

Separation between in Amer. Soc. 1955

Volunteer-Error

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reason to expect correlations between security and sex, or between security and volunteering.

RESULTS

The difference between volunteers and nonvolunteers in the security-insecurity score was small and statistically insignificant, as expected, and can be omitted from further consideration. This excludes the possibility that volunteers were more neurotic than nonvolunteers.

The frequency distributions of volunteers and nonvolunteers on self-esteem score for five groups are given in Table 1. Data on

TABLE 1. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-ESTEEM SCORES FOR FIVE GROUPS OF VOLUNTEERS AND NONVOLUNTEERS

Self-Esteem Scores	Groups of Volunteers					Groups of Nonvolunteers				
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
143-157		2								
128-142		1								
113-127				1						
98-112		1		1	1	1	1			
83-97	2					1	1	1		2
68-82				1	3	1				1
53-67	1		2	1		2	3	1		1
38-52	2		1	1	3	2	2	1		
23-37			1	4	1	2		1	3	2
8-22	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
-7-7		4	1	2	2	2		1		3
-22--8		1	2		2	2	3	5	2	2
-37--23		4		1	2			3	6	2
-52--38	1			1			1	4		1
-67--53		1				2			1	3
-82--68						2				1
-97--83	1									1
-112--98		1								

an additional 64 volunteers not in these five classes are omitted here because they do not change the results and comparable data for nonvolunteers are not available. Some of the pertinent data for five classes comparing volunteers with nonvolunteers on self-esteem score are given in Table 2. The percentage of volunteers varies from 32.0 per cent in Group I to 56.7 per cent in Group II.