

# Accentuation in Self-Determined In-/Out-Group Formation

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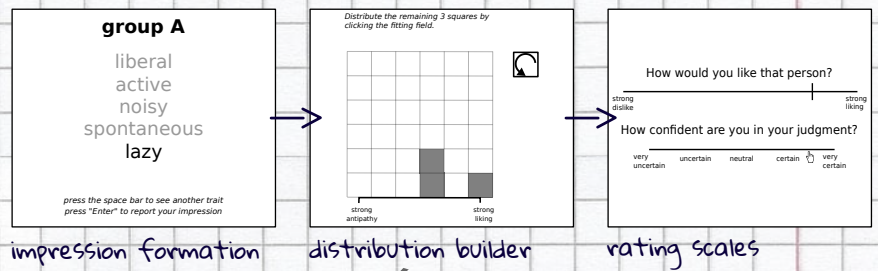
<https://heiconf.uni-heidelberg.de/tjfz-bvjm-9xer-mwcj>



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- group impression-formation task
- sequential sampling of traits
- each trait characterizes one group member
- optional sample truncation after each trait
- standard-error / credible interval based stopping rule

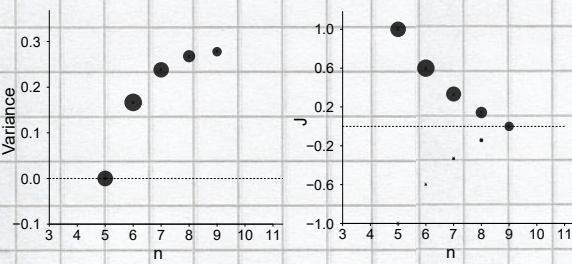
## DESIGN



## RESULTS

### PREDICTION

Exemplar algorithm: Modified version of Haldane's (1945) optional stopping rule:



Self-truncated impression formation results in small-sample accentuation

- small-n homogeneity
- small-n extremity

### DISCUSSION

- highly consistent empirical pattern
- possible cause of out-group homogeneity (out-group = small sample group)
- regular impact of diagnosticity parameters
- homogeneity ~ (multi-dimensional) density

### REFERENCES

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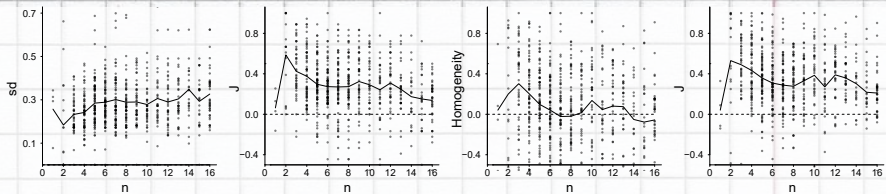
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Skowronski, J. J., & Carlston, D. E. (1987). Social judgment and social memory: The role of cue diagnosticity in negativity, positivity, and extremity biases. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *52*(4), 689-699.

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EXPERIMENT 1

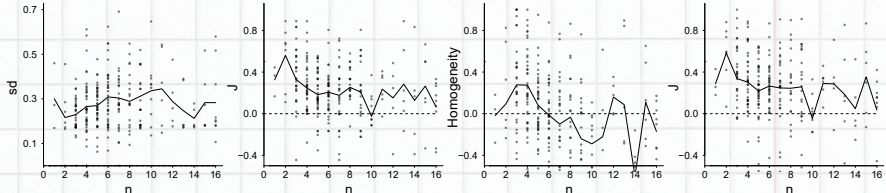
N = 134



$r_{in, sd} = .14$  (sd=.23)    $r_{in, J} = -.18$  (sd=.23)    $r_{in, H} = -.17$  (sd=.25)    $r_{in, J} = -.17$  (sd=.22)

EXPERIMENT 2

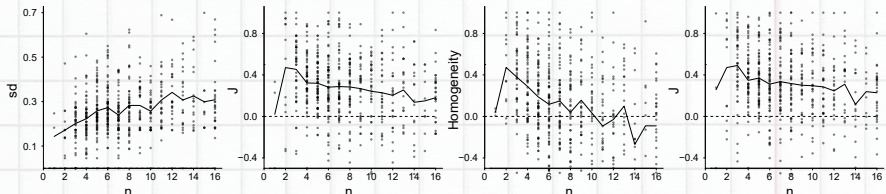
N = 56



$r_{in, sd} = .24$  (sd=.24)    $r_{in, J} = -.22$  (sd=.20)    $r_{in, H} = -.28$  (sd=.29)    $r_{in, J} = -.23$  (sd=.22)

EXPERIMENT 3

N = 89



$r_{in, sd} = .21$  (sd=.25)    $r_{in, J} = -.18$  (sd=.22)    $r_{in, H} = -.23$  (sd=.27)    $r_{in, J} = -.19$  (sd=.23)