

Psychology conformity report assignment

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This study was a field study. The observer recorded the participants under four categories. Females that crossed on a green man, males that crossed on a green man. Females that crossed on a red man and males that crossed on a red man. The Result of this study showed that females conformed more than males at pedestrian crossings. Introduction Numerous studies of conformity have consistently reported that females conform more than males. This research agrees that females are more likely to conform than males. This research has also provided different views on the reasons for conformity.

Freud speculated the difference in self-and- social value systems between females and males, he proposed that's males develop a more rigid and idealistic conception of right and wrong than females. One report suggests that males are more likely to conform under group pressure than females. In that, males as individuals are not likely to conform whereas in groups it is more permissibility than conformity. " Research in persuasion, as well as conformity, has also other variables to be Significantly related to conformity or permissibility among males than females" (Smith 1970).

Another study on conformity, it showed higher rates of females conforming. In that report, it suggested that female's Judge conformity as being more positive and self-defining act. " Conformity may lead to stronger, more certain identity' (Senate & Jackson 1982). Females make both attribution and normative identity judgments about conformity that lead to its more frequent enactment. This study will use the hypothesis that females are more likely to conform than at pedestrian crossing than males. In this paper,

evidence from the observer's field study will be presented to examine the hypothesis.

This study will also add to the evidence of other research. Method This study was carried out as a quantitative experiment. The participants of this study were observed at the pedestrian crossing at the Junction of Angier Street and Cuffed Street, in a 30 minute time frame on 22/11/2011 between 1. Pm and 2. Pm. The participants of the study were randomly observed female and males pedestrians. A total of 156 were observed, of the 156, 75 were females and 81 were males. The researcher carried out the experiment by observing the participants using four different groups.

Females that crossed on a red man, males that crossed on a red man.

Females that crossed on a green man, males that crossed on a green man.

The results were recorded by using a pen and paper. The raw data to be found in the appendices. The variables are nominal. The independent variable is gender and the dependent is conformity. The extraneous variables that can have an influence on this study would be, the day of the week, weather conditions and the time of the day. Results The results of the experiment showed that females were more likely to conform at pedestrian crossing than males.

This study had a total of 156 participants that were observed, of the 156 participants, 75 were female and 81 were male. Chart 1 illustrates the breakdown of the female and male figures. Of the 75 females, 31 were non-conforming and 44 conformed. Of the 81 males, 53 were non-conforming and 28 conformed. Chart 1. Different levels of conformity by females and

males at a pedestrian crossing. Chart 1 . Shows the differences in conformity and non-conformity of females and males ATA pedestrian crossing over a 30 minute time frame. Of the 156 participants that was observed, 75 were female and 81 were male.

Of this 31 females and 53 males were non-conforming and 44 females and 28 males conformed. Table 1 shows the results in a percentage form. This again like Chart 1 shows that females were more conforming than males. By doing a frequency table with the results in percentages, this allows easy comparison with other researches. From Table 1 we see that 28. 2% females conformed to the pedestrian crossing, while nearly 10% less females did not ATA rate of 19. 8%. Inform. Males conforming rate was 17. 9% compared to the doubled non-conformity rate at 33. %. Table 1 . Shows conformity by males and females at a pedestrian crossing as a number and a percentage.

Category	Frequency	Frequency as a %
Female Conformity	28	28. 2%
Male Conformity	28	17. 9%
Female Non-conformity	31	19. 8%
Male Non-conformity	53	33. 9%
Total	156	100%

Table 1 . Shows the differences in conformity and non-conformity of females and males ATA Pedestrian crossing over a 30 minute time frame showing the results as a percentage. A total of 156 pedestrians were observed, 75 females and 81 males. Of he total amount of participants, 44 females 28. % and 28 males 17. 9% conformed. The remainder, 31 females 19. 8% and 53 33. 9% were non-conforming. Discussion This study was carried out to highlight the gender differences with conformity at pedestrian crossing. The hypothesis at the beginning of the study was that females were most likely to conform at pedestrian crossings. Throughout this study the hypothesis was proven. The data clearly demonstrates that 28. 2%

of females conformed as opposed to only 17.9% of males conforming. This research report supports other research completed on conformity.

Although many research reports show that females are more likely to conform than men. Research needs to be carried out, as to why males do not conform as much as females. Smith, H, K,. Suggested that males judge themselves in an ideal way that could lead them to reject conformity. Females fit more readily to conformity. “ highly anxious males conform less than those low in anxiety, which they interpreted as indicating a defense against appearing neurotic” In this case stereotyping and different cultures can lead to males and females not conforming to social norms.