Announcements

- Chapter 11 Aplia due Monday
- Exam #4 is a week from today
  - Review session next Monday
Returning to Mental Abilities…

Test your knowledge!
III. Various conceptualizations of Intelligence

B. Binet & IQ

1. Binet's assumptions
   - Reasoning and Problem Solving
   - Normal children and slow children differ in how quickly they acquire knowledge and skills
   - Good items differentiate older from younger kids; e.g., “Tommy’s feet…”

2. Mental Age: chronological age of typical child who passes as many items as a given child

3. Intelligence Quotient \( \text{IQ} = \frac{\text{MA}}{\text{CA}} \times 100 \)

4. IQ scores distributed Normally

5. Now we use Deviation Scores
   - Mean = 100, SD = 15
IV. Genetic & Environmental influences on intelligence

A. Genetic designs (again):
   1. Three types: Family, Twin, Adoption
   2. Assume that several genes are involved in the influence of intelligence; NOT a single gene for Intelligence
   3. Converging evidence from these studies that IQ is influenced in a major way by Genes
      a. Best estimates are that, given current environmental conditions, $H^2 = .70 - .85$.
      b. Even if something highly heritable, does not mean immutable: it can be changed.
         1) PKU
         2) Injury
Lower correlation than identical twins reared together shows some environmental effect.

Lower correlation than identical twins shows genetic effects.
New Schtuff
Child-parent correlation in verbal ability scores

- Children and their birth parents
- Adopted children and their birth parents
- Adopted children and their adoptive parents

Graph showing:
- At 3 years:
  - Children and their birth parents: 0.15
  - Adopted children and their birth parents: 0.1
  - Adopted children and their adoptive parents: 0.05
- At 16 years:
  - Children and their birth parents: 0.35
  - Adopted children and their birth parents: 0.3
  - Adopted children and their adoptive parents: 0.1
Genetic & Environmental influences on intelligence

B. Environmental Influences

1. Reaction Range
2. Head Start Programs
Genetic & Environmental influences on intelligence

C. Sex Differences: very few
Genetic & Environmental influences on intelligence

D. Race Differences

1. Consistent finding that black Americans score lower than white Americans, by an average of 15 IQ points; WHAT does this mean?
WHAT does race difference finding mean?

a. Environmental disadvantage

Accounting for poverty, maternal education, characteristics of the home environment, economic and other social factors fully eliminated any racial differences in IQ test scores.
WHAT does race difference finding mean?

a. Environmental disadvantage
   - Note also a .83 correlation between mean state income and SAT scores, richer states, higher SATs
   - So, aptitude? Achievement?

b. Might the tests be biased?
B. Biased Tests?

Biased items give unfair advantage to members of one race for reasons unrelated to intelligence
Item from the Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity (B.I.T.C.H.)

Saturday Ajax got an LD:

A) He had smoked too much grass
B) He tripped out on drugs
C) He brought her to his apartment
D) He showed it off to his fox
E) He became "wised up"

Williams, 1972
Or an item from the "Loewen Low Aptitude Test," which is "designed to show my urbane white students some of the forms of test bias and to give them the experience of 'flunking' an aptitude test."

Spline is to mitre as _____is to ____.
A. love . . . marriage
B. straw . . . mud
C. key . . . lock
D. bond . . . bail
E. bond . . . paper
WHAT does race difference finding mean?

C. Arthur Jensen, Charles Murray, Richard Herrnstein and some other old white guys would say: 

*Blacks are endowed with less intelligence than whites*

1. Jensen claims the tests are not biased
   
   A. For Black or White examinee of same IQ, same items tend to be passed or failed
   
   B. Test scores show similar correlations with other variables (e.g. GPA)

2. Neither Jensen, Herrnstein, nor Murray adequately address environmental disadvantage

✓ Confuse Genetic Vs Environmental factors
WHAT does race difference finding mean?

2. Keep in mind:
   a. differences each race > differences between the races
      The difference is true ON AVERAGE
   b. The difference is true given the present set of circumstances: it is changeable
Variation within group

Poor soil

Seeds

Fertile soil

Variation within group

Difference between groups
Social Psychology
Social Psychology

- The study of how people influence others’ behavior, beliefs and attitudes

- Helps us understand why many forms of social influence are so powerful
Roadmap

- Social Influence
  - Bystander Intervention
  - Obedience & Roles
  - Conformity and Groupthink

- Social Cognition / Social Information Processing
  - Self confirmatory hypothesis testing
  - Self Fulfilling Prophecy and Stereotypes
  - Social Inference

- Social Relations
  - Stereotypes
  - Prejudice
  - Discrimination
I. Social Influence

A. Bystander intervention & Diffusion of responsibility

1. Kitty Genovese;
   a) Murdered
   b) A dozen people saw or heard, but did nothing

2. Inspired research on bystander apathy

3. Diffusion of responsibility
The Bystander Effect: The Death of Kitty Genovese

www.youtube.com/watch?v=BdpdUbW8vbw
Social Relations

Bystander Effect
tendency for any given bystander to be less likely to give aid if other bystanders are present
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4. "Helping models" & information will facilitate intervention

5. The “cost” of intervention? Cell phones
I. Social Influence

B. Obedience
Obedience

People comply to social pressures. How would they respond to outright command?

Stanley Milgram designed a study that investigates the effects of authority on obedience.

Stanley Milgram (1933-1984)

Courtesy of CUNY Graduate School and University Center
The Study
Social Influence

Milgram’s follow-up obedience experiment

Percentage of subjects who obeyed experimenter

The majority of subjects continued to obey to the end

Shock levels in volts

- Slight (15–60)
- Moderate (75–120)
- Strong (135–180)
- Very strong (195–240)
- Intense (255–300)
- Extreme intensity (315–360)
- Danger: severe (375–420)
- XXX (435–450)
If repeated today, what would happen in the Milgram Obedience Experiment:

A. More people would comply
B. About the same number of people would comply
C. Fewer people would comply
D. Nobody could participate since they’d need an invitation code
Obedience
Milgram Today?

ABC News Recreated Milgram Experiment in 2007

Followed all experimenter’s orders:
65% of Men
73% of Women

abcnews.go.com/Primetime/story?id=2765416&page=1
Obedience

... ordinary people, simply doing their jobs, and without any particular hostility on their part, can become agents in a terrible destructive process. Moreover, even when the destructive effects of their work become patently clear, and they are asked to carry out actions incompatible with fundamental standards of morality, relatively few people have the resources needed to resist authority. (Milgram, 1974)
Social Influence: Roles

Zimbardo (1972) assigned the roles of guards and prisoners to random students at Stanford.
Power of Roles: Us Vs. Them

www.youtube.com/watch?v=RpDVFp3FM_4
Role Playing Affects Attitudes

Zimbardo (1972) assigned the roles of guards and prisoners to random students and found that guards and prisoners developed role-appropriate attitudes.
Deindividuation

- Zimbardo’s Stanford Prison study
- Abu-Ghraib Iraqi prison
- Crowds (e.g., games, concerts)
I. Social Influence

C. Baron’s (1996) study –
   A. Eyewitness identification
   B. Watch, then choose from the lineup
Which Guy?

1  2  3  4
Which Guy?

1 2 3 4
Slide 2
I. Social Influence

C. Conformity and Groupthink:

Percentage of conformity to confederates’ wrong answers

- Difficult judgments
- Conformity highest on important judgments
- Easy judgments

Importance

Low

High
I. Social Influence

C. Conformity

D. Groupthink: emphasis on group unanimity at the expense of critical thinking and sound decision making

Examples:

Space Shuttle Challenger explosion
Bay of Pigs invasion
I. Social Influence

C. Conformity and Groupthink:
I. Social Influence

C. Conformity

D. Groupthink: emphasis on group unanimity at the expense of critical thinking and sound decision making

Examples:

   Space Shuttle Challenger explosion
   Bay of Pigs invasion
   Contemporary examples?