



# Toward effective career management of Highly Sensitive Students

—  
Vocational Interests and the Sensory Processing Sensitivity of  
high school students

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# Structure

**Theoretical Foundations**

***High sensitivity* characteristics**

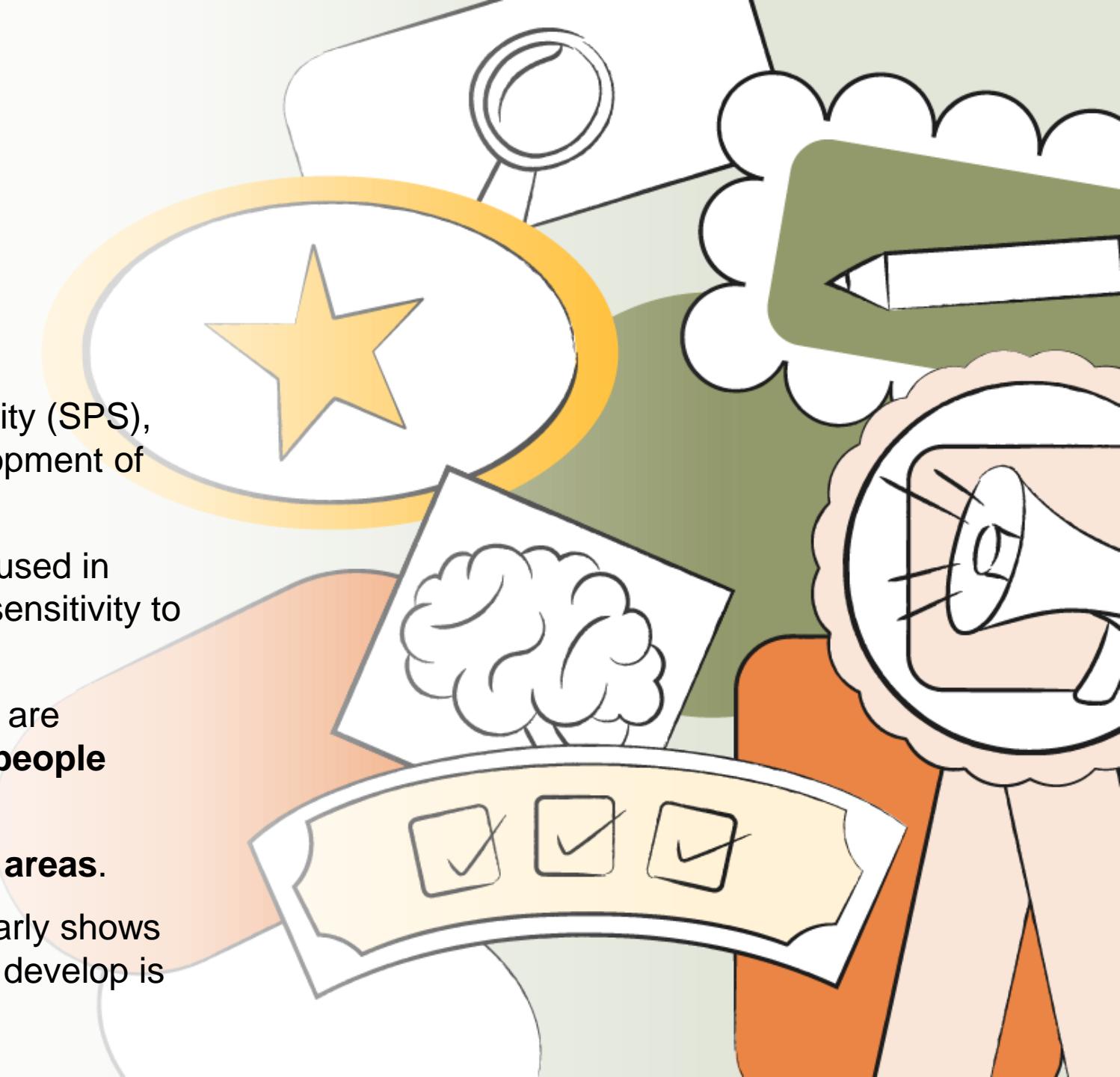
**Methodology**

**Results**

**Conclusions, Limitations  
& Future Plans**

# Theoretical Foundations

- The concept of sensory processing sensitivity (SPS), which is important for the theoretical development of the **environmental sensitivity model**.
- Due to its application value, the concept is used in applied studies of individual differences in sensitivity to environmental stimuli.
- Individuals with a high intensity of SPS trait are commonly referred to as **highly sensitive people (HSP)**.
- SPS has a great influence on **different life areas**.
- The evidence from the research results clearly shows that for HSP the environment in which they develop is of particular importance.



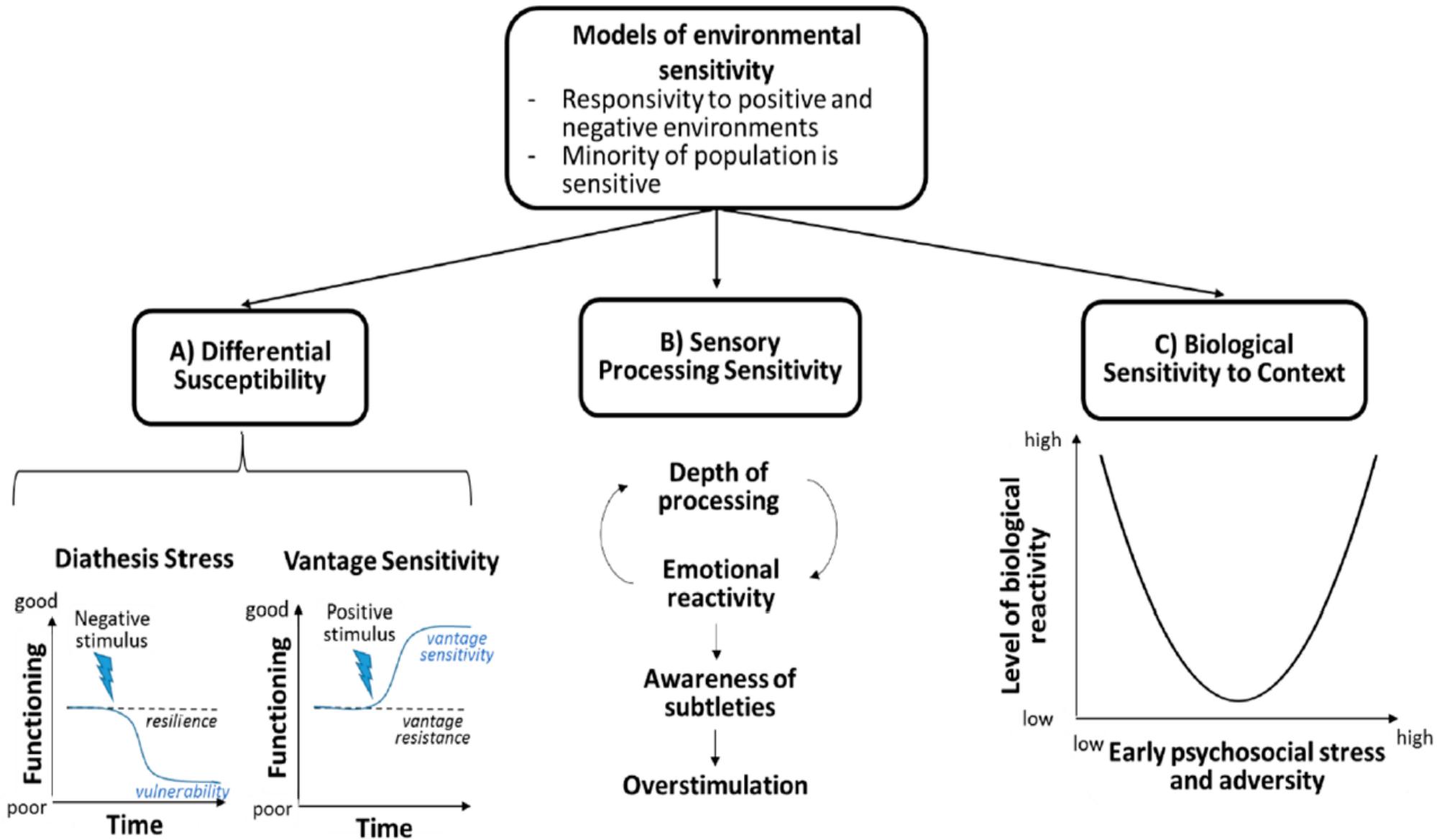
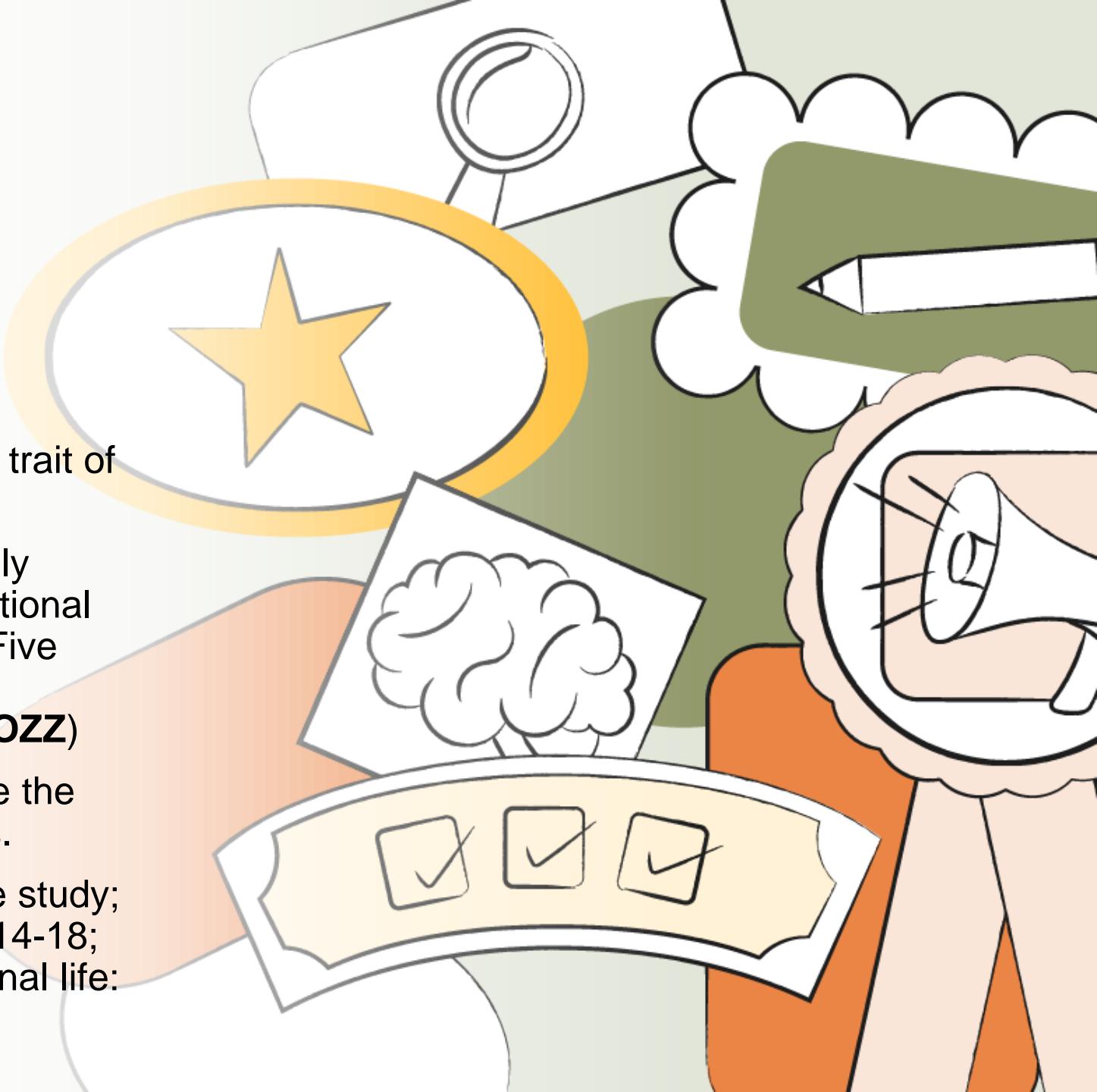


Figure Models of Environmental Sensitivity (Greven et al., 2019).

# Methodology

- **Objective:** highlight **the importance** of the trait of HS & Big Five for career development.
- **Methods:** the Polish adaptation of the Highly Sensitive Person Scale (**HSPS-10**), International Personality Item Pool - Polish Version Big Five Markers-20 (**IPIP-BFM-20**) and the Youth Vocational Interests Questionnaire (**MŁOKOZZ**)
- Regression analyzes were used to estimate the importance of a trait for vocational interests.
- **438** high school students participated in the study; 266 girls (60.7%), 172 boys (39.3%); Age: 14-18; What would you like to do in your professional life: 62,5% know; 37,5 does not know;



# RESULTS

## Youth 14-18

	SUBJECT INTERESTS (S) [Realistic]		INNOVATIVE INTERESTS (I) [Investigative]		ARTISTIC INTERESTS (A) [Artistic]		SOCIAL INTERESTS (S) [Social]		MANAGEMENT INTERESTS (M) [Enterprising]		METHODOLOGICAL INTERESTS (M) [Conventional]		
	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	N
<b>Extroversion</b>	0,053	0,266	-0,065	0,177	<b>0,154**</b>	0,001	<b>0,218**</b>	<0,001	0,466**	<0,001	<b>0,098*</b>	0,040	438
<b>Agreeableness</b>	<b>-0,131**</b>	0,006	-0,010	0,827	<b>0,165**</b>	<0,001	<b>0,398**</b>	<0,001	0,110*	0,022	<b>0,276**</b>	<0,001	438
<b>Conscientiousness</b>	-0,014	0,765	0,025	0,596	-0,011	0,819	<b>0,194**</b>	<0,001	0,090	0,060	<b>0,662**</b>	<0,001	438
<b>Emotional stability</b>	<b>0,312**</b>	<0,001	0,000	0,999	<b>-0,247**</b>	<0,001	-0,105	0,028	<b>0,136**</b>	0,004	-0,082	0,085	438
<b>Intellect</b>	<b>0,108*</b>	0,023	<b>0,170**</b>	<0,001	0,183	<0,001	<b>0,107*</b>	0,02	<b>0,305*</b>	<0,001	0,056	0,242	438
<b>High Sensitivity (SPS)</b>	<b>-0,134**</b>	0,005	<b>0,131**</b>	0,006	<b>0,223*</b>	<0,001	0,016	0,714	<b>-0,149**</b>	0,002	0,055	0,253	438

# RESULTS

## GIRLS

	SUBJECT INTERESTS (S) [Realistic]		INNOVATIVE INTERESTS (I) [Investigative]		ARTISTIC INTERESTS (A) [Artistic]		SOCIAL INTERESTS (S) [Social]		MANAGEMENT INTERESTS (M) [Enterprising]		METHODOLOGICAL INTERESTS (M) [Conventional]		
	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	N
<b>Extroversion</b>	-0,004	0,943	-0,113	0,066	<b>0,172**</b>	0,005	<b>0,198**</b>	0,001	<b>0,486**</b>	<0,001	0,087	0,159	266
<b>Agreeableness</b>	-0,087	0,156	-0,005	0,941	<b>0,136*</b>	0,026	<b>0,352**</b>	<0,001	0,195	0,088	<b>0,277**</b>	<0,001	266
<b>Conscientiousness</b>	0,012	0,843	0,076	0,219	-0,019	0,762	0,195*	0,001	0,040	0,513	<b>0,704**</b>	<0,001	266
<b>Emotional stability</b>	<b>0,195**</b>	0,001	-0,004	0,944	<b>-0,150*</b>	0,014	0,014	0,820	<b>0,171**</b>	0,005	-0,083	0,179	266
<b>Intellect</b>	0,037	0,543	0,069	0,262	<b>0,298**</b>	<0,001	0,153*	0,013	<b>0,235**</b>	<0,001	0,039	0,524	266
<b>High Sesnitivity (SPS)</b>	-0,066	0,282	<b>0,164**</b>	0,007	<b>0,205**</b>	<0,001	-0,033	0,596	<b>-0,197**</b>	0,001	0,042	0,494	266

# RESULTS

## BOYS

	SUBJECT INTERESTS (S) [Realistic]		INNOVATIVE INTERESTS (I) [Investigative]		ARTISTIC INTERESTS (A) [Artistic]		SOCIAL INTERESTS (S) [Social]		MANAGEMENT INTERESTS (M) [Enterprising]		METHODOLOGICA L INTERESTS (M) [Conventional]		
	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	rS	p	N
<b>Extroversion</b>	<b>0,259**</b>	<0,001	0,017	0,821	0,104	0,173	<b>0,235**</b>	0,002	0,430	<0,001	0,072	0,350	172
<b>Agreeableness</b>	0,013	0,865	0,046	0,546	0,080	0,299	0,429**	<0,001	0,120	0,117	<b>0,200**</b>	0,009	172
<b>Conscientiousness</b>	0,091	0,236	-0,041	0,594	-0,083	0,279	<b>0,153*</b>	0,045	<b>0,154*</b>	0,043	<b>0,591**</b>	<0,001	172
<b>Emotional stability</b>	<b>0,276**</b>	<0,001	-0,096	0,210	-0,207**	0,006	-0,108	0,160	0,115	0,133	0,063	0,410	172
<b>Intellect</b>	<b>0,160*</b>	0,036	<b>0,301**</b>	<0,001	0,140	0,067	0,115	0,133	<b>0,416**</b>	<0,001	0,126	0,099	172
<b>High Sesnitivity (SPS)</b>	-0,123	0,107	<b>0,150*</b>	0,049	<b>0,202**</b>	0,008	0,000	0,999	-0,008	0,252	0,002	0,976	172

# Personality traits explain the variability observed among children in terms of Vocational Interests

VOCATIONAL INTERESTS	% of the variability
<b>SUBJECT INTERESTS (S)</b> [Realistic]	12% Emotional stability & Intellect
<b>INNOVATIVE INTERESTS (I)</b> [Investigative]	5% Intellect & high sensitivity
<b>ARTISTIC INTERESTS (A)</b> [Artistic]	16% Extroversion, emotional stability (-), intellect and high sensitivity
<b>SOCIAL INTERESTS (S)</b> [Social]	21% Extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness
<b>MANAGEMENT INTERESTS (M)</b> [Enterprising]	29% Extraversion & and intellect
<b>METHODOLOGICAL INTERESTS (M)</b> [Conventional]	49% conscientiousness ( $\beta = 0.672$ ) & the rest

# The model is statistically significant

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Anova<sup>a</sup>

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	12528,784	7	1789,826	60,360	<,001 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	12750,496	430	29,652		
Total	25279,281	437			

a. Dependent Variable: METHODOLOGICAL INTERESTS (M)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Intellect, Conscientiousness, Emotional stability, Extroversion, SPS, Agreeableness

# Conclusions

- **Personality and temperament traits may lead to career choices that can be rewarding for the individual, giving them a sense of commitment to work and high rates of professional achievement.**
- Likewise, compensatory choices and plans based on misconceptions can be detrimental to professional development.
- **A preliminary analysis of features related to reactivity to environmental stimuli may contribute to improving professional well-being.**
- The interaction of traits with working conditions can be of key importance for the professional development of young people, which is especially important in the context of highly sensitive people.
- **Artistic interest related to emotional instability - the choice may be a self-regulation strategy - what about managerial competences?**



**Thank you for your attention!**

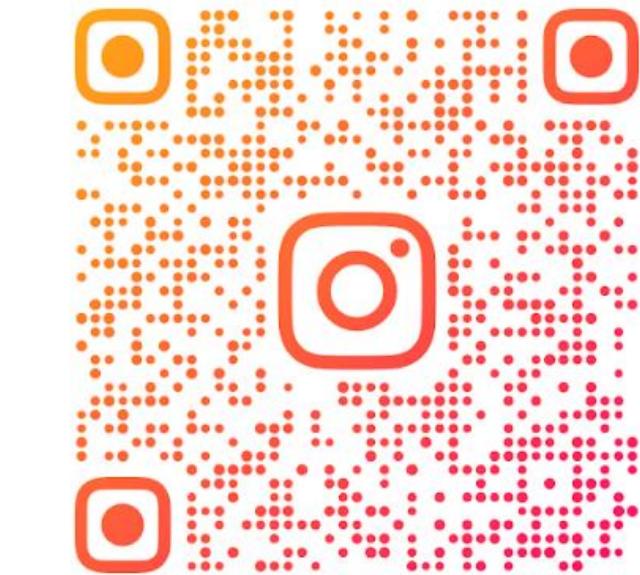
# RESEARCH TEAM



This project has been funded with the support from the European Commission "PRO-MOTION. Sensitive career management" 621491-EPP-1-2020-1-PL-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

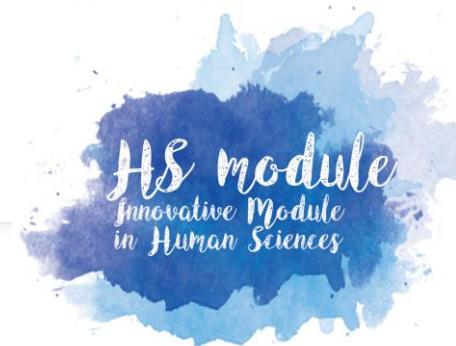
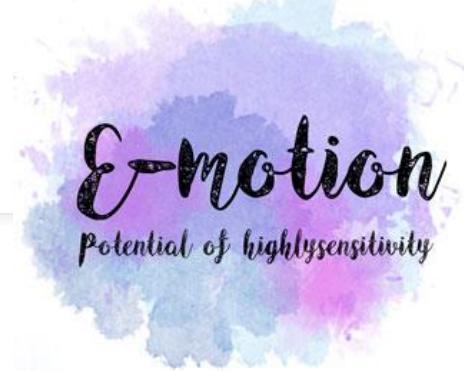


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**Thank you for attention!**

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