

Whenever individuals belonging to one group interact, collectively or individually, with another group or its members in terms of their group identifications we have an instance of intergroup behavior. +{Sherif, 1966 #4424}:
Robbers cave's boy camp

Definition

Consequences

- Actual Resource Interdependence +{Thompson, 1967 #519}
- Specialization & creation of multiple group {Lawrence, 1967 #315}
- Primacy of group identity over other two levels *{Ashforth, 1989 #26}
- Reason – psychological reason – differentiation between self and others (Brewer, 1979 #4480)

Framework from handbook socpsy +{Brewer, 1998 #4665} *

The categorical basis of intergroup relations

- Factors governing category use
- Perception of intragroup homogeneity
- The ingroup-outgroup schema

Ethnocentrism vs. Egocentrism

Behavioral consequences of ingroup identity

- Ethnocentric attribution
- Cooperation

Human Sociobiology -(Wilson, 1975 #5045)

Psychodynamics -(Freud, 1921 #5047)

- (Festinger, 1954 #2643)
- Influenced by Lewin's spread of tension in the system -(Lewin, 1938 #4615)
- "sensitivities to others opinions and coming to terms with our own"
- a drive to evaluate his opinions and abilities by comparison with the opinions and abilities of others
- Social Comparison and reduction of uncertainty

&Social Comparison Theory (Stouffer, 1949)

- Strategic Social Comparison (Black GIs): Black GIs in South happier than blacks in the north. Comparison with relative reference group. South: blacks have poor quality of life, north life is better.
- Taylor (1983) – Social Comparison (Breast Cancer): Talk to breast cancer patients to see how they mentally cope – comparison with those who are hypothetically less well off, but we like to hear stories about those who are better.

Ingroup Id.

Theories of group identification

Social Identity and Self-categorization

- (Tajfel, 1970 #3635; Tajfel, 1982 #5641; Tajfel, 2001 #510)
- Individual identity linked to "social" identity i.e. groups => group theories
- Individuals strive to achieve or to maintain positive social identity -(Tajfel, 1982 #5641)
- Positive social identity is based on favorable comparisons between in- and relevant out-groups
- When social identity is unsatisfactory, individuals strive to leave existing group or make their existing group more positively distinct
- relative to those not explicitly categorized, categorized people
 - discriminate in favor of their group
 - show evaluative ingroup bias
 - indicate that they feel belonging to group, and similarity to and liking for their anonymous fellow ingroup members.
- seems that competitive intergroup behavior might be an intrinsic feature of the mere existence of social categorization into in/out group
- a social-cognitive dynamic at play, led to development of social identity theory (Tajfel and Turner 1979, Hogg and Abrams 1988) -(Hogg, 1990 #4760)

&Self-Categorization Theory (SCT) (Turner, 1987 #527)

- for efficiency purposes, reduce uncertainty
- see att/cog

Motivational Theories of Social Identification

Common Fate

Self-Esteem

- group identification bring self-esteem, even if stigmatized!
- Crocker and Major (1989) – Self-protective properties of stigma: Attribute negative feedback to stigma, positive feedback to self.
- 1. Attributing negative feedback or relatively poor outcomes to the prejudiced attitudes of others toward their group.
- 2. The tendency to make in-group comparisons.
- 3. Selectively devaluing, or regarding as less important for their self-definition those performance dimensions on which they or their group are poor in, and selectively valuing those dimensions in which they or their group excel.

Optimal Distinctiveness

- +{Brewer, 1998 #4665}
- Ingroup bias comes from competition for "positive distinctiveness"
- {Brewer, 1979 #4480}
 - a) competition, similarity, status differential affect bias by increasing salience of distinction
 - b) differentiation is a joint function of relevance and favorableness
 - c) enhancement of ingroup bias: stronger ingroup favoritism than outgroup hostility
- people simultaneously strive to be the same as other people (assimilation/inclusiveness) and to be different (differentiation/uniqueeness).
- functional: interest (see above)
- Uncertainty reduction -(Hogg, 2000 #5068)

Do Ingroups require Outgroups? most likely not, but unclear

see Tajfel +{Brewer, 1998 #4665}

Positive Ingroup Bias

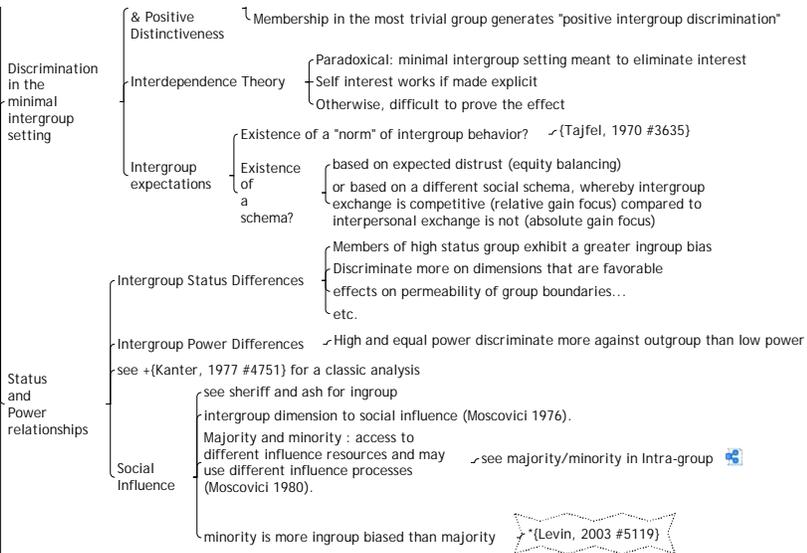
Group Interest: realistic group conflict theory (Campbell 1965)

- Group conflicts arise because of interest conflicts
- +{Sherif, 1966 #4424}: Robbers cave's boy camp
- If zero-sum goal relationship with mutually exclusive goals and negative interdependence, then intergroup relations will be competitive
- If non-zero-sum goal relationship with superordinate goal and positive interdependence, then relations cooperative

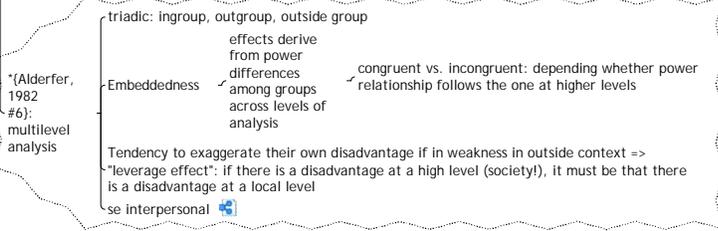
Social Competition -(Tajfel, 1970 #3635)

G Inter

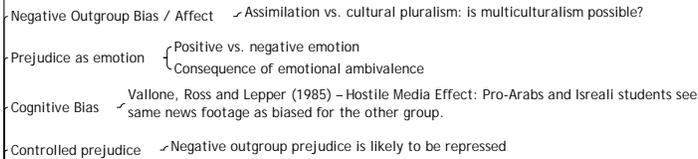
Intergroup Orientation



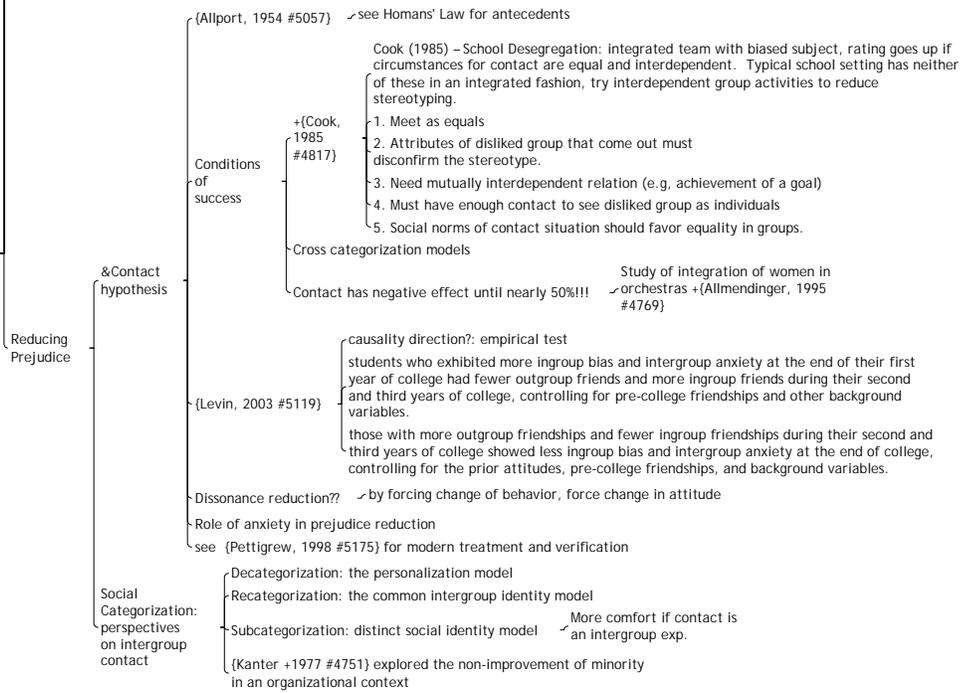
Relative Deprivation and Collective Action



why is it important?



Outgroup Hostility and Prejudice



Future directions



16. Group Inter

