

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

Ingroup Id.

- 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 Theory
 - Social Comparison and reduction of uncertainty
 - 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.
- Social Identity Theory
 - {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
- 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.
- Motivational Theories of Social Identification
 - Optimal Distinctiveness
 - +{Brewer, 1998 #4665}
 - {Brewer, 1979 #4480}
 - Ingroup bias comes from competition for "positive distinctiveness"
 - 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/ uniqueness).
 - functional: interest (see above)
 - Uncertainty reduction ~{Hogg, 2000 #5068}

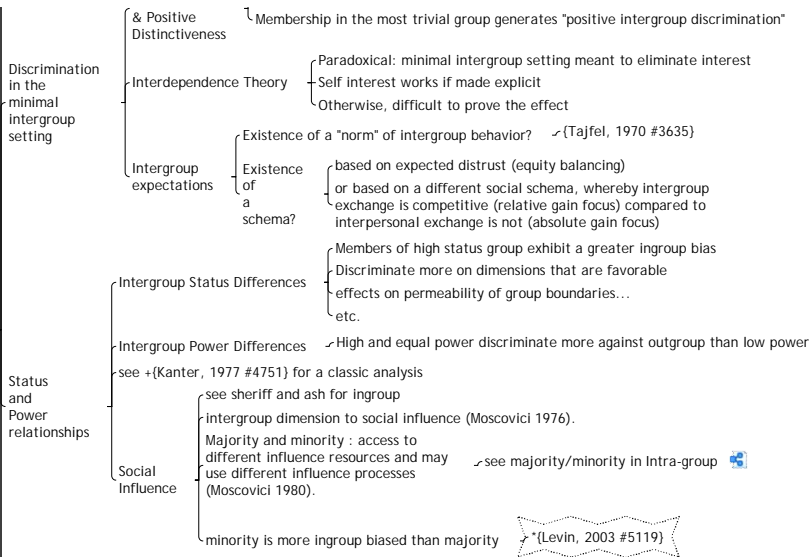
- Do Ingroups require Outgroups?
 - most likely not, but unclear
 - +{Brewer, 1998 #4665}
- see Tajfel

Positive Ingroup Bias

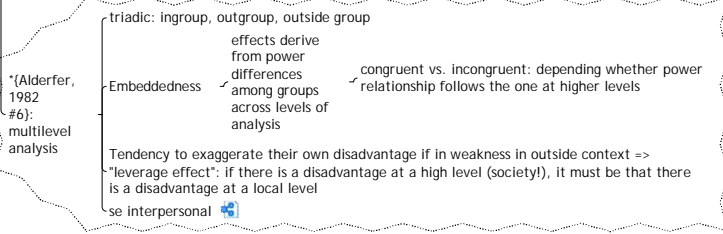
- Group Interest: realistic group conflict theory (Campbell 1965)
 - Group conflicts arise because of interest conflicts
 - Sheriff Robber's Cave also builds RCT
 - +{Sherif, 1966 #4424}: Robbers cave's boy camp
 - If zero-sum goal relationship with mutually exclusive goals and negative interdependence, 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

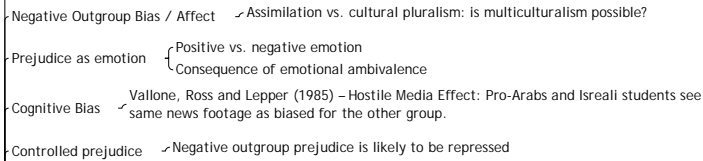
Intergroup Orientation



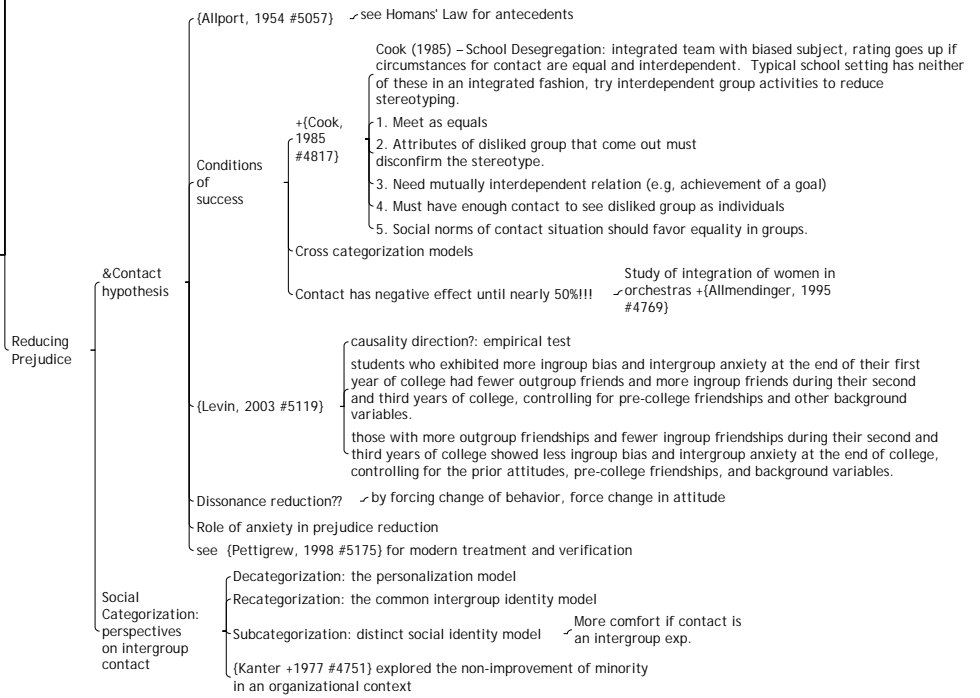
Relative Deprivation and Collective Action



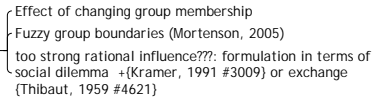
why is it important?



Outgroup Hostility and Prejudice



Future directions



16. Group Inter

