

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
THE GROUP RORSCHACH AS A PREDICTOR OF STANDING
IN EDUCATION I AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA

BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY
OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER
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significantly with most class marks.

1. Scores on the Group Horschach test correlated

RESULTS

(2) the main study.

examination results obtained in (1) the pilot study, and the course and linking performance on the Group Horschach with scores on the Group Horschach test to predict their success in Regression equations were computed using the students'

1959-1960, comprised of ninety-two students.

Study was carried out with the regular Education I class of

Class" of 1959, comprised of sixty-three students. The main

A pilot study was carried out with the "Special Summer School

METHOD

the results were compared with their final examination marks.

the Group Horschach test was administered to the students, and

University of Manitoba. The Harrower Multiple-Choice form of

predict incomplete standing or failure in Education I at the

results obtained from a personality test could be used to

The purpose of this study was to determine whether the

PROBLEM

OF MANITOBA

IN EDUCATION I AT THE UNIVERSITY

THE GROUP HORSCHACH AS A PREDICTOR OF SWAPPING

Abstract

2. (a) In the Pilot Study, thirteen students were isolated as "probable failures" by the Group Rorschach. Only six of these did fail giving a correct prediction of forty-six percent. Two failed who were not predicted to do so.

(b) In the Main Study, sixteen students were isolated as "probable failures" by the Group Rorschach. Only four of these did fail giving a correct prediction of twenty-five percent. Eight failed who were not predicted to do so.

3. (a) In the Pilot Study, the Regression Equation predicted that five students would have a failing average. Of the nine that did fail, only four were isolated by the Regression Equation, giving a correct prediction of forty-four percent.

(b) In the Main Study, the Regression Equation predicted that one student would have a failing average. Of the twelve that did fail, the Regression Equation isolated only one, giving a correct prediction of eight percent.

4. While the Group Rorschach gave some initial indication of having potential in predicting success or failure with the Pilot Study, it did not work effectively enough in the Main Study to be used for selection purposes.

The writer is indebted to Dr. W. H. Ince for suggesting the thesis topic and his guidance in the initial stages of the thesis, and to Dr. M. Wright for his frequent assistance in the revision of the thesis. It was mainly due to Dr. Wright's encouragement and guidance throughout the revision that the thesis was completed.

A word of appreciation goes to all those who, interested in the practical usefulness of the Group Research test, assisted and encouraged the writer throughout the progress of the study. The writer has thoroughly enjoyed working with these people and it is hoped that all may derive some benefit from the results of the study.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND GENERAL PLAN OF THE THESIS

The shortage of fully-qualified secondary school teachers in Manitoba has been critical for some years. Despite the raising of the minimum requirements for entrance to teacher-training at the University of Manitoba in September, 1958, to a complete Third Year standing, there are yet some candidates who do not satisfactorily complete the course. The problem of early identification of unsuitable candidates has thus become urgent.

This thesis is a report of a research designed to predict, on the basis of performance on the Group Rorschach 'ink-blot' test, success or failure of candidates to complete the Education I course at the Faculty of Education. Regression Equations were used to predict final averages in order to check on the accuracy of prediction made by the Group Rorschach.

The Problem

Statement of the problem.--The problem of this thesis centres on the Group Rorschach test and whether the results of this multiple-choice test can be used as a predictor of incomplete standing or failure in the Education I course at the University of Manitoba. By means of a Pilot Study on the