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  \( IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100 \)
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
   - Best estimates are that, \( H^2 = .70 - .85 \), given current environmental conditions.
   - Even if something highly heritable, does not mean immutable: it can be changed.
   - PKU
   - Injury

New Schtuff
Genetic & Environmental influences on intelligence

B. Environmental Influences

1. Reaction Range
2. Head Start Programs

C. Sex Differences: very few

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

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

- 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.

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
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

Social Relations

Bystander Effect
tendency for any given bystander to be less likely to give aid if other bystanders are present

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

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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
   4. "Helping models" & information will facilitate intervention
   5. The "cost" of intervention? Cell phones

B. 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.

The Study
Social Influence

Milgram’s follow-up obedience experiment

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

ABC News Recreated Milgram Experiment in 2007
Followed all experimenter’s orders:
65% of Men
73% of Women

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
I. Social Influence

C. Conformity and Groupthink:

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:

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?