelve
year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive have a median weight of 100 pounds, while the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive have a median weight of 90 pounds. Therefore, the median weight of the group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 10 pounds greater than the median weight of the group of the same age admitted from 1938 to 1940.

**TABLE 1**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Median Weight in Pounds</th>
<th>Excess of the 1934-37 Group Over the 1938-40 Group in Lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Admitted 1934-37</td>
<td>Admitted 1938-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>118.5</td>
<td>115.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, Table 1 shows that the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive have a median weight of 118.5 pounds, while the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive have a median weight of 115 pounds. The median weight of the group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 3.5 pounds greater than the median weight of the group of the same age admitted from 1938 to 1940.
Table 2 shows first, that the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive have an average height of 52.98 inches, while the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive have an average height of 52.59 inches. The mean height of the group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .39 of an inch greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

**TABLE 2**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Mean Height in Inches</th>
<th>Excess of 1934-37 Group Over 1938-40 Group in Ins.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Admitted 1934-37</td>
<td>Admitted 1938-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>52.98</td>
<td>52.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>61.38</td>
<td>58.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>63.64</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondly, Table 2 shows that the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive have an average height of 61.38 inches, while the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive have an average height of 58.83 inches. The mean height of the group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 2.55 inches greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.
Finally, Table 2 shows that the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive have an average height of 63.64 inches, while the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive have an average height of 63.1 inches. The mean height of the group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .54 of an inch greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

Childhood Diseases.—First, Table 3 on the following page shows that 91.67 per cent of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles; 25 per cent have had chicken-pox; 33.33 per cent have had whooping cough; and none has had mumps, diphtheria, or scarlet fever. It shows that 68 per cent of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 have had measles; 34 per cent have had chicken-pox; 32 per cent have had whooping cough; 38 per cent have had mumps; 2 per cent have had scarlet fever; and 2 per cent have had diphtheria.

Then, 25.67 per cent more of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age admitted since that time. The same group has had 1.33 per cent more cases of whooping cough. The group admitted since 1937 has had 39 per cent more cases of mumps, 9 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, 2 per cent more cases of diphtheria, and 2 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

Secondly, Table 3 shows that 80.95 per cent of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1934 to
1937 have had measles; 9.52 per cent have had mumps; 19.05 per cent have had chicken-pox; 47.62 per cent have had whooping cough; and none has had diphtheria or scarlet fever. It shows that 64.15 per cent of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 have had measles; 34.74 per cent have had mumps; 20.76 per cent have had chicken-pox; 39.93 per cent have had whooping cough; and 5.86 per cent have had scarlet fever.

**TABLE 3**

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO HAD CHILDREN'S DISEASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Mumps</th>
<th>Chicken-pox</th>
<th>Diphtheria</th>
<th>Whooping cough</th>
<th>Scarlet fever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-11 admitted 1934-7</td>
<td>91.67</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11 admitted 1936-40</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14 admitted 1934-7</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>19.05</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>47.62</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14 admitted 1936-40</td>
<td>64.15</td>
<td>34.74</td>
<td>20.76</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>39.93</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 admitted 1934-7</td>
<td>77.27</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>27.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 admitted 1936-40</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then, 16.8 per cent more of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age group admitted since that
time. The same group has had 7.69 per cent more cases of whooping cough. The group admitted from 1938 to 1940 has had 25.22 per cent more cases of mumps, 1.71 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, and 5.66 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

Finally, Table 3 shows that 77.27 per cent of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles; 27.27 per cent have had whooping cough; and none has had mumps, chicken-pox, diphtheria or scarlet fever. It shows that 70 per cent of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 have had measles; 55 per cent have had whooping cough; 50 per cent have had mumps; 45 per cent have had chicken-pox; none has had diphtheria; and 15 per cent have had scarlet fever.

Then, 7.27 per cent more of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age group admitted since that time. The group admitted since 1937 has had 50 per cent more cases of mumps, 45 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, 27.73 per cent more cases of whooping cough, and 5.66 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

Intellectual Factors

For reasons already stated, many of the children did not have access to educational facilities before coming to the Home. The Home seeks to remedy this situation by maintaining a modern school system.
The land owned by the institution comprises an independent school district. The district receives its share of per capita apportionment of the state school fund. The salary of six teachers is paid from the public school fund. Institutional salaries are paid to ten teachers. Included in the latter group are the principal, band director, music teacher, and shop instructor.

The school is under the direct supervision of the principal. Nine grades are maintained. Public school music, band, piano, home economics, and wood work are taught in addition to the conventional academic subjects. Upon completion of the nine grades offered in the Home, children enter the Waco High School.

All grades used in this comparison were taken from the permanent record cards in the principal's office. Individual grades for the school year of 1939-1940 included in this study were tabulated and averaged. After average grades had been found for each individual, the median grade was found for each of the six groups.

First, Table 4 shows that the median of the average grades for the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 87.5. The median of the average grades for the same age group admitted since that time is 87. This means that the median grade of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .5 of a point greater than that of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

Secondly, Table 4 shows that the median of the average grades for the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children
admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 83. The median for the same age group admitted since that time is 79. This means that the median grade of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is four points greater than that of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

**TABLE 4**

A comparison of the 1939-40 median scholastic grades of the three age groups admitted in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 with those admitted in 1938, 1939, and 1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Median Grade</th>
<th>Excess of 1934-37 Group Over 1938-40 Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Admitted 1934-7</td>
<td>Admitted 1938-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>78.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, Table 4 shows that the median of the average grades for the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 83.5. The median for the same age group admitted since that time is 78.5. Therefore, the median grade of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is five points greater than that of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

**Summary**

In summarizing the data presented in the foregoing pages of this chapter, the writer selects the following statements
to point out the principal findings concerning the comparison of the different groups in certain physical and intellectual factors:

1. The median weight of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 3.5 pounds greater than the median weight of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

2. The mean height of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .39 inch greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

3. The median weight of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is ten pounds greater than the median weight of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

4. The mean height of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 2.55 inches greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

5. The median weight of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 5.5 pounds greater than the median weight of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

6. The mean height of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .54 inch greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

7. Twenty-three and sixty-seven hundredths per cent more
of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age admitted from 1938 to 1940. The same group has had 1.33 per cent more cases of whooping cough. The group admitted since 1937 has had 38 per cent more cases of mumps, 9 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, 2 per cent more cases of diphtheria, and 2 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

8. Sixteen and eight tenths per cent more of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940. The same group has had 7.69 per cent more cases of whooping cough. The group admitted since 1937 has had 25.22 per cent more cases of mumps, 1.71 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, and 5.66 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

9. Seven and twenty-seven hundredths per cent more of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940. The group admitted since 1937 has had 50 per cent more cases of mumps, 45 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, 27.73 per cent more cases of whooping cough, and 15 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

10. The median scholastic grade of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .5 point higher than that of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

11. The median scholastic grade of the twelve, thirteen,
and fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is four points higher than that of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

12. The median scholastic grade of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is five points higher than that of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.
CHAPTER III

PERSONALITY FACTORS

This chapter presents a comparison of certain personality factors of the various groups included in the study. These comparisons are based upon results of scores made by the individuals on the California Test of Personality devised by Louis P. Thorpe, Willis W. Clark, and Earnest W. Tieg. For this reason the writer accepts the definition of personality offered by the authors:

Personality is not something separate and apart from ability or achievement but includes them; it refers rather to the manner and effectiveness with which the whole individual meets his personal and social problems, and indirectly to the manner in which he impresses his fellows.¹

This chapter includes:

1. A description of the test,
2. An explanation of the administration and scoring of the test,
3. And a comparison of the test results.

The test results of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 inclusive are compared with the results of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive. In a like manner, the results of a twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group and a fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted

from 1934 to 1937 inclusive are compared with the results of same age groups admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive.

Description of the Personality Test

Since the children to be compared cover a wide range of grades in school, three series of tests are used. The primary series is for grades one through three, the elementary series for grades four through seven, and the intermediate series for grades eight through ten.

These group tests are designed to identify and reveal the status of certain highly important factors in personality and social adjustment usually designated as intangibles. Each test is standardized and diagnostic. They are intended to provide teachers, supervisors, and administrators with significant evidences of the status of individuals and groups and to provide means for guiding them in better personal and social adjustment.

Evidences of how students feel, think, and act regarding a wide variety of situations which vitally affect them as individuals or as members of groups are obtained by carefully validated "yes-no" responses. The test is divided in two sections. Section one on self-adjustment reveals how the student feels and thinks about himself, his self-reliance, his estimate of his own worth, his sense of personal freedom, and his feeling of belonging. In this section the student also reveals certain withdrawing and nervous tendencies which he may possess.
Section two consists of social adjustment components. Its purpose is to show how the student functions as a social being, his knowledge of social standards, his social skills, his freedom from anti-social tendencies, and his family, school, and community relationships.

According to the authors of the test a child may be said to be self-reliant if he can do things independently, depend on himself, and direct his own activities. A child possesses a sense of being worthy when he feels he is well regarded by others, that others have faith in him, and that he has average or better than average ability. He feels that he belongs when he enjoys the love of his family, the well wishes of friends, and a cordial relationship with people in general. The child who is said to withdraw is characteristically sensitive, lonely, and given to self concern. The child who is classified as having nervous symptoms is the one who suffers from one or more of a variety of physical symptoms such as loss of appetite, frequent eye strain, inability to sleep or a tendency to be chronically tired.

The child who recognizes desirable social standards is the one who understands the rights of others and subordinates certain personal desires to the needs of the group. He may be said to be socially skillful when he shows a liking for people, when he goes out of his way to help them, and when he shows diplomacy in dealing with both strangers and friends. The anti-social child might be given to bullying, quarreling.

\(^2\)Ibid., p. 3.
disobeying, and acting destructively toward people and property. The child who exhibits desirable family relationships is the one who feels that he is loved at home. The child who is satisfactorily adjusted to his school is the one who feels that his teachers like him, who enjoys other pupils, and who finds his school work adapted to his level of interest and maturity. He may be said to be making good adjustments in his community if he mingles happily with his neighbors, takes pride in community improvements, and deals tolerantly with both strangers and foreigners. 3

Self rating of personality tests is subject to the criticisms that individuals will rate themselves in a socially approved manner, and that they will often desire to be other than what they are. The authors of these tests have attempted to nullify the effect of these tendencies. As many items as possible which might conflict with the students' desires to protect themselves are disguised. Outside checking devices and a percentile norm derived from test data for students at the same level are provided.

The coefficients of reliability on the California Test obtained by the split-halves method corrected by the Spearman-Brown formula for the primary series are: Total score, .932; self-adjustment, .988; social adjustment, .873. For the elementary series the reliabilities are: Total score, .933; self adjustment, .935; social adjustment, .867. Reliabilities for the intermediate series are: Total score, .932; self-adjustment, .893; social adjustment, .873. 4

3Ibid., p. 3. 4Ibid., p. 4.
Administration and Scoring of the Test

The test was administered to each of the one hundred and seventy-seven children by the writer. The children from the third grade through the tenth grade were assembled in their study hall. It was carefully explained that the answers given would not be used to grade them in any way and that answers and results would be strictly confidential. After these statements were made, those who did not desire to take the test were given an opportunity to leave. None of the children objected to taking the test.

Instructions were then given as to how to mark the answers, and the children were told that the answers were not right or wrong but showed how a person might think, feel, or act about different things. 5 No time limit was set. Most of the children finished within forty-five minutes.

In the case of young children and those who did not have sufficient vocabulary to follow the printed questions, it was necessary to read the questions aloud and often to record the responses.

When all tests were completed, the scoring began. 51 Since the answers are of the "yes-no" variety, the grading was done with a key supplied with the tests. Each individual's score for each component was found. From these component scores the total adjustment score was derived. These scores were then changed to percentile values by a chart supplied by the authors of the tests.

5Ibid., p. 5.
These percentile norms were derived from test data for over one thousand pupils in each scholastic series. These pupils were students in and around Los Angeles, California. A percentile may be described as a point on a hundred point scale which gives the per cent of scores which fall below that particular percentile. For example, a pupil whose score falls at the thirty-five percentile exceeds thirty-five per cent of the pupils on whom the test was standardized; also, such a score may be interpreted to mean that this pupil is lower than sixty-five per cent of the other pupils in the standardization group.\(^6\)

Results of the Test

Table 5 on the following page shows the results of the comparison of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted to the Home from 1934 to 1937 inclusive with the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive. These comparisons are bases on the median percentile scores made on the California Test of Personality.

On total self-adjustment the median percentile score for the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median for the 1938-40 group is 40. Therefore, the median for the first group is 10 points higher than the median for the second group.

In self-reliance the median percentile score of each group is 70.

In sense of personal worth the median percentile score of each group is 50.

\(^{6}\)Ibid., p. 14.
TABLE 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of the Test</th>
<th>Admitted 1934-7</th>
<th>Admitted 1936-40</th>
<th>Excess of 1934-7 Group Over 1936-40 Group*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Adjustment</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self reliance</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal worth</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal freedom</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling of belonging</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from withdrawing tendencies</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from nervous symptoms</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Adjustment</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social standards</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social skills</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from antisocial tendencies</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family relations</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School relations</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community relations</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Adjustment</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - denotes excess of 1936-40 group over 1934-7 group.
In sense of personal freedom the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 47.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 50. Therefore, the median of the first group is 2.5 points lower than the median of the second group.

In feeling of belonging the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 40. Therefore, the median of the first group is ten points higher than the median of the second group.

In freedom from withdrawing tendencies the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 40. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 67.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 65. Therefore, the median of the first group is 2.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In freedom from nervous symptoms the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 52.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 15.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social standards the median percentile score of each group is 60.

In social skills the median percentile score of each group is 50.

In freedom from anti-social tendencies the median percentile score for each group is 65.
In family relations the median percentile score for the 1934-7 group is 75, while the median for the 1938-40 group is 67.5. Therefore, the median of the first group is 7.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In school relations the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 77.5, while the median of the 1938-40 is 70. Therefore, the median of the first group is 7.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In community relations the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 65, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 75. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points lower than the median of the second group.

In total adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 57.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 50. Therefore, the median of the first group is 7.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

Table 6 on the following page shows the results of the comparison of a group of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted to the Home from 1934 to 1937 inclusive with a group of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive.

In self-adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 45, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 30. Therefore, the median of the first group is 15 points higher than the median of the second group.

In self-reliance the median percentile score of each group is 70.
TABLE 6


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of the Test</th>
<th>Admitted 1934-7</th>
<th>Admitted 1938-40</th>
<th>Excess of 1934-7 Group Over 1938-40 Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Adjustment</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self reliance</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal worth</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal freedom</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling of belonging</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from withdrawing tendencies</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from nervous symptoms</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Adjustment</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social standards</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social skills</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from anti-social tendencies</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family relations</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School relations</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community relations</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Adjustment</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In sense of personal worth the median percentile score of each group is 35.

In sense of personal freedom the median percentile score of each group is 30.

In feeling of belonging the median percentile score of each group is 40.

In freedom from withdrawing tendencies the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 40, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 30. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In freedom from nervous symptoms the median of the 1934-7 group is 30, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 15. Therefore, the median of the first group is 15 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 55, while the median score of the 1938-40 group is 45. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social standards the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 60, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 50. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social skills the median percentile score of each group is 45.

In freedom from anti-social tendencies the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 45, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 30. Therefore, the median of the first group is 15 points higher than the median of the second group.
In family relations the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 60, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 40. Therefore, the median of the first group is 20 points higher than the median of the second group.

In school relations the median percentile of the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 15 points higher than the median of the second group.

In community relations the median of the percentile score of each group is 55.

In total adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 45, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

Table 7 on the following page shows the results of the comparison of a group of fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted to the home from 1934 to 1937 inclusive with a group of fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1938 to 1940 inclusive.

In self-adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 37.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 30. Therefore, the median of the first group is 7.5 points higher than the median score of the second group.

In self-reliance the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 65, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 55. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.
TABLE 7


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of the Test</th>
<th>Admitted 1934-7</th>
<th>Admitted 1938-40</th>
<th>Excess of 1934-7 Group Over 1938-40 Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Adjustment</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self reliance</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal worth</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal freedom</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling of belonging</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from withdrawing tendencies</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from nervous symptoms</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Adjustment</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social standards</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social skills</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from antisocial tendencies</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family relations</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School relations</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community relations</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Adjustment</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In sense of personal worth the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 15 points higher than the median of the second group.

In sense of personal freedom the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 40, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 30. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In feeling of belonging the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 45, while the median of the second group is 25. Therefore, the median of the first group is 20 points higher than the median of the second group.

In freedom from withdrawing tendencies the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 25, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 20. Therefore, the median of the first group is 5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In freedom from nervous symptoms the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 32.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 22.5. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 40, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In social standards the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 40, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 45. Therefore, the median of the first group is 5 points higher.
In social skills the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 47.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 45. Therefore, the median of the first group is 2.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In freedom from anti-social tendencies the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 30. Therefore, the median of the first group is 20 points higher than the median of the second group.

In family relations the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 50, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 40. Therefore, the median of the first group is 10 points higher than the median of the second group.

In school relations the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 60, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 25. Therefore, the median of the first group is 35 points higher than the median of the second group.

In community relations the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 52.5, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 17.5 points higher than the median of the second group.

In total adjustment the median percentile score of the 1934-7 group is 40, while the median of the 1938-40 group is 35. Therefore, the median of the first group is 5 points higher than the median of the second group.

Table 8 combines the data for all three age groups and shows the total algebraic excess of the median percentile scores of the 1934-7 groups over the 1938-40 groups.
TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF THE GROUP ADMITTED FROM 1934-7 WITH THE GROUP ADMITTED FROM 1936-40 ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT MEDIAN PERCENTILE SCORES ON CALIFORNIA TEST OF PERSONALITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of the Test</th>
<th>Admitted 1934-1937</th>
<th>Age Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>12-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Adjustment</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self reliance</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal worth</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense of personal freedom</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling of belonging</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from withdrawing tendencies</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from nervous symptoms</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Adjustment</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social standards</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social skills</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom from anti-social tendencies</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family relations</td>
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<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School relations</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community relations</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Adjustment</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Groups</td>
<td>Admitted 1938-40</td>
<td>Excess of 1934-1937 Group Over 1938-40 Group*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-11 12-14 15-17</td>
<td>9-11 12-14 15-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>30.0 30.0 30.0</td>
<td>10.0 15.0 7.5</td>
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* denotes excess of 1938-40 group over 1934-7 group.
In self-adjustment the algebraic excess of the 1934-7 groups over the 1936-40 groups is 32.5 points. In self-reliance the excess is 10 points. In sense of personal worth the excess is 15 points. In sense of personal freedom the excess is 7.5 points. In feeling of belonging the excess is 30 points. In freedom from withdrawing tendencies the excess is 42.5 points.

In social adjustment the algebraic excess of the 1934-7 groups over the 1936-40 groups is 17.5 points. In social standards the excess is 15 points. In social skills the excess is 2.5 points. In freedom from anti-social tendencies the excess is 35 points. In family relations the excess is 37.5 points. In school relations the excess is 57.5 points. In community relations the excess is 7.5 points. In total adjustment the excess is 22.5 points.

Summary

In summarizing the data presented in this chapter the writer selects the following statements to point out the principal findings concerning the comparison of the certain personality traits of the different groups.

1. The median percentile scores of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934-7 exceed the median scores of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1936-40 by 10 points in self-adjustment, by 2.5 points in social adjustment, and by 7.5 points in total adjustment.

2. The median percentile scores of this same 1934-7 group exceed the median scores of the 1936-40 group by 10
points in feeling of belonging, by 10 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, by 17.5 points in freedom from nervous symptoms, by 7.5 points in family relations and by 7.5 points in school relations.

3. The median percentile score of each group was 70 in self-reliance, 50 in sense of personal worth, 60 in social standards, 50 in social skills, and 65 in freedom from anti-social tendencies.

4. The median percentile scores of the 1938-40 group exceed the median of the 1934-7 group by 2.5 in sense of personal freedom and by 10 points in community relations.

5. The median percentile scores of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1934-7 exceed the median scores of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1938-40 by 15 points in self-adjustment, by 10 points in social adjustment and by 10 points in total adjustment.

6. The median percentile scores of the same 1934-7 group exceed the 1938-40 group by 10 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, by 15 points in freedom from nervous symptoms, by 10 points in social standards, by 15 points in freedom from anti-social tendencies, by 20 points in family relations, and by 15 points in school relations.

7. The median percentile score of each group is 70 in self-reliance, 35 in sense of personal worth, 50 in sense of personal freedom, 45 in social skills, and 55 in community relations.
8. The median percentile scores of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934-7 exceed the median scores of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted in 1938-40 by 7.5 points in self-adjustment, by 5 points in social adjustment, and by 5 points in total adjustment.

9. The median percentile scores of the same 1934-7 group exceed the 1938-40 group by 10 points in self-reliance, by 15 points in sense of personal freedom, by 20 points in feeling of belonging, by 5 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, by 10 points in freedom from nervous symptoms, by 5 points in social standards, by 2.5 points in social skills, by 20 points in freedom from anti-social tendencies, by 10 points in family relations, and by 17.5 points in community relations.

10. The algebraic excess of the combined 1934-7 groups over the 1938-40 groups is 10 points in self-reliance, 15 points in sense of personal worth, 7.5 points in sense of personal freedom, 30 points in feeling of belonging, 25 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, 42.5 points in freedom from nervous symptoms, 15 points in social standards, 2.5 points in social skills, 35 points in anti-social tendencies, 37.5 points in family relations, 57.5 points in school relations, and 7.5 points in community relations.
CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this study the writer has made a comparison of some physical, intellectual and personality factors of groups entering the Waco State Home at different ages and on different dates.

It was the aim of the writer to compare like age groups which had been in the Home from three to six years with groups which had been in the Home for less than three years. In so doing a group of nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934-7 inclusive was compared with a nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1938-40 inclusive. In a like manner a twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group and a fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934-7 were compared with same age groups admitted from 1938 to 1940.

The following questions were answered by the findings.

1. Did weight differences exist between the groups?

2. Did differences in height exist between the groups?

3. Did some groups contract more cases of childhood diseases than other groups?

4. Did differences exist in scholastic grades?

5. Did some groups have a better total personality adjustment than other groups?
6. Were some groups better self-adjusted than other groups?

7. Were some groups better socially adjusted than other groups?

Weight, height, and childhood disease data were obtained from records on file at the Waco State Home hospital. Scholastic records were obtained from permanent record cards on file in the principal's office at the Home. Personality adjustment scores were determined after administration of the California Test of Personality to each of the children included in the study.

**Findings**

The following pertinent facts are disclosed by the study.

1. The median weight of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is 3.5 pounds greater than the median weight of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

2. The mean height of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .39 inch greater than the mean height of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

3. The median weight of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is ten pounds greater than the median weight of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

4. The mean height of the twelve, thirteen, and
fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is
2.55 inches greater than the mean height of the same age
group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

5. The median weight of the fifteen, sixteen, and
seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is
3.5 pounds greater than the median weight of the same age
group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

6. The mean height of the fifteen, sixteen, and seven-
teen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 is .54 of
an inch greater than the mean height of the same age group
admitted from 1938 to 1940.

7. Twenty-three and sixty-seven hundredths per cent
more of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admit-
ted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the
same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940. The same group
has had 1.33 per cent more cases of whooping cough. The
group admitted since 1937 has had 38 per cent more cases
of mumps, 9 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, 2 per cent
more cases of diphtheria, and 2 per cent more cases of
scarlet fever.

8. Sixteen and eight tenths per cent more of the
twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted
from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same
age group admitted from 1938 to 1940. The same group has
had 25.22 per cent more cases of mumps, 1.71 per cent more
cases of chicken-pox, and 5.66 per cent more cases of
scarlet fever.
9. Seven and twenty-seven hundredths per cent more of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 have had measles than children of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940. The group admitted since 1937 has had 50 per cent more cases of mumps, 45 per cent more cases of chicken-pox, 27.73 per cent more cases of whooping cough, and 15 per cent more cases of scarlet fever.

10. The median scholastic grades of the nine, ten, and eleven year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 are.5 of a point higher than those of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

11. The median scholastic grades of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 are four points higher than those of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

12. The median scholastic grades of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old group admitted from 1934 to 1937 are five points higher than those of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940.

13. On the personality test the median percentile scores of the nine, ten, and eleven year old children admitted from 1934 to 1937 exceed the median scores of the children of the same age group admitted from 1938 to 1940 by 10 points in self-adjustment, by 2.5 points in social adjustment, and by 7.5 points in total adjustment.

14. The median percentile scores of the same 1934-7
group exceed the median scores of the 1938-40 group by 10 points in feeling of belonging, by 10 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, by 17.5 points in family relations and by 7.5 points in school relations.

15. The median percentile score of the nine, ten, and eleven year old groups was 70 in self-reliance, 50 in sense of personal worth, 60 in social standards, 50 in social skills, and 65 in freedom from anti-social tendencies.

16. The median percentile scores of the 1938-40 group exceed the median scores of the 1934-7 group by 2.5 points in sense of personal freedom and by 10 points in community relations.

17. The median percentile scores of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1934-7 exceed the median scores of the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old children admitted from 1938-40 by 15 points in self-adjustment, by 10 points in social adjustment, and by 10 points in total adjustment.

18. The median percentile scores of the same 1934-7 group exceed the 1938-40 group by 10 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, by 15 points in freedom from anti-social tendencies, by 10 points in social standards, by 20 points in family relations, and by 15 points in school relations.

19. The median percentile score of each group is 70 in self-reliance, 35 in sense of personal worth, 30 in sense of personal freedom, 45 in social skills, and 55 in community relations.
20. The median percentile scores of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted from 1934-7 exceed the median scores of the fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen year old children admitted in 1938-40 by 7.5 points in self-adjustment, by 5 points in social adjustment, and by 5 points in total adjustment.

21. The median percentile scores of the same 1934-7 group exceed the 1938-40 group by 10 points in sense of personal freedom, by 20 points in feeling of belonging, by 5 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, by 10 points in freedom from nervous symptoms, by 5 points in social standards, by 2.5 points in social skills, by 20 points in freedom from anti-social tendencies, by 10 points in family relations, by 35 points in school relations, and by 17.5 points in community relations.

22. The total algebraic excess of the combined 1934-7 groups over the 1938-40 groups is 32.5 points in self-adjustment, 17.5 points in social adjustment and 22.5 points in total adjustment.

23. The algebraic excess of the same 1934-7 groups over the 1938-40 groups is 10 points in self-reliance, 15 points in sense of personal worth, 7.5 points in sense of personal freedom, 30 points in feeling of belonging, 25 points in freedom from withdrawing tendencies, 42.5 points in freedom from nervous symptoms, 15 points in social standards, 2.5 points in social skills, 35 points in
anti-social tendencies, 37.5 points in family relations, 37.5 points in school relations, and 7.5 points in community relations.

Conclusions

The writer believes that the following conclusions have been adequately substantiated by the findings in this study.

1. The Waco State Home provides more favorable conditions for growth in weight and height for the children than was provided in the environment from which they came.

2. With the exception of measles, an epidemic disease, the Home offers less chance for the children to contract children's diseases than did an outside environment.

3. The Home seems to be much more successful in providing general personality adjustment than were the private homes from which the children came.

4. Children who were admitted to the Home at an early age seem to have distinct advantage in nearly all personality traits.

5. The Home is more successful in securing social adjustment among the children than it is in securing self-adjustment.
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