CONFLICT

Conflict

Belief that one's behaviors/goals are not compatible with the behaviors/goals of others
Factors that Influence Conflict

1. Social Dilemmas

Conflict between self-interests and group interests

Prisoner's Dilemma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prisoner A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner B</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confesses</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Not Confess</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prisoner’s Dilemma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country A</th>
<th>Country B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develops Nuclear Arms</td>
<td>Does Not Develop Nuclear Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Dilemma

1. Prisoner’s dilemma is an example of a social dilemma

2. When faced with a social dilemma...
   - each party personally better off when they act selfishly
   - both parties worse off as a group when they act selfishly
   - as a group, the parties would have been better off if they had acted unselfishly
Tragedy of the Commons

Wasting shared resource by acting in one’s self-interest

Factors that Influence Conflict

1. Social Dilemmas

2. Competition

People competing for same resources believe their individual self-interests are not compatible
Peacemaking

Gordon Allport:

The Contact Hypothesis

Contact between members of different groups lessens conflict

Peacemaking

1. Mere Exposure

Different groups thrown together to “work it out”
Peacemaking

1. Mere Exposure

2. Cooperation

Working cooperatively toward a superordinate goal reduces conflict

Jigsaw Classroom

Group 1: Ethnic/gender mix of 5 kids learning about pets

Child 1: Canary
Child 2: Hamster
Child 3: Goldfish
Child 4: Dog
Child 5: Cat

Canary expert group
Hamster expert group
Goldfish expert group
Dog expert group
Cat expert group