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MEXICAN PERSONALITY TYPES INVENTORY: VALIDITY AND DIFFERENCES AMONG GROUPS

Luz Maria Cruz-Martinez & Rozzana Sanchez-Aragon

The customs, traditions, beliefs, roles and relationships have social interaction as their scenario. This implies certain patterns of behavior and thought that individuals have learned from established structures such as the family, friends, the community, institutions, etc.; all these are created and grounded on a culture and expressed in its objective and subjective constructs. From this logic, Diaz Guerrero (1995) established that individuals must be understood within their primary referential frame, that is, their group.

Hence the role performed by culture in molding the personality of individuals is essential to understand their being and their relations with individuals from other cultures. The manner in which each individual builds up this cultural individuality is based on the notions of Diaz Guerrero (1994b) who claims that culture may be seen as “the condensation of all the aspects which are part of the learning process of individuals in society, the customs which make up the traditions of each group, and the concepts held by individuals about the ‘*what and how*’ of culture as *premises*”; or as defined by Triandis (1994) “the part of his environment shaped by humans”; it is through this interaction that an individual emerges within a particular physical environment where a culture determining the social environment in which individuals learn to relate to those around them is created (see Figure 1).

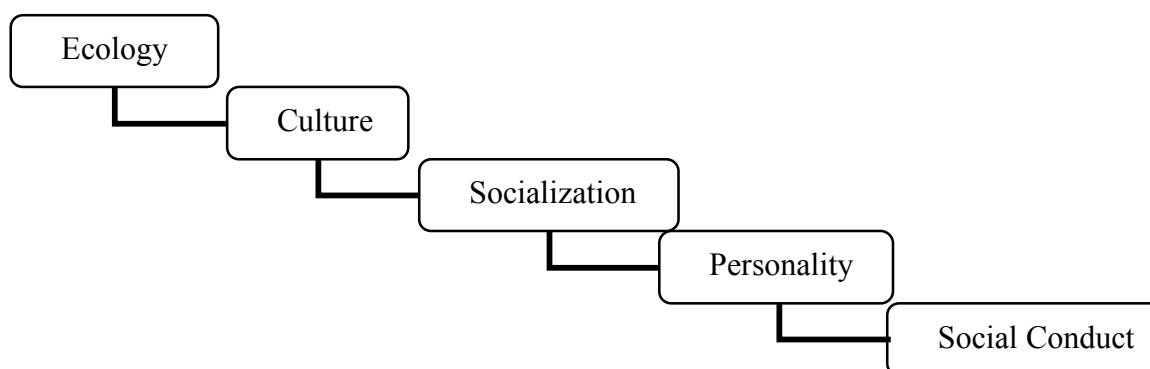


Figure 1
Elements that determine social conduct (Triandis, 1994)

The first research on the influence of culture in the personality may be traced back to the psychoanalytical approaches of Jung (1925) who thought that culture consisted of

archetypes shared on a general and particular basis, and that depending on these combinations cultural singularities were created.

One of the most recent researches on personality derived from this perspective is that of Myers-Briggs (cit. Baron, 1998) on the four socio-cultural criteria for the formation of personality. These authors retake Jung's archetypes of Extraversion-Introversion, Sensing-Intuition and Thinking-Feeling adding a fourth criterion called Judging-Perceiving that determine the way in which an individual assimilated the information and energy coming from the external world to internalize it and become his/her way of seeing and living in the world thus making up his/her personality. These criteria are seen in different cultural settings, since Jung's approach (1925) refers to "universally" shared psychological aspects.

This approach, then, considers that the personality of an individual –and its study– must be contextualized within a particular socio-cultural group which allows for the possibility of comparing it with other cultural groups, as already carried out by Costa and McCrae (1985) with their five main factors. However, the need to do this from an ethnopsychological approach and specifically for Mexican people, was a starting point for Diaz Guerrero (1994b).

MEXICAN ETHNOPSYCHOLOGY

During the 70s Diaz Guerrero advanced that man should be understood from his biological, social and economic determining factors; in this way his individual development could be explained. Based on this Diaz Guerrero stated in 1994 that ethnopsychology is the study to find out the psychological particularities of individuals living in a certain culture, for instance, the Mexican culture.

This perspective became a guideline to establish more formally the study of the so-called Psychology of Mexicans which makes up a personality typology of Mexicans based on the anthropological studies of culture, attitudes, socio-cultural norms and character.

The idea of the Mexican types is the result of a research conducted by Diaz Guerrero on the features of the Mexican culture and its beliefs. Thus, during the development of these studies it was found that one of the foundations of Mexican culture was a number of popular sayings and proverbs which governed the behavior and way of being of persons. From this the so-called Historical-Socio-Cultural Premises (HSCPs) of the Mexican Family were created. These core units of interpersonal reality, as defined by Diaz Guerrero, have the characteristic of being understandable, valid, and specific to the reference group, so that they may mold the interpersonal behavior of Mexicans.

Moreover, these HSCPs may be reinforced by each individual when they represent an emotional, economic or social benefit for individuals. Furthermore, their influence may be curbed by genetic, learning, or development deficiencies which may impair their assimilation. The role of HSCPs has, as initially discussed, an impact on the personality of the individual creating very particular psychological predispositions that will make an individual a characteristic being belonging to his/her reference group.

These findings promoted the interest for persons of other cultures on these premises resulting in the joint work of Holtzman et al. (1975) which found the existence of some character and behavior contrasts between Mexicans and Americans. These data and the information show there are particular characteristics of Mexicans which are not

found in the same manner in other cultures (i.e., respect); these studies, however, were limited to HSCPs and beliefs, and therefore, the specific analysis of the cultural personality was not included.

MEXICAN TYPES

Retaking the basic notions of ethnopsychology and the findings that had identified the particularity—in personality terms—of Mexicans at that time, they pointed the way to create a typology that considered variations and similarities among members of such cultural group. Therefore, Diaz Guerrero identifies eight types of personality:

Passive Affiliative Obedient type (affectionate)
 Self-affirming Rebellious type
 Active Internal Control type
 Passive External Control type
 Passive Cautious type
 Active Daring type
 Active Autonomous type, and
 Passive Interdependent type

Worth mentioning is that these types may be pure or a combination of others. Likewise, it is necessary to say that from these, four are the most common and representative of the population. In his typology Diaz Guerrero advanced a series of hypothesis on the personality of each prototype in different stages of their physical development. Thus, he described these prototypes at 12 and 18 years old. Below is their description (see Table 1):

Table 1
Typology of Mexicans (Diaz Guerrero, 1994b)

Passive Affiliative Obedient Type

This type of Mexican seems to be the most common and representative of the Mexican culture, particularly in urban areas, and in Southern and Central Mexico. The subjects with this predominant type are found more frequently also in lower classes, women and in younger individuals.

They are characterized for being obedient, affectionate, orderly, neat, disciplined and not very assertive; passive and peaceful along with the fact that they perceive time as passing slowly.

These personality characteristics, however, are by election, which is highly related to the forms of education of the Mexican culture, since as it was said before, the individual is not as important as the group, this type has a low need for autonomy due to the fact that the emotional safety needed by the individual is provided by his/her reference group, and therefore, an internal control. Furthermore, according to the psychoanalytical perspective, this gives individuals a strong sense of Self in their psychic development. For this reason they tend to be conformist and obliging, so that they may be nice and acceptable to the group.

Self-Affirming and Rebellious Character

This type of Mexican is described as the most common in the middle and high classes of society, and is widely found in teenagers. They are characterized for being strongly independent, and they are often individuals that challenge and argue the orders they are given; they are also dominating. They get easily angry and tend to get their own way; they may show features that could be very negative, such as being revengeful, quarrelsome, irritable and tend to go against the opinions of others.

Other attitudes may be very positive such as their liking to be leaders and their independent and autonomous nature, even though they are persons whose rebellious, disorganized and moody character tend to muddle and cut their efforts short.

Active Internal Control Type

This type seems to include in itself the most outstanding characteristics of Mexicans, and is not usually found in the traditional culture, as stated by Diaz Guerrero (1994^b). They have a wealth of internal resources as they seem to enjoy of an internal freedom which allows them to adapt themselves to the best of culture. However,

it is not a common type compared to the other two. It is found mostly in men or in members of affluent and city-dwelling families.

These persons are characterized for being capable, affectionate, orderly, obedient, polite, brilliant as regards their vocabulary, speed and understanding of texts; courteous and responsible, and avoid exaggeration and negative thinking. Usually they are not irritable, quarrelsome or rude; they do not get angry easily and dislike hurting others.

Passive External Control Type

This type is exactly the opposite of the previous one, and epitomizes the worst features of Mexican culture. Since they are 12 years old these individuals are uncontrolled, aggressive, impulsive, and pessimistic. These same characteristics make them be persons who are particularly rebellious and disobedient; they are often more irritable and have more tendencies to anger than other Mexican Types. They are lawless and not well-groomed as they have a noticeable lack of interest in their physical appearance.

They may be described as a weathervane controlled by the environment, since their behavior, thoughts, affections, and decisions are constantly altered by the events around them. Moreover, one of their characteristics is they are prone to corruption.

According to this typology, these personalities are representative of the culture and seem to be found within certain groups. For instance, the Passive Affiliative Obedient Type is more typical among women and children, and also in the lower socioeconomic classes, perhaps due to their attachment to the Mexican culture. The Self-Affirming Rebellious type is more common in the middle and high class, and also among teenagers and men, probably because at this age a rebellious attitude is more natural and stereotyped and these are highly masculine features.

The Active Internal Control and Passive External Control types are not reported as more common in some socio-economic classes or gender. The first type, however, is considered as more common at a higher educational level as compared to the Passive External Control type. This last one, due to its similarities to the Self-Affirming Rebellious type, may be assumed to be more common in men.

Once the Mexican Types have been established and defined, it is indispensable now to have a comparative analysis with other personality models in a cross-cultural setting (see Table 2).

Table 2
Models of authors and dimensions of Personality

Psychoanalytical (Eysenck, 1986)	Cross-cultural (Hofstede, 1980)	Five Factors (Costa & McCrae, 1985; McCrae & Costa, 1987)	Ethnopsychology (Diaz-Guerrero, 1989; LaRosa & Diaz Loving, 1988)
<i>Psychosis vs. Control of Impulses</i> Aggressive, egocentric, impersonal, creative, hard, antisocial, impulsive.	<i>Disparity of Power</i> (Degree to which masses accept that power is distributed unequally)	<i>1. Extroversion-Introversion</i> (Talkative-silent, social- antisocial, daring-cautious)	<i>1. Affiliative Social</i> Courteous-rude, polite- impolite, decent-indecent
<i>Extroversion- Introversion</i> Sociable, assertive, vivacious, seeks adventurous, sensations, active, unconcerned, effusive, dominant	<i>Acceptance of uncertainty</i> (degree of threat of ambiguous situations, and the creation of institutions and beliefs to avoid it)	<i>2. Pleasant-Unpleasant</i> (good mood-irritable, cooperative-negativism, jealous-non jealous)	<i>2. Primary Emotional</i> Sad-happy, depressed- content, bitter-lively
<i>Neurosis- Stability</i> Anxious, depressed, feelings of guilt, low self-esteem, tense, irrational, moody, shy, emotional.	<i>Individualism- Collectivism</i> (The concept of oneself as "Me" or as "We")	<i>3. Conscientious-Impulsive</i> (Responsible-irresponsible, persevering-changeable, fussy-careless, fastidious- non fastidious)	<i>3. Social Expressive</i> Silent-talkative, introverted-extroverted, solitary-friendly

	<i>Masculinity-Femininity</i> (M-values: Success, money, possessions. F-values: Love for others, quality of life)	<i>4. Calm-anxious</i> (Serene-nervous, tense; balanced-excitable, hypochondriac-non hypochondriac)	<i>4. Emotional Interpersonal</i> Romantic-indifferent, loving-cold, tender-rude.
		<i>5. Open Intellectually and Sensitively Closed</i> (Imaginative-simple, direct; intellectual-non reflexive, square; refined-rude)	<i>5. Occupational</i> Responsible-irresponsible, punctual-non punctual, dependable-not dependable
			<i>6. Third Emotional Impulsive-reflexive, temperamental-calm</i>
			<i>7. Ethical:</i> Honest-dishonest, loyal-disloyal
			<i>8. With initiative</i> Active-Passive, fearful-daring
			<i>9. Openness</i> Accessible-non accessible, amiable-unsociable

It is clear that all these theories have the potential to describe general personalities of individuals. Diaz Guerrero’s proposal, however, is particularly relevant since it is a starting point to explore more deeply the personality of Mexicans, which would in turn generate a cross-cultural research comparable to similar groups or not, such as Costa and McCrae’s (1985). Likewise, the fact that this proposal comes from a collectivist society makes it different to other approaches. For instance, in the case of this classification of personality, characteristics such as machismo and affiliation have not been included in other approaches to the study of personality, and are essential, particularly in Mexico.

Worth mentioning at this point is that the typology of the Mexican Types advanced in 1979 has not been operationalized despite the fact that it represents a basic guide to understanding the Mexican people. Due to this the main objective of this research is the clear measuring of the types proposed by Diaz Guerrero and exploring the possible differences in men and women, in persons of different ages and levels of education.

METHOD

Objectives

(a) Design and validate a tool to evaluate the types of personality of Mexicans. (b) Identify to which extent each type of Mexican resulting from the analyzed sample are found. (c) Explore any possible differences depending on the gender, level of education and age of each type of Mexican individual.

Justification

Considering that it was in 1994^b when Diaz Guerrero published his *Psychology of Mexicans*, a book that proposes the types of personality of Mexican individuals as an

approach to a pattern of cultural behavior, it is relevant and of ethnopsychological interest to consider this proposal from a psychometric point of view by which the Mexican Types may be identified through a certain measure opening the possibility in this way to study more widely and deeply the psychology of Mexicans.

Participants

The sample was of a non-probabilistic accidental type by quota (Hernandez Sampieri, 2002) consisting of 325 participants, who had to be Mexican to be included in the study. As regards their characteristics, participants were:

- Gender: 162 Mexican men and 163 Mexican women.
- Age: Ranging from 17 to 73 years old, and an average of 32.23 years old.
- Marital Status: Mostly single (56%), followed by married (28%), free union (10.2%), divorced (3.4%) and widows (1.8%).
- Educational Level: Mostly professional (59.7%), followed by High School (18.5%), Junior High School (9.2%), Elementary School (5.5%), and Postgraduate studies (4.9%).

Design of study

This was a descriptive, field, cross-sectional study which intends to validate a measure designed to evaluate the Mexican Types advanced by Diaz Guerrero (1994b), in addition to find the differences in the sample according to the variables.

Measure

For this research, as there were no prior tools on the typology of Mexicans, it was decided to develop a scale that could meet our purposes. Therefore, a scale with a Semantic Differential form was developed in which participants answered the following questions: *How much did they consider to have one or other characteristic*, based on the five answers which ranged from Very to Not at all. This test consisted of 79 pairs of adjectives taken from the theoretical descriptions advanced by Diaz Guerrero (1994^b) on each type of Mexican.

Procedure

The procedure consisted of a compilation of the sample and the application of tools. To this end, people were sent to public parks, schools, universities, school for adult people, hospitals, and other public places in Mexico City to request randomly the participation of some individuals in this study if they met the requirements of the sample.

Analysis of the results: To obtain a valid and reliable measure an analysis was made of frequencies to know the degree of discrimination of reactive elements, a factor analysis to identify the components of the test, a Cornbach's Alpha reliability test to know the degree of stability of the test and its dimensions, and finally a variance analysis to seek for differences and/or similarities among groups.

RESULTS

To analyze the Mexican Types Scale the first step was to explore the discriminative power of the designed reactive elements, eliminating those presenting scores near the mean values. A factorial analysis of the main components was then conducted with a Varimax-type orthogonal rotation. From this last analysis 11 factors were obtained which accounted for 57.51% of the variance, grouping the 52 most representative characteristics of the Mexican Types according to the typology proposed by Diaz Guerrero (1994b); furthermore, reliability analyses of each Cronbach's Alpha factors were carried out with results ranging from .52 to .85 (see Table 3).

Table 3
Factors of the Mexicans Types Inventory

Factor TM1	$\alpha = .85$	Factor TM2	$\alpha = .80$	Factor TM3	$\alpha = .73$
Orderly	.895	Impulsive	.795	Liar	.745
Organized	.831	Grumpy	.719	Corrupt	.715
Disciplined	.696	Impatient	.675	Self-Centered	.604
Responsible	.624	Fickle	.623	Opportunist	.586
Neat	.586	Rough	.507	Macho	.473
Optimistic	.375	Quarrelsome	.503		
		Revengeful	.500		
Factor TM4	$\alpha = .75$	Factor TM5	$\alpha = .71$	Factor TM6	$\alpha = .82$
Reflexive	.758	Manageable	.698	Self-Sufficient	.776
Perceptive	.720	Governable	.689	Autonomous	.730
Sensitive	.670	Dominated	.678	Independent	.712
Good at Planning	.608	Self-Sacrificing	.614	Free	.492
Cautious	.372	Passive	.532		
Factor TM7	$\alpha = .73$	Factor TM8	$\alpha = .61$	Factor TM9	$\alpha = .75$
Sociable	.663	Polite	.699	Studious	.697
Adaptable	.609	Courteous	.591	Successful	.618
Determined	.568	Assertive	.451	Enterprising	.449
Self-Confident	.521	Bold	.443	Intelligent	.369
		Protective	.425		
Factor TM10	$\alpha = .58$	Factor TM11	$\alpha = .52$		
Kind	.797	Threatening	.741		
Adventurous	.444	Hostile	.483		
Well-Accepted	.407	Affectionate	-.452		

Since the original approach considered four types and some of the factors showed a certain similarity among them or defined the same type according to Diaz Guerrero, it was decided to conduct a second order factorial analysis to find more clear groups linked to the original theory. This analysis showed three factors with a value above 1 which accounted for 60.18% of the variance. The stability values were calculated subsequently and .72 and .90 Alpha values were obtained (see Table 4).

Table 4
Second Order Factorial Analysis

Internal Active Control (IAC)	$\alpha = .91$	External Passive Control (PEC)	$\alpha = .82$	Passive Obedient (PO)	$\alpha = .72$
TM1	.647	TM2	.809	TM5	.863
TM4	.589	TM3	.785		
TM6	.718	TM11	.764		
TM7	.748				
TM8	.725				
TM9	.779				
TM10	.692				

In this way, the first factor obtained reflected the characteristics proposed for the Internal Active Control (IAC) type, which includes the following characteristics: orderly, organized, disciplined, responsible, neat, optimistic, self-sufficient, autonomous, independent, free, sociable, adaptable, determined, self-confident, reflexive, perceptive, sensitive, good at planning, cautious, studious, successful, enterprising, intelligent, kind, adventurous, well-accepted, polite, courteous, assertive, bold and protective.

The second factor included factors 2, 3 and 11, which showed a series of negative features particular to the **Passive External Control (PEC)** type which described individuals that are impulsive, grumpy, impatient, fickle, rough, quarrelsome, revengeful, liar, corrupt, self-centered, opportunist, macho, threatening, hostile, and non-affectionate.

While for the third factor, only factor 5 reflected the Passive Obedient (PO) type, the type of personality that is manageable, governable, dominated, self-sacrificing, and passive.

As regards the magnitude of the Mexican Types, a predominance of IAC type was obtained, followed by PEC, and finally PO (see Table 5).

Table 5
Mexicans Types Frequencies

	Mean	DS
Internal Active Control	3.9	.483
Passive External Control	2.5	.690
Passive Obedient	2.3	.763

Another objective of this study was to look for statistically significant differences in the Mexican Types resulting from characteristics such as gender and age.

Thus, for the gender variable it was found that women tend to show more the IAC type of personality, while for the PEC men usually have more the negative characteristics of being quarrelsome, corrupt, rough, etc. For type PO, no statistically significant differences were found that indicate if men or women are more self-sacrificing, passive and subject to manipulation (see Table 6).

Table 6
Differences by Gender in the Mexican Types

	Gender	N	Mean	F
Internal Active Control	Males	127	3.83	7.33***
	Females	125	3.98	
Passive External Control	Males	127	2.83	36.67***
	Females	125	2.36	
Passive Obedient	Males	127	2.32	n.s.
	Females	125	2.19	

Note: *** $p < .001$

To find out the impact that age may have on each type of Mexican, subjects were divided by age in three equivalent groups: 1) 17 to 23 years old, 2) 24 to 37 years old, and 3) 38 to 73 years old. In this way, young people, adults and senior individuals were evaluated. Interestingly enough, data show that there were no statistically significant differences, but a similarity among age groups in the Mexican Types (see Table 7).

Table 7
Differences by Age in the Mexican Types

	Age Group	N	Mean
Internal Active Control	17-23 years	99	3.86
	24-37 years	79	3.95
	38-73 years	77	3.87
Passive External Control	17-23 years	99	2.52
	24-37 years	79	2.32
	38-73 years	77	2.41
Passive Obedient	17-23 years	99	2.30
	24-37 years	79	2.24
	38-73 years	77	2.25

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The initial objective of this study consisted of creating a reliable and valid measure to evaluate the four types of personality of Mexican individuals which allowed us to know the relevance and applicability of the Psychology of Mexicans within the scope of their culture to be compared to others. It was thus necessary to create a test to measure this typology of personality as it represents an icon in ethnopsychology and in psychology at large, which, it might be said, was achieved since a reliable and valid test was found that identified three of the Mexican Types described by Diaz Guerrero (1994b): the Internal Active Control (IAC), the Passive External Control (PEC) and the Passive Obedient (PO).

The first one shows a Mexican who possesses many positive elements of the human being, which allows us to compare it, to a certain degree, with Maslow's self-actualized human being (1954) This Mexican combines exceptionally organization, discipline and responsibility with sensibility, autonomy, self-confidence and assertiveness with courtesy; and the ability to plan and being reflexive with an adventurous trait. In words of Diaz Guerrero: "this type of personality has the most positive aspects of Mexican culture, as it avoids exaggerations and its negative elements..."

The second factor in turn shows the individual that due to his/her impulses and poor handling of his/her emotions gets angry easily, is moody, quarrelsome, revengeful, corrupt, opportunist, liar, threatening, and hostile. It seems that this type of Mexican even includes the negative traits of the Self-Affirming and Rebellious type, but without its intellectual skills, which makes it the "black sheep" of our culture (Diaz Guerrero, 1994b).

The third factor is the Obedient and Passive, but not Affiliative, so that he/she is simply a follower, a soft and timid personality that is easy to be manipulated, governed, dominated, self-sacrificing and passive.

In the second order analysis only three of these types were found and this may suggest that the Self-Affirming and Rebellious type has disappeared in the culture with

time. This conclusion, however, would be rather hasty since two significant aspects on Diaz Guerrero's (1994b) original approach about these typologies have been overlooked: (1) types are not archetypes or determining factors that may mix among them, and (2) some types are apparently more common than others in some genders, stages of life, socio-economic levels, etc.

Thus we could assume that perhaps the Self-Affirming and Rebellious (SAR) type of Mexican was not found in this study due to the characteristics of the sample, because Diaz Guerrero (1994b) original approach proposed that this type was more common among teenagers, and the sample's age range did not include this period. However, along this same line of thought, it was claimed that the Passive Obedient type was more commonly found in children, women and individuals with a low educational level, which was confirmed in the variance analyses that were undertaken.

Diaz Guerrero (1994b) also mentioned that the PO type was the most common in culture and that it related to the agreement of its individuals. However, the data showed that the most common type was IAC, followed by PEC and finally PO; this may be due to the fact that since types may sometimes depend on the age of individuals, one could advance that just as PO is more common in childhood and SAR among teenagers, since our sample consisted mainly of young and adult participants, they had also to evolve in their cultural personality development. Therefore, they must choose between keep on being obedient within their culture (continue to be PO), or rebel without any specific cause, as teenagers do (become SAR). However, when they go into their youth and the beginning of maturity they would have to choose between letting their rebelliousness go (back to PO), follow the positive features of culture keeping their independence (become IAC), or follow the negative aspects of culture (PEC). Nevertheless, to verify this hypothesis it would be necessary to continue with other research which are designed to evaluate age groups of children, teenagers, young people, and adults to support these assumptions.

It is likely that this is why the most frequent types were IAC and PEC, since the individuals had already made their decisions, or they had gone back to PO.

As regards the differences in the Mexican Types, contrary to the assumptions of Diaz Guerrero (1994b), no difference was found due to age which seems to contradict his theory. However, this may be due to the fact that there are no comparative age groups which are very specific, and therefore, it would be advisable in further studies to have a sample consisting of groups sorted by life stages that would allow for better comparisons and identify any possible difference.

As regards differences due to gender, it was not possible to confirm the approach on a higher predominance of PO in women. Whereas for IAC and PEC types, which the theory proposed it was not possible to establish if more women or men presented them, differences were actually found.

For the IAC type, the mean was higher among women, while PEC was more common in men. In the first case, the studies conducted on HSCPs with women (Diaz Guerrero, 1974) showed that even though they are still found in culture, social changes have allowed women to rebel against authority elements that used to put them down, so that they now have a different independence which would be expressed in a higher tendency toward IAC as a cultural evolution. On the other hand, the PEC type is found more commonly among men due to the cultural demands of machismo (Diaz Guerrero, 2000a) by which they have to be strong, macho. An improper understanding of this type could turn it more into a trend to negative traits.

In the case of the similarities found by age groups, it may be said that this finding

is not supported by the theoretical assumptions of Diaz Guerrero (1994b) who speaks about differences due to development stages (a variable often related to age). This may be due to the fact that this study used persons with wider age ranges than those on which the original assumptions were made.

For the age variable, the first idea was to divide the age range in three different groups: The first one with participants 17 to 23 years old; the second one, 24 to 37 years old, and the third one, 38 to 73 years old. In this way, young people, adults and senior individuals were evaluated. No statistically significant differences were found in any type of Mexican (see Table 7).

Worth mentioning is that this is a pioneer study, as it was already said that Diaz Guerrero (1994a) made only theoretical assumptions based on other anthropological, cross-cultural studies which revealed data within a certain socio-cultural context which had to be evaluated before being compared to other groups. Therefore, turning this qualitative research into a quantitative one will allow seeing the influence of culture in the formation of personality (Holtzman et al., 1975). This is a field that is to be examined not only in Mexican culture, but in other specific socio-cultural environments.

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APPENDIX

Mexican Personality Types Inventory

I am

Very Self-Sacrificing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Self-Sacrificing
Very Well-Accepted	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Well-Accepted
Very Adaptable	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Adaptable
Very Affectionate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Affectionate
Very Kind	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Kind
Very Threatening	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Threatening
Very Assertive	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Assertive
Very Bold	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Bold
Very Autonomous	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Autonomous
Very Self-Sufficient	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Self-Sufficient
Very Adventurous	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Adventurous
Very Cautious	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Cautious
Very Self-Centered	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Self-Centered
Very Corrupt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Corrupt
Very Courteous	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Courteous
Very Determined	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Determined
Very Disciplined	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Disciplined
Very Dominated	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Dominated
Very Polite	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Polite
Very Enterprising	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Enterprising
Very Grumpy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Grumpy
Very Studious	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Studious
Very Successful	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Successful
Very Governable	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Governable
Very Hostile	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Hostile
Very Impatient	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Impatient
Very Impulsive	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Impulsive
Very Independent	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Independent
Very Intelligent	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Intelligent

Very Irritable	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Irritable
Very Free	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Free
Very Neat	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Neat
Very Macho	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Macho
Very Manageable	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Manageable
Very Liar	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Liar
Very Opportunist	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Opportunist
Very Optimistic	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Optimistic
Very Orderly	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Orderly
Very Organized	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Organized
Very Passive	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Passive
Very Quarrelsome	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Quarrelsome
Very Perceptive	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Perceptive
Very Good at Planning	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Good at Planning
Very Protective	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Protective
Very Reflexive	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Reflexive
Very Responsible	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Responsible
Very Self-Confident	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Self-Confident
Very Sensitive	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Sensitive
Very Sociable	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Sociable
Very Rough	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Rough
Very Revengeful	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Revengeful
Very Fickle	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Not at all Fickle

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