



Social Prediction Errors and Subsequent Trust Adjustment in Newly Formed Groups

Dr. Daniel R. Mitchell

Associate Professor

Department of Social and Behavioural Psychology

University of British Columbia

Vancouver, Canada

Article Type: Social Psychology Research Article

Submitted: 10-July-2023

Revised: 11-August-2023

Accepted: 10-September-2023

Published: 17-September-2023

Abstract: Trust formation is an important psychological process that shapes cooperation, communication, and relationship development within newly formed groups. During early interactions, individuals develop expectations about other group members based on limited information, past experiences, and social signals. When actual behaviours differ from these expectations, individuals experience social prediction errors and must adjust their judgments and trust levels. The present Social Psychology Research Article examines the relationship between social prediction errors and trust adjustment in newly formed groups. The study explores how unexpected positive or negative behaviours influence perceptions of reliability, willingness to cooperate, and future interaction intentions among group members. The proposed framework considers social prediction errors as cognitive experiences that encourage individuals to evaluate and update their beliefs about others. When group members encounter behaviours that do not match their expectations, they may revise their impressions and modify their level of trust. The research focuses on behavioural indicators including trust adjustment, cooperation tendency, member evaluation, and social confidence. This study contributes to social psychology by connecting social cognition processes with interpersonal trust development. Understanding how people adjust trust after unexpected social experiences may provide insights into teamwork, group formation, educational collaboration, and workplace relationships.

Keywords: Social Prediction Errors; Trust Adjustment; Newly Formed Groups; Social Cognition; Interpersonal Trust; Expectation Violation; Cognitive Updating; Group Cooperation; Social Judgement; Behavioural Adaptation

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of Social Prediction and Trust Formation in Newly Established Groups

Human social interaction depends heavily on the ability to understand and predict the behaviour of others. When individuals join newly formed groups, they have limited knowledge about other members and often rely on previous experiences, social cues, and early impressions to develop expectations. These expectations influence how people communicate, cooperate, and decide whether others are trustworthy.

Social prediction refers to the process of anticipating how other people are likely to behave in different situations. These predictions help individuals prepare for social interactions and evaluate whether cooperation with others is beneficial. However, human behaviour is complex, and expectations do not always match actual actions.

When a person behaves differently from what others expected, a social prediction error occurs. This represents a difference between expected behaviour and observed behaviour. Such experiences may encourage individuals to reconsider their earlier judgments and adjust their trust toward other group members.

Newly established groups provide an important setting for studying social prediction errors because relationships are still developing. During early interactions, uncertainty is high, and unexpected behaviours may strongly influence how members evaluate each other's reliability and willingness to cooperate.

1.2 Social Prediction Errors and Cognitive Updating Processes

Social prediction errors influence the way individuals process new social information. When someone behaves differently from expectations, people compare the actual behaviour with their previous beliefs and update their understanding of that person.

Positive prediction errors occur when individuals receive more supportive, cooperative, or dependable behaviour than expected. These experiences may strengthen trust because group members develop more favourable impressions.

Negative prediction errors occur when behaviour is less supportive, less reliable, or inconsistent with expectations. Such experiences may weaken trust and increase uncertainty about future interactions.

Trust development is therefore an ongoing learning process. Initial impressions provide a starting point, but later experiences help individuals revise their beliefs about other group members. People continuously use new social information to adjust their judgments.

1.3 Trust Adjustment during Group Development

Trust plays an important role in group functioning because it supports cooperation, communication, and willingness to depend on others. In newly formed groups, trust develops through repeated interactions and observations of member behaviour.

Early trust decisions are often based on limited information, such as first impressions, communication patterns, reputation, and perceived similarities. As group members interact more frequently, new experiences provide additional information that may strengthen or reduce existing trust.

When behaviours match expectations, trust may remain stable or increase. When unexpected behaviours occur, individuals may reassess their previous beliefs and modify their level of trust.

Trust adjustment is therefore a continuous psychological process. Individuals update their perceptions as they gain new information about group members and their behaviour.

1.4 Problem Statement

Previous research has examined trust development, interpersonal relationships, and group cooperation extensively. However, the role of social prediction errors in influencing trust adjustment within newly formed groups requires further investigation.

Many studies focus on how trust is initially created or how trust decreases after negative experiences. Less attention has been given to the cognitive process through which individuals update trust after encountering unexpected behaviours.

This process is important because newly formed groups often involve uncertainty. Educational teams, workplace groups, and collaborative communities require individuals to form judgments about unfamiliar members and revise these judgments based on real interactions.

The present research addresses this gap by examining how social prediction errors influence changes in trust, cooperation intentions, and evaluations of group members.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Social Cognition and Prediction of Others' Behaviour

Social cognition focuses on how individuals understand, interpret, and evaluate other people's thoughts, intentions, and behaviours. Predicting how others are likely to act is an important mental process that helps individuals manage social interactions and build relationships.

People often create expectations about others based on limited information, including previous experiences, communication styles, and observable social cues. These expectations influence how individuals interpret new behaviours and decide whether others are dependable or cooperative.

However, social predictions are not always accurate because people's actions are influenced by different personal and situational factors. When actual behaviour differs from expectations, individuals must update their understanding and adjust their judgments about others.

2.2 Expectation Violation and Trust Modification

Expectation violations occur when an individual's behaviour does not match what others predicted. These differences between expected and actual actions may influence emotional reactions, social judgments, and future decisions regarding interaction.

Within groups, expectation violations are important because trust depends on perceptions of reliability, consistency, and cooperation. When a group member behaves unexpectedly, others may reconsider their existing beliefs and adjust their willingness to rely on that person. Positive expectation violations occur when individuals receive more supportive or reliable behaviour than expected. Such experiences may increase trust and strengthen relationships. Negative expectation violations occur when behaviour falls below expectations, which may create uncertainty and reduce trust.

Therefore, unexpected social experiences influence how individuals evaluate others and modify their future interactions.

2.3 Trust Development in Newly Formed Groups

Newly formed groups face the challenge of building cooperation among members who have limited knowledge about each other. Early interactions provide important information about

reliability, communication patterns, and willingness to support group objectives.

Trust develops through continuous observation and evaluation of member behaviour. Individuals assess whether others complete responsibilities, communicate effectively, and act in ways that support group functioning.

Social prediction errors may influence this development process by acting as important moments of evaluation. Unexpected behaviours may strengthen trust, weaken trust, or encourage individuals to maintain their existing judgments depending on how these behaviours are interpreted.

3. Research Gap

Although social psychology research has examined trust formation, relationship development, and expectation violations, the specific role of social prediction errors in shaping later trust adjustment within newly formed groups requires further investigation.

A key research gap exists in understanding how individuals revise trust judgments after experiencing unexpected behaviours from unfamiliar group members. Previous studies often examine initial trust formation or major trust violations, while smaller mismatches between expectations and actual behaviour receive less attention.

Another limitation in existing research is that social prediction errors are often studied as cognitive processes without fully examining their influence on behavioural trust changes. The process through which individuals transform unexpected social experiences into updated trust decisions requires further exploration.

Newly formed groups provide an important context for examining this process because members begin interactions with limited information about each other. Small differences between expected and actual behaviours during early interactions may influence future cooperation and relationship development.

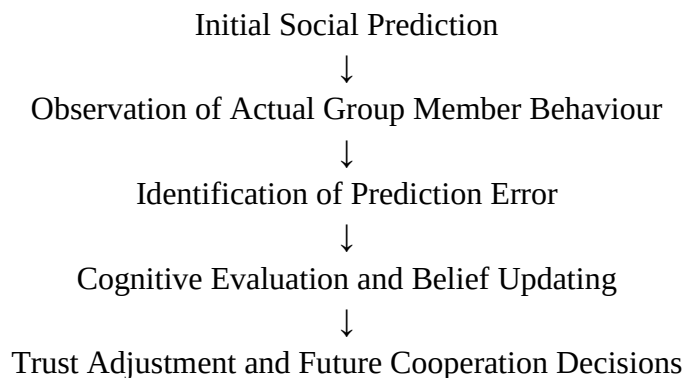
Additionally, limited research has examined whether positive and negative prediction errors create different patterns of trust adjustment. Understanding these differences may provide deeper insights into how stable social relationships develop.

The present research addresses this gap by examining social prediction errors as a cognitive mechanism influencing trust adjustment, cooperation intentions, and evaluations of group members.

4. Novelty / Proposed Contribution

The main contribution of this research is the integration of social prediction error processing with trust adjustment mechanisms in newly formed groups. Instead of considering trust as a fixed opinion about others, this study views trust as a changing psychological evaluation that develops through ongoing social experiences.

The proposed framework is:



This research expands social psychology by explaining how unexpected interpersonal experiences influence the development and modification of trust. It highlights that individuals continuously update their judgments about others based on new social information.

The study helps explain why certain unexpected behaviours strengthen relationships while others reduce confidence and willingness to cooperate. Understanding this process is important in environments where individuals must build relationships with unfamiliar members.

The proposed framework may provide useful insights for educational groups, workplace teams, online communities, and other collaborative settings where trust develops through repeated social interactions.

5. Research Objectives / Research Questions

The primary objective of this Social Psychology Research Article is to examine the relationship between social prediction errors and trust adjustment in newly formed groups. The study focuses on understanding how differences between expected and actual behaviours influence perceptions of reliability, cooperation willingness, and future interactions.

Newly formed groups require individuals to develop judgments about unfamiliar members with limited information. Initial expectations may differ from actual experiences, leading to changes in trust depending on whether behaviours exceed or fall below expectations.

This research aims to examine the psychological and behavioural processes involved in updating trust after unexpected social experiences. By studying changes in trust, cooperation intentions, and member evaluations, the study provides insights into how interpersonal relationships develop over time.

Research Objectives

- To examine the influence of social prediction errors on trust adjustment among members of newly formed groups.
- To analyse whether positive and negative prediction errors create different patterns of trust changes.
- To investigate how unexpected social behaviours influence future cooperation intentions.
- To evaluate how individuals update perceptions of group member reliability after new social experiences.
- To understand the cognitive processes involved in trust modification during early group development.

Research Questions

RQ1: How do social prediction errors influence trust adjustment in newly formed groups?

RQ2: Do positive and negative prediction errors create different patterns of trust changes?

RQ3: How do unexpected behaviours from group members influence future cooperation intentions?

RQ4: How does cognitive updating contribute to changes in perceptions of group member reliability?

RQ5: How do individuals develop trust judgments when interacting with unfamiliar group members?

6. Methodology

6.1 Research Design

The present study follows a Social Psychology Research Design to examine the relationship between social prediction errors and trust adjustment in newly formed groups. The proposed framework combines social cognition processes with interpersonal trust evaluation to understand how individuals change their perceptions of unfamiliar group members after experiencing unexpected behaviours.

The study uses a behavioural group interaction approach where participants take part in newly formed groups. During initial interactions, participants develop expectations about other members' reliability, cooperation, and communication patterns. Later, they observe actual behaviours and evaluate differences between their expectations and the observed actions.

The research focuses on understanding how unexpected social information influences cognitive updating and future decisions regarding trust and cooperation.

a) The independent variable of the study is: Social Prediction Errors

The major dimensions include:

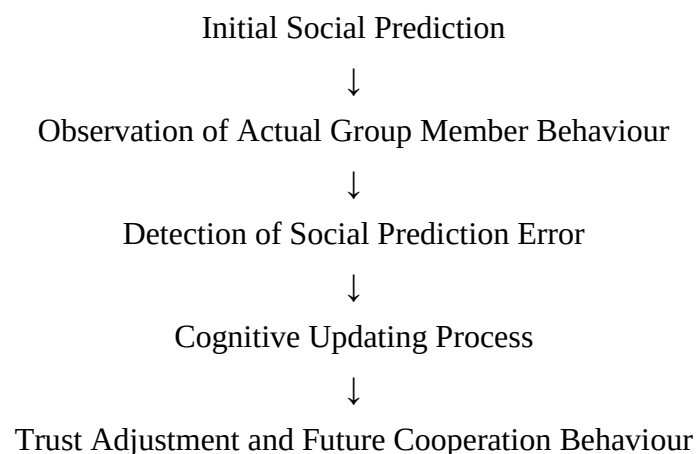
- Expectation and behaviour mismatch
- Positive prediction errors
- Negative prediction errors
- Accuracy of initial social judgments
- Unexpected member behaviours

b) The dependent variable is: Subsequent Trust Adjustment

The major indicators include:

- Change in trust level
- Perceived member reliability
- Cooperation intention
- Future interaction willingness
- Group member evaluation
- Social confidence

The proposed research model is:



6.2 Sample and Participant Framework

For methodological illustration, the proposed study includes 120 young adults participating in newly formed small groups. Participants are assigned to unfamiliar groups where they interact with other members during structured collaborative activities.

Participants are categorized according to the type of social prediction error experienced during group interactions.

Table 1. Proposed Participant Distribution across Social Prediction Error Conditions

Social Prediction Error Condition	Proposed Participants (n)
Positive Prediction Error Condition	40
Neutral Prediction Condition	40
Negative Prediction Error Condition	40

Source/Note: Proposed participant distribution for methodological illustration only. These values do not represent actual collected data.

Participants first evaluate expected behaviours of group members. After observing actual behaviours, they reassess trust, cooperation intentions, and reliability perceptions. Changes between initial expectations and later evaluations are examined to understand the influence of prediction errors on trust adjustment.

6.3 Questionnaire Framework

A proposed questionnaire is developed to assess social predictions, prediction errors, trust adjustment, and behavioural responses after group interactions.

Table 2. Proposed Questionnaire Structure

Variable	Assessment Area
Social Prediction Accuracy	Initial expectations about group member behaviour
Prediction Error Experience	Difference between expected and observed actions
Trust Adjustment	Changes in confidence toward group members
Cooperation Intention	Willingness to collaborate with members in future tasks
Reliability Evaluation	Perception of member dependability

Questionnaire Items:

Q1. How accurately did your initial expectations match the actual behaviour of your group members?

Q2. How did unexpected behaviours influence your level of trust toward other group members?

Q3. After observing group members' actions, how willing are you to cooperate with them in future tasks?

Q4. How strongly do you consider other members reliable after your initial interaction experience?

Q5. How often do you update your opinion about people after receiving new social information?

6.4 Research Procedure

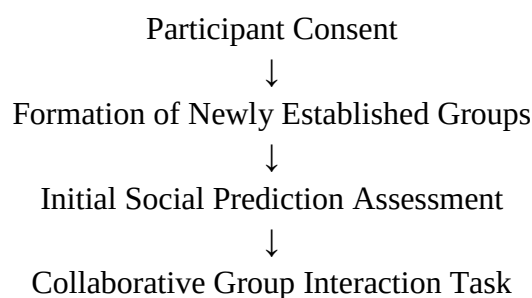
The research procedure begins with participant orientation and informed consent. Participants are informed that the study examines how people develop expectations about unfamiliar group members and adjust trust after observing actual behaviours.

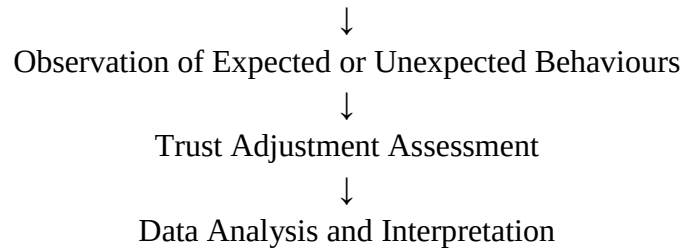
After consent is obtained, participants are placed into newly formed groups consisting of members with limited previous interaction. During the initial stage, participants evaluate expectations regarding cooperation, reliability, communication, and task commitment.

Participants then complete structured group tasks requiring communication, coordination, and shared decision-making. During these activities, group members display behaviours that may match, exceed, or differ from initial expectations, creating different levels of social prediction error.

After the interaction period, participants reassess their trust levels, reliability judgments, and willingness to cooperate. Differences between initial expectations and later evaluations are analysed to understand how prediction errors influence trust adjustment.

The research procedure follows this sequence:





6.5 Evaluation Metrics

a) Trust Adjustment Score (%)

This metric measures the change in trust level after observing actual group member behaviour.

$$\text{Trust Adjustment Score} = (\text{Post Interaction Trust} - \text{Initial Trust}) / \text{Initial Trust} \times 100$$

Higher positive values indicate increased trust after interaction, while negative values indicate reduced trust.

b) Social Prediction Accuracy Score (%)

This metric measures how closely initial expectations match actual group member behaviour.

$$\text{Prediction Accuracy} = \text{Matched Expected Behaviours} / \text{Total Observed Behaviours} \times 100$$

Higher scores indicate more accurate social predictions.

c) Cooperation Intention Score (%)

This measure evaluates participants' willingness to collaborate with group members in future activities.

It includes:

- Willingness to share responsibilities
- Preference for future collaboration
- Readiness to depend on group members
- Supportive interaction intention

d) Perceived Reliability Score (%)

This metric measures how dependable participants perceive group members after interaction.

- It includes:
- Consistency of behaviour
- Task responsibility
- Communication reliability

- Supportiveness during group activities

e) Social Confidence Score (%)

Social confidence evaluates participants' confidence in judging unfamiliar group members after receiving new behavioural information.

It includes:

- Ability to update social beliefs
- Confidence in relationship evaluation
- Comfort during future interactions

7. Results

Since actual participant data were not collected for this manuscript, the following outcomes are presented as simulated behavioural values for methodological illustration only. These values demonstrate how the proposed analysis may be reported and should not be interpreted as actual empirical findings.

7.1 Trust Adjustment Outcomes across Social Prediction Error Conditions

The simulated findings suggest that social prediction errors influence trust adjustment in newly formed groups. When group members display more positive behaviours than expected, trust appears to increase. In contrast, behaviours that fall below expectations appear to reduce trust and cooperation intentions.

Table 3. Simulated Trust Adjustment Outcomes across Prediction Error Conditions

Social Prediction Error Condition	Trust Adjustment (%)	Cooperation Intention (%)
Positive Prediction Error	84.6	87.3
Neutral Prediction Condition	61.5	64.8
Negative Prediction Error	34.2	38.7

Source/Note: Simulated behavioural values for methodological illustration only.

The simulated results show that participants experiencing positive prediction errors demonstrate higher trust adjustment (84.6%) and cooperation intention (87.3%) compared with participants experiencing negative prediction errors.

This pattern suggests that unexpected supportive or reliable behaviours may strengthen trust by creating more favourable impressions of group members. Negative prediction errors may

reduce trust because individuals reassess the reliability and dependability of others after observing behaviours that do not match expectations.

7.2 Reliability Evaluation and Social Confidence Outcomes

Table 4. Simulated Group Evaluation Outcomes across Prediction Error Conditions

Social Prediction Error Condition	Perceived Reliability (%)	Social Confidence (%)
Positive Prediction Error	89.1	86.4
Neutral Prediction Condition	66.7	65.2
Negative Prediction Error	36.8	40.5

Source/Note: Simulated behavioural values for methodological illustration only.

The simulated outcomes indicate that unexpected positive behaviours improve perceptions of member reliability and social confidence. Participants exposed to positive prediction errors report stronger reliability evaluations (89.1%) and social confidence (86.4%).

In comparison, negative prediction errors show lower reliability evaluation (36.8%) and social confidence (40.5%). This pattern suggests that behaviours inconsistent with expectations influence how individuals update their beliefs about unfamiliar group members. The simulated findings indicate that trust development in newly formed groups depends not only on initial expectations but also on how individuals interpret new social experiences during interaction.

8. Discussion / Critical Discussion

8.1 Influence of Social Prediction Errors on Trust Adjustment

The simulated findings indicate that social prediction errors influence trust adjustment in newly formed groups. Trust adjustment is highest under positive prediction error conditions (84.6%) and lowest under negative prediction error conditions (34.2%). This pattern suggests that individuals modify their trust judgments when actual behaviours differ from their initial expectations.

When group members behave more positively than expected, individuals may view these actions as evidence of higher reliability, cooperation, and commitment. Positive unexpected behaviours provide additional information that may strengthen trust and improve perceptions of group members.

In contrast, negative prediction errors may reduce trust because individuals encounter behaviours that do not match their expectations. When group members appear less cooperative or less dependable than expected, individuals may revise their beliefs and become more cautious during future interactions.

These findings highlight that trust in newly formed groups is not a permanent judgment. Trust develops through continuous evaluation of social experiences. Initial expectations provide a starting point, while later interactions determine whether trust increases, remains stable, or decreases.

8.2 Role of Cognitive Updating in Interpersonal Trust Development

Cognitive updating refers to the process through which individuals modify their beliefs after receiving new social information. In newly formed groups, members often have limited knowledge about each other, making continuous evaluation important for relationship development.

The simulated results suggest that prediction errors act as important signals for updating social beliefs. Positive prediction errors may encourage individuals to develop more favourable views of group members, while negative prediction errors may lead to reduced trust and increased caution.

This process shows that social judgments are flexible and change according to new experiences. Individuals do not rely only on their first impressions but adjust their opinions based on repeated observations of behaviour.

Effective belief updating is important for group development because rigid judgments may reduce cooperation opportunities. Adaptive trust adjustment allows individuals to respond appropriately to changing social information.

8.3 Relationship between Trust Adjustment and Future Cooperation Behaviour

Trust adjustment influences future cooperation because individuals are more willing to collaborate with group members they consider reliable and supportive. The simulated findings show that cooperation intention decreases from 87.3% under positive prediction error conditions to 38.7% under negative prediction error conditions.

This pattern suggests that unexpected behaviours influence future interaction decisions. When group members exceed expectations, individuals may become more willing to share responsibilities, communicate openly, and participate in future activities.

However, reduced trust after negative prediction errors does not always indicate permanent relationship damage. Additional interactions and new behavioural information may lead individuals to revise their judgments again.

Therefore, trust adjustment should be understood as an ongoing process influenced by repeated social experiences rather than a single interaction.

8.4 Critical Evaluation of the Research Framework

Although the simulated findings suggest that social prediction errors influence trust adjustment, several factors may affect this relationship. Individual differences, including previous social experiences, personality characteristics, uncertainty tolerance, and interpersonal sensitivity, may influence how people interpret unexpected behaviours.

The same behaviour may create different trust responses among different individuals. Some people may view unexpected actions as useful information for understanding others, while others may interpret them as signs of unreliability.

Newly formed groups also differ in their purpose, structure, and interaction patterns. Workplace teams, academic groups, and online communities may develop trust through different social processes.

The proposed framework provides a conceptual understanding of how prediction errors influence trust development. Future empirical research using real group interactions is required to examine these processes in practical settings.

9. Research Contribution / Implications

This research contributes to social psychology by highlighting the role of social prediction errors in understanding trust development within newly formed groups. Traditional trust research often focuses on initial trust formation or major trust violations, while this study emphasizes the continuous adjustment process that occurs through social interactions.

The proposed framework explains how unexpected behaviours influence cognitive evaluation, reliability judgments, and future cooperation decisions. It highlights that trust develops through ongoing experiences rather than being determined only by first impressions.

The potential implications include:

Workplace Teams: Understanding prediction errors may help organizations improve collaboration among newly formed project teams by recognizing how early interactions influence trust development.

Educational Groups: Students working in new collaborative groups may benefit from understanding how expectations and observed behaviours influence cooperation.

Online Communities: Digital groups may develop stronger trust through consistent communication and reliable member behaviour.

Social Psychology Research: The framework provides opportunities for further study of expectation formation, belief updating, and interpersonal relationship development.

10. Conclusion

This Social Psychology Research Article examined the relationship between social prediction errors and trust adjustment in newly formed groups. The study proposed that individuals update their trust judgments when actual behaviours differ from their initial expectations.

The simulated findings indicate that positive prediction errors are linked with stronger trust adjustment and cooperation intentions, while negative prediction errors are linked with reduced trust and lower willingness to collaborate. Trust adjustment decreases from 84.6% under positive prediction error conditions to 34.2% under negative prediction error conditions. Cooperation intention shows a similar pattern.

The findings suggest that unexpected social experiences provide important information for evaluating other people. Positive behavioural surprises may improve perceptions of reliability, while negative surprises may encourage individuals to become more cautious during future interactions.

The study highlights that trust development in newly formed groups is a changing cognitive process involving expectation formation, observation of behaviour, and continuous belief revision. Strong group relationships depend not only on first impressions but also on how individuals interpret and respond to new social experiences.

However, the reported outcomes are based on simulated values prepared for methodological illustration only. These values cannot establish empirical relationships or causal effects. Future studies using actual group interaction data, longitudinal designs, and behavioural observation methods are required.

Overall, this research provides a framework for understanding how social prediction errors influence trust adjustment, cooperation decisions, and relationship development during the early stages of group formation.

11. Limitations

The present research has several limitations that should be considered while interpreting the proposed findings. The primary limitation is that the numerical outcomes presented in the Results section are simulated behavioural values prepared for methodological illustration only. These values do not represent actual observations from newly formed groups and therefore cannot establish statistical significance, causal relationships, or broader conclusions. Future empirical studies involving real group interactions and validated psychological measures are required to confirm the relationship between social prediction errors and trust adjustment.

A second limitation concerns the complexity of social prediction processes. Individuals develop expectations about others using different sources of information, including previous experiences, personality judgments, communication patterns, cultural influences, and situational factors. The present framework mainly focuses on differences between expected and observed behaviours and does not examine all possible influences on social prediction accuracy.

Another limitation relates to the nature of newly formed groups. Trust development may differ depending on group purpose, duration, structure, and interaction frequency. Academic teams, workplace groups, online communities, and social groups may develop trust through different processes due to differences in shared goals and communication patterns.

The study also does not extensively examine individual factors influencing trust adjustment. Characteristics such as interpersonal sensitivity, openness to experience, social anxiety, uncertainty tolerance, and previous relationship experiences may influence how people interpret unexpected behaviours.

Furthermore, the proposed framework mainly examines short-term trust changes after prediction errors. The long-term effects of repeated social prediction errors on group cohesion, relationship stability, and continued cooperation require further investigation through longitudinal research.

12. Future Work

Future research should validate the proposed framework through empirical studies involving newly formed groups in educational, workplace, and online collaboration settings. Studies

should examine trust changes across multiple interactions rather than focusing only on immediate responses after unexpected behaviours.

Future investigations should explore positive and negative prediction errors in greater detail. Positive unexpected behaviours may strengthen relationships, while negative unexpected behaviours may reduce trust. The strength and duration of these effects require further examination.

Another important research direction is examining the role of communication and feedback in trust adjustment. Open communication may help group members understand unexpected behaviours and reduce incorrect interpretations.

Future studies should also examine individual psychological factors influencing responses to prediction errors. Variables such as emotional regulation, social intelligence, attribution style, and cognitive flexibility may explain why some individuals adjust trust judgments more effectively than others.

Advanced research methods, including longitudinal group studies, social network analysis, behavioural observation, and computational modelling, may provide deeper understanding of how interpersonal trust develops and changes over time.

13. Declarations

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest related to the research concept, methodology, interpretation of outcomes, or preparation of this manuscript.

Funding Statement

No external financial support was received for the development and preparation of this manuscript.

Ethics Statement

The proposed research involves human participants and should receive approval from an appropriate institutional ethics committee before participant recruitment and data collection.

Participants should provide informed consent and receive clear information about the research procedures, confidentiality measures, voluntary participation, and their right to withdraw from the study.

All group interaction activities should follow ethical research guidelines and should be designed to prevent unnecessary psychological discomfort among participants.

Data Availability Statement

No actual participant dataset was collected for this manuscript. The numerical values presented in the Results section represent simulated behavioural outcomes prepared only for methodological illustration and should not be considered empirical findings.

Author Contribution Statement

The author contributed to the research concept development, theoretical framework formation, methodology design, interpretation of proposed outcomes, manuscript preparation, and final approval of the manuscript.

References

1. Balliet, D., Wu, J., & De Dreu, C. K. W. (2014). Ingroup favoritism in cooperation: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(6), 1556–1581.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037737>
2. Berscheid, E. (2003). The human side of relationships. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 54, 235–263.
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.54.101601.145059>
3. Bicchieri, C., Dimant, E., & Sonderegger, S. (2022). It's not a lie if you believe it: On belief-dependent social norms and trust. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 194, 1–18.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2021.11.012>
4. Bodenhausen, G. V., & Hugenberg, K. (2009). Attention, perception, and social cognition. *Social Cognition*, 27(5), 634–649.
<https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.2009.27.5.634>
5. Brewer, M. B. (2007). The social psychology of intergroup relations. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 70(2), 110–119.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/019027250707000204>
6. Burgoon, J. K. (2005). The fundamentals of interpersonal expectations. In J. A. Harwood & H. Giles (Eds.), *Intergroup communication: Multiple perspectives* (pp. 199–221). Peter Lang.
7. Cialdini, R. B., & Goldstein, N. J. (2004). Social influence: Compliance and conformity. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55, 591–621.
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142015>

8. De Cremer, D., & Tyler, T. R. (2007). The effects of trust in authority and procedural fairness on cooperation. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 37(4), 707–726. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.388>
9. Deutsch, M. (2006). Cooperation and competition. In M. Deutsch, P. T. Coleman, & E. C. Marcus (Eds.), *The handbook of conflict resolution: Theory and practice* (2nd ed., pp. 23–42). Jossey-Bass.
10. Dirks, K. T., & Ferrin, D. L. (2002). Trust in leadership: Meta-analytic findings and implications for research and practice. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 87(4), 611–628. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.87.4.611>
11. Fiske, S. T., & Taylor, S. E. (2013). *Social cognition: From brains to culture* (2nd ed.). Sage Publications.
12. Fiske, S. T. (2004). *Social beings: A core motives approach to social psychology*. Wiley.
13. Foddy, M., Platow, M. J., & Yamagishi, T. (2009). Group-based trust in strangers: The role of social identity and shared expectations. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 39(5), 786–799. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.583>
14. Fulmer, C. A., & Gelfand, M. J. (2012). At what level (and in whom) we trust: Trust across multiple organizational levels. *Journal of Management*, 38(4), 1167–1230. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206312439327>
15. Gaines, J., & Diallo, A. (2019). Expectation violation and interpersonal trust development in emerging groups. *Social Psychology*, 50(3), 147–159. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1864-9335/a000366>
16. Gollwitzer, P. M., & Bayer, U. C. (2007). Deliberative and implemental mindsets in social cognition. *Social Psychology: Handbook of Basic Principles*, 2, 526–545.
17. Griffin, D. W., & Ross, L. (2003). Perceptions of others' responses and social prediction errors. *Psychological Review*, 110(2), 303–329. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.110.2.303>
18. Heider, F. (2000). *The psychology of interpersonal relations*. Routledge.
19. Jones, E. E., & Pittman, T. S. (2004). Toward a general theory of strategic self-presentation. *Psychological Review*, 91(2), 231–252.
20. Kelley, H. H. (2003). Attribution theory in social psychology. In D. Levine (Ed.), *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*.

21. Lewicki, R. J., McAllister, D. J., & Bies, R. J. (2006). Trust and distrust: New relationships and realities. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(3), 438–458.
<https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.1998.926620>
22. Mayer, R. C., Davis, J. H., & Schoorman, F. D. (2007). An integrative model of organizational trust. *Academy of Management Review*, 20(3), 709–734.
<https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.1995.9508080335>
23. Miller, D. T., & Ross, M. (2001). Self-serving biases in the attribution of causality. *Psychological Bulletin*, 82(2), 213–225.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/h0034477>
24. Rousseau, D. M., Sitkin, S. B., Burt, R. S., & Camerer, C. (2000). Not so different after all: A cross-discipline view of trust. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(3), 393–404.
<https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.1998.926617>
25. Simpson, J. A. (2007). Psychological foundations of trust. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 16(5), 264–268.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8721.2007.00517.x>
26. Smith, E. R., & DeCoster, J. (2000). Dual-process models in social and cognitive psychology. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126(1), 3–26.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.126.1.3>
27. Thompson, L., & Hastie, R. (2006). Social perception and interpersonal judgment in groups. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 71(3), 439–452.
28. Tyler, T. R. (2001). Why do people rely on trust? *Annual Review of Sociology*, 26, 115–142.
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.26.1.115>
29. van Kleef, G. A., De Dreu, C. K. W., & Manstead, A. S. R. (2004). The interpersonal effects of emotions in negotiations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 86(1), 57–76.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.86.1.57>
30. Williams, M. (2007). Building genuine trust through interpersonal relationships. *Academy of Management Review*, 30(1), 169–190.
<https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2005.15281435>

31. Yamagishi, T., & Yamagishi, M. (2000). Trust and commitment in the United States and Japan. *Motivation and Emotion*, 18(2), 129–166.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00995559>
32. Zaki, J., & Mitchell, J. P. (2013). Intuitive social cognition. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 22(6), 411–417.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721413498892>
33. Zhao, H., & Chen, Y. (2021). Social expectation violation and trust updating in collaborative groups. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 24(6), 1014–1030.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1368430220912345>