

Peers These are individuals of about the same age or maturity level



Popular Children

*Popular –(prosocial children) h*ave a number of factors that contribute to their likeability:

They combine academic and social competence Perform well in school and communicate with peers in sensitive, friendly and cooperative ways

Popular – antisocial children

Consist of "tough" boys who are athletically skilled but often poor students They are aggressive but their peers view them as "cool"



Controversial Children

Controversial children display a blend of positive and negative social behaviors

Some peers dislike them but they also have qualities that protect them from social exclusion

They appear to be relatively happy and comfortable with their peer relationships

They are disruptive but also engage in prosocial acts

Neglected Children

Neglected children engage in low rates of interaction and are usually described as shy by peers.

They are usually well-adjusted and do not report feeling lonely or unhappy

They can break away from their usual pattern of playing by themselves

Rejected Children

<u>Rejected – aggressive children</u> are an especially problematic mix

Show high rates of conflict, hostility, and hyperactive, inattentive, and impulsive behavior

<u> Rejected – withdrawn children</u>

- Passive and socially awkward
- At-risk for abuse by bullies





Bullies

Bullying: repeated, systematic efforts to inflict harm through physical attacks

 Nearly 1 in 3 students report occasional or frequent involvement as a victim with bullying

Who is likely to get bullied?

- Rejected withdrawn children
- Boy victims are physically weaker

Girl victims are more shy

Crowds Versus Cliques

Cliques

Two to twelve individuals (on average 5-6) who are good friends and, consequently, tend to be similar in age, sex, race, and interests

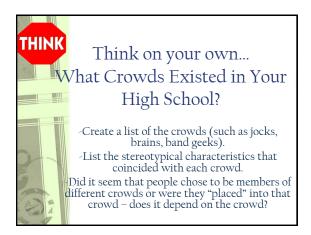
Crowds

A larger mixed-sex group of older children or adolescents who have similar values and attitudes and are known by a common label



Membership in a crowd is linked to self esteem

Ina recent study, the members of the more popular crowd had the highest self-esteem and the members of the least popular crowd reported the lowest self-esteem



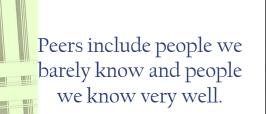
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Parenting Style and Groups

When parents emphasized achievement, their children were more likely to be in the popular, jock, and normal crowds and less likely to be in the druggie crowd

When parents monitored out-of-school behavior, their children were more likely to be in the brain crowd and less likely to be in the druggie crowd

When parents included their children in joint decision making, their children were more likely to be in the brain and normal crowds and less likely in the druggie crowd



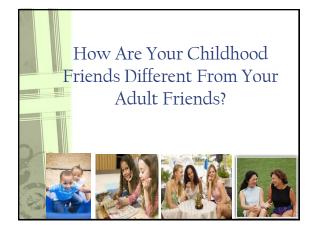
Why are friendships important?



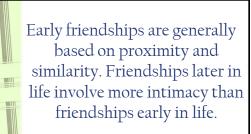
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Friendships serve the following functions

- Companionship
- 2. Stimulation
- 3. Physical support
- 4. Ego support
- 5. Social comparison
- 6. Intimacy/affection









Younger friendships might be expected to focus on play activities

First Friendships

- Preschooler's definition of "friend"
 - Someone "who likes you"
 - Someone with whom you spend a lot of time playing
- Preschooler's ideas about "friendships"
- Pleasurable playSharing of toys



Friendships in Childhood

Children look for friends who are like them

- Of the same age
- Of the same sex
- Of the same ethnic group
- Have the same interests

Even unpopular children have friends

- They have fewer friends
- They find friends among younger children, other unpopular children, or children in a different class or different school



Types of Friends

School-aged children distinguish between "best friends," "good friends," and "casual friends"

By age 4 or 5, most children claim to have a best friend

Girls:

- Care more about having a few close friends they can rely on
- Care less about having many friends

Boys:

- Care more about having many friends
- Care less about having few intimate, affectionate friends



Friendships in Adolescence

There is a dramatic increase in the psychological importance and intimacy of close friends during early adolescence

The quality of friendship is more strongly linked to feelings of well-being

Teenagers with superficial friends or no close friends report feeling lonelier and more depressed and have lower sense of self-esteem than teenagers with intimate friends

Adolescent Friendships

Adolescents disclose intimate and personal information to their friends more often than younger children



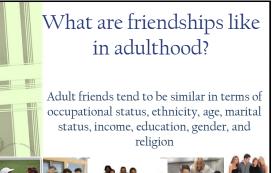
More dependent on friends than parents for companionship, reassurance of worth, and intimacy

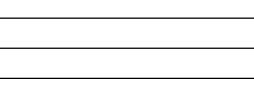
Friends are an important source of support



In childhood kids likely to turn to parents in times of stress, in adolescence more likely to turn to friends









Adult Friendships

Young women – single or married - tend to have more intimate friendships than men and find friendships with other women more satisfying than those with

Men are more likely to share information and activities, not confidences, with friends.



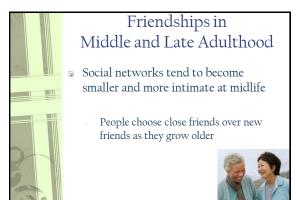
Same-Sex Friendships

Women continue to have more intimate same-sex friendships than men

When together, female friends say they prefer to "just talk" whereas male friends say they like to "do something" such as play sports

Men report barriers to intimacy with other men

For example, they indicate that they sometimes feel in competition with male friends and are therefore unwilling to disclose any weakness





Disengagement Theory

Mutual withdrawal between older adults and society takes place in anticipation of death



Older people decrease their activity level and interact less frequently. At the same time, society frees elders from employment and family responsibilities



Activity Theory

Social barriers to engagement, not the desires of older adults, cause declining rates of interaction

When older people lose certain roles, they do their best to find others in an effort to stay active and busy



Social Relationships in Late Adulthood

In old age, contacts with family and long-term friends are sustained until the 80s, when they diminish gradually in favor of a few very close relationships

Contacts with acquaintances and willingness to form new social ties fall off steeply from middle through late adulthood

Good Bye! Best of Luck in the future