Introduction to Lifespan Development
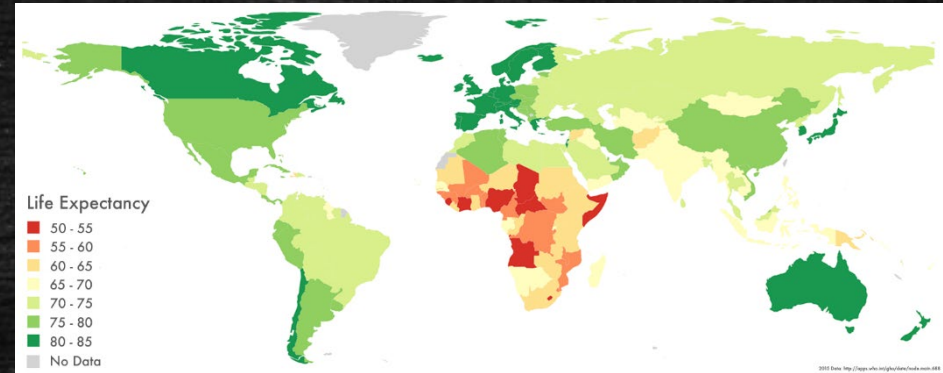
What is lifespan? How is lifespan different from life expectancy?

lifespan

life expectancy

Contextual Influence on Lifespan Development

Age-Graded Influences

- Specific age group

History Graded Influences

- Your cohort

Non-Normative Life Influences

- Unique experiences

Table 1.1 Which generation (cohort) are you?

Generation	Born between …
Silent Generation	1928 and 1945
Baby Boomers	1946 and 1964
Generation X	1965 and 1980
Millennials	1981-1996
Generation Z	1997-Present

Source

Ethical Considerations

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA-NC

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

Experimental Research Methods

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

- Control group
  - Does not receive the treatment the experimenter is studying as a comparison

- Experimental group
  - Receives the treatment

- Dependent variable
  - Measured by the experimenter

- Independent variable
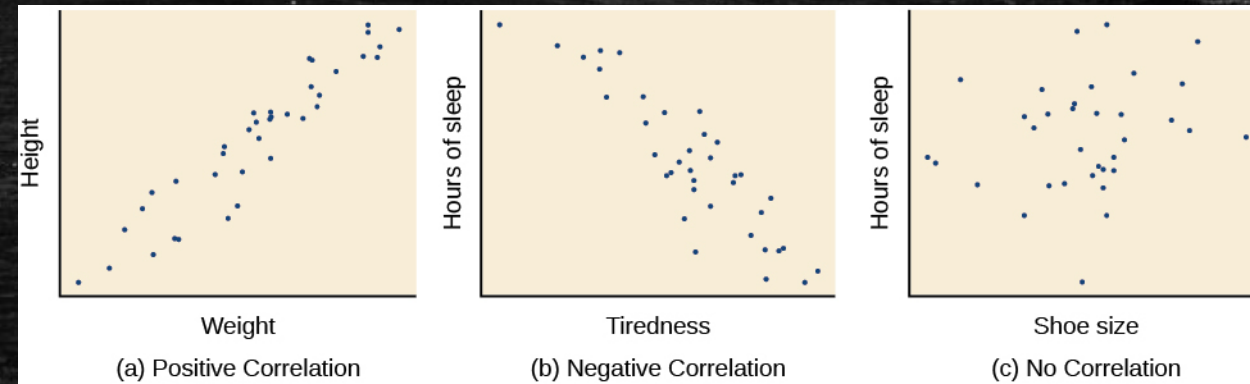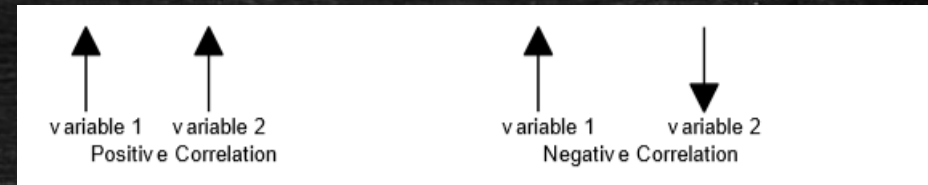 - Manipulated by the experimenter

Identify the components of the experiment

Identify the:

- Control group

- Experimental group

- Independent variable

- Dependent variable

- What should Cookie Monster's conclusion be?

- How could this experiment be improved?

- Cookie Monster thinks that a special juice will increase the productivity of cookie making. He creates two groups of pastry cooks each and assigns each group the same task (in this case, they are supposed to mix cookie dough). Group A is given the special juice to drink while they mix. Group B is not given the special juice. After an hour, Cookie Monster counts how many cookies each group has made. Group A made 1,587 cookies. Group B made 2,113 cookies.

Understanding Correlations

- Correlational studies show relationships between variables. If high scores on one variable predict high scores on the other variable, the correlation is positive. If high scores on one variable predict low scores on the other variable, the correlation is negative.

- Showing that two variables are related does not justify claiming that a causal relationship exists. There may be a causal relationship, but other explanations usually exist. For example, the variables may be related because both have a causal relationship with a third variable.

Correlational Study

(a) Positive correlation   (b) Negative correlation

A study of married couples showed that the longer they were married the more similar their opinions on social and political issues. Is the correlation positive, negative, or no correlation? Provide and explanation. What would a graph look like?