



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Psychology

A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY FACTORS AND AGE IN MUSIC PREFERENCES

KEY WORDS:

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to understand the relationship between music preference and personality factors. It is often said that "music is universal" and this is a cliché for good reason. Almost every known culture in the world has its own form of music. How we view music and our relationship with it varies from culture to culture and person to person. music brings us together in primal ways and nowhere is this more apparent than the goose bumps we feel when our country's national anthem is played together and everyone sings together. The different qualities of a person's character that make him/her different from other people is our personality. Personality refers to the enduring characteristics and behaviour that compromise a person's unique adjustment to life including major traits, interests, drives, values, self concept, abilities, and emotional patterns. The present study is framed with the objectives such as understanding the relationship between music preference and personality factors and understanding the relationship between music preference and age groups.

The following hypotheses are framed:

- (I) There is no significant relationship between music preference and personality factors
- (ii) There is no significant relationship between music preference and age groups

In the current study personality is measured using MPI (2006). The data is obtained from participants (musicians and non musicians) from Mysore through random sampling technique. The obtained data is processed and is subjected to statistical analysis. The results indicate that there is significant relationship between music preference and personality factors & age groups too.

INTRODUCTION

Also, music is a way in which people can express their inner thoughts, emotions and political ideas as well as using the source to provide a reinforcement behind alleviating a task or getting through an emotional state. Tomas Chamorro-Premuzic, PhD, A professor of business psychology and behavioural preferences, believes music was created to fulfil three psychological functions. The reasons are to improve performance on certain tasks, stimulate intellectual curiosity, and to manipulate or influence people's emotional states to achieve a desired mood (Chamorro-Premuzic, 2011). In another sense, people listen to music based on their drive for social identity (social identity theory), (Bakagiannis&Taarrant 2006; North &Hargreaves, 1999, North.et.al 2000, Tarrant et al 2000). Humans listen to certain types of music to achieve a natural sense of characterisation. Listening to certain types of music, in theory produces universally common traits. Therefore, there is a definite relationship between one's music preference and personality.

Definition of personality

"Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristics behaviour and thought" (Allport, 1961).

"The characteristics or blend of characteristics that makes a person unique" (Weinberg & Gould, 1999).

In 1956, psychiatrist Erik Erikson provided an insightful description as to how personality develops based on his extensive experience in psychotherapy with children and adolescents from low, upper, and middle-class backgrounds. According to Erikson, the socialization process of an individual consists of eight phases, each one accompanied by a "psychosocial crisis" that must be solved if the person is to manage the next and subsequent phases satisfactorily. The stages significantly influence personality development, with five of them occurring during infancy, childhood, and adolescence.

FACTORS OF PERSONALITY

The factors of personality are dominance: individual whose personalities are characterised by dominance or ascendance will more frequently be found to occupy or emerge in leadership roles; neuroticism : this concept implies a heightened sensitivity to stressful environmental situations; a low degree of stress tolerance; empathy: this variable otherwise known as interpersonal sensitivity, involves the realisation and understanding of another person's feelings ,needs and sufferings; need achievement : this implies a desire or tendency to complete with a standard of excellence where winning or doing well is the primary concern; ego ideal : the ego ideal is composed of all the fantasies which portray the person as a hero, accomplishing great deeds or achieving recognition. introversion: People who are extremely introverted do not typically reach out to others and may appear distant and aloof; self-confidence: is an important factor as it indicates the extent of assurance one possesses about one's capacities and abilities not only in confronting problem situations but also in finding solution to them; dogmatism: it is a closed way of thinking which could be associated with any ideology regardless of content: an authoritarian outlook on life, on intolerance towards those with opposing beliefs, and a sufferance of those with similar beliefs; pessimism: a person with a pessimistic personality tends toward a more negative-or some might say realistic-view of life. Optimists, on the other hand, see things more positively.

MUSIC PREFERENCE The **psychology of music preference** refers to the psychological factors behind peoples' different music preferences. Music is heard by people daily in many parts of the world, and affects people in various ways from emotion regulation to cognitive development, along with providing a means for self-expression. Music training has been shown to help improve intellectual development and ability (Schellenberg, Glen E.; Mankarious, Monika ,October 2012), though no connection has been found as to how it affects emotion regulation.

PERSONALITY AND MUSIC PREFERENCE
Personality

Cattell (Cattell& Anderson, 1953; Cattell& Saunders, 1954) was the first to suggest a relationship between music and personality. He believed music can satisfy deep and unconscious needs and therefore studied music preferences in order to gain a deeper understanding of personality (Kemp, 1996, p. 121). Although Cattell believed music preferences provided information about unconscious aspects of personality other researchers have supported the idea that music preferences are a manifestation of more explicit traits of personality (Rentfrow& Gosling, 2003, p. 1237).

The relationship between musical preference and personality has remained a long-standing topic of contention for researchers due to the variability in results and the low-predictive power that personality has historically demonstrated on music preferences. (Schafer, Thomas; Mehlhorn, Claudia 2017)

Different types of music

Different types of music are folk music: that is played or sung by ordinary people (not professional musicians). It is traditional music that people learn by listening to other people playing it and then copying them; new-age music includes both acoustic forms, featuring instruments such as flutes, piano, acoustic guitar and a wide variety of non-Western acoustic instruments, there is no exact definition of new-age music (Hale and Payton 2000). An instrumental is a musical composition or recording without lyrics, or singing. The music is primarily or exclusively produced by musical instruments

Rock and roll (often written as rock & roll or rock 'n' roll) is a genre of popular music that originated and evolved in the United States during the late 1940s and early 1950s, from African American musical styles such as gospel, jump blues, jazz, boogie woogie, and blues, along with music. Hip hop music, also called hip-hop or rap music Trapp, (Erin July 1 2005, Leach, Andrew 2008) is a music genre of popular music developed in the United States by inner-city African Americans, Latino Americans (Vargas, Andrew S 2015) and Caribbean Americans in the Bronx borough of New York City in the 1970s. Blues is a music genre (Kunzler, Martin, 1988, Jazz-Lexicon, Hamburg: Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag) and musical form originated by African Americans in the Deep South of the United States around the end of the 19th century (The Historical Roots of Blues Music", African American Intellectual History Society, 2018). The genre developed from roots in African musical traditions, African-American work songs, spirituals, and music

A trance refers to a state of hypnotism and heightened consciousness (Weir, Dennis R 2006, Trance: from Magic to Technology). This is portrayed in trance music by the mixing of layers with distinctly foreshadowed build-up and release. Bhajan refers to any devotional song with a religious theme or spiritual ideas, specifically among Indian religions, in any of the languages from the Indian subcontinent (James G. Lochtefeld, 2002,

A melody (from Greek *melōdía*, "singing, chanting") (Paus, Marcus 2017, "Why melody matters", Gramophone) also tune, voice or line, is a linear succession of musical tones that the listener perceives as a single entity. Indian classical music is the classical music of the Indian subcontinent (Nettl, Bruno; Ruth M. Stone; James Porter; Timothy Rice 1998, The Garland Encyclopedia of World Music: South Asia: the Indian subcontinent, Routledge). It has two major traditions: the North Indian classical music known as Hindustani and the South Indian expression known as Carnatic (Sorrell, Neil; Narayan, Ram 1980. Sad songs: music encompasses our innermost expressions. That includes contrasting moods and feelings such as happiness, loss, sadness, disappointment, pleasure among many. It shouldn't come as a wonder therefore when

most artists tend to express their grief through the songs they write. Remix is a variant of an original recording (as of a song) made by rearranging or adding to the original. A remix (or reorchestration) is a piece of media which has been altered or contorted from its original state by adding, removing, and/or changing pieces of the item.

English songs, as the name says, are those sung in English language. Basically they are Hollywood movie or album songs. Although the title of "Sumer Is Icumen In" (also called Summer Cannon or Cuckoo Song) may not look like modern English, the song is considered the oldest existing English song. The ghazal is a form of amatory poem or ode (A dictionary of Urdu, classical Hindi, and English) originating in Arabic poetry. A ghazal may be understood as a poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation and the beauty of love in spite of that pain. Sufi songs: Sufis are Muslims who concern themselves with the inner aspects of the Islamic faith. They look for the experience that lies beyond the outer rituals of religion, towards a personal experience of God. The origins of Sufism (*tasawwuf* in Arabic) are inseparable from Islam and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammed, Peace and blessings upon him.

Qawwali is a musical art form from the Indian subcontinent that is over 700 years old. Its distinct sound and lyrics continue to transcend boundaries of time, language and location, and have found a loyal audience of Qawwali lovers in the west. Qawwali gets its name from the Arabic word 'qaul' which means 'utterance', and this is reflected in the blending of spiritual poetry with what can only be described as emotionally charged 'vocal gymnastics'

Methodology

Problem

To study the relationship between Personality factors and Music Preferences

Objectives

1. To study the relationship between Personality factors and Music Preferences
2. To study the relationship between Music Preferences and age groups

Hypothesis

- H1. There is no significant relationship between personality factors and music preferences
- H2. There is no significant relationship between music preferences and age groups

Sample: Random sampling technique is used to select the participants for the present study, the sample consists of 523 participants (musicians and non musicians) from Mysore.

Instruments/tools: The data is obtained through survey method by using standardised questionnaires. The following tools are used for data collection:

1. Multivariable personality inventory (MPI) developed by Dr. B.C. Muthayya (2006) is used to measure personality factors.
2. Music preference scale developed by Durgesh K upadhyay, Ridhima Shukla, and Aheli Chakra borty (Amity University, 2017) is used to measure music preferences.

The detailed description of the instruments is given below:

1. Demographic data sheet: data sheet is used to collect the demographic details to identify particulars of the participation such as the name, age, gender, education, music course completed and parents music background.
2. Multivariable personality inventory (MPI; Dr. B.C. Muthayya, 2006): this inventory was developed to assess some of the

personality attributes. A set of personality variables was selected on the basis of the information available, viz., dominance, dogmatism, self confidence, empathy, need achievement, introversion, neuroticism, ego ideal and pessimism. These nine variables constituted the personality inventory. There are 50 items which satisfied the requirement of the criteria for the item selection. There are 5 items on empathy, 5 items on ego ideal, 6 items on pessimism, 7 items on neuroticism, 6 on introversion, 5 items on dogmatism, and 6 items on dominance. The answer categories provided were 'yes' or 'no' for each item. Each of the nine personality variables are scored separately and the scoring key is toned in the direction of the presence of the attribute. On the basis of this scoring scheme, the higher the score, the greater the prevalence of negatively oriented personality. Since the 50 item personality scale consisted of 9 variables, the method of rationalequivalence was preferred for assessing its reliability. All of the variables studied were scored for their negative connotation for this purpose. The obtained reliability coefficient was 0.52: significant at 0.01 level. The maximum obtainable reliability coefficient for a scale of this type is 0.72, and hence the obtained reliability coefficient may be considered satisfactory for a multivariable personality scale of this type.

melodies and English music. Very few of the samples had preferred music like bhajans, bhajans new age, patriotic, remix and sad songs. A significant association was observed
3. Music preference scale: this scale was developed by Durgesh K upadhay, RidhimaShukla, and AheliChakra borty (Amity University, 2017) and it is used to figure out the music preferences of the respondents. The scaled included 23 music genres: bollywood (sad), melodious film, romantic (love), soft, folk, rock, ghazal, bhajan, Punjabi, patriotic, sufi, classic, hip

hop, English, remix, rap, pop, blues, Islamic songs, new age, jazz, trance and instrumental. Each genre is to be rated on a 5 point Likert rating scale (With endpoints 1(not at all) and 5 (very much) by the respondents to indicate their preference for listening to a particular music genre. The Cronbach's alpha of the scale is 0.85

Procedure

In the present study 523 professional and non professional musicians are randomly selected. The participants are asked to fill in the questionnaires after a detailed instruction given by the researcher. Subsequently the collected data is scored as per the scoring key or directions for scoring as given in manual. Chi square test is used to analyse the data.

Table 1 shows the relationship between personality factors and music preferences

Music preference (1)	Personality										Total
	Dogmatism	Dominance	Ego ideal	Empathy	Introversion	Need Achievement	Neuroticism	Pessimism	Self Confidence		
Bhajans	F 3	6	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	13	
	% 5.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	11.8%	3.3%	0.0%	2.5%	
Bhajans New age	F 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	% 0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Classical	F 1	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	3	13	
	% 1.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	11.8%	0.0%	9.4%	2.5%	
English	F 5	32	0	1	4	4	2	1	0	49	
	% 8.6%	11.9%	0.0%	10.0%	11.1%	8.3%	11.8%	3.3%	0.0%	9.4%	
Folk	F 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	% 3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	
Folk/ Ghazals/ Sufi	F 6	13	1	0	6	2	0	1	6	35	
	% 10.3%	4.8%	4.5%	0.0%	16.7%	4.2%	0.0%	3.3%	18.8%	6.7%	
Instrumental	F 1	10	0	2	6	2	1	2	0	24	
	% 1.7%	3.7%	0.0%	20.0%	16.7%	4.2%	5.9%	6.7%	0.0%	4.6%	
Melodies	F 3	29	2	1	4	4	0	4	2	49	
	% 5.2%	10.7%	9.1%	10.0%	11.1%	8.3%	0.0%	13.3%	6.2%	9.4%	
New age	F 25	146	19	5	7	24	9	19	16	270	
	% 43.1%	54.1%	86.4%	50.0%	19.4%	50.0%	52.9%	63.3%	50.0%	51.6%	
Patriotic	F 4	10	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	21	
	% 6.9%	3.7%	0.0%	10.0%	5.6%	4.2%	5.9%	3.3%	0.0%	4.0%	
Remix	F 4	11	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	22	
	% 6.9%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	4.2%	
Sad songs	F 4	9	0	0	4	1	0	1	4	23	
	% 6.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	2.1%	0.0%	3.3%	12.5%	4.4%	
Total	F 58	270	22	10	36	48	17	30	32	523	
	% 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Difference	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	140.422	88	.000

Chi-square value is 140.422; P value is .001.

Table 1 indicates that, 51.6% of the sample preferred new age music, followed by 9.4% of the samples had preferred

between personality factors and music preference. Those with ego-ideal personality had maximum preference towards new age music to an extent of 86.1%. Those with need achievement personality had maximum preference towards new age music (50.0%), those with pessimistic nature again had higher preference towards new age music. Those with varied personalities did not have much influence over preference towards bhajans new age, folk, bhajans, etc.

Table 2 shows the relationship between personality factor and music preference

Music preference (2)	Personality	Total
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		Dogmatism	Domina nce	Ego ideal	Empathy	Introver sion	Need Achieve ment	Neuroti cism	Pessimi sm	Self Confidence	
Bhajans	F	4	11	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	21
	%	6.9%	4.1%	4.5%	0.0%	5.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	4.0%
Classical	F	2	2	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	13
	%	3.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
English	F	13	111	10	5	13	13	9	11	12	197
	%	22.4%	41.1%	45.5%	50.0%	36.1%	27.1%	52.9%	36.7%	37.5%	37.7%
Folk/Ghazals/Sufi	F	5	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
	%	8.6%	2.6%	4.5%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Instrumental	F	5	12	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	26
	%	8.6%	4.4%	0.0%	10.0%	8.3%	4.2%	0.0%	3.3%	6.2%	5.0%
Melodies	F	8	34	2	1	7	5	1	4	5	67
	%	13.8%	12.6%	9.1%	10.0%	19.4%	10.4%	5.9%	13.3%	15.6%	12.8%
New age	F	4	33	2	0	4	7	3	2	9	64
	%	6.9%	12.2%	9.1%	0.0%	11.1%	14.6%	17.6%	6.7%	28.1%	12.2%
Patriotic	F	3	11	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	20
	%	5.2%	4.1%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	8.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Remix	F	10	45	6	0	0	5	0	3	1	70
	%	17.2%	16.7%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	10.0%	3.1%	13.4%
Sad songs	F	4	4	0	1	7	3	2	9	1	31
	%	6.9%	1.5%	0.0%	10.0%	19.4%	6.2%	11.8%	30.0%	3.1%	5.9%
Total	F	58	270	22	10	36	48	17	30	32	523
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Chi- Square tests

	Value	Difference	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	170.352	72	.000

Chi-square value is 170.352; P value is 0.000 .

Table 2 indicates that, 37.7% that is 197 participants preferred English songs, very few of the samples preferred bhajans, classical, folk/ghazals/Sufi, instrumental, patriotic songs. Those with neuroticism had maximum preference for English music to an extent of 52.9%. Those with empathy had preference for English Music to an extent of 50%. Those with self confidence had preference for new age songs to an extent of 28.1%. Those with Pessimism had preference for sad songs to an extent of 30%. Those with ego ideal had preference for remix songs to an extent of 27.3%.

Table 3 shows the relationship between music preference and age groups

Crosstab		Age				Total	
		15-20	21-25	26-30	30+		
Pref 1	Bhajans	Frequency	10	1	2	0	13
		Percent	2.3%	1.8%	6.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Bhajans New age		Frequency	0	0	1	0	1
		Percent	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Classical		Frequency	6	4	3	0	13
		Percent	1.4%	7.3%	9.7%	0.0%	2.5%
English		Frequency	45	2	2	0	49
		Percent	10.5%	3.6%	6.5%	0.0%	9.4%
Folk		Frequency	0	1	2	0	3
		Percent	0.0%	1.8%	6.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Folk/ Ghazals/ Sufi		Frequency	21	6	4	4	35
		Percent	4.9%	10.9%	12.9%	40.0%	6.7%
Instrumental		Frequency	17	4	3	0	24
		Percent	4.0%	7.3%	9.7%	0.0%	4.6%
Melodies		Frequency	33	8	7	1	49
		Percent	7.7%	14.5%	22.6%	10.0%	9.4%
New age		Frequency	240	21	7	2	270

		Percent	56.2%	38.2%	22.6%	20.0%	51.6%
Patriotic		Frequency	18	2	0	1	21
		Percent	4.2%	3.6%	0.0%	10.0%	4.0%
Remix		Frequency	18	3	0	1	22
		Percent	4.2%	5.5%	0.0%	10.0%	4.2%
Sad songs		Frequency	19	3	0	1	23
		Percent	4.4%	5.5%	0.0%	10.0%	4.4%
Total		Frequency	427	55	31	10	523
		Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi- Square tests

	Value	Difference	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	109.643	33	.000

Chi-square value is 109.643 ; P value is 0.000 level.

Table 3 indicates that among age groups 15-20, 56.2% have preferred new age songs; 10.5% have preferred English songs. Among age group 21-25, 38.2% have preferred new age songs; 14.5% have preferred melodies; 10.9% have preferred folk/ Ghazals/ Sufi.

Among age groups 26-30 22.6% have preferred new age songs and melodies 12.9% have preferred folk/ ghazals /sufi; 9.7% preferred instrumental and classical songs.

Among age groups 30+, 20% preferred new age, 40% preferred folk/ghazals/Sufi, 10% preferred melodies, remix, patriotic, sad songs.

Very few have preferred Bhajans, classical, folk, instrumental, melodies, patriotic, remix, sad songs.

Very few preferred Bhajans, classical, English, instrumental.

Table 4 indicates music preference according to age groups.

Crosstab		Age				Total	
		15-20	21-25	26-30	30+		
Pref	Bhajans	Frequency	11	7	3	0	21
		Percent	2.6%	12.7%	9.7%	0.0%	4.0%
2	Classical	Frequency	11	2	0	0	13
		Percent	2.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
	English	Frequency	184	10	2	1	197
		Percent	43.1%	18.2%	6.5%	10.0%	37.7
	Folk/ Ghazals	Frequency	13	0	1	0	14
		Percent	3.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	2.7%
	Instrumental	Frequency	22	2	1	1	26
		Percent	5.2%	3.6%	3.2%	10.0%	5.0%
	Melodies	Frequency	55	7	3	2	67
		Percent	12.9%	12.7%	9.7%	20.0%	12.8
	New age	Frequency	46	12	3	3	64
		Percent	10.8%	21.8%	9.7%	30.0%	12.2
	Patriotic	Frequency	13	3	4	0	20
		Percent	3.0%	5.5%	12.9%	0.0%	3.8%
	Remix	Frequency	53	7	9	1	70
		Percent	12.4%	12.7%	29.0%	10.0%	13.4
	Sad songs	Frequency	19	5	5	2	31
		Percent	4.4%	9.1%	16.1%	20.0%	5.9%
Total		Frequency	427	55	31	10	523
		Percent	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Chi- Square tests

	Value	Difference	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	72.396	27	.000

Chi-square value is 72.396 ; P value is 0.000 level

Table 4 indicates that music preference according to age groups. Among 15-20 age groups 43.1% preferred English, 12.9% preferred Melodies, 12.4% preferred remix, 10.8% preferred new age, 5.2% preferred instrumental and very few preferred bhajans, classical, folk/ghazals/Sufi, patriotic and sad songs.

Among 21- 25 age groups, 21.8% preferred new age, 18.25 preferred English, 12.7% preferred Melodies, bhajans, remix, 9.1% preferred sad songs, very few preferred Classical, instrumental, patriotic.

Among 26-30 age groups, 29.0% preferred remix, 16.1% preferred sad songs, 12.9% preferred patriotic, 9.7% preferred bhajans, melodies, new age. 6.5% preferred English none of them preferred classical and very few preferred instrumental, folk/ghazals/Sufi.

Among 30+ age group, 30% preferred new age songs, 10% preferred English, instrumental, remix and none of them preferred Bhajans, classical, folk/ghazals/Sufi and patriotic.

DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant relationship between personality factors and music preferences.

A significant association is observed between personality factors and music preferences.. Cattell (Cattell& Anderson, 1953; Cattell& Saunders, 1954) was the first to suggest a relationship between music and personality. He believed music can satisfy deep and unconscious needs and therefore studied music preferences in order to gain a deeper understanding of personality (Kemp, 1996, p. 121). Although Cattell believed music preferences provided information about unconscious aspects of personality other researchers have supported the idea that music preferences are a manifestation of more explicit traits of personality (Rentfrow& Gosling, 2003, p. 1237).

Hypothesis 2: There is a significant relationship between music preferences and age groups.

A significant association is observed between music preferences and age groups.

Arnett et.al (1991) conducted a study on “Heavy metal music and reckless behaviour among adolescents”. Adolescents who liked heavy metal music were compared to those who did not on a variety of outcome variables, particularly focusing on reckless behaviour. Boys who liked heavy metal music reported a higher rate of a wide range of reckless behaviour, including driving behaviour, sexual behaviour, and drug use. They were also less satisfied with their family relationships. Girls who liked heavy metal music were more reckless in the areas of shoplifting, vandalism, sexual behaviour, and drug

use, and reported lower self-esteem. Both boys and girls who liked heavy metal music were higher in sensation seeking and more self-assured with regard to sexuality and dating.

CONCLUSION

A significant association is observed between personality factors and music preferences. A significant association is observed between music preferences and age groups.

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