

# Use the textbook - (pages 428-429 in the \*AP book)

Read the section on temperament and answer these two questions in your notebook (leave  $\frac{1}{2}$  a page,) after today's notes:

1. Is temperament generally stable over time, or does it change as the years progress? USE DETAILS AND EXAMPLES FROM THE TEXT TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER.
2. Is temperament something that is primarily shaped by environment or genes? USE DETAILS AND EXAMPLES FROM THE TEXT TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER.

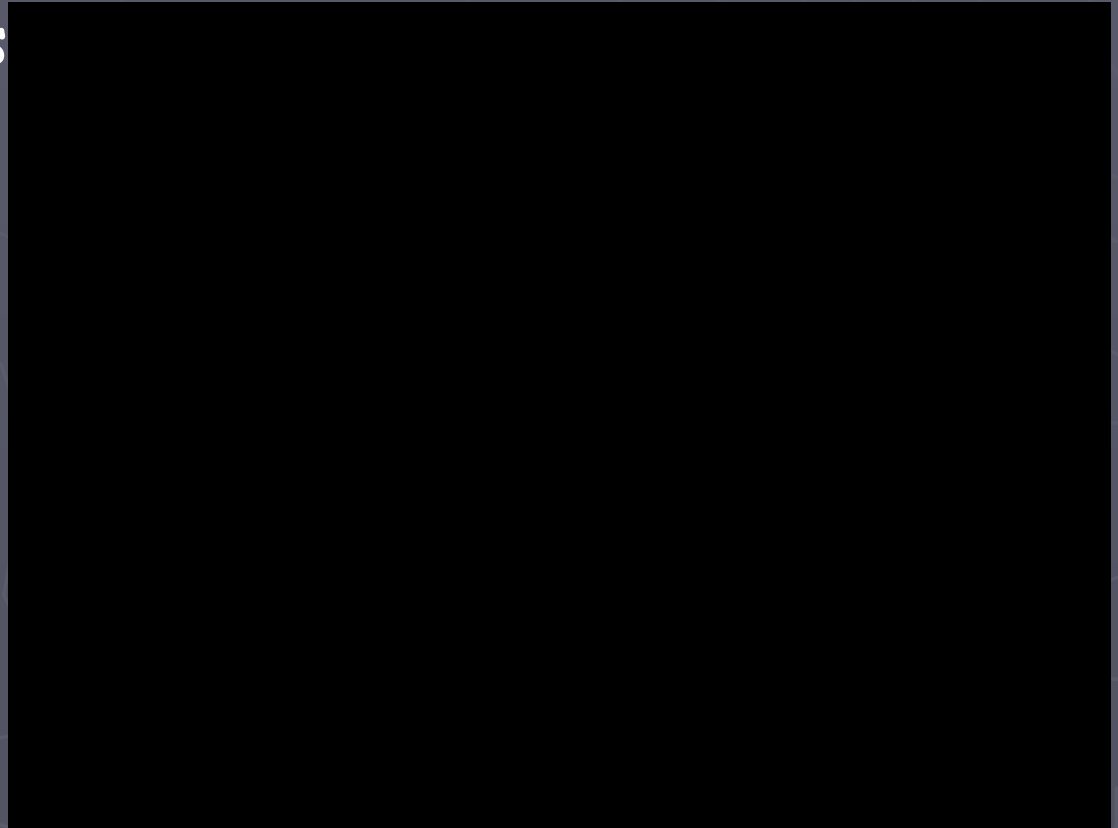
# Dad's Matter Too!!

► We are not just mobile sperm banks!!!!



• Paternal separation puts children at increased risk for various psychological and social pathologies.

• Teenage pregnancy is up to 5 times more likely if the biological father is not in the home.



# *Self - Concept*



Rouge test – by 15-18 months a child will tell the reflection in the mirror is actually him/her.

▶ **A sense of one's identity and self-worth.**

A positive self-concept is correlated with confidence, independence, optimism, social competence.

# Child-Rearing Practices

- ▶ Parenting styles have been shown to have a positive correlational effect on a child's self-concept



According to Diana Baumrind: There are four general classifications of parenting styles:



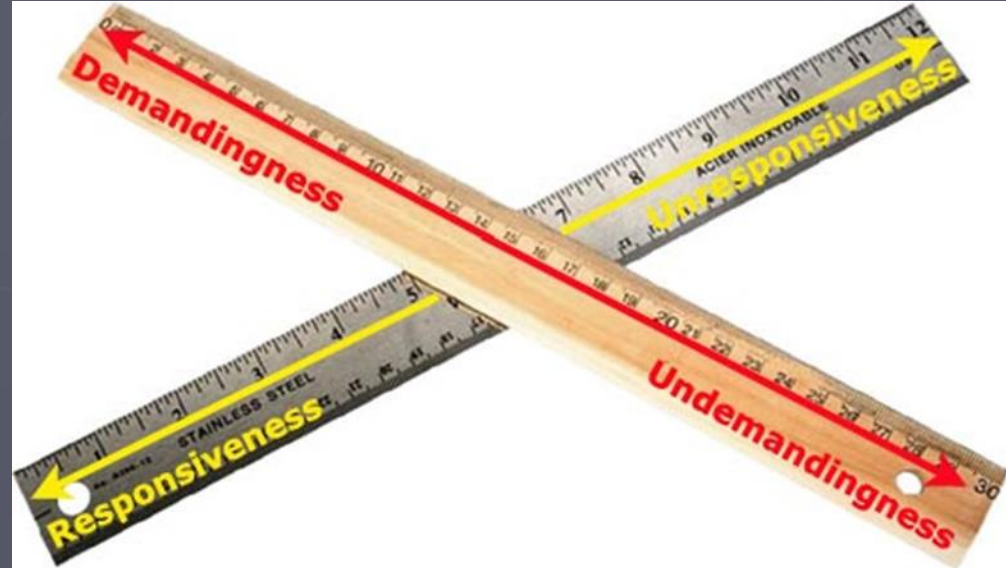
# Diana Baumrind's Two Analytical Measuring Instruments

## 1) Parental responsiveness vs. parental unresponsiveness:

Responsiveness is about how much or how little parents meet and respond to their children's needs!

## 2) Parental demandingness vs. parenting undemandingness:

the level of behavior control parents exercise on their kids based on their expectations of 'mature' behavior.



**Baumrind's Two Measuring Instruments**



# Authoritarian Parents

- ▶ **Impose rules and expect obedience.**

“You will become a doctor.”



# The Authoritarian Parent

- ▶ High in demandingness and low in responsiveness
- ▶ Attempts to shape and control child's behavior and attitudes with an absolute set of rules
- ▶ Values obedience
- ▶ Does not engage in verbal give and take; believes child should take his/her word as what is right
- ▶ Highly controlling

## Effects on children

- ▶ Performs moderately in school
- ▶ Less likely to become involved in deviant behavior
- ▶ Poorer social skills when compared to children of Authoritative parents
- ▶ Lower Self-Esteem
- ▶ Higher levels of Depression

# Permissive Parents

- ▶ Parents submit to their children's desires, make few demands and use little punishment.
- ▶ Permissive: (permissive indulgent)
  - Allow their child to make their own decisions w/very few limits
- ▶ Uninvolved: (permissive indifferent)
  - Self-centered in child rearing
  - Distant from child





# The Permissive Parent

- ▶ Low in demandingness and high in responsiveness
- ▶ Attempts to behave in a nonpunitive and acceptant manner toward a child's behavior and needs
- ▶ Few demands for responsibility or orderly behavior
- ▶ Presents as a resource for the child to use as he/she wishes
- ▶ Allows child to regulate own behavior
- ▶ Does not encourage the child to adhere to defined standards

## Effects on children

- ▶ High **DEFENSIVE** Self-Esteem (unhealthy/insecure)
- ▶ Better Social Skills
- ▶ Lower levels of depression
- ▶ Disengaged in school
- ▶ Higher chance of deviant behavior including drug and alcohol abuse

# Authoritative Parents

- ▶ Parents are both demanding and responsive.
- ▶ Exert control by setting rules, but explain reasoning behind the rules.
- ▶ Encourage open discussion.



Another great example: The parents from "Easy A".



# The Authoritative Parent

- ▶ High in both demandingness and responsiveness
- ▶ Encourages verbal give and take
- ▶ Shares reasoning behind decisions
- ▶ Reinforces his/her perspective, but recognizes child's interests and special ways
- ▶ Affirms child's current qualities but set a standard for future conduct
- ▶ Uses reason, power, reinforcement to achieve desired behavior

## Effects on children

- ▶ Healthy (secure) self-esteem
- ▶ Perform well scholastically
- ▶ Exhibit few internalizing or externalizing behaviors
- ▶ More socially competent
- ▶ Most likely to identify with parents
- ▶ Less likely to get into trouble

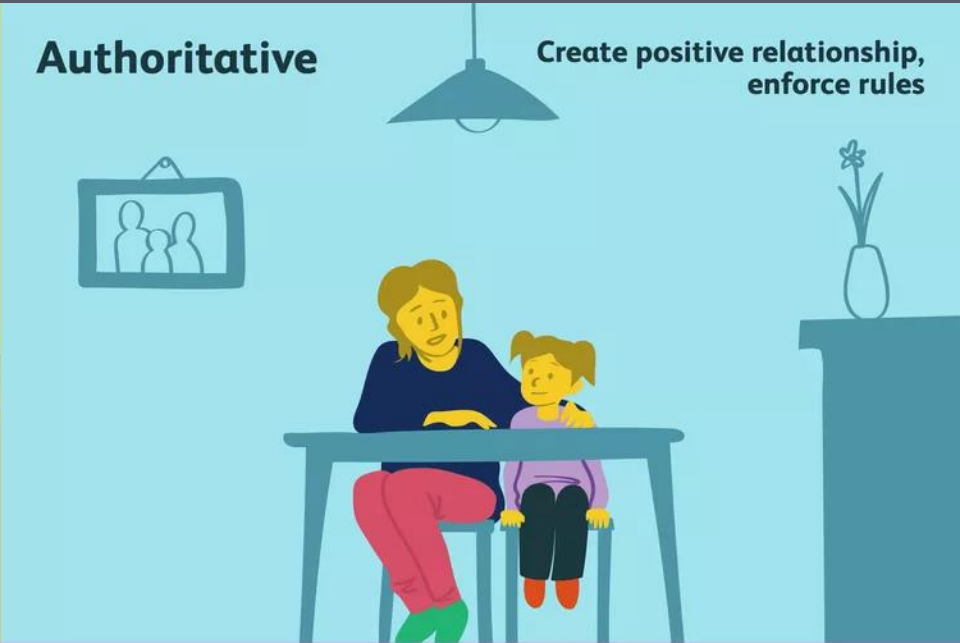
## Authoritarian

Focus on obedience,  
punishment over discipline



## Authoritative

Create positive relationship,  
enforce rules



## Permissive

Don't enforce rules,  
'kids will be kids'



## Uninvolved

Provide little guidance,  
nurturing, or attention





# Temperament Studies

- ▶ Studies show that sensitive mothers tend to have securely attached infants.
- ▶ Is that due to parenting, or genetics? Does a child's temperament play a role?
- ▶ Van den Boom's study suggested that attachment styles can be changed. Can temperament?

