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UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

GROUP PERCEPTION  
IN THE BANGOR NAACP

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Hr 54  
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## INTRODUCTION

How do the members of a group perceive the group to which they belong? Is the perception of a specific group related to the individual members' age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities.

The Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP<sup>1</sup> is made up of a number of people drawn together by a common interest, the plight of the Negro in Maine and in the Bangor area. How do the members of the Bangor NAACP perceive their group, and is this perception of the group related to the members' differences in age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities? The factors just listed are the independent variables. The dependent variable is the perception of the group.

This is a descriptive study. Only those members of

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<sup>1</sup>In the rest of the paper, the Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP will be referred to as the Bangor NAACP.

the Bangor NAACP attending the March 3, 1965 meeting held at the University of Maine in Orono are included in the study. I chose this sample because I hoped that a cross-section of the members would attend the meeting, because I could easily administer the questionnaire at a meeting, and because the March 3 meeting occurred at the time I was ready to do field research.

At the March 3 meeting a questionnaire was circulated, and all people attending the meeting, members and non-members, were asked to fill out the questionnaires. Members and non-members were asked to participate so that everyone would be occupied and because comparing member to non-member perceptions of the group might yield interesting information about group perception. Only three non-members completed the questionnaire so these questionnaires were not included in the results.

The first section of the questionnaire asks for information concerning the assumed independent variables, and the second section consists of a list of statements about the Bangor NAACP which the subjects were asked to evaluate as definitely true, mostly true, equally true and false or undecided, mostly false, and definitely false. The statements are from the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions. The specific group dimensions included will be listed and defined in the research design, Part III, Section A of the paper. The information obtained from the Hemphill Index constitutes the group perception to which

the independent variables will be compared. Description of group perception, or how members of the Bangor NAACP view their organization with respect to the dimensions from the Hemphill Index, is the primary purpose of this study. I plan to describe the sample of the Bangor NAACP included in this study with respect to the assumed independent variables, to describe the perception of the Bangor NAACP held by the members in the sample, to relate the independent variables to group perception, and to develop hypotheses for further study.

The Bangor NAACP is a part of the larger Negro Protest, a social movement through which Negroes and whites are demonstrating their dissatisfaction with the discrimination against the Negro that is practiced in our society. The first part of the paper includes a section on the national Negro Protest and a section on the Bangor NAACP. The second part includes a section on group dynamics, a section on the sociometric method of studying groups, and a section on perceptual sociometry. The third part is the results of the research conducted in the Bangor NAACP. The paper is organized in this manner because I began my research with only the general topic of the Negro Protest in mind, realizing that there is a branch of the NAACP in Bangor. From library research concerning the Negro Protest, I became convinced that groups such as the Bangor NAACP play an important role in the Negro Protest. This led me to group dynamics research, and from group dynamics I did research on inter-



personal relations since groups are made up of individuals. Finally, I arrived at the problem of how members of a group perceive that group and what factors may influence group perception. This study takes the background factors that may influence group perception--age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities--and relates these to group perception.

I chose this problem because a movement such as the Negro Protest is one that involves both the people active in the movement and the whole society which it is trying to affect and because such a movement is made up of individual groups working toward a common goal, in this case getting for the Negro the full rights of United States citizenship. Since groups, such as the Bangor NAACP, are involved in the Negro Protest, describing how the members of one of these groups perceives its group appears to me an appropriate object of study.

PART I. THE NEGRO PROTEST

## SECTION A. NEGRO PROTEST

The Negro had been relatively quiet for a century, but the summer of 1963 the American public was made aware that the Negro is unhappy with his lot and is, in an organized manner, agitating for change. The Negro Protest is a significant movement in our changing social order and is seen by many as not only a protest made by Negroes, and whites, but as a protest against conditions which contribute to and which help perpetuate the poverty and deprivation of an increasingly large segment of our population.

The Negro Protest is a social movement that is seeking to alter the present social conditions in the United States. Arnold Rose defines a social movement:

A number of people feel a similar need due to some inadequacy in the social structure that prevents them from receiving adequate satisfactions of a certain type. They feel restless because of this dissatisfaction. Through talking among themselves, some of them realize that the need they feel is common to many of them and in fact common to others who are not aware of the similarity of their problem to that of others. The discussions lead to a common understanding, whether correct or not, that the need can be satisfied by making some change in the social structure, sometimes by passing a law, and sometimes by making a more extensive change in the cultural way of life.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Arnold M. Rose, Sociology, The Study of Human Relations, Albert A. Knopf, 1957, pp. 37-8.

The Negro encounters much opposition in his fight to gain the full rights of United States citizenship. One of the chief disadvantages of his position is that the Negro's lack of opportunity is maintained through institutionalized discrimination that remains highly sanctioned in our society,<sup>3</sup> to the extent that our cultural norms enforce prejudice against the Negro.<sup>4</sup> According to Peter Rose, "Prejudice and discrimination constitute a major social problem precisely because of their practitioners' conformity to established beliefs and values."<sup>5</sup> This would seem to indicate that prejudice is not a strictly individual phenomenon and that in order to gain a better understanding of prejudice and of its manifestations, it is necessary to look not only to the individual but also to the total situation in which the prejudice and discrimination occur. Henderson suggests, "The great emphasis on individual racial attitudes and the importance of individual acts in race contact is being seriously questioned."<sup>6</sup> Blumer further supports this

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<sup>3</sup>Herman Long, "Community Resources and Intergroup Adjustment," Race Relations, ed. Masuoka and Valien, University of Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1961, p. 276.

<sup>4</sup>Hubert Bonner, Group Dynamics, Ronald Press Company, New York, 1959, p. 112.

<sup>5</sup>Peter I. Rose, They and We, Random House, New York, 1964, p. 91.

<sup>6</sup>David Henderson, "Minority Response and the Conflict Model," Phylon, 25:13-26, Spring, 1964, p. 11.

position when he states that in attempting to lessen prejudice, we must look to the group rather than to the individual.<sup>7</sup>

The Negro is suffering through his lack of opportunity, through institutionalized discrimination. To those who would say that concessions have been granted the Negro and that with time and patience he will find his position improved, Killigan and Grigg reply, "There is no clear-cut evidence that the Negro is moving inexorably toward a position of equality in the American economy; there are signs that he may be slipping back slowly."<sup>8</sup> This the Negro does not want. Neither does he want his present position to crystalize. He wants to be moving toward a position of equality in the American society.<sup>9</sup> Henderson cites Behman and Reitzes as suggesting that individuals organize groups around common interests in order to effectively implement machinery to articulate their interests.<sup>10</sup> Thus, in order to combat discrimination, the Negro has organized; his protest is institutionalized.

There are nationally organized biracial voluntary

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<sup>7</sup>Hubert Blumer, "Race Prejudice as a Sense of Group Position," Race Relations, ed. Masuoka and Valien, p. 227.

<sup>8</sup>Lewis Killigan and Charles Grigg, Racial Crisis in America, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1961, p. 119.

<sup>9</sup>I use the word want in these sentences because a desire or want for change is implicit in the Negro Protest.

<sup>10</sup>Henderson, p. 21.

associations in the United States through which individuals can express their desire to obtain the full rights of United States citizenship for the Negro and through which these individuals can locally implement machinery to articulate their interests. The Congress of Racial Equality, CORE, has chapters throughout the United States. CORE is working to improve Negro living conditions, to register Negroes to vote, and to improve and increase employment opportunities for Negroes. CORE has worked toward these goals through leading sit-ins and the Freedom Rides. CORE's method is one of nonviolent direct action.<sup>11</sup>

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP is also made up of a network of chapters throughout the United States. The NAACP is over fifty years old and has become, according to John Worsell, "a major American institution."<sup>12</sup> It functions as the center of the civil rights revolution and as a day to day pressure group. The aim of the NAACP, as stated by Rose, is "the securing of equal application of the law to Negroes and of the conformance of laws to the Constitution."<sup>13</sup> The NAACP works primarily through the law courts and through programs

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<sup>11</sup>Marvin Rich, "The Congress of Racial Equality and Its Strategy," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1965, 357:113.

<sup>12</sup>John A. Worsell, "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," ibid., January, 1965, 357:97.

<sup>13</sup>Arnold M. Rose, The Negro's Morale, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1959, p. 24.

of public enlightenment.<sup>14</sup>

Viewing the Negro Protest as an organized attempt to end institutionalized discrimination makes it easy to see why Rose finds the "Negro problem" as neither a Negro nor a white problem but as an intergroup problem.<sup>15</sup> It is a problem which is institutionalized in our society precisely because it involves conflict between those wishing to change the social order and those attempting to maintain the present social system just as it is. Because conflict can have disastrous consequences to a society, society regulates the intensity of conflict through the institutionalization of that conflict.<sup>16</sup> According to Grace Coyle, "Associations represent the adaptive organs by which society brings the consequences of social interaction into the social consciousness and so within the possibility of control."<sup>17</sup>

Since those interested in obtaining full rights for the Negro have organized, the problem now is to use the associations that have arisen as part of the Negro Protest to achieve change. This is a task of gigantic proportions because those who want to implement change are regulated by the society they are attempting to change. The regulation

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<sup>14</sup>Worsell, p. 97.

<sup>15</sup>Rose, The Negro's Morale, p. vi.

<sup>16</sup>Henderson, p. 25.

<sup>17</sup>Grace Longwell Coyle, Social Process in Organized Groups, Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York, 1930, p. 221.

is not such that it rules out change, however, because the Negro can use some of the values of the present society in his quest for greater equality. For example, Negro organizations use the Negro's moral advantage in demonstrating how Americans verbally support the ideals of democracy, equality, justice, and the basic dignity of all men while denying these ideals through their actions.<sup>13</sup>

The Negro is also using legal means in trying to better his condition. Rose writes that the social-movement theory gives a central role to law as an instrument of social change; reform and revolutionary movements usually concentrate much of their energy on changing laws.<sup>19</sup> The law-abiding American who professes belief in the American ideals finds himself in a difficult position because through his indoctrination into the American society, he has learned both to support prejudice and discrimination and to abhor the injustice of prejudice and discrimination. This gives the Negro a possible opening for effecting change.

Rose suggests, "Those who are highly motivated to reform do not organize secretly to seize

Caste and Class in a Southern Town,  
"We are still in the hot water of democratic ideals and our personal status for the Negro." Is this any  
John Dollard, Caste and Class in a  
, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1947,

, Sociology, The Study of Human



control of the channels of communication and of political power. Rather, they openly organize into voluntary associations the purpose of which is generally to convince the public, or key sectors of it, that their goals should be formally and generally adopted."<sup>20</sup>

The NAACP is one voluntary Negro Protest organization that has had the aims of modifying the law and of modifying public opinion. The NAACP has been very successful in its first aim, but since changes in the law greatly precede changes in attitudes and in behavior, there has been disappointment that the NAACP successes have not had more effect on bettering the Negro's position. The NAACP was the first nationally organized Negro Protest organization and has been described by W. Haywood Burns as a large, bureaucratic, institutionalized organization that has gained middle-class respectability.<sup>21</sup> As such it is said to lack vigor and to be out of contact with the Negro masses. In spite of these criticisms, the NAACP is still being used in the Negro movement. A branch was established in Bangor, Maine in 1964, indicating that the organization is still expanding and attempting to reach people in many geographic locations.

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<sup>20</sup>ibid., p. 351.

<sup>21</sup>W. Haywood Burns, Voices of Negro Protest, Oxford University Press, New York, 1963, pp. 25-6.

## SECTION B. BANGOR AREA BRANCH OF THE NAACP

Bangor is in Penobscot county, Maine. It is located in the east-central section of the state and has a population of over 40,000 people. Of Bangor's more than 40,000 people, 667<sup>22</sup> are Negro. The 667 Negroes are both people native to the Bangor area and people stationed at Dow Air Force Base in Bangor. Orono, Old Town, Orrington, Herman, and Brewer are also in the Bangor area.

In September of 1963, the first public organization meeting for the proposed Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP was held. This was preceded by meetings of ten interested individuals in June and July of 1963. February 1964, the Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP received its charter.

An earlier attempt to initiate a Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP had failed, but in 1964 a combination of the death of Medgar Evers, the proposed national civil rights legislation, and Negroes from Dow Air Force Base trying to find housing appears to have aroused enough interest that the 1964 attempt to initiate a Bangor NAACP met with success. One or two people living in the Bangor area but previously involved in starting NAACP branches in other areas began

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<sup>22</sup>Maine's Nonwhite Population, Agricultural Experiment station, University of Maine, Orono, Maine, November 1964, Miscellaneous Report--117, p. 3.

talking to neighbors and friends, people from the University of Maine interested other people at the University and in the Orono area, and the idea of starting a local branch of the NAACP grew and materialized. A core of people interested in the project involved others and news of the proposed branch spread by word of mouth and through newspaper articles. At the September meeting 40-50 people attended, by the October meeting 70-80 people attended, and by charter night February over 200 people had become members.

One of the earliest projects of the Bangor NAACP was working for the passage of the Fair Housing Bill which was before the Maine state legislature. Petitions advocating a bill of open-occupancy were circulated and published in the Bangor Daily News. A meeting was held on the University of Maine campus in the spring of 1964 to urge students to write letters to legislators in support of the Fair Housing Bill that was up before a special session of the state legislature. The bill was held over to the regular session of the state legislature. In 1965 the Bangor NAACP again worked for passage of the Fair Housing Bill. Letters were sent to members of the Bangor NAACP asking them to write to particular legislators in an attempt to reach all legislators representing Penobscot county. Another petition of open-occupancy was circulated and published in the Bangor Daily News. At the March 3, 1965 meeting held on the University of Maine campus, the Fair Housing Bill was discussed and students were urged to support the bill.

The Bangor NAACP has also promoted other activities. In the fall of 1964, the Bangor NAACP held a voter registration drive, and in 1965 the Bangor NAACP adapted the Laurel, Mississippi branch of the NAACP. Money and clothing are sent to Laurel, letters are exchanged, and the Bangor NAACP brought the president of the Laurel NAACP to Bangor to speak at the April 7, 1965 meeting.

The Bangor NAACP has many committees: Membership, Finance, Freedom Fund, Housing, Labor and Industry, Political Action, Military Affairs, Youth Work, and Press and Publicity. Most of these are committees recommended by national NAACP; the Military Action Committee is a special committee created by the Bangor NAACP to meet particular problems of this area. The coordination between national NAACP and local branches of the NAACP is perhaps one reason that Worsell states:

Based on a pervasive and generally vigorous national structure of branches, youth councils, and college chapters operating in every state and spearheaded by a headquarters staff and a number of field offices, the Association can bring national weight and individual forces upon every facet of the Negro's fight for equality of citizenship.<sup>23</sup>

The Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP is affiliated with national NAACP and, as an affiliate, supports the national NAACP goal of the establishment of equal rights for Americans of all races in the areas of voting, education, employment, housing, security of the person, treatment in courts, and various accommodations.

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<sup>23</sup>Worsell, p. 97.

**PART II. GROUP DYNAMICS AND SOCIOMETRY**

## SECTION A. GROUP DYNAMICS AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

If, as Henderson states, it is not to individuals but to groups that one must look to understand such phenomena as discrimination and prejudice and if individuals with common interests can best articulate their interests by organizing into groups;<sup>24</sup> it seems that paying attention to groups would be one means of studying the Negro Protest. The Bangor NAACP is a group involved in the larger Negro Protest through its national affiliation and is also involved in local agitation for improved conditions for Negroes in the Bangor area.

According to Bonner, a group exists when two or more people are aware of one another and are in some important way interrelated; that is, a group is a number of people interacting with each other.<sup>25</sup> Also according to Bonner, within a group new standards and regulations arise, new roles appropriate to the group are adopted by and expected of members of the group, a hierarchy is established within the group, and members perceive themselves both in relation to others in the group and in relation to common group

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<sup>24</sup>Henderson, p. 24.

<sup>25</sup>Bonner, p. 4.

problems.<sup>26</sup> Paul Hare states that in order for a collection of individuals to be considered a group, there must be some social interaction. In the four features of group life that he finds typically emerge when the group develops, he includes some that Bonner mentions--shared motives or goals, a set of norms, and role definitions--and he adds a network of interpersonal attractions that develop on the basis of the "likes" and "dislikes" of the members for one another.<sup>27</sup>

Group life appears to be an important determinant of man's behavior and as such is the object of much research in the social sciences. Cartwright and Zander take the position that people spend much of their time in groups, that socialization is carried out through groups, that much of man's work and play and even fighting is done in groups, and that the functioning and malfunctioning of groups is being increasingly recognized as one of society's major problems.<sup>28</sup> They state:

A democratic society derives its strength from the effective functioning of the multitude of groups which it contains. Its most valuable resources are the groups of people found in its homes, communities, schools, churches, business concerns, union halls, and various branches of government. Now, more than ever before, it is

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<sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 64.

<sup>27</sup>A. Paul Hare, Handbook of Social Research, The Free Press of Glencoe, Illinois, 1960, p. 40.

<sup>28</sup>Dorwin Cartwright and Alvin Zander, "Introduction," Group Dynamics: Research and Theory, ed. Cartwright and Zander, Row, Peterson and Company, Elmsfork, New York, 1962, p. 3.

recognized that these smaller units must perform their functions well if the larger system in to work successfully.<sup>29</sup>

Just as it is important to consider group life when trying to understand and interpret man's behavior, it is important to consider the individuals who constitute groups, who give the groups direction, and who dictate to and are directed by both the groups of which they are a part and the other groups in the society. Thus, we cannot approach either individuals or groups in isolation when studying human behavior. Bales suggests that in order to talk about interaction, one must also talk about the situation in which the interaction takes place. The observation of social interaction and of the situation, he states, is the common starting point for research done in all of the social sciences. In order to arrive at empirical generalizations about human behavior or its situation, however, one must break the action and the situation into their component parts and make abstractions on the basis of an analysis of the action and of the situation.<sup>30</sup>

Many aspects of group behavior have been analyzed, and researchers have located variables that appear to be closely related to group structure and to group functioning. In these studies, the researchers have followed the general

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<sup>29</sup>Cartwright and Zander, "Preface," ibid., p. lx.

<sup>30</sup>Robert F. Bales, "Theoretical Framework for Interaction Process Analysis," ibid., p. 29.



framework mentioned by Bales. The individuals who make up the groups, and the purposes for which the groups were formed are considered. All types of groups have been studied in an attempt to learn more about human behavior and group functioning--fraternal organizations, work groups in industry, school classrooms, groups in penal institutions, groups attending camps, groups in the military services, discussion groups, and others. In the study of these groups, factors such as leadership, membership involvement, norms, esprit de corps, goals, communication, the group's position in society, conflict and rivalry, and the interaction among members have been examined.<sup>31</sup>

The type of leadership that is most conducive to effective group functioning depends a great deal upon the particular group being considered; however, Cartwright and Zander have said that in recent studies pertaining to leadership, there is emerging a "new view" of leadership. The effective leader appears to be one who is sensitive to the changing conditions in the group and who is able to adapt his behavior to suit these changing conditions.<sup>32</sup> Coyle finds that esprit de corps--a loyalty to the group, working together for goals, friendliness among members, and a sense of "we-ness"--comes from the interrelated loyalties of

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<sup>31</sup>See Cartwright and Zander, ed., Group Dynamics: Research and Theory.

<sup>32</sup>Cartwright and Zander, "Leadership: Introduction," ibid., p. 537.

group members, holds the group together, and sets the tone, direction, effectiveness, and quality of group activity.<sup>33</sup> Schacter found that clear goals and clear paths toward these goals tend to draw members together,<sup>34</sup> and Cartwright and Zander enlarge upon this by suggesting that individuals are attracted to a group if they feel that the goals are worthy but are less attracted if the group is inefficient in striving for its goals, if there is poor leadership, friction within the group, a lack of money, and if the individuals believe that the group will never achieve its end.<sup>35</sup> Bonner suggests that homogeneity of experience is important to communication within the group because it is hard to communicate if the members do not share the same values, if the members cannot agree on a goal and the action to take toward the goal, and if misunderstandings arise among the members of the group.<sup>36</sup> Bonner also suggests that members will be more satisfied with a group if it fulfills some need for the members, such as the desire for sociability, for security, or for prestige.<sup>37</sup>

It can be seen that all of the factors mentioned above

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<sup>33</sup>Coyle, p. 139.

<sup>34</sup>Stanley Schacter, Norris Ellbertson, Dorothy McBride, and Dorris Gregory, "An Experimental Study of Cohesiveness and Productivity," Group Dynamics: Research and Theory, p. 405.

<sup>35</sup>Cartwright and Zander, "Group Cohesiveness: Introduction," ibid., p. 75.

<sup>36</sup>Bonner, p. 63.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid., p. 74.

are interrelated. Leadership, esprit de corps, goals, communication, and membership satisfaction are all interdependent, and they all depend upon interpersonal relations.

## SECTION E. SOCIOMETRY

According to Hare, interactive behavior is "a compromise between the needs of the individual and the demands of the situation."<sup>38</sup> Man's interaction is affected by his biological nature and by his personality from the "inside" and by the roles that he plays and by his environment from the "outside." In studies of interpersonal relations, choice behavior is sometimes observed: and information concerning the choices that individuals made among themselves is gained through noting the frequency of association between individuals, through examining the returns from formal elections, and through studying the ratings, elicited by observers and experimenters, that individuals give one another.

Sociometry is concerned with the patterns of interpersonal choices that emerge when members of a group are asked to rate one another on the basis of some specific criterion, such as, "With whom would you choose to work?" or "With whom would you choose to live?" J. L. Moreno initiated and pursued the development of sociometry. He envisions sociometry as a method of studying group structure and the interpersonal relations that develop within the group, but for him the scope of sociometry includes more

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<sup>38</sup>Hare, p. 21.

than methods for research. Moreno sees a depth dimension of affective relations underlying our formal social structure and at times coming into conflict with it. Moreno says that man is born with spontaneity, which he defines as "the variable degree of adequate response to a situation of a variable degree of novelty."<sup>39</sup> He states that as man becomes socialized, this spontaneity is stifled through the adoption of the stereotyped behavior expected of him. Man is capable of playing, and desires to play, more roles than those expected of him and those put out for him. Moreno sees in sociometry the hope for allowing man to exercise his right to a free society through spontaneous choice, the hope for restructuring society so that man can live in a happier brotherhood of men, and the belief that the cure of neurosis lies in the recovery of spontaneity. Moreno himself sums this up, "Sociometry is an axis with two poles. The arm around one pole is directed to the discovery of the deeper levels of society's structure. The other is directed toward promoting change of society based upon the dynamic facts found in its structure."<sup>40</sup>

Man is conditioned not only by his natural environment, but also by human society and by its social structure.

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<sup>39</sup> J. L. Moreno, "Creativity-Spontaneity-Cultural Conserves," The Sociometry Reader, ed. J. L. Moreno et al, The Free Press of Glencoe, Illinois, 1960, p. 3.

<sup>40</sup> See Jiri Nehnevajsa, "Sociometry: Decades of Growth," ibid., pp. 707-53. Quote from Moreno on p. 709.

Geography and ecology deal with man's natural environment, and sociometry deals with the psychological geography of a community, surveying it from within. The sociometric test, as developed by Moreno, is an instrument to measure the amount of organization shown by a social group. It attempts to determine the feelings of group members toward each other and to determine these feelings in respect to the same criterion. These feelings are important because as Moreno suggests the underlying psychology of a group is different from its social manifestations and because people would group themselves differently if they could. The criterion is important because different criteria may produce different groupings of the same persons, or the same groupings.<sup>41</sup>

Bales lists six rules that Moreno suggests be followed when using the sociometric test:

- 1) The limits of the group in which the test is being given should be indicated.
- 2) There should be unlimited choices of other persons.
- 3) Individuals should be asked to choose and reject other group members with a specific criterion or activity in mind.
- 4) The results of the sociometric tests should be used to reconstruct the group; that is, the group should be reorganized by placing people together who have chosen each other as liked.
- 5) The opinions should be given in private.
- 6) The questions should be phrased in ways that members can understand.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup>J. L. Moreno, Who Shall Survive?, Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. 1934, pp. 9-15.

<sup>42</sup>Bales, p. 127.

These six rules are not always followed: in fact, sociometric tests have been adapted to sociometric approaches different from Moreno's. Some examples of adaptations of Moreno's sociometric test will be given in the next section on percentual sociometry.

As sociometry has developed, some men have broken from Moreno's original viewpoint. Moreno sees sociometry as a method of philosophy and theory building, research, and therapy. Those breaking away from Moreno have often pursued a single aspect of sociometry. Some are interested primarily in theory building, some in providing new research techniques, some in group psychotherapy, and others in substantive research--research for the sake of its content.

## SECTION C. PERCEPTUAL SOCIO-METRY

One branch of sociometry that has developed out of Moreno's original work is perceptual sociometry. Helen Jennings states that there is no individual who is not bound in any degree to another individual since man is the most dependent of all living things upon social relations for growth and happiness. Man approaches those who respond to him and whom he wishes would respond to him, and he keeps away from those he feels he cannot interest or who repel him. He seeks fulfillment in others. When an individual fails to choose others, it may be because he cannot find the fulfillment he seeks. This ties in with the idea that sociometry deals with the psychological geography of a community. According to Jennings, we live in social space as well as in physical space; and the social space is dynamic, structured with all emotional components of an individual's experience at that point in time. Each individual lives within his social space and at the same time affects the social space of others.<sup>43</sup>

Lundberg and Lawsing point out that these dynamic interactions in social space are the essence of social

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<sup>43</sup>Helen Hall Jennings, "The Significance of Choice in Human Behavior," Group Dynamics: Research and Theory, pp. 62-4.



activity and that the generally recognized behavior of a community can only be adequately explained if the dynamic interactions leading to such basic alignments as love affairs, friendships, affinities, cliques, and gangs are understood. These relationships are sometimes not studied because they are regarded as less tangible than other manifestations of social activity, such as government, schools, and clubs, "Yet the basic nature of these nuclei [interpersonal relations] and their profound influence in determining especially the functioning of the more formal structures has always been recognized."<sup>44</sup> Sociometry is one method developed to deal with interpersonal relations, and perceptual sociometry has singled out a particular aspect of interpersonal relations to explore.<sup>45</sup>

Tagiuri suggests:

Much of our life is spent in what appears to be well co-ordinated interaction with people. This is no accident, of course, for among the many possible ways in which we may act, only a few are appropriate to a given interpersonal situation. This relative smoothness of operation reflects the fact that a person knows fairly well what the other person does, feels, wants, and is about to do.<sup>46</sup>

This is the realm of perceptual sociometry. How well do

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<sup>44</sup> George Lundberg and Margaret Lawsing, "The Sociography of Some Community Relations," Matilda White Riley, Sociological Research I A Case Approach, Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., New York, 1963, p. 142.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., pp. 142-3

<sup>46</sup> Renato Tagiuri, "Perceptual Sociometry, Introduction," The Sociometry Reader, p. 563.

people perceive the likes, dislikes, opinions, and needs of others? Tagiuri suggests that individuals perceive others as they perceive physical objects to some extent--size, shape, coloring--but individuals also perceive the intentions, motives, purposes, and feelings of others; and these perceptions are made on the basis of a great many cues, some pertaining to the situation, some pertaining to the object person, and some pertaining to the perceiver. Thus, an understanding of perception cannot be reached without considering all three elements. What does the situation mean to the perceiver, and how does he feel about his relationship to the situation and to the object person. In a complex situation, perception is selective; some cues are observed while others are not. There is a strong interplay between feelings perceived and those feelings held by the perceiver. The significance of perceptual sociometry is evidenced by Tagiuri's statement that in order to behave appropriately, an individual has to be able to assess a person's traits, his intentions, feelings, attitudes, capacities, or his role-related behavior.<sup>47</sup>

Research has been done in the area of perceptual sociometry. Ausubel and Schiff<sup>48</sup> studied sociometric perception among adolescents. They asked each student in the

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<sup>47</sup>Ibid., pp. 563-574.

<sup>48</sup>David P. Ausubel and Herbert M. Schiff, "Some interpersonal and Intrapersonal Determinants of Individual Differences in Socioempathetic Ability Among Adolescents," The Sociometry Reader, pp. 636-649.

junior class of University High School in Urbana, Illinois to rate all of his classmates on a five-point scale in terms of acceptability as friends and to predict how each would rate him and how each would be rated by the group. The investigators reached the conclusion that, "The ability to function as an effective group member would also seem to be related to the ability to perceive the opinions and attitudes of the group. . . . Each individual adjusts to the situation according to the way he perceives it and not as it 'really' is."<sup>49</sup> Among the findings of the study were: an individual can more accurately predict an individual's perception of himself than the group's perception of himself, both sexes were better able to perceive the sociometric ratings given them by girls, girls showed a significant tendency to have mutual expectations, an individual tended to perceive more accurately the ratings given him by those he rated favorably and he tended to overestimate these ratings, an individual tended to predict most accurately the group's perceptions toward those he rated favorably, and in this study perception of own sociometric ratings and of others' sociometric ratings were unrelated.

Gage and Exline<sup>50</sup> studied effectiveness in discussion groups as a function of the members' accuracy of social perception. They asked each member of the discussion groups

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<sup>49</sup>Ibid., p. 645.

<sup>50</sup>N. L. Gage and Ralph V. Exline, "Social Perception and Effectiveness in Discussion Groups," Human Relations, XXIII, No. 6, 1953, pp. 381-96.

(1) to check the fifty statements of opinion about the group with which he agreed and then to estimate how many members would agree with each of the fifty statements, (2) to rate that day's meeting on a continuum listing adjectives from no good to mediocre, all right, good, and excellent and then to predict how the group would rate that day's meeting, (3) to list the five people he judged to be the most productive members of the group and then to list the five people he thought would be chosen most often by the group, and (4) to list the five people in the group with whom he would like to spend leisure time and also the five people in the group who he thought were the most sensitive to the attitudes and feelings of the others. Gage and Exline administered the same questionnaire to four groups, and they found that in three out of the four, accuracy in predicting the group's opinions, the group's satisfaction with the meetings, and the choices of productive members did not correlate highly or positively with perceived effectiveness in group work as measured by the individual's sociometric, sensitivity, and productivity ratings. They felt that the results indicate that some important variables may have been overlooked and that further research in this area is needed.

Tagiuri, Black, and Bruner<sup>51</sup> studied some determinants of the perception of positive and negative feelings in others. They asked the questions:

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<sup>51</sup> Renato Tagiuri, Robert R. Black, and Jerome S. Bruner, "Some Determinants of the Perception of Positive and Negative Feelings in Others," The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vol. 48, No. 4, 1953, pp. 505-92.

Are members of a group able to perceive their feelings for each other more accurately than might be predicted by chance? Are their perceptions of how others feel toward them related to their own feelings for others? Is the mutuality of feelings higher than would be expected by chance? How do these phenomena of accuracy, "congruency," and mutuality relate to each other and to group functioning?<sup>52</sup>

They found that accuracy, an individual correctly perceives how another rates him, in perceiving likes was greater than could be expected by chance but in perceiving aversions was not significantly different from chance. Congruency, an individual's perception of another's feelings about him as the same as his feelings toward the other person, was greater than chance for likes and dislikes but about equal to chance for indifference. Mutuality, an individual likes a person who likes him and dislikes a person who dislikes him, did not exceed the chance level. It was found that mutuality varied with accuracy; when accuracy was high so was mutuality, and when accuracy was low so was mutuality. Congruency did not seem to be affected by either accuracy or mutuality. Tagiuri, Black, and Bruner said that the recognition of affect in others is, like any other form of perceptual recognition, dependent upon the available cues and upon the degree to which an observer is set to recognize these cues.

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<sup>52</sup>Ibid., p. 535.

PART III. THE RESEARCH

## SECTION A. RESEARCH DESIGN

### Problem

How do members of the Bangor NAACP perceive their group? The Bangor NAACP is assumed, for this study, to be a heterogenous group; that is, within the membership there are differences in age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities. Do these differences affect the way in which individual members view the Bangor NAACP? Will those of like age, like sex, etc. have more similar views than those who differ from one another in these respects? The members of the Bangor NAACP are individuals who have formed a group around a common interest. Will members have similar perceptions of their group in spite of the differences in age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities?

### Variables

The assumed independent variables are the age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year,

and participation in community activities of those members of the Bangor NAACP who provide the data for this study. The dependent variable is the members' perception of the group as measured by the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions.<sup>53</sup>

The independent variables, age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities were chosen because, as stated in the introduction, once the problem of how members of a group perceive that group and what factors may influence group perception was decided upon, these factors that may influence the formation of group perception were selected. These factors may influence the formation of group perception because they are related to background differences among the members of the Bangor NAACP. Different backgrounds lead to different experiences, and different experiences may hamper effective group communication. Hampered communication may affect the formation of a common perception of the group by its members. The dependent variable, group perception, is the topic of the research. Group perception for this study refers only to how the members of the Bangor NAACP in this study perceive their group on nine of the group dimensions taken from the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions. A discussion of the index and of the nine

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<sup>53</sup>Delbert C. Miller, Handbook of Research Design and Measurement, David McKay Company, Inc., New York, 1964, pp. 122-33.



group dimensions constituting the group perception will follow.

### Definitions

The Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions is a sociometric index<sup>54</sup> designed to measure comparatively independent group dimensions. The index was constructed from the answers to a free-response questionnaire administered to 500 individuals and put into the dimensional categories by five judges. The dimensions are: autonomy, control, flexibility, hedonic tone, homogeneity, intimacy, participation, permeability, polarization, potency, stability, stratification, and viscosity. The definitions as given by Hemphill and Westie are:

Autonomy. The degree to which the group functions independently of other groups and occupies an independent position in society.

Control. The degree to which the group regulates the behavior of individuals while they are functioning as group members.

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<sup>54</sup>Sociometry is concerned with the patterns of interpersonal choice that emerge when members of a group are asked to rate one another on the basis of some specific criterion. Individual researchers have adapted sociometry to suit their particular research interests. I was unable to find John Hemphill's justification for calling his index a sociometric index since his book, Group Dimensions: A Manual for their Measurement, is not in the University of Maine library; however, I believe that his index is sociometric in that patterns of how members of a group view their group in relation to the specific group dimensions set up in the index emerge upon analysis of questionnaire results.

**Flexibility.** The degree to which the group's activity is marked by informal procedure rather than by established procedure.

**Hedonic Tone.** The degree to which group membership is accompanied by a general feeling of pleasantness or agreeableness.

**Homogeneity.** The degree to which members of a group are similar with respect to socially relevant characteristics such as age, sex, race, socio-economic status, interests, attitudes, and habits.

**Intimacy.** The degree to which members of a group mutually are acquainted and familiar with most personal aspects of one another's lives.

**Participation.** The degree to which members of a group apply time and effort to group activities.

**Permeability.** The degree to which the group permits ready access to group membership.

**Polarization.** The degree to which a group is oriented and works toward a single goal which is clear and specific to all members.

**Potency.** The degree to which the group has primary significance for its members.

**Stability.** The degree to which the group persists over a period of time with essentially the same characteristics.

**Stratification.** The degree to which the group orders its members into status hierarchies.

Viscosity. The degree to which members of the group function as a unit.<sup>55</sup>

The Hemphill Index is composed of 150 items. Hemphill states that the dimensions are comparatively independent, and since for this study the index was administered after an already long meeting, 150 items were considered too many. Control, flexibility, permeability, and stability were deleted because the other dimensions provided information both of particular interest to this study and information related to the background material on group dynamics.<sup>56</sup>

In the background material on group dynamics in Part III, Section A., leadership, esprit de corps, group goals, communication within the group, and membership satisfaction were all cited as factors important to consider when studying groups.

An explanation of why the nine group dimensions in the study were kept will follow. Autonomy was kept because the

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<sup>55</sup>Jean K. Hemphill and Charles M. Westie, "Measurement of Group Dimensions," The Journal of Psychology, April, 1950 29:325-42.

<sup>56</sup>I eliminated stability because the Bangor NAACP has only been in existence for one year; I am not particularly interested in the formality or informality of the group's activities so flexibility was left out. Anyone willing to pay dues can join the Bangor NAACP so permeability was eliminated, and control was deleted because I do not feel that it would be a dimension of particular significance in a study of group perception within the Bangor NAACP. My reasons for leaving out these dimensions may be faulty, but I justify my choices by stating that I am studying group perception, not group dimensions as such. The dimensions are tools for determining group perception.

Bangor NAACP is affiliated with national NAACP and because through talking to several members the suggestion arose that some members are antagonistic to national affiliation. Hedonic tone was retained because it is related to membership satisfaction. Bonner believes that members are more satisfied with their group if the group fulfills some need for them such as the desire for sociability, security, or prestige.<sup>57</sup> A general feeling of pleasantness or agreeableness, hedonic tone, attached to group membership would tend to satisfy the desire for sociability. Homogeneity was kept because it has been stated that the Bangor NAACP is a heterogenous group so it is of interest to see whether or not the members perceive the group as heterogenous. Intimacy was kept because it is related to communication. The more members know each other and feel free to talk to one another, the greater the chance for communication among the members both concerning private matters and concerning the group to which they belong. It is probable that the more members communicate, the more similar are the members' perceptions of the group, or at least the more the members are familiar with and have the opportunity to be influenced by the perceptions of other members. Participation was kept because the NAACP is a group with certain stated goals, and it is of interest to find out if group members think that other members are working toward these goals. Polarization

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<sup>57</sup>Bonner, p. 63.

was kept because it refers to the perception of a single, clear, specific goal for the members. Schacter finds that clear goals as well as clear paths to these goals tend to draw the members of a group together,<sup>58</sup> and of what use is it to form a group if the members are not drawn together? Potency was kept because of the nature of the NAACP--is the NAACP a more potent organization for Negroes than for whites? Stratification was kept because it may reveal something about the form of leadership within the group. Through examining this dimension it may be possible to ascertain whether the members see their group as controlled by a few members or by a majority of the members. Viscidity was kept because it is related to esprit de corps. Esprit de corps is defined by Coyle as a loyalty to the group, working together for goals, friendliness among members, and a sense of "we-ness" in the group.<sup>59</sup> A high degree of viscidty perceived in the group may indicate a sense of we-ness among the members.

According to Bonner, a group is a number of people who are in some important way interrelated and who are interacting with each other.<sup>60</sup> For this study the group is the members of the Bangor NAACP attending the March 2, 1965 meeting. The members are interrelated through their

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<sup>58</sup>Schacter et al, p. 115.

<sup>59</sup>Coyle, p. 139.

<sup>60</sup>Bonner, p. 4.

common interest in the plight of the Negro in our society,<sup>61</sup> and they are interacting, although not each individual is interacting with every other individual, through their attendance at the meeting.

### The Problem and Its Relationship to Theoretical Framework

Is there a relationship between such factors as differences in age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities and group perception? The groundwork for this problem has been laid in the preceding sections of this paper. Below is a summary of the points leading to the development of this problem.

Henderson earlier cited Behman and Reitzes as suggesting that individuals organize groups around common interests in order to effectively implement machinery to articulate their interests.<sup>62</sup> Individuals have formed the NAACP around a common interest in the plight of the Negro in order

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<sup>61</sup>I consider this the important way in which the members of the Bangor NAACP are related. I consider this important because I assume that a common interest in the plight of the Negro is the most prevalent reason for joining the NAACP. I probably overemphasize this reason because I see the Bangor NAACP primarily as a group involved in the Negro protest. This study does not provide data on why members decided to join the Bangor NAACP so there is no basis in the field research for my assumption. People may also join the Bangor NAACP because friends, neighbors, and/or relatives are members or because it is expected of people in their occupation--clergy, social work, sociology. These are speculations. Finding the factors that influence people to join the groups that they join and relating these factors to group perception would be an interesting extension of this study.

<sup>62</sup> Henderson, p. 21.

to work to obtain improved conditions for the Negro. Cartwright and Zander stress the importance of understanding groups in order to understand the functioning of the larger system of society.<sup>63</sup> Thus, it is relevant to study a group such as the Bangor NAACP to understand the Negro Protest and the society against which the Negro is protesting. Lundberg and Lawsing discuss the importance of studying interpersonal relations since interpersonal relations are basic to group functioning.<sup>64</sup> A group's members' perception of the group is formed by individuals within the group and by the interaction among members of the group. Because of this, viscosity, helonic tone, and intimacy are three of the dimensions included in the study. Tagiuri supports the method of examining the individual perceptions when attempting to study groups and interaction within groups by saying that in order to behave appropriately, an individual must assess those with whom he interacts.<sup>65</sup> For this study group perception is the sum of the individual member's assessments of the group in which they are interacting. Bonner finds that homogeneity of experience is important to communication within a group.<sup>66</sup> If members differ in

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<sup>63</sup>Cartwright and Zander, "Introduction," Group Dynamics: Research and Theory, p. lx.

<sup>64</sup>Lundberg and Lawsing, p. 142.

<sup>65</sup>Tagiuri, "Perceptual Sociometry, Introduction," The Sociometry Reader, p. 574.

<sup>66</sup>Bonner, p. 63.

age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities, is it possible for the members of the group to communicate about the goals and the paths to the goals of the NAACP in spite of differing experiences?

The Bangor NAACP is a group within the larger social system, it is a group formed around a common interest, there is interaction within the group, through interaction and communication individuals have formed perceptions about the group, and the individuals come from different backgrounds and hence have had different experiences which may affect the communication within the group and the members' perception of the group. A selected sociometric index, the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions, is used in studying the Bangor NAACP as a group because as stated by Nehnevaisa, "Substantively, sociometry has been primarily devoted to the uncovering of relationships: what variables are, and are not, related to homogeneity of sociometric choice?"<sup>67</sup> This study is an attempt to suggest some variables affecting homogenous perception of the Bangor NAACP by its differing members.

The most important reason for selecting this problem was mentioned in the introduction. The Negro Protest is a movement within our society. It affects individuals, groups, and the entire society. The Negro Protest is

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<sup>67</sup>Nehnevaisa, p. 750.



carried on by groups. How do the members of these groups view the group to which they belong? It seems that if a group is to effect change, and if effecting change is an object of the groups in the Negro Protest, then the group should have a positive image of itself. The relationship between positive group image and effective group activity is a problem not dealt with in this study but is a problem that would be of interest to groups aspiring to effective group activity. Therefore, ascertaining a group's image or perception of itself is a starting point and is the object of this research.

Design

This is a descriptive study, the object of which is to describe the sample of the members of the Bangor NAACP included in this study with regard to the assumed independent and the dependent variables, to compare these variables, and to develop hypotheses for further study. The questions are asked: how do members of the Bangor NAACP perceive that group, and is group perception related to such independent variables as the individual's age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities? First the composition of the sample with respect to the assumed independent variables is noted. Then, on the basis of scores on the Hemphill Index, the members' perception of the group is shown in terms of the nine dimensions and in terms of the

total questionnaire scores. Also, scores on the Hemphill Index are compared for individuals grouped according to the independent variables.

### Population and Procedure

During the course of the March 3, 1965 meeting of the Bangor NAACP held at the University of Maine, the people attending the meeting were briefly introduced<sup>68</sup> to the research project and were asked to cooperate by completing the questionnaires that were passed out to them. The members filling out the questionnaires constitute the sample of members of the Bangor NAACP used in this study. This sample may not be representative of the entire group since it is not a random sample. The descriptions and relationships in this study refer only to the members in the sample. As earlier stated in the introduction, this sample was chosen for ease of questionnaire administration and because the March 3 meeting came at the right time for field research.

### The Questionnaire<sup>69</sup>

The cover sheet of the questionnaire asks for information concerning the assumed independent variables. The rest of the questionnaire consists of the 107 statements taken from the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions that pertain to the nine dimensions: intimacy, stratification,

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<sup>68</sup>For Introduction of the project, see Appendix, item B.

<sup>69</sup>For questionnaire, see Appendix, item C.

autonomy, hedonic tone, potency, participation, polarization, viscosity, and homogeneity. The subjects were asked to read each statement, to consider the statement as it applies to the Bangor NAACP, and to evaluate the statement as it applies to the Bangor NAACP as definitely true, mostly true, equally true and false or undecided, mostly false, or definitely false. A scoring key was also developed by Hemphill and each dimension and the total questionnaire were scored using this key. The unanswered questions were given a score of zero. The scoring key is item D in the Appendix. Sample statements and the evaluations of these statements by the 25 members of the Bangor NAACP in the study's sample are included in Section B of this part.

#### Reliability and Validity

About the reliability of the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions, Miller states:

Split-half reliabilities range from .59 to .77. The relationship between an item and high-low categories ranges from .03 to .73 with a median of .36 on the keyed items and from .01 to .36 with a median of .12 on the randomly selected items. Intercorrelation of dimension scores ranges from  $-.54$  to  $.31$ , with most within  $+.29$  (which has a .01 significance level). Agreement between different reporters of the same group ranges from  $.53$  to  $.74$ .<sup>70</sup>

About the validity of the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions, Miller states:

The dimension scores describing the charac-

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<sup>70</sup> Miller, p. 124.

teristics of two quite different groups vary accordingly, while those describing the characteristics of two similar groups are quite similar.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>71</sup>Ibid., p. 124.

## SECTION B. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

### Return

The March 3, 1965 meeting of the Bangor NAACP was held on the University of Maine campus. There were about 50 people at the meeting, and those who did attend the meeting were quite cooperative. A few students from the University attending a Bangor NAACP meeting for the first time did not take questionnaires because they did not feel qualified to participate in the study. Here is the breakdown of the 45 questionnaires that were passed out and returned:

8 people	completed only the cover sheet of the questionnaire	
	3 members	5 nonmembers
9 people	partially completed the questionnaire	
	7 members	2 nonmembers
23 people	completed the questionnaire	
	25 members	3 nonmembers
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45 people	returned the questionnaire	
	35 members	10 nonmembers

Only the 25 questionnaires that were completely filled out<sup>72</sup> and that were filled out by members of the Bangor

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<sup>72</sup>A few of the questionnaires retained were incomplete in that one or two questions were omitted or skipped over, and one questionnaire retained was blank on the race item but otherwise complete.

NAACP were retained for the purpose of analysis. Of the 3 nonmembers who completed the questionnaire, the March 3 meeting was the first that 2 of them had attended and the second that the third nonmember had attended. It was assumed that the perception of the nonmembers was probably not formed through association with the group. Though it would be interesting to compare nonmember to member perception of the Bangor NAACP, 3 completed questionnaire were considered too few to keep in the study.

The return was quite gratifying; and there was a high degree of cooperation, especially from the members of the Bangor NAACP. Only 3 members filled out just the cover sheet of the questionnaire, and the great length of the questionnaire may help explain the 7 partially completed questionnaires though other factors were probably also at work.

### Comments

There was no place provided on the questionnaire for comments. This was an oversight when the questionnaire was typed in final copy. Comments can be very helpful in pointing up weaknesses in the questionnaire, and in showing how people feel about the questionnaire they are answering. Some very interesting comments were written on the questionnaire in spite of the lack of a designated space:

Thank heavens it's over.

Many of the questions could be answered only by a long conversation or a short novel. The five-fingered approach (even with another five fingers

cross-checking it) leaves out the senses of vision, taste, hearing, and the pure sixth sense of intuition. And it leaves out the slithering nature of the English language.

Race: I object to this, however I realize how important it is for this study.

Race crossed out.

Several said they did not feel qualified to answer the questions.

These examples show a variety of responses that would probably have been reinforced and added to had there been a specific place for making comments. The race item was expected to cause difficulty. In the business meeting directly preceding the distribution of the questionnaires, the desirability of eliminating the item of race from job applications was mentioned. It is perhaps surprising that only 3 of the 45 questionnaires were left blank on the race item and that only one person filling in the item commented upon it. The questionnaire was long, and during the coffee after the meeting, there were several comments upon the length of it although only one person commented in writing. The comment about the inadequacy of the questionnaire was likely to have expressed the feeling of many. During discussion after the meeting, one person felt that a questionnaire dealing with specific aspects<sup>73</sup> of the Bangor NAACP would have been of more interest to those filling out the questionnaire. The indignation expressed in one of the comments may also have been felt by several

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<sup>73</sup>The Hemphill Index can be administered to any group.

others present. 7<sup>4</sup>

### Description of the Group

The 25 people included in this study are, contrary to the earlier assumption that the Bangor NAACP is a heterogenous group, quite similar. They are largely 16-25 years of age, male, Caucasian, Protestant or no listed religion, from Orono, professional people, people with college graduate training, people with no community activity other than the NAACP, and married. There was a fairly even scattering in the number of meetings attended by the 25 people. The group looks more heterogenous, however, when the 10 members who did not complete the questionnaire are added to the picture. With this addition the members are: largely 16-35 years of age; about equally male and female; mostly Caucasian, mostly Protestant or no listed religion; from Orono and Bangor; mixed professional and non-professional; largely college educated, both graduate and undergraduate; both active in organizations other than the Bangor NAACP and active only in the Bangor NAACP; and mostly married. The number of meetings attended is less evenly scattered after the addition of the 10 members. This information is tabled on the next page.

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7<sup>4</sup> The discussion following the meeting was particularly interesting. There were comments about the study, both good and bad, that followed the lines of the comments listed above. The general reaction seemed to be one of relief to be finished and a very kind attitude toward me even when criticism of the questionnaire came up. I felt that most of the criticism was offered constructively.



Table 1 - Breakdown According to Independent Variables

Completed			Incom- plete	Total	Completed			Incom- plete	Total
<u>Age</u>					<u>Sex</u>				
15-25	6		1	7	Male	15	1	17	
26-35	11		2	13	Female	9	7	16	
36-45	5		1	6	Not given	0	2	2	
46-55	2		4	6					
56-65	0		0	0					
65+	1		0	1					
Not given	0		2	2					
<u>Race</u>					<u>Religion</u>				
White	20		5	25	Catholic	1	2	3	
Negro	4		4	8	Jewish	4	0	4	
Not Given	1		1	2	Protestant	10	7	17	
					None	10	1	11	
<u>Education</u>					<u>Occupation</u>				
16+yrs.	13		3	16	Student	5	2	7	
16	6		0	6	Clergyman	3	0	3	
15	0		0	0	Teacher	9	1	10	
14	1		3	4	Professional (not specified)	1	0	1	
13	3		0	3	Mover	1	0	1	
12	1		2	3	Housewife	6	2	8	
10	0		1	1	Carpenter	0	1	1	
9	1		1	2	Secretary	0	2	2	
					Seamstress	0	1	1	
					Not given	0	1	1	
<u>Marital Status</u>					<u>Residence</u>				
Single	6		4	10	Bangor	6	6	12	
Married	19		6	25	Brewer	3	0	3	
Number of Children					Old Town	4	0	4	
None	1		0	1	Orono	11	3	14	
1	4		1	5	Orrington	1	0	1	
2	8		2	10					
3	5		0	5					
4	1		1	2					
5	0		1	1					
7	0		1	1					
<u>Meetings Attended</u>					<u>Other Activities</u>				
2-4	6		4	10	None	13	3	15	
5-7	7		2	9	1	4	1	5	
8-10	6		3	9	2	4	3	7	
11-12	6		1	7	Over 2	4	3	7	

Although the assumption that the Bangor NAACP is a heterogenous group with regard age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities is not fully supported by this study, the sample in the study was not randomly selected from the more than 200 members of the Bangor NAACP so it is not necessarily representative of the entire group. It is interesting to note, on the basis of several of the independent variables, the percentages of the members filling out the questionnaire who completed it: 94% of the males and 56% of the females; 79% of those from Orono and 56% of those from Bangor; 95% of the professionals, 71% of the students, and 54% of the nonprofessionals; 81% of those with college graduate training and 69% of those with college undergraduate training; and 37% of those listing the Bangor NAACP as their only community activity and 76% listing at least one other activity.

The purpose of this study is not to explore the variables relating to who did and who did not complete the questionnaire though this problem is of interest to anyone wishing to reach a heterogenous population through an index such as the Hemphill Index used in this study. Mention is made here of who did and did not answer the questionnaire to point out a definite limitation of this study. The objective of describing the group taking the test has been achieved; however, the second objective of relating the

independent variables to group perception will not be fully realized since the perceptions of a fairly homogenous group are going to be presented in the rest of the paper. In order for further research to be completed on group perception in a heterogenous group, problems such as how to reach a wider variety of people in the group must be considered.

### Use Made of the Questionnaire

The items included in the questionnaire fall into the nine dimensions of intimacy, autonomy, potency, viscosity, participation, polarization, homogeneity, stratification, and hedonic tone. Each dimension has a separate score, and the total score is the sum of the nine dimension scores. A high score on one dimension indicated that the person filling out the questionnaire perceives the group as possessing a high degree of that dimension. A high score in the homogeneity dimension indicates that the person sees the group as primarily heterogenous. Total test scores were used to give an overall picture of the group. A high score is taken to indicate a fairly positive group image, and a low score is taken to indicate a fairly negative group image. The qualification, fairly, is used because whereas intimacy, hedonic tone, potency, viscosity, participation, polarization and autonomy may be positive group characteristics, stratification, and homogeneity are less easily termed either positive or negative. Much depends upon the particular group in question.

### Total Test Scores and Dimension Scores

A table showing a breakdown of the test scores is on the next page. The total test scores range from 253 to 348. The highest possible score is 525 and the lowest possible score is 107. The test scores do not approach either extreme but settle about the middle score,<sup>75</sup> 321, which is the score that would result if all questions were answered as C--equally true and false or undecided. Since the total test scores are concentrated in the middle range of possible scores although they do vary from the absolute middle and since the total test score is the sum of the dimension scores, the middle score for each dimension is included in the table and is used in the manner described below.

Since the dimensions include varying numbers of items, the raw scores are not comparable. For each dimension there is a total dimension score, which is the sum of the members' 25 dimension scores, and a total middle score, which is the middle score for each dimension multiplied by 25. If each

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<sup>75</sup>The term middle score is used throughout this section of the paper. The middle scores for the total test and for each of the dimensions are the scores that would have resulted had all answers been marked equally true and false or undecided. This score reflects a neutral perception of the Bangor NAACP. Scores higher than the middle score indicate a positive perception of the Bangor NAACP as a whole in the case of total test scores; and, in the case of the individual dimension scores, scores higher than the middle score indicate that the members perceive the Bangor NAACP as possessing the dimension in question. Scores lower than the middle score indicate a negative perception of the Bangor NAACP as a whole in the case of total test scores; and, in the case of individual dimension scores, scores lower than the middle score indicate that the members perceive the Bangor NAACP as lacking in the dimension in question.

Table 2 - Individual and Total Group Dimension Scores

	<u>Column</u>	<u>Dimension</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Dimension</u>						
	1	Intimacy	6	Viscosity						
	2	Stratification	7	Participation						
	3	Hedonic Tone	8	Polarization						
	4	Autonomy	9	Homogeneity						
	5	Potency								
<u>Individual</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	51	35	22	37	41	51	30	50	27	304
2	33	39	17	23	43	50	21	40	33	304
3	35	36	21	30	27	49	32	50	25	314
4	37	36	21	41	43	56	21	51	27	316
5	30	33	20	20	35	56	30	44	21	310
6	35	25	16	43	32	45	23	51	25	277
7	26	30	23	41	41	50	27	43	27	321
8	26	36	16	43	30	45	23	51	25	297
9	29	36	13	50	26	44	23	27	21	290
10	39	41	20	35	36	42	25	45	25	306
11	35	33	19	39	32	44	31	37	29	300
12	47	43	20	43	53	42	36	39	24	346
13	42	36	21	43	35	50	24	44	29	324
14	27	42	15	41	39	24	24	35	21	271
15	34	26	24	27	33	47	42	41	22	276
16	33	40	19	45	41	35	27	55	25	325
17	51	30	20	36	44	50	33	45	23	332
18	33	41	20	23	33	30	33	33	23	293
19	32	45	13	33	33	21	21	37	29	230
20	39	32	20	35	37	54	27	25	23	292
21	42	35	19	35	47	37	35	51	37	343
22	46	25	17	41	40	56	29	43	29	331
23	27	34	8	52	29	41	13	23	37	274
24	41	32	13	49	35	44	19	36	26	294
25	37	33	15	32	37	29	15	44	26	253
<u>Total</u>										
<u>Dimension Scores</u>	914	337	456	975	929	1,131	705	1,037	637	7,721
<u>Total Middle Dimension Scores</u>	914	900	375	944	1121	900	750	900	1121	3,025

total dimension score is divided by the total middle score, the percentages can be compared. If the percentage is below 100, the members perceive the Bangor NAACP as possessing relatively less of that dimension than if the percentage is above 100. Since the middle score is neutral, a score less than 100% of the middle score indicates a fairly negative response and a score greater than 100% of the middle score indicates a fairly positive response. The percentages for each dimension are listed below:

Homogeneity.....	61%
Potency.....	33%
Participation.....	94%
Intimacy.....	97%
Stratification.....	99%
Autonomy.....	103%
Polarization.....	115%
Hedonic Tone.....	122%
Viscosity.....	126%

Thus, the members see their group as heterogenous; as not potent, having primary significance for the members; as somewhat lacking in participation, in intimacy, and in stratification; as an autonomous unit, though not highly autonomous; as polarized, oriented and working toward a single goal which is clear and specific to all members; as having hedonic tone, group membership accompanied by a general feeling of pleasantness or agreeableness; and as viscid, members of the group function as a unit.

The total dimension scores added equal 7,721. The total middle dimension scores added for the 25 questionnaires is 7,955. The total dimension score is 97% of the total middle dimension scores added so for the combined dimensions, the group perception is slightly negative. The total test scores added equal 7,721 while the total test middle score is 3,025 (321, the middle score for each test, multiplied by 25). Here all that can be said, as with the above, is that the total score is below the middle score so for the overall test picture, the members' perception of the group is slightly negative.

Examining the particular dimensions is more useful than talking about the total picture. It was expected that the members of the Bangor NAACP would see the group as heterogenous, and they did. The lack of potency is not surprising since it is probably hard for a group other than the family or perhaps the work group to have primary significance for its members. It is acknowledged that in the Bangor area there is discrimination against the Negro so a group such as the NAACP is probably quite significant to many members since the NAACP is a voluntary organization formed by individuals interested in trying to improve the position of the Negro and since people attempt to change social conditions more through group action than through individual action. Although it is acknowledged that there is discrimination in Bangor and since the members of the Bangor NAACP in the study rated the group as relatively low

in potency, further examination of factors contributing to a high degree of group potency would be useful. Some suggestions and speculations can be made. A group such as the NAACP in Bangor may not be given as much importance by nonmembers as an NAACP in an area with more open discrimination because there are doubtless people in Bangor who do not really believe there is discrimination here or if they do believe that there is discrimination, they may see it as negligible. If nonmembers do not give much importance to a group, the group may have freer rein in that constant surveillance is missing; but the slight notice may also have a depressing effect on the group. It would be interesting to compare the potency of the Bangor NAACP to an NAACP in an area where nonmembers actively oppose such groups. It may also be true that while there is discrimination in Bangor, the discrimination is less than in other areas so that even members in this area may see the NAACP as a not extremely significant organization since it is possible to live as conditions are though conditions could be improved. It could be, too, that the NAACP is a much more potent organization in areas where discrimination is a central issue and in areas where the vote is denied to a large proportion of Negro citizens. The relatively low degree of participation is probably related to the low degree of potency.

Intimacy and stratification were also rated as low in the Bangor NAACP. The low rating given intimacy is quite realistic since there are over 200 members in the Bangor NAACP.



The low degree of stratification may indicate that the group is run in a fairly democratic manner. Although there are officers and committee chairmen, the members see themselves as having a say in what the Bangor NAACP does.

Although autonomy was not rated extremely high as a characteristic of the Bangor NAACP, it was given a positive rating. This is a bit surprising in view of the group's affiliation with national NAACP; however, national affiliation evidently does not mean a high degree of national control to the members of the Bangor NAACP. This could indicate group pride and group solidarity. If so, a relatively high rating in autonomy would be a positive perception of the group. The relatively high rating in autonomy could also reflect the possible antagonism of some members to national affiliation. High ratings in polarization, hedonic tone, and viscosity also contribute to a positive group image and tend to support a feeling of group solidarity, of esprit de corps.

Although the total test scores reflect a fairly negative group image, analyzing the dimensions separately gives a slightly different picture. If heterogeneity and a lack of intimacy within the group hurt group communication, then these are negative aspects; however, in spite of these low ratings members perceive the group as polarized, viscous, and having a high degree of hedonic tone. These aspects may work to offset the lack of potency of the group for its members. Potency has been recommended for further consid-

eration. This lack seems most important in that it may affect participation. The low perception of participation is perhaps the most serious lack uncovered through the questionnaire since it may have a great bearing on the group's effectiveness in achieving its goals. Here again, this is speculation, and this study is not so constructed that anything can be said about the degree to which any of the nine group dimensions are in operation in the Bangor NAACP. The analysis of group perception on the basis of the questionnaire results is suggestive of how the 25 people in the study perceive the Bangor NAACP in relation to the nine dimensions.

#### Relating Independent Variables to Group Perception

In the research design it was said that after the Bangor NAACP has been described, the independent variables of age, sex, race, religion, occupation, area of residence, marital status, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities would be related to group perception. The results for this section of the research are very nebulous. The 25 people included in the study do not represent a heterogenous group. While there are differences in all of the area constituting the independent variables, the differences are often so slight that any relationships determined are highly inconclusive.

In relating the questionnaire results on the basis of age, only the categories 16-25, 26-35, and 36-45 are used. In comparing the questionnaire results on the basis of

religion, the one Roman Catholic is deleted. In relations on the basis of area of residence, the 11 from Orono and the 4 from Old Town are combined, the 6 from Bangor and the 3 from Brewer are combined, and the one from Orrington is deleted. In relationships on the basis of occupation the 5 students, 13 professionals, and 7 nonprofessionals are compared. On the basis of education the 13 completing over 16 years of education are related to the 10 who completed from 13-16 years of education. On the basis of community activities the 12 listing one or more other activity are related to the 13 listing only the Bangor NAACP. On the basis of marital status, the 6 single, 13 married with 0-2 children, and the 6 married with 3-4 children are compared.

Tables on the next few pages show how the independent variables related to total test scores and to each of the nine dimensions. All relationships will be suggestive rather than statistically significant. The categories of many of the independent variables contain quite different numbers of people. An example of this is the independent variable, race; there are 20 Caucasians and 5 Negroids. This must be taken into consideration when the relationships are examined.

Table 3 - Independent Variables Related to Total Test Scores

Total Test Score	253-272		273-292		293-312		313-332		333-352		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	1	17	-	-	3	50	-	-	2	33	6	100
26-35	-	-	3	27	3	27	3	27	2	18	11	99
36-45	-	-	2	40	1	20	2	40	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	-	-	4	25	7	44	3	19	2	12	16	100
Female	1	11	1	11	2	22	2	22	3	33	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	1	5	4	20	8	40	4	20	3	15	20	100
Negro	-	-	-	-	1	25	1	25	2	50	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	-	-	1	25	2	50	-	-	1	25	4	100
Protestant	-	-	1	10	4	40	3	30	2	20	10	100
None	1	10	2	20	3	30	2	20	2	20	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Orono-- Old Town	1	7	4	27	5	33	2	13	3	20	15	100
Bangor-- Brewer	-	-	1	11	4	44	2	22	2	22	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	-	-	-	-	2	40	1	20	2	40	5	100
Profes- sional	-	-	4	31	6	46	2	15	1	8	13	100
Non-profes- sional	1	14	1	14	1	14	2	29	2	29	7	100
<u>Education</u>												
16+ years	1	8	4	31	5	38	1	8	2	15	13	100
13-16 yrs.	-	-	1	10	4	40	4	40	1	10	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	-	-	1	17	3	50	-	-	2	33	6	100
5-7	-	-	1	14	2	29	3	43	1	14	7	100
8-10	1	17	1	17	3	50	1	17	-	-	6	101
11-12	-	-	2	33	1	17	1	17	2	33	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	-	-	4	31	3	23	3	23	3	23	13	100
1+	1	8	1	8	6	50	2	17	2	17	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	-	-	-	-	2	33	2	33	2	33	6	99
0-2 Child- ren	1	8	3	23	4	31	2	15	3	23	13	100
3-4 Child- ren	-	-	2	33	3	50	1	17	1	1	6	100

Table 3 - Independent Variables Related to Total Test Scores

Division	253-272	273-292	293-312	313-332	333-352
Frequency	1	5	9	5	5

The test scores were scattered through the bottom four divisions with the greatest concentration in the division 293-312. The middle score is 321 and falls in the division 313-332. The 5 scores in this division indicate a fairly neutral group perception whereas the 15 scores in the divisions 253-312 indicate a fairly negative group perception and the 5 scores above in the division 333-352 indicate a fairly positive group perception.

In relating, for each independent variable, the percentages of people in each category of each independent variable, it can be seen that there are few very different percentages. The percentages refer to the percent of people in the category whose total test scores fall below the middle score, or into the area indicating a negative perception of the group. The following differences were found:

Category	% Revealing - Perception
male	69
female	66
Caucasian	65
Negroid	25
professional	76
non-professional	52
student	60
3-10 meetings	68
2-6 meetings	67
11-12 meetings	50
5-7 meetings	63
3-4 children	63
0-2 children	66
single	33

Table 4 - Independent Variables Related to Intimacy

Intimacy Score	26-31		32-37		38-43		44-49		50-55		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	-	-	3	50	2	33	-	-	1	17	6	100
26-35	2	18	4	36	3	27	1	9	1	9	11	99
36-45	3	60	-	-	1	20	1	20	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	5	31	5	31	5	31	-	-	1	6	16	99
Female	1	11	4	44	1	11	2	22	1	11	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	5	25	8	40	4	20	2	10	1	5	20	100
Negro	-	-	1	25	2	50	-	-	1	25	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	-	-	1	25	2	50	1	25	-	-	4	100
Protestant	3	30	3	30	2	20	1	10	1	10	10	100
None	2	20	5	50	2	20	-	-	1	10	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Orono- Old Town	5	33	6	40	2	13	1	7	1	7	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	1	11	3	33	4	44	-	-	1	11	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	-	-	1	20	2	40	-	-	2	40	5	100
Profes- sional	5	38	5	38	3	23	-	-	-	-	13	99
Non-profes- sional	1	14	3	43	1	14	2	29	-	-	7	100
<u>Education</u>												
16+ years	5	38	5	38	2	15	-	-	1	8	13	99
13-16 yrs.	1	10	4	40	2	20	2	20	1	10	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	1	17	2	33	2	33	-	-	1	17	6	100
5-7	1	14	1	14	2	29	2	29	1	14	7	100
8-10	1	17	5	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	100
11-12	3	50	-	-	3	50	-	-	-	-	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	3	23	4	31	5	38	1	8	-	-	13	100
1+	3	25	5	42	1	8	1	8	2	17	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	-	-	1	17	3	50	-	-	2	33	6	100
0-2 Child- ren	3	23	6	46	2	15	2	15	-	-	13	99
3-4 Child- ren	3	50	2	33	1	17	-	-	-	-	6	100

Table 4 - Independent Variables Related to Intimacy

Division	26-31	32-37	38-43	44-49	50-55
Frequency	6	9	6	2	2

The middle intimacy score is 39. This score falls into the division 33-42. Fifteen scores fall into divisions lower than this and 4 scores fall into divisions higher than this. It was earlier said that the Bangor NAACP was rated by the members in the study as relatively low in intimacy.

In 5 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the negative divisions differed from one another by at least 25%. The following percentages will refer to the percent of people in each category of the 5 independent variables with at least a 25% difference whose intimacy scores fell into a division below the division of the middle score.

Category	% Revealing - Perception
females	33
males	6
professional	30
student	29
non-professional	0
13-16 years education	30
16+ years education	8
5-7 meetings	53
2-4 meetings	17
3-10 meetings	0
11-12 meetings	0
single	33
0-2 children	15
3-4 children	0

Table 5 - Independent Variables Related to Stratification

Stratification Scores	25-30		31-36		37-42		43-48		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>										
15-25	1	17	2	33	3	50	-	-	6	100
26-35	2	18	4	36	3	27	2	18	11	99
36-45	1	20	3	60	1	20	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	2	12	8	50	5	31	1	6	16	99
Female	2	22	4	44	2	22	1	11	9	99
<u>Race</u>										
White	2	10	9	45	7	35	2	10	20	100
Negro	2	50	2	50	-	-	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>										
Jewish	2	-	1	25	1	25	2	50	4	100
Protestant	3	30	4	40	3	30	-	-	10	100
None	1	10	6	60	3	30	-	-	10	100
<u>Residence</u>										
Orono- Old Town	-	-	9	60	4	27	2	13	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	3	33	3	33	3	33	-	-	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>										
Student	1	20	2	40	2	40	-	-	5	100
Professional	2	15	7	54	3	23	1	8	13	100
Non-professional	1	14	3	43	2	29	1	14	7	100
<u>Education</u>										
16+ years	1	8	8	62	3	23	1	8	13	101
13-16 years	3	30	2	20	4	40	1	10	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>										
2-4	1	17	4	67	1	17	-	-	6	101
5-7	2	29	1	14	3	43	1	14	7	100
8-10	1	17	2	33	2	33	1	17	6	100
11-12	-	-	5	83	1	17	-	-	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>										
None	-	-	6	46	5	38	2	15	13	99
1+	4	33	6	50	2	17	-	-	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>										
Single	1	17	2	33	3	50	-	-	6	100
0-2 Children	3	23	6	46	2	15	2	15	13	99
3-4 Children	3	50	3	50	-	-	-	-	6	100



Table 5 - Independent Variables Related to Stratification

Division	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48
Frequency	4	12	7	2

The middle stratification score is 36. This score falls into the division 31-36. Since 36 is the middle score and since it is the end point in the division 31-36, the divisions 25-30 and 31-36 are combined in this portion of the analysis to make up the divisions reflecting negative perception of stratification in the Bangor NAACP. Sixteen scores fall into these 2 divisions, and 9 scores fall into the divisions reflecting positive perception of stratification in the Bangor NAACP. The members of the Bangor NAACP in this study perceived a low degree of stratification in their group.

In 7 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the negative divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing - Perception
36-45 years old	30
26-35 years old	54
16-25 years old	50
female	66
male	10
Negroid	100
Caucasian	55
none	70
Protestant	70
Jewish	25
11-12 meetings	33
2-4 meetings	74
3-10 meetings	50
5-7 meetings	43

Category	% Revealing - Percention
1+ activity	83
1 activity	16
3-4 children	100
0-2 children	79
single	50

Table 6 -- Independent Variables Related to Hedonic Tone

Hedonic Tone Score	8-12		13-17		18-22		23-27		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>										
15-25	-	-	2	33	3	50	1	17	6	100
26-35	2	18	4	36	5	45	-	-	11	99
36-45	-	-	2	40	2	40	1	20	5	100
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	1	6	5	31	8	50	2	13	16	99
Female	1	11	3	33	5	55	-	-	9	99
<u>Race</u>										
White	1	5	6	30	11	55	2	10	20	100
Negro	-	-	2	50	2	50	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>										
Jewish	1	25	1	25	2	50	-	-	4	100
Protestant	-	-	4	40	5	50	1	10	10	100
None	1	10	3	30	5	50	1	10	10	100
<u>Residence</u>										
Orono- Old Town	2	13	5	33	8	53	-	-	15	99
Bangor- Brewer	-	-	2	22	5	55	2	22	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>										
Student	-	-	1	20	4	80	-	-	5	100
Professional	1	8	4	31	6	46	2	15	13	100
Non-profes- sional	1	14	3	43	3	43	-	-	7	100
<u>Education</u>										
16+ years	1	8	4	31	6	46	2	15	13	100
13-16 years	1	10	3	30	6	60	-	-	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>										
2- 4	1	17	1	17	3	50	1	17	6	101
5- 7	1	14	2	29	4	58	-	-	7	101
8-10	-	-	3	50	3	50	-	-	6	100
11-12	-	-	2	33	3	50	1	17	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>										
None	2	15	3	23	7	54	1	8	13	100
1+	-	-	5	42	6	50	1	8	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>										
Single	-	-	1	17	5	83	-	-	6	100
0-2 Children	2	15	6	46	4	31	1	8	13	100
3-4 Children	-	-	1	17	4	67	1	17	6	101

Table 6 - Independent Variables Related to Hedonic Tone

<u>Division</u>	<u>3-12</u>	<u>13-17</u>	<u>18-22</u>	<u>23-27</u>
Frequency	2	7	14	2

The middle hedonic tone score is 15. This score falls into the division 13-17. Two scores fall into divisions lower than this, and 16 scores fall into divisions higher than this. The Bangor NAACP was rated high in hedonic tone.

In 3 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the positive divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing + Perception
male	82
female	55
student	30
non-professional	43
professional	8
3-4 children	84
single	33
0-2 children	39

Table 7 - Independent Variables Related to Autonomy

Autonomy Scores	27-33		34-40		41-47		48-54		55-61		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	3	50	2	33	1	17	-	-	-	-	6	100
26-35	2	18	3	27	4	36	2	18	-	-	11	99
36-45	-	-	1	20	3	60	-	-	1	20	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	2	12	6	38	6	38	1	6	1	6	16	100
Female	3	33	2	22	3	33	1	11	-	-	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	5	25	6	30	7	35	1	5	1	5	20	100
Negro	-	-	2	50	2	50	-	-	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	-	-	2	50	1	25	1	25	-	-	4	100
Protestant	1	10	4	40	5	50	-	-	-	-	10	100
None	4	40	2	20	3	30	1	10	-	-	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Orono- Old Town	3	20	4	27	5	33	2	13	1	7	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	2	22	4	44	3	33	-	-	-	-	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	1	20	3	60	1	20	-	-	-	-	5	100
Profes- sional	1	8	5	38	5	38	1	8	1	8	13	100
Non-profes- sional	3	43	-	-	3	43	1	14	-	-	7	100
<u>Education</u>												
16+ years	1	8	6	46	4	31	1	8	1	8	13	101
13-16 yrs.	3	30	3	30	3	30	1	10	-	-	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	1	17	2	33	2	33	1	17	-	-	6	100
5-7	1	14	2	29	3	43	1	14	-	-	7	100
8-10	2	33	4	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	100
11-12	-	-	1	17	4	67	-	-	1	17	6	101
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	2	15	3	23	6	46	2	15	-	-	13	99
1+	3	25	5	42	3	25	-	-	1	8	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	1	17	3	50	2	33	-	-	-	-	6	100
0-2 Child- ren	2	15	4	31	5	38	2	15	-	-	13	99
3-4 Child- ren	1	17	2	33	2	33	-	-	1	17	6	100

Table 7 - Independent Variables Related to Autonomy

<u>Divisions</u>	<u>27-33</u>	<u>34-40</u>	<u>41-47</u>	<u>48-54</u>	<u>55-61</u>
Frequency	6	8	8	2	1

The middle autonomy score is 39. This score falls into the division 34-40. Six scores fall into divisions lower than this, and 10 scores fall into divisions higher than this. The Bangor MAACP was rated relatively high in autonomy.

In 1 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the positive divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing + Perception
36-45 years old	60
26-35 years old	54
16-25 years old	17

Table 8 - Independent Variables Related to Potency

Potency Score	26-31		32-37		38-43		44-49		50-55		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	-	-	4	67	2	33	-	-	-	-	6	100
26-35	2	18	2	18	5	45	1	9	1	9	11	99
36-45	1	20	2	40	2	40	-	-	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	1	6	8	50	5	38	1	6	-	-	16	100
Female	2	22	2	22	4	44	-	-	1	11	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	2	10	8	40	9	45	-	-	1	5	20	100
Negro	-	-	2	50	1	25	1	25	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	-	-	2	50	1	25	-	-	1	25	4	100
Protestant	-	-	4	40	5	50	1	10	-	-	10	100
None	2	20	4	40	4	40	-	-	-	-	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Orono- Old Town	3	20	5	33	6	40	-	-	1	7	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	-	-	5	55	3	33	1	11	-	-	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	-	-	2	40	2	40	1	20	-	-	5	100
Professional	1	8	6	46	6	46	-	-	-	-	13	100
Non-professional	2	29	2	29	2	29	-	-	1	14	7	101
<u>Education</u>												
16+ years	1	8	7	54	5	38	-	-	-	-	13	100
13-16 yrs.	2	20	1	10	5	50	1	10	1	10	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	-	-	4	67	2	33	-	-	-	-	6	100
5-7	1	14	1	14	3	43	1	14	1	14	7	99
8-10	1	17	2	33	3	50	-	-	-	-	6	100
11-12	1	17	3	50	2	33	-	-	-	-	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	2	15	3	23	6	46	1	8	1	8	13	100
1+	1	8	6	50	4	33	1	8	-	-	12	99
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	1	17	4	67	-	-	1	17	-	-	6	101
0-2 Children	2	15	3	23	5	38	2	15	1	8	13	99
3-4 Children	1	17	3	50	2	33	-	-	-	-	6	100

Table 3 - Independent Variables Related to Potency

<u>Divisions</u>	<u>26-31</u>	<u>32-37</u>	<u>38-43</u>	<u>44-49</u>	<u>50-55</u>
Frequency	3	10	10	1	1

The middle potency score is 45. This score falls into the division 44-49. Twenty-three scores fall into divisions lower than this, and one score falls into a division higher than this. The Bangor NAACP was rated low in potency.

In 2 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the negative divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing - Perception
none	100
Protestant	90
Jewish	75
2-4 meetings	100
3-10 meetings	100
11-12 meetings	100
5-7 meetings	71



Table 9 - Independent Variables Related to Viscidity

Viscosity Score	29-34		35-40		41-46		47-52		53-58		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	1	17	-	-	1	17	4	67	-	-	6	101
26-35	2	18	2	18	4	36	3	27	-	-	11	100
36-45	-	-	-	-	2	40	1	20	2	40	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	2	12	1	5	5	31	5	31	3	19	16	98
Female	1	11	2	22	3	33	2	22	1	11	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	3	15	3	15	6	30	4	20	4	20	20	100
Negro	-	-	-	-	1	25	3	75	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	1	25	-	-	3	75	-	-	-	-	4	100
Protestant	1	10	1	10	2	20	4	40	2	20	10	100
None	1	10	2	20	2	20	3	30	2	20	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Crono-Old Town	3	20	2	13	6	40	2	13	2	13	15	99
Langor-Brewer	-	-	1	11	2	22	5	55	1	11	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	-	-	-	-	1	20	4	80	-	-	5	100
Professional	2	15	2	15	5	38	1	8	3	23	13	99
Non-professional	1	14	1	14	2	29	2	29	1	14	7	100
<u>Education</u>												
15+ years	3	23	-	-	4	31	3	23	3	23	13	100
13-16 yrs.	-	-	3	30	4	40	2	20	1	10	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	1	17	-	-	2	33	3	50	-	-	6	100
5-7	-	-	1	14	3	43	2	29	1	14	7	100
8-10	2	33	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	6	101
11-12	-	-	1	17	2	33	1	17	2	33	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	1	8	2	15	4	31	4	31	2	15	13	100
1+	2	17	1	8	4	33	3	25	2	17	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	-	-	1	17	1	17	4	67	-	-	6	101
0-2 Children	3	23	1	8	4	31	2	15	3	23	13	100
3-4 Children	-	-	1	17	3	50	1	17	1	17	6	101

Table 9 - Independent Variables Related to Viscidity

Divisions	29-34	35-40	41-46	47-52	53-58
Frequency	3	3	8	7	4

The middle viscosity score is 36. This score falls into the division 35-40. Three scores fall into divisions lower than this, and 19 scores fall into divisions higher than this. The Bangor NAACP was rated high in viscosity.

In 4 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the positive divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing + Per cention
36-45 years old	100
16-25 years old	34
26-35 years old	63
Negroid	100
Caucasian	70
student	100
professional	69
non-professional	62
5-7 meetings	36
2-4 meetings	33
11-12 meetings	33
3-10 meetings	51

Table 10 - Independent Variables Related to Participation

Participation Score	15-20		21-25		27-32		33-38		39-44		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	1	17	2	33	1	17	1	17	1	17	6	101
26-35	2	18	2	18	3	27	4	36	-	-	11	99
36-45	-	-	1	20	4	80	-	-	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	1	6	5	31	6	38	3	19	1	6	16	100
Female	2	22	-	-	4	44	3	33	-	-	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	2	10	5	25	9	45	3	15	1	5	20	100
Negro	-	-	-	-	1	25	3	75	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	1	25	2	50	-	-	1	25	-	-	4	100
Protestant	-	-	1	10	5	50	4	40	-	-	10	100
None	2	20	2	20	4	40	1	10	1	10	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Orono- Old Town	3	20	4	27	6	40	2	13	-	-	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	-	-	1	11	3	33	4	44	1	11	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	-	-	2	40	1	20	2	40	-	-	5	100
Profes- sional	1	8	3	23	7	54	1	8	1	8	13	100
Non-profes- sional	2	29	-	-	2	29	3	43	-	-	7	101
<u>Education</u>												
16+ years	2	15	3	23	6	46	1	8	1	8	13	100
13-16 yrs.	1	10	2	20	4	40	3	30	-	-	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	1	17	1	17	2	33	1	17	1	17	6	101
5-7	1	14	2	29	2	29	2	29	-	-	7	101
8-10	1	17	1	17	3	50	1	17	-	-	6	101
11-12	-	-	1	17	3	50	2	33	-	-	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	2	15	4	31	4	31	3	23	-	-	13	100
1+	1	8	1	8	6	50	3	25	1	8	12	99
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	-	-	2	33	2	33	2	33	-	-	6	99
0-2 Child- ren	3	23	2	15	4	31	3	23	1	8	13	100
3-4 Child- ren	-	-	1	17	4	67	1	17	-	-	6	101

Table 10 - Independent Variables Related to Participation

Divisions	15-20	21-25	27-32	33-38	39-44
Frequency	3	5	10	6	1

The middle participation score is 30. This score falls into the division 27-32. Eight scores fall into divisions lower than this, and 7 scores fall into divisions higher than this. The Bangor WIACP was rated relatively low in participation.

In 6 of the independent variables there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the negative divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing - Perception
16-25 years old	50
26-35 years old	36
36-45 years old	20
Caucasian	35
Negroid	0
Orono-Old Town	47
Bangor-Brewer	11
5-7 meetings	43
2-4 meetings	24
3-10 meetings	21
11-12 meetings	17
1 activity	16
1+ activity	16

Table 11 - Independent Variables Related to Polarization

Polarization Score	24-31		32-39		40-47		48-55		56-63		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>												
15-25	1	17	-	-	4	67	1	17	-	-	6	101
26-35	1	9	6	55	1	9	2	18	1	9	11	100
36-45	2	40	-	-	-	-	3	60	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	2	12	4	25	5	31	5	31	-	-	16	99
Female	2	22	3	33	1	11	2	22	1	11	9	99
<u>Race</u>												
White	3	15	6	30	4	20	6	30	1	5	20	100
Negro	-	-	1	25	2	50	1	25	-	-	4	100
<u>Religion</u>												
Jewish	-	-	3	75	1	25	-	-	-	-	4	100
Protestant	-	-	4	40	3	30	3	30	-	-	10	100
None	3	30	-	-	2	20	4	40	1	10	10	100
<u>Residence</u>												
Orono- Old Town	3	20	5	33	2	13	4	27	1	7	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	1	11	2	22	4	44	2	22	-	-	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>												
Student	-	-	-	-	4	80	1	20	-	-	5	100
Profes- sional	2	15	6	46	2	15	3	23	-	-	13	99
Non-profes- sional	2	29	1	14	-	-	3	43	1	14	7	100
<u>Education</u>												
16+ years	3	23	4	31	2	15	4	31	-	-	13	100
13-16 yrs.	1	10	3	30	3	30	2	20	1	10	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>												
2-4	-	-	3	50	2	33	1	17	-	-	6	100
5-7	1	14	1	14	3	43	2	29	-	-	7	100
8-10	1	17	3	50	1	17	-	-	1	17	6	101
11-12	2	33	-	-	-	-	4	67	-	-	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>												
None	2	15	4	31	3	23	3	23	1	8	13	100
1+	2	17	3	25	3	25	4	33	-	-	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>												
Single	-	-	-	-	4	67	2	33	-	-	6	100
0-2 Child- ren	2	15	5	38	2	15	3	23	1	8	13	100
3-4 Child- ren	2	33	2	33	-	-	2	33	-	-	6	99

Table 11 - Independent Variables Related to Polarization

Divisions	21-31	32-39	40-47	48-55	56-63
Frequency	4	7	6	7	1

The middle polarization score is 36. This score falls into the division 32-39. Four scores fall into divisions lower than this, and 14 scores fall into divisions higher than this. The Bangor NAACP was rated high in polarization.

In 5 of the independent variables, there were categories in which the percentage of scores in the positive divisions differed from one another by at least 25%.

Category	% Revealing + Perception
16-25 years old	34
36-45 years old	60
26-35 years old	36
none	70
Protestant	60
Jewish	25
student	100
non-professional	57
professional	33
5-7 meetings	72
11-12 meetings	67
2-4 meetings	50
3-10 meetings	31
single	100
0-2 children	46
3-4 children	33

Table 12 - Independent Variables Related to Homogeneity

Homogeneity Scores	22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Age</u>										
15-25	2	33	3	50	1	17	-	-	6	100
26-35	5	45	2	18	-	-	4	36	11	99
36-45	3	60	2	40	-	-	-	-	5	100
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	8	50	5	31	1	6	2	12	16	99
Female	3	33	4	44	-	-	2	22	9	99
<u>Race</u>										
White	10	50	8	40	1	5	1	5	20	100
Negro	1	25	1	25	-	-	2	50	4	100
<u>Religion</u>										
Jewish	2	50	2	50	-	-	-	-	4	100
Protestant	3	30	4	40	-	-	3	30	10	100
None	5	50	3	30	1	10	1	10	10	100
<u>Residence</u>										
Orono- Old Town	7	47	5	33	1	7	2	13	15	100
Bangor- Brewer	4	44	3	33	-	-	2	22	9	99
<u>Occupation</u>										
Student	2	40	2	40	1	20	-	-	5	100
Professional	6	46	5	38	-	-	2	15	13	99
Non-profes- sional	3	43	2	29	-	-	2	29	7	101
<u>Education</u>										
16+ years	6	46	6	46	-	-	1	8	13	100
13-16 years	5	50	2	20	1	10	2	20	10	100
<u>Meetings Attended</u>										
2-4	1	17	4	67	-	-	1	17	6	101
5-7	4	58	1	14	1	14	1	14	7	100
8-10	3	50	2	33	-	-	1	17	6	100
11-12	3	50	2	33	-	-	1	17	6	100
<u>Other Activities</u>										
None	5	38	5	38	1	8	2	15	13	99
1+	6	50	4	33	-	-	2	17	12	100
<u>Marital Status</u>										
Single	3	50	2	33	1	17	-	-	6	100
0-2 Children	4	31	5	38	-	-	4	31	13	100
3-4 Children	4	67	2	33	-	-	-	-	6	100

Table 12 - Independent Variables Related to Homogeneity

The middle homogeneity score is 45. All 25 of the scores fall below 45. All members of the Bangor NAACP in this study rated the group low in homogeneity.

Relating Independent to Dependent Variables: Summary

The problem of this research is trying to relate the independent variables, age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and community activity participation, to the dependent variable, group perception. The group perception was first presented as a generalized perception of the Bangor NAACP on the basis of total test scores and then was broken down into the perception of nine specific aspects of the Bangor NAACP on the basis of group dimension scores. For this study the question was asked: do differences in the independent variables effect the way in which individual members view the Bangor NAACP? The preceding analysis was an attempt to point up differences within the independent variables that coincided with differences in perception of the Bangor NAACP.

In relating independent variables to the dependent variables, it was found that within the categories of the independent variables, there were only a few cases of quite different evaluation, 25% more people in one category than in another evaluating the group as positive or negative. The instances in which there were different evaluations were noted. A look at the overall picture of independent



variables in which there were quite different evaluations shows that the differences occurred more frequently in some independent variables than in others. In the analysis of the 10 preceding tables, 25% and greater differences were found within the categories of the following independent variables:

# of meetings attended in the past year--	7
marital status-----	6
age-----	5
sex-----	4
race-----	4
occupation-----	4
religion-----	4
area of residence-----	1
education-----	1
participation in community activities----	2

Differences between the categories within the independent variables show that those attending 2-4 meetings appear to have a fairly negative perception of the Bangor NAACP while those attending 5-7 and 11-12 meetings seem to have a fairly positive perception of the Bangor NAACP, that the single people appear to have a slightly more positive perception than the married people, that those from 36-45 years of age have a slightly more positive perception than those from 16-35 years of age, that males have a more positive perception than females, and that students have a more positive perception than non-professionals and professionals

have a more negative perception than non-professionals. These differences do not say much because the number of people in each category of the independent variables, except for the variable, number of meetings attended in the past year, are very unequal. From this study it cannot be said whether or not differences in such factors as age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities affect group perception.

### Question Analysis

The scoring key indicates the statements on the questionnaire that fall into each of the nine dimension. Table 13, Item E in the Appendix, records the frequency with which each statement was placed in each of the five categories: A--definitely true, B--mostly true, C--equally true and false or undecided, D--mostly false, and E--definitely false. Some sample statements from each dimension and the frequency with which each sample statement was placed in the five categories will follow:

Intimacy	A	B	C	D	E
3. A member has the chance to get to know all other members of the group.	11	5	6	1	2
5. Members of the group do small favors for one another.	0	2	6	5	1 <sup>b</sup>
8. Members are in daily contact either outside or inside the group.	3	1	4	4	13

Stratification	A	B	C	D	E
14. The opinions of all members are considered equal.	10	5	3	0	2
17. The group is controlled by the actions of a few members.	4	9	2	5	5
21. Certain members have more influence on the group than others.	15	7	2	1	0

### Hedonic Tone

26. Personal dissatisfaction with the group is too small to be brought up.	2	2	9	6	6
27. Members continually grumble about the work they do for the group.	0	0	1	10	14
29. A feeling of failure prevails in the group.	0	2	3	6	14

### Autonomy

32. The group is an active representative of a larger group.	19	3	1	1	1
34. The group's activities are influenced by a larger group of which it is a part.	15	2	5	2	1
42. Members are disciplined by an outside group.	10	0	1	5	9

### Potency

46. Members gain a feeling of being honored by being recognized as one of the group.	2	4	12	3	4
53. Failure of the group would mean nothing to most members.	1	0	0	4	20

Viscidity	A	B	C	D	E
63. Members are not rewarded for effort put out for the group.	3	0	8	4	5
66. Members of the group work together as a team.	5	13	5	0	0
70. There is an undercurrent of feeling among members that tends to pull the group apart.	0	2	2	3	13

#### Participation

71. There is a high degree of participation on the part of members.	4	7	6	4	13
74. Members are interested in the group but not all of them want to work.	8	12	4	1	0
30. There are long periods during which the group does nothing.	2	3	3	4	13

#### Polarization

31. The group is directed toward one particular goal.	9	2	6	4	4
33. The group operates with sets of conflicting plans.	0	1	5	3	16
35. The group knows exactly what it has to get done.	3	5	7	3	2
91. The group has major purposes which to some degree are in conflict.	0	0	3	3	14

#### Homogeneity

93. The members of the group vary in amounts of ambition.	11	10	4	0	0
95. Some members are interested in altogether different things than other members.	7	9	3	0	1
96. The group contains members with widely different backgrounds.	20	4	1	0	0
102. All members of the group are of the same age.	1	0	0	2	22

These statements and the evaluations of the statements with regard to the Bangor NAACP are included to give an idea of the sorts of statements that make up each of the nine dimensions and to give some specific examples of how the 25 people in this study answered some of the statements.

## SECTION C. SUMMARY AND HYPOTHESES FOR FURTHER STUDY

The problem of this study was to find the relationship between such factors as the age, sex, race, religion, education, occupation, marital status, area of residence, number of meetings attended in the past year, and participation in community activities of the members of the Bangor NAACP and how they see their group with respect to the nine group dimensions, intimacy, stratification, hedonic tone, autonomy, potency, participation, polarization, viscosity, and homogeneity. The object of the investigation was (1) to describe the sample of the Bangor NAACP membership included in this study in terms of the assumed independent variables, (2) to describe the members' perception of the group, the dependent variable, in terms of the questionnaire scores for each of the nine group dimensions and in terms of total questionnaire scores, (3) to relate the independent to the dependent variables, and (4) to develop hypotheses for further study.

The 25 members of the Bangor NAACP used in this study were predominately 16-35 years of age, male, Caucasian, Protestant or no listed religion, from Orono, professional people, people with college graduate training, people with no community activity other than the Bangor NAACP, and married. There was a fairly even scattering in the number

of meetings attended by the 25 people.

The 25 members of the Bangor NAACP see their group as heterogeneous; as not potent, having primary significance for the members; as somewhat lacking in membership participation, in intimacy, and in stratification; as an autonomous group, though not highly autonomous; as polarized, oriented and working toward a single goal which is clear and specific to all members; as having hedonic tone, group membership accompanied by a general feeling of pleasantness or agreeableness; and as viscid, members of the group function as a unit. The group perception in terms of total questionnaire scores was slightly negative, but the group perception in terms of the nine separate dimensions presents a clearer picture of how the 25 members view the Bangor NAACP.

The results from comparing the independent to the dependent variables were highly inconclusive. Each of the ten independent variables was broken down into at least two categories. Most of the categories within each independent variable contained very unequal numbers of people. Some independent variables did contribute to the positive or negative group perception in terms of the nine group dimensions or in terms of the total questionnaire score. An example of this is: the 25 Bangor NAACP members perceived the group as high in polarization; 100% of the single people viewed the Bangor NAACP as polarized while 46% of the married people with 0-2 children and 33% of the married people with 3-4 children viewed the group as polarized. The three

independent variables that most often greatly contributed (at least 35% more people in one category of the independent variable viewed the group as positive or negative in terms of a particular dimension) were: number of meetings attended in the past year, marital status, and age. Those attending 2-4 meetings seemed to have a more negative perception of the group while those attending 5-7 and 11-12 meetings seemed to have a more positive perception than those attending 8-10 meetings, married people seemed to have a slightly more negative perception than single people, and those from 16-25 years of age appeared to have a more negative perception than those from 36-45 years of age.

In the body of the study, several suggestions were made for further study,

Relate the group perception of members and non-members of the group.

Relate the image of the group held by the members to the group's effectiveness.

Relate the potency of the NAACP, or of another biracial voluntary association, for Negroes and Caucasians.

What is the relationship between the potency of a group for a group member and the member's participation in that group?

What factors contribute to a high degree of group potency?

What is the relationship between factors influencing members to join a group and the members' perception of that group?

The final recommendation for further study involves Part II. Section C. Perceptual Sociometry. This section



provided some background for this study in that Tagiuri's<sup>76</sup> suggestion that in order to behave appropriately, an individual must assess those with whom he interacts was used to show that an individual may also need to be able to assess the group in which he is interacting in order to behave in a manner appropriate to that group. The research on perceptual sociometry was included to show what is left to be done. Ausubel and Schiff concluded from their study that the ability to function as an effective group member seems to be related to the ability to perceive the opinions and attitudes of the group,<sup>77</sup> but Gage and Exline did not find a high or positive correlation between effectiveness in discussion groups and the member's accuracy of social perception.<sup>78</sup> Further research is needed in this area. The effective functioning of group members is an important area to explore if, as has been stated in this paper, individuals form groups in order to make known their desires and in order to attempt to satisfy their desires.

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<sup>76</sup>Tagiuri, p. 574.

<sup>77</sup>Ausubel and Schiff, p. 649.

<sup>78</sup>Gage and Exline, p. 396.

#### SECTION D. LIMITATIONS AND CRITICISMS

The sample was not randomly chosen so the results can not be generalized to the entire Bangor NAACP, and the sample was highly homogenous so that relationships shown in the study were shown on the basis of highly unequal numbers, for example, 16 males to 9 females and 20 Caucasians to 4 Negroes. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire used in this study was not computed for this study.

The questionnaire was too long. It required from 15-20 minutes to be filled out and was administered at the end of a meeting that had already lasted over an hour. The people were probably tired of sitting before they started the questionnaires. The complete Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions contains 150 statements, and even after deleting four dimensions, it still consisted of 107 statements which had to be read and considered. The meeting was also held in a room without desks so the people attending the meeting had to write on their laps. Pieces of stiff poster board were clipped to the backs of the questionnaires in an attempt to make writing easier.

The questionnaire was completed by a fairly homogenous portion of the members at the meeting. There were many

Negroes, females, non-professionals, people from Bangor, people with 13-16 years of education, and people participating in community activities other than the Bangor NAACP who did not complete the questionnaire. It seems that the questionnaire used was not adequate to reach a heterogenous population. Finally, a more complete description of the Bangor area would have added to the study since a description of a group makes more sense when the group is placed in its social situation.

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## APPENDIX

Item A

304 York Hall  
University of Maine  
Orono, Maine  
Telephone 866-7667  
February 9, 1965

Mr. Glenn Payne  
Bangor Area Branch of the NAACP  
Box 204  
Bangor, Maine

Dear Mr. Payne,

I am Alice Prine, a senior sociology major at the University of Maine. I am writing an honors thesis on the Negro Protest movement. Since the Bangor Branch of the NAACP is part of the Negro Protest, I would like to include your group in my thesis. My library research is complete, and I am asking your permission to distribute a questionnaire at the March meeting of the Bangor Branch of the NAACP in order to gain more information. Since I am asking for your help, I will tell you what I am trying to do.

Through library research, I have found that individuals are drawn together by common problems. Individuals form groups around these common problems in order to make their interests known and in order to attempt to solve those problems. The Negro is not given the full rights of United States citizenship. Individuals interested in trying to obtain full rights for the Negro have formed groups, such as the NAACP, in order to make known the interests of the Negro and in order to seek full rights for the Negro. Such groups are important to social change. Through these groups,

individuals show that they are not satisfied with present conditions and that they wish to change these conditions. Since groups are made up of individual persons, the success of a group is partially dependent upon its individual members. If a group is to achieve its purpose, it is important that the individual members know what the group is doing and how other members feel about the group and the group's goals. Individuals learn how others feel through communication, and people can usually communicate most effectively when they have had common experiences.

My research has led me to believe that it would be appropriate to include the Bangor Branch of the NAACP in my thesis. I have assumed that the members of your group come from a variety of backgrounds, that individuals have had different amounts of education, are in different occupations, and belong to different religious groups. Since the members come from different backgrounds, it is likely that they have had different experiences. If I gain your permission to give out questionnaires at the March meeting, I hope to gain information that will help me answer the question: Do individual members of the Bangor Branch of the NAACP know how other members feel about the group and about its goals even though individual members have had different experiences?

My questionnaire is fairly brief and should require about fifteen minutes to be filled out. I realize that the program for the March meeting has already been set up, but I am asking to be allowed to give out the questionnaire at



that meeting because the deadline for my thesis is April. If you give me permission to include the Bangor NAACP in my thesis and if you are interested, I would be happy to tell you the results of my study when it has been completed.

Thank you for considering my request.

Sincerely yours,

*Alice Prine*

Alice Prine

**Note:**

The thesis has changed much since this letter.

Item B

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT TO THE BANGOR NAACP

The president of the Bangor NAACP introduced me by saying that I had been granted permission by the executive committee to circulate a questionnaire at the March 3, 1965 meeting for the purpose of studying a group. I said that I realized they had been sitting for quite a while but asked that they bear with me and postpone the break for a while longer. The group was very easy to talk to. I told them that I am a senior at the University of Maine and that my study is for a course that I am taking at the University. I told them that my study begins with a brief section on the Negro Protest in which I try to show the important part that groups, such as the Bangor NAACP play in the Negro Protest and that through my questionnaire I wanted to obtain a description of their group. I assured them that no attempt would be made to evaluate the group as good or bad on the basis of the description. After telling them that I would greatly appreciate their cooperation, the questionnaires and pencils were distributed.

ITEM C

Directions:

Please do not put your name anywhere on the questionnaire. Please answer all questions. The information will be used to help me complete my thesis. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Race \_\_\_\_\_ Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Residence (Bangor, Dow, Orono, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the last year that you completed in school:

Grammar School	High School	College
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	9, 10, 11, 12,	13, 14, 15, 16, over 16

Are you a member of the Bangor NAACP? \_\_\_\_\_

About how many meetings have you attended in the past twelve months? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you participate in any other community activities? \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please list them \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Are you single? \_\_\_\_\_ married? \_\_\_\_\_ how many children? \_\_\_\_\_

The statements on the following pages are about the Bangor NAACP. Beside each statement are the letters A, B, C, D, and E. Please read each statement. If the statement says something about the Bangor NAACP that is definitely true, circle the letter A. If the statement is mostly true, circle the letter B. If the statement is equally true and false or if you are undecided, circle the letter C. If the statement is mostly false, circle the letter D. If the statement is definitely false, circle the letter E.

A--DEFINITELY TRUE  
B-- MOSTLY TRUE  
C--EQUALLY TRUE AND FALSE OR UNDECIDED  
D--MOSTLY FALSE  
E--DEFINITELY FALSE

- B C D E 1. Each member's personal life is known to other members of the group.
- B C D E 2. Members of the group lend each other money.
- B C D E 3. A member has the chance to get to know all other members of the group.
- B C D E 4. Members are not in close enough contact to develop likes and dislikes for one another.
- B C D E 5. Members of the group do small favors for one another.
- B C D E 6. All members know each other very well.
- B C D E 7. Each member of the group knows all other members by their first names.
- B C D E 8. Members are in daily contact either outside or within the group.
- B C D E 9. Members of the group are personal friends.
- B C D E 10. Certain members discuss personal affairs among themselves.
- B C D E 11. Members of the group know the family backgrounds of other members of the group.
- B C D E 12. Members address each other by their first names.
- B C D E 13. The group is made up of individuals who do not know each other well.
- B C D E 14. The opinions of all members are considered as equal.
- B C D E 15. The group's officers hold a higher status in the group than other members.
- B C D E 16. The older members of the group are granted special privileges.
- B C D E 17. The group is controlled by the actions of a few members.
- B C D E 18. Every member of the group enjoys the same group privileges.
- B C D E 19. Experienced members are in charge of the group.
- B C D E 20. Certain problems are discussed only among the group's officers.

- F C D E 21. Certain members have more influence on the group than others.
- F C D E 22. Each member of the group has as much power as any other member.
- F C D E 23. An individual's standing in the group is determined only by how much he gets done.
- F C D E 24. Certain members of the group hold definite office in the group.
- F C D E 25. The original members of the group are given special privileges.
- F C D E 26. Personal dissatisfaction with the group is too small to be brought up.
- F C D E 27. Members continually grumble about the work they do for the group.
- F C D E 28. The group does its work with no great vim, vigor, or pleasure.
- F C D E 29. A feeling of failure prevails in the group.
- F C D E 30. There are frequent intervals of laughter during group meetings.
- F C D E 31. The group works independently of other groups.
- F C D E 32. The group is an active representative of a larger group.
- F C D E 33. The group has support from outside.
- F C D E 34. The group's activities are influenced by a larger group of which it is a part.
- F C D E 35. People outside the group decide on what work the group is to do.
- F C D E 36. The group follows the examples set by other groups.
- F C D E 37. The group is one of many similar groups that form one large organization.
- F C D E 38. The things the group does are approved by a group higher up.
- F C D E 39. The group joins with other groups in carrying out its activities.
- F C D E 40. The group is a small part of a larger group.
- F C D E 41. The group is under outside pressure.

- P C D E 42. Members are disciplined by an outside group.
- B C D E 43. Plans of the group are made by other groups above it.
- B C D E 44. The members allow nothing to interfere with the progress of the group.
- B C D E 45. Membership in the group is a way of acquiring general social status.
- B C D E 46. Members gain a feeling of being honored by being recognized as one of the group.
- B C D E 47. Failure of the group would mean little to individual members.
- B C D E 48. The activities of the group take up less than ten per cent of each member's waking time.
- B C D E 49. Members gain in prestige among outsiders by joining the group.
- B C D E 50. A mistake by one member of the group might result in hardship for all.
- B C D E 51. The activities of the group take up over ninety per cent of each member's waking time.
- B C D E 52. Membership in the group serves as an aid to vocational advancement.
- B C D E 53. Failure of the group would mean nothing to most members.
- B C D E 54. Each member would lose his self-respect if the group should fail.
- B C D E 55. Membership in the group gives members a feeling of superiority.
- B C D E 56. The activities of the group take up over half the time each member is awake.
- B C D E 57. Failure of the group would lead to embarrassment for members.
- B C D E 58. Members are not rewarded for effort put out for the group.
- B C D E 59. There are two or three members of the group who generally take the same side of any group issue.
- B C D E 60. Certain members are hostile to other members.
- B C D E 61. There is constant bickering among members of the group.
- B C D E 62. Members know that each one looks out for the other one as well as for himself.

- B C D E 63. Certain members of the group have no respect for other members.
- B C D E 64. Certain members of the group are considered uncoöperative.
- B C D E 65. There is a constant tendency toward conniving against one another among parts of the group.
- B C D E 66. Members of the group work together as a team.
- B C D E 67. Certain members of the group are responsible for petty quarrels and some animosity among other members.
- B C D E 68. There are tensions among subgroups that tend to interfere with the group's activities.
- B C D E 69. Certain members appear to be incapable of working as part of the group.
- B C D E 70. There is an undercurrent of feeling among members that tends to pull the group apart.
- B C D E 71. There is a high degree of participation on the part of members.
- B C D E 72. If a member of the group is not productive he is not encouraged to remain.
- B C D E 73. Work of the group is left to those who are considered most capable for the job.
- B C D E 74. Members are interested in the group but not all of them want to work.
- B C D E 75. The group has a reputation for not getting much done.
- B C D E 76. Each member of the group is on one or more active committees.
- B C D E 77. The work of the group is well divided among members.
- B C D E 78. Every member of the group does not have a job to do.
- B C D E 79. The work of the group is frequently interrupted by having nothing to do.
- B C D E 80. There are long periods during which the group does nothing.
- B C D E 81. The group is directed toward one particular goal.
- B C D E 82. The group divides its efforts among several purposes.
- B C D E 83. The group operates with sets of conflicting plans.

- C D E 34. The group has only one main purpose.
- C D E 35. The group knows exactly what it has to get done.
- C D E 36. The group is working toward many different goals.
- C D E 37. The group does many things that are not directly related to its main purpose.
- C D E 38. Each member of the group has a clear idea of the group's goals.
- C D E 39. The objective of the group is specific.
- C D E 40. Certain members meet for one thing and others for a different thing.
- C D E 41. The group has major purposes which to some degree are in conflict.
- C D E 42. The objectives of the group have never been clearly recognized.
- C D E 43. The members of the group vary in amount of ambition.
- C D E 44. Members of the group are from the same social class.
- C D E 45. Some members are interested in altogether different things than other members.
- C D E 46. The group contains members with widely varying backgrounds.
- C D E 47. The group contains whites and Negroes.
- C D E 48. Members of the group are of the same age about.
- C D E 49. A few members of the group have greater ability than others.
- C D E 100. A number of religious beliefs are represented by members of the group.
- C D E 101. Members of the group vary greatly in social background.
- C D E 102. All members of the group are of the same age.
- C D E 103. The ages of members range over a period of at least 20 years.
- C D E 104. Members come into the group with quite different family backgrounds.
- C D E 105. Members of the group vary widely in amount of experience.
- C D E 106. Members vary in the number of years they have been in the group.
- C D E 107. The group includes members of different races.

Thank you for your time and help.



Item D  
SCORING KEY

1. Intimacy	A	B	C	D	E
1	5	4	3	2	1
2	5	4	3	2	1
3	5	4	3	2	1
4	1	2	3	4	5
5	5	4	3	2	1
6	5	4	3	2	1
7	5	4	3	2	1
8	5	4	3	2	1
9	5	4	3	2	1
10	5	4	3	2	1
11	5	4	3	2	1
12	5	4	3	2	1
13	1	2	3	4	5

4. Autonomy	A	B	C	D	E
31	5	4	3	2	1
32	1	2	3	4	5
33	1	2	3	4	5
34	1	2	3	4	5
35	1	2	3	4	5
36	1	2	3	4	5
37	1	2	3	4	5
38	1	2	3	4	5
39	1	2	3	4	5
40	1	2	3	4	5
41	1	2	3	4	5
42	1	2	3	4	5
43	1	2	3	4	5

2. Stratification	A	B	C	D	E
14	1	2	3	4	5
15	5	4	3	2	1
16	5	4	3	2	1
17	5	4	3	2	1
18	1	2	3	4	5
19	5	4	3	2	1
20	5	4	3	2	1
21	5	4	3	2	1
22	1	2	3	4	5
23	5	4	3	2	1
24	5	4	3	2	1
25	5	4	3	2	1

5. Potency	A	B	C	D	E
44	5	4	3	2	1
45	5	4	3	2	1
46	5	4	3	2	1
47	1	2	3	4	5
48	1	2	3	4	5
49	5	4	3	2	1
50	5	4	3	2	1
51	5	4	3	2	1
52	5	4	3	2	1
53	1	2	3	4	5
54	5	4	3	2	1
55	5	4	3	2	1
56	5	4	3	2	1
57	5	4	3	2	1
58	1	2	3	4	5

3. Hedonic Tone	A	B	C	D	E
26	5	4	3	2	1
27	1	2	3	4	5
28	1	2	3	4	5
29	1	2	3	4	5
30	5	4	3	2	1

C. Viscosity	A	B	C	D	E
59	1	2	3	4	5
60	1	2	3	4	5
61	1	2	3	4	5
62	5	4	3	2	1
63	1	2	3	4	5
64	1	2	3	4	5
65	1	2	3	4	5
66	5	4	3	2	1
67	1	2	3	4	5
68	1	2	3	4	5
69	1	2	3	4	5
70	1	2	3	4	5

3. Polarization	A	B	C	D	E
81	5	4	3	2	1
82	1	2	3	4	5
83	1	2	3	4	5
84	5	4	3	2	1
85	5	4	3	2	1
86	1	2	3	4	5
87	1	2	3	4	5
88	5	4	3	2	1
89	5	4	3	2	1
90	1	2	3	4	5
91	1	2	3	4	5
92	1	2	3	4	5

7. Participation	A	B	C	D	E
71	5	4	3	2	1
72	5	4	3	2	1
73	1	2	3	4	5
74	1	2	3	4	5
75	1	2	3	4	5
76	5	4	3	2	1
77	5	4	3	2	1
78	1	2	3	4	5
79	1	2	3	4	5
80	1	2	3	4	5

9. Homogeneity	A	B	C	D	E
93	5	4	3	2	1
94	1	2	3	4	5
95	1	2	3	4	5
96	1	2	3	4	5
97	1	2	3	4	5
98	5	4	3	2	1
99	1	2	3	4	5
100	1	2	3	4	5
101	1	2	3	4	5
102	5	4	3	2	1
103	1	2	3	4	5
104	1	2	3	4	5
105	1	2	3	4	5
106	1	2	3	4	5
107	1	2	3	4	5

## Item E

Table 13 - Answers to Individual Questions

Question	Frequency Answered						Question	Frequency Answered					
	None	A	B	C	D	E		None	A	B	C	D	E
1	0	0	1	2	8	14	46	0	2	4	12	3	4
2	0	0	0	8	8	9	47	0	1	0	3	7	14
3	0	11	5	6	1	2	48	0	11	8	5	0	1
4	0	1	3	7	5	9	49	0	0	2	7	5	11
5	0	5	7	13	0	0	50	0	1	6	10	1	7
6	0	0	1	10	4	10	51	0	0	0	4	1	20
7	0	0	2	4	5	14	52	0	0	2	1	5	17
8	0	3	1	4	4	13	53	0	1	0	0	4	20
9	0	2	9	7	6	1	54	0	3	1	3	7	11
10	0	9	9	2	4	1	55	0	0	1	6	7	11
11	1	2	1	11	5	5	56	0	0	0	5	1	20
12	0	6	7	10	1	1	57	0	3	3	7	9	3
13	0	3	7	9	5	1	58	0	8	0	8	4	5
14	0	10	5	8	0	2	59	0	3	3	6	6	7
15	0	2	5	9	3	6	60	0	3	2	7	7	6
16	0	0	2	2	9	12	61	0	0	0	3	7	15
17	0	4	9	2	5	5	62	1	5	5	7	3	4
18	0	15	7	3	0	0	63	0	1	2	3	10	9
19	0	9	11	3	1	1	64	0	1	5	5	6	8
20	0	9	2	8	3	3	65	3	0	0	3	6	13
21	0	15	7	2	1	0	66	2	5	13	5	0	0
22	0	6	3	4	7	5	67	0	0	4	4	4	13
23	0	4	7	8	5	1	68	0	0	1	6	5	12
24	0	20	3	0	1	0	69	0	2	3	3	5	12
25	0	0	0	4	4	17	70	0	0	2	2	3	18
26	0	2	2	9	6	6	71	0	4	7	6	8	0
27	0	0	0	1	10	14	72	0	0	0	1	4	20
28	0	0	3	4	6	12	73	0	5	14	2	1	3
29	0	0	2	3	6	13	74	0	8	12	4	1	0
30	1	4	7	6	2	5	75	0	2	3	2	8	10
31	0	3	7	5	3	7	76	0	0	2	3	8	12
32	0	19	3	1	1	1	77	0	5	5	5	7	3
33	0	6	2	5	5	7	78	0	8	5	5	2	5
34	0	15	2	5	2	1	79	1	1	3	3	3	14
35	0	0	0	2	10	13	80	0	2	3	3	4	13
36	0	1	6	7	6	5	81	0	9	2	6	4	4
37	0	17	2	4	1	1	82	1	11	5	3	1	4
38	0	4	2	10	6	3	83	0	0	1	5	3	16
39	0	8	4	8	4	1	84	0	9	3	5	3	5
40	0	13	6	4	1	1	85	0	8	5	7	3	2
41	1	2	2	8	5	8	86	2	8	6	2	3	4
42	0	0	0	1	5	19	87	0	4	1	5	7	8
43	0	0	2	4	10	9	88	0	8	7	3	3	4
44	0	1	5	9	7	3	89	0	11	7	4	0	3
45	0	0	2	4	9	10	90	0	2	3	9	6	5

Table 13 - Continued

<u>Question</u>	<u>Frequency Answered</u>						<u>Question</u>	<u>Frequency Answered</u>					
	None	A	B	C	D	E		None	A	B	C	D	E
91	0	0	0	8	3	14	101	0	19	4	2	0	0
92	0	2	1	1	9	12	102	0	1	0	0	2	22
93	0	11	10	4	0	0	103	0	19	3	0	1	2
94	0	0	0	4	7	14	104	0	19	3	2	0	1
95	0	7	9	8	0	1	105	0	20	2	3	0	0
96	0	20	4	1	0	0	106	0	14	6	2	1	2
97	0	25	0	0	0	0	107	0	25	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	2	4	19							
99	0	15	9	1	0	0							
100	0	16	3	3	2	1							