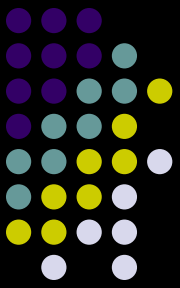
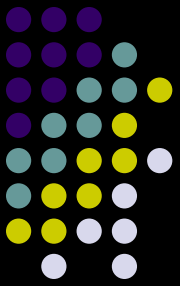


Territoriality

- **Territoriality:** relatively stationary areas, visible boundaries that regulate who will interact with us”



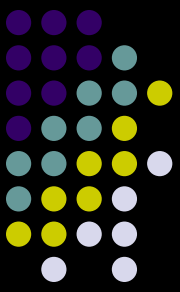
- **Territoriality** Often, though not always, centers around the home. It can be left behind.
 - More of a group-centered process



TERRITORIALITY

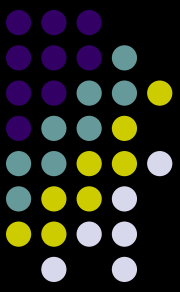
- How is territoriality different from personal space?
- Examples of territorial behavior that are in our everyday environments
- Territoriality **produces conflict** but also helps us **avoid conflict**





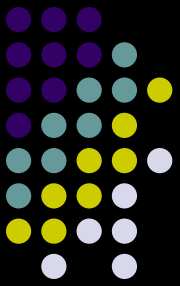
Territoriality

- **Definition:** **Territoriality** Is a *pattern of behavior and attitudes* held by an individual or group that is based on *perceived, attempted, or actual* control of a defensible physical space, object, or idea and may involve *habitual occupation, defense, personalization, and marking* of it.



3 types of territories

- **Key element:** “Degree of privacy, affiliation, and accessibility allowed by each type.”
- **6 major factors distinguish these 3 types:**
 1. **Importance for the individual or group**
 2. **Duration of occupancy**
 3. **Extent of perceived ownership**
 4. **Amount of personalization**
 5. **Likelihood of defense if violated**
 6. **Types of benefits they provide (e.g. privacy in primary territories)**



1. Primary territories

- **HIGH** degree of perceived ownership
- **HIGH** amount of personalization
- **HIGH** likelihood of defense if violated
- Owned by individual and groups
- Relatively permanent basis
- Central to daily lives
- **Examples:** Homes, bedrooms, company offices, nations

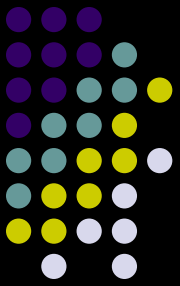




2. Secondary territories



- **MODERATE** degree of perceived ownership
- **MODERATE** amount of personalization
- **MODERATE** likelihood of defense if violated
- Some regulatory power when individual is a legitimate occupant, but not specifically owned by individual or group on a permanent basis
- **Examples:** Favorite bar, desk at work, gym locker, classroom

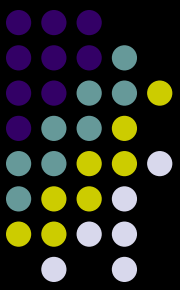


3. Public territories



- **LOW** degree of perceived ownership
- **LOW** amount of personalization
- **LOW** likelihood of defense if violated
- Not owned, little personalization, anyone can use these
- **Examples:** beaches, sidewalks, hotel lobbies

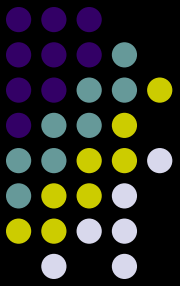
Origins of territorial behavior in humans



1. Instinctive (sociobiological)

- Instinctively determined
- Part of our genetic heritage and evolutionary past
- Look to animals for parallels
- However, problems with this view: For example, the great apes are not particularly territorial

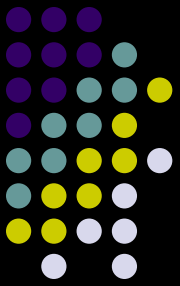
Origins of territorial behavior in humans



2. Learned (sociocultural)

- Territorial behavior is the result of learning and culture
- Says that the biological position is oversimplified and over generalized from animals to humans
- Why: Defense in humans is possible when territory is encroached, but does not seem to be central to human territorial behavior

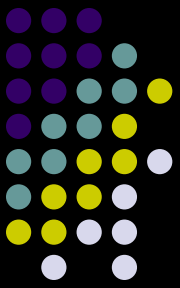
Origins of territorial behavior in humans



3. Interactionist position

- Synthesis of the first two positions
- Says that both instinct and culture account for our territorial behavior
- Possibility: We are predisposed to territorial behaviors through instinct, but learning determines the intensity and form of our territorial actions
- Possibility: Instinct guides are basic territorial behaviors while learning guides the more complex ones

Psychological Functions of Territorial behavior



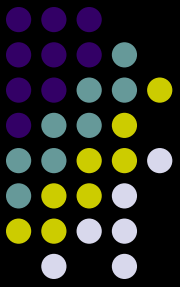
1. Organizes our perceptions and control of our world
2. Promotes predictability, order, and stability
3. Leads to a feeling of distinctiveness and a sense of personal identity
4. Provides for a sense of control and well-being
5. Useful in privacy regulation
6. Reduces stress

Territorial Infringement: 3 kinds



- **1. Invasion**
- Outsider tries to take control of a territory
- Could involve anything from one nation invading another to taking over

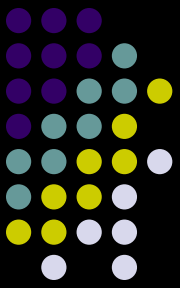
Territorial Infringement: 3 kinds



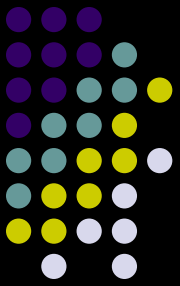
- **2. Violation**
- Temporary incursion into another's territory
- Goal is not take-over, but annoyance or harm
- **Examples:**
Vandalism, burglary, computer viruses



Territorial Infringement: 3 kinds



- **Contamination**
- Infringers fouls another's territory by leaving something awful behind.
- Examples: Toxic waste, land mines

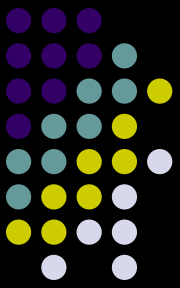


Territorial Defense: 3 kinds

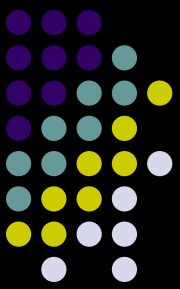
- Remember that human territories are not usually infringed and are not always defended aggressively.
- **6 factors** that affect whether or how much the holder of a territory responds to an infringement:



6 factors that affect territorial defense

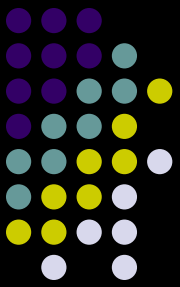


1. Who is the infringer?
2. Why did the infringer intrude?
3. What type of territory has been invaded?
4. How was the infringement accomplished?
5. How long was the infringement?
6. Where did the infringement occur?



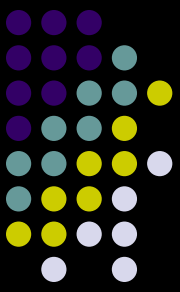
Territorial Defense: 3 kinds

1. **Prevention**: Stop the infringement before it occurs. Examples?
2. **Reaction**: Do something to stop the infringement. Examples?
3. **Social boundary**: Ritual used at the edge of a territory to control access to the territory. Examples?



Measuring territoriality

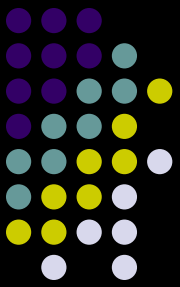
- **Very difficult to study in lab. Why?**
 1. It takes a long time to develop a sense of territoriality and perceived ownership of a place
 2. There is little sense of control or ownership in a lab setting
- Therefore, must be done by field research
- Problems? Expensive, time-consuming, and poor control of extraneous variables
- Therefore, we have few studies about territoriality



Measuring territoriality

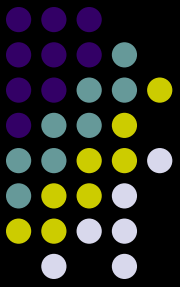
- **3 ways to study territoriality in the field:**
 - 1. Field studies and field experiments**
 - 2. Surveys and interviews**
 - 3. Naturalistic observation and unobtrusive measures**

1. Field studies and field experiments



- What is the difference?
 - A. **Field “experiments:”** Attempt to exercise experimental control in the field
 - B. **Field “studies:”** Also performed in real-world settings, but focus is on naturally-occurring associations or correlations between variables – no attempt to random assign Ss or exercise control over variables

1A. Example of field “experiment”



- Taylor and Lanni
(1981)
- Studied impact of territory and influence on the outcome of a decision
- Does being in your own room give you an edge?
- [Description of study]

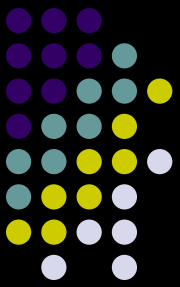




1B. Example of a field study

- Oscar Newman study of “defensible space”

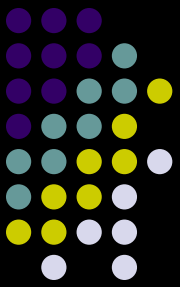




2. Surveys and Interviews

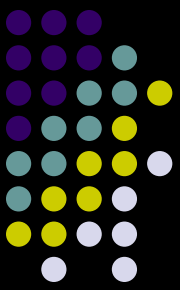
- Brower, Duckett, and Taylor (1983)
- Investigated how **different arrangements of fences, planting, curbs, and ornaments** affected residents' perceptions of the **security of the property**

3. Naturalistic observation and unobtrusive measures



- **Naturalistic observation**: Watch how kids occupy and defend certain parts of a crowded playground
- **Unobtrusive measures**: Count the number of items and locations people use to control a space
- **2 most common kinds of unobtrusive measures:**
 1. **Marking**
 2. **Personalization**

Influences on territorial behavior



1. Personal factors such as age, gender, personality. One common finding is that *males have larger territories than females*
2. The situation
 - **The physical setting – see “defensible space” information earlier**
 - **The social situation – not much research**
 - **Cultural variables – not much research**