Vultological Parallels to the Grant Hierarchy

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Abstract: Preliminary data obtained from 583 individuals across the four vultological energetics of the CTVC3, reveals a bias towards one energetic process in the largest percent (35.65%) of samples. Equal distribution of energetics across the two axes is negatively correlated, with the majority of individuals having a skewing towards one energetic process, lending support to Jung's hypothesis of a dominant function. Additionally, we test the relationship the three non-dominant energetics have to the dominant energetic, finding parity with Harold Grant's hierarchy model. However, the gathered data shows asymmetry between extroverts and introverts (374 extroverts, 209 introverts), with all gathered samples also preferring extroverted energetics. We explore the possibility of a demographic bias arising by pooling from the celebrity sphere. A proposed adjustment for this extroversion is added to correct for this bias. When this adjustment is added, the four energetics re-organize according to a Harold Grant model. Further tests, in controlled settings, can verify whether this adjustment is valid, when a random sample of the non-famous population is taken.

1. Introduction

The tradition of Analytical Psychology, pioneered by Carl Jung, postulates the existence of *types*, defined by the habitual or chronic asymmetries found among individuals in favor of certain psychological processes, resulting in the emergence of a typology. The Cognitive Type Vultology Code 3.0 (CTVC3), is an instrument comprised of 72 facial expression and body mannerism signals. This instrument was used to measure whether the asymmetries described by Carl Jung have a vultological correspondence when examined across 583 visually classified individuals. These individuals were sampled from publicly accessible footage, as a random selection of prominent figures in the media. The demographic bias introduced by this selection method is discussed in more detail in section 4 of this paper.

2. Instrument

The CTVC3 contains 72 signals, however for this study we are looking specifically at the 30 energetic signals. These are as follows:

- 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)*

These thirty signals measure individuals by strength across two primary axes: *Rigidity-Fluidity* (corresponding to Judgment-Perception), and *Proactivity-Reactivity* (corresponding to Extroverison-Introversion). The classification of the sample was performed as follows, according to the CTVC3 Developments System method:

If 3 or more of the 5 visual signals, per category, are represented for a person, that category is designated as *"developed"* for that person. The 583 samples were sorted by the category most strongly represented/developed, as either PR ("Je"), RR ("Ji"), PF ("Pe") or RF ("Pi"). Additionally, if the other three categories also contained a vultology score of 3 or higher, that category is given a status of "developed" but subordinate to the strongest developed category. This leads to 32 possible results for each individual, listed below alongside the values found:

Figure 1

Je/PR (196 total samples)

Most Developed	Also Developed	Development Classification	#	%
Je	-	Je l---	75	38.2%
Je	Pi	Je ll--	31	15.8%
Je	Pe	Je l-l-	48	24.9%
Je	Ji	Je l--l	16	8.2%
Je	Pi + Pe	Je lll-	14	7.1%
Je	Pi + Ji	Je ll-l	2	1%
Je	Ji + Pe	Je l-ll	9	4.6%
Je	Pi + Pe + Ji	Je llll	1	.5%

Ji/RR (95 total samples)

Most Developed	Also Developed	Development Classification	#	%
Ji	-	Ji l---	27	28.4%
Ji	Pe	Ji ll--	31	32.6%
Ji	Pi	Ji l-l-	6	6.3%
Ji	Je	Ji l--l	10	10.5%
Ji	Pe + Pi	Ji lll-	1	1%
Ji	Pe + Je	Ji ll-l	14	14.7%
Ji	Je + Pi	Ji l-ll	5	5.2%
Ji	Pe + Pi + Je	Ji llll	1	1%

Pe/PF (178 total samples)

Most Developed	Also Developed	Development Classification	#	%
Pe	-	Pe l---	74	41.5%
Pe	Ji	Pe ll--	13	7.3%
Pe	Je	Pe l-l-	61	34.2%
Pe	Pi	Pe l--l	11	6.2%
Pe	Ji + Je	Pe lll-	16	8.9%
Pe	Ji + Pi	Pe ll-l	1	.6%
Pe	Pi + Je	Pe l-ll	1	.6%
Pe	Ji + Je + Pi	Pe llll	1	.6%

Pi/RF (113 total samples)

| Most Developed	Also Developed	Development Classification	#	%
Pi	-	Pi l---	39	34.5%
Pi	Je	Pi ll--	40	35.4%
Pi	Ji	Pi l-l-	6	5.3%
Pi	Pe	Pi l--l	12	10.6%
Pi	Je + Ji	Pi lll-	5	4.4%
Pi	Je + Pe	Pi ll-l	11	9.7%
Pi	Pe + Ji	Pi l-ll	0	0%
Pi	Je + Ji + Pe	Pi llll	0	0%

The percentage that each development represents, within a given energetic, is calculated on the right-most column by dividing the number of individuals with that development, over the total number of samples of that dominant energetic.

3. Mean Percentage

By averaging out the percentages of these four categories into a mean value ($n_1+n_2+n_3+n_4$ / 4), the development distribution is represented as follows:

Figure 2
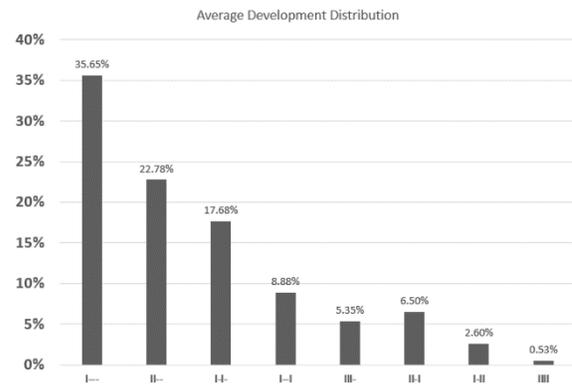
When combined, the four categories agree on certain core characteristics.

1. We see the strongest net signal strength among those with only one energetic category developed (i.e. "l---").
2. We see a moderate degree of signal strength when there are 2 energetics developed (i.e. "ll—", "l-l-", "l—l").
3. We also see a low representation of strength in developments that involve 3 energetic categories (i.e. "lll-", "ll-l", "ll-l").
4. We see the lowest represented energetic as "llll", which constitutes a more or less equal distribution of strength across all 4 signal categories.

These four characteristics inform us that, on average, it is most common to encounter an individual with only one of the four energetics

highly represented, and it becomes proportionally more difficult to see an individual with a balance across all four energetics. The distribution of individuals along the *Proactive-Reactive* and *Rigidity-Fluidity* spectra, when joined, are not in alignment with a normal distribution towards the center. Rather than the majority of individual's vultologies falling within the middle of these two axes, we see instead the majority of individuals falling preferentially to the four edges of a grid created by these two axes:
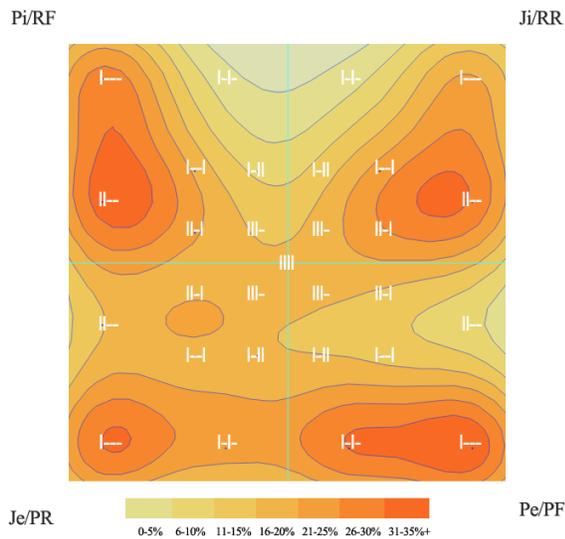
Figure 3

Pi/RF   Ji/RR

Je/PR   Pe/PF

0-5% 6-10% 11-15% 16-20% 21-25% 26-30% 31-35%+

Fig. 3 illustrates the 32 developments, as percentages, positioned along the two axes, with the center of the grid being "llll". We see the center area weakly represented, with greater representation concentrated around each of the four energetics. The data depicts a ***multimodal distribution*** with Proactivity-Reactivity and Rigidity-Fluidity each consisting of their own bimodal distributions.

A brief note on a Jungian hierarchy view:

If we correlate these four energetics to a Jungian four-function psychology perspective, we find a positive correspondence to Jung's postulate that a individuals will most typically possess one function (i.e. energetic) well developed, with the remaining three underdeveloped. Additionally, within the mean,

we see that the second-most developed, third-most developed, and fourth-most developed processes appear organized in correspondence with Harold Grant's interpretation of Jungian function hierarchy (Xi-Xe-Xi-Xe), which contains periodic alterations between J-P and E-I function orientations, and a fourth function of opposite orientation to the primary. However, the specific energetics themselves do not all follow the pattern of the mean. We explore the details of this in the following section.

4. Extroversion Bias

The sample size from which this study is based relies largely on the celebrity and public sphere, with a minority of volunteers who are willing to contribute their videos to the study for research purposes. As this is not a controlled sample group, it is unknown whether selection bias was involved in the data collection process, or what the true percentage distributions of developments would be in a randomized sample of the overall population.

The author proposes two lines of reasoning that suggest an extroverted sample selection bias may be in effect. These two are as follows:

1. Extroverts are 78% more represented in the sample size (374 extroverts and 209 introverts).
2. Extroverted function developments are preferred among all four enegetics.

Considering the pooled demographic is in large part the celebrity sphere, we should not view a greater representation of extroverts in the sample group as evidence for a greater existence of extroverts in the general population. When we consider that introversion is vultologically defined as a withdrawal from the objective world and a removal of oneself from objects, the notably lower representation of introverts in the public sphere is in alignment with our psychological expectations. Indeed, an equal distribution of extroverts and introverts within the public (objective) domain would be at odds with the psychological definition of introversion. Furthermore, given this bias for extroversion in the public sphere, we would expect that the bias for extroversion would not only select for more

extroverts in general, but also for developments which emphasize more extroversion. This is also observed in the data. The most represented types are Je and Pe leads, and in them, their second most prominent energetics are the conjunctions of Je+Pe or Pe+Je.

Inversely, Ji types and Pi types have higher representation in developments that grant them an extroverted process. For Ji types the development of Ji+Pe is most common, and for Pi types the development of Pi+Je is most common. In both cases, this auxiliary development is slightly more common even than a development consisting of only the primary function. This suggests that an introvert with only their primary function developed is less likely to appear in the public eye than an introverted with their extroverted auxiliary function developed. Additionally, we see Ji types with both Pe+Je developed, and Pi types with both Pe+Je developed, well represented, compared to other surrounding developments.

A brief note on a Xe-Xe-Xi-Xi hierarchy:

While the data presented by Je and Pe types seems to align with the notion of the auxiliary process being of the same energetic orientation of the primary, this cannot be generalized equally to the other two types: Ji and Pi. The Ji and Pi types do not demonstrate another introverted process as their auxiliary function, but instead they also display an extroverted function as their second-most prominent energetic. This suggests that what we are observing is more likely the effect of an extroversion bias in the overall data collection process, rather than a general hierarchy of Xe-Xe-Xi-Xi. As a theoretical exercise, if we postulate the bias in extroversion is roughly equivalent to the ratio difference between extroverted to introverted types (78%), and apply a modifier of -39% to extroverted developments and +39% to introverted developments, to adjust for this inflation, we find that the data is better represented by a Xe-Xi-Xe-Xi model than a Xe-Xe-Xi-Xi model of hierarchy, as shown here:
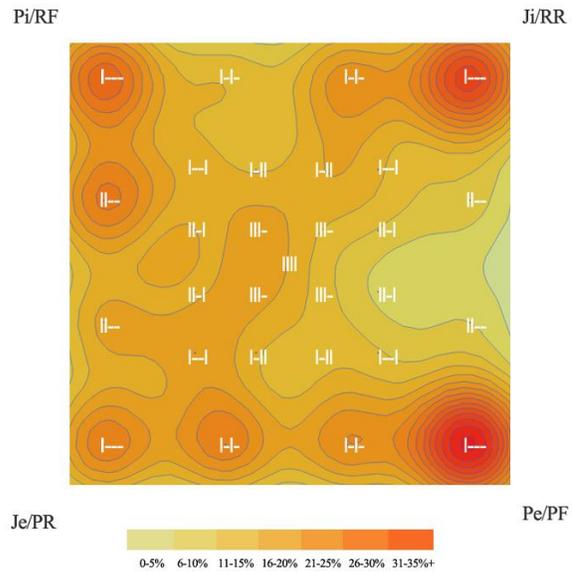
Figure 4

Adjusted Developments

Je/PR	Je %	Ji/RR	Ji %
Je l---	27.10%	Ji l---	43%
Je ll--	25.90%	Ji ll--	22%
Je l-l-	17.50%	Ji l-l-	9.30%
Je l--l	13.30%	Ji l--l	7%
Je lll-	8.40%	Ji lll-	1.20%
Je ll-l	1.80%	Ji ll-l	10.50%
Je l-ll	5.40%	Ji l-ll	5.80%
Je llll	0.60%	Ji llll	1.20%

Pe/PF	Pe %	Pi/RF	Pi %
Pe l---	33.60%	Pi l---	51.90%
Pe ll--	13.40%	Pi ll--	23%
Pe l-l-	27.60%	Pi l-l-	7.70%
Pe l--l	11.20%	Pi l--l	6.70%
Pe lll-	11.90%	Pi lll-	4.80%
Pe ll-l	0.70%	Pi ll-l	5.80%
Pe l-ll	0.70%	Pi l-ll	0%
Pe llll	0.70%	Pi llll	0%

Figure 5

Adjusted Mapping

With this extroversion/introversion adjustment, the numbers of the independent energetics generally agree with the mean values we find in Fig. 2. Three of four energetics agree with the pattern of the mean for the Harold Grant hierarchy functions 1-4, while one energetic (Pe) deviates in part, with the Ji and Je strength order. The adjusted map in Fig.5 also shows a more pronounced multimodality.

The adjustments shown in Fig.4 and Fig.5 are speculative, but may be instrumental in the development of a hypothesis for testing in follow-up studies with greater sampling control.

5. Conclusion

While this preliminary study suffers from methodological problems, involving a non-controlled sample selection process, taken largely from the general celebrity population, the four vultological groupings (PR, RR, PF, RF) appear to naturally organize themselves into a *multimodal distribution*. Individuals most commonly show vultological evidence for one of the four categories, and show the least representation of an equal vultology across all four.

When we overlay the data results to a Jungian typological tradition, we find that the mean of the four energetics shows a distribution which matches a Harold Grant function hierarchy model, although this mean does not show up in each of the energetics. However, when a postulated extroversion bias is adjusted for, the mean distribution re-appears in the four energetics, with one exception in the Pe energetic.