

**IB DP Psychology**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 3 – resource booklet**

The sources in this examination have been collated to assess the claim that group identity increases motivation to engage in collective action.

**Source 2**

A quantitative study was conducted to investigate whether the strength of social identity is related to motivation to engage in collective action regarding public transport policy. Participants were grouped according to their level of social identification (low, moderate, or high). Motivation to participate in group-based activities and collective behaviours was measured on a scale from 1 to 7, with higher scores indicating greater motivation.

Mean motivation scores and standard deviations were calculated for each level of social identification. The findings are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Relationship between social identity strength and motivation for collective action**

| <b>Level of social identification</b> | <b>Mean motivation score</b> | <b>Standard deviation</b> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Low identification                    | 3.1                          | 0.9                       |
| Moderate identification               | 4.4                          | 1.0                       |
| High identification                   | 5.9                          | 0.8                       |

### Source 3

A researcher conducted a focus group interview with eight participants aged 18–35 to explore how motivation influences group membership and self-esteem. The discussion focused on why individuals identify with groups and how group belonging may shape attitudes and behaviour. A thematic analysis identified the following themes:

- Participants reported that feelings of belonging, security, and self-esteem motivated them to identify with social groups such as sports teams, workplaces, or community organisations
- Some participants described being motivated to follow group norms and values in order to be accepted as a legitimate group member
- Several participants noted that they were willing to invest effort or make sacrifices to strengthen their group membership, which they felt reinforced their sense of identity and self-worth

## Source 4

A quantitative study investigated whether age influences the extent to which a strong sense of group identity increases motivation to support ingroup members. Participants completed:

- A Social Identification Scale (0–100) measuring strength of group identity
- An Ingroup Support Motivation Scale (0–10), measuring willingness to help, defend, or make sacrifices for group members

Participants were divided into three age groups. Mean motivation scores and standard deviations were calculated for each group. The findings are shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 2 Mean concentration scores in percentages by daily screen time**

| Age group | Mean motivation score | Standard deviation |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 18-25     | 7.6                   | 1.3                |
| 26-44     | 5.9                   | 2.9                |
| 45-65     | 4.1                   | 1.0                |

## Source 5

A quantitative study investigated whether stronger ingroup identification is related to greater motivation to support ingroup members (e.g. helping, defending, or showing loyalty). Participants completed:

- An Ingroup Identification Questionnaire (1–7)
- A Prosocial Motivation Scale measuring willingness to help ingroup members (1–7)

A correlation coefficient was calculated to examine the relationship between identification and motivation. The findings are shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Correlation between ingroup identification and motivation to support ingroup members**

| Variables  | Correlation coefficient (r) |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Ingroup identification × Motivation to support ingroup | 0.58                        |