Sociometric techniques in education

Sociometrics is a qualitative method used to measure social relations. It was developed by the psychologists Jack C. Shavelson and Helen Holtz Landis in their studies on the relationship between social structures and psychological well-being, and used during the Holocaust. This form of sociometry refers to its ability to examine the social structure of a group or institution, and to understand the dynamics of social interactions within these structures. The term "sociometric" comes from the Greek words "socios" (meaning "associate") and "metron" (meaning "measure").

In sociometrics, researchers use various methods to observe and analyze the social interactions that occur within a group. These methods may include asking group members to rank or rate each other on various dimensions, such as popularity, likability, or influence. Sociometric data can be analyzed using a variety of statistical methods, such as network analysis, which allows researchers to identify patterns of social interaction and to understand the structure of social relationships within the group.

Sociometrics has been used in a wide range of fields, including psychology, sociology, education, and public health. In education, sociometrics has been used to study the social dynamics of classrooms, to measure the impact of interventions on social relationships, and to understand the consequences of social policies on group dynamics. Sociometrics has also been used to study the impact of technology on social relationships, and to understand the dynamics of online communities.

The use of sociometric techniques in education has been shown to have a number of benefits. For example, it can help educators to identify students who may be at risk of social isolation or exclusion, and to develop interventions to address these issues. Sociometric techniques can also help educators to understand the impact of classroom interventions on social relationships, and to tailor interventions to the specific needs of individual students.

In addition to its use in education, sociometrics has also been used in a variety of other fields. For example, it has been used in psychology to study the dynamics of social interactions within families and other social groups, and in sociology to study the impact of social policies on the social structure of populations. Sociometrics has also been used in public health to study the impact of social policies on the social structure of populations, and in public health to study the impact of social policies on the social structure of populations.
The emotional forces within the group are depicted in endowing... Results, and the elections made. The proportion of congruence between reciprocity and the election of a member. The Table 5. Edit Sociometric index between experimental group and control and comparison between them. Sociometric index experimental group diff_exp = final_index - initial_index control group diff_co = final_index - initial_index (0 ≤ c ≤ 1) 0.053 ≤ 0.028 0.081 n = 431 mutual elections 431 mutual rejections 112 triangles (complex social structure) 514 No. Members who improved their social status 12102 No. Members who have maintained their social status 312 SYPATERATICS 3 Antipathetics 40 CONTROVERSIALS 20 Table 6. Model of linear regression indicative between cohesion index and reciprocal elections. Table 6. Indicative linear regression model between cohesion index and reciprocal elections. Coefficients: (intercept) -0.0009922, 0.0018140, -0.547 0.639 mutual elections 0.6678351, 0.0021847, 305.686, 1.07 × 10^-5 *** --- sign. Codes: 0, *, **, *** 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC) (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).