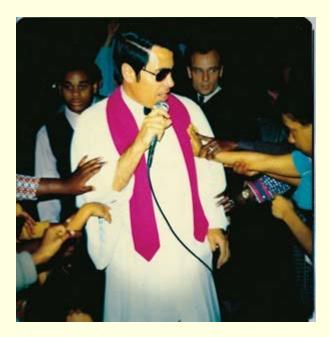


CHAPTER8 DONELSON FORSYTH





- Social Power the ability to influence others even when they actively resist
 - Obedience to Authority social power is a common process in group interactions





Power in Groups

- Power Bases (French & Raven) six key components of social power over other people
 - Reward Power
 - Coercive Power
 - Legitimate Power
 - Referent Power
 - Expert Power
 - Informational Power



Power Tactics

Power Tactics – supplemental strategies used to influence others

- Differ on three dimensions (Table 8.2)
 - Soft vs. Hard Tactics (Reward vs Bullying)
 - Rational vs. Nonrational (Inspire vs Ingratiation)
 - Unilateral vs. Bilateral (Fait Accompli vs Collaborate)



Social Status in Groups

Status Relations (pecking order) – relatively stable system of authority and/or prestige in the group

- Claiming Status verbal and nonverbal cues can communicate status desires
- Social Dominance Orientation dispositional preference for hierarchical networks and dominance



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SDO-6 questions^[1] [edit]

- 1. Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups.
- 2. In getting what you want, it is sometimes necessary to use force against other groups.
- 3. It's OK if some groups have more of a chance in life than others.
- 4. To get ahead in life, it is sometimes necessary to step on other groups.
- 5. If certain groups stayed in their place, we would have fewer problems.
- 6. It's probably a good thing that certain groups are at the top and other groups are at the bottom.
- 7. Inferior groups should stay in their place.
- 8. Sometimes other groups must be kept in their place.
- 9. It would be good if groups could be equal.
- 10. Group equality should be our ideal.
- 11. All groups should be given an equal chance in life.
- 12. We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups.
- 13. Increased social equality is beneficial to society.
- 14. We would have fewer problems if we treated people more equally.
- 15. We should strive to make incomes as equal as possible.
- 16. No group should dominate in society.

Keying is reversed on questions 9 through 16, to control for acquiescence bias.

Social Status in Groups

- Perceiving Status group members intuitively notice status characteristics (Expectations States Theory)
 - Specific-status Characteristics qualities that are suited for group's task
 - Diffuse-status Characteristics general characteristics thought to be relevant to ability
 - Status Generalization tendency for members to rely more on diffuse-status characteristics
 - Solo Status low status attributed to token members

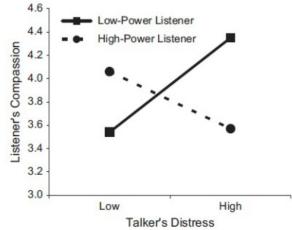


Status Hierarchies

- Hierarchies usually form in groups
 - Iron Law of Oligarchy powerful individuals act to protect their <u>power</u>.
 - Interpersonal Complementarity Hypothesis certain actions tend to evoke congruent behaviors in others
 - Stability stable hierarchies tend to be more harmonious and productive

Changes in the Powerholder

- Approach/Inhibition Theory power is associated with increased action, energy, focus, motivation, and emotion
- Negative Effects of Power –leads to more favorable selfevaluations, unfair treatment, overstepping, less empathy, <u>power-seeking</u>
 - Bathsheba Syndrome claiming unfair privileges, rights, and honors
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Source: van Kleef, G. A., Oveis, C., van der Löwe, I., LuoKogan, A., Goetz, J., & Keltner, D. (2008). Power, distress, and compassion: Turning a blind eye to the suffering of others. Psychological Science, 19(12), 1315-1322. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02241.x

Reactions to Power

- Kelman's 3 Stages of Conversion:
 - Compliance disagreement
 - Identification approval seeking
 - Internalization acceptance
- Agentic State feeling of reduced autonomy leading to blind obedience (Lucifer Effect)



Reactions to Power

Resistance to Influence – targets do not always obey an authority

- Reactance reasserting one's sense of autonomy when individuality is threatened
- Ripple Effect spread of negative group behavior resulting from hard <u>tactics</u>
- Coalition a subgroup that resists an authority figure





Milgram Experiments

Milgram demonstrated the shocking effects of <u>power in his infamous experiments.</u>



Public Announcement WE WILL PAY YOU \$4.00 FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME Persons Needed for a Study of Memory *We will pay five hundred New Haven men to help us complete a scientific study of memory and learning. The study is being done at Yale University. *Each person who participates will be paid \$4.00 (plus 50c carfare) for approximately 1 hour's time. We need you for only one hour: there are no further obligations. You may choose the time you would like to come (evenings, weekdays, or weekends). *No special training, education, or experience is needed. We want: Factory workers Businessmen Construction workers City employees Clerks Salespeople Laborers Professional people White-collar workers Telephone workers Others Barbers All persons must be between the ages of 20 and 50. High school and college students cannot be used. *If you meet these qualifications, fill out the coupon below and mail it now to Professor Stanley Milgram, Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven. You will be notified later of the specific time and place of the study. We reserve the right to decline any application. *You will be paid \$4.00 (plus 50c cartare) as soon as you arrive at the laboratory

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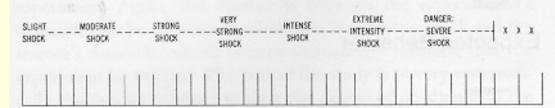
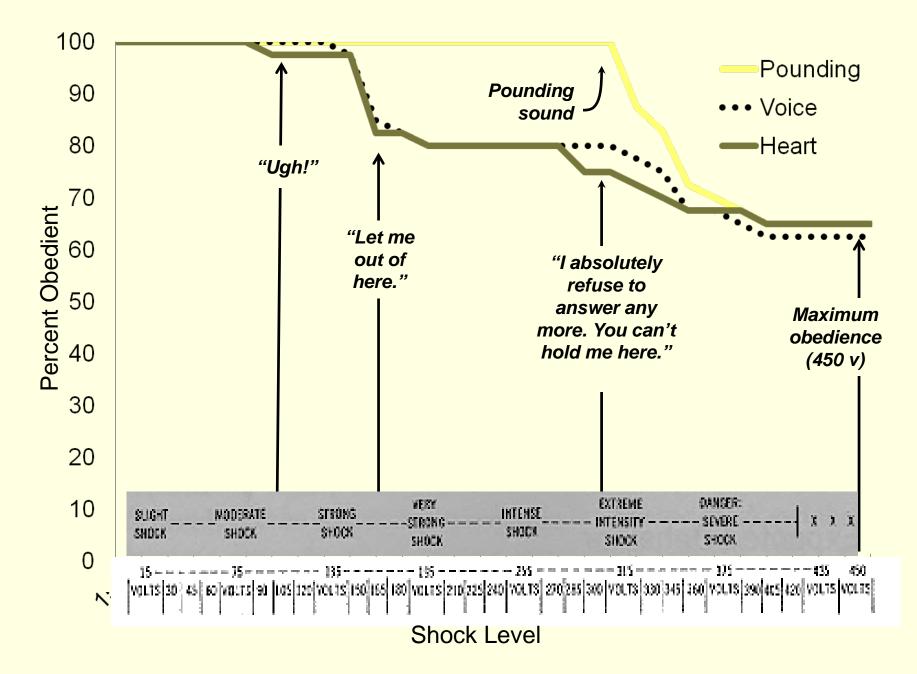


Fig. 4. Diagram of control panel.

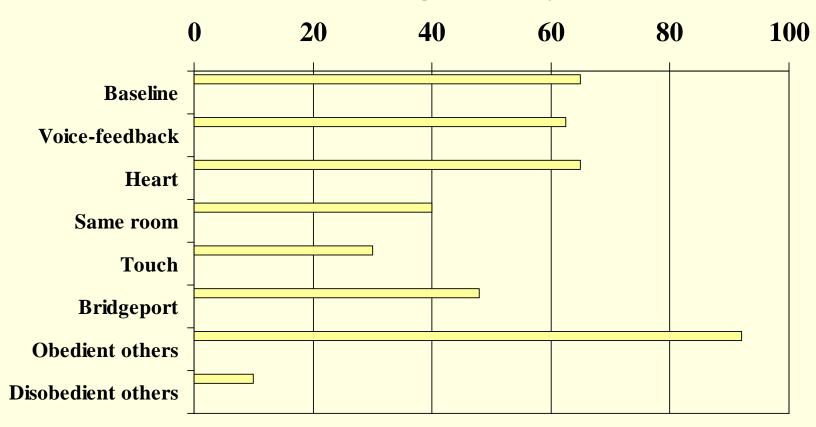




Milgram Experiments

Original and Follow-up Results

Percentage who obeyed to 450



Limiting Power

- The Power of the Milgram Situation
 - Led to changes in research ethics
 - Some suggest that Milgram's subjects were unique or flawed

Contemporary Obedience

Contemporary Obedience

- McDonald's Hoaxes
- Milgram's Replication

