

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Charlotte Stowe-Rosenak, *Jungian Types: A Personological Q-sort Investigation* (University of Kansas).

This investigation into Jung's typology involves development of four separate Q sorts, one each focusing on (1) extraversion and introversion, (2) sensing and intuition, (3) thinking and feeling, and (4) judgment and perception. Each of the four Q sorts contains 64 items structured in terms of (a) likes-dislikes, (b) personal characteristics, (c) work preferences, and (d) values and beliefs. The following are illustrative of the statements being employed in two of the Q sorts:

Extraversion

- (a) I like being around people.
- (b) I blurt things out that I wish I hadn't.
- (c) I like working around people.
- (d) I value *doing* more than considering.

Introversion

- I enjoy staying at home.
- I am inhibited.
- At work I do best when I feel my energy is being conserved.
- I value my privacy and think seriously before sharing a problem with a friend.

Sensing

- (a) I would rather play than study.
- (b) I am an observant person.
- (c) I dislike it greatly when my work gets too complicated.
- (d) I value the common sense approach.

Intuition

- I like things that are abstract.
- I have very keen insight into most situations.
- A new problem to solve at work is a challenge to me.
- I believe imagination is more important than knowledge.

A main objective of this study is to further the establishment of construct validity for Jung's typological framework and for the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), the most frequently used measure of type. The problem of mid-scorers or undefined types will receive special attention in addressing whether type preferences reflect differences which are qualitative or quantitative (i.e., measurable in all persons). MBTI and Q-sort scores will be obtained from 10 prototypic types for each of the 8 Jungian preference categories as well as from 10 undefined types on each preference continuum, and the scores will be used in two separate analyses. The first will test the hypothesis that representatives of prototypic MBTI types will score certain kinds of Q-sort items in a predicted direction. The second analysis is exploratory in nature and will consist of factor analyzing patterns of scoring to identify the presence of types. Of particular interest will be any patterns or lack of patterns from the mid-scorers. The issue of social desirability will also be considered and discussed, as will the potential usefulness of the Jungian Q sort as an investigative tool for the determination of construct validation.

Charlotte Stowe-Rosenak can be reached at the Professional Christian Counseling Center, 10th and Kentucky, Lawrence KS 60044.

A NOTE ON "TESTING" PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPES

Jung's typology was one of William Stephenson's first targets for demonstrating the widespread applicability of his new Q method (Stephenson, 1939, 1950a, 1950b), and is traceable to his early and brief association with Carl Jung during the latter's lectures at Oxford, and with Jungian psychologists in and around London.

Most studies have been satisfied merely to demonstrate the existence of Jung's types--a matter of validity for general propositions--but Stephenson (1953: 157-158) provided a broader list of propositions, most of which have received no further atten-

tion:

- (1) Any given person may be introverted or extraverted habitually (as demonstrated by administering a Jungian Q sort to a single person).
- (2) Given a set of persons, personality types will be in evidence (as demonstrated by administering a single Q sort to several persons).

These two propositions provide the basis for most Q studies of the Jungian typology, but there are others which draw nearer to the dynamics at issue:

- (3) The Q sorts in (2) will be related to cultural ideals (demonstrable by instructing persons to provide Q sort descriptions of the ideal introvert and ideal extravert).
- (4) There will be differences among individuals of the same type (as indicated by *specific* as opposed to *common* factors, the former usually related to unconscious matters).
- (5) Extraverts will have more insight into another extravert than an introvert will have.
- (6) Fantasy bridges a person's claims to introversion and extraversion. (Hence, an introvert might be asked to describe the kind of person he would like to be, what others think he is like, what he likes in a friend, etc.)

And so on for many other singular propositions, all of which are closer to Jung's thinking than conventional studies showing the existence or not of introversion and extraversion in a sample of respondents.

Sherlock (1984) has recently provided an illustration of the usual strategy employed in empirical studies of Jung's types. First using the Feminine Q-Set to establish the existence of Mother, Hetaira, Amazon, and Medium types (based on Wolff's *A Few Thoughts on the Process of Individuation in Woman*, Zürich, Spring

Publications, 1941), as determined by χ^2 and t tests, Sherlock then goes on to demonstrate the connections between the Wolff and Jung types (as determined by the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator)--e.g., the greater tendency for the Amazon and Hetaira groups, on the average, to be more extraverted. The types having been established, however, the dynamics at issue, in which Jung was most interested, are left to inference. Sherlock speculates, for example, that

...a Mediumistic young woman with a positive relationship to an Amazon-like mother may have difficulty differentiating and accepting herself. However, she might adopt the Mother or Hetaira function with sensitivity to other people, but do poorly in business or independent enterprises. An Hetaira-identified woman might be able to live comfortably as an Amazon or a Medium but would feel inadequate or in need of great support as a Mother. (Sherlock, 1984: 193)

The reason that dynamics are always inferential in studies like this is due to the fact that the dynamics are not in normative averages of the kind measured by the Myers-Briggs (or even by Q sorts administered only once to a sample of respondents). Rather, they are rendered manifest in the factor structure of "single cases" examined under a variety of experimental probes.

If we take Stephenson's proposition (6) above as a working hypothesis, something akin to the following is required. An introvert (I) and extravert (E) are asked to describe themselves, using a Q sort, under four conditions of instruction: (1) The kind of person I am typically, (2) the kind of person others think I am, (3) the kind of person I would like to be ideally, and (4) the kind of person I would like others to think I am.¹ The factor results are shown in Table 1

1. The conditions of instruction are inspired by William James' discussion of the spiritual and social selves as view actually or potentially (in *The Principles of Psychology*, New York, Henry Holt, 1890).

Table 1
FACTOR STRUCTURE FOR PROPOSITION (6)

Conditions of Instruction	Factors	
	W	X
<i>Introvert</i>		
What I am like	(64)	-28
What others think I am like	(66)	-33
The person I would like to be	20	(70)
How I would like others to view me	25	(67)
<i>Extravert</i>		
What I am like	-17	(54)
What others think I am like	-04	(68)
The person I would like to be	26	(59)
How I would like others to view me	24	(72)

Significant loadings in parentheses.

and reveal that on both the personal and social plane, I experiences discontinuity between his self and his ideal (the source of the introvert's "internal dialogue"): I, in effect, has two selves--a public one (factor W) and a private one (factor X). By the same token, E experiences homogeneity in his self system, and this undoubtedly contributes to his self confidence (self-ideal congruity) and ability to act relatively impulsively, i.e., unconstrained by inhibiting thought. (It was perhaps this phenomenon which Jung [1923: 423] had in mind when he remarked that "the unconscious claims of the extraverted type have an essentially primitive, infantile, and egoistical character.") I, in contrast, must always consult his social ideal for permission to act. But I has available to him a more populous inner world in which he can gain in fantasy gratification which is denied him in reality: I's fantasies are extraverted, and this helps maintain his introvertedness, much as Stephenson's proposition (6) anticipated.

Or take proposition (5), above, to the effect that extraverts will have more insight into other extra-

Table 2
 FACTOR STRUCTURE FOR PROPOSITION (5)

Conditions of Instruction	Factors	
	Y	Z
I's self assessment	(57)	-26
As assessed by: I1	-15	13
I2	(41)	27
E1	-07	-14
E2	-08	(-56)
E's self assessment	-25	(73)
As assessed by: I1	-21	(88)
I2	34	(56)
E1	-03	(63)
E2	-01	(84)

verts than will introverts. E and I from the above experiment were asked to address their classmates about their interests and other particulars of their lives. Two other extraverts and two introverts were then instructed to provide Q sort descriptions of E and I, with results as shown in Table 2. The one side of proposition (5) is generally upheld. Extraverts E1 and E2 do fare much better when estimating the character of E than that of I, but the introverts do just as well: Extraverts, then, are apparently open to view by persons of both congruent and incongruent character structures. The obverse is not the case, however: I is correctly perceived in only a marginal way by I2, and is totally misperceived by I1 and the two extraverts. The first experiment, above, suggests why this is so--namely, that I, perhaps trying to act as he would like others to view him (factor X), has successfully thrown his classmates off the scent.

Data are not at hand to illustrate how Sherlock's theorizings could be rendered substantial, but the same general strategy would be followed--namely, for each singular proposition, a set of experimental situations would be devised which would be designed to

induce the dynamics at issue, i.e., to permit Hetairas, Mediums, and others to reveal the inner workings of their minds. Not large samples, but experimental probings are at issue.

Jung described his types more than 60 years ago, and the concepts of introversion and extraversion in particular have stood the test of time. His major statement is included below, along with the Q methodological literature on the topic for persons who may wish to pursue those more dynamic implications whose surface has barely been scratched.

Expositor

- Brown, S.R. & C. Hendrick (1971). Introversion, extraversion and social perception. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 10, 313-319.
- Gorlow, L., N.R. Simonson & H. Krauss (1966). An empirical investigation of the Jungian typology. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 5, 108-117.
- Hill, D.O. (1971). Extraversion-introversion: An investigation of typological theory (Doctoral dissertation, Texas Tech University, 1970). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 31, 6257B-6258B.
- Jung, C.G. (1923). *Psychological types* (H.G. Baynes, Trans.). London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Meier, C.A. & M.A. Wozny (1978). An empirical study of Jungian typology. *Journal of Analytical Psychology*, 23, 226-230.
- Sherlock, P.K. (1981). The relationship of Wolff's archetypal feminine images to time orientation and related psychological variables (Doctoral dissertation, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, 1980). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 41, 3902B.
- Sherlock, P.K. (1984). The Feminine Q-set: New research on Wolff's feminine images and theories. *Journal of Analytical Psychology*, 29, 187-199.
- Stephenson, W. (1939). Methodological consideration of Jung's typology. *Journal of Mental Science*, 85, 185-205.
- Stephenson, W. (1950a). A statistical approach to typology: The study of trait-universes. *Journal of*

Clinical Psychology, 6, 26-38.

Stephenson, W. (1950b). The significance of Q-technique for the study of personality. In M.L. Reymert (Ed.), *Feelings and emotions* (pp. 552-570). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Stephenson, W. (1953). *The study of behavior*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Chapter 8, "Application to Type Psychology," pp. 153-189.)

Stricker, L.J. & J. Ross (1964). An assessment of some structural properties of the Jungian personality typology. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 68, 62-71.

Q BIBLIOGRAPHIC UPDATE (continued from front cover)

ior according to success and gender. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 20, 565-570.

Kim, K.C. & K.I. Kim (1985). [Korean attitudes toward wife-beating]. *Mental Health Research*, 3, 218-234. (English abstract, pp. 231-232)

Lawton, J.T., M. Coleman, R. Boger, D. Pease, I. Galejs, R. Poresky & E. Looney (1983). A Q-sort assessment of parents' beliefs about parenting in six Midwestern states. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 4, 344-351.

Lawton, J.T. & M. Coleman (1983). Parents' perceptions of parenting. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 4, 352-361.

Lawton, J.T., S.G. Schuler, N. Fowell & M.K. Madsen (1984). Parents' perceptions of actual and ideal child-rearing practices. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 145, 77-87.

McCauley, J.D. & R.G. Frank (1983). Physician concern over medication intake: A simple measure of medication use. *Pain*, 16, 385-389.

Murstein, B.I. (1976). *Who will marry whom? Theories and research in marital choice*. New York: Springer Publishing Co.

Nesterenko, A. & C.Z. Smith (1984). Contemporary interpretations of Robert Frank's *The Americans*. *Journalism Quarterly*, 61, 567-577.