

## Comparison of Personality Traits between Undergraduates Majoring in Art with and without Hearing-Impaired

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**Abstract.** To explore the general personality traits of undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired. A total of 400 undergraduates majoring in Art with and without hearing-impaired were enrolled, who were divided into hearing-impaired arm and healthy control arm equally. Influenced personality traits between two arms were investigated including gender and family residence as well as differences compared with healthy control by California Psychological Inventory (CPI-RC). Compared with healthy control, the undergraduates in hearing-impaired arm were more suspicious and weaker in self-acceptance. However, the undergraduates in hearing-impaired arm showed more persistence and focus on handling complicated and tough working tasks and among whom, compared with female undergraduates with more seriousness, male ones were more self-confident and advanced in expression and plan-making. Evidence-based thoughts have been provided to solve common problems and propose reasonable strategies and suggestions during training of undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired.

**Keywords:** Undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired, California Psychological Inventory, Personality traits

### 1. Introduction

The undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired is defined as a special group of undergraduates who major in Art-related special fields with deficiency in hearing and speaking. Personality traits of this population are also different from the one without hearing-impaired due to altered physiological functions. Personality, as an engine of inner psychology and physical system, is a stable and unique psychological behavior model based on heredity and interacted with later social environment <sup>[1]</sup>. Besides, personality is also an important factor which can not be ignored between health and pressure and plays a critical role in evaluating individual psychological health <sup>[2]</sup>. Mature personality theories have been accumulated gradually and different modern branches of personalism philosophy including personality measurements and methods have been formed comprehensively. There is no exception for the disable with hearing-impaired. Jetty M. Burger (1960) concluded that compared with healthy kids, the kids with hearing-impaired characterized as confined behavior and egotism were more challengeable in training and educating <sup>[3]</sup>. However, few similar studies targeting undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired have initiated yet. Therefore, it is urgent in higher special Art education to explore personality traits of undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired deeply and fully, especial for the difference from healthy ones, with the aim of improving abilities including self-acceptance, learning, social interaction and job-seeking and helping special Art educators to optimize education quality in accordance with individual personality.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1 Subjects

A total of 400 undergraduates from Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts and Beijing Union University were enrolled, who were divided into two arms equally, hearing-impaired consisting of two special education departments from two institutions and healthy control consisting of other departments from Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts including Architectural Environment Art, Printmaking, Animation and Chinese Painting. Survey questionnaires were sent to all subjects. The effective feedbacks in both hearing-impaired and healthy control arm were 191 (95.5%) and 195 (97.5%), respectively (Tab.1).

Tab.1 Demography of two arms

		Hearing-impaired (n=191)		Healthy control (n=195)	
		n	Ratio	n	Ratio
Gender	M	82	42.9%	86	44.1%
	F	109	57.1%	109	55.9%
Residence	Urban	88	46.1%	133	68.2%
	Countryside	103	53.9%	62	31.8%
Grades	I	49	25.6%	16	8.2%
	II	120	62.8%	66	33.8%
	III	22	11.5%	82	42.1%
	IV	0	0%	31	15.9%
Hearing Level	I	123	64.4%		
	II	44	23.1%		
	III	14	7.3%		
	IV	10	5.2%		
Speaking	Y	100	52.40%		
	N	91	47.60%		

### 2.2 Measurement

A combination between literature and practice was adapted in this study. Literature materials were collected from related articles and papers on personality interpretation of disable undergraduates and progression of higher special education.<sup>[4]</sup> A practical survey of personality traits was conducted for all undergraduates with and without hearing-impaired using available and standard CPI-RC including 440 items and 20 scores.

### 2.3 Statistics

The assessment was performed strictly based on CPI guidelines. MATLAB 2016B data editorial process software was used under the consideration of complexity of CPI, by which, one item targeting multiply scores. SPSS 16.0 was used for descriptive analysis. All variables were studied by ANOVA analysis, partial correlation analysis and logical regression analysis.

### 3. Results and interpretations

The differences between two arms were shown, among which, 5 items including self-acceptance, sophistication, good impression, intellectual efficiency, psychological-mindedness were significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Tab.2). Significance test was also used to avoid bias from sampling.

Tab.2 The comparison of personality traits between two arms

	Hearing-impaired	Healthy control	t	p
Dominance	46.5±8.541	46.4±8.907	0.076	>0.05
Capacity for status	62.4 ±9.764	60.5±6.753	1.072	>0.05
Sociability	44±9.539	45.6±7.958	-1.011	>0.05
Social presence	48.7±10.019	47.9±7.707	0.449	>0.05
Self-acceptance	48.1±6.649	52.1±8.349	2.795	<0.01
Independence	56±7.774	53±8.662	1.986	>0.05
Sophistication	70.5±11.577	66±9.784	2.037	<0.05
Responsibility	34.8±11.24	33.1±8.866	0.907	>0.05
Socialization	29.4±11.631	31.1±14.678	-0.740	>0.05
Self-control	40.5±10.702	42.5±9.353	-0.914	>0.05
Good impression	53±8.858	56.8±10.702	-2.051	<0.05
Communality	16.3±10.878	14.5±14.945	0.677	>0.05
Sense of well-being	37.6±10.622	37.7±10.315	-0.077	>0.05
Tolerance	51.2±9.365	52.3±8.779	-0.635	>0.05
Achievement via conformance	36.6±9.392	39.4±11.082	-1.395	>0.05
Achievement via independence	53.2±12.115	52.7±8.822	0.248	>0.05
Intellectual efficiency	47.1±10.295	43.1±8.766	2.151	<0.05
Psychological-mindedness	33.2±8.712	28.7±7.508	2.758	<0.01
Flexibility	72.3±10.333	70.4±9.954	0.942	>0.05
Femininity	47.3±9.681	48.9±8.212	-0.837	>0.05

#### 3.1 Extreme significant personality traits

Both self-acceptance and psychological-mindedness were extreme significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) (Tab.2).

##### 3.1.1 Self-acceptance

The individual with higher scores of self-acceptance is good at expressing own thoughts and more confident in evaluating own talents and personality. Reversely, the one with lower scores is more self-suspicion and unconfident when facing others.

Compared with healthy control arm, the scores of hearing-impaired arm were lower even below median level. Generally, the self-acceptance of undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired is not optimistic due to excessive lost caused by physical deficiency although continuous cares provided from families, schools and society. Hence, it is common that impacted confidence, self-abased and even self-containment raised by serious negative emotions are found among the undergraduates with hearing-impaired.

### 3.1.2 Psychological-mindedness

The individual with higher scores of psychological-mindedness is good at judging others' thoughts precisely. Reversely, the one with lower scores focuses on concrete details and more cautious.

Compared with healthy control arm, the scores of hearing-impaired arm were higher, however, interestingly, both of two arms were below median level. The undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired are difficult in expressing own feelings during ordinary communication with others due to hearing deficiency. Similarly and naturally, real and practical thoughts from others are also misled, which leads to misunderstanding and suspicion.

## 3.2 Relative significant personality traits

Sophistication, good impression and Intellectual efficiency were relative significant personality traits ( $P < 0.05$ ).

### 3.2.1 Sophistication.

The individual with higher scores of sophistication is good at making explains from own view and more sympathetic and sensitive to criticism. Compared with healthy control arm, the scores of hearing-impaired arm were higher and both of two arms exceeded median level. The recognition of outside environment for undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired should be completed under assists and guides from others. Basically, once the demand of being accepted by others fails, both emotional and behavioral problems will be exposed including suspicion, weaker self-control, egocentric, anxiety, cowardliness and self-containment<sup>[5]</sup>. Although more sensitive and sympathetic, the undergraduates with hearing-impaired are accustomed to handling affairs from own views without accepting critical advices from others.

### 3.2.2 Good impression.

The individual with higher scores of good impression is good at making friends with others and positioning herself/himself as an ordinary member of society. Compared with healthy control arm, the scores of hearing-impaired arm were lower. The undergraduates with hearing-impaired hardly normalize themselves due to difficult involvement into communication and interaction with others and society by long-term barrier of speaking, which also leads to immature society.

### 3.2.3 Intellectual efficiency.

The individual with higher scores of intellectual efficiency is good at using own intelligence to solve complicated and tough working tasks persistently without any quits. Compared with healthy control arm, the scores of hearing-impaired arm were slightly higher, even though, both of two arms were below median level.

The undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired pay arduously for energy and effort during learning and growth due to physical disability. Not limited by weaker involvement to social environment, positive attitude and capacity of fighting against failure when facing difficulties are gained gradually through rough setbacks. They always try their best to conquer any problems without depression and complains<sup>[6]</sup>. The special nature of Art, emphasizing the importance of practice and patience, is also attributed to increased scores of intellectual efficiency in hearing-impaired arm. The undergraduates with hearing-impaired concentrate on Art works without any interruptions, which optimizes their intellectual efficiency and overcomes the limitations caused

by hearing deficiency.

#### **4. Conclusion**

(1) Self-acceptance of the self-abased undergraduates majoring in Art with hearing-impaired is lower. It is difficult for them to normalize themselves as a member of society. Compared with healthy undergraduates, the ones with hearing-impaired are more sensitive and suspicious. Critical advises are not tolerated, especially for countryside origin, mutual trust with others is hardly established.

(2) Among the undergraduates with hearing-impaired, compared with female, male is more self-confident and good at expressing themselves, making plans and targeting. While, female is more responsible and careful showing better obedience to rules and regulations.

(3) Specially, compared with healthy undergraduates, the ones with hearing-impaired are more persistent in handling complicated and tough working tasks. Hence, special fields emphasizing patience, carefulness and persistence as well as practice are reasonable options. Moreover, unlike female with hearing-impaired, male with hearing-impaired is more innovative by divergent thinking.

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