

# **Subjective Commitment in Homo Sapiens**

SARSEF Project 2022



**Abstract:**

The commitment of marriage is no small thing, neither is the commitment to a job or purchasing a house. Most times people follow through and stay devoted, however, there are times that people escape when the idea becomes real. This explains why some people are left at the altar because the opportunity became reality and reality got too real. In this project we will be studying subjective commitment from a psychological perspective. This will allow us to determine one's willingness and readiness to complete a task when the opportunity is presented rather than when it is just a proposition. Our survey will consist of a series of questions in which one selected question will be asked twice, once as a proposition, then asked again as a reality. We will be observing the results between the target questions so that we may come to a conclusion on whether or not the actuality of the activity has become so palpable that it will not be fulfilled.

**Acknowledgments:**

Thank you to our human participants for being willing to participate in our project!

**Introduction:**

This project is meant to measure a person's willingness to participate in an activity when it is not likely that they will versus their willingness to participate in an activity when the possibility of doing so is imminent. Participants will participate in a Kahoot where they answer questions about activities not likely to happen at the time. At the end of the Kahoot participants will be presented with a question like: "If you are willing to come up to read a poem, answer yes or no". This question will be compared with the same question asked earlier in the kahoot, the question from earlier in the kahoot was asked when the participant believed that they would not take part in the activity.

**Procedure:**

1. Participants who have not taken an AP Psychology class were found and signed informed consent form
2. The project was not explained to participants, they were told they were playing a Kahoot and would be debriefed on the purpose of the Kahoot after the experiment concluded
3. Kahoot was created with provided questions
4. Participants provided their own devices to play the Kahoot on
5. Kahoot was set up in a classroom environment

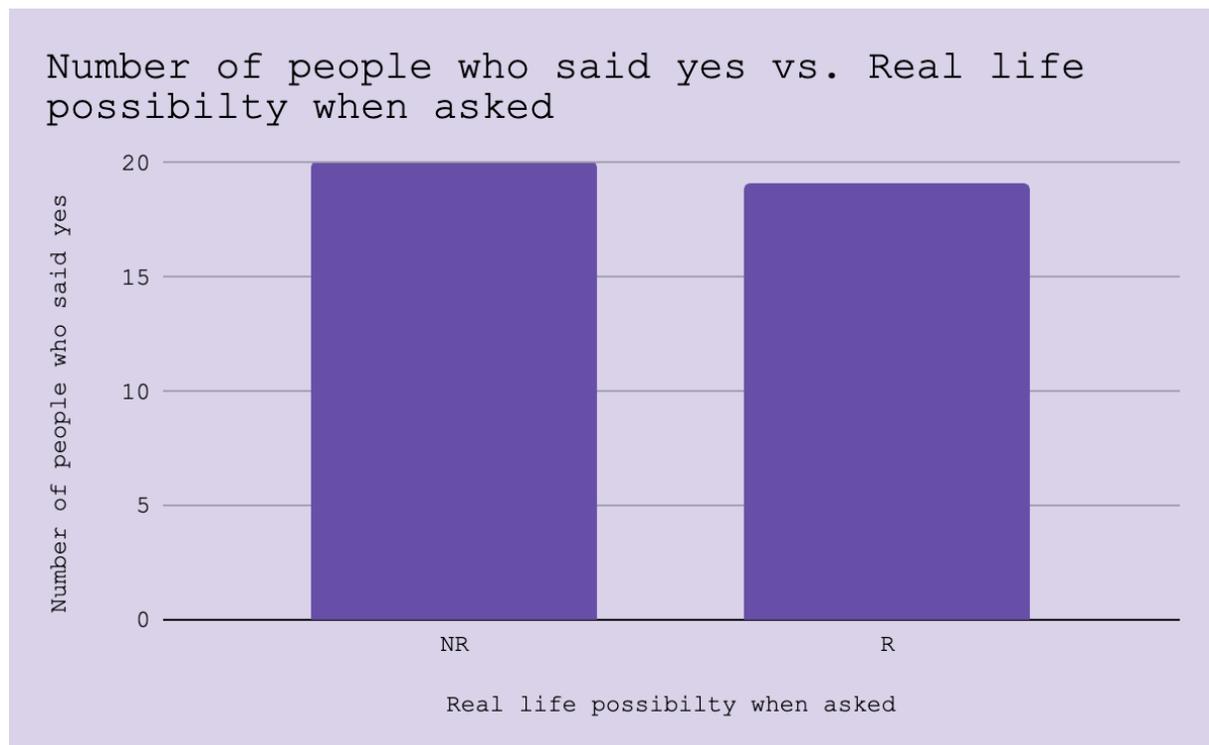
6. All participants who joined the Kahoot will remain anonymous and their data will remain anonymous
7. The Kahoot was started for the participants
8. Participants who answered that they would be willing to participate in one of the activities in the future were then asked if they would like to participate in one of the opportunities listed in the Kahoot in the present.
9. The Kahoot was ended when all participants answered all provided questions
10. The number of participants that took part in the activity were recorded
11. The number of participants who were prepared to participate in the activities was compared with the number who said they would participate.

Kahoot Link:

<https://create.kahoot.it/share/sarsef-project-2021/aa19f3b9-72b9-4dff-821b-8a76364b85f0>

### Results:

NR stands for the possibility of eating a cricket not being real, R stands for the possibility being real. This data shows that when people believed they would not have to participate in the activity they were more likely to say they would, but when the activity became something real they would have to do, they changed their answer. The difference in their commitment is slight, only made by one person.



## Discussion and Conclusion:

The data shows that when the possibility of eating a cricket was unlikely the participants were more likely to say they would eat one. But they were almost as likely to say they would eat a cricket when the possibility of doing so was real. The difference was only made by one person so we can conclude that people will, in most cases, follow through on their low-risk commitments.

## References

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