

Continued Social Development

First Answer is B

Second Answer is C

- I. Jerome Kagan: Innate Temperament and Stability
 - A. Research done that pick up physiological differences that relate to characteristic differences
 - B. Interaction between environment/parents and child that impacts the way people act toward the baby --> temperament of baby
 - C. Studied babies very upset with stimulation - end up being shy when older (overstimulated and have autism)
- II. Attachment
 - A. Attachment: The close and enduring bond between children and their parents or other primary caregivers
 - B. Freud: attachment the result of mother's being the source of food and drive reduction
- III. Harry Harlow (50's and 60's)
 - A. Importance of mother as a "social stimulus"
 - B. Monkeys raised with a "wire mother" who provided nourishment and a "cloth mother" that did not provide food
 1. Monkeys become attracted to "cloth mother"
- IV. Social Referencing
 - A. Babies test their parents and learn what is safe and not safe by experimenting with trouble and looking at parent's reactions to their actions
 1. If negative response, then they know that it is bad
 2. Watching parent's cues is how they learn the world
 3. Monkeys use mothers as security base to build up affection as well
 - a) After getting comfort, he is a normal curious baby who wants to explore the room
 - b) Born with biological instincts to use mom as security through physical contact
- V. Harry Harlow Research
 - A. Mechanism designed to frighten a baby monkey
 1. Loud, obnoxious, big eyes, rigid movements gets monkey to run to mother
- VI. Theories of Infant Attachment
 - A. Just being held and comforted is key in a baby's survival
 - B. John Bowlby: Ecological Theory
 1. Infants born with innate characteristics that promotes attachment
 2. Biology says babies and mothers connect for attachment
 3. Adults pre-wired to respond to these cues
 - a) Looks - look small, innocent, and adorable that attract people to be attached
 - b) Sounds - babies attract you with their innate sounds
 - c) Behaviors
- VII. Mary Ainsworth's Research
 - A. Method to measure attachment in mothers and babies
 - B. Strange Situation Test to access attachment
 - C. Research conducted in an unfamiliar environment where the baby is reacting to the mother in a strange environment
 - D. Baby gets upset when mother leaves room with just the baby and stranger

1. Baby's angry reaction is also a mechanism to get the mother to be attracted to them to comfort them

VIII. Ainsworth's 3 Attachment Categories

- A. Securely attached: 65% of infants
 1. Use mom as security base
 2. Gets upset when mom leaves
 3. Comfortable exploring and moving away in room because she is so comfortable with the mom
 4. Not going to do anything terrible to the kid
- B. Insecurely Attached - Avoidance: 20% of infants
 1. Avoid the mother in the strange situation, ignore her when she is in the room
 2. Doesn't greet the mother when she returns (looks away from mom)
 3. Independent babies
 4. Don't feel that bond/love/attachment like securely babies do
 5. Parents not fully emotional investment to the child
- C. Insecurely Attached - Resistant or Ambivalent (15% of infants)
 1. Clingy - Baby holds mother leg not wanting them to leave
 2. Upset when mother leaves
 3. When mother returns, they greet but often resist mother's attempts at offering comfort
 4. Sometimes they cling, sometimes they don't care (Schizophrenic)

IX. Current Event

- A. Women don't have as much positive feedback as men
- B. Women tend to hold back actions blaming themselves
- C. Women not as willing to take compliments like men
- D. Once women reach adolescence, problems arise
- E. Men more violent due to them given the opportunity by society to do or try more things without consequences
- F. Boys act out negatively when little, then mature as they go
- G. Girls are good, easier to raise, but problems arise later on due to restraint

X. Current Event

- A. Some kids don't have a personality due to their environment and parents
- B. Can lead to a violent personality with limited interaction to the world
- C. People who don't have good emotional control takes longer to heal because brain and emotion is connected

XI. Factors Associated with Security of Attachment

- A. Parents sensitivity in child rearing - good at "knowing the child" - they know what you're feeling, know what to say to you at the right time, know something is bothering you without even asking
- B. Securely Attached - mothers respond readily to children's signals
- C. Anxious/Avoidant - mothers tend to be indifferent and emotionally unavailable
- D. Anxious/Resistant - mothers don't really pay attention

XII. Do these predict later behaviors?

- A. Kids from securely attached parents increases kids chance of being successful because good parenting during infancy
- B. Can change: Parents can change and reverse effects seen in early insecure babies

XIII. Preschool Care: Good or Bad???

- A. 20 years ago: Parents (mother) stay home with kids
 - B. US attitude is parents should be taking care of kids, not pre schools so why should we invest in preschools?
 - C. Poor mothers: get help by getting tax break, deducting cost of pre school
- XIV. Research if Preschool is Good or Bad
- A. NICHD Study of Early Child Care
 1. Are children harmed by putting them into alternative preschool environments???
 2. Funded 10 universities: found recently pregnant women who haven't decided to stay home to babysit or not once baby, then follow the kids as they grew into adolescence
 3. Collected data of kids development, economic changes, what leads to different types of outcomes in kids
 4. Found out: Pre school care doesn't matter - its just like being home
 5. Found out: Kids who spend away from parental care for hours a day (8-10) has a higher level of aggressive behavior
 6. Bottom Line: Pre school care is fine
 7. What predicted outcome success???
 - a) How sensitive parents are to children
 - b) The quality of the care
 - (1) Bad Alternative care = Bad outcomes
 - (2) Good Alternative care = Good outcomes
 - (3) Other people have to do what parents are doing at the same good caring level
- XV. What is quality care?
- A. Types of Care
 1. Licensed - doesn't guarantee everything but needs to meet guidelines in order to take care of multiple babies (individualized tension)
 - a) Re-licensed once a year
 - b) Can still do a terrible job, not go on with the caregiver-kid ratio, health inspections...
 - c) Can help guarantee minimal standards but there is a risk factor in safety and health
 - d) Example: Person down the street who wants to take in 3-4 kids to babysit them (should) be licensed
 - e) Daycare Center: Parents can come anytime you want to see their kid
 2. Caregiver Ratios
 3. Caregiver Education - person down the street is most likely not going to have right education
 - a) Properly educated = better environment for kid
 4. Turn Over rates - not high paying jobs, you do it because you love to do it
 5. Economic Realities
 - B. Economics of Day Care
 1. Adult to Child Ratios
 - a) Under 6 weeks - 1:3
 - b) 6 weeks to 18 months - 1:4
 - c) 18 months to 3 years - 1:5
 2. Salary: \$22,000 + Fringe: 8,000 = \$30,000
 - a) Before 18 months = \$7,500 per child (Cheapest)