



Developmental Psychology	20%
Topics	Weight
A. Perspectives on Nature and Nurture	5%
B. Research Methods in Developmental Psychology and Ethical Considerations	5%
C. Developmental Theories	25%
D. Developmental Principles	5%
E. Developmental Issues and Tasks on Developmental Stages	30%
F. Developmental Challenges and Milestones on Developmental Stages	30%
TOTAL	100%

Course Name	Psy ____ Developmental Psychology
Course Description	A study of human development throughout the life span in the areas of physical, social, cognitive, emotional, and moral development. Major developmental theories are tackled. Emphasis is given on the system perspective and the interactive dimensions of human development particularly in the Filipino setting.
Course Outcome	Demonstrate and understand the process of human development in the areas of physical, social, cognitive, emotional, and moral development.
Course Credits	3 units
Contact Hours/week	3 hours
Prerequisite	None
Suggested Course Content	Research approaches in human development Biological and environmental foundations of human development Physical, cognitive, emotional, and social development in: - Infancy and toddlerhood - Early childhood (two to six years) - Middle childhood (six to eleven years) - Adolescence - Early adulthood - Middle adulthood - Late adulthood

INSTITUTIONAL LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Graduates of CDSGA are able to manifest:

ILO1: Professional Competence

ILO2: Interpersonal Competence

ILO3: Functional Productivity

ILO4: Social Responsibility

ILO5: Gabrielian Identities





*“It's a funny thing about
comin' home. Looks the same,
smells the same, feels the same.
You'll realize what's changed
is you.”*

*- Benjamin Button ,
The Curious Case of Benjamin Button (2008)*

Developmental Psychology



Human Development



The field of human development focuses on the scientific study of the systematic processes of change and stability in people.





Each of us develops partly like
all other individuals, partly like
some other individuals, and
partly like no other individual.



Individual Differences

Every person has a unique developmental trajectory, an individual path to follow.

Influences on development can be described in two primary ways.

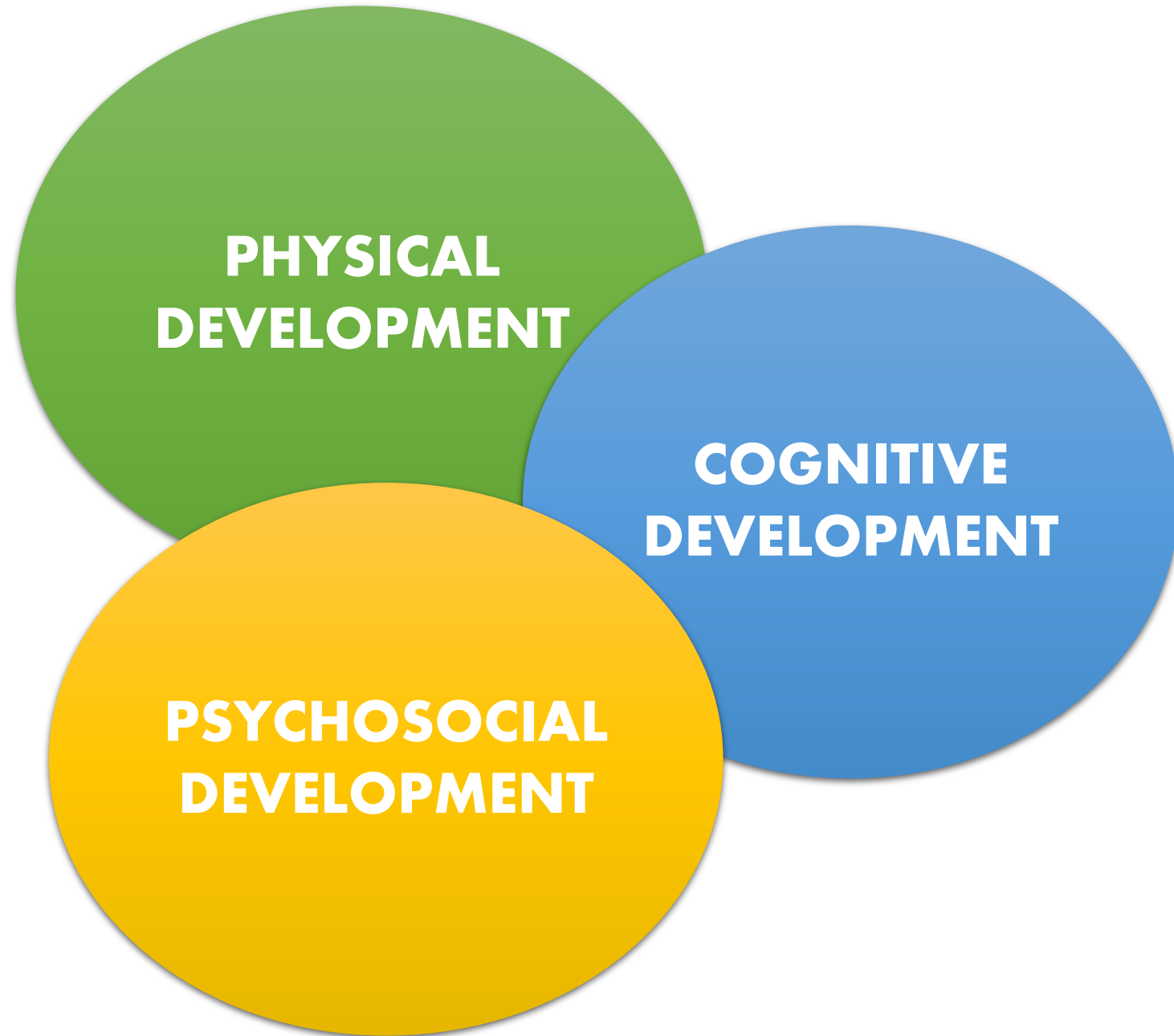
heredity

environment

maturati

**Unfolding of a natural sequence of
physical and behavioral changes.**

DOMAINS OF DEVELOPMENT





**SOCIAL
CONSTRUCTION**

Life-span Perspective



Life Long

Conception to Maturity

Womb to Tomb



Life Expectancy

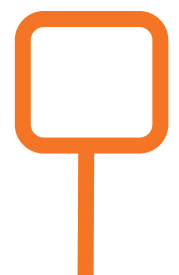




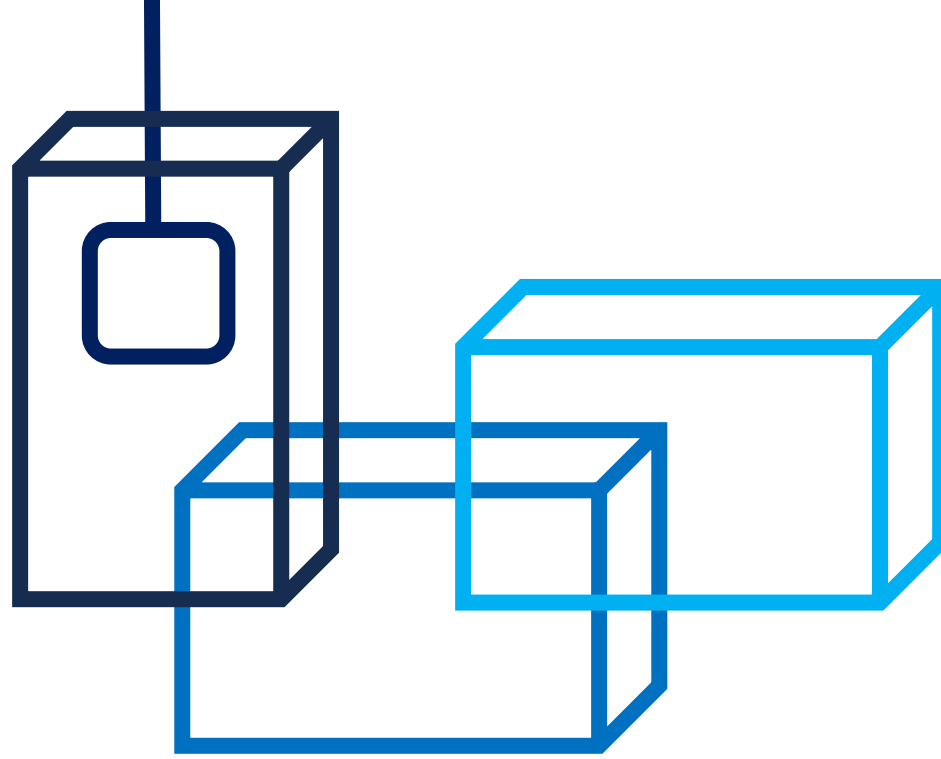




Multidirectional



Throughout life, some dimensions or components of a dimension expand and others shrink.



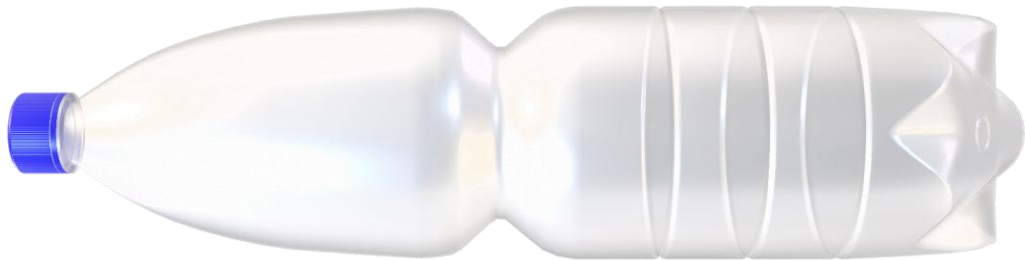
Multidimensional

No matter what your age might be, your body, mind, emotions, and relationships are changing and affecting each other.

Plastic



Plastic



**the capacity
for change.**

Periods of Development



Periods of Development





Periods of Development



Periods of Development



Periods of Development



Periods of Development



Periods of Development



Periods of Development



Periods of Development

Significance of AGE

Four Ages Life-span

First age: Childhood and adolescence

Second age: Prime adulthood, 20s through 50s

Third age: Approximately 60 to 79 years of age

Fourth age: Approximately 80 years and older

Significance of AGE

Chronological age

Psychological age

Social age

Context

Context

All development occurs within a context, or setting.

Context

Family

Context



Family



Context

Culture



Context

Ethnicity



Context

Influences

Context

Influences

Contexts, like individuals, change.

Thus, individuals are changing beings in a changing world.

Context

Influences

**CRITICAL
PERIODs**

**SENSITIVE
PERIODs**

Context

**3 types of
Influences**

Context

**3 types of
Influences**

Normative history-graded

Non-normative life

Normative Age-graded

Context

Normative Age-graded

Context

**3 types of
Influences**

Normative history-graded

Non-normative life

Normative Age-graded

Context

Normative history-graded

Context

**3 types of
Influences**

Normative history-graded

Non-normative life

Normative Age-graded

Context

Non-normative life

Context

S e S

Context

Socioeconomic Status

Context

H

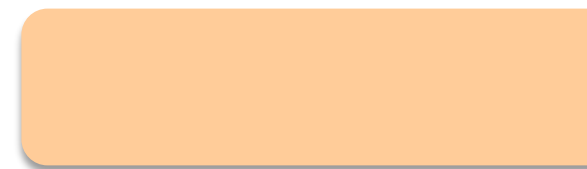
W

Context

Health and Well-Being

Developmental Issues

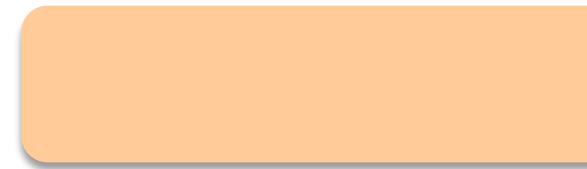
Nature





Nurture

Stability





Change

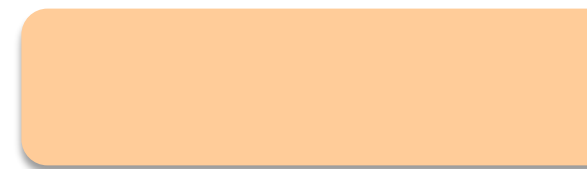
Continuity





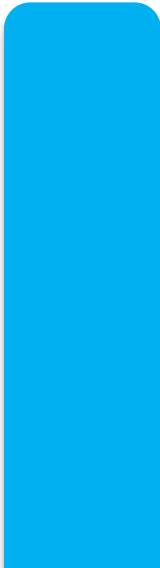
Discontinuity

Active





Reactive

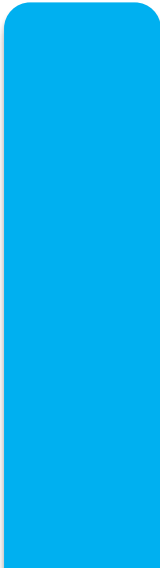


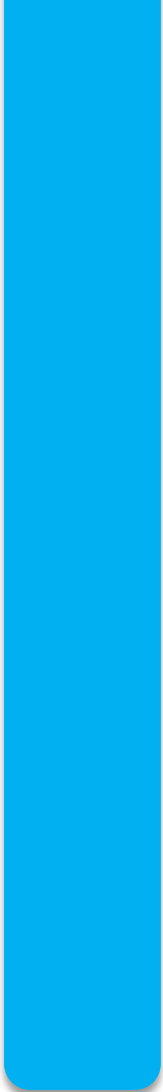
Theory



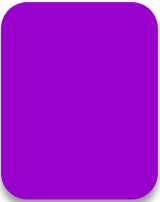
Theory

hypotheses

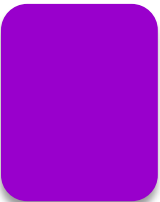




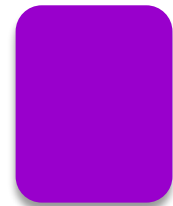
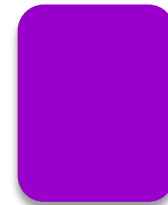
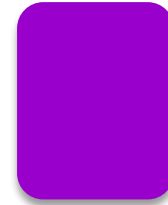
Scientific method



Quantitative



Qualitative



Observation



Laboratory



Naturalistic



Behavioral



Self-report



Case study





Ethnographic study



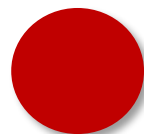
Correlational study



Experiment

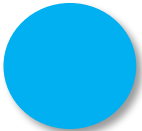


Bias

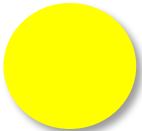


Sampling





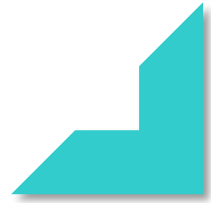
Variables



Ethics



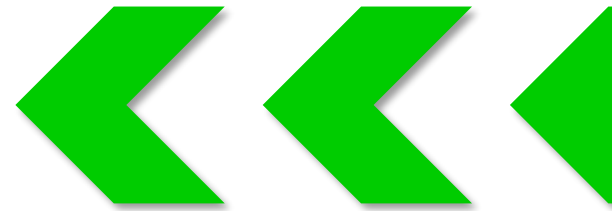
Developmental Study



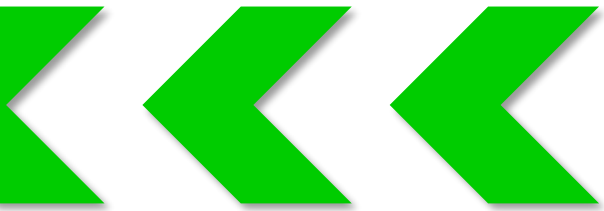
cross-sectional study



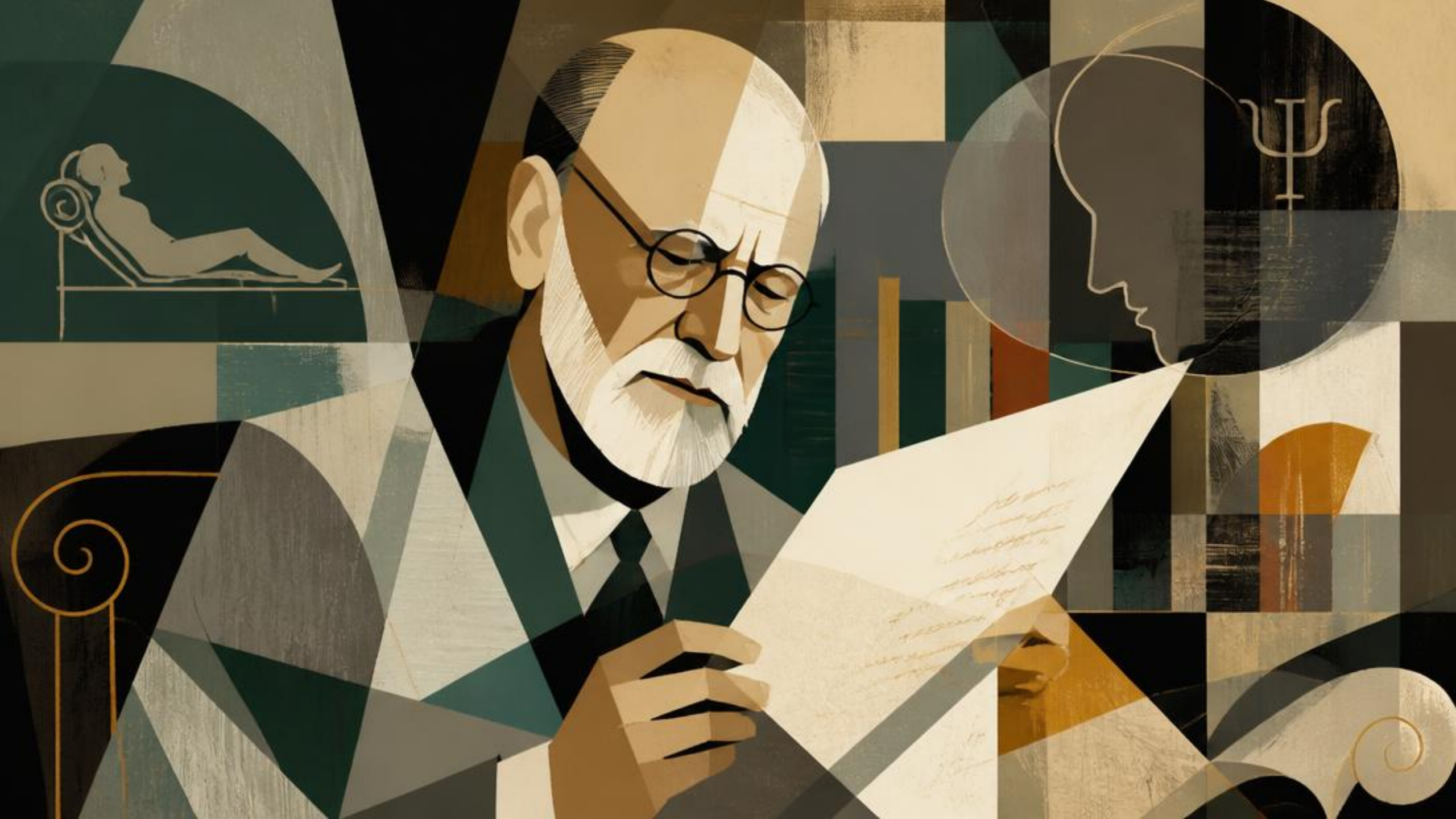
longitudinal study

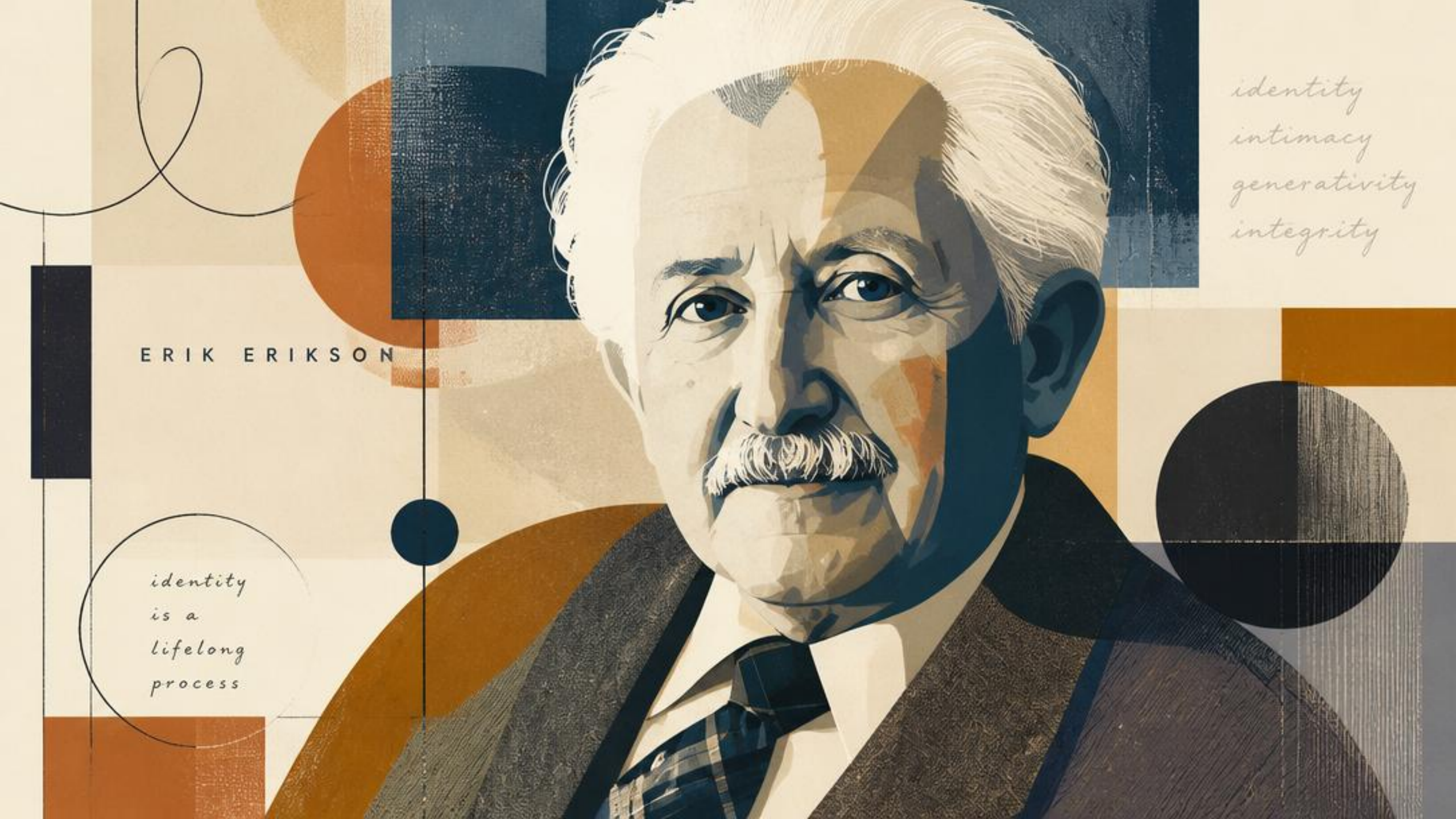


sequential study



**psychoanalytic
theories**



A stylized, high-contrast portrait of Erik Erikson, an older man with white hair and a mustache, wearing a dark suit and a patterned tie. The portrait is rendered in a graphic, almost cubist style with bold colors like blue, orange, and white. The background is a collage of abstract geometric shapes: squares, circles, and lines in various shades of blue, orange, and black. In the top right corner, there is a list of four words in a cursive script. In the middle left, the name 'ERIK ERIKSON' is written in a simple, sans-serif font. In the bottom left, a quote is enclosed within a thin circular line.

ERIK ERIKSON

*identity
intimacy
generativity
integrity*

*identity
is a
lifelong
process*

**cognitive
theories**

Jean Piaget





**behavioral and
social cognitive
theories**



Albert Bandura

SOCIAL LEARNING
THEORY

SELF-EFFICACY

OBSERVATION

RETENTION

REPRODUCTION

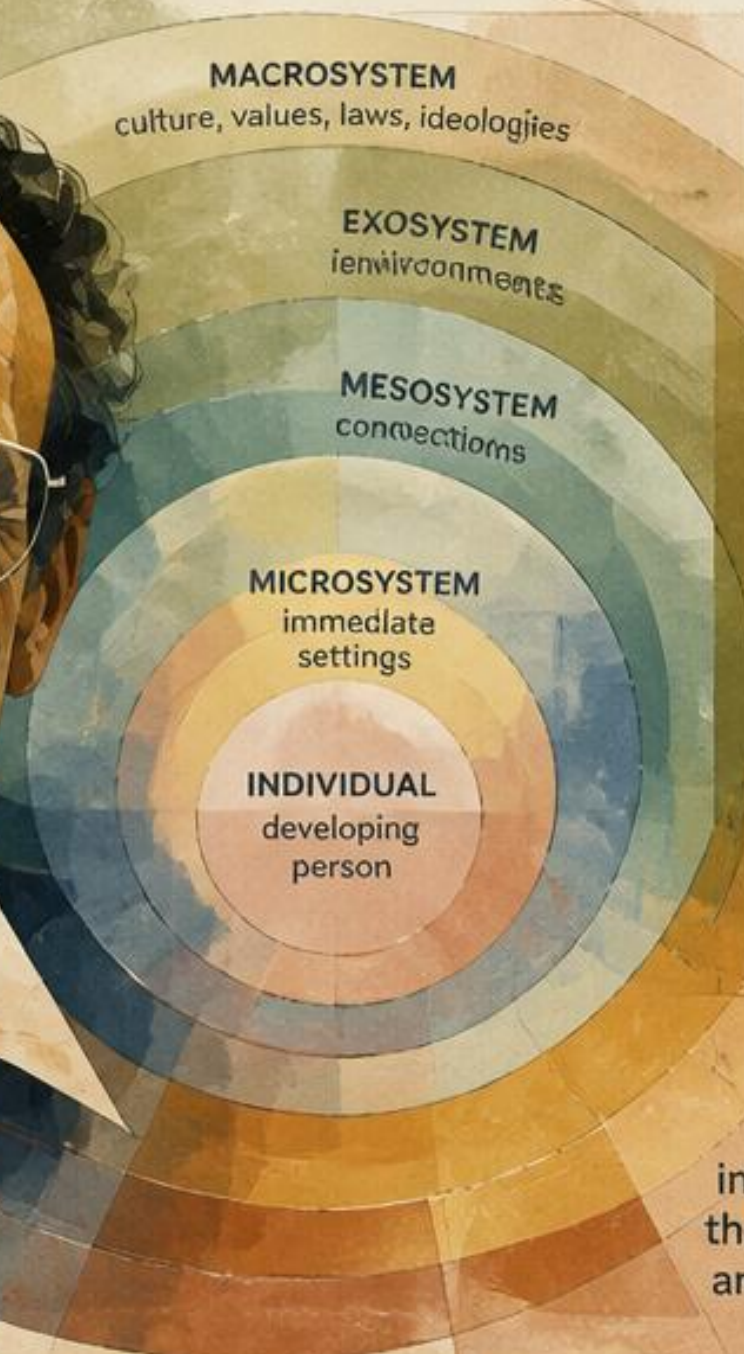
MOTIVATION



ethological theory



ecological theory



"Development is
a function of the
interactions between
the developing person
and the environment."

- Urie Bronfenbrenner

an eclectic theoretical orientation

No single theory described can explain entirely the rich complexity of life-span development, but each has contributed to our understanding of development.







"This is the path to adulthood. You're here."

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www.cartoonbank.com

