EXAM 2 - THURSDAY, APRIL 26

- Non-cumulative
- No class on Thursday, May 3 (Friday schedule)

GROUP PROCESSES

SPRING 2018

WHAT IS A GROUP?

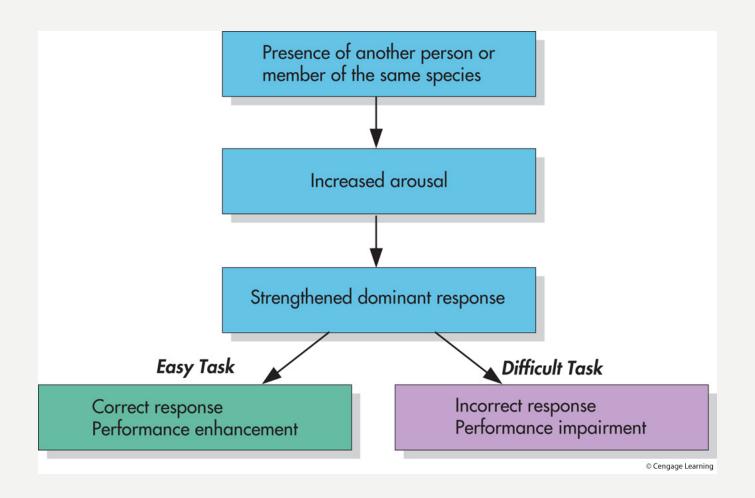
- A set of individuals who have at least one of the following characteristics:
 - Direct interactions with each other over a period of time
 - Joint membership in a social category
 - A shared common fate, identity, or set of goals

COHESIVENESS

- The forces exerted on a group that push its members closer together.
- Factors affecting cohesiveness:
 - -Group pride
 - -Commitment to group
 - -Liking of members
 - -Number of interactions
- Cohesive group → better performance
 - greater cohesion

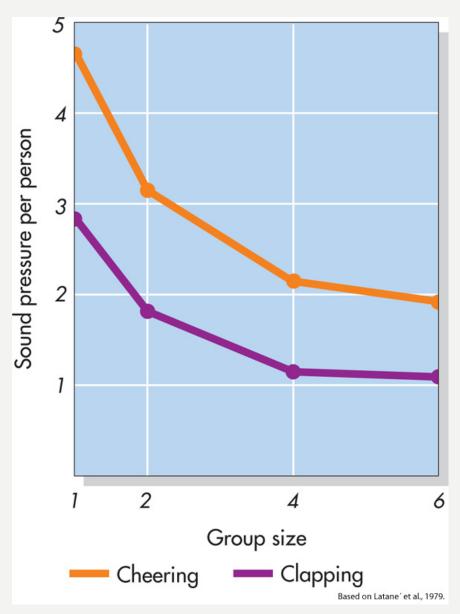


SOCIAL FACILITATION: THE ZAJONC SOLUTION





SOCIAL LOAFING



WHEN IS SOCIAL LOAFING LESS LIKELY TO OCCUR?

- Identify individual effort
- Task is important
- Believe individual effort necessary for success
- Group expects to be punished for poor performance
- Group is small
- Group is cohesive
- Use peer evaluations

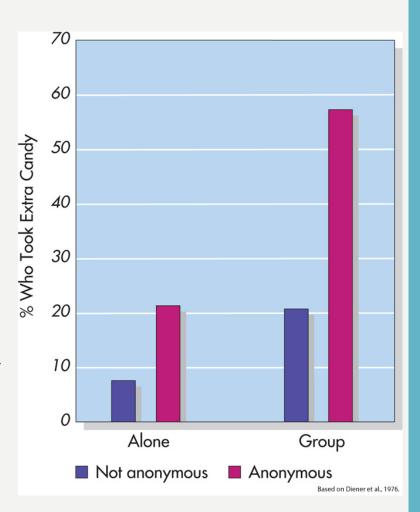


TRICK OR TREAT

Field experiment – kids trick or treating alone OR in a group

IV: anonymous or not

DV: how much candy did they take?



SOCIAL IDENTITY MODEL OF DEINDIVIDUATION (SIDE)

 Do we take on the behaviors of the social group we affiliate with?

KKK vs. Nurse study (Johnson & Downing, 1979)

- IV #1- KKK-like robe or nurses uniform
- IV #2 anonymous or not
- DV amount of electric shock given
- Results wearing KKK-robes ↑ shocks;
 anonymous nurses uniform ↓ shock

ANTECEDENTS OF GROUPTHINK

- Highly cohesive groups
- Group structure
 - -Homogeneous members
 - -Isolation
 - Directive leadership
 - -Unsystematic procedures
- Stressful situations

CANVAS

Antecedents

- High cohesiveness
- Group structure

Homogeneous members

Isolation

Directive leadership

Unsystematic procedures

Stressful situations

Symptoms

- Overestimation of the group
- Close-mindedness
- Increased pressures toward uniformity

Mindguards and pressure on dissenters Self-censorship

Illusion of unanimity

Defective decision making

Incomplete survey of alternatives

Incomplete survey of objectives

Failure to examine risks of preferred choice

Failure to reappraise initially rejected alternatives

Poor information search

Selective bias in processing information at hand

Failure to work out contingency plans

High Probability of a Bad Decision