

PICTURE INTERPRETATION AND JUNGIAN TYPOLOGY

A Senior Honors Thesis

by

DEREK PAUL BERGERON

Submitted to the Office of Honors Programs
& Academic Scholarships
Texas A&M University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the

UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE
RESEARCH FELLOWS

April 2001

Group: Psychology

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ABSTRACT

Picture Interpretation and Jungian Typology. (April 2001)

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This study examines a Jungian picture interpretation schema, which can be used to analyze artistic creations in a therapeutic format. This proposed schema attaches significance to specific areas of a drawing. The upper left of a drawing is associated with the father; the lower left with the unconscious; the lower right with mother; and the upper right with the future. Although this Jungian quadrant schema is intriguing, and seeing it put to practice makes it appear valid, it leads an inquisitive mind to wonder many things. Three questions will serve as the foci of this study. First I will address the question of the Jungian schema's validity. I will attempt to find whether a positive association is present between particular quadrants of a drawing and the proposed meanings suggested by this schema. The second question is whether certain personality types within Jung's typology will respond better than others to the schema. Specifically, it is hypothesized that individuals with an introverted, intuitive, feeling typology will perform better than those with other typologies. The third question I will address is whether the schema works best when it elicits a strong affective response from the person who created the picture. It is the hypothesis of this study that individuals with

high levels of emotional arousal in response to a picture will tend to perform better than those with little or no emotional response in validating the proposed schema. Two hundred and seven introductory psychology students participated in the study. There were two tests a subject could take: a space domain test, or a color associative test. In both tests, subjects took the Personal Preferences Self Description Questionnaire (PPSDQ), made drawings, and filled out the Self Assessment Manikin, a measure of affective response. Means analyses and t-tests were performed. Analysis revealed only two significant effects: a positive correlation with the unconscious quadrant and a negative correlation with the mother quadrant. The remaining analyses revealed no significant effects. These results suggest that this Jungian schema used to interpret drawings may be invalid and of little practical utility.

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This thesis is dedicated to my loving parents, Lennie and Marion Bergeron. I feel lucky to have them, and I doubt that I will ever be able to truly thank them for all they have given me. But I can still try: thanks Mom and Dad.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In Carl Jung's psychology, active imagination, which can lead to artistic productions such as color drawings and pictures, is reckoned as a revealer and a healer of personal conflicts (Rosen, 1996). Such a powerful technique can be used for constructive purposes. One way this technique has been utilized is by the development of a picture interpretation method, which can be used to approach artistic creations in a therapeutic format. This picture interpretation method is the main focus of this study.

This schema, used in analytical psychology, attaches significance to specific areas of a drawing. Each of the four quadrants is associated with a different meaning. The upper left hand area is associated with the father; the lower left is associated with the unconscious; the upper right is associated with the future; and the lower right is associated with the mother. This schema is sometimes used to interpret artistic productions in therapy. For example, a black cloud in the upper right of a drawing might symbolize a difficult future, such as worsening depression and suicide attempts (Rosen, 1996).

Jungians are not the only therapists who have used a quadrant method in analyzing artistic productions. For example, Susan Bach developed a quadrant method based on her work with severely ill children (Bach, 1990, p. 39-41). In her quadrant system, the upper right is associated with the here and now; the lower right is associated with the

This thesis follows the style and format of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

immediate past or potential future; the lower left is associated with the place of darkness and the unknown; and the upper left is associated with the setting sun. Based on empirical research, she has found this system to be of value.

A contrasting viewpoint is offered by Gregg Furth, who finds the quadrant method of interpretation unproved in its reliability and validity (Furth, 1988, p. 109). He recognizes the empirical findings supporting Bach's system, but also points that her theory was derived from studying seriously ill children, a very specialized sample. Furth worries that quadrant theories can be used as recipes, which ignore pictures as a unified whole. It is with such criticism in mind that this study on the Jungian quadrant method of picture interpretation is being conducted.

Although this Jungian quadrant schema is intriguing, and seeing it put to practice makes it appear valid and useful, it certainly leads an inquisitive mind to wonder many things. Where did it come from? Do the particular areas of a drawing have the specific symbolic meaning this schema suggests (is it valid)? Could this schema be more accessible to certain individuals more than others? Specifically, could specific personalities within Jung's psychological types respond more readily to this schema than others? At the moment, there are no scientific studies regarding any of these questions. As Gregg Furth states, "quadrant theory is included in the curriculum at the C. G. Jung Institute in Zurich, though I have not seen nor have I heard of any scientific studies to validate this particular approach (Furth, 1988, p. 110)."

Three questions will serve as the foci of this study. First I will address the question of the Jungian schema's validity. I will attempt to find whether a positive association is

present between particular quadrants of a drawing and the proposed meanings suggested by this schema. Two different tests were used to address this question: a space domain test, and a color associative test. In the space domain test, individuals were asked to draw a picture concerning each of the four aspects of the schema. Based on the theory, it is hypothesized that these aspects should tend to appear in the associated quadrants at a rate higher than chance. In the color associative test, an individual associated a particular color with each of the four aspects in the schema. They were then asked to draw a picture with the four colors they selected. Following the implication of this schema, it is hypothesized that these colors should show up at a percentage greater than chance in the associated quadrants of the drawings.

The second question is whether certain personality types within Jung's typology will respond better than others to the schema. Jung's typology is based on two attitude types and four function types (Singer, 1972). The two different attitudes are: introversion, where one focuses on their own inner world; and extraversion, where one focuses on the outer world (Cann & Donderi, 1986). The four functions are divided as such: the way one perceives things, which is labeled as either sensation (fact, objective description based) or intuition (based on possibilities and subjectivity); and the way one judges things, which is labeled as thinking (reasoning, scientific) or feeling (evaluating importance and desirability). In terms of labeling ones typology, a person is rated on scales of introversion-extraversion, thinking-feeling and sensation-intuition (Mattoon 62-64). Thus, do differences in these three variables affect the use of the schema? And particularly, is there on particular type that utilizes the schema best? It is hypothesized

that individuals with an introverted, intuitive, feeling typology will perform better than other individuals. It follows that introverted, intuitive, feeling individuals would be more aware of and better able to express unconscious issues and conflicts, as they are by definition more often aware of such states.

The third question I will address is whether emotionality affects the schema. Each of the four subjects of the schema (father, unconscious, mother, future) can lead to varied responses from different people. It seems likely that if individual emotional responses differ, then individual utilization of the schema may vary with them. Thus, does one level of emotionality concerning the components of the schema affect their utilization of the schema? It is the hypothesis of this study that pictures of individuals with high levels of emotional arousal in response to their picture will tend to perform better than others in validating this proposed schema.

The importance of the present study is that these particular questions have not yet been addressed yet in the literature. No studies of this schema's validity have been carried out. Thus, it seems important to examine this schema. Otherwise, an invalid method may continue to be used in interpreting art productions in therapy, or it may be used in the wrong context with the wrong expectation. Also, addressing the questions of psychological types and emotionality is useful for an important reason. If this test were to show actual differences for different types and emotional responses, this would suggest that the Jungian interpretive schema would best be utilized with a particular set of individuals, while others might do best to avoid it.

CHAPTER II

Method

Participants

Two hundred and seven undergraduate college students participated in this study (99 males, 108 females). Overall, 104 participants completed the space domain test, and 103 participants completed the color associative test. Participants for this study were undergraduate students enrolled in Introductory Psychology. They gained required experiment credit hours for their participation. Participants ranged in age from 17 to 42 years ($M = 19.07$, $SD = 1.68$).

Measures

Personal Preferences Self Description Questionnaire (PPSDQ). Subjects were given the Personal Preferences Self Description Questionnaire (PPSDQ; Thompson, 1996). This is a measure that accurately determines the Jungian typology of individuals (Arnau, Thompson, Rosen, 1999). It contains one hundred and fifteen items rated on a seven point Likert scale. It yields four scores, each of which represents two poles: extraversion/introversion (E/I), sensation/intuition (S/N), thinking/feeling (T/F), and judgement/perception(J/P). Scores reveal a tendency towards one of the two poles; if one is below the mean on their score, they tend towards the first of the two poles (extraversion for E/I, sensation for S/N, thinking for T/F, and judgement for J/P); if they are above the mean, they tend towards the second pole (introversion for E/I, intuition for S/N, feeling for T/F, and perception for J/P).

Self-Assessment Manikin. Subjects were also given the Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM). This instrument rates one's emotional response to a given stimulus on two dimensions: valence and arousal. Valence refers to if the stimulus is pleasant or unpleasant. Arousal refers to if the stimulus is exciting or calming. Each dimension is rated on a nine point Likert scale.

Procedure

Before subjects arrived for the study, one of the proctors placed a blank sheet of paper, a box of crayons, and a pencil on desks in the room designated for the study. Once all the subjects had arrived, they were given an instructions sheet. A proctor read over these instructions with the participants, and then instructed them to begin.

Subjects were first instructed to fill out the PPSDQ. Next, they were instructed to do one of two different tasks, depending on the study to which they were assigned.

Space Domain Test. Subjects taking the space domain task were asked to make four drawings on one sheet of paper regarding each of the four subjects: remembrances of mother, remembrances of father, things that occur to you when alone, and things that occur to you when you think about the future. They were also asked to label these drawings. These subjects were then asked to rate their emotional reaction to these four drawings by using the SAM scale.

Color Associative Test. Individuals taking the color associative test were asked to associate one color out of a box of sixteen crayons with each of the four schema subjects described above. Then, they were asked to make a drawing with these four colors

reflecting how they feel at the moment. The four different schema subjects for each quadrant were randomized on the instruction pages of all the packets. Finally, subjects were asked to rate their emotional reaction to their drawing using the SAM scale.

Six different sessions were run for this study. Three sessions utilized the space domain test, while the other three utilized the color associative test. Approximately thirty to forty subjects participated in each session.

Data Analysis

Coding and Analysis of Drawings. Sixteen variables were coded for each drawing. These variables represent the presence of the four colors/drawings in each of the four quadrants. This was determined by using a grid system. The grid divides each quadrant into sixteen boxes. The boxes were counted with respect to a particular color/drawing in a quadrant. If a color/drawing was present in a box, it received a value of one for that box. These values were determined for all sixteen boxes and added up. Thus, each variable had a range of zero to sixteen, zero indicating no presence of a color/drawing, sixteen indicating the highest presence. Once all the drawings were coded using this method, analysis was performed.

There were eight major variables in both the space and the color test, which were analyzed as follows. First, each of the four quadrants has a unique variable, which were given these names: FatherQuadrantDifference, UnconsciousQuadrantDifference, MotherQuadrantDifference, and FutureQuadrantDifference. These variables reflect the

proportion of the associated color/drawing present in its quadrant, as compared to the other three colors/drawings in the quadrant (within-quadrant analysis). According to the Jungian schema, a color/drawing associated with a quadrant should appear most in that quadrant. To find these values, the differences between the associated color/drawing for a given quadrant and the other three colors/drawings were determined. This produced three differences, which were summed. The mean of these summed differences was then determined across subjects. This produces a value that can be between 16 and -16; positive values indicate an overall *higher* proportion of an associated color/drawing in a particular quadrant, while negative values indicate a higher proportion of the unassociated colors/drawings in that quadrant. A t-test was then run on these means to determine significance.

Secondly, each of the four colors/drawings has a unique variable, which were given these names: *FatherColorDifference*, *UnconsciousColorDifference*, *MotherColorDifference*, and *FutureColorDifference*. This variable reflects the proportion of an associated color/drawing in its quadrant, as compared to the amount of that color in the other three quadrants (between-quadrant analysis). Following the Jungian schema, a particular color/drawing should be most concentrated in its associated quadrant. To find these values, the differences between the associated color/drawing for a given quadrant and the presence of that same color/drawing in the other three quadrants were determined. This likewise produced three differences, which were summed. Analysis was similarly performed to determine the mean, t-values, and *significance*.

Coding and Analysis of PPSDQ. One of the hypotheses of this study is that individuals with introverted, intuitive, and feeling typologies will perform better than other typologies in fitting the Jungian schema. To test this hypothesis, each of the three dimensions was examined. The E/I, S/N, T/F score of all the subjects were each divided into two groups: one below the mean (extroverted, sensation, and thinking groups), and one above the mean (introverted, intuitive, and feeling groups).

After this analysis was performed, the drawings of the introverted, intuitive, and feeling groups were analyzed in the same manner as above (means analysis and t-tests). This was done for both the space domain and the color associative groups.

Coding and Analysis of the SAM. Another hypothesis of this study is that individuals with high levels of emotional arousal will tend to fit the schema better than others. To test this, the arousal dimension of the SAM, which is scored on a scale of one (excited) to nine (calm), was divided into two groups: one below the mean (excited), and one above the mean (calm). The drawings of the excited group were then analyzed in the same manner as above (means analysis and t-tests). This was done for both the space domain and the color associative groups.

CHAPTER III

Results

Overall Drawing Results

Statistical analyses for the coded drawing variables are presented in Table 1, Drawing Analysis Results (p. 12). Only two significant effects were found. First, the data reveals evidence for subjects to place drawings of the unconscious in the unconscious quadrant, according to the space domain test. Second, the data reveal a significant effect for subjects to not place the mother color in the mother quadrant, determined by the color associative test.

These effects were the only statistically significant effects found in this analysis. The other fourteen variables analyzed revealed no significance. Significance was determined by a p-value of $< .05$.

PPSDQ Results

The results of the statistical analyses for the PPSDQ data can be seen in Table 2, PPSDQ Results for the Space Domain Test (p. 13) and Table 3, PPSDQ Results for the Color Associative Test (p. 14). The results for the introverted, intuitive, and feeling groups were essentially the same as the overall drawing results. No new significant effects were found in these three groups for either the space domain or the color associative tests. The positive unconscious and negative mother effects are present in this data; however, this is because the PPSDQ samples are a subset of the overall drawing sample. Hence, these effects simply mirror the effects of the larger set. A

noticeable but insignificant trend to place the father color in the father quadrant was observed for the across-quadrant analysis in several groups: introverted and feeling groups in the space domain test, and the intuitive group in the color associative test. However, these effects did not replicate across the space and color tests.

SAM Results

The results of the analyses for the SAM data can be seen in Table 4, SAM Results for the Space Domain Test (p. 15) and Table 5, SAM Results for the Color Associative Test (p. 16). The results for the high arousal group were very similar across the space domain and color associative groups. No new significant effects were found. The overall drawing effects were again replicated in this smaller subset.

Table1
Drawing Analysis Results

<i>Space Domain Test</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	104	0.386	0.023	0.981
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	104	4.846	3.051	0.003
MotherQuadrantDif	104	-0.202	-0.161	0.872
FutureQuadrantDif	104	0.942	0.683	0.496
FatherColorDif	104	2.403	1.654	0.101
UnconsciousColorDif	104	4.625	2.905	0.004
MotherColorDif	104	-1.731	-1.183	0.24
FutureColorDif	104	0.327	0.239	0.811
<i>Color Associative Test</i>				
FatherQuadrantDifference	103	0.243	0.185	0.854
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	103	0.991	0.783	0.435
MotherQuadrantDif	103	-4.146	-3.591	0.001
FutureQuadrantDif	103	2.311	1.612	0.111
FatherColorDif	103	-0.107	-0.086	0.931
UnconsciousColorDif	103	1.418	1.474	0.144
MotherColorDif	103	-2.505	-2.644	0.009
FutureColorDif	103	0.592	0.518	0.605

Table 2
PPSDQ Results for the Space Domain Test

<i>Space Domain Test- Introversion</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	47	1.447	0.761	0.451
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	47	3.383	1.547	0.129
MotherQuadrantDif	47	0.638	0.344	0.733
FutureQuadrantDif	47	2.766	1.324	0.192
FatherColorDif	47	4.011	1.957	0.056
UnconsciousColorDif	47	2.638	1.181	0.244
MotherColorDif	47	-0.553	-0.302	0.764
FutureColorDif	47	2.149	1.011	0.317

<i>Space Domain Test- Intuitive</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	45	-0.022	-0.009	0.993
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	45	6.533	2.417	0.02
MotherQuadrantDif	45	0.356	0.174	0.863
FutureQuadrantDif	45	0.867	0.432	0.668
FatherColorDif	45	1.489	0.648	0.52
UnconsciousColorDif	45	6.422	2.373	0.022
MotherColorDif	45	-0.401	-0.202	0.841
FutureColorDif	45	0.222	0.105	0.917

<i>Space Domain Test- Feeling</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	50	1.078	0.371	0.712
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	50	6.882	2.718	0.009
MotherQuadrantDif	50	-1.059	-0.604	0.548
FutureQuadrantDif	50	0.569	0.273	0.786
FatherColorDif	50	4.372	1.895	0.064
UnconsciousColorDif	50	6.353	2.431	0.019
MotherColorDif	50	-3.216	-1.365	0.178
FutureColorDif	50	-0.039	-0.021	0.984

Table 3
PPSDQ Results for the Color Associative Test

<i>Color Associative Test- Introversion</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	41	1.881	0.843	0.404
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	41	0.905	0.436	0.665
MotherQuadrantDif	41	-4.833	-2.673	0.011
FutureQuadrantDif	41	-0.904	-0.549	0.586
FatherColorDif	41	1.012	0.561	0.578
UnconsciousColorDif	41	-0.238	-0.164	0.871
MotherColorDif	41	-2.833	-1.955	0.057
FutureColorDif	41	-0.881	-0.561	0.578

<i>Color Associative Test- Intuitive</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	41	1.548	0.707	0.483
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	41	2.691	1.231	0.225
MotherQuadrantDif	41	-3.595	-2.141	0.038
FutureQuadrantDif	41	-2.738	-1.471	0.149
FatherColorDif	41	2.976	1.869	0.069
UnconsciousColorDif	41	-0.047	-0.035	0.972
MotherColorDif	41	-3.143	-1.772	0.084
FutureColorDif	41	-1.881	-1.091	0.281

<i>Color Associative Test- Feeling</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	51	-1.365	-0.903	0.371
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	51	2.539	1.232	0.223
MotherQuadrantDif	51	-2.846	-1.616	0.112
FutureQuadrantDif	51	1.788	0.935	0.354
FatherColorDif	51	0.307	0.171	0.865
UnconsciousColorDif	51	0.904	0.632	0.531
MotherColorDif	51	-1.827	-1.222	0.227
FutureColorDif	51	0.731	0.535	0.595

Table 4
SAM Results for the Space Domain Test

<i>Father Picture Arousal</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	36	-0.378	-0.156	0.877
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	36	5.487	1.943	0.061
MotherQuadrantDif	36	-1.678	-0.877	0.387
FutureQuadrantDif	36	-0.027	-0.013	0.991
<i>Unconscious Picture Arousal</i>				
FatherColorDif	36	1.243	0.531	0.601
UnconsciousColorDif	36	5.568	1.943	0.061
MotherColorDif	36	-1.678	-0.991	0.328
FutureColorDif	36	-1.731	-0.851	0.401
<i>Mother Picture Arousal</i>				
FatherQuadrantDifference	42	0.047	0.026	0.979
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	42	6.001	2.645	0.011
MotherQuadrantDif	42	-1.721	-1.126	0.267
FutureQuadrantDif	42	-0.605	-0.319	0.751
FatherColorDif	42	1.419	0.711	0.482
UnconsciousColorDif	42	5.698	2.445	0.019
MotherColorDif	42	-2.395	-1.646	0.107
FutureColorDif	42	-1.001	-0.577	0.567
<i>Future Picture Arousal</i>				
FatherQuadrantDifference	48	-0.188	-0.114	0.911
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	48	2.771	1.344	0.185
MotherQuadrantDif	48	1.001	0.535	0.595
FutureQuadrantDif	48	0.854	0.491	0.627
FatherColorDif	48	1.562	0.886	0.381
UnconsciousColorDif	48	2.396	1.148	0.257
MotherColorDif	48	-0.833	-0.046	0.964
FutureColorDif	48	0.562	0.315	0.754
<i>Future Picture Arousal</i>				
FatherQuadrantDifference	22	-0.136	-0.051	0.961
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	22	4.954	1.395	0.177
MotherQuadrantDif	22	-2.863	-1.212	0.239
FutureQuadrantDif	22	1.909	0.658	0.518
FatherColorDif	22	1.634	0.578	0.569
UnconsciousColorDif	22	5.227	1.464	0.158
MotherColorDif	22	-4.546	-1.888	0.073
FutureColorDif	22	1.545	0.524	0.606

Table 5
SAM Results for the Color Associative Test

<i>High Arousal Group- Color Associative</i>	N	Mean	T value	Significance
FatherQuadrantDifference	46	2.085	0.902	0.372
UnconsciousQuadrantDif	46	0.809	0.412	0.682
MotherQuadrantDif	46	-4.894	-2.739	0.009
FutureQuadrantDif	46	0.213	0.095	0.924
FatherColorDif	46	0.319	0.167	0.868
UnconsciousColorDif	46	0.831	0.563	0.576
MotherColorDif	46	-3.064	-2.403	0.02
FutureColorDif	46	0.128	0.073	0.942

CHAPTER IV

Summary and Discussion

The results of this study suggest that the Jungian quadrant schema used for picture interpretation is not valid. Most of the results suggest a random, insignificant relation between the colors/drawings and their supposedly associated quadrants. Still, two significant results were found: placing the unconscious drawings in the unconscious quadrant, and not placing the mother color in the mother quadrant. The first result suggests that the quadrant schema may be partially valid in placing the unconscious in the lower left. Recall that Bach (Bach, 1990, p. 40), in her study on severely ill children, found that the lower left quadrant was “the place of darkness and the unknown,” which is the unconscious. This study supports her finding. The second result suggests that lower right is not the mother quadrant, and that something else may be significantly related to it. However, these results were test specific. The unconscious effect was specific to the space domain test, and the negative mother effect was specific to the color associative test. This makes either result seem questionable. However, it may be that the space domain test taps into the ability to “know” that the unconscious is “the place of darkness and the unknown” as Bach found in her study. Clearly more research with different populations is needed.


Another trend found in this study is worthy of note. Certain individuals (introverted and feeling types in the space domain test, and intuitive types in the color associative test) noticeably tended to place the father in the father quadrant. Although these results were not significant, there were small numbers of subjects in these analyses, which may

have compromised the significance. It is also worthy of note that Bach also found in her empirical study that the upper left “father” quadrant was the place of the “setting sun” The sun is often a symbol associated with the father. This trend also seems to support Bach’s findings.

This study has important implications. Since it suggests that the Jungian schema is not valid, it seems to follow that use of the schema should be questioned. Hence, Furth’s call for scientific investigation of quadrant schemas seems prophetic (Furth, 1988, p. 109). Since it is problematic to generalize from one study, we too suggest that further empirical study be done on this quadrant schema. Further studies can support, add to, or even refute this study. Tests different from the space domain and color associative tests, different methods of coding the drawings, and new methods of analysis all could shed a new light on the validity of the quadrant schema.



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Vita

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Date of Birth: 06/01/79
Place of Birth: Baton Rouge, LA

Education:

H.S. Diploma: Catholic High School, May 1997, Honors Program Scholar
 B.A. (anticipated): Psychology/English, Texas A&M University, May 2001, Cumulative GPA: 3.97

Honors and Awards:

National Merit Finalist, 1997
 President's Endowed Scholarship, Texas A&M University, 1997-2000
 National Merit Scholarship, 1997-2000
 Texas A&M University Honors Program (University Honors track), 1997-2000

Employment:

-*Direct Care Worker*, Baton Rouge Youth, Baton Rouge, LA, June 2000-August 2000.
 Duties: supervising adolescent residents in a youth shelter. Supervisor: Lowry Green. 40 hours weekly.
 -*Telephone Counselor*, Student Counseling Helpline, College Station, TX, January 1999-December 2000. Duties: providing peer counseling to students and community members; Supervisor: Kerry Hope, Ph.D.; minimum 4 hours weekly, plus weekly supervision group and continuing education meetings bi-weekly.

Research Experience:

-*Research Assistant*, Texas A&M University; Race Relations, Power, and Status; June 1999-July 1999; Duties: running experiments, administering a survey, participating in discussion groups; for Jon Iuzzini, M.A., 10 hours weekly.
 -*Research Assistant*, Texas A&M University; The Primetime Project; September 1999-May 2000. Duties: data entry, being a lunch buddy for a 1st grader, interviewing elementary school children; for Tim Cavell, Ph.D., 10 hours weekly.

Presentations:

Claire F. Collie, Barbara T. Meehan, Timothy A. Cavell, Derek P. Bergeron, Roman Garcia de Alba, Karina Marr. (2000, November). *Subtypes of Aggressive Children Identified by Teacher Reports of Student Behaviors*. Poster presentation at the 34th AABT Annual Convention, New Orleans.