GROUPS, CATEGORIES & AGGREGATES
- They are in regular contact with one another
- They share some ways of thinking, feeling or behaving.
- They take one another’s behavior into account.
- They have one or more interests or goals in common

Social category is people who share a social characteristic.

A social aggregate is people temporarily in the same place at the same time.

Group is at least two people who have one or more goals in common and share common ways of thinking & behaving.

PRIMARY GROUPS
Primary relationships are interactions that are intimate, personal, caring and fulfilling.
- What is a primary group?
  - Charles Horton Cooley – first to use the term
- How do primary groups develop?
  1. Small size
  2. Face-to-face contact
  3. Continuous contact
  4. Proper social environment

SECONDARY GROUPS
- What are secondary relationships like?
- Do secondary groups ever include primary relationships?

Secondary groups are people who share only part of their lives while focusing on a goal or task.

Secondary relationships are impersonal interactions involving limited parts of personalities.

What are the functions of primary groups?
1. Emotional support
2. Socialization
3. Encourage conformity
   - William F. Whyte (1993)
HIGH SCHOOL CLIQUES
- With the person next to you, create a list of cliques within the school.
- Or any school if you are having a hard time coming up with cliques
- You should include for each:
  - a name of the group
  - a physical description (try to be unbiased and objective)
  - characteristics of the group
  - any extracurricular activities

REFERENCE GROUPS
Reference groups are a group used for self-evaluation and the formation of attitudes, values, beliefs, and norms.

IN-GROUPS & OUT-GROUPS
- Where are these groups found?
- What are group boundaries?
- How are group boundaries maintained?

SOCIAL NETWORKS
- Are social networks groups?
- How strong are the ties in a social network?
- What are the functions of social network?