

Ecology of the Peer Group



Learning objectives

- Define peer group and explain its functions as a socializing agent.
- Discuss developmental tasks relating to the peer group.
- Delineate the stages of play and exemplify peer activities during early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence.
- Describe the stages of friendship.
- Describe peer group dynamics and the effects of peer group social hierarchies, including bullies and victims.



Student Characteristics

- Gender
- Culture
- Socioeconomic status
- Learning style
- Disability
- Risk and resilience



Peers as Socializing Agents



Activity: Poem or Song

Using,

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S

write a song or a poem about how your peers influenced you.

Share with class.

Pivotal in my life growing up

Embraced my ideas

Educated me about life as a teen

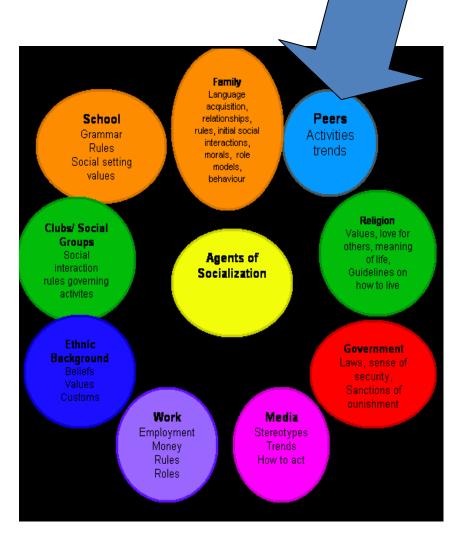
Responded to my wonders

Satisfy my desire to live and grow



Peers

 Individuals who are of approximately the same gender, age, and social status and who share interests





Peers



- Satisfy certain belonging needs
- Are often preferred to other socializing agents
- Influence social, cognitive, psychological development



Peers

- Influential from late childhood through adolescence and early adulthood
- Learn how to form relationships without adult supervision
- May encourage good and bad interests
- May guide short term choices
- Change behavior and personality to be accepted by peers



Peer Interactions- Dyad

Activity: Pages 250-255

1. Read The Significance of Peers to Human Development.

2. Select a developmental stage.

3. What are the characteristics of peer interaction of the stage selected?



Peer Interactions

| Developmental Stage | Belonging Needs and Socialization | Sense of Self |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Infancy/Toddlerhood | Awareness of peers | Relationships become more reciprocal |
| Early Childhood | Parents facilitate | Children play alone and together in groups |
| Middle Childhood | Opportunities for social interaction increase | Peers become important source of self-confirmation |
| Adolescence | Growth of relationships and closeness | Peer activities escalate |



Peer Group Socializing Mechanisms

- Reinforcement
- Modeling

The extent to which modeling influences behavior depends upon the

- Situation
- Model
- Observer
- Punishment
- Apprenticeship





Chronosystem Influences



Play: Parten

| Play Category | Characteristics |
|---------------|--|
| Solitary | Child plays alone and independently |
| Onlooker | Child watches other children play |
| Parallel | Child plays alone, but with toys like those other children are using |
| Associative | Social interaction and communication with little or no organization |
| Cooperative | Social interaction in a group |

Prepare and present an activity that will demonstrate the type of play selected.

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Play: Sutton-Smith

| Play Category | Characteristics |
|----------------|---|
| Imitative | Baby imitates parent; Children imitate roles |
| Exploratory | Exploring- taste, touch, manipulation |
| Testing | Testing abilities and emotions |
| Model-Building | Building- putting elements together in new ways |



Peer Group Interaction



Selman & Selman

| Developmental Stage | Friendship |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Early Childhood | Momentary playmateship |
| Early to Middle Childhood | One-way assistance |
| Middle Childhood | Two-way, fair-weather cooperation |
| Middle Childhood- Adolescence | Intimate, mutually shared relationships |
| Adolescence | Autonomous interdependent friendships |



Peer Group Dynamics

Bullies and victims

The Bullying Project
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dVX0tWiG2
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Gang

 A group of people who form an alliance for a common purpose and engage in unlawful or criminal activity

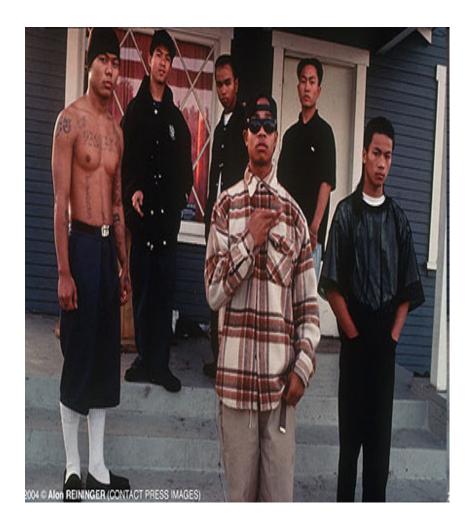
Americas Deadliest Gangs
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uFGvPnvhXUU





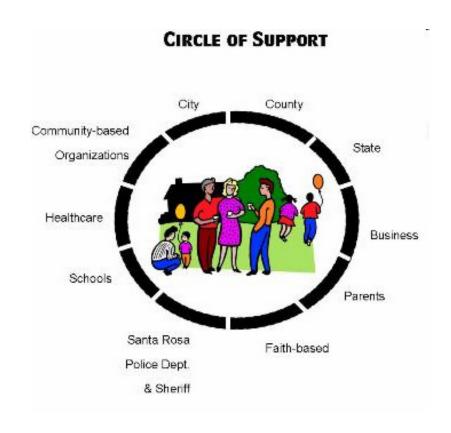
Gangs

- Gangs give members companionship, guidance, excitement, and identity.
- Gang members have significantly lower levels of self-esteem than their non-gang peers.
- Gang members can name fewer adult role models in their families and communities.





What would be strategies to prevent gangs?





Coordinated intervention **Strategy:** Gangs

- Community and law enforcement personnel work to reduces the likelihood that high-risk youth with become involved in gangs.
- Essential to success
 Involvement of police
 agencies, educators,
 job-training resources,
 parents, and community
 groups



http://www.sanjoseca.gov/mayor/goals/pubsafety/MGPTF/mgp
tf.asp



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Strategy: Sports

 Organized interactions of children in competitive and/or cooperative team or individual enjoyable physical activities



