Intergroup Behaviour

Awareness that you belong to a social groups that is different from another, and behaviour is regulated by this awareness.

"Interaction between people from separate social groups"

What leads to conflict among groups?

Relative Deprivation

- Sense of having less than we feel entitled to
- Does not have to be based on facts (perceptual feelings are influence)

1. Experiential Relative Deprivation
   - Sense of deprivation relative to others who are similar (e.g. gender)

2. Fundamentalistic Relative Deprivation
   - Sense of deprivation relative to others who are different (e.g. sub-group)
   - More evidence that relative deprivation exists

Reactions to relative deprivation

1. Unsafe group identifier
2. Attempt to reverse and generate change
3. Perception of injustice: deprivation must be linked to distributive or proportional injustice
4. Object of social comparison, more upset if similar re. age, gender

How to generate social movements

Klandermans (1987): Four steps to social movement participation

1. Be a participant
2. Become a target of mobilisation campaign (e.g. social network, media)
3. Develop motivation to participate
   - Observed by value placed on protest and outcome
   - Influenced by collective, normative or reward motives
4. Overcome barriers to participate