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INTRINSIC-EXTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND PATTERNS OF  
THE SELF-CONCEPT: AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SINGLE YOUNG  
ADULTS OF THE NORTH CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY  
ADVENTISTS

*Andrews University*

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a Dissertation  
Presented in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Doctor of Education

by  
Eugene F. Daniel  
August 1980

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ABSTRACT

INTRINSIC-EXTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND  
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ABSTRACT OF GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH

Dissertation

Andrews University

Department of Education

Title: INTRINSIC-EXTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND PATTERNS OF THE SELF-CONCEPT: AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SINGLE YOUNG ADULTS OF THE NORTH CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Name of researcher: Eugene F. Daniel

Name and degree of faculty adviser: John B. Youngberg, Ed.D.

Date completed: August 1980

Problem

The development of an authentic Christian lifestyle is commonly accepted as a desirable goal which the church organization seeks to foster. The Seventh-day Adventist Church has accepted the development of the Christian personality within the youth and young adults as one of its goals. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and patterns of the self-concept for a selected sample of single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Since earlier studies have

postulated negative and positive relationships between religious motivation and the self-concept, there was a need to know if a significant relationship existed between religious motivation and the self-concept for the single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist churches on the Caribbean island of Antigua.

### Method

Two hundred and fifteen subjects were randomly selected from among the 987 single young adults who were baptized members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Antigua on November 30, 1979. Each subject was asked to complete the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity Scale, the Tennessee Self Concept Scale, and a demographic data sheet prepared by the researcher. Ninety-two percent (198) of the respondents completed the instruments. Two statistical methods were used in the analysis of the data. The Pearson Product-Moment Correlation was used to test the hypotheses dealing with the relationships between the variables. The Fisher's z-test was used to test the hypotheses dealing with the difference between the correlations of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the subject groups.

### Results

The analyses of the data yielded significant positive relationships between intrinsic religious motivation and the following: global self-concept (.31, significant at the .001 level), moral-ethical component (.33, significant at the .001 level), personal component (.21, significant at the .01 level), family component (.24, significant at the .001 level), identity dimension (.43, significant at the .001 level), and

the behavior dimension (.35, significant at the .001 level).

The data analyses indicated that the groups within the demographic categories of sex, age, education, and previous religious affiliation did not differ significantly on the relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept.

The data analyses yielded significant negative correlations between extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept variables. global self-concept (-.18, significant at the .05 level), moral-ethical component (-.17, significant at the .05 level), identity dimension (-.21, significant at the .01 level), and the behavior dimension (-.16, significant at the .05 level). The correlation coefficients which were less than -.20 did not have appreciable strength.

### Conclusions

The findings of the study were supportive of the theoretical hypothesis that the intrinsic forms of personal religion share positive relationships with favorable psychological orientations toward the self. The data partially supported the theoretical assumption that the extrinsic forms of personal religion share a significant negative relationship with favorable psychological orientations toward the self. The correlation between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept showed no significant difference between the groups within the demographic categories: male and female, eighteen to twenty-one and twenty-two to twenty-five age groups; high-school dropouts and high-school graduates; respondents who were nurtured in Adventism and those who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths.

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## PREFACE

My association with the youth work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church began several years ago when at the age of fourteen I was elected Missionary Volunteer Leader of the St. John Seventh-day Adventist Church. This initial experience destined me to a lifelong commitment to work for, and with the youth and young adults of the church.

After several years of congregational ministries and an indepth study of the Spirit of Prophecy, it occurred to me that the religious motivation of the youth may be related to the evaluation of their self-worth. The members of my doctoral committee have assisted me in pursuing this proposition.

The writer is aware that what is achieved here is no more than a beginning. It is his hope that future years will give him the opportunity to continue the work here begun.

It is impossible to do justice here to all those to whom my thanks are due for help towards completion of this dissertation; an adequate list of "credits" would certainly include my parents, teachers and friends, and a great many authors whose work has influenced me, but whose names do not appear in the following pages.

I would like to express my gratitude to Pastor W. W. Thomson, president of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, who encouraged the pastors of the churches to cooperate with the researcher.

I am indebted to Pastor Roosevelt Daniels, Pastor Maxwell Webster, and the youth leaders on the island of Antigua for their unaffected and spontaneous assistance in administering the research questionnaires.

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Dr. Robert Cruise has served as a highly valued member of my committee. His excellence as a teacher is matched by his diligence in rescuing me from the thorny thickets of theoretical and statistical confusion.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Ever since the beginning of the 1960s important studies in the psychology of religious experience have attempted to distinguish between two types of religious believers--those for whom religion is a formalized and external response and those for whom religious experience is a thoughtful, sustained commitment.

Such distinctions are described in the Biblical record. The prophet Amos distinguished between those followers of Yahweh who were concerned about attending solemn assemblies and those who were concerned with personal and social righteousness (Amos 5:21-24). The prophet condemned the former as manipulators and praised the latter as true believers.

Jesus also spoke of a distinction between those persons who followed after him for the sake of the things which they could receive and those who were interested in making a total commitment (John 6:26-27).

According to Paul, there are two classes of Christians--the spiritual and the carnal. Spiritual Christians live by the Spirit and keep in step with the leadings of the Spirit. They manifest the gifts of the Spirit in their relationship with others; love, joy, peace, kindness and goodness (Galatians 5:21-26). Carnal Christians manifest the characteristics which are diametrically opposed to the virtues of the Spirit.

Psychological theorists have also attempted to identify the different types of religious motivations. William James (1902) researched and identified two distinct types of Christian believers; the "healthy-minded" and the "sick-souled." Allen and Spilka (1967) identified the "consensual" and "committed" religious types. Etzoni (1961) postulates that among Christian believers there are those individuals whose religious experience issues from a moral commitment, while for others, religious experience is nothing more than a calculated involvement.

Gordon Allport (1950) speaks of the interiorized and institutionalized religious types. This construct of religiosity is later identified as the intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientation (Allport, 1960, p. 242). The intrinsic type lives his religion, the extrinsic type uses his religion as a means to an end. According to Allport

Persons with the extrinsic religious orientation are disposed to use religion for their own ends. . . . Extrinsic values are always instrumental and utilitarian. Persons with this orientation may find religion useful in a variety of ways; to provide security and solace, sociability and distraction, status and self-justification. The embraced creed is lightly held or selectively shaped to fit more primary needs. In theological terms, the extrinsic type turns to God but without turning away from self.

The intrinsic persons find their master motive in religion. Other needs, strong as they may be, are regarded as of less ultimate significance, and they are, insofar as possible brought into harmony with the religious beliefs and prescription. Having embraced a creed, the individual endeavors to internalize it and follow it fully. It is in this sense that he lives his religion. (1963, p. 191)

Several studies (Dreger, 1958; Hoge, 1973; Macaulay & Berkowitz, 1970; Monaghan, 1967; Raschke, 1973) present significant evidence to show that persons with an external religious orientation are more negative in their self-assessment.

According to Ellen G. White (1898, p. 668), the Lord is

disappointed when those who claim to be His place a low estimate upon themselves. Christ wishes that His chosen people value themselves according to the high price which has been paid for their redemption.

While the Christian life must be marked by humility it should not be marked by sadness and self-depreciation. According to Ligon (1975, p. 315), Christian faith is the antithesis of inferiority. Therefore, no Christian who has internalized the principles of religion and is in a faith relationship with the Saviour can have an inferiority complex.

Both authors (White, 1898; Ligon, 1975) declare that persons who have developed an internalized state of religiosity accept themselves. These persons do not entertain feelings of inferiority, fatalism, and pessimism.

#### Rationale of the Problem

Recent research has shown that there is a relationship between religiosity and self-evaluation (Brown & Lowe, 1951; Smith, Weigert, & Thomas, 1979; Strunk, 1969). Strunk (1969) reports that adolescents with an expressed affirmative self-concept tend to score higher on the religiosity index than those with expressed negative evaluations. Others, however, posit a negative relationship between religiosity and the self-concept. The latter position is organized around the Freudian psychological hypothesis that motivation towards religion is associated with deficiencies in the personality.

Those who adopt a sociological perspective argue that religious motivation results from an individual's failure to find satisfaction and reward from participation in the larger society (Lindzey & Aronson, 1969).

Nevertheless, for the sample included here, and the period

of the life span being studied, the first theoretical position would be expected to be veritable.

#### Statement of the Problem

There is a need to know whether or not there is a significant relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept of selected single young adults of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. There are no empirical data available that provide information about the relationship.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationship between the expressed intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept of selected young adults of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

#### Importance of the Study

The church's goal for the members of its congregations is that these persons develop an authentic lifestyle. Under the direction of the Holy Spirit these Christians will produce the fruits of the Spirit: peace, meekness, goodness, love, patience, and faith.

One of the duties of the Christian educator is to discover the factors which may relate to the achievement of an authentic Christian life, and the personal and social variables which may relate to the development of a healthy Christian personality.

Samuel Joseph, Secretary of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, has expressed his interest in implementing programs for the spiritual nurture of the young adults of the

church. He indicates that present programs do not meet the need. The hundreds of young adults who are baptized into the church each year come from varying home influences and religious affiliations. What are they like in their religious motivations? As the followers of Christ, do they exhibit positive self-worth? Present answers can only be based upon unverified theories and hunches. The investigation of the relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept is of great importance.

The insights gained by this investigation will provide information for the development of relevant ministries to, with, and for the young adults of the church, and will add empirical data to the literature on the intrinsic-extrinsic religiosity construct and the self-concept theory.

#### Delimitation of the Study

This study measures the perceptions which selected young adults have of their religious motivation and self-concept. The sample is drawn from the church population on the Caribbean island of Antigua. The generalization of the results of this study is limited to the Seventh-day Adventist single young adults in Antigua.

#### Definition of Terms

Self-Concept. The self-concept reflects an organized configuration of the perceptions of the self that are admissible to awareness. The self-concept is comprised of constituents such as: (1) the perception of one's abilities, (2) the perception of the self in relation to others, (3) the value ideals which are perceived as being associated with experience, and

(4) goals and values which are perceived as having negative or positive benefits.

Global self-concept. *Global self-concept* refers to the total self-concept which is made up of the subcomponents. Five components of the self-concept were identified: the physical self, the moral-ethical self, the personal self, the family self, and the social self.

Physical self-concept refers to the individual's evaluation of his physical appearance, his health, and his physical abilities.

Moral-ethical self-concept includes a person's perception of his moral worth, the level of satisfaction with his religion, and the feelings of being a good or bad person.

Personal self-concept involves the individual's feelings of adequacy, and the evaluation of his personality apart from the physical and social self.

Family self-concept reflects the individual's feelings of self-worth as a family member.

The social component of the self-concept refers to a person's sense of adequacy and worth in his interactions with other persons.

There are three dimensions of the self-concept, these are: identity, self-satisfaction, and behavior.

The identity dimension is the person's response to the "what I am items" according to his physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self, and social self.

The self-satisfaction dimension of the self-concept considers the individual's acceptance of his physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self, and social self.



The behavior dimension considers the individual's perception of his activities according to his physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self, and social self.

Seventh-day Adventist Church Organization. The government of the Seventh-day Adventist Church is based upon a four-tier system in the United States and a five-tier system in the other areas of the world.

The local church is governed by an elected board, the chairman of which is the pastor.

The local conference directs the work of the world church in its geographical territory. It initiates local programs, and pays and advises the local pastors within its territory.

A number of local conferences are directed by a Union Conference whose authority extends over a wide geographical territory. A number of union conferences within a geographical territory comprise a Division. The term refers to a divisional headquarters which performs a role similar to that of the General Conference and is considered as the presence of the General Conference within a geographic location. In North America the Division shares a unique relationship with the General Conference. The official title of the Division includes both the geographical identification, and the connection to the world headquarters; for example, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Northern European Division.

Caribbean Union Conference. The Caribbean Union is comprised of four local conferences and one mission. This organizational territory extends throughout all the English-speaking islands from St. Croix in the north to Trinidad in the south, and includes the South American countries of Guyana and Surinam.

North Caribbean Conference. The organizational structure of church government between the Caribbean Union and the fifty local churches is the North Caribbean Conference. These churches are located on the thirteen English-speaking islands which stretch southward in the Caribbean Sea from the United States Virgin Islands in the north to Montserrat in the south.

These thirteen islands are: St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John which comprise the geographical territory known as the United States Virgin Islands. Tortola and Virgin Gorda make up the geographical territory known as the British Virgin Islands. St. Maarten, Saba, and Statia are islands within the Netherland Antillies, but considered parts of the Caribbean. Anguilla, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitts make up the territory known as the Leeward Islands.

Pastor. The pastor or minister is appointed by the conference to direct the spiritual leadership of one or more local congregations.

Youth Leader. The person who is an elected officer of the local church who serves the church on a voluntary basis, and has the responsibility to organize and direct programs for the spiritual, moral, and social development of the youth of the church is designated the youth leader.

Single young adult. An unmarried person between the ages of eighteen and thirty is considered a single young adult.

Nurtured in Adventism. A person nurtured in Adventism is one who grew up considering himself a member of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination.

Converted to Adventism. A person who was born into a non-Adventist home and who considered himself or herself a member of another

religious denomination prior to the acceptance of the Seventh-day Adventists' beliefs and baptism into the church is said to be converted to Adventism.

### Assumption

It is assumed that the single young adults in this study share similarities with North Americans in understanding the concepts underlying religious motivation and evaluation of their self worth.

### Statement of Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are proposed :

1. There is a significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept.
2. There is a significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical component of the self-concept.
3. There is a significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept.
4. There is a significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept.
5. There is a significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the identify dimension of the self-concept.
6. There is a significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept.
7. There is a significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for males and for females.
8. There is a significant difference between the correlation of

intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the single young adults within the eighteen to twenty-one and the twenty-two to twenty-five age groups.

9. There is a significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for high school drop-outs, high school graduates.

10. There is a significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the single young adults who were nurtured in Adventism and for the single young adults who were converted to Adventism from other religious denominations.

11. There is a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept.

12. There is a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical component of the self-concept.

13. There is a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept.

14. There is a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept.

15. There is a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the identity dimension of the self-concept.

16. There is a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept.

### Organization of the Study

The study is organized as follows: Chapter I presents the rationale for the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the

study, definition of terms, delimitation, assumption, and the statement of the hypotheses. In chapter II, the literature is reviewed. Chapter III delineates the research design, describes the population and the instrumentation, and drafts the null hypotheses used for the study. The data are presented in chapter IV. Chapter V summarizes the study and presents the findings and conclusions.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The purpose of this review of the literature is to provide further rationale for investigating the relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religiosity and the self-concept. The review presents evidence for the intrinsic-extrinsic construct by examining several studies which have validated the construct. Studies on the self-concept are also presented, together with an examination of the investigations which have enquired into the relationship of religiosity and attitude towards the self.

#### Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity

Allport (1963) declares that the intrinsic and extrinsic orientations of religiosity are unified systems of attitudes, beliefs, and values which lead to motivations and behaviors of distinctively different natures. The extrinsic individual has an orientation towards himself and his world which is distinctively different from the orientation of the intrinsic individual. The extrinsic religious sentiment is not a driving or integral motive; whereas, the intrinsic religious attitude is a master motive in religion. The driving motive of the extrinsic person is always self-interest;

. . . religion is not the master motive in life. It plays an instrumental role only. It serves and rationalizes assorted forms of self-interest. In such a life, the full creed and full teaching of religion are not adopted. The person does not serve his religion; it is subordinated to serve him. The master motive is always self-interest. In such a life economy, religion has extrinsic value only. (Allport, 1960, p. 264)

Intrinsic religious orientation is represented by persons in whose lives dogma is tempered with humility. A religious sentiment of this sort floods the whole life with motivation and meaning. Religion is no longer limited to single segments of self-interest (Allport, 1960, p. 265).

The extrinsic type exhibits self-centered characteristics. Compartmentalization, parochialism, self-interest, and communalism affect their values and attitudes toward other persons. They exclude everyone who is not like themselves and are affiliated to religious organization on the basis of the sociability and status which such an organization provides.

Allport and Ross (1967) describe the intrinsic-extrinsic religiosity construct as a type of motivation. They declare that what is being studied is not religion per se, but the motives associated with a person's religious beliefs and practices.

In the study earlier cited Allport (1963) states that the conception of intrinsic religion has nothing to do with formal religious structure. There are intrinsic Protestants and extrinsic Protestants, intrinsic and extrinsic Jews, Catholics, Moslems, and Hindus.

The intrinsic and extrinsic orientations have their antecedents in the child-rearing experiences of the individual. The intrinsic child has an experience of basic trust and security in his home. The extrinsic person has home experiences which foster insecurity, inferiority, suspicion, and distrust (Allport, 1960).

The intrinsic person perceives his world through his intrinsically religious map. Since the principles of true religion motivate his actions, he is more likely to be motivated to apply his religion in relating with his fellowmen.

In contrast the extrinsic person comes from an insecure home situation. He is very self-centered. He distrusts others. He may have feelings of inferiority and uses his religion to serve his self-interests.

Wilson (1960) operationalized the extrinsic subscale of Allport (1960) and Allport and Ross (1967). With Allport's help, Wilson developed an extrinsic religiosity scale which was made up of fifteen dichotomous items. All of the items were treated as one scale, even though the other pole was not identified.

The choices made by an individual identified that person as having

. . . allegiance to, and dependence upon the external and instrumental structure of the church, or a utilitarian orientation toward religion, i.e., acceptance of religion as a means. (Wilson, 1960, p. 286)

Wilson administered his questionnaire to a sample of young adults of Protestant and Catholic congregations. Of the ten denominations represented in the study, the Methodists scored lower than all the other church groups. Catholics received the highest scores.

Based upon this data analysis, the study yielded split-half reliabilities ranging from .52 to .86 for the ten groups of young adults. Thus, Wilson concluded that the items were one unified scale.

Wilson's items are similar to those of the extrinsic sub-scale (Allport and Ross, 1967). Wilson states that his scale does not attempt to measure religion or dimensions of religion, but the motivation for religious belief, experience, and practice.

A high score on the extrinsic religious scale indicates an extrinsic orientation towards religion (Wilson, 1960, p. 287). The expressed religious motivation of these persons is utilitarian and instrumental in nature.



Feagin (1964) attempts to operationalize the twenty-one items of Allport (1960). Twelve items measure the extrinsic motivation, six items describe the intrinsic, and the remaining three are seen as residual.

The study (Feagin, 1964) observes that the intrinsic and extrinsic motivations are separate and distinct. In the investigation of the relationship between religiosity and prejudice, two distinct scales are observed. Feagin concludes that the two scales measure different orientations.

Tisdale (1966) investigates the relationship of the extrinsic religiosity variable to several selected personality variables. He observes that there is a significant positive relationship between extrinsic religiosity and faithful church attendance.

This study also shows that among female participants there is a positive relationship between order, succorance, and the extrinsic religious variable. A negative relationship is seen between extrinsic religiosity and intransigence. The composite picture of the females indicates that they are likely to follow a conventional pattern of behavior. However, females do not rely upon religion as a surrogate.

Monaghan (1967) investigates the motivations for church membership across a multi-denominational sample of Christian believers. He discovers that persons fall into three groups: the comfort seeker, the authority seeker, and the social participant. The comfort seeker and the social participant can be compared to the extrinsically motivated person. Comfort seeking has much in common with the instrumental and selfish motives exhibited by the extrinsically motivated person.

Venecko (1966) observes that the intrinsic and extrinsic

orientations are mutually exclusive. Within each category, two sub-components are identified: self-serving extrinsic and extrinsic orientation through conventional acceptance. The former category corresponds to the selfish, instrumental configuration advanced by Wilson (1960).

Several studies (Hood, 1973; McConahay & Hough, 1969; Strickland & Shafer, 1971; Thomson, 1974) validate the existence of the intrinsic-extrinsic religiosity construct. They conclude that the intrinsic-extrinsic religiosity scale provides a valid index for the study of religious motivation.

Keene (1967) and Monaghan (1967) use factor analysis to test the forms of the intrinsic-extrinsic religiosity construct advanced by Feagin (1964). Keene identifies four dimensions of religiosity: salient/irrelevant, spiritual/secular, skeptical/approving, and orthodox/personal. These dimensions parallel the intrinsic-extrinsic construct since the spiritual, approving, and personal categories reflect the intrinsic scale of Allport and Ross (1967), and the orthodox and irrelevant items correspond to the instrumental and utilitarian scale of Wilson (1960).

Tate and Miller (1971) investigate the differences in the religious motivations of several Protestant groups. This research offers more support to the conceptual distinctions of Allport and Ross (1967). On the basis of the comparisons made between the Rokeach Value Survey and the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity Scale, they report that the values of salvation, equality, and forgiving distinguish the two religious motivations. Tate and Miller also report that individuals may be divided into two types: intrinsic-terminal and the extrinsic-instrumental. However, the researchers conclude that there is a significant relationship between the intrinsic and the terminal.

Another theoretical approach that explains the types of religious motivations is that advanced by Allen and Spilka (1967). The authors isolate the consensual and committed religious motivations. Consensual religiosity is related to prejudicial attitudes and a typologized, concretistic, restrictive outlook on religion. In contrast to this, the committed person uses an abstract, philosophical perspective to relate clear, open, religious values to living.

Recent research (Fukuyama, 1966; Johnson, 1974; Salcido, 1977; Smith, Wiegert & Thomas, 1979) postulates that there are observed differences in an individual's religiosity when comparisons are made on the basis of several personality variables.

There is a high consistency across cultures in the nature of sex differentiated expectations (Thomson, 1974; Smith et al., 1979). Sex differences are partly a function of the child-rearing practices of the parent. Many studies support the observation that men and women differ in the strength and direction of their religious motivations. Women exhibit a greater tendency towards religion (Allport, 1963; Fukuyama, 1966; Lenski, 1953; Webster & Freedman, 1967; Wolf, 1967; Yinger, 1970).

Smith, Weigert, and Thomas (1979) observe that there are differences in the religiosity of their sample when comparisons are made on the basis of age, sex, socio-economic status, broken family, educational context, and religious affiliation.

Fukuyama (1966) observes that there are differences in the religious orientation of his sample when they are compared along the characteristics of sex, age, education, and socio-economic status. Males are observed as less religious than females, and as the level of educational

achievement increases there is also a corresponding increase in the manifest religiosity.

These findings suggest that different social classes and age categories differ in the degree to which they are religiously oriented.

### Self-Concept

Concepts pertaining to the self have been given considerable space in the writings of personality theorists and social psychologists and have found their way into psychological research.

The theory of self-concept has been identified with Rogers' (1951) personality theory. Phenomenological research on the theory of the self-concept dates from the classical study of Rainey (1948). The phenomenological theory postulates that the self-concept forms the basis of a person's actions. However, other theories of the self have played dominant roles in other theoretical analyses (Snygg & Combs, 1949; Horney, 1950; Sullivan, 1953). Clinicians and researchers have utilized varied approaches (Cowen, 1956; Cowen & Heilzer, 1957).

The numerous studies on the self-concept reflect in part the growing interest in the phenomenon known as the self. The most significant studies have been critiqued by Wells and Marwell (1976), and Wylie (1974).

The self-concept phenomenon appears in the literature under an assortment of names: self-esteem, self-love, self-worth, self-respect, self-confidence, self-acceptance, and self-appraisal. These terms have been used interchangeably in research of the self. Taylor (1955), Webb (1955), Fitts (1965), and Wells and Marwell (1976) equate the self-concept to self-esteem. Shaver (1973) declares that self-acceptance and self-esteem

are empirically and conceptually related.

Self-concept refers to the self as the individual who is known to himself. It may be referred to as the possessed behavior pattern which is guided by internalized values, responsibility, sense of self-worth, and absence of shyness and self-consciousness.

The historical development of the "self" theory began with the Greeks and Plato. Plato saw the self as the non-material, non-physical, and eternal dimension of the personality.

William James (1890) speaks of three distinct selves within the one personality. There is the material self which includes the body and one's material possessions. The social self refers to a person's awareness of his identity and the worth of that identity in the eyes of significant others. The third self is the spiritual self and this describes the person's awareness of his thinking, feelings, and motivations.

In the study previously cited (Rainey, 1948), it is postulated that the self is important in determining human behavior. This psychotherapeutic approach to counseling involves the process of changing the awareness which an individual has of himself. Consequently, Rainey introduces the self-concept in his counseling theory and practice.

The major portion of the research on the self-concept has followed the phenomenological approach advanced by Rogers (1951). Phenomenological theorists approach the self-concept as an internal phenomenal state. Other theorists (Block & Thomas, 1955) investigate the self-concept as the function of ego-control.

Rogers (1951) declares that

. . . the self-concept or self-structure may be thought of as an organized configuration of perceptions of the self which are admissible to awareness. It is composed of such elements as the perceptions of one's characteristics and abilities; the precepts and concepts of the self in relation to others and the environment; the value qualities which are associated with experiences and objects; and goals and ideals which are perceived as having positive or negative valence. (p. 136)

The proposed configuration serves the purpose of regulating human behavior and, to a large extent, may account for the uniformities which psychologists and sociologists observe in personality.

Wylie (1974) reports that in the last twenty years there has been an explosion of research methodologies around the self-concept theory. She expresses certain doubts of the present state of theorizing and the availability of relevant methodological recommendations.

The present literature on the self-concept reveals that there are many methodological constructs which profess to be valid and reliable indicators of the self (Bills, Vance, & McLean, 1951; Coopersmith, 1967; Fitts, 1965; Miskimins & Braucht, 1971).

#### Adult Self-Concept

The study earlier cited (Rogers, 1951) speaks of the self-concept undergoing development as the individual becomes more aware of his experiences and environment. This theory seems to suggest that the self-concept is a phenomenon which undergoes stages of development. Each person's evaluation of his self-concept differs from the other person's to the extent of his awareness and evaluation of his experiences.

Cooley (1902) speaks of the development of the individual through consecutive stages. The child receives his identity from his association or interaction with significant others in his environment. Cooley calls

this the "looking glass self." Through the process of growth and maturation the individual eventually develops his "generalized self."

Recent studies (Bledsoe & Garrison, 1962; Block & Thomas, 1955; Engle, 1959) postulate that a person strives constantly to protect his self-concept. Thus the developing self adopts a value system which one comes to appreciate and identify with.

Brownfain (1952) suggests that although the self strives for constancy and is unwilling to accept modification since preserving the self intact is the first motive of all behavior, the self can be modified.

Morberg (1976) suggests that change can occur even when there is the constant drive toward consistency. Therefore changes in the self-concept are possible. This possibility makes the procedures of counseling, youth guidance, and other means of persuasion very important.

The self-concept is viewed as very important to successful living. Normal and abnormal, Christians and non-Christians, saints and sinners possess some concept of themselves. Several studies (Armstrong & Wetheimer, 1959; Becker, 1960; Bieri & Lobeck, 1961; Spilka & Mullin, 1977) present significant correlations between adult self-concept and several personality variables. These variables include: social class, leadership style, conservatism, parental attitude, personal religion, and alcoholism.

In the final analysis an individual learns the attributes of the ideal self (Becker, 1971). This ideal self is dependent upon the goals and avenues to success; the means through symbolic interaction and socialization (Wise, 1976).

According to Yinger (1970) some range in the interpretation of cultural norms and some variation in the values is not only inevitable but probably essential to the self-concept. Culture presents the arena and the script for the staging of the self-concept. One of the prevailing aspects of culture is religion.

### Religiosity and the Self-Concept

Hoekena (1976) and Wise (1976) declare that the conversion experience brings about a new awareness of the self in the born-again Christian. Ellison (1976) states that because of abundant grace conversion brings about a dynamic shift in the self-worth of the Christian.

White (1898) reveals that while the Christian's life will be characterized by humility, it should not be marked by self-depreciation. God desires His chosen heritage to value themselves according to the price He has placed upon them.

Several studies (Hanawalt, 1963; Smith, Weigert, & Thomas, 1979; Strunk, 1969) report that there is a significant positive relationship between the self-concept and individual religiosity.

In the study previously cited (Strunk, 1969), it is reported that persons with a relatively affirmative self-concept tended to score higher on the religious-belief index than those persons with relatively low scores on their self-evaluation.

Spilka and Mullin (1977) in their investigation of the religiosity and self-esteem of college students and white-collar workers report that there are significant relationships between self-esteem and religiosity. They state that adults who exhibit a committed intrinsic faith have favorable psychological attitudes toward themselves. Those persons



who exhibit an extrinsic faith orientation have less favorable psychological self-concepts.

A similar investigation (Brown & Ferguson, 1966) of a cross-cultural sample of adults yields significant positive correlations between religious beliefs and the self-concept.

Tisdale (1966) reports that there is a significant negative relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and self-evaluation. The more extrinsic a person is in his religious orientation the less satisfied he is with himself. This relationship is reported to be more prominent in females.

Benson and Spilka (1973) report a significant relationship between self-esteem and intrinsic religious motivation. They infer that persons who exhibit low self-esteem and possess extrinsic religious motivation would find religious institutions irrelevant to their needs. These persons are likely to drop out or become marginal members of the religious community.

Research on the self-concept and religiosity seems to suggest that extrinsically oriented individuals are interested in the socializing aspects of religion. They are concerned with receiving affection from friends rather than the more other-centered activities of taking leadership roles, expressing the feelings of autonomy, and accepting responsibility for their actions.

#### Self-Concept Measures

Several studies (Berger, 1952; Block, 1961; Bills, Vance, & McLean, 1951; Butler & Haigh, 1954; Coopersmith, 1967; Fitts, 1965; Miskimins & Braucht, 1971; Sherwood, 1962) reflect the widespread

interest in the self-concept. A striking phenomenon of these studies is their use of a diversity of theoretical and psychometric models. Yet, these models all profess to measure the self-concept.

Wylie (1974) evaluates these diverse methodologies and assumptions and concludes that in many cases the research instruments are unreliable. She states emphatically that the time is long passed when substantive works based on unevaluated and unreliable instruments should be considered publishable.

Recent works (Robinson & Shaver, 1976; Wylie, 1974) agree that among the measures designed to evaluate the self-concept, the following five scales are considered most reliable:

Index of Adjustment (Bills et al., 1951).

Butler-Haigh Q-Sort (Butler & Haigh, 1954).

Self-Esteem Inventory (Coopersmith, 1967).

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (Fitts, 1965).

The Butler-Haigh instrument is designed to measure the self-concept and the ideal self-concept as conceived by Rogers (1951). However, Robinson and Shaver (1973) report that the instrument provides little evidence to justify its construct validity. They recommend that the self-ideal is a valid index of the self-esteem or self-concept. Wylie (1974) suggests that the instrument's validity is due to the presence of the self-component.

The Coopersmith inventory is made up of fifty-eight items to which the sample responds by choosing either of two alternatives, "like me" or "unlike me." According to Robinson and Shaver (1976) the scale has shown considerable construct validity.

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale is regarded as the most reliable measure in the investigation of adult self-concept. Fitts (1965) reports that the instrument is reliable and valid for the investigation of the self-concept of normal and abnormal individuals. A later study (Fitts, Adams, Radford, Richard, Thomas, and Thomas & Thompson, 1971) indicates that the five components and three dimensions of the scale are independent.

### Summary

In this chapter studies were cited that explain and support the religion motivation and self-concept constructs.

It is unfortunate that some researchers have tended to think of the self-concept as being global or fixed. They have tended to view people as if some felt they were "inferior" and others felt "superior." Such feelings are assumed to be developed early in life and be retained from then on. It is clear from the discussion of the literature that people harbor many different conceptions of the self--each of which may be weighted differently and may change over time and within situations, depending on a variety of factors.

The notion of the self-concept can be defined as both structure and process. As a process the person conceptualizes his behavior in terms of his internal and external states. Structurally, the notion of the self is concerned with the system of concepts available to the person in attempting to define himself.

Since the TSCS follows the multi-dimensional approach to the self, it offers the possibility of assessing both the global self, and the different conceptions which the individual has of himself.

With regard to the religious motivation variable, researchers have followed two methods in measuring the religiosity of individuals. Outside measures of religiosity assess religious commitment in terms of church attendance, religious belief, or practice. Such approaches are minimally related to Christian commitment. For example, church attendance is a behavior which may be learned and maintained by contingencies entirely unrelated to religious commitment. Stated belief may be a result of indoctrination rather than of a desire to live one's life in accord with Christ's teachings.

The writer believes that meaningful assessment of a person's religious commitment requires "inside" measures of religious commitment--which attempt to measure the particular form and direction which the individual's religious commitment takes.

Allport and Ross (1967) developed an inside measure of religious commitment. This measure agrees with the philosophical thrust adopted by the writer. Therefore, the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity Scale was chosen as the instrument in the evaluation of the religious commitment of the young adults.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

The design of this study is correlational. The purpose is to examine the relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept of selected single young adults of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

#### Population and Sample

The population of the study is the 987 single young adults who are baptized members of the twenty Seventh-day Adventist Churches on the Caribbean island of Antigua. The island has the largest population of Seventh-day Adventist young adults within the conference, and has the largest number of young adult baptisms each year.

According to the church clerks 39 percent or 381 of the young adults were born into Adventist homes and nurtured in the Adventist faith. The remaining 61 percent were converted from other denominations: 21 percent or 203 former Anglicans, 14 percent or 139 former Methodists, 13 percent or 131 Moravians, 4 percent or 41 former Catholics, 7 percent or 72 from Evangelical Churches, and 2 percent or 21 who indicated no previous affiliation.

The church clerks were asked by the pastors to compile lists of the names of the single young adults in their churches. These lists were reviewed by the pastors and youth leaders of the churches. When

these lists were received a roster of 987 names was compiled.

The number of single young adults who participated in the study was 198. This number was sufficient to guarantee a high level of power. Power is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis at the given criterion level when the hypothesis is indeed false (Welkowitz, Ewen, & Cohen, 1971, chapter 13). Power is based on (1) the significance criterion, (2) the sample size, and (3) the population-effect size.

The significance criterion for this study was set at the .05 level, the sample size was 198, and the population-effect size was .20. Power for this study, therefore, was .90 which would give a 90 percent probability of finding statistical significance. The population-effect size of .20 meant that there would be no practical significance for any correlation between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept that would be smaller than  $\pm .20$ .

#### Description of the Data-Gathering Instruments

A basic information form was designed to obtain the demographic data for each subject of the sample. The sex, age, educational achievement, and former religious affiliation were determined by having each subject check an appropriate blank (see appendix B).

The instrument chosen to test the religious motivation of the sample was the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity Scale (Allport & Ross, 1967). This twenty-item paper and pencil test gives a total score and subscale scores for the intrinsic and extrinsic orientations. The Intrinsic Scale contains nine items. The Extrinsic Scale contains eleven items.

Allport and Ross have not reported the reliability coefficients

for the scales. However, they presented the correlation of each item with the total subscale scores. The correlations ranged from .30 to .58 on the intrinsic subscale, and from .18 to .51 on the extrinsic subscale.

Allport recommends that the two scales be treated separately because the correlation between them is only .21, and because Feagin (1964) reports that the two orientations are not uni-dimensional but represent two independent dimensions.

A high score on the extrinsic scale indicates a high extrinsic religious orientation. A low score on the intrinsic scale indicates high intrinsic religious orientation.

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) is the second instrument used in this study. The TSCS is a self-report instrument which is designed to measure positive self-concept. Fitts (1965) presents two forms of the instrument; the Counseling Form and the Clinical Research Form. Both instruments use the same items.

The scale contains one hundred statements which the sample responds to on a five-point Likert scale. Ninety statements are distributed among five general components: personal self, moral-ethical self, physical self, family self, and social self. The five components are also represented along three dimensions: identity, behavior, and self-satisfaction. Ten items from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory are included in the TSCS. The purpose for this inclusion in the TSCS is to eliminate from the data analysis those persons who present an embellished profile of their self-criticism.

Fitts (1965) reports that the content validity of the TSCS has been well established. The instrument has subsequently been employed

in several hundred research studies and has been accorded a position of prominence among contemporary self-concept measures (Wylie, 1974, p. 238).

The TSCS was used in this study because it fulfills its stated purpose by providing a simple but multi-dimensional description of the self-concept. Additionally, the scale possessed the necessary qualities of being a well-standardized, professionally recognized, valid and reliable psychometric measure (Fitts, 1965, p. 1).

The group from which the norms were developed was a broad sample of 626 persons. The sample included individuals from various parts of the United States, and age ranges from twelve to sixty-eight. There were "equal numbers of both sexes, both black and white subjects, representatives of all social classes, and educational levels from 6th grade through the Ph.D. degree" (ibid., p. 13). The mean score for the total self-concept was 345.57 (p. 14). For the sample of college students the reliability coefficient for the TSCS was shown to be .92 for the global scale, and between .70 and .90 for the subscales (ibid., p. 14). Anna Klimes (1977) obtained reliability coefficients for the subcomponents of the TSCS. The alpha coefficients ranged from .56 to .71. This study included Seventh-day Adventist college youth.

Fitts asserts that it has been apparent that samples from other populations do not differ appreciably from the norms. The effects of such demographic variables as sex, age, and education on the scores on the scale are quite negligible. He also maintains that there is no need to establish separate norms by age, race, or any other variable (Fitts, 1965, p. 13).



Before choosing the TSCS for the present, the instrument was administered to twenty single young adults from the North Caribbean Conference. These persons responded to and then evaluated the eight subscales of the TSCS. Several of the subjects indicated that the social component and self-satisfaction dimension were not meaningful as independent scales. Therefore, these two scales were not considered in the study. A third subscale, the physical component, was not included. It could not be meaningfully correlated with religious motivation (Ligon, 1975, p. 110).

#### Null Hypotheses

Sixteen null hypotheses are examined in this study. These hypotheses are stated in the non-directional form. This allows for an examination of possible existence of relationships in any direction.

1. There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept of the single young adults.
2. There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical component of the self-concept of the single young adults.
3. There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept of the single young adults.
4. There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept of the single young adults.
5. There is no significant relationship between intrinsic

religious motivation and the identity dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

6. There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

7. There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for males and for females.

8. There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the eighteen to twenty-one age group and for the twenty-two to twenty-five age group.

9. There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for high-school dropouts and for high-school graduates.

10. There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the single young adults who were nurtured in Adventism and for the single young adults who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths.

11. There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept of the single young adults.

12. There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

13. There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

14. There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

15. There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the identity dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

16. There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

#### Data Collection

A letter was written to the president of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists to seek his support in completing the study. He informed the pastors of the churches about the study and requested that they cooperate with the researcher in completing the study.

In each church a list was secured of all church members who were single and between eighteen and thirty years old. These names were arranged alphabetically and numbered. With a table of random numbers, a group of 215 persons was selected.

Each pastor was sent a list of the names of the persons who were selected from his congregations. Written instructions for the administration of the questionnaires were sent to the pastors (see appendix A).

The individuals chosen were invited to attend two meetings in the church. At the meetings they received the questionnaires and were asked to fill them in. The instructions were read aloud, and questions were answered. Those who were not able to attend the meetings were visited in their homes and completed the tests there.

Two hundred and fifteen questionnaires were sent to the pastors and 198 usable instruments were returned. Nine persons refused to participate in the testing, and incomplete data were received for eight respondents. The number of participants represents 92 percent of the basic sample.

### Data Analysis

Two major types of statistical tools were used in the study: (1) Pearson product-moment correlation, and (2) Fisher's  $z$  transformation, to test the difference between two correlation coefficients for independent samples.

Responses to the items by the subjects were transferred to punch cards for entry into the computer. The data file contained scores on the religious motivations and self-concept for 198 respondents.

Product-moment correlational analyses were then performed between the religious variable and each of the self-concept variables. The product-moment correlation was used to test hypotheses one to six, and hypotheses eleven through sixteen. Fisher's  $z$  transformation was used to test hypotheses seven through ten.

The correlations were transformed to  $z_r$ 's. This procedure fits the correlations to a normal curve. The sampling distribution of  $z_r$  has

a standard error of  $s_{z_r}$  which is equal to  $1/\sqrt{N-3}$ . The difference between the two values of  $z_r$  is distributed normally with a standard deviation  $S_{z_r1 - z_r2}$  which is equal to  $\sqrt{1/(N_1 - 3) + 1/(N_2 - 3)}$ . When the difference between the two values of  $z_r$  is divided by the standard error, a z-score is obtained. This score must be of sizes 1.96 and 2.58 for significance at the 5 percent and 1 percent levels respectively (Ferguson, 1976, p. 170).

The alpha level for the rejection or retention of the hypotheses was .05.

### Summary of Chapter III

Chapter III has presented the research design, identified the population and sample, described the research instruments, and drafted the null hypotheses. The methods for the statistical analysis were also outlined.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS

This study investigates the relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the patterns of the self-concept of selected single young adults of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

The purpose of this chapter is to present the data and the findings of the study. The chapter is divided into two main sections. The first section presents the data for the study. The second section presents the findings of the data analyses with respect to the hypotheses of the study.

#### Presentation of the Data

The data are presented in four sections. The first section gives the demographic data on the respondents. The second section gives the relevant information on the reliability of the research instruments. The third section presents the mean scores on the intrinsic-extrinsic variable, and the final section shows the mean scores on the self-concept variable.

#### Respondents

Two hundred and fifteen questionnaires were administered to a randomly selected sample of single young adults of the North Caribbean

Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. One hundred and ninety-eight usable instruments were returned. Table 2 shows the number and percentages for the respondents, according to sex, age, educational achievement, and previous religious affiliation, who completed the questionnaires.

TABLE 1  
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FROM PERSONAL DATA SHEET  
(N = 198)

Category	Group	N	%
Sex	Males	89	44.95
	Females	109	55.05
Age group	18 to 21 years	78	39.39
	22 to 25 years	77	38.89
	Over 25 years	43	21.72
Education	High-school dropout	58	29.29
	High-school graduate	94	47.47
	1 year of college	10	5.05
	2 years of college	16	8.08
	3 years of college	2	1.01
	College graduate	18	9.10
Religious affiliation	Nurtured in Adventism	71	35.86
	Converted to Adventism	127	64.14

#### Reliability of the Instruments

The hypotheses of this study deal with the relationship between scores on the TSCS and the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity Scales. The items within these instruments form scales for the statistical treatment

of the hypotheses. To test the reliability of these scales, item analyses were undertaken.

#### The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

Table 2 presents the means, standard deviations, and reliability coefficients for the self-concept scales. All the raw scores and item analyses are reported in appendix C.

The reliability coefficients for the three components and two dimensions are lower than those reported by Fitts (see table 2). By comparison these reliability coefficients could be described as being moderate. This may be due to the homogeneity of the sample.

#### Point-Multiserial Correlation

Because the reliability coefficients on the self-concept subscales are lower than those reported by Fitts, it might be informative to look at the multiserial correlation for each item. Item 10 on the personal component, item 16 on the identity dimension, and items 16, 28, and 29 on the behavior dimension are relatively low (see appendix C).

For a consistent scale it is recommended that the multiserial correlation for an item, that is, the correlation between the score on that item and the scores on the scale, be between .3 and .7 (Ferguson, 1976, p. 412).

Since the TSCS was not specifically prepared for this study (it is in general use), items with correlations lower than .3 were not eliminated from the scales. All of the items are important to the validity of the scale (Fitts, 1965, p. 17).



TABLE 2  
TENNESSEE SELF-CONCEPT SCALE  
ITEM ANALYSIS

Scales	Mean		Standard Deviation		Alpha	
	For the Study	Fitts	For the Study	Fitts	For the Study	Fitts
Global Self-Concept	342.68	345.57	30.18	30.70	.90	.92
Moral-Ethical Self	68.17	70.33	8.21	8.70	.72	.80
Personal Self	65.86	64.55	8.37	7.41	.71	.85
Family Self	68.23	70.83	8.31	8.43	.73	.89
Identity Dimension	125.21	127.10	11.22	9.96	.80	.90
Behavior Dimension	111.58	115.01	11.70	11.22	.79	.88

Intrinsic-Extrinsic  
Religiosity Scale

Allport and Ross (1967) report that the correlations for the items on the Intrinsic Scale range from .39 to .58. The range of the correlations for the items on the Extrinsic Scale is .28 to .51.

Table 3 presents the multiserial correlations which were obtained from the data. In comparing the correlations obtained for the single young adults to the data reported by Allport and Ross (1967), it is observed that on the Extrinsic Scale the correlations presented for the data exceed those reported by Allport and Ross.

On the Intrinsic Scale the data show that with the exception of items 5, 6, and 9, the correlations presented for the single young adults exceed those reported by Allport and Ross. On the basis of these comparisons it can be concluded that the Intrinsic and Extrinsic Scales are internally consistent.

Mean Scores on the  
Religiosity Scale

Table 4 presents the mean scores on the Intrinsic and Extrinsic variables. Scores on the Intrinsic Scale range from 9 to 30. Since the scale is scored negatively, a high score indicates low intrinsic religious motivation, and a low score is indicative of high intrinsic religious motivation.

The data show that less than one standard deviation separates the mean scores for the demographic groups on the intrinsic religious variable. No practical differentiation is observed on the basis of sex, age, education, or previous religious affiliation. The common factor may be that all the respondents are Seventh-day Adventists.

TABLE 3  
POINT-MULTISERIAL CORRELATIONS FOR INTRINSIC  
AND EXTRINSIC RELIGIOSITY SCALES

Intrinsic Religiosity			Extrinsic Religiosity		
Item	Young Adults	Allport	Item	Young Adults	Allport
1	.48	.39	1	.45	.49
2	.47	.44	2	.61	.47
3	.55	.50	3	.49	.51
4	.36	.30	4	.57	.39
5	.41	.47	5	.44	.31
6	.47	.49	6	.47	.44
7	.51	.39	7	.39	.39
8	.57	.41	8	.45	.31
9	.54	.58	9	.52	.33
			10	.34	.18
			11	.55	.50

**TABLE 4**  
**MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS ON THE INTRINSIC**  
**AND EXTRINSIC VARIABLES**

	Group	N	Intrinsic		Extrinsic	
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Sex	Sample	198	17.16	5.06	29.91	7.44
	Male	89	17.44	5.30	30.32	7.72
Age group	Female	108	16.95	4.89	29.44	7.12
	18 - 21 years	78	16.92	5.19	30.85	7.11
	22 - 25 years	77	17.30	4.82	28.86	7.58
Education	Above 25 years	43	17.33	5.35	30.09	7.76
	High-school dropout	58	16.93	5.02	32.56	7.64
	High-school graduate	94	17.49	5.13	30.02	6.92
	One year of college	10	16.00	4.64	27.60	4.03
	Two years of college	18	18.27	5.06	28.72	7.81
	Three years of college	3	17.58	5.07	29.76	7.40
	College graduate	15	14.93	2.84	22.93	7.01
Religious affiliation	Nurtured in Adventism	71	17.13	4.80	29.86	7.45
	Converted to Adventism	127	17.17	5.23	29.94	7.48

SD Standard Deviation

On the Extrinsic Scale the scores range from 12 to 40. A high score on the Extrinsic Scale indicates high extrinsic religious motivation and a low score indicates low extrinsic religious motivation.

Table 4 shows that less than one standard deviation separates the mean scores of the demographic groups. As the size of the group increases, the means tend to cluster around the sample mean. The mean scores of the expressed extrinsic religious motivation are not differentiated on the basis of sex, age, education, and previous religious affiliation.

#### Mean Scores on the Self- Concept Scale

This section presents the mean scores for the global self, the moral-ethical component, personal component, and family component, and the identity and behavior dimensions.

#### The Global Self-Concept

Table 5 presents the means and standard deviations for the global self-concept of the single young adults over the complete sample, and the categorizations sex, age, education, and previous religious affiliation.

The data show that the mean scores for the demographic groups tend to cluster around the sample mean, and that less than one standard deviation separates these scores. No practical difference is observed between the mean scores on the basis of sex, age, education, and previous religious affiliation. The common denominator seems to be the fact that all the respondents are Seventh-day Adventists.

The data indicate that the mean scores for the expressed

TABLE 5  
 MEAN SCORES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS  
 FOR GLOBAL SELF-CONCEPT BY GROUPS

Category	N	Mean	Deviation
Total sample	198	342.68	30.18
Sex			
Male	89	341.15	29.22
Female	109	344.20	31.17
Age group			
18 - 21 years	78	341.13	28.33
22 - 25 years	77	343.13	31.47
Over 25 years	43	344.57	31.96
Education			
High-school dropout	58	341.69	29.65
High-school graduate	94	340.50	32.15
One year of college	10	350.40	20.63
Two years of college	18	344.50	30.52
College graduate	15	352.33	28.13
Religious affiliation			
Nurtured in Adventism	71	342.80	30.12
Converted to Adventism	127	342.61	30.46

self-concept of the single young adults cluster around the mean score reported by Fitts. Fitts reported a mean of 345.57 and a standard deviation of 30.70. The mean and standard deviation reported for the sample of the present study are 342.68 and 30.18, respectively.

#### Mean Scores on the Components and Dimensions

The mean scores on the three components and dimensions are presented in table 6. The data show the mean scores on these five variables according to the demographic categories, sex, age, education, and previous religious affiliation.

The data show that the mean scores presented for the demographic groups cluster around the scores shown for the sample on the components and dimensions. The mean scores on the components and dimensions are not differentiated on the basis of sex, age, education, or previous religious affiliation. The distinguishing factor seems to lie in the reality that all the respondents are Seventh-day Adventists.

#### Data Relevant to the Hypotheses

The hypotheses set forth in chapter 3 are now examined. It should be noted that because of the exploratory nature of the study the hypotheses are stated in the non-directional form. This allows for an examination of the possible existence of relationships in any direction. Therefore, all tests were two-tailed.

The null-hypothesis is rejected when a correlation is significant at or beyond the .05 level. Otherwise the null is retained. The .05 level of significance is used as the cutoff criterion. However, specific levels of significance are reported when correlations are

TABLE 6  
 MEAN SCORES ON THE COMPONENTS AND DIMENSIONS OF THE  
 SELF-CONCEPT OF SINGLE YOUNG ADULTS

Category	N	Components			Dimensions	
		Moral-Ethical	Personal	Family	Identity	Behavior
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	89	67.65	65.84	67.63	124.45	110.99
Female	109	68.69	65.94	68.80	126.14	111.87
<b>Age group</b>						
18 - 21 years	78	67.26	65.47	67.74	124.94	111.24
22 - 25 years	77	68.65	65.43	68.56	125.71	112.03
over 25 years	43	69.00	67.33	68.54	124.79	111.37
<b>Education</b>						
High-school dropout	58	68.19	65.64	67.05	125.14	110.79
High-school graduate	94	67.63	65.64	68.60	124.26	110.21
One year of college	10	69.70	66.40	68.10	131.70	118.30



Table 6--Continued

Category	N	Components			Dimensions	
		Moral-ethical	Personal	Family	Identity	Behavior
Two years of college	18	68.33	66.00	68.78	125.56	118.30
College graduate	15	71.20	68.20	69.13	127.93	115.40
Religious affiliation						
Nurtured in Adventism	71	68.09	65.90	68.30	125.73	113.25
Converted to Adventism	127	68.22	65.84	68.19	124.91	110.64

significant. The effect size of .20 places some restrictions on the rejection of the null hypotheses since significant correlations which are less than  $\pm .20$  do not indicate appreciable strength.

### Hypothesis 1

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept of the single adults.

Table 7 shows the results of the correlational analysis of the relationship between the two variables for the total sample and the four major categories. The correlation between the two variables is .31. This correlation is significant beyond the .001 level. Therefore, the null is rejected. There is a significant relationship between the two variables.

A further examination of the tables reveals data which, although not germane to the hypothesis, have import for the subject being studied. Significant correlations are presented for eight of the demographic groups: male, female; eighteen to twenty-one age group, twenty-two to twenty-five age group; high-school drop-outs, high-school graduates; respondents who were nurtured in Adventism, and respondents who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths. The eight correlation coefficients exceed the required effect size.

### Hypothesis 2

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

TABLE 7

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS  
OF INTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND GLOBAL  
SELF-CONCEPT

Category	N	Correlation
Sample	198	.31***
Sex		
Male	89	.37***
Female	108	.28**
Age group		
18 - 21 years	78	.38***
22 - 25 years	77	.26*
Over 25 years	43	.30
Education		
High-school dropout	58	.31*
High-school graduate	94	.31**
One year of college	10	-.12
Two years of college	18	.46
College graduate	15	.31
Religious affiliation		
Nurtured in Adventism	71	.38**
Converted to Adventism	127	.28**

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level

An examination of table 8 reveals that the correlation between the two variables is .33. This correlation is significant at the .001 level. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant relationship between the two variables. The intrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical self-concept vary together. Increases in one variable are related to increases in the other.

### Hypothesis 3

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

Table 9 summarizes the results of the product-moment correlation between the two variables. The correlation between the intrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept is .21. This relationship is significant at the .01 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

A further examination of the table reveals that significant correlations are reported for five of the demographic groups: female, eighteen to twenty-one age group, high-school graduates, respondents who had completed one year of college, and respondents who were nurtured in Adventism. Although this information is not relevant to the hypothesis, the data show that the significant correlations reached the required effect size.

### Hypothesis 4

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

TABLE 8

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF INTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND MORAL-ETHICAL COMPONENT

Category		N	Correlation
	Sample	198	.33***
Sex			
	Male	89	.37***
	Female	108	.30**
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	.47***
	22 - 25 years	77	.22
	Over 25 years	43	.31*
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	.40**
	High-school graduate	94	.27**
	One year of college	10	-.16
	Two years of college	18	.53*
	College graduate	15	.38
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	.27*
	Converted to Adventism	127	.36***

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level

TABLE 9

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF INTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND PERSONAL SELF COMPONENT

Category		N	Correlation
	Sample	198	.21**
Sex			
	Male	89	.18
	Female	108	.25**
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	.28*
	22 to 25 years	77	.15
	Over 25 years	43	.23
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	.11
	High-school graduate	94	.32**
	One year of college	10	.79**
	Two years of college	18	.34
	College graduate	15	.44
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	.30*
	Converted to Adventism	127	.17

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

Table 10 shows the Pearson product-moment correlation between the two variables. The assumption of the null hypothesis is not supported by the data. The correlation of .24 which is significant at the .001 level means that the null hypothesis is rejected.

A further examination of table 10 shows that the relationship between the two variables is also significant for six of the demographic groups: male, female; eighteen to twenty-one age group; high-school graduates, college graduates; and respondents who were nurtured in Adventism.

#### Hypothesis 5

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the identity dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

Table 11 summarizes the results of the Pearson product-moment correlation between the two variables. The correlation between the two variables is .43. This correlation is significant beyond the .001 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. The positive relationship between the two variables indicates that an increase in the intrinsic motivation is related to an increase in the young adults' acceptance of who they are.

The remaining data of table 10 shows that the relationship between the two variables is significant for nine demographic groups: male, female; eighteen to twenty-one age group, twenty-two to twenty-five age group, over twenty-five age group; high-school graduates, persons who have completed two years of college education, respondents who were nurtured in Adventism, and those who were converted

TABLE 10

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF INTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND FAMILY SELF COMPONENT

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	.24***
Sex			
	Male	89	.23*
	Female	108	.25*
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	.28*
	22 - 25 years	77	.15
	Over 25 years	43	.29
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	.17
	High-school graduate	94	.27**
	One year of college	10	.20
	Two years of college	18	.51*
	College graduate	15	.07
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	.38***
	Converted to Adventism	127	.16

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level



TABLE 11

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF INTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND IDENTITY DIMENSION

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	.43***
Sex			
	Male	89	.45***
	Female	108	.26**
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	.45***
	22 - 25 years	77	.23*
	Over 25 years	43	.31*
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	.18
	High-school graduate	94	.38***
	One year of college	10	.07
	Two years of college	18	.55*
	College graduate	15	.22
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	.37**
	Converted to Adventism	127	.33***

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level

to Adventism from other religious faiths. The correlations presented for these groups meet the required effect size.

#### Hypothesis 6

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

The analysis of the relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept is presented in table 12. The correlation between the two variables is .35. The relationship between the two variables is significant at the .001 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

The positive relationship between the two variables indicates that increases in the intrinsic religious motivation vary with the respondent's satisfaction with his behavior.

The correlations which were obtained for the four major categories are not relevant to the hypothesis. However, a further examination of table 12 reveals that significant correlations are shown for nine of the demographic groups. The nine correlations meet the criterion denoted for significant effect.

#### Hypothesis 7

There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for males and for females.

Table 13 summarizes the results of the Fisher's z test of independent correlation coefficients. The assumption of homogeneity

TABLE 12

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF INTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND BEHAVIOR DIMENSION

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	.35***
Sex			
	Male	89	.32**
	Female	108	.36***
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	.45***
	22 - 25 years	77	.33**
	Over 25 years	43	.21
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	.32*
	High-school graduate	94	.35***
	One year of college	10	-.45
	Two years of college	18	.61**
	College graduate	15	.26
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	.34**
	Converted to Adventism	127	.35***

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level

of the correlations is upheld ( $Z = .6876$ ). The null hypothesis is retained.

TABLE 13

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS AND Z VALUE FOR INTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND THE GLOBAL SELF-CONCEPT FOR SEX CATEGORY

Group	N	Correlation	$Z_r$	z-Value
Male	89	.37	.388	.6876
Female	108	.28	.288	

#### Hypothesis 8

There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the eighteen to twenty-one age group and for the twenty-two to twenty-five age group.

Table 14 summarizes the results of the z test of the independent correlations. The data reveal that the difference is not significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis is retained.

TABLE 14

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS AND Z VALUE FOR INTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND THE GLOBAL SELF-CONCEPT FOR AGE CATEGORY

Group	N	Correlation	$Z_r$	z-Value
18 to 21	78	.38	.400	.8178
22 to 25	77	.26	.266	

Hypothesis 9

There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for high-school dropouts and high-school graduates.

The data from table 7 show that the correlation coefficients for the high-school dropouts and high-school graduates are identical. Thus, the  $z_r$ 's are the same. The difference between the  $z_r$ 's is zero. Therefore, hypothesis 9 is retained.

No comparisons were made for the college groups because of the small sample sizes. The correlations presented for these groups cannot be meaningfully inferred to the single young adult population.

Hypothesis 10

There is no significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the single young adults who were nurtured in Adventism and for the single young adults who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths.

Table 15 summarizes the results of the z test of the independent correlations. The data reveal that the z-value of .7963 is not significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis is retained.

TABLE 15

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS AND Z-VALUE FOR  
INTRINSIC RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND THE GLOBAL SELF-  
CONCEPT ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Group	N	Correlation	z-Value
Nurtured in Adventism	71	.38	.7963
Converted to Adventism	127	.28	

### Hypothesis 11

There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept of the single young adults.

Table 16 summarizes the results of the correlational analysis of the relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept. The data show that the correlation between the two variables is  $-.18$ , which is significant at the  $.05$  level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. However, the relationship between the two variables does not have appreciable strength.

A further examination of table 16 reveals data which, although not germane to the hypothesis, have import for the subject being studied. The relationship between the two variables is significant for the male sample and the high-school graduates. The negative correlations indicate that there is an inverse relationship between the two variables.

### Hypothesis 12

There is no significant relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the moral-ethical component of the self-concept for the single young adults.

Table 17 summarizes the results of the correlational analysis of the data. The correlation between the two variables is  $-.17$ . The table shows that the correlation is significant at the  $.05$  level. The hypothesis is rejected. However, the relationship between the two variables does not have appreciable strength.

The table also presents data which are not relevant to the hypothesis, but have import to the subject being studied. Significant negative correlations are shown for four groups: male, eighteen to

TABLE 16

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF EXTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION VS. GLOBAL SELF-CONCEPT

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	-.18*
Sex			
	Male	89	-.31**
	Female	108	-.04
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	-.21
	22 - 25 years	77	-.10
	Over 25 years	43	-.24
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	-.22
	High-school graduate	94	-.21
	One year of college	10	-.15
	Two years of college	18	-.27
	College graduate	15	-.17
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	-.19
	Converted to Adventism	127	-.17

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .02 level

TABLE 17

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF EXTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND MORAL-ETHICAL COMPONENT

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	-.17*
Sex			
	Male	89	-.36***
	Female	108	-.03
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	-.25*
	22 - 25 years	77	-.09
	Over 25 years	43	-.15
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	-.23
	High-school graduate	94	-.24*
	One year of college	10	-.75*
	Two years of college	18	-.13
	College graduate	15	-.08
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	-.16
	Converted to Adventism	127	-.17

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level



twenty-one age group; high-school graduates, and respondents who have completed one year of college education.

The negative correlation indicates that the two variables are inversely related.

#### Hypothesis 13

There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the personal component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

An examination of the data from table 18 reveals that the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation between these two variables is  $-.06$ . This correlation permits the statement that extrinsic religious motivation is not significantly related to the personal self-component of the self-concept. The null hypothesis is retained.

#### Hypothesis 14

There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept of the single young adults.

The data analysis for hypothesis 13 is presented in table 19. The correlation between the two variables is  $-.08$ . This correlation permits the statement that extrinsic religious motivation is not significantly correlated with the family component of the self-concept for the sample of single young adults from the Caribbean island of Antigua. The study did not provide concrete evidence to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative as true.

TABLE 18

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF EXTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND PERSONAL-SELF COMPONENT

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	-.06
Sex			
	Male	89	-.18
	Female	108	.14
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	-.11
	22 - 25 years	77	.04
	Over 25 years	43	-.18
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	-.03
	High-school graduate	94	-.10
	One year of college	10	-.13
	Two years of college	18	-.29
	College graduate	15	-.38*
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	-.38*
	Converted to Adventism	127	-.09

\* Significant at .05 level

TABLE 19

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF EXTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND FAMILY-SELF COMPONENT

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	-.08
Sex			
	Male	89	-.18
	Female	108	-.15
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	-.04
	22 - 25 years	77	-.11
	Over 25 years	43	-.16
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	-.13
	High-school graduate	94	-.15
	One year of college	10	.08
	Two years of college	18	.41
	College graduate	15	.10
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	-.06
	Converted to Adventism	127	-.09

\* Significant at .05 level

### Hypothesis 15

There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the identity dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

An examination of table 20 reveals that the correlation between the two variables is  $-.21$  which is significant at the  $.01$  level. This correlation meets the requirements for significant effect. This finding permits the statement that extrinsic religious motivation is significantly and negatively related to the identity dimension of the self-concept.

The negative relationship indicates that the two variables are inversely related. The null hypothesis is rejected.

A further examination of table 20 reveals data which are not relevant to the hypothesis of the study, yet important to the theme of the research. Significant negative correlations are presented for seven of the demographic groups. The seven correlations meet the criterion required for significant effect. The two variables share a significant inverse relationship for the seven demographic groups.

### Hypothesis 16

There is no significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept of the single young adults.

The correlation between extrinsic religious motivation and the behavior dimension of the self-concept is reported in table 21. The data reveal that the correlation between the two variables is  $-.16$  which

TABLE 20

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF EXTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND IDENTITY DIMENSION

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	-.21**
Sex			
	Male	89	-.31***
	Female	108	-.16
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	-.26*
	22 - 25 years	77	-.16
	Over 25 years	43	-.21
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	-.28*
	High-school graduate	94	-.23*
	One year of college	10	.41
	Two years of college	18	.13
	College graduate	15	-.33
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	-.23*
	Converted to Adventism	127	-.20*

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

is significant at the .05 level. The data do not support the null hypothesis. This finding permits the statement that extrinsic religious motivation is significantly related to the behavior dimension of the self-concept. However, the relationship between the two variables does not have appreciable strength.

Significant negative correlations are presented for three of the demographic groups: male, over twenty-five age group, and the respondents who were nurtured in Adventism. The three correlations fulfill the requirements for significant effect. Although this information is important to the theme of the study, it is not germane to the hypothesis.

#### Summary

In this chapter the findings of the investigation were reported under five sub-headings:

1. Presentation of the data
2. Reliability of the instruments
3. Mean scores on the Religious Motivation Scale
4. Mean scores on the Self-Concept Scale
5. Data relevant to the hypothesis

The data analyses show the relationship between the intrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept of the single young adults. Significant correlations were discovered between the intrinsic variable and the components and dimensions of the self-concept.

Significant negative relationships were found between extrinsic religious motivation and four self-concept variables: global self-concept, moral-ethical component, identity dimension, and behavior dimension.

TABLE 21

PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS OF EXTRINSIC  
RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND BEHAVIOR DIMENSION

Category	Group	N	Correlation
	Sample	198	-.16*
Sex			
	Male	89	-.24*
	Female	108	-.14
Age group			
	18 - 21 years	78	-.12
	22 - 25 years	77	-.13
	Over 25 years	43	-.29*
Education			
	High-school dropout	58	-.15
	High-school graduate	94	-.17
	One year of college	10	.07
	Two years of college	18	.18
	College graduate	15	-.09
Religious affiliation			
	Nurtured in Adventism	71	-.26*
	Converted to Adventism	127	-.11

\* Significant at .05 level

\*\* Significant at .01 level

In terms of the rationale on which the hypotheses were based, the significant correlations obtained for the relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the patterns of the self-concept are most important.



## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Summary

This study was undertaken to investigate whether or not a significant relationship existed between the motivations for religion and the self-concept of selected young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist Church on the Caribbean island of Antigua. It was expected that the knowledge gained would give direction to the development of young adult ministries at the local church level.

The study sought to answer the following questions:

1. Is there any relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the
  - a. Global self-concept?
  - b. Moral-Ethical component of the self-concept?
  - c. Personal component of the self-concept?
  - d. Family component of the self-concept?
  - e. Identity dimension of the self-concept?
  - f. Behavior dimension of the self-concept?
2. Is there a significant difference between the correlation of intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for
  - a. Males and for females?
  - b. The eighteen to twenty-one age group and for the twenty-two to twenty-five age group?

- c. The high-school dropouts and high school graduates?
  - d. The respondents who were nurtured in Adventism and for those who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths?
3. Is there a significant relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the
- a. Global self-concept?
  - b. Moral-Ethical component of the self-concept?
  - c. Personal component of the self-concept?
  - d. Family component of the self-concept?
  - e. Identity dimension of the self-concept?
  - f. Behavior dimension of the self-concept?

The population of the study was all the single young adults whose names were recorded in the membership books of the Seventh-day Adventist churches of Antigua and who were residing on the island at the time the study was conducted.

The individuals randomly chosen to participate in the study were invited to attend two meetings at the church. There they received and completed questionnaires. Those individuals who were not present at the church meetings were visited in their homes and given the questionnaires there.

The data were analyzed at the Andrews University Computing Center. Two statistical methods were used: (1) Pearson product-moment correlation, and (2) Fisher's z-transformation for independent correlation coefficients. The alpha level for the rejection or retention of the hypotheses was set at .05.

### Summary of Findings

Correlations between intrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept variables were significant for all the relationships investigated. In decreasing order, the following variables held significant relationships with the intrinsic religious motivation: Identity dimension, behavior dimension, moral-ethical component, global self-concept, family component, and the personal component. Five of these correlations are significant at the .001 level, and one was significant at the .01 level. The strength of the relations ranged from .21 to .43.

The Fisher's z test was undertaken to test the significance of the difference between the correlations for the demographic categories. Comparisons were made for males and females; eighteen to twenty-one age group and twenty-two to twenty-five age group; high-school drop-outs and high-school graduates; and for the respondents who were nurtured in Adventism and those who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths. None of the resulting z values was significant.

The data analysis of the relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept showed five significant correlation coefficients. In decreasing order the following variables held significant negative relationships with extrinsic religious motivation: the identity dimension, global self-concept, moral-ethical component, and behavior dimension. Three of the correlations were significant at the .05 level, and one was significant at the .01 level. The correlations ranged from .16 to .21. Those correlations which were below .20 did not have appreciable strength.

### Conclusions

The findings of this study suggest several conclusions. They are presented below:

1. The results of the present study corroborate the findings of Spilka and Mullin regarding the positive relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and positive self-worth. The correlation between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the single young adult sample is .33 (significant at the .001 level). This value is similar to Spilka and Mullin's value of .36, significant at the .05 level. Thus, the present study suggests that the relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept for the single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Antigua is very similar to that found by Spilka and Mullin for their sample of college-age youth from Protestant and Catholic denominations.

It is not possible to determine which variable influences the existence of the other, but the data indicate that a relationship exists between intrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept beyond chance. The finding parallels the findings of Smith, Weigert, and Thomas, that persons who are intrinsic in their religious motivation express greater satisfaction with themselves. For practical purposes, it is conceivable that any experience which increases the intrinsic religious motivation will result in positive changes in the self-concept of the single young adult.

2. The results of the present study corroborate Spilka and Mullin's findings regarding the positive relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and individual's personal and social self-esteem.

The correlations between intrinsic religious motivation and the components (moral-ethical, personal, and family) are similar to the values reported by Spilka and Mullin. The relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the moral dimension in Spilka and Mullin's study is .26, significant at the .01 level. The correlation between the two variables for the single young adults is .33. Thus, the present study suggests that the relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the Moral-ethical component of the single young adults on the island of Antigua is very similar to that found by Spilka and Mullin for their sample of college-age youth.

3. There is a significant positive relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the personal component. The weight of this finding suggests that young adults who are intrinsically oriented in their personal religion tend to perceive themselves as valuable. In contrast, the negative relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and the personal component would seem to indicate that the extrinsically oriented individual exhibits poor self-worth. The extrinsically oriented young adult may exhibit a pervasive self-depreciation, or compensate for his inferiority with boasting or continual mirth.

4. The results of the present study suggest a positive relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the family component. Towns (1967, p. 64) suggests that the problem of the single young adult is the problem of self-identity. What does the single young adult do with the problem of becoming independent, yet valuing his family relationships? The findings suggest that for the single young adults there is a positive relationship between an intrinsic motivation and maintenance

of the family relationships--the family relationship is viewed as having positive worth. The findings also show that there is no significant relationship between the extrinsic religious motivation and the family component of the self-concept for the sample of single young adults.

The finding does not support the general allegation that the family is losing its appeal to the younger generation. For the single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist churches in Antigua, an intrinsic religious motivation is significantly associated with the way they view the worth of the family. This significant relationship may be due in part to the persisting effort by the church to foster good family relationships.

5. The results of the present study indicate that intrinsic religious motivation and identity are significantly correlated. Spilka and Mullin utilized the locus of control variable to indicate a person's self-identity. The association between intrinsic motivation of personal religion and locus of control is not significant. However, for the single young adult sample of the study, the relationship between an intrinsic motivation toward religion and the expressed evaluation of one's identity (who I am) presents significance. In contrast, the findings show a negative relationship between extrinsic religious motivation and identity. It is conceivable that the young adult with an expressed extrinsic religious motivation may exhibit feelings of self-hatred. According to Benson and Spilka such persons tend to see God as vindictive and controlling. Apparently, their inner needs call for a more rejecting God who punishes rather than loves the sinner.

6. The consistency of the significant positive relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept patterns is

most noteworthy, particularly in an age when symbolic universes and meaning systems are in constant and rapid change. Taken as a whole these findings seem to demonstrate a definite tendency for the intrinsically oriented single young adult to have a relatively affirmative self-concept, whether that self-concept be in terms of his moral-ethical, personal, or family component, or an expressed evaluation of his identity or behavior.

7. The findings of the present study are contrary to the deprivation theory where guilt and negative feelings are associated with a committed motivation toward religion. The findings indicate that there is a consistent positive relationship between intrinsic religious motivation and positive self-worth. These findings are contrary to the theory that motivation for religion is positively associated with deficiencies in the personality. The findings of this study present a challenge to the deprivation theories of the Freudian psychologists.

Other theoretical possibilities could be suggested in the discussion of the significant relationships between intrinsic religious motivation and the patterns of the self-concept. Perhaps the historical and cultural elements within the Caribbean community may partially explain the trend manifested. Another possibility is that being a Seventh-day Adventist may be a significant factor in engendering the perceived religious motivation and self-evaluation.

8. For the single young adults sampled in this study, the correlation between intrinsic religious motivation and the global self-concept showed no significant difference between the groups within the demographic categories: male and female; eighteen to twenty-one and

twenty-two to twenty-five age groups; high-school dropouts and high-school graduates; respondents who were nurtured in Adventism and those who were converted to Adventism from other religious faiths. In the absence of statistically significant results the researcher elects to suspend judgment pending further research on the question.

According to the suggested theoretical framework, the expectation was that an intrinsic religious faith would reveal association with a desirable and constructive pattern of psychological orientations toward the self. In contrast, the extrinsic forms of personal religion would correlate positively with less favorable psychological orientations toward the self. This seems to be evident in the data reported there.

The direction provided by religion often leads to the development of attitudes and values which relate to a person's outlook on life. However, just what religious factors are reflected in the development of adequate self-concept are not yet known.

#### Observations Relative to the Present Data

Some descriptive statements relative to the sample for whom data were collected are warranted. They are presented below.

1. For the subjects studied the data suggest that there are no practical differences in the religious motivation and self-concept of male and female samples. Less than one standard deviation separates the scores of the two groups on the religious motivation and self-concept variables. The data neither support nor deny the allegation that females have a more positive self-concept, or that males are more intrinsically oriented toward religion.

2. The raw-score data indicate that there are no practical



differences in the religious motivation and the self-concept for the demographic categories of age, education, and religious affiliation. The data neither support nor discredit any assertion that being born into a Seventh-day Adventist home provides the single young adult with a religious or psychological advantage.

3. The absence of significant differences between the groups on the three variables would suggest that the most meaningful constituent in describing the scores for the sample on the two scales is the fact that the respondents are all Seventh-day Adventist. It is conceivable that the single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist church in Antigua do not differ significantly in their religious motivation and self-concept.

This observation may speak well of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. However, it may indicate that the program of the Seventh-day Adventist Church fosters a pervading sameness in the religious motivation and self-worth within the groups of single young adults. If the latter is true, then future research will have to ascertain the factors which may contribute to the similarity in the expressed attitudes of the groups of single young adults within the Seventh-day Adventist churches on the Caribbean island of Antigua.

Allport and Ross (1967) postulated that the intrinsic and extrinsic scales are not opposites. However, the data in this study indicated that the intrinsic religious variable was positively related with the self-concept variables, while the extrinsic religious variable shared negative relationships with the self-concept variables. It is conceivable that the two scales may be opposites of the same pole.

### Implications

The findings of this study have implications for the educational strategies which are implemented by the church through its auxiliary organizations: Sabbath School, Adventist Youth Association, Health, Temperance, and Pathfinder Club. These organizations can structure programs which reinforce the positive aspects of grace in the life of the young adult.

The findings speak to the preaching ministry of the church. The young adults should not be subjected to a steady flow of sermons on the evils of human nature, but should be constantly nurtured in the truth of what grace can, has, and will accomplish in the life of the believer.

The presentation of the Gospel along the lines of possible gain/possible loss should be pursued with caution. Right and wrong are not performed or avoided to gain a reward or to escape punishment. An intrinsic religious faith demands that right be done because it is right. This undoubtedly speaks to the method of preaching which issues forth from the pulpits of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Antigua. If the message of guilt and worthlessness is not balanced by the biblical message of renewal, such preaching may foster the depreciation of Christian's personality. This negative self-image may take many years to be erased.

A review of the results of the study seems to indicate a need for including studies of the religious motivation and the self-concept in the counselor education of the ministers of the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Practica focussing upon these variables could adequately prepare ministers who hope to work with the youth of the church. Special seminars and colloquia for the ministers could be established to provide ministers with the information as to the relationship between religious motivation and the self-concept. This exercise may ameliorate the counseling skills of the pastors.

Christian education is constantly challenged at its most vulnerable point--adequate leadership. Frequently lay leadership has been selected on the basis of who is willing rather than who is qualified. If the foregoing implications are confirmed by research, leadership for Christian education will need to be selected and trained on the basis of the persons being sensitive to their potential role for self-concept change and of their having a healthy self-image themselves.

More effective curricula materials and methodology would facilitate positive self-concept change and richer Christian character. Christian leadership for all of the church's programs would be more carefully selected and trained to enable them to be effective change agents. Christian educators are key persons in the process of developing healthy, mature Christian persons whose concepts have been radically changed by God's grace and wholesomely nurtured in the church.

Since the social milieu plays a major role in the development of the self-concept, and the primary generating agency is the family, Christian education must continue to give increased attention to family education and provide insights for soon-to-be-married youth, newly-weds, and prospective parents concerning their role in self-concept

formation. This will help them to shape a healthy self-concept in each of their children.

A further implication of the study is the need for an educational ministry within the church which would expose the church youth to the dynamics involved in developing an adequate self-concept. Problems related to the self-concept could be explored and resolved at an early stage of development through an educational process initiated by the home, the church, and the school as a joint venture.

These results have particular significance for the church pastor. In counseling apathetic youth, both religious motivation and self-concept should be considered as factors affecting religious apathy.

#### Recommendations

The present study has highlighted the significance of the relationship between intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept. Therefore, the author suggests the following ideas for future research:

1. A similar study with a stratified random sample of young adults from the fifty churches throughout the North Caribbean Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. When replicated the study should include both single and married young adults.

2. The instruments utilized in this study to measure the three variables may need refining. Societal changes and their effect upon the religious motivation and the self-concept imply that responses on these instruments may be valid and reliable for only a brief time after which they may need to be redefined according to current concepts of what constitutes intrinsic-extrinsic religious motivation and the self-concept.

3. A replication of this study with other non-Seventh-day Adventist young adults may yield different data. This testing of the hypotheses may indicate significant differences exist between Seventh-day Adventist single young adults and the single young adults from other faiths on the religious motivation and self-concept variables.

4. Fitts indicated that the samples from other populations do not differ appreciably from the norm. If this be so then it is conceivable that the results of this study may be generalized beyond the population of single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist churches in Antigua to other youth populations within the Caribbean Union of Seventh-day Adventists.

5. Studies of this nature should be carried on throughout the Caribbean Union Conference. The data yielded may prove useful in the development of relevant and meaningful ministries to, with, and for the youth and young adults of the church.

## APPENDIX A

### Letters

1. Letter to the President of the North Caribbean Conference (p. 85)
2. Letter to the pastors (p. 86)
3. Instructions to the pastors (87)
4. Letter to respondents (p. 88)

Garland Apts. E-2  
Berrien Springs  
Michigan 49103  
6/18/79

Pastor W. W. Thomson  
North Caribbean Conference of S. D. A.  
P. O. Box 580  
Christiansted  
St. Croix  
U. S. V. I. 00820

Dear Sir:

I am writing my dissertation on the problem of the religious motivation and its relationship to the self-concept, for the single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches on the island of Antigua.

I need your help in three areas:

1. To encourage the pastors to assist me in securing the information I need to complete the study.
2. Assist the pastors in mailing the information and future questionnaires to me.
3. Send me a brief account of the evangelistic activities in Antigua, and the percentages for the number of baptisms from the different denominations.

The results of this study should assist pastors in planning effective young adult programs for their churches. I look forward to the time when I will be able to share the findings with you.

I appreciate the assistance you will offer.

Sincerely

Eugene Daniel

Garland Apts. E-2  
Berrien Springs  
Michigan 49103

Dear

I am writing my dissertation on the problem of the relationship between the religious motivation and the self concept of the single young adults of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches on the island of Antigua.

I need your help in three areas:

1. Send me an up-dated list of all the single young adults of your congregations according to the church they attend, i.e., unmarried persons 18 to 30 years old.
2. Identify the former religious affiliation for those persons who were baptized into the S. D. A. Church from other religions: Anglican, Methodist, etc.
3. At a later date I will need your assistance to administer some questionnaires to the sample which will be selected from the lists you submit to me.

Since I cannot proceed with the study until I get this information, can I count on you to help me this week?

If you can help me this week, I will be very grateful for your assistance since it will ease the anxiety I have about completing the dissertation.

Sincerely

Eugene Daniel



Garland Apts. E-2  
Berrien Springs  
Michigan 49103  
1/28/80

Dear

These are the materials which I referred to in my previous correspondence. I decided to send them by the bearer as this method of delivery guaranteed that you would receive them in a matter of a few hours.

Please divide the testing into two different time periods, two Sabbath evenings following the youth meeting. Forty minutes is plenty of time for each time period.

Time Period #1: Self Questionnaire and Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religiosity Scales are planned to allow forty minutes for the respondents to complete the tests. Some will finish in twenty-five minutes, and some will use the whole time period. Ask them to refrain from discussing the questions during the testing period.

The directions are stated on the questionnaires.

Time Period #2: Self Concept Scale. Allow forty minutes to complete this scale. Encourage the respondents to use pencils so they can change their minds.

Please note that the questionnaires are arranged according to churches, and that they are coded. This was done in order to guarantee that each person received the questionnaire intended for him or her. Match the questionnaire with the name in the distribution.

Thanks for your help. Phone me collect on the weekend if you have any questions.

Sincerely

Eugene Daniel

Garland Apts. E-2  
Berrien Springs  
Michigan 49103  
1/28/80

Dear Friends:

Several weeks ago I took the liberty with your Pastor's permission, of asking you to fill out a questionnaire. I am grateful that you have decided to participate, and assure you that your responses will be kept in the strictest of confidence.

The directions are stated at the beginning of the questionnaire, read them carefully then answer the questionnaire. Your pastor will answer any questions you may have about the questions.

Please do not write your name on the questionnaire, I do not wish to know your name, only your responses to the questionnaire.

Use a pencil to answer the questions. If you do not have one the pastor will give one to you. You may keep this pencil as a remembrance to participating in the study. If you have to change your mind on any question, please erase the wrong answer completely and cleanly.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your help and patience.

Cordially

Eugene Daniel

## APPENDIX B

### Instruments

1. Self Questionnaire (p. 90)
2. Religiosity Inventory (p. 91 )
3. TSCS (pp. 95, 96)
4. Moral-Ethical Self-Component (p. 97;
5. Personal-Self Component (p. 98)
6. Family-Self Component (p. 99 )
7. Identity Dimension (pp. 100, 101)
8. Behavior Dimension (pp. 102, 103)

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90-103

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## APPENDIX C

### Item Analyses

1. Moral-Ethical Component (pp. 105-115)
2. Personal Component (pp. 117-127)
3. Family Component (pp. 129-140)
4. Identity Dimension (pp. 141-156)
5. Behavior Dimension (pp. 157-172)

Moral-Ethical Component

STUDENT ID	SCORE	RANK	312265	81.00	10.5	622321	66.00	125.0
12115	75.00	40.5	322325	54.00	100.0	632113	71.00	75.0
22125	80.00	14.5	332365	75.00	40.5	642123	61.00	155.5
32125	68.00	104.5	342345	67.00	114.5	652123	67.00	114.5
42115	74.00	48.5	351315	65.00	132.5	662113	70.00	87.0
52145	66.00	125.0	362325	74.00	48.5	672123	56.00	179.5
62125	80.00	14.5	372315	72.00	65.5	682123	74.00	48.5
72125	74.00	48.5	382121	71.00	75.0	692133	66.00	125.0
82145	68.00	104.5	392121	60.00	164.5	702123	69.00	96.5
92165	61.00	155.5	402151	51.00	196.5	712113	79.00	18.5
102165	73.00	58.5	412111	61.00	155.5	722113	69.00	96.5
112125	76.00	36.0	422121	55.00	183.5	732113	74.00	48.5
122125	70.00	87.0	432121	60.00	125.0	741223	72.00	65.5
132115	54.00	186.0	442111	74.00	48.5	752243	68.00	104.5
142115	74.00	48.5	452121	75.00	40.5	762233	60.00	164.5
152115	59.00	170.0	462111	67.00	114.5	772213	71.00	75.0
162125	53.00	193.0	472111	71.00	75.0	782313	67.00	114.5
172115	60.00	164.5	482131	70.00	87.0	792323	67.00	114.5
182125	60.00	164.5	492221	55.00	183.5	802323	90.00	1.0
192125	69.00	96.5	502211	71.00	75.0	812303	58.00	173.5
202245	81.00	10.5	512221	76.00	36.0	822124	71.00	75.0
212225	62.00	148.5	522225	73.00	58.5	832124	63.00	145.0
222225	67.00	114.5	532221	53.00	193.0	842124	69.00	96.5
232215	48.00	198.0	542221	61.00	155.5	852264	60.00	164.5
242235	81.00	10.5	552221	66.00	104.5	862244	82.00	8.0
252225	55.00	183.5	562231	64.00	139.5	872224	60.00	14.5
262265	64.00	139.5	572211	74.00	23.0	882244	67.00	114.5
272225	67.00	2.5	581221	57.00	176.5	892264	65.00	96.5
282125	77.00	29.5	592221	76.00	36.0	902224	62.00	146.5
292225	70.00	87.0	602111	71.00	75.0	912214	79.00	18.5
302225	83.00	7.0	612111	79.00	18.5	922224	80.00	14.5

931244	64.00	139.5	1242125	62.00	146.5	1551211	79.00	18.5
942324	64.00	139.5	1251125	54.00	188.0	1561221	61.00	155.5
952314	73.00	58.5	1261125	65.00	132.5	1571211	70.00	87.0
962312	74.00	48.5	1271225	54.00	188.0	1581311	64.00	139.5
972364	46.00	125.0	1281225	70.00	87.0	1591321	74.00	23.0
982312	70.00	87.0	1291235	65.00	132.5	1601321	74.00	48.5
992232	81.00	10.5	1301225	64.00	139.5	1611311	59.00	170.0
1002116	65.00	132.5	1311245	73.00	58.5	1621341	71.00	29.5
1012116	76.00	36.0	1321215	50.00	179.5	1631363	71.00	75.0
1022226	63.00	145.0	1331245	54.00	188.0	1641113	77.00	29.5
1032367	74.00	48.5	1341235	64.00	139.5	1651223	60.00	164.5
1041327	63.00	145.0	1351305	69.00	96.5	1661223	68.00	104.5
1052225	74.00	65.5	1361315	71.00	75.0	1671223	78.00	23.0
1062160	73.00	58.5	1371320	75.00	40.5	1681223	74.00	48.5
1072225	71.00	75.0	1381325	67.00	114.5	1691343	60.00	164.5
1082210	56.00	179.5	1392345	61.00	155.5	1701324	60.00	125.0
1092260	73.00	58.5	1401315	60.00	104.5	1711323	71.00	75.0
1102120	67.00	114.5	1411111	66.00	125.0	1721343	69.00	96.5
1111365	87.00	2.5	1421331	78.00	23.0	1731343	73.00	58.5
1121355	84.00	5.0	1431121	53.00	193.0	1741123	60.00	125.0
1131115	68.00	104.5	1441121	57.00	176.5	1751334	62.00	148.5
1141125	58.00	173.5	1452111	55.00	183.5	1761124	77.00	29.5
1151115	53.00	193.0	1461111	77.00	29.5	1770114	59.00	170.0
1161105	70.00	87.0	1771121	60.00	164.5	1761124	72.00	65.5
1171125	61.00	155.5	1481211	74.00	48.5	1791124	69.00	96.5
1181125	67.00	114.5	1491211	63.00	155.5	1801114	76.00	23.0
1191115	71.00	75.0	1501221	72.00	65.5	1811214	61.00	155.5
1201165	74.00	65.5	1511211	70.00	87.0	1821224	65.00	132.5
1211135	71.00	75.0	1521221	77.00	29.5	1831224	53.00	193.0
1221125	54.00	173.5	1531221	84.00	5.0	1841214	56.00	173.5
1231125	76.00	36.0	1541221	66.00	125.0	1851224	73.00	58.5



1861224	70.00	67.0
1871214	77.00	29.5
1881214	66.00	104.5
1891314	56.00	179.5
1901102	64.00	139.5
1911222	67.00	114.5
1921212	70.00	87.0
1931222	67.00	114.5
1941228	61.00	155.5
1951327	51.00	196.5
1961217	77.00	29.5
1971315	65.00	132.5
1981225	84.00	5.0

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCORES			
SCORE	STANDARD SCORE	FREQUENCY	PROPOR. FREQ.
48	-2.4560	1	.0051
51	-2.0914	2	.0101
53	-1.8479	5	.0233
54	-1.7261	5	.0233
55	-1.6043	4	.0202
56	-1.4826	4	.0202
57	-1.3608	2	.0101
58	-1.2391	4	.0202
59	-1.1173	3	.0152
60	-.9956	8	.0404
61	-.8738	10	.0505
62	-.7521	4	.0202
63	-.6303	3	.0152
64	-.5085	8	.0404
65	-.3868	6	.0303
66	-.2650	9	.0455
67	-.1433	12	.0606
68	-.0215	8	.0404
69	.1002	8	.0404
70	.2220	11	.0556
71	.3437	13	.0637
72	.4654	6	.0303
73	.5871	8	.0404
74	.7090	12	.0606
75	.8308	4	.0202
76	.9525	5	.0233
77	1.0743	8	.0404
78	1.1960	5	.0233
79	1.3178	4	.0202

80	1.4395	4	-0202
81	1.5613	4	-0202
82	1.6831	1	-0051
83	1.8048	1	-0051
84	1.9266	3	-0152
87	2.2918	2	-0101
90	2.6571	1	-0051

MEAN SCORE: 68.177

STANDARD DEVIATION: 8.213

STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN: .585

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT ALPHA: .7145

STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT: 4.3883

THE PROBABILITY IS (.95) THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S TRUE SCORE IS WITHIN (8.6010) ABOVE OR BELOW HIS OBSERVED SCORE

ITEM ANALYSIS FOR THE ABOVE RESULTS

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
1	-8596					.4834				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.2576	.7273			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0007	.0000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0121	.4848	.4376			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0152	.0000	.0439	.4697	.4293			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
2	-7980					.4521				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0728	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.0152	.2576	.4394	.2727			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0055	.0055	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
3	.9010					.1415				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			





ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTI-SERIAL R				
10	-8727					.2885				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0152	.0152	.0006	.1061	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0455	.0006	.2424	.0212	.0212	.0212	.0212
	THIRD 3	.0000	-.0758	.0303	-.0758	.4091	.4091	.4091	.4091	.4091
	TOTALS	.0000	.0404	.0303	.0657	.2525	.0111	.0111	.0111	.0111
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTI-SERIAL R				
11	.6131					.4068				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.4091	.2273	.1667	.1061	.0909	.1061	.0909	.0909
	THIRD 2	.0000	.1212	.1607	.3485	.2121	.1515	.2121	.1515	.1515
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0509	.1364	.1970	.3768	.1970	.3768	.1970	.1970
	TOTALS	.0000	.7071	.1768	.2274	.2273	.1465	.2273	.1465	.1465
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTI-SERIAL R				
12	-.8412					.4472				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.7879	.1212	-.0006	.0303	.0000	.0303	.0000	.0000
	THIRD 2	.0000	.5000	-.2121	.1618	.0006	.0455	.0006	.0455	.0455
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1010	.2273	.3330	.0303	.0718	.0303	.0718	.0718
	TOTALS	.0000	.5303	.1369	.1316	.0656	.0404	.0656	.0404	.0404
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIERAL R				
13										
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1061	.5209	.2879			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.0455	.1970	.0061	.1364			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0758	.1970	.3636	.3333	.0303			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0303	.0655	.2222	.3101	.1513			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIERAL R				
14										
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.0030	.0818			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0152	.0606	.0030	.5209			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0606	.1667	.5000	.2727			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0303	.0758	.0808	.5067	.5152			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIERAL R				
15										
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.2879	.2727	.5030	.0758	.0606			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0303	.1667	.1970	.1364			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0606	.0758	.2879	.3333	.2273			
	TOTALS	.0000	.1667	.3333	.3333	.3333	.1114			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			



ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSIAL R				
	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
16	.7879					.7259				
	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1212	.1539	.0697
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.3030	.4242	.2424
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.0455	.3333	.4848	.1212
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.0202	.2525	.4443	.2778
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSIAL R				
	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
17	.7970					.5812				
	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.7576	.1515	.0455	.0303	.0152
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1768	.2727	.2424	.0455	.0606
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.2576	.2576	.2273	.2273	.0303
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4646	.4277	.1717	.1010	.0354
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSIAL R				
	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
18	.6626					.5036				
	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4545	.2424	.1818	.1061	.0152
	.0152	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0705	.1164	.1162	.2277	.0303
	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1370	.1370	.2277	.1212
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1365	.5525	.1760	.4443	.0354
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000				

Personal Component

STUDENT ID	SCORE	RANK	312265	72.00	44.5	622321	62.00	139.0
12115	70.00	61.0	322325	57.00	175.5	632113	68.00	78.0
22125	75.00	24.0	332365	68.00	78.0	642123	64.00	119.0
32125	81.00	9.0	342345	63.00	130.0	652123	71.00	52.0
42115	76.00	20.0	351315	64.00	119.0	662113	67.00	88.5
52125	57.00	175.5	362325	70.00	61.0	672123	61.00	148.0
62125	71.00	38.5	372315	59.00	163.0	682123	65.00	107.0
72125	65.00	107.0	382121	61.00	148.0	692133	65.00	107.0
82145	64.00	119.0	392121	51.00	190.5	702123	66.00	97.5
92165	59.00	163.0	402151	53.00	185.0	712113	69.00	69.5
102165	67.00	88.5	412111	44.00	196.5	722113	74.00	31.0
112125	65.00	107.0	422121	44.00	195.0	732113	70.00	61.0
122125	65.00	107.0	432121	68.00	78.0	741223	65.00	107.0
132115	59.00	163.0	442111	74.00	31.0	752243	73.00	38.5
142115	64.00	119.0	452121	86.00	1.0	762233	60.00	155.5
152115	69.00	69.5	462111	79.00	12.5	772213	67.00	88.5
162125	63.00	130.0	472111	76.00	20.0	782313	62.00	139.0
172115	64.00	119.0	482131	60.00	155.5	792323	69.00	69.5
182125	63.00	130.0	492221	49.00	193.0	802323	84.00	4.0
192125	77.00	16.5	502211	65.00	107.0	812303	52.00	188.0
202245	74.00	31.0	512221	77.00	16.5	822124	65.00	107.0
212225	58.00	170.5	522225	75.00	24.0	832124	70.00	61.0
222225	69.00	69.5	532221	44.00	194.0	842124	71.00	52.0
232215	37.00	198.0	542221	61.00	148.0	852264	64.00	119.0
242235	72.00	44.5	552221	70.00	61.0	862244	65.00	107.0
252225	62.00	107.0	562211	70.00	61.0	872224	71.00	52.0
262265	57.00	175.5	572211	42.00	156.5	882244	64.00	139.0
272225	61.00	92.0	581221	61.00	110.0	892244	62.00	139.0
282125	66.00	97.5	592221	71.00	52.0	902244	72.00	44.5
292225	67.00	88.5	602311	77.00	16.5	912214	69.00	4.0
302225	74.00	31.0	612311	74.00	31.0	922224	84.00	4.0

931284	70.00	61.0	1242125	53.00	185.0	1551211	55.00	180.5
942324	68.00	78.0	1251125	52.00	188.0	1561221	64.00	119.0
952314	60.00	97.5	1261125	62.00	139.0	1571211	75.00	24.0
962314	66.00	97.5	1271225	61.00	148.0	1581111	58.00	170.5
972364	68.00	78.0	1281225	73.00	38.5	1591221	74.00	31.0
982312	71.00	52.0	1291245	63.00	130.0	1601221	66.00	97.5
992232	81.00	9.0	1301225	59.00	163.0	1611311	67.00	88.5
1002116	66.00	97.5	1311245	81.00	9.0	1621341	73.00	38.5
1012116	66.00	78.0	1321215	63.00	130.0	1631363	70.00	61.0
1022226	67.00	88.5	1331245	59.00	163.0	1641113	69.00	69.5
1032367	60.00	78.0	1341235	62.00	139.0	1651223	69.00	69.5
1041327	55.00	180.5	1351365	76.00	20.0	1661223	74.00	44.5
1052225	61.00	148.0	1361315	61.00	148.0	1671223	71.00	52.0
1062160	73.00	38.5	1371320	79.00	12.5	1681223	71.00	52.0
1072225	63.00	130.0	1381325	65.00	107.0	1691343	60.00	155.5
1082210	50.00	192.0	1392345	58.00	170.5	1701324	70.00	61.0
1092260	71.00	52.0	1401315	63.00	130.0	1711323	67.00	88.5
1102120	54.00	184.5	1411111	67.00	88.5	1721343	64.00	119.0
1111365	81.00	9.0	1421131	61.00	148.0	1731343	74.00	31.0
1121355	75.00	24.0	1431121	53.00	185.0	1741123	63.00	130.0
1131115	67.00	88.5	1441121	59.00	163.0	1751334	74.00	31.0
1141125	61.00	148.0	1452111	52.00	188.0	1761124	78.00	14.0
1151115	61.00	148.0	1461111	43.00	6.0	1770114	57.00	175.5
1161105	72.00	44.5	1471121	61.00	148.0	1781124	71.00	52.0
1171125	64.00	78.0	1481211	67.00	88.5	1791124	65.00	107.0
1181125	72.00	44.5	1491211	67.00	88.5	1801114	74.00	31.0
1191115	73.00	38.5	1501221	58.00	170.5	1811214	59.00	163.0
1201165	67.00	88.5	1511211	59.00	163.0	1821224	55.00	163.0
1211135	59.00	163.0	1521221	54.00	182.5	1831224	51.00	190.5
1221125	60.00	174.0	1531221	44.00	4.0	1841214	62.00	130.0
1231125	64.00	119.0	1541221	64.00	119.0	1851224	57.00	175.5

1861224	60.00	155.5
1871214	62.00	139.0
1881214	61.00	148.0
1891314	63.00	130.0
1901102	64.00	119.0
1911222	57.00	175.5
1921212	77.00	16.5
1931222	68.00	78.0
1941228	65.00	107.0
1951327	59.00	163.0
1961217	69.00	69.5
1971315	75.00	24.0
1981225	69.00	69.5

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCORES

SCORE	STANDARD SCORE	FREQUENCY	PROPOR. FREQ.
37	-3.4471	1	.0051
42	-2.8498	2	.0101
44	-2.6109	1	.0051
48	-2.1331	1	.0051
49	-2.0137	1	.0051
50	-1.8943	1	.0051
51	-1.7748	2	.0101
52	-1.6554	3	.0152
53	-1.5359	3	.0152
54	-1.4165	2	.0101
55	-1.2970	2	.0101
56	-1.1776	1	.0051
57	-1.0581	6	.0303
58	-.9387	4	.0202
59	-.8192	11	.0556
60	-.6998	4	.0202
61	-.5803	11	.0556
62	-.4609	7	.0354
63	-.3414	11	.0556
64	-.2220	11	.0556
65	-.1026	13	.0657
66	.0169	6	.0303
67	.1363	12	.0606
68	.2558	9	.0455
69	.3752	8	.0404
70	.4947	9	.0455
71	.6141	9	.0455
72	.7336	6	.0303
73	.8530	6	.0303

74	.9725	9	-.0455
75	1.0917	5	-.0253
76	1.2114	3	-.0152
77	1.3308	4	.0202
78	1.4502	1	-.0051
79	1.5697	2	.0101
81	1.6886	5	-.0253
83	2.0475	1	-.0051
84	2.1669	3	-.0152
85	2.2864	1	-.0051
86	2.4058	1	-.0051

MEAN SCORE: 65.859  
 STANDARD DEVIATION: 8.372  
 STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN: .596  
 RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT ALPHA: .7074  
 STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT: 4.5255  
 THE PROBABILITY IS (.95) THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S TRUE SCORE IS WITHIN (8.4700) ABOVE OR BELOW HIS OBSERVED SCORE

ITEM ANALYSIS FOR THE ABOVE RESULTS

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
1	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	.3481	.3616	.5152	.4091	.3779
PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT									
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0758	.3616	.5000					
THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.1212	.5152	.3485					
THIRD 3	.0000	.0303	.2879	.4091	.2727					
TOTALS	.0000	.0152	.1616	.4277	.3779					
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
2	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	.4801	.4801	.4877	.4012	.3939
PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT									
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0909	.4877	.4212					
THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.1212	.4091	.3939					
THIRD 3	.0000	.0758	.3485	.2879	.2273					
TOTALS	.0000	.0303	.1669	.3703	.4141					
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
3	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	.2942	.2942	.0000	.0112	.0277
PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT									
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0103	.0000	.0000					
THIRD 2	.0000	.0555	.0231	.0000	.0112					
THIRD 3	.0000	.0433	.0000	.0277	.0277					
TOTALS	.0000	.0770	.0303	.0277	.0555					
WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					



ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER				
4	-9323					.1130				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000		.0152	.0000	.0000	.0750	.5091			
THIRD 2	.0000		.0000	.0000	.0455	.4121	.7424			
THIRD 3	.0000		.0152	.0304	.0750	.4679	.5009			
TOTALS	.0000		.0356	.0152	.0404	.1919	.7475			
WEIGHTS			1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER				
5	.8505					.4424				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000		.0030	.1667	.0152	.0152	.0000			
THIRD 2	.0000		.5606	.3030	.0999	.0455	.0000			
THIRD 3	.0000		.2370	.3636	.1970	.1061	.0738			
TOTALS	.0000		.5404	.4770	.1310	.0300	.0233			
WEIGHTS			5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER				
6	.8869					.4105				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000		.9091	.0939	.0000	.0000	.0000			
THIRD 2	.0000		.6061	.2570	.1212	.0122	.0000			
THIRD 3	.0000		.3939	.1405	.0739	.1164	.0000			
TOTALS	.0000		.6704	.4123	.0737	.0322	.0000			
WEIGHTS			5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM 7

PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL				POINT MULTISERIAL R			
	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5		
PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT						
THIRD 1	.0000	.0152	.0152	.0152	.0152	.0152	.0152
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0909	.0909	.0909	.0909	.0909
THIRD 3	.0000	.0758	.0303	.1818	.2576	.4545	.4545
TOTALS	.0000	.0810	.1152	.2727	.3424	.6414	.6414
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000		

ITEM 8

PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL				POINT MULTISERIAL R			
	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5		
PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT						
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1061	.0708		
THIRD 2	.0455	.0303	.0909	.0303	.5500		
THIRD 3	.1364	.0758	.2121	.2576	.3182		
TOTALS	.0000	.0354	.1061	.4444	.5738		
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000		

ITEM 9

PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL				POINT MULTISERIAL R			
	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5		
PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT						
THIRD 1	.0000	.0758	.0303	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
THIRD 2	.0000	.2273	.1364	.0909	.0000	.0000	.0000
THIRD 3	.0000	.1118	.1818	.1364	.1364	.0000	.0000
TOTALS	.0000	.4149	.2481	.2273	.1364	.1364	.1364
WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000		

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIERIAL R				
10	.6061					.4829				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.1515	.0709	.1212	.4394	.1770			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.1667	.2273	.1515	.3788	.0758			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.2727	.1212	.2879	.2879	.0303			
	TOTALS	.0000	.1770	.1465	.1865	.3667	.1019			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIERIAL R				
11	.6798					.3746				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.4697	.2727	.1061	.0758	.0758			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.3030	.2273	.0909	.2727	.1061			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1618	.1667	.1212	.3339	.1364			
	TOTALS	.0000	.3182	.2224	.1061	.2477	.1061			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIERIAL R				
12	.6869					.3523				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.5303	.2121	.1364	.0152	.1061			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.2776	.1667	.2424	.1618	.1315			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1515	.2424	.2424	.2424	.1212			
	TOTALS	.0000	.1131	.2371	.2371	.1865	.1265			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISEXIAL R				
13	.6434					.4511				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0455	.1015	.1667	.2273	.2273			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.1667	.0309	.1667	.4511	.0309			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1010	.1515	.2272	.2273	.0455			
	TOTALS	.0000	.1717	.0960	.1370	.4141	.1212			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISEXIAL R				
14	.6707					.4212				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0606	.0000	.2273	.4040	.2273			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0606	.0909	.4242	.3403	.0758			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.2121	.1061	.2727	.3333	.0758			
	TOTALS	.0000	.1111	.0657	.3091	.3609	.1263			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISEXIAL R				
15	.6733					.3735				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.3182	.1030	.2273	.1304	.0152			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.2727	.1636	.2273	.0309			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0606	.1970	.1030	.3333	.1304			
	TOTALS	.0000	.1414	.2376	.2360	.4141	.0707			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			



## Family Component

STUDENT ID	SCORE	RANK	312265	79.00	17.5	622321	63.00	144.5
12115	76.00	41.0	322325	67.00	108.0	632113	72.00	71.5
22125	81.00	9.0	332365	77.00	33.0	642123	62.00	151.5
32125	78.00	24.5	342345	61.00	160.0	652123	75.00	47.0
42115	56.00	185.0	351315	64.00	136.0	662113	76.00	41.0
52145	61.00	160.0	362325	74.00	57.5	672123	65.00	125.0
62125	65.00	125.0	372315	82.00	7.0	682123	78.00	23.5
72125	74.00	57.5	382121	64.00	136.0	692133	76.00	41.0
82145	75.00	47.0	392121	68.00	95.5	702123	81.00	9.0
92165	48.00	197.0	402151	49.00	196.0	712113	77.00	33.0
102165	73.00	66.0	412111	46.00	198.0	722113	67.00	108.0
112125	80.00	13.0	422121	53.00	191.5	732113	61.00	160.0
122125	73.00	83.0	432121	63.00	144.5	742223	76.00	23.5
132115	60.00	168.0	442111	75.00	47.0	752243	69.00	87.5
142115	71.00	78.0	452121	66.00	4.0	762233	61.00	160.0
152115	51.00	194.5	462111	64.00	136.0	772213	62.00	151.5
162125	56.00	185.0	472111	67.00	108.0	782313	64.00	136.0
172115	77.00	33.0	482131	77.00	33.0	792323	87.00	2.5
182125	72.00	71.5	492221	61.00	160.0	802323	90.00	1.0
192125	65.00	125.0	502211	68.00	95.5	812303	72.00	71.5
202245	77.00	33.0	512221	69.00	87.5	822124	55.00	189.0
212225	68.00	95.5	522225	67.00	108.0	832124	68.00	95.5
222225	67.00	108.0	532221	68.00	176.5	842124	63.00	144.5
232215	57.00	174.5	542221	80.00	13.0	852224	72.00	57.5
242235	65.00	125.0	552221	78.00	23.5	862244	76.00	41.0
252225	64.00	136.0	562211	73.00	66.0	872224	75.00	47.0
262265	58.00	176.5	572.11	67.00	108.0	882.44	77.00	33.0
272225	87.00	2.5	582221	56.00	185.0	892264	77.00	33.0
282125	83.00	13.0	592221	74.00	57.5	902224	66.00	95.5
292225	73.00	83.0	602111	52.00	173.0	912.14	63.00	5.0
302225	53.00	191.5	612311	74.00	57.5	922224	79.00	17.5

931244	63.00	104.5	1242125	67.00	108.0	1551211	71.00	78.0
942324	65.00	125.0	1251125	60.00	168.0	1561221	77.00	33.0
952314	74.00	41.0	1261125	67.00	108.0	1571211	56.00	185.0
962314	74.00	23.5	1271225	68.00	95.5	1581311	57.00	175.5
972364	67.00	108.0	1281225	74.00	57.5	1591321	70.00	83.0
982312	67.00	108.0	1291245	74.00	57.5	1601321	70.00	83.0
992432	78.00	23.5	1301225	80.00	13.0	1611311	63.00	144.5
102116	67.00	108.0	1311245	75.00	47.0	1621341	59.00	173.0
1012116	67.00	108.0	1321215	63.00	144.5	1631361	66.00	116.5
1022226	61.00	160.0	1331245	61.00	160.0	1641113	75.00	47.0
1032267	57.00	179.5	1341235	50.00	185.0	1651223	56.00	185.0
1041327	60.00	168.0	1351365	72.00	71.5	1661223	66.00	116.5
1052225	59.00	173.0	1361315	74.00	57.5	1671223	74.00	23.5
1062160	65.00	125.0	1371320	74.00	57.5	1681223	68.00	95.5
1072225	64.00	136.0	1381325	51.00	194.5	1691343	64.00	136.0
1082210	63.00	125.0	1392345	60.00	168.0	1701324	65.00	125.0
1092260	72.00	71.5	1401315	54.00	190.0	1711323	60.00	116.5
1102120	69.00	87.5	1411111	64.00	136.0	1721343	79.00	17.5
1111365	64.00	6.0	1421131	65.00	125.0	1731343	77.00	33.0
1121355	61.00	9.0	1431121	62.00	151.5	1741123	59.00	173.0
1131115	64.00	136.0	1441121	61.00	160.0	1751334	62.00	151.5
1141125	62.00	151.5	1452111	56.00	185.0	1761124	74.00	57.5
1151115	65.00	125.0	1461111	79.00	47.0	1770134	61.00	160.0
1161105	74.00	57.5	1771121	66.00	45.5	1781124	67.00	106.0
1171125	74.00	57.5	1481211	60.00	116.5	1791124	71.00	78.0
1181125	73.00	66.0	1491211	66.00	95.5	1801114	77.00	33.0
1191115	71.00	70.0	1501221	70.00	81.0	1811214	65.00	125.0
1201165	63.00	95.5	1511211	59.00	173.0	1821244	69.00	87.5
1411135	64.00	95.5	1521221	60.00	160.0	1831224	54.00	193.0
1221125	62.00	151.5	1531221	80.00	13.0	1841214	63.00	144.5
1231125	74.00	23.5	1541221	60.00	95.5	1851224	72.00	71.5



1861224	74.00	57.5
1871214	74.00	57.5
1881214	79.00	17.5
1891314	57.00	179.5
1901102	71.00	78.0
1911222	61.00	160.0
1921212	72.00	71.5
1931222	72.00	71.5
1941228	65.00	125.0
1951327	61.00	160.0
1961217	65.00	125.0
1971315	77.00	33.0
1981225	63.00	144.5

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCORES			
SCORE	STANDARD SCORE	FREQUENCY	PROPOR. FREQ.
46	-2.0769	1	.0051
48	-2.4361	1	.0051
49	-2.3157	1	.0051
51	-2.0749	2	.0101
52	-1.9545	1	.0051
53	-1.8341	2	.0101
54	-1.7137	1	.0051
55	-1.5933	1	.0051
56	-1.4729	7	.0354
57	-1.3525	4	.0202
58	-1.2321	2	.0101
59	-1.1116	5	.0253
60	-.9912	5	.0253
61	-.8708	11	.0556
62	-.7504	6	.0303
63	-.6300	8	.0404
64	-.5096	9	.0455
65	-.3892	13	.0657
66	-.2688	4	.0202
67	-.1484	13	.0657
68	-.0280	12	.0606
69	.0924	4	.0202
70	.2128	5	.0253
71	.3331	5	.0253
72	.4537	6	.0303
73	.5741	3	.0152
74	.6945	14	.0707
75	.8149	7	.0354
76	.9353	5	.0253

77	1.0557	11	-.0556
78	1.1761	8	-.0404
79	1.2965	4	-.0202
80	1.4169	5	-.0253
81	1.5373	3	-.0152
82	1.6577	1	-.0051
84	1.8986	1	-.0051
85	2.0190	1	-.0051
86	2.1394	1	-.0051
87	2.2598	2	-.0101
90	2.6210	1	-.0051

MEAN SCORE: 68.212  
 STANDARD DEVIATION: 8.305  
 STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN: .592  
 RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT ALPHA: .7295  
 STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT: 4.3193  
 THE PROBABILITY IS (.95) THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S TRUE SCORE IS WITHIN (8.4657) ABOVE OR BELOW HIS OBSERVED SCORE

ITEM ANALYSIS FOR THE ABOVE RESULTS

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
1	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
			.8071							.5291
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0152	.0000	.0455	.4121	.7273			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0000	.1364	.3333	.5000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0758	.1515	.3788	.4879	.1001			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0404	.0505	.1809	.2778	.4444			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
2	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
			.7838							.5147
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0154	.0000	.0606	.3030	.6212			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0758	.0303	.1061	.3788	.4091			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0606	.1212	.4697	.4273	.1212			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0405	.0305	.2121	.2033	.4038			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
3	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
			.8556							.2940
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0182	.1364	.0152	.0152	.0152			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.1067	.0758	.1364	.0152			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.4444	.4273	.1212	.1000	.0400			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0302	.1119	.0707	.0500	.0253			
	WEIGHTS		3.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL N				
4										
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0455	.0727	.0715			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0758	.0152	.0455	.0152	.0755			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0758	.0700	.0182	.0700	.0182			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0606	.0152	.1304	.0700	.0700			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL N				
5										
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0394	.0303	.0303	.0000	.0300			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0770	.1007	.0455	.0700	.0300			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0636	.2273	.0333	.0455	.0303			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0667	.1414	.1064	.0455	.0303			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL F				
6										
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0752	.0606	.0000	.0152	.0300			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0700	.1770	.1212	.0700	.0152			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1485	.0333	.1067	.0700	.0000			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0162	.1770	.0700	.0667	.0253			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
7	.7051					.6218
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	ORIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1061	.4354
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0606	.0758	.1667	.4354
	THIRD 3	.0000	.2576	.1818	.3636	.1818
	TOTALS	.0000	.1061	.0909	.2121	.3535
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
8	.7586					.4773
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	ORIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1364	.3788
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0000	.2121	.5152
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1667	.0909	.2879	.3483
	TOTALS	.0000	.0657	.0354	.2121	.4141
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
9	.5669					.3776
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	ORIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.3636	.2576	.1212	.1364
	THIRD 2	.0000	.1061	.1364	.2424	.4545
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0303	.1364	.3483	.1818
	TOTALS	.0000	.1061	.1667	.2121	.2879
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
10						.4939
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0455	.0703
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.0152	.1010	.0697
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0404	.1061	.0330	.3485
	TOTALS	.0000	.0455	.0404	.1760	.3993
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
11						.3147
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.2121	.2727	.1970	.1513
	THIRD 2	.0000	.1212	.1667	.2576	.3333
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0455	.0909	.3485	.2871
	TOTALS	.0000	.1203	.1703	.2677	.2576
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
12						.3773
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.3333	.1515	.1970	.1513
	THIRD 2	.0000	.1001	.1212	.1007	.1000
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0101	.1001	.0433	.2727
	TOTALS	.0000	.1000	.1203	.2374	.2871
	WEIGHTS		2.0000	4.0000	1.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLICIAL R				
13	.6475					.5040				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 4	RESP 5	
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	-.0730	.4747	-.0315			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0152	-.0006	.4394	.4048			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0152	.1061	-.1470	.4340	-.1770			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0051	.0404	.1111	.3790	.4444			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLICIAL R				
14	-.9293					.3100				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 4	RESP 5	
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	-.0152	.1010	.0010			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.4576	.7273			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0000	-.0730	.4091	-.5152			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4000	.6018			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLICIAL R				
15	-.7747					.4121				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 4	RESP 5	
	THIRD 1	.0000	-.5455	.4273	-.2273	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.3010	.3333	.3010	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1212	.2727	-.4040	.0000	.0000			
	TOTALS	.0000	-.1212	.2727	.1515	.0000	.0000			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			





## Identity Dimension

STUDENT ID	SCORE	RANK	312265	141.00	14.5	622321	111.00	177.0
12115	126.00	101.0	322325	105.00	188.5	632113	126.00	101.0
22125	135.00	41.5	332365	130.00	75.5	642123	130.00	75.5
32125	125.00	108.0	342345	122.00	131.5	652123	131.00	68.0
42115	130.00	75.5	351315	118.00	148.5	662113	136.00	36.0
52145	122.00	131.5	362325	135.00	41.5	672123	114.00	165.0
62125	134.00	48.5	372315	145.00	1.0	682123	131.00	68.0
72125	127.00	92.5	382121	111.00	177.0	692133	143.00	6.0
82145	132.00	60.5	392121	114.00	165.0	702123	135.00	41.5
92165	112.00	172.0	402151	113.00	169.0	712113	139.00	19.5
102165	138.00	23.0	412111	90.00	198.0	722113	137.00	29.5
112125	131.00	68.0	422121	100.00	194.5	732113	117.00	153.5
122125	149.00	80.0	432121	116.00	157.0	741223	133.00	55.0
132115	116.00	157.0	442111	133.00	55.0	752243	136.00	36.0
142115	134.00	48.5	452121	144.00	10.5	762233	115.00	160.5
152115	125.00	108.0	462111	132.00	60.5	772213	117.00	153.5
162125	111.00	177.0	472111	127.00	92.5	782313	126.00	101.0
172115	123.00	124.5	482131	137.00	29.5	792323	142.00	10.5
182125	130.00	75.5	492221	120.00	140.0	802323	141.00	14.5
192125	133.00	55.0	502211	133.00	55.0	812303	119.00	144.0
202245	134.00	48.5	512221	131.00	68.0	822124	119.00	144.0
212225	131.00	68.0	522225	136.00	36.0	832124	127.00	92.5
222225	127.00	92.5	532221	102.00	192.0	842124	123.00	124.5
232215	114.00	165.0	542221	141.00	14.5	852204	137.00	29.5
242235	140.00	17.5	552221	123.00	124.5	862244	130.00	75.5
252225	107.00	186.0	562231	127.00	92.5	872224	137.00	29.5
262265	121.00	136.5	572231	122.00	111.5	882244	120.00	140.0
272225	142.00	10.5	582221	114.00	165.0	892264	119.00	144.0
282125	136.00	16.0	592221	134.00	48.5	902224	124.00	116.5
292225	122.00	131.5	602311	127.00	92.5	912214	140.00	17.5
302225	116.00	148.5	612311	131.00	68.0	922224	129.00	80.0

931248	118.00	186.5	1242125	128.00	84.5	1551211	127.00	92.5
942324	126.00	84.5	1251125	101.00	193.0	1561221	124.00	116.5
952314	124.00	116.5	1261125	130.00	75.5	1571211	118.00	148.5
962318	126.00	84.5	1271225	143.00	124.5	1581311	128.00	64.5
972364	128.00	84.5	1281225	132.00	60.5	1591321	115.00	160.5
982312	131.00	68.0	1291245	132.00	60.5	1601321	124.00	116.5
992232	142.00	10.5	1301225	139.00	19.5	1611311	122.00	131.5
1002116	149.00	80.0	1311245	138.00	23.0	1621341	135.00	41.5
1012116	124.00	116.5	1321215	112.00	172.0	1631363	125.00	108.0
1022226	113.00	169.0	1331245	100.00	194.5	1641113	138.00	23.0
1032367	115.00	160.5	1341235	115.00	160.5	1651223	108.00	183.0
1041327	111.00	177.0	1351365	137.00	29.5	1661223	127.00	92.5
1052225	124.00	116.5	1361315	123.00	124.5	1671223	141.00	14.5
1062160	122.00	131.5	1371320	136.00	36.0	1681223	124.00	116.5
1072225	122.00	131.5	1381325	112.00	172.0	1691343	117.00	153.5
1082219	116.00	157.0	1392345	111.00	177.0	1701324	120.00	140.0
1092460	131.00	68.0	1401315	104.00	190.0	1711323	114.00	165.0
1102120	124.00	116.5	1411111	125.00	108.0	1721343	125.00	108.0
1111365	138.00	23.0	1421131	134.00	48.5	1731343	132.00	60.5
1121355	143.00	6.0	1431121	91.00	197.0	1741123	134.00	48.5
1131115	118.00	148.5	1441121	111.00	177.0	1751334	146.00	101.0
1141125	108.00	183.0	1451111	107.00	186.0	1761124	137.00	29.5
1151115	108.00	183.0	1461111	143.00	6.0	1770114	92.00	196.0
1161105	131.00	68.0	1471121	120.00	140.0	1781124	143.00	6.0
1171125	124.00	116.5	1481211	134.00	48.5	1791124	144.00	2.5
1181125	126.00	103.0	1491111	126.00	101.0	1801114	135.00	41.5
1191115	122.00	60.5	1501221	125.00	138.0	1811214	127.00	131.5
1201165	125.00	108.0	1511211	116.00	148.5	1821224	126.00	101.0
1211125	130.00	23.0	1521221	117.00	153.5	1831224	103.00	191.0
1221125	113.00	181.0	1531221	143.00	6.0	1841214	111.00	177.0
1231125	134.00	46.5	1541221	127.00	92.5	1851224	121.00	136.5

1861224	123.00	124.5
1871214	135.00	41.5
1881214	137.00	29.5
1891314	113.06	169.0
1901102	107.00	186.0
1911222	124.00	116.5
1921212	137.00	29.5
1931222	127.00	92.5
1941228	120.00	140.0
1951327	105.00	188.5
1961217	133.00	55.0
1971315	144.00	2.5
1981225	128.00	84.5

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCORES

SCORE	STANDARD SCORE	FREQUENCY	PROBA. FREQ.
90	-3.1372	1	.0051
91	-3.0481	1	.0051
92	-2.9590	1	.0051
100	-2.4462	2	.0101
101	-2.1570	1	.0051
102	-2.0679	1	.0051
103	-1.9788	1	.0051
104	-1.8897	1	.0051
105	-1.8006	2	.0101
107	-1.6224	3	.0152
108	-1.5333	3	.0152
110	-1.3551	1	.0051
111	-1.2660	7	.0354
112	-1.1769	3	.0152
113	-1.0877	3	.0152
114	-.9986	5	.0253
115	-.9095	4	.0202
116	-.8204	3	.0152
117	-.7313	4	.0202
118	-.6422	6	.0303
119	-.5531	3	.0152
120	-.4640	5	.0253
121	-.3749	2	.0101
122	-.2858	0	.0000
123	-.1967	6	.0303
124	-.1076	10	.0505
125	-.0185	7	.0354
126	.0707	7	.0354

128	-2489	6	-0.103
129	-3380	3	-0.152
130	-4271	6	-0.103
131	-5162	9	-0.455
132	-6053	6	-0.103
133	-6944	5	-0.253
134	-7835	8	-0.404
135	-8726	6	-0.103
136	-9617	5	-0.253
137	1-0508	8	-0.404
138	1-1400	5	-0.253
139	1-2291	2	-0.101
140	1-3182	2	-0.101
141	1-4073	4	-0.202
142	1-4964	4	-0.202
143	1-5855	5	-0.253
144	1-6746	2	-0.101
145	1-7637	1	-0.051

MEAN SCORE: 125.207  
 STANDARD DEVIATION: 11.222  
 STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN: .800  
 RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT ALPHA: .7985  
 STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT: 5.0379  
 THE PROBABILITY IS (.95) THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S TRUE SCORE IS WITHIN (9.8743) ABOVE OR BELOW HIS OBSERVED SCORE

ITEM ANALYSIS FOR THE ABOVE RESULTS

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
1			.8596								.3724	
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
			.0000	.0000	.0303	.3333	.0004					
	THIRD 1	.0000										
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000									
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0455	.0000	.1667	.5303	.4576					
	TOTALS	.0000	.0152	.0000	.0859	.4637	.4253					
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
2			.7980								.2789	
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
			.0000	.0000	.1364	.3636	.5000					
	THIRD 1	.0000										
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0152	.3030	.3636	.4679					
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0303	.0455	.2727	.4545	.1770					
	TOTALS	.0000	.0432	.0607	.2274	.3779	.1283					
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
3			.9010								.3784	
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
			.9031	.0606	.0303	.0000	.0000					
	THIRD 1	.0000										
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0618	.0224	.0333	.0000	.0000					
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0442	.1182	.2273	.0152	.0152					
	TOTALS	.0000	.6117	.2371	.0766	.0611	.0000					
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					



ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
4						.5573
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1304
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0606	.3708
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0103	.0152	.2576	.3939
	TOTALS	.0000	.0101	.0051	.1111	.3030
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
5						.4888
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0455	.1618
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0455	.3708
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0152	.0303	.1667	.3606
	TOTALS	.0000	.0051	.0101	.0639	.3737
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
6						.3667
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0758	.0000	.0152
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0101	.1667	.0758	.0303
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0303	.3708	.1364	.0455
	TOTALS	.0000	.0667	.2071	.0707	.0455
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
7	.8404					.4341				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0455	.1768	.5758			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.1164	.4545	.3319				
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4121				
	TOTALS	.0000	.0152	.1616	.4223	.3119				
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
8	.8091					.3991				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0152	.0000	.0909	.0000	.5009			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.0000	.1515	.4334	.3636			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0006	.3182	.2444	.2375			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0404	.0000	.1669	.2463	.4141			
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
9	.9566					.4223				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
	THIRD 1	.0000	.9077	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	TOTALS	.0000	.9077	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000			
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
10						.4553
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4727
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.0000	.1818	.4679
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0728	.1515	.3182	.4727
	TOTALS	.0000	.0404	.0505	.1809	.4776
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
11						.4154
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0455	.0000	.0000	.4872
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.0455	.1607	.4786
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0406	.1061	.4091	.4424
	TOTALS	.0000	.0505	.0505	.2121	.4333
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLIER
12						.3900
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0333	.1061	.0152	.0455
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0001	.2727	.0000	.0753
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0391	.4424	.1364	.1007
	TOTALS	.0000	.0762	.1717	.0707	.0700
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLICIAL B				
13	.6455					.3297				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0606	.3788	.5806			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.0000	.0758	.6304	.2727			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0152	.0000	.1212	.6667	.1970			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0101	.0000	.0455	.5006	.3434			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLICIAL B				
14	.8455					.4570				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0152	.4442	.5006			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1061	.5455	.3485			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0152	.0303	.2121	.5303	.4121			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0051	.0101	.1111	.5000	.3737			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTIPLICIAL B				
15	.7212					.4550				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
	THIRD 1	.0000	.5455	.2727	.1212	.0303	.0303			
	THIRD 2	.0152	.3667	.3333	.2879	.5303	.0455			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1061	.1970	.4091	.1667	.1212			
	TOTALS	.0051	.2727	.2879	.2727	.0900	.0617			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			



ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3
19			.8646			.4191				
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1514	.7879			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.0000	.0758	.3933	.4848			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0455	.0152	.2121	.4091	.3122			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0303	.0051	.1061	.3283	.5303			
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3
20			.8343			.5262				
	THIRD 1	.0000	.7727	.1816	.0455	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.4848	.3182	.1515	.0333	.0152			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1667	.3333	.3939	.1061	.0300			
	TOTALS	.0000	.4747	.2778	.1970	.0455	.0051			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3
21			.8192			.5231				
	THIRD 1	.0000	.6816	.2879	.0303	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.4333	.3000	.2121	.0333	.0000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1667	.3333	.2273	.1970	.0152			
	TOTALS	.0000	.4222	.3222	.1556	.0611	.0051			
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000			



ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSIAL R						
25	-8091					.3418						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
			.0152	.0000	.0152	.0000	.0007					
			.0303	.0152	.0000	.0000	.0000					
			.1064	.0303	.0333	.0333	.1007					
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1164	.0333	.0333					
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000						

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORES PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSIAL R						
26	.8818					.4033						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
			.0708	.0000	.0152	.0455	.0000					
			.6018	.1818	.0909	.0455	.0000					
			.4394	.1818	.3030	.0455	.0303					
	TOTALS	.0000	.6667	.1414	.1164	.0333	.0101					
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000						

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSIAL R						
27	.8626					.4095						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	THIRD 1	THIRD 2	THIRD 3	THIRD 4	THIRD 5
			.8939	.0000	.0152	.0303	.0000					
			.5758	.2424	.0909	.0455	.0000					
			.3163	.2879	.1310	.1164	.0303					
	TOTALS	.0000	.6142	.1970	.0303	.0667	.0252					
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000						





Behavior Dimension

STUDENT ID	SCORE	RANK	312265	141.00	1.0	622321	110.00	105.5
52115	146.00	23.0	322325	107.00	130.0	632113	122.00	37.0
22125	122.00	37.0	332365	116.00	66.5	642123	106.00	140.5
32125	124.00	30.5	342345	109.00	111.5	652123	117.00	61.0
42115	129.00	17.0	351315	105.00	148.0	662113	118.00	54.0
52145	107.00	130.0	362325	122.00	17.0	672123	98.00	179.0
62125	115.00	73.0	372315	109.00	111.5	682123	126.00	23.0
72125	113.00	87.0	382121	110.00	105.5	692133	119.00	48.5
82145	112.00	94.5	392121	107.00	130.0	702123	113.00	87.0
92165	108.00	119.0	402151	96.00	184.0	712113	117.00	61.0
102165	113.00	87.0	412111	83.00	195.0	722113	106.00	119.0
112125	121.00	42.5	422121	86.00	193.0	732113	118.00	54.0
122125	106.00	140.5	432121	118.00	54.0	741223	114.00	79.5
132115	101.00	167.0	442111	112.00	94.5	752243	115.00	73.0
142115	104.00	152.5	452121	135.00	4.0	762233	113.00	105.5
152115	107.00	130.0	462111	116.00	66.5	772213	111.00	100.0
162125	104.00	152.5	472111	113.00	87.0	782313	92.00	188.5
172115	110.00	105.5	482131	124.00	30.5	792323	106.00	119.0
182125	106.00	119.0	492221	65.00	194.0	802323	134.00	7.5
192125	103.00	155.5	502211	106.00	140.5	812303	116.00	66.5
202245	129.00	17.0	512221	123.00	33.0	822124	105.00	148.0
212225	108.00	119.0	522225	132.00	12.0	832124	113.00	87.0
222225	118.00	54.0	532221	82.00	196.0	842124	116.00	94.5
232215	75.00	198.0	542221	53.00	179.0	852224	107.00	130.0
242235	116.00	54.0	552221	121.00	42.5	862244	121.00	42.5
252225	101.00	167.0	562231	114.00	54.0	872224	129.00	17.0
262225	109.00	111.5	572231	102.00	160.0	882244	106.00	140.5
272225	137.00	4.0	581221	113.00	47.0	892224	106.00	140.5
282125	107.00	130.0	592221	124.00	10.5	902224	113.00	87.0
292225	122.00	71.0	602311	115.00	71.0	912214	126.00	12.0
302225	117.00	61.0	612311	115.00	73.0	922224	135.00	4.0

931244	108.00	119.0	1242125	92.00	168.5	1551211	118.00	54.0
942324	108.00	119.0	1251125	91.00	190.0	1561221	100.00	174.0
952314	111.00	100.0	1261125	108.00	119.0	1571211	114.00	79.5
962314	112.00	94.5	1271225	104.00	155.5	1581311	103.00	155.5
972364	124.00	160.0	1281225	120.00	46.0	1591321	117.00	61.0
982312	107.00	130.0	1291245	116.00	54.0	1601321	115.00	73.0
992232	133.00	10.0	1301225	98.00	179.0	1611311	131.00	167.0
1002116	94.00	179.0	1311245	122.00	37.0	1621341	112.00	94.5
1012116	100.00	174.0	1321215	107.00	130.0	1631363	122.00	37.0
1022226	96.00	184.0	1331245	103.00	155.5	1641113	127.00	19.5
1032367	116.00	66.5	1341235	115.00	73.0	1651223	101.00	167.0
1041327	81.00	197.0	1351365	114.00	79.5	1661223	107.00	130.0
1052225	110.00	105.5	1361315	116.00	66.5	1671223	116.00	66.5
1062160	115.00	73.0	1371320	122.00	37.0	1681223	97.00	182.0
1072225	140.00	46.0	1381325	105.00	148.0	1691343	107.00	130.0
1082210	102.00	160.0	1392345	105.00	148.0	1701324	107.00	130.0
1092260	119.00	48.5	1401315	105.00	111.5	1711323	102.00	160.0
1102120	100.00	174.0	1411111	110.00	105.5	1721343	114.00	54.0
1111365	134.00	7.5	1421131	111.00	100.0	1731323	131.00	14.0
1121355	125.00	27.0	1431121	101.00	167.0	1741123	89.00	192.0
1131115	114.00	79.5	1441121	105.00	148.0	1751334	121.00	42.5
1141125	107.00	130.0	1452111	100.00	174.0	1761124	125.00	27.0
1151115	101.00	167.0	1461111	134.00	7.5	1770114	122.00	12.0
1161105	146.00	23.0	1771121	101.00	167.0	1781124	127.00	19.5
1171125	111.00	87.0	1481211	106.00	140.5	1791124	96.00	184.0
1181125	114.00	79.5	1491211	105.00	148.0	1801114	117.00	61.0
1191115	126.00	23.0	1501221	107.00	130.0	1811214	161.00	167.0
1201165	109.00	111.5	1511211	108.00	119.0	1821224	111.00	100.0
1211135	114.00	79.5	1521221	96.00	179.0	1911224	93.00	186.5
1221125	101.00	167.0	1531221	124.00	30.5	1841214	111.00	100.0
1231125	135.00	4.0	1541221	105.00	144.0	1851224	106.00	140.5

1861224	130.00	15.0
1871214	134.00	7.5
1881214	120.00	46.0
1891314	90.00	191.0
1901102	106.00	140.5
1911222	100.00	174.0
1921212	112.00	94.5
1931222	113.00	87.0
1941226	102.00	160.0
1951327	93.00	186.5
1961217	109.60	111.5
1971315	125.00	27.0
1981225	126.60	23.0

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCORES			
SCORE	STANDARD SCORE	FREQUENCY	PROPOR. FREQ.
75	-3.1261	1	.0051
81	-2.6133	1	.0051
82	-2.5279	1	.0051
83	-2.4424	1	.0051
85	-2.2714	1	.0051
86	-2.1660	1	.0051
89	-1.9296	1	.0051
90	-1.8441	1	.0051
91	-1.7586	1	.0051
92	-1.6731	2	.0101
93	-1.5877	2	.0101
96	-1.3313	3	.0152
97	-1.2458	1	.0051
98	-1.1603	5	.0253
100	-.8894	5	.0253
101	-.9039	9	.0455
102	-.8184	5	.0253
103	-.7330	4	.0202
104	-.6475	2	.0101
105	-.5620	7	.0354
106	-.4766	8	.0404
107	-.3911	13	.0657
108	-.3056	9	.0455
109	-.2201	6	.0303
110	-.1347	6	.0303
111	-.0492	5	.0253
112	.0363	6	.0303
113	.1217	9	.0455
114	.2072	6	.0303

115	.4527	7	-.0354
116	.3781	6	-.0303
117	.4036	5	-.0253
118	.5491	9	-.0455
119	.0146	2	-.0101
120	.7400	3	-.0152
121	-.8055	4	-.0202
122	.8510	7	-.0354
123	-.9764	1	-.0051
124	1.0619	4	-.0202
125	1.1474	3	-.0152
126	1.2328	5	-.0253
127	1.3183	2	-.0101
129	1.4893	3	-.0152
130	1.5747	1	-.0051
131	1.6602	1	-.0051
132	1.7457	3	-.0152
133	1.8311	1	-.0051
134	1.9166	4	-.0202
135	2.0021	3	-.0152
137	2.1730	1	-.0051
141	2.5149	1	-.0051

MEAN SCORE: 111.576  
 STANDARD DEVIATION: 11.700  
 STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN: .834  
 RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT ALPHA: .7848  
 STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT: 5.4273  
 THE PROBABILITY IS (.75) THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S TRUE SCORE IS WITHIN (10.0370) ABOVE OR BELOW HIS OBSERVED SCORE





ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL B				
4	-733J					.48JU				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0103	.1961	.3758	.2379			
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0152	.1212	.1667	.5455	.1515			
THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0758	.1061	.3939	.4091	.0122			
TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0913	.0859	.2222	.5101	.1515			
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL B				
5	.870J					.350J				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0152	.0152	.0152	.2576	.6270			
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4545	.4348			
THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0152	.0606	.1667	.3935	.3036			
TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0304	.0763	.0819	.1067	.5152			
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL B				
6	.611J					.4900				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.2727	.3339	.1970	.0736	.0406			
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0709	.2376	.2424	.2727	.1364			
THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0758	.1061	.3112	.2727	.2277			
TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.1493	.2525	.4235	.2071	.1514			
WEIGHTS	3.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					



ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
10	-7051					-2945				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0709	.0152	.1667	.4394	.2379			
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0455	.2576	.4545	.1518			
THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.1204	.1515	.1030	.2679	.1212			
TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0960	.0707	.2444	.3939	.1770			
WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
11	-5424					-5030				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.3485	.2121	.2273	.1564	.0758			
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1212	.2679	.2424	.2679			
THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0103	.0455	.2273	.3708	.1182			
TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.1465	.1763	.2475	.2525	.2273			
WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
12	-2505					.9474				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5			
THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.3182	.2424	.1618	.1364	.1212			
THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1212	.2679	.3133	.1515			
THIRD 3	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0709	.1132	.2273	.2679			
TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.1162	.1515	.2475	.2576	.1667			
WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5				
13		.8455				.3307				
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0758	.3676	.5600				
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0152	.0606	.2576					
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0152	.1212	.2121					
	TOTALS	.0000	.0101	.3359	.5666	.3434				
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5				
14		.8424				.4619				
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0152	.4394	.5455				
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0000	.1061	.5203	.3636				
	THIRD 3	.0152	.0303	.1970	.5203	.2121				
	TOTALS	.0051	.0051	.1061	.5000	.3737				
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5				
15		.7061				.4486				
	THIRD 1	.0000	.2152	.3030	.1212	.0303				
	THIRD 2	.0303	.1970	.3636	.2576	.1201				
	THIRD 3	.0415	.1061	.1970	.3748	.1119				
	TOTALS	.0753	.2727	.2379	.2525	.0657				
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000				

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
16	.6778					.2724				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	CMY	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0758	.0758	.1364	.1364	.3333	.1364	.1788	.3333
	THIRD 2	.0152	.1061	.0909	.1970	.1970	.2273	.1970	.3636	.2273
	THIRD 3	.0000	.2273	.1364	.2424	.2424	.0758	.2424	.3182	.0758
	TOTALS	.0051	.1324	.1010	.1919	.1919	.2121	.1919	.3535	.2121
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000	5.0000	4.0000	4.0000	3.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
17	.6747					.4465				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	CMY	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0152	.4314	.3030	.1364	.0606	.0451	.1364	.0606	.0451
	THIRD 2	.0303	.1212	.3636	.2879	.1818	.0152	.2879	.1818	.0152
	THIRD 3	.0152	.0451	.1667	.2576	.2576	.0506	.2576	.2576	.0506
	TOTALS	.0702	.2070	.2778	.2929	.1667	.0404	.2929	.1667	.0404
	WEIGHTS	6.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISERIAL R				
18	.7232					.5049				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	CMY	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.5455	.2576	.1364	.0455	.0152	.1364	.0455	.0152
	THIRD 2	.0000	.3182	.2424	.2576	.1667	.0152	.2576	.1667	.0152
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1112	.1818	.2424	.1788	.0758	.2424	.1788	.0758
	TOTALS	.0000	.1443	.2273	.2121	.1770	.0154	.2121	.1770	.0154
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINTS MULTIPLICIAL R				
19	.8646					.3791				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0303	.2273	.7424			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.0000	.0909	.3485	.2152			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0455	.0152	.1970	.4091	.2333			
	TOTALS	.0000	.0909	.0021	.1061	.3485	.2303			
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000	5.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINTS MULTIPLICIAL R				
20	.8343					.4842				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
	THIRD 1	.0000	.7273	.1970	.0758	.0000	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.4697	.3788	.0909	.0455	.0152			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.2273	.2576	.4242	.0909	.0000			
	TOTALS	.0000	.4147	.2778	.1970	.0455	.0021			
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINTS MULTIPLICIAL R				
21	.8192					.4336				
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	OMIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 6	RESP 7	RESP 8
	THIRD 1	.0000	.6212	.2979	.0758	.0152	.0000			
	THIRD 2	.0000	.4697	.3788	.1214	.0455	.0000			
	THIRD 3	.0000	.2121	.3182	.2727	.1611	.0152			
	TOTALS	.0000	.4259	.3289	.1586	.0455	.0021			
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000			

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSUAL R						
22	-7046					.972						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0152	.0303	.0606	.4343	.4394					
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0455	.0758	.1212	.5152	.4424					
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0606	.1515	.2424	.4343	.0909					
	TOTALS	.0000	.0404	.0808	.1414	.4747	.2576					
	WEIGHTS		1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSUAL R						
23	-9152					.9308						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0036	.1212	.0152	.0000	.0000					
	THIRD 2	.0000	.7121	.1818	.0758	.0152	.0152					
	THIRD 3	.0000	.5006	.4379	.0758	.0606	.0152					
	TOTALS	.0000	.7121	.1770	.0556	.0222	.0101					
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTISENSUAL R						
24	-9081					.9201						
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	UNIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4	RESP 5
	THIRD 1	.0000	.9394	.0152	.0152	.0152	.0152					
	THIRD 2	.0000	.7079	.1212	.0103	.0303	.0303					
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0304	.0909	.1504	.0758	.0000					
	TOTALS	.0000	.7377	.0759	.0606	.0606	.0304					
	WEIGHTS		5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000					

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTI-SERIAL R
25						.3906
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	ORIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0303	.0000	.0303	.0606
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0303	.0000	.1061	.0607
	THIRD 3	.0000	.1214	.0433	.2727	.1403
	TOTALS	.0000	.0000	.0132	.1304	.3939
	WEIGHTS	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTI-SERIAL R
26						.3118
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	ORIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0630	.0433	.0433	.0433
	THIRD 2	.0000	.0412	.2121	.1304	.0303
	THIRD 3	.0000	.5152	.1007	.2273	.0606
	TOTALS	.0000	.0667	.1414	.1304	.0433
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000

ITEM	PROPORTIONAL SCORE PER INDIVIDUAL					POINT MULTI-SERIAL R
27						.2924
	PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE	ORIT	RESP 1	RESP 2	RESP 3	RESP 4
	THIRD 1	.0000	.0132	.0303	.0433	.0303
	THIRD 2	.0000	.5750	.2570	.0606	.0700
	THIRD 3	.0000	.0343	.2424	.1010	.0303
	TOTALS	.0000	.0100	.1777	.0700	.0607
	WEIGHTS	5.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000





## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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