Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD): repetitive pattern of defiance, disobedience, and hostility
Conduct Disorder (CD): consistent violation of other people's basic rights or breaking of society's rules.

Resilient Children
Those who succeed, achieve or otherwise have positive outcomes despite growing up in negative conditions
FRIENDSHIPS AND PEER RELATIONS:

Friendship: A close, mutual, and voluntary relationship between peers
- Reciprocal and persist over time
- Functions include support, companionship, affection, and stimulation
- Functions change over time
- Help children learn relationship skills

FRIENDSHIPS AND PEER RELATIONS: The Childhood Years

- Social contacts increase dramatically as children enter school
- Larger peer group, less adult supervision
- Main ingredients in forming friendships are opportunity and similarity
- Number of “best friends” increases until about age 11 when children become more selective

FRIENDSHIPS AND PEER RELATIONS: The Preschool and Childhood Years

- Children’s close friendships typically progress through three stages:
  1. Play-based friends (ages 3 to 7 years)
  2. Loyal and faithful friends (ages 8 to 11 years)
  3. Intimate friends (adolescence and beyond)
Prominent feature of children’s friendships is **gender segregation** – tendency to associate with same sex peers
- Occurs in every cultural setting
- Clear preference for same-sex play partners evident by 2 to 3 years of age
- Gender segregation very prominent after age 3

As consequence of gender segregation, boys and girls grow up in different **gender cultures**
- Boys tend to play in larger groups and are more active and physically aggressive
- Girls develop closer ties in smaller groups; emphasize social closeness and sensitivity
SOCIAL STATUS AMONG PEERS: Categories of Popular/Unpopular Children

- Peer nomination technique frequently used to measure social status in childhood
- Five categories typically result from peer nominations: popular, rejected, average, controversial, and neglected

Category of rejected children includes two very different subtypes
- About 50% are considered rejected—aggressive, 20% rejected—withdrawn
- Controversial children receive large number of both positive and negative nominations
- Associations between category and characteristics only correlational; don’t know cause and effect
Ken Dodge and associates have developed a social cognition model to explain differences in social behavior. This model consists of perceiving information in a social setting, interpreting the situation, and then considering responses and enacting one. Factors such as infant temperament and attachment relationships may lead to positive or negative patterns of social cognition.

Early negative social experiences may cause continuing problems in later years. Peer rejection is associated with academic difficulties, higher rates of delinquency, arrest, violence, and substance abuse. Often implicated in school violence, withdrawn children are at greater risk for depression, loneliness, and negative self-worth. Intervention programs are helpful.