**Guide to Analyzing the Sociogram**

A: In this column indicate the scores of the student:

* Score the value of 1: circle around his/her own name
* Score 2: the next circle around his/her own name
* Score 3: the third circle around his/her own name
* Score 4: the circle that is the farthest around his/her own name

B: The average score of this student was:

* The lower the score, the more that he/she sees others as his/her friend.
* A lower score is a better result.

C: The average score that this student received.

* The lower the score, the more that he/she is seen by others as a friend.
* A lower score is a better result.

D: The mean of all students

* A received score that is higher than the mean: other students indicate that they consider the student as less of a friend.
* A received score that is lower than the mean: other students indicate that they consider the student as more of a friend.
* A given score that is higher than the mean: A student indicates on average that fewer students are a friend (a student believes that he/she proportionately has fewer friends).
* A given score lower than the mean: A student indicates on average that more students are a friend (a student believes that he/she proportionately has more friends).
* The comparison between the given and received scores can be meaningful.

E: The correlation between a given score and received score.

* A high correlation (max +1) means that there is a positive connection between the given and received scores. Students that have a high average score on received scores also have a high average score on given scores. The same is true of both average and low scores.
* A correlation around ‘0’ says that there is no connection between given and received scores.
* A low correlation (max -1) says that there is an inverse connection between given and received scores. The same is true of both average and low scores.

F: This student has a contact disorder. He/she considers a few students to be his/her friend and others not. He/she did not want to give a score to students, who are not considered to be his/her friend. Give the student the score ‘0’ and mark it in red. In this way, the average score can be put into perspective later.

G: The number of scores per circle shows how the scores are divided for the student.

* The spread says whether a student has many, or a few close friends, or not.

H: The scores that the students from one class give to the students from another class.

* The analysis is the same for the student’s own class.
* Here, it’s possible to see whether the friends of students are found in another class.

I : The student is new in school. The students from another class do not yet know him or her. When they do not know the student, the agreement is that they do not give the student a place in the sociogram. This student receives the score ‘0’. Mark this score in red.

J: Each student indicates three students who for him or her are most involved in conflicts.

* Each student that is mentioned receives the value of ‘1’.
* Mark the student who is mentioned the most in red.

K: The average and standard deviation of a student who is seen to be involved in the most conflicts.

* You can weigh the scores of individual students over against the mean/average.
* The standard deviation says something about the spread of the scores. A high standard deviation implies that the same student is often mentioned. A low standard deviation means that the scores are divided over the students.

L: Each student indicates three students who are for him or her the least involved in conflicts.

* Each student who is mentioned receives a value of ‘1’.
* Mark the student, who is mentioned the most, in green.

M: Average and standard deviation of students who are seen to be the least involved in conflicts

* You can weigh the scores of individual students over against the mean/average.
* The standard deviation says something about the spread of the scores. A high standard deviation implies that the same student is often mentioned. A low standard deviation means that the scores are more divided over the students.