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Occupational Differences Across Vultological Types

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Abstract: Preliminary data obtained from 471 vultologically classified public figures, using the CTVC3, is compared against occupational data, to measure the probability of a given occupation occurring alongside a given vultology, relative to the average frequency. The results show significant occupational leanings in each of the four energetic categories, as well as the eight sub-categories tested. A follow-up study with a greater sample size is proposed as a way to reliably calculate the probabilities of each occupation and vultology conjunction in the general population.

Keywords: *Facial expressions, Facial analysis, Body language, Vultology, Jungian, Carl Jung, Embodied cognition, Occupations, Careers*

1. Introduction

Vultology is a classification method that relies on facial expressions, body mannerisms and voice tone to categorize people based on their most habitual mode of expressivity. In this study, the Cognitive Type Vultology Code 3.0 (CTVC3) was used to classify 572 individuals. These individuals were sampled largely from publicly accessible footage, as a random selection of prominent figures in the media with ample video footage available for analysis. Career and occupation information was then compiled using publicly available data where available. A total of 471 samples had career data available, with the remainder removed from the study. As many personalities used in this study hold multiple occupations simultaneously, a maximum of 5 occupations were selected for each individual, selecting the most prominent aspects of their careers by renown. The subject's vultology and their occupations were then compared using Bayesian inference, to establish the probability of a certain vultology, given a certain occupation.

2. Vultology Classification

The CTVC3 was used to first group the individuals into four core energetic types, and two function sub-types for each, as follows:

- **Proactive-Rigid (PR)**
  - Proactive-Rigid Measured (PR-Ms)
  - Proactive-Rigid Candid (PR-Ca)
- **Reactive-Rigid (RR)**
  - Reactive-Rigid Measured (RR-Ms)
  - Reactive-Rigid Candid (RR-Ca)
- **Proactive-Fluid (PF)**
  - Proactive-Fluid Grounded (PF-Gr)
  - Proactive-Fluid Suspended (PF-Su)
- **Reactive-Fluid (RF)**
  - Reactive-Fluid Grounded (RF-Gr)
  - Reactive-Fluid Suspended (RF-Su)

Sixty-four vultology signals were used in this study to determine classifications. These signals are comprised of 30 for determining energetic type, and 34 for determining functional type, as follows:

Energetic:

- 5 signals for Rigidity (R) *(corr. J)*
- 5 signals for Fluidity (F) *(corr. P)*
- 5 signals for Proactive Rigidity (PR) *(corr. Je)*
- 5 signals for Reactive Rigidity (RR) *(corr. Ji)*
- 5 signals for Proactive Fluidity (PF) *(corr. Pe)*
- 5 signals for Reactive Fluidity (RF) *(corr. Pi)*

Functional:

- 9 signals for Measured (Ms) *(corr. Fe-Ti)*
- 9 signals for Candid (Ca) *(corr. Te-Fi)*
- 8 signals for Grounded (Gr) *(corr. Se-Ni)*
- 8 signals for Suspended (Su) *(corr. Ne-Si)*

Type classification into the eight categories was determined by calculating the sum of the energetic and functional signals together, according to the table in Fig.1. Each sample's signals were added across these eight categories, and the sample's type was determined as the one with the highest net sum among them. A complete list of the signals used can be seen at https://cognitivetype.com/codifier/

Figure 1

Code	Jungian	Summation
PR-Ms	Fe	R + PR + Ms
PR-Ca	Te	R + PR + Ca
RR-Ms	Ti	R + RR + Ms
RR-Ca	Fi	R + RR + Ca
PF-Gr	Se	P + PF + Gr
PF-Su	Ne	P + PF + Su
RF-Gr	Ni	P + RF + Gr
RF-Su	Si	P + RF + Su

3. Occupation Classification

Using publicly available information online, up to five occupations were noted for each public figure. This resulted in 249 unique occupations represented among the samples. These 249 occupations were simplified into 50 general career categories according to strongly shared commonalities. Fig.2 shows these 249 occupations and the resulting 50 career categories.

Figure 2

CAREER	INCLUDES	SAMPLES	USABLE?
Acting	Actor, Actress, Theater, Voice Actor, Voice Actress	118	Yes
Activism	Activist, Environmentalist, Human Rights	45	Yes
Analysis	Analyst	3	No
Anthropology	Anthropologist, Ethnography, Anthropology	4	No
Archeology	Archeology	1	No
Aristocracy	First Lady, Princess	3	No
Armed Forces	Military	2	No
Art	Cartoonist, Comics, Illustrator, Painter, Photographer, Photography, Poet	19	Yes
Art Production	Producer, Special Effects, Video Editor	59	Yes
Athletics	Athlete, Football, Martial Artist, Skateboarder, Stunt Performer, Equestrian, Gymnast	12	Yes
Beauty	Cosmetics, Fashion, Model	19	Yes
Business	Business, Businessman, Businesswoman	14	Yes
Coaching	Coach, Dog Trainer, Instructor, Spiritual Teacher	31	Yes
Comedy	Comedian, Comedy, Humorist, Satirist	46	Yes
Commentating	Critic, Commentary, Commentator	33	Yes
Communicating	Communicator, Lecturer, Speaker, Narrator, News Anchor, Public Intellectual	54	Yes
Competition	Chess Player, Game Show Contestant, Gamer, Grandmaster, Ultimate Frisbee Player	9	No
Content Creation	Content Creator, Vlogger	44	Yes
Crime	Serial Killer, Delinquent	2	No
Dance	Dancer, Choreographer, Dance Instructor	10	Yes
Design	Architect, Industrial Design	4	No
Directing	Director, Filmmaker	28	Yes

Economics	Economist, Finance, Investor, Marxist, Marketer	5	No
Education	Professor, Teacher, Education	40	Yes
Engineering	Engineer, Bioengineer, Engineering, Inventor	7	No
Fame	Media Personality, Social Media Influencer, Social Media Personality	5	No
Fantasy	Fantasy, Science Fiction	4	No
Founding	Founder	30	Yes
Health	Biohacker, Longevity, Neurosurgeon, Nutritionist, Physician, Neurologist	11	Yes
History	Genealogy, Historian, Narrative Writer	9	No
Hosting	Interviewer, Host	46	Yes
Journalism	Journalist, News, Newspaper Writer	25	Yes
Law	Attorney, Law, Lawyer, Legal Clerk	13	Yes
Leadership	CEO, Community Builder, Officer, Leader, President, Revolutionary	20	Yes
Mathematics	Mathematics, Mathematician	3	No
Music	Composer, DJ, Instrumentalist, Rapper, Singer, Singer-Songwriter, Songwriter	98	Yes
Mystical Leadership	Cult Leader, Guru, Spiritual Leader	9	No
Mysticism	Psychic Consultant, Astrologer, Astrologist, Astrology, Divination, Mystic	14	Yes
Natural Science	Physicist, Astronomer, Astronomy, Astrophysicist, Biochemist, Biologist, Biology, Cosmologist, Evolutionary Biologist, Geneticist, Geologist, Geographer, Neurophysiology, Neuroscientist, Physics	29	Yes
Philanthropy	Charity Work, Philanthropist	11	Yes
Philosophy	Logician, Philosopher, Philosophy, Theologian, Theology	17	Yes
Politics	Governor, Lobbyist, Political Analyst, Politician, Political, Secretary of State, Vice President	50	Yes
Programming	Game Developer, Programmer	6	No
Psychology	Cognitive Scientist, Psychology, Personality, Psychiatrist, Psychiatry, Psychologist, Jungian, Therapist, Psychotherapist	51	Yes
Religious Leadership	Bishop, Minister, Priest, Religious Founder, Religious Leader	11	Yes
Research	Data Science, Linguist, Literary Theorist, Researcher, Philologist, Research	9	No
Technology	Technology	11	Yes
Vultology	Vultologist, Vultology	3	No
Wellness	Wellbeing	5	No
Writing	Blogger, Writer, Editor, Novelist, Playwright, Screenwriter	68	Yes

These 50 career categories don't all contain a high enough quantity of samples to extract reliable statistical information from them. Therefore, the minimum number selected for this study was 10 samples per career. Career categories with less than 10 samples in them were designated as not usable: shown on the right-most column of Fig. 2 as "No." This resulted in 31 usable career categories and 19 not usable categories.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using Bayesian inference to determine the probability of a certain vultology typing, given a certain occupation. The calculation was performed using the following formula:

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Where:
A = *event of having a vultology type*
B = *event of having an occupation*

Here P(A|B) is the probability of having a certain vultology type, given a certain occupation. This was also calculated using the conditional probability formula to provide a secondary check:

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

The results of these calculations are listed in Fig.3, both for the energetic types (PR, PF,

RR, RF) and the function types (PR-Ms, PR-Ca, PF-Su, PF-Gr, RF-Gr, RF-Su, RR-Ms, RR-Ca). The resulting values are converted to percentages, with each of these two categories independently adding up to 100%.

Figure 3

	P(A|B): Probability of Vultology, Given Occupation												
OCCUPATION	**PR (Je)**	**PF (Pe)**	**RR (Ji)**	**RF (Pi)**	**PR-Ms (Fe)**	**RR-Ca (Fi)**	**PF-Su (Ne)**	**RF-Gr (Ni)**	**PF-Gr (Se)**	**RF-Su (Si)**	**PR-Ca (Te)**	**RR-Ms (Ti)**	**AVG P(B)**
Acting	38.98%	37.29%	16.10%	7.63%	20.34%	5.93%	20.34%	4.24%	16.95%	3.39%	18.64%	10.17%	**25.05%**
Activism	44.44%	13.33%	15.56%	26.67%	20.00%	11.11%	6.67%	22.22%	6.67%	4.44%	24.44%	4.44%	**9.55%**
Art	15.79%	31.58%	26.32%	26.32%	5.26%	21.05%	26.32%	10.53%	5.26%	15.79%	10.53%	5.26%	**4.03%**
Art Production	38.98%	35.59%	11.86%	13.56%	18.64%	1.69%	15.25%	1.69%	20.34%	11.86%	20.34%	10.17%	**12.53%**
Athletics	50.00%	33.33%	8.33%	8.33%	41.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	**2.55%**
Beauty	36.84%	26.32%	36.84%	0.00%	26.32%	21.05%	5.26%	0.00%	21.05%	0.00%	10.53%	15.79%	**4.03%**
Business	50.00%	21.43%	7.14%	21.43%	21.43%	7.14%	0.00%	7.14%	21.43%	14.29%	28.57%	0.00%	**2.97%**
Coaching	64.52%	9.68%	3.23%	22.58%	41.94%	0.00%	9.68%	22.58%	0.00%	0.00%	22.58%	3.23%	**6.58%**
Comedy	47.83%	41.30%	0.00%	10.87%	6.52%	0.00%	36.96%	4.35%	4.35%	6.52%	41.30%	0.00%	**9.77%**
Commentating	78.79%	3.03%	3.03%	15.15%	21.21%	0.00%	3.03%	15.15%	0.00%	0.00%	57.58%	3.03%	**7.01%**
Communicating	70.37%	11.11%	9.26%	9.26%	27.78%	5.56%	9.26%	5.56%	1.85%	3.70%	42.59%	3.70%	**11.46%**
Content Creation	18.18%	59.09%	2.27%	20.45%	4.55%	0.00%	45.45%	18.18%	13.64%	2.27%	13.64%	2.27%	**9.34%**
Dance	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	0.00%	0.00%	40.00%	10.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	**2.12%**
Directing	46.43%	21.43%	10.71%	21.43%	21.43%	3.57%	10.71%	7.14%	10.71%	14.29%	25.00%	7.14%	**5.94%**
Education	40.00%	17.50%	0.00%	42.50%	17.50%	0.00%	17.50%	35.00%	0.00%	7.50%	22.50%	0.00%	**8.49%**
Founding	43.33%	13.33%	26.67%	16.67%	20.00%	10.00%	13.33%	6.67%	0.00%	10.00%	23.33%	16.67%	**6.37%**
Health	45.45%	9.09%	9.09%	36.36%	36.36%	9.09%	9.09%	18.18%	0.00%	18.18%	9.09%	0.00%	**2.34%**
Hosting	65.22%	19.57%	4.35%	10.87%	26.09%	0.00%	15.22%	4.35%	4.35%	6.52%	39.13%	4.35%	**9.77%**
Journalism	84.00%	8.00%	0.00%	8.00%	20.00%	0.00%	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.00%	64.00%	0.00%	**5.31%**
Law	69.23%	15.38%	0.00%	15.38%	15.38%	0.00%	15.38%	7.69%	0.00%	7.69%	53.85%	0.00%	**2.76%**
Leadership	60.00%	5.00%	0.00%	35.00%	40.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	30.00%	20.00%	0.00%	**4.25%**
Music	13.27%	56.12%	24.49%	6.12%	7.14%	16.33%	21.43%	0.00%	34.69%	6.12%	6.12%	8.16%	**20.81%**
Mysticism	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	85.71%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	78.57%	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	**2.97%**
Natural Science	41.38%	17.24%	6.90%	34.48%	20.69%	3.45%	13.79%	24.14%	3.45%	10.34%	20.69%	3.45%	**6.16%**
Philanthropy	54.55%	36.36%	9.09%	0.00%	27.27%	9.09%	9.09%	0.00%	27.27%	0.00%	27.27%	0.00%	**2.34%**
Philosophy	35.29%	0.00%	17.65%	47.06%	23.53%	5.88%	0.00%	47.06%	0.00%	0.00%	11.76%	11.76%	**3.61%**
Politics	68.00%	4.00%	8.00%	20.00%	24.00%	8.00%	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	20.00%	44.00%	0.00%	**10.62%**
Psychology	23.53%	13.73%	15.69%	47.06%	17.65%	9.80%	1.96%	37.25%	11.76%	9.80%	5.88%	5.88%	**10.83%**
Religious Leadership	63.64%	0.00%	0.00%	36.36%	36.36%	0.00%	0.00%	9.09%	0.00%	27.27%	27.27%	0.00%	**2.34%**
Technology	18.18%	45.45%	9.09%	27.27%	18.18%	0.00%	36.36%	18.18%	9.09%	9.09%	0.00%	9.09%	**2.34%**
Writing	42.65%	17.65%	7.35%	32.35%	19.12%	4.41%	13.24%	20.59%	4.41%	11.76%	23.53%	2.94%	**14.44%**

While Fig.3 demonstrates the probability of a given match between vultology and occupation, it does not easily illustrate how each individual type's probabilities are distributed amongst themselves. To better illustrate these differences, the following diagrams (Fig.4-15) show the independent probabilities of each vultology and occupation intersection, arranged in descending order.

Figure 4

Probability of PR (Je), given Occupation

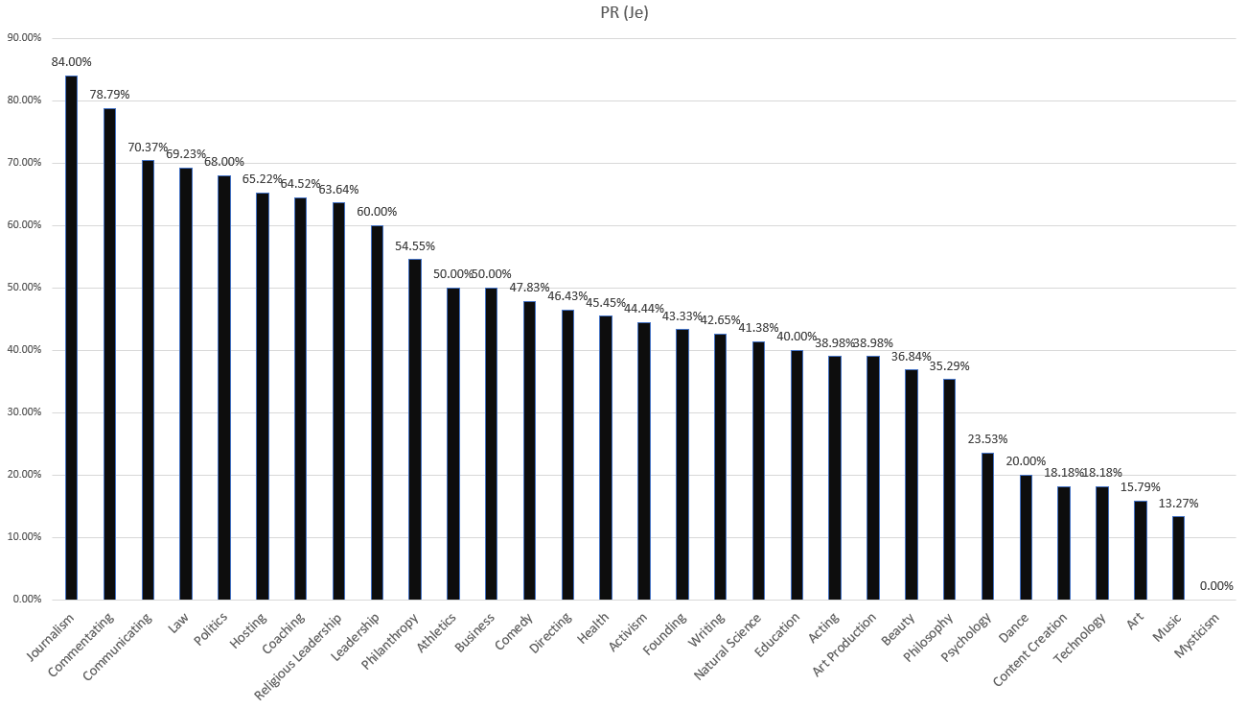


Figure 5

Probability of PF (Pe), given Occupation

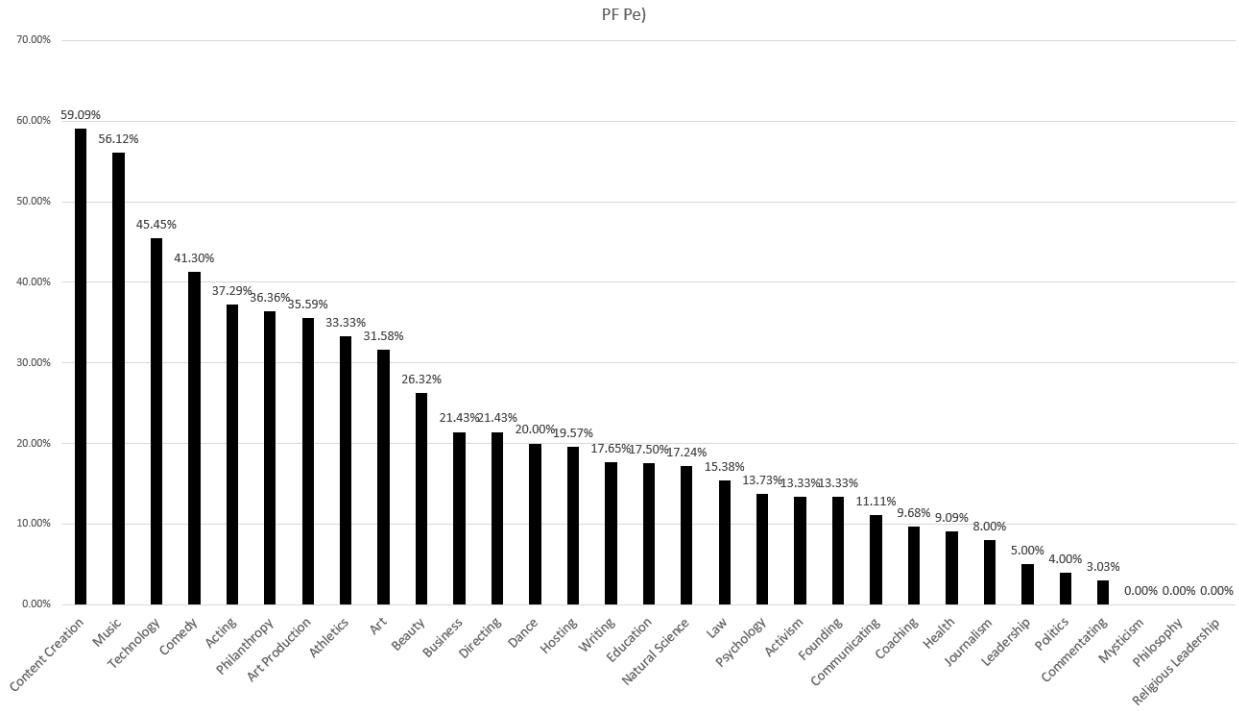


Figure 6

Probability of RF (Pi), given Occupation

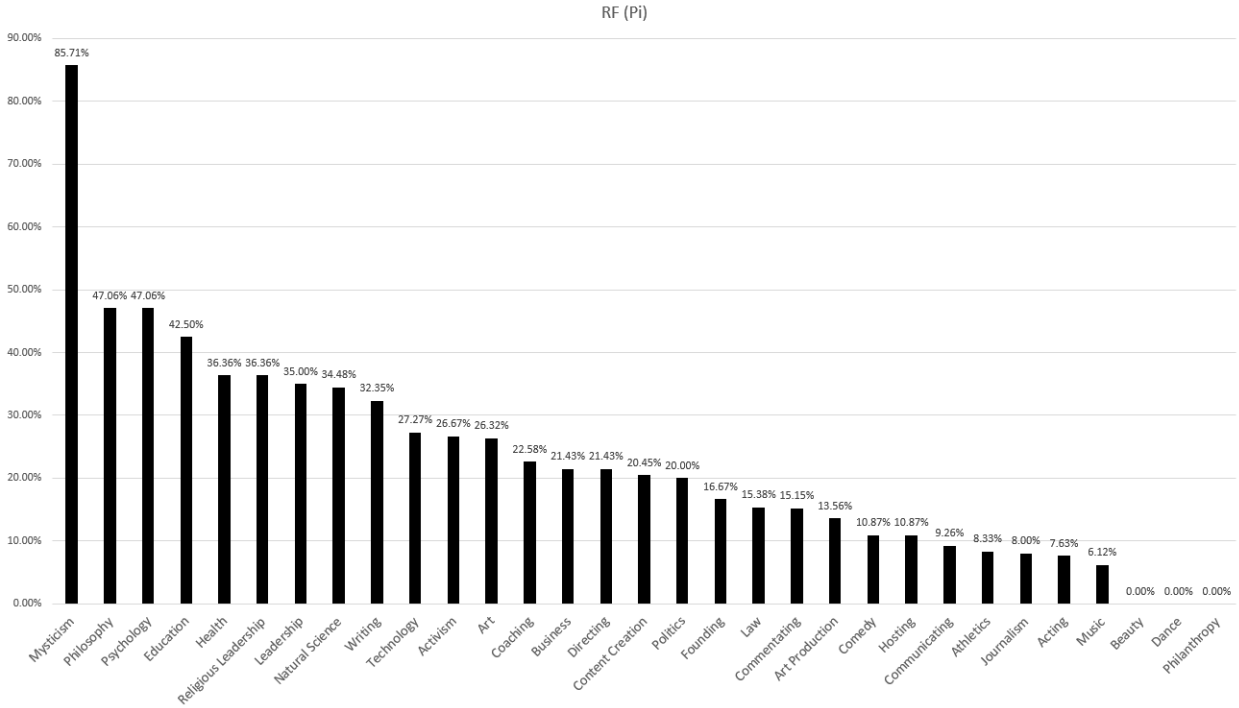


Figure 7

Probability of RR (Ji), given Occupation

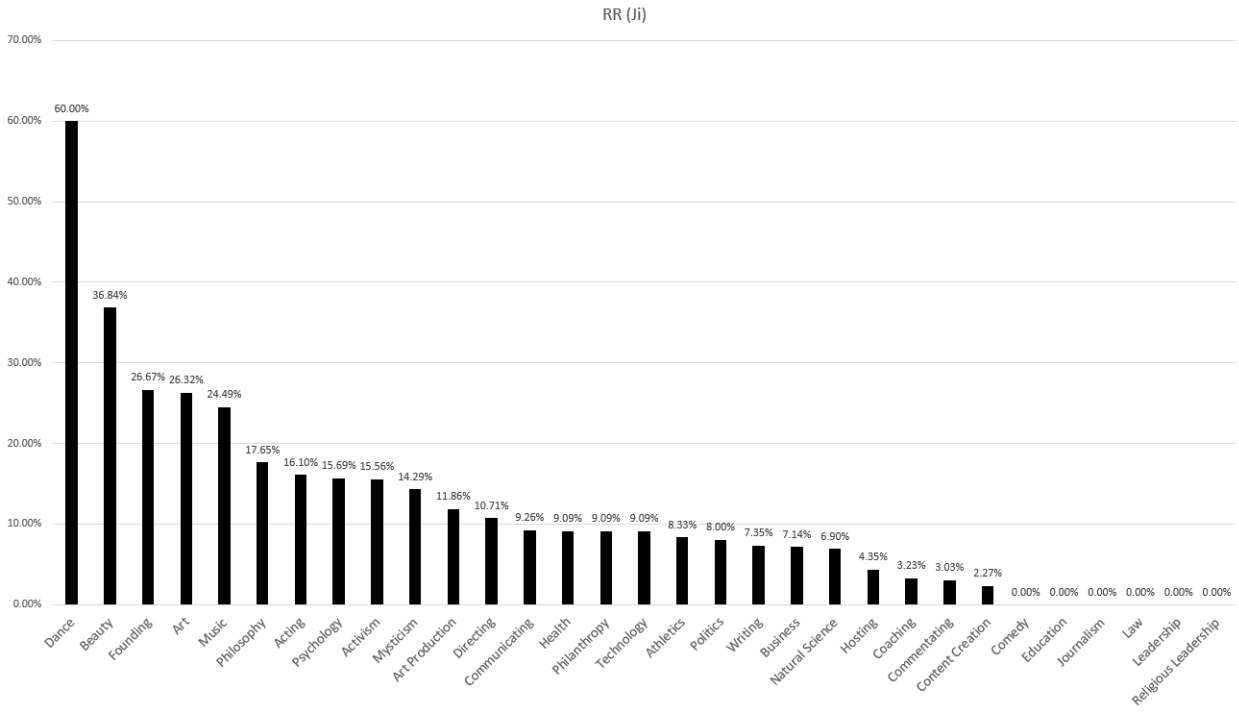


Figure 8

Probability of PR-Ms (Fe), given Occupation

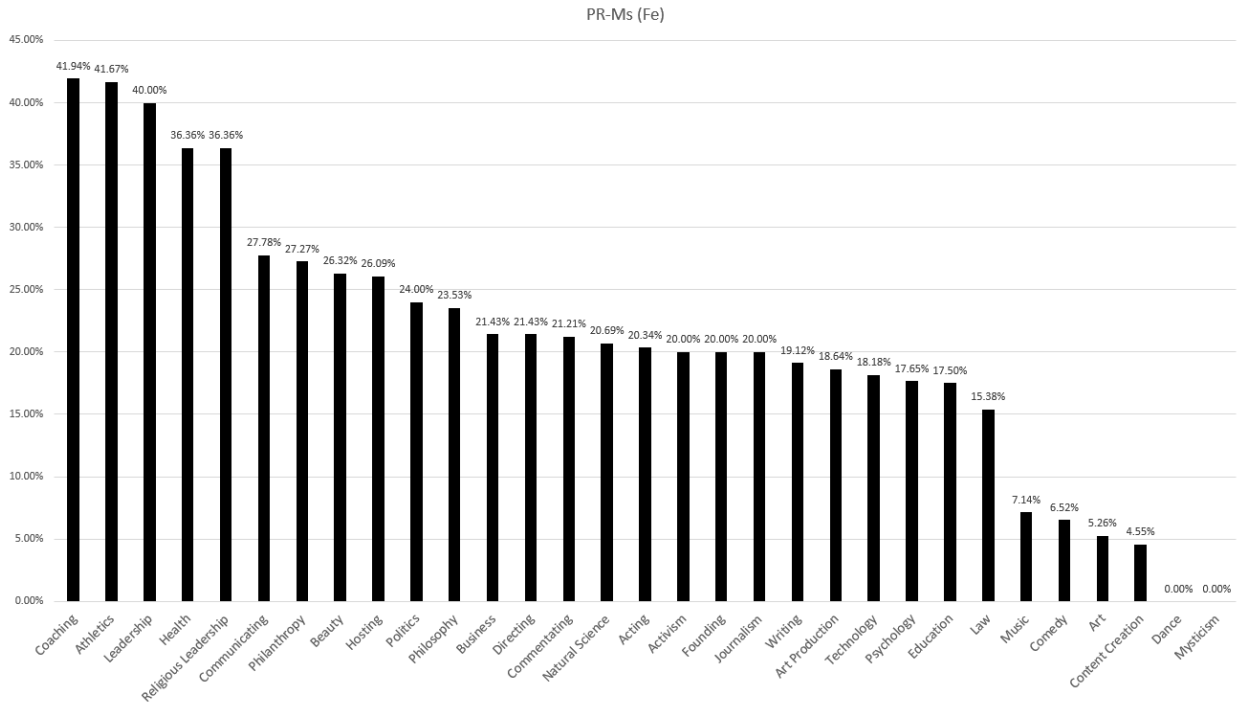


Figure 9

Probability of PR-Ca (Te), given Occupation

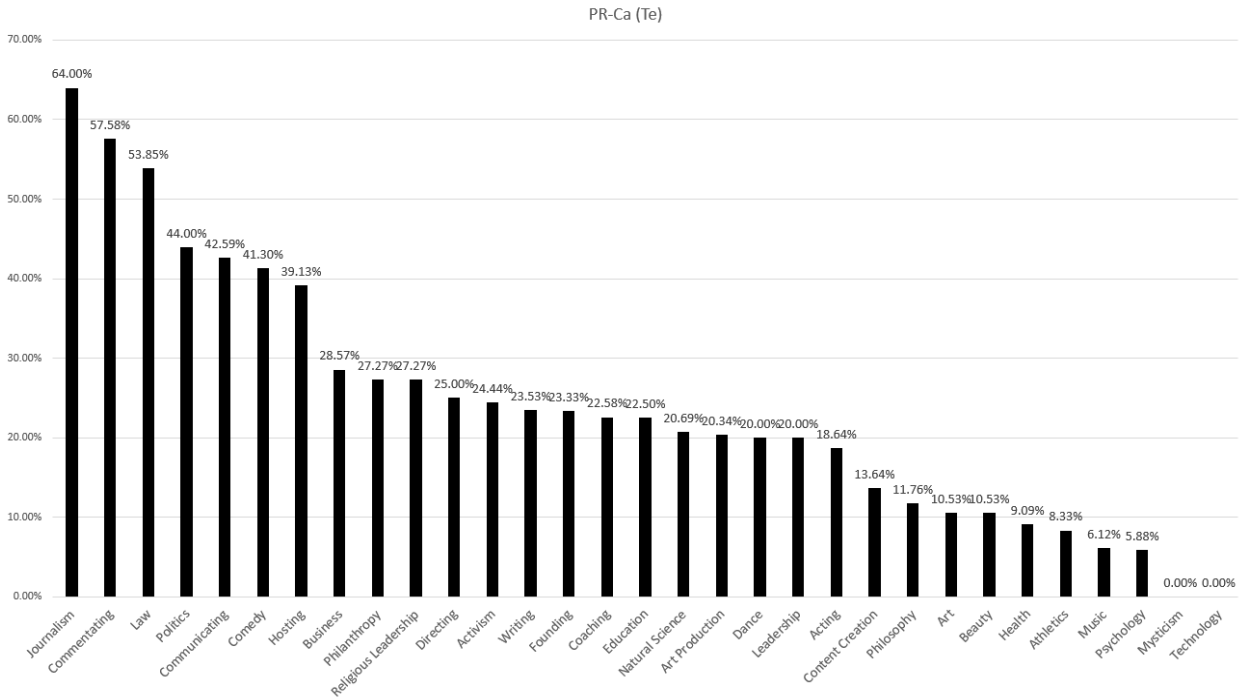


Figure 10

Probability of RR-Ca (Fi), given Occupation

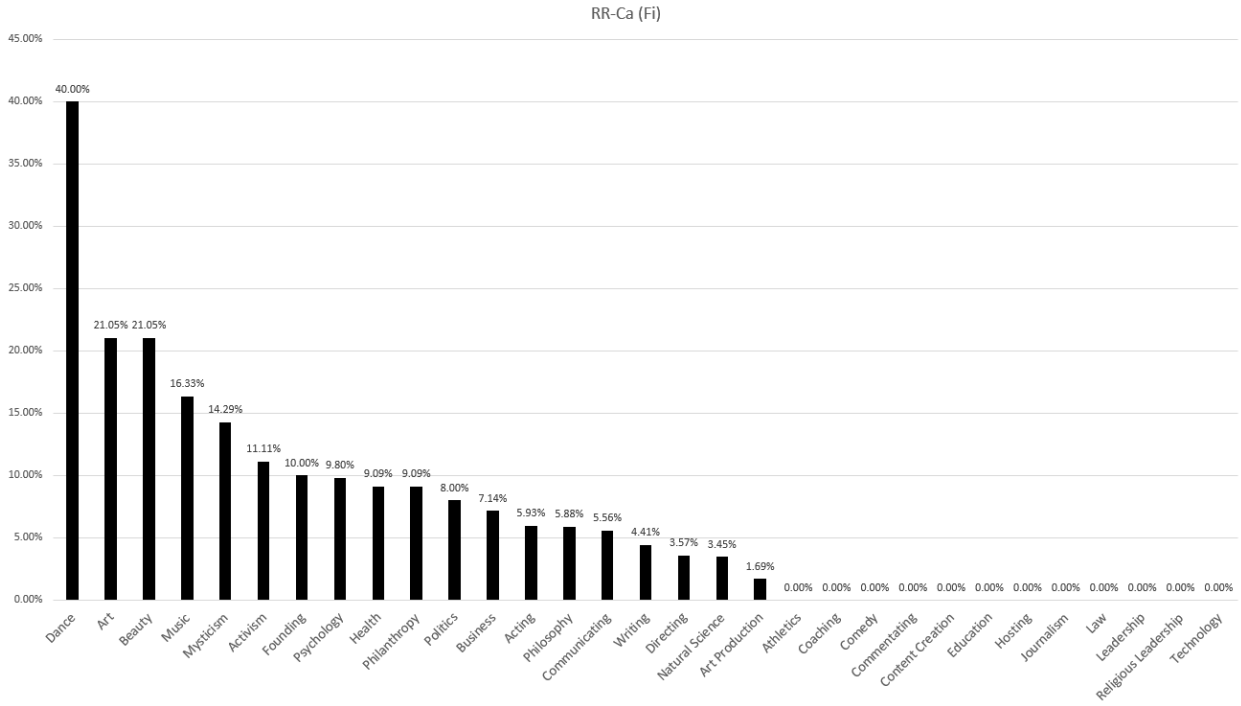


Figure 11

Probability of RR-Ms (Ti), given Occupation

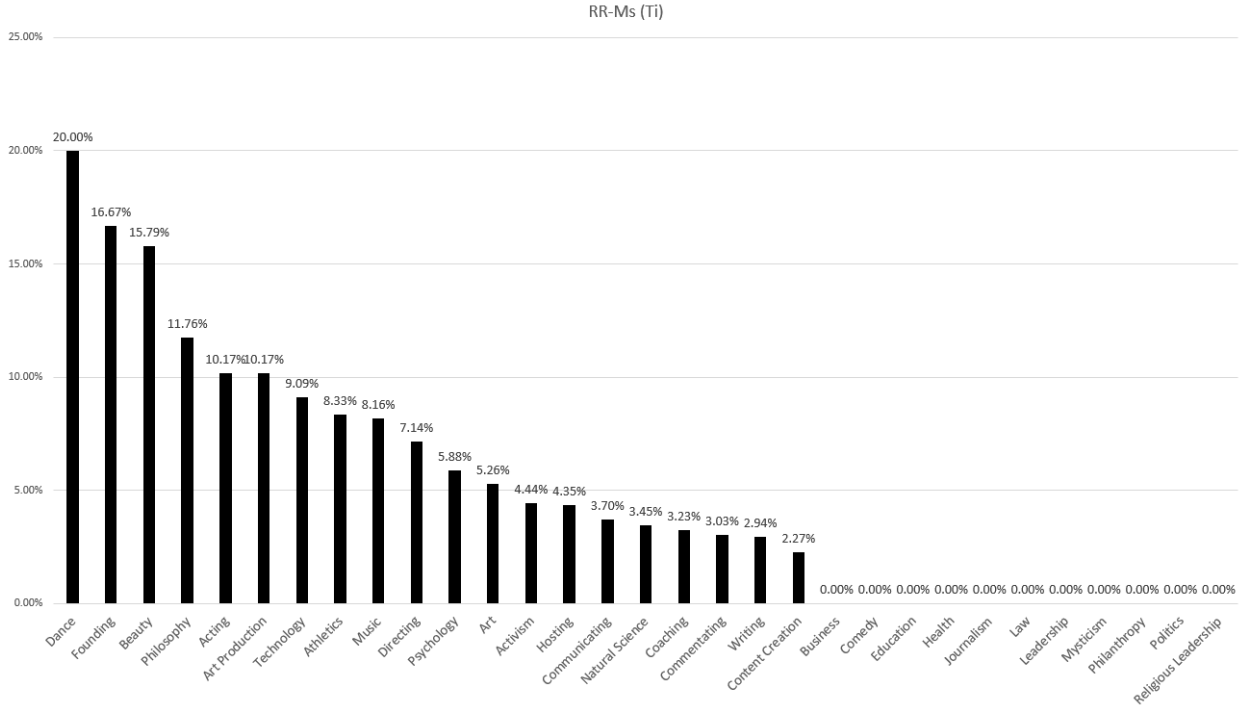


Figure 12

Probability of PF-Su (Ne), given Occupation

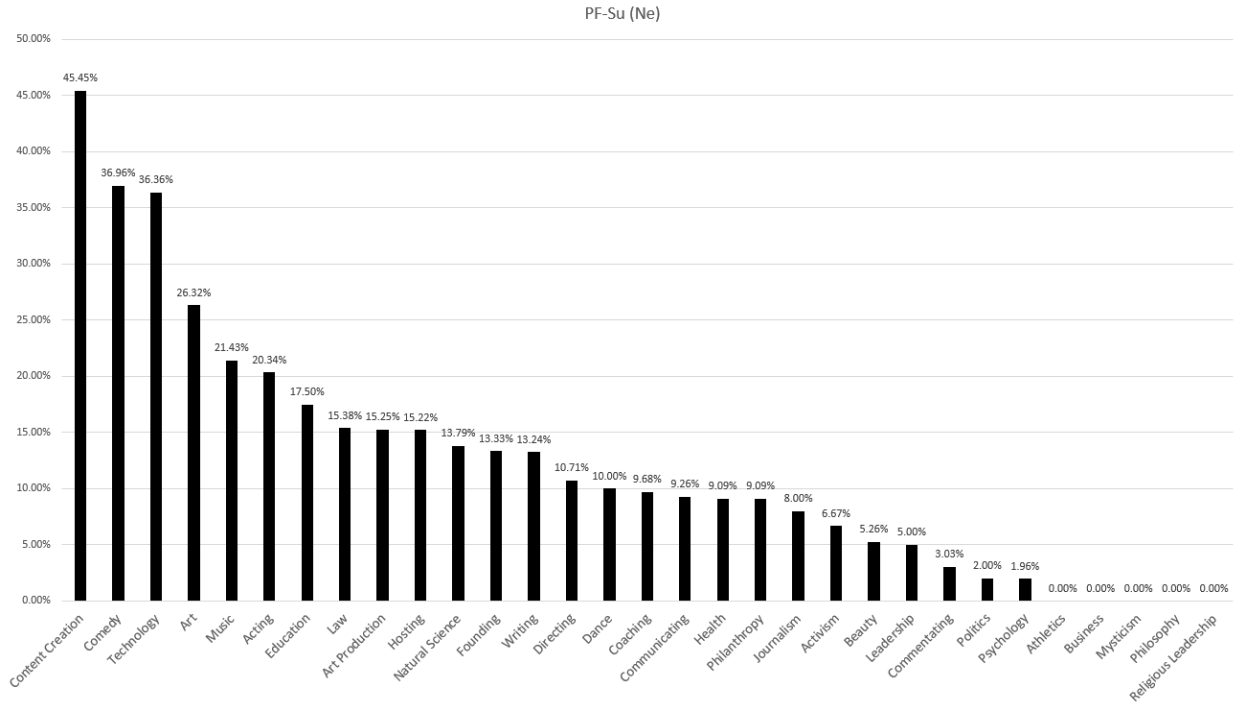


Figure 13

Probability of PF-Gr (Se), given Occupation

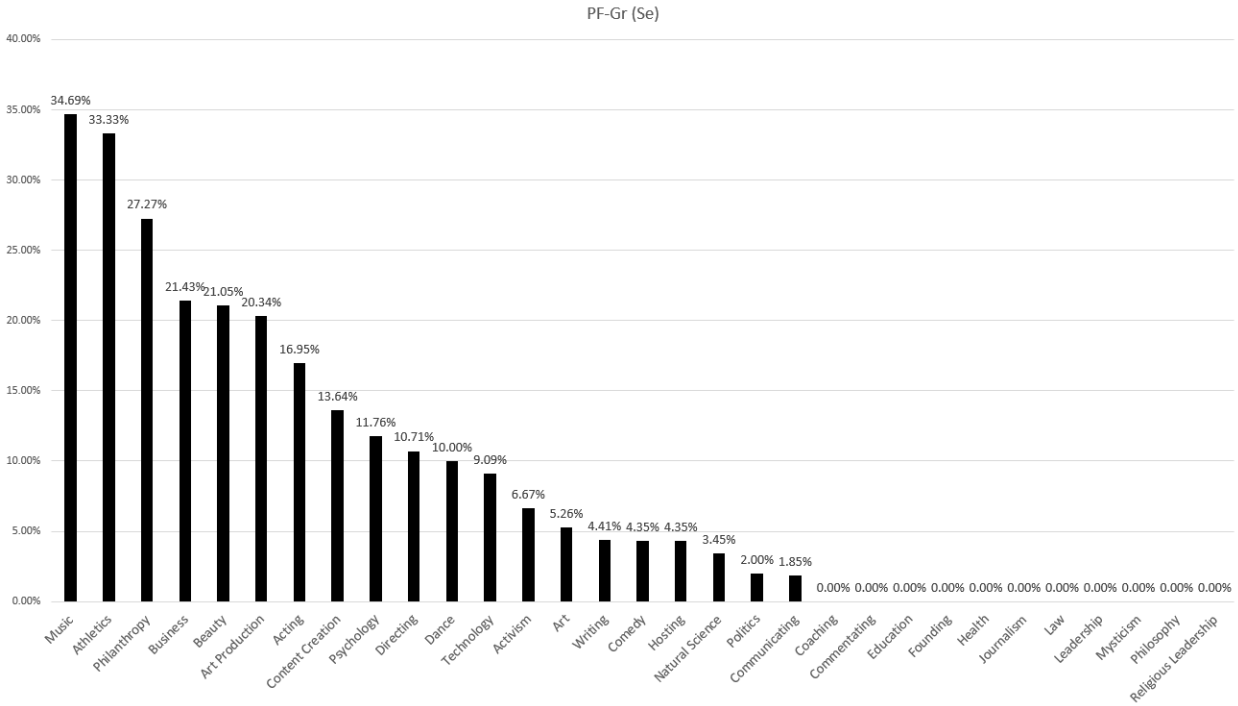


Figure 14

Probability of RF-Gr (Ni), given Occupation

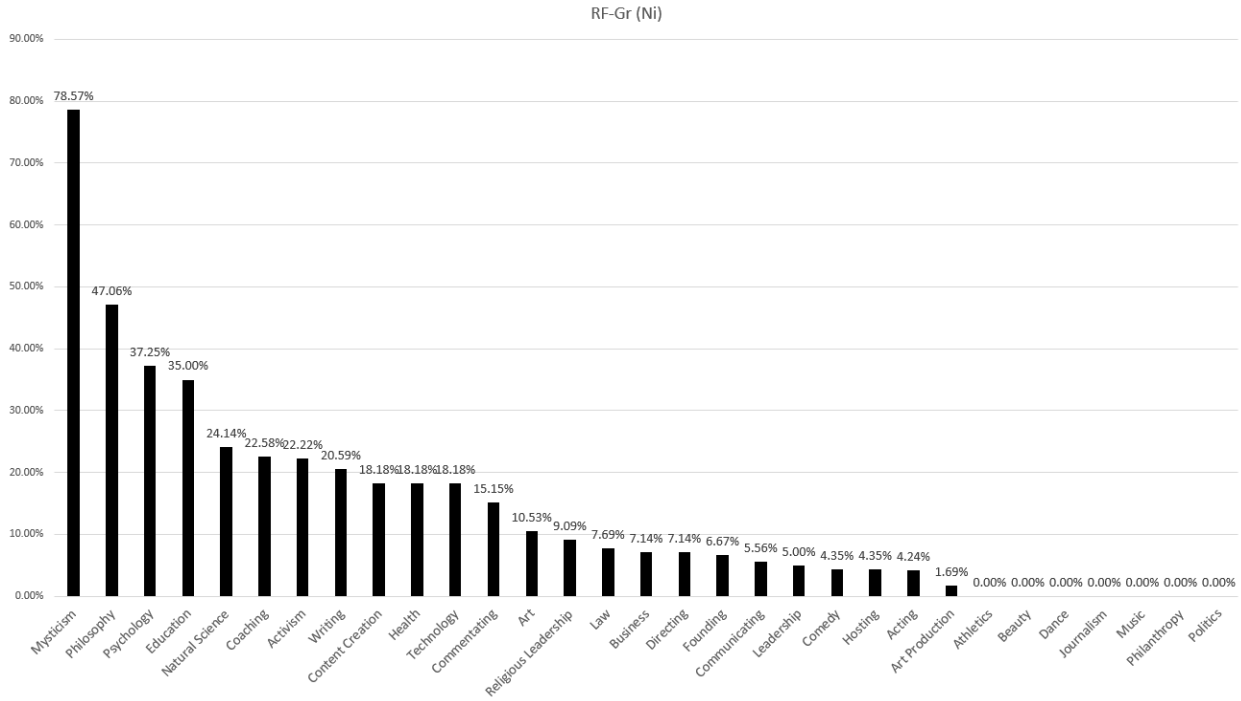
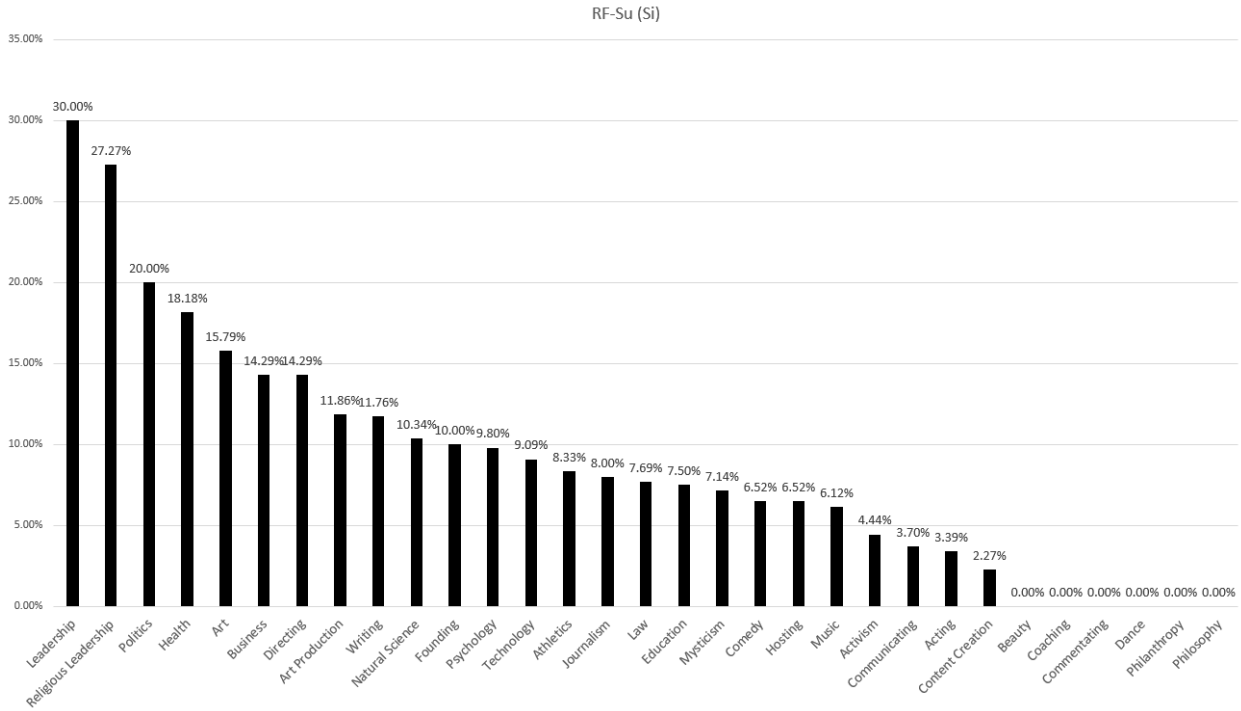


Figure 15

Probability of RF-Su (Si), given Occupation



5. Conclusion

The results seen in Fig.4-15 show statistical significance in a variety of occupations for each of the four energetic categories and in each of the eight function categories. In many cases the probabilities are at 60% or higher, when the average probabilities are several times less than that for a given occupation. In one instance involving PR (Je) and Journalism, the probability is 84% when the average probability is approximately 5%. In another instance, the

probability of RF and Mysticism is 85% when the average probability is approximately 3%. These and many other results affirm a positive connection between the two metrics, revealing a dependency in a handful of occupations for each. In the future, to better calculate the frequencies of each of these intersections, the study would benefit from a greater sample size. Although occupations with less than 10 samples were removed from the analysis, an ideal situation would involve 50 or more samples per career.

This study paints an initial picture of a connection between many vultology and occupation intersections, however, it also suffers from methodological problems involved in the selection process of samples, having largely taken samples from the celebrity sphere. It may therefore not be representative of the averages seen across the general population. Follow-up studies that sample from the general population, not the celebrity sphere, may be more indicative of the career distributions among average people.