

# DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to conduct a construct validation of self-concept in the Rorschach Test.

This study attempted to answer the following questions: (a) What is the profile of the respondents' self-concept as measured by the Rorschach Test?; (b) Is there a significant relationship between the over-all self-concept scores of the respondents on the Rorschach Test and their scores on the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale? (Concurrent Criterion-related validity); (c) Is there a significant difference between the over-all self-concept scores between the contrasted groups on the Rorschach Test (Construct validity by contrasted groups); (d) What are the respondents' associational contents in their responses to the Rorschach Inkblots Test that pertain to their self-concept? (Content analysis).

The study employed the descriptive quantitative and qualitative design. Such a design enabled the investigator to describe the occurrence of the variables, the underlying dimensions in the set of variables or relationship between or among the variables.

The subjects involved in this study were 100 Filipino males and females belonging to the middle adulthood stage and ranging from 34-60 years.

At random, these 100 individuals who belonged to the contrasted groups and were willing to participate in the study, were administered the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale. Fifty of them belonged to white collar professions (professionals, deans, administrators, etc.) and 50 came from the blue collar jobs



# DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

(security guards, drivers, janitors, etc.). A study conducted by Gary (1973) showed that the subjects who belonged to the lower socio-economic class had lower self-concept as compared to the participants who came from the higher socio-economic class.

From the former group, 10 respondents with high self-concept were chosen based on the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale. Ten respondents with low self-concept were also chosen from the latter group based on the same instrument.

The Rorschach Test was administered to those twenty subjects belonging to the contrasted groups.

Two instruments were used to gather the needed data: the Rorschach Test and the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS).

Two types of statistical treatment were used in this study. First was descriptive statistics where the mean and standard deviation was computed to describe the level of self-concept in the Rorschach Test and in the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale. Second was Pair-wise Correlation used to differentiate the Rorschach scores from the scores of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale and to determine the significant relationship in the self-concept scores. The F-Ratio was computed to find the difference in self-concept between the two contrasted (white collar and blue collar) groups.

The findings were as follows: the first hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between the over-all self-concept scores of the respondents on the



# DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

Rorschach Test and their scores on the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale was accepted,  $r = .652$ ,  $p < .002$ . This proves that self-concept in the Rorschach Test has concurrent criterion-related validity.

The second hypothesis that there is a significant difference between the over-all self-concept scores between the contrasted groups on the Rorschach Test (Construct validity by contrasted groups) was accepted,  $F(1, 22) = 17.105$ ,  $p < .001$ , thus proving that self-concept in the Rorschach Test has construct validity.

The white collar respondents had higher self-concept than the blue collar respondents.

The content analysis showed a clear difference in the quality of content between the white collar and blue collar respondents.

Based on the above findings it was concluded that the Rorschach Test has concurrent criterion-related validity. Therefore it is effective in counteracting mono-operational bias in research and counseling (mono-operational bias takes place when a single measure attempts to capture the essence of a construct). The variables on self-concept in the Rorschach Test at Level I have construct validity. Therefore these variables were proven to be free from construct underrepresentation and surplus construct irrelevancies (construct underrepresentation takes place when the construct in the study fails to incorporate all its important aspects while surplus construct irrelevancies involve operations that include irrelevant aspects as part of the construct). Hence, they can be reliably used to measure self-concept.

