Life-Span Development
Thirteenth Edition

Chapter 8: Socioemotional Development in Early Childhood

Emotional and Personality Development

- The Self

  - Initiative Versus Guilt (Erikson)

  - Self-Understanding and Understanding Others
    - The representation of self; the substance and content of self-conceptions

  - Children's self-descriptions involve body attributes, material possessions, and physical activities

  - Others have emotions and desires, don't always give accurate reports of their beliefs, and understand joint commitments

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Emotional Development

  - Expressing, understanding, and regulating emotions

  - Emotion-coaching and emotion-dismissing parents and the regulation of emotion and peer relations
    - Emotion-coaching: parents monitor their child's emotions, view them as opportunities for teaching, and coach them in how to deal with emotions effectively

    - Emotion-dismissing: parents view their role as to deny, ignore, or change negative emotions

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Moral Development: the development of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors regarding rules and conventions about what people should do in their interactions with other people

  - Moral Feelings:
    - Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes feelings of anxiety and guilt

      - Children identify with parents to reduce anxiety and avoid punishment

      - Superego: moral element of personality

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Moral Development

  - Moral Reasoning (Piaget)
    - Heteronomous morality (4-7 years)
      - Justice and rules are unchangeable

    - Transitional phase (7-10 years)

    - Autonomous morality (10+ years)
      - Rules and laws are created by people

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Moral Development

  - Moral Behavior:
    - The processes of reinforcement, punishment, and imitation explain the development of moral behavior

    - Ability to resist temptation and delay gratification is closely tied to the development of self-control

    - Conscience – internal regulation of standards of right and wrong

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Moral Development

  - Parenting and Young Children's Moral Development

  - Parent-child relationships, averting potential misbehavior, and conversations all contribute to a child's moral development

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Gender

  - Gender Identity: the sense of being male or female

  - Gender Roles: sets of expectations that prescribe how females or males should think, act, and feel

  - Gender Typing: acquisition of a traditional masculine or feminine role

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Gender

  - Biological Influences:
    - Chromosomes (XY are males, XX are females) and hormones

    - Evolutionary psychologists: adaptation during human evolution produced psychological differences between males and females
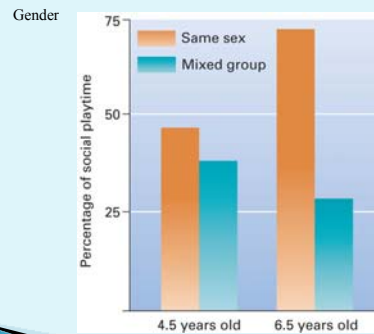
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Emotional and Personality Development

- Gender

  - Social Influences

  - Social Theories of Gender

    - Social Role Theory: gender differences result from the contrasting roles of women and men

    - Psychoanalytic Theory: the preschool child develops a sexual attraction to the opposite-sex parent (Oedipus or Electra complex)

    - Social Cognitive Theory: gender development occurs through observation and imitation

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Emotional and Personality Development

- Gender

  - Social Influences

    - Parental Influences:
      - Mother's Socialization Strategies and Father's Socialization Strategies

    - Peer Influences:
      - Playground referred to as 'Gender School'
      - Gender molds peer relations
        - Gender composition of children's groups
        - Group size
        - Interaction in same-sex groups

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Emotional and Personality Development

Gender

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Emotional and Personality Development

- <u>Gender</u>

  - Cognitive Influences:
    - Social cognitive theory: gender develops through observation, imitation, rewards, and punishment

    - Gender schema theory: gender typing emerges as children develop gender schemas of what is gender-appropriate vs. inappropriate

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Families

- <u>Parenting</u>

  - Baumrind's Parenting Styles:
    - Authoritarian: parents demand obedience and respect

    - Authoritative: encourages children to be independent while placing limits and controls on action

    - Neglectful: parent is very uninvolved in child's life

    - Indulgent: parents highly involved but place few demands or controls on the child

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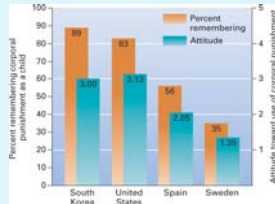## Families

- <u>Parenting</u>

  - Parenting Styles in Context
    - Authoritative parenting:
      - May be most effective type for variety of reasons

    - In some ethnic groups, authoritarian parenting may be associated with better-than-predicted outcomes

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Families

- <u>Parenting</u>

  - Punishment
    - Cross-culturally, U.S. and Canada are among those most favoring corporal punishment

    - Correlational research shows use of corporal punishment is linked to antisocial behavior

    - Alternatives include reasoning with the child and the use of time-outs

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Families

Corporal Punishment in Different Countries

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Families

- Parenting

  - Coparenting: the support that parents provide one another in jointly raising a child

    - Poor coordination between parents, undermining one parent, lack of cooperation and warmth, and disconnection by one parent places child at risk for problems

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Families

- Child Maltreatment

  - Types of Child Maltreatment:

    - Physical abuse

    - Child neglect
      - Can be physical, educational, or emotional

    - Sexual abuse

    - Emotional abuse

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Families

- Child Maltreatment

  - The Context of Abuse
    - No single factor causes child maltreatment

    - Contributing factors:
      - Culture

      - Family

      - Developmental characteristics of the child

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Families

- Child Maltreatment

  - Developmental consequences of abuse
    - Poor emotional regulation

    - Attachment problems

    - Difficulty in school and peer relations and maintaining healthy intimate relationships

    - Other psychological problems, such as depression and delinquency
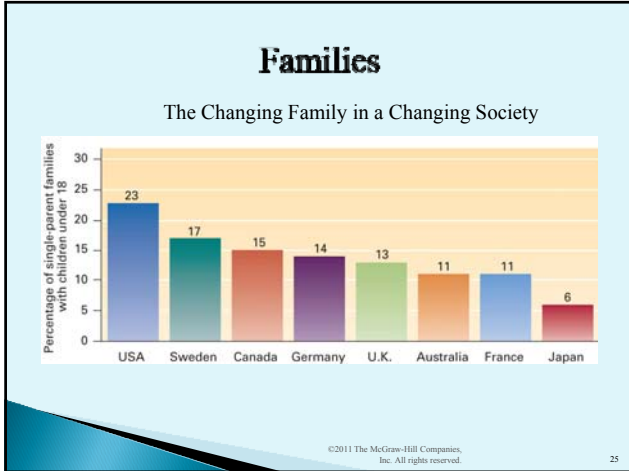
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Families

- Sibling Relationships & Birth Order

  - Sibling Relationships:
    - Siblings have frequent conflicts

    - Parent intervention is beneficial

    - Three Important Characteristics:
      - Emotional quality
      - Familiarity and intimacy
      - Variation

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Families

- Sibling Relationships & Birth Order

  - Birth Order:

    - Linked with certain personality characteristics

    - 'Only Child' can be positive

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The Changing Family

- The Changing Family in a Changing Society

  - Working Parents
    - Work can produce positive and negative effects

  - Children in Divorced Families
    - Children from divorced families generally show poorer adjustment than children from intact families

  - Divorce can be advantageous if marital problems are affecting the well-being of the children
    - Conflict in non-divorced families is associated with emotional problems in children

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Families

The Changing Family in a Changing Society

Percentage of single-parent families with children under 18

USA	Sweden	Canada	Germany	U.K.	Australia	France	Japan
23	17	15	14	13	11	11	6

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Families

- The Changing Family in a Changing Society

  - Gay Male and Lesbian Parents:
    - 20% of lesbians and 10% of gay men are parents

    - Research has found few differences between children growing up with lesbian mothers or gay fathers; children are not any different from those living with heterosexual parents

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Families

- The Changing Family in a Changing Society

  - Cultural, Ethnic, and Socioeconomic Variations:

    - Cross-Cultural Studies
      - Many cultures are changing due to increased globalization

    - Ethnicity
      - Families within different ethnic groups differ in size, structure, composition, reliance on kinship networks, and levels of income and education

    - Socioeconomic Status
      - Lower-SES parents vs. higher-SES parents

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Peer Relations, Play, and Television

- Peer Relations

  - Peer Group Function
    - Provide a source of information and comparison about the world outside the family
    - Necessary for normal socioemotional development

  - Developmental Change
    - Preference for same-sex playmates increases in early childhood
    - Increase in overall frequency of peer interactions

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Peer Relations, Play, and Television

- Peer Relations

  - Friends
    - A friend is someone to play with

  - The Connected Worlds of Parent-Child and Peer Relations
    - Warmth, advice giving, and provision of opportunities by mothers and fathers were linked to children's social competence and social acceptance

    - Children's peer relations linked to attachment security and parents' marital quality

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Peer Relations, Play, and Television

- Play: a pleasurable activity that is engaged in for its own sake

  - Play's Functions

    - Theorists have focused on different aspects of play:
      - Freud and Erikson: helps child master anxieties and conflicts
        - Play therapy

      - Piaget: play advances cognitive development

      - Vygotsky: an excellent setting for cognitive development

      - Berlyne: satisfies our exploratory drive

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Peer Relations, Play, and Television

- Play

  - Types of Play
    - Sensorimotor and Practice Play
      - Exercises infant's sensorimotor schemes

      - The repetition of behavior when new skills are being learned or mastered

    - Pretense/Symbolic Play
      - Child transforms the physical environment into a symbol

      - Pretend play is an important aspect of young children's development

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Peer Relations, Play, and Television

- Play

  - Types of Play
    - Social play
      - involves interaction with peers

    - Constructive play
      - children engage in the self-regulated creation of a product or a solution

    - Games
      - activities that are engaged in for pleasure and have rules

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Peer Relations, Play, and Television

- Television
  - The most influential medium that affects children's behavior

  - Children watch an average of 2–4 hours of television each day

  - Effects of Television on Children's Aggression

  - Effects of Television on Children's Prosocial Behavior

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