

- (1) In-groups and Out-groups
  - (1.1) In-group --it's the group that you are in; you can make fun of members not in your in-group
    - (1.1.1) A social group commanding a member's esteem and loyalty
  - (1.2) Out-group --it's the group that you are not in
    - (1.2.1) Competition or opposition
    - (1.2.2) Verifies in-group status
- (2) Group Size
  - (2.1) Georg Simmel
  - (2.2) Social dynamics in the smallest social groups
- (3) The Dyad
  - (3.1) A social group - two members
- (4) The Triad
  - (4.1) A social group - three members
    - (4.1.1) More stable; mediator effect
- (5) T-23 Group Size and Relationship (2,3,4 people)
  - (5.1) Two people
    - (5.1.1) one relationship
  - (5.2) Three people
    - (5.2.1) Three relationships
  - (5.3) Four people
    - (5.3.1) Six relationships
- (6) Social Diversity Peter Blau (1977,1986)
  - (6.1) Large Groups Turn Inward
    - (6.1.1) The larger the group
      - (6.1.1.1) Relationships exclusively among themselves
    - (6.1.2) The smaller the group
      - (6.1.2.1) Members will reach beyond their immediate social circle
- (7) Social Diversity (cont.)
  - (7.1) Social parity promotes contact
    - (7.1.1) Equal standing - people from different social backgrounds mingle and form social ties
    - (7.1.2) Social hierarchy promotes isolation (Example: Sororities, Fraternities)
- (8) Physical boundaries promote social boundaries
  - (8.1) Physically segregated - promotes social segregation
- (9) Networks - a web of social ties
  - (9.1) Most extensive social networks
    - (9.1.1) Young, well educated, and living in urban areas
- (10) Formal Organizations

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- (10.1) Large, secondary groups
  - (10.1.1) Task oriented - not people oriented
  - (10.1.2) Organized to achieve goals
  - (10.1.3) Specific culture
  - (10.1.4) Members are expendable
  - (10.1.5) Statuses and roles remain unchanged
- (11) Types of Formal Organizations (Etzioni 1975)
  - (11.1) Normative
    - (11.1.1) Goals - morally worthwhile
    - (11.1.2) No monetary reward
  - (11.2) Coercive organizations
    - (11.2.1) Involuntary membership
    - (11.2.2) To transform a human beings sense of self
    - (11.2.3) Locked, bars, and security personnel
  - (11.3) Utilitarian organizations
    - (11.3.1) Material rewards
    - (11.3.2) A matter of choice
  - (11.4) One organization may fulfill all three categories
    - (11.4.1) A community college
      - (11.4.1.1) A normative organization to a volunteer
      - (11.4.1.2) A coercive organization for student who has been told to go to DMACC or else...
      - (11.4.1.3) A utilitarian organization for students and professors
- (12)