EXPANSIVENESS-CONSTRICTION ON THE H-T-P AS INDICATORS OF EXTRAVERSION-INTROVERSION

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INTRODUCTION

A number of H-T-P indicators which clinicians have used to make predictions have received empirical refutation. Two such studies relating to size of drawings were recently published. Shry \(^2\) found that relative size of same and opposite sex drawings was not valid as an indicator of dominance - submissiveness. Roback and Webersinn \(^4\) found no significant differences between the size of figure drawings of depressed and non-depressed patients. Another often utilized sign is that extraverted patients tend to produce large drawings, whereas introverted patients tend toward the opposite. This study investigates this hypothesis.

METHOD

All S's were patients at the Milledgeville State Hospital. They were selected by having two ward personnel independently make up lists of markedly introverted and extraverted patients. Only those patients whose names appeared on both lists were used. The raters were asked to delete the names of those who would be unable to comply with H-T-P instructions. This procedure was continued until 30 patients in each group were selected. There were 17 males and 13 females in the introverted group, and 21 males and 9 females in the extraverted category. The introverts had a mean age of 42.5 years, the extraverts had a mean age of 43.7. Neither sex nor age differences were statistically significant.

PROCEDURE

All Ss from each ward were assembled in a group testing situation and were supplied with a standard 8½ by 11 inch sheet of mimeograph paper and a No. 2 lead pencil. Great care was taken to insure that no S was able to see the drawings produced by other Ss. They were given the following instructions: “Write your name and today's date at the top of the sheet of paper before you.” After this was completed, they were told the following: “Now draw a full length picture, that is head to toes, of a person of your own sex.” When all Ss had stopped work, the drawings were collected, and the group was dismissed. Only one S was unable to comply with the instructions. Another S was selected as a replacement. A replication study was executed at the same hospital. Age and sex differences, again, were not statistically significant.

RESULTS

The means of the areas (greatest length times greatest width) in square centimeters and standard deviations from both groups are presented in Table 1. The critical ratios of 1.00 and .89 are in no case sufficiently large to reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the two groups.

It was thought possible that extreme cases of expansiveness or constriction might be valid indicators of extraversion-introversion even though there was much overlap in the middle ranges. To test this, the largest and smallest 20% of the drawings from Sample 1 were examined and the number of introverts and extraverts determined. Seven introverts and five extraverts were found in the extremely small drawings. Five introverts and seven extraverts in the large ones. Predictions made by the investigated sign would have been correct 58% of the time. In Sample 2, the small drawings had seven introverts and five extraverts, the same number as in Sample 1. There were four introverts and eight extraverts in the large drawings. Predictions would have been correct 66% of the time in this group.
TABLE 1. MEAN AREAS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND CRITICAL RATIOS OF THE TWO GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Mean Area*</th>
<th>Standard Deviation*</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introverts</td>
<td>Extraverts</td>
<td>Introverts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 1</td>
<td>85.06</td>
<td>106.95</td>
<td>68.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 2</td>
<td>93.17</td>
<td>124.64</td>
<td>67.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In square centimeters (greatest length times greatest width)

SUMMARY

Thirty patients at a large state hospital who were independently judged by two ward personnel as being markedly introverted and 30 judged markedly extraverted drew same-sex drawings in accordance with standard H-T-P instructions. The study was then replicated. Sex and age differences were not statistically significant. The hypothesis that extraverts produce larger drawings than introverts was not borne out as there was no significant difference between the mean areas of the drawings between the two groups. Even when only extreme cases of expansiveness or constriction were used, predictions were just slightly above chance.

REFERENCES

2. SHRY, S. A. Relative size of same and opposite sex drawings on the DAP as an index of dominance—submissiveness. J. consult. Psychol., 1966, 30, 568.

A GUIDELINE OF CHILDREN'S POPULAR RESPONSES ON THE GROUP ZULLIGER INKBLOT TEST*

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PROBLEM

The need for quick projective techniques for screening purposes has long been realized. Such a time-saving device can be found in the Zulliger Test, a three card inkblot test which essentially represents a compressed version of the Rorschach. While this test has been used mainly in other countries, especially in Europe where it was introduced by Hans Zulliger in 1942, there has been little research reported in the United States other than a study of its close comparability to major Rorschach variables. This study was undertaken to provide additional data on this potentially useful test. A guideline of what would be considered the most common or "popular" (P) responses was felt to be a good starting point.

PROCEDURE

A group form of the Zulliger Test (3 slides) was administered to 86 public school children, 42 boys and 44 girls, in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades. The mean age was 11.2 years, SD = 11 months. The Ss were found to be somewhat above average in areas of intelligence (M = 113.07, SD = 10.99), achievement (M = 7.1,

*The help of Moss A. Jackson in the initial stages of the research and of Jules Spotta for his advice is gratefully acknowledged.