

Editorial

Social Behaviors In Children: Developmental Processes And Consequences.

Huechen Ding, Ban Ding.

University of California, Irvine, Health, Orange, CA.

The writers in this Special Issue concentrate on a wide range of social behaviors, such as problem conduct, prosocial behavior, parent-child contact, and social disengagement.

The implications of social withdrawal were found in three investigations. In general, the majority of withdrawn subtypes are found to be risk factors for the growth of children's psychological health. Bowker et al. looked at the relationships between anxiety withdrawal and sleep issues and discovered that social disengagement was a long-term predictor of eventual sleep issues, particularly for teenagers who were marginalized and victimized. Shy, unsociable, and non-withdrawn groups were created by Sette et al. (contribution 2) using a person-oriented approach. They discovered that the unsociable group seemed to be the most well-adjusted group, while the shy and avoidant group reported greater levels of internalizing difficulties. Prosocial conduct, another prevalent social characteristic in childhood and adolescence, is the subject of wostudies. Peer preference and self-perceived social competence were discovered to be a serial indirect pathway among the correlations between prosocial behavior and psychological maladjustment by Li et al. (contribution 4). According to Liu et al. (contribution 5), the mediation model was regulated by subjective socioeconomic position, and psychological suzhi mediated the effects of early emotional experiences on prosocial conduct. The pertinent variables for the emergence of problematic behavior were investigated in two investigations. The developmental trajectory of violent conduct and the predictors of its intercept and slope from parent and child self (i.e., self-esteem, psychological aggression, and corporal punishment) were studied by Yang et al. (contribution 9). Using a longitudinal design, Mo et al. (contribution 10) investigated the relationships between

family SES and subsequent problem behavior, using maternal warmth as a moderator and sense of coherence as a mediator. The articles in this Special Issue also highlight several methodological issues, particularly with relation to research design, sample selection, and analytical approach. One notable aspect is the wide age range of participants, which includes those from North America (contribution 1, contribution 6, contribution 11), Europe (contribution 2), and China (contribution 3, contribution 4, 5, contribution 7, contribution 8, contribution 9, contribution 10, contribution 12). Participants range in age from early childhood (contribution 3, contribution 6, contribution 7), middle childhood (contribution 8, contribution 10, contribution 11), adolescence (contribution 1, contribution 4, contribution 5, contribution 9, contribution 12), and emerging adulthood (contribution 2). The results in this Special Issue can be applied to a wider range of contexts because it covers a wide range of developmental stages and cultural backgrounds.

The use of statistical methods and advanced techniques is the third highlight.

The majority of the papers in this Special Issue employed sophisticated statistical techniques in addition to conventional regression analysis, including Latent Growth Modeling (contribution 9), Latent Profile Analysis (contribution 2), and Structural Equation Modeling (contributions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10). Additionally, Chow et al. (contribution 11) used an EEG approach to gather brain data and discovered that the relationship between anxiety and shyness was regulated by frontal EEG alpha power. According to this study, brain activity has a significant role in social interaction for people with various social goals. Jiang and associates.

The direct comparison for various age groups is one

***Corresponding Author:** Huechen Ding, University of North Carolina Health, Chapel Hill, NC.

Received: 05-Jan-2025, ; **Editor Assigned:** 06-Jan-2025 ; **Reviewed:** 23-Jan-2025, ; **Published:** 29-Jan-2025.

Citation: Huechen Ding. Social Behaviors in Children: Developmental Processes and Consequences. *Advances in Behavioral Neuroscience*. 2025 January; 1(1).
Copyright © 2025 Huechen Ding. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

recommendation for further study. Due to their neurological, physiological, sociocognitive, and affective traits, children's social behavior developmental pathways can differ from early childhood to emerging adulthood [1,2]. Direct comparison of the impact of interpersonal contacts on social conduct through data collection from various age groups would be beneficial for future research. Indeed, some research suggested that whereas early childhood prosocial behaviors were linked to parent-child connection, prosocial behaviors in teenagers may be more significantly predicted by adolescents' emotions in peer and teacher interactions [3,4].

Additionally, several researchers discovered that the neurological mechanisms underlying prosocial behavior differed by age. The second recommendation is to employ additional neuroscience methods, including fMRI-based hyperscanning or fNIRS. In contrast to using conventional psychological techniques like questionnaires, the new methods would be useful in incorporating research approaches from psychophysiology and social cognitive neuroscience to investigate the physiological and neural mechanisms underlying the development of children's social behaviors. Neural synchrony has been suggested as a way to improve understanding between kids and other people, such as parents, classmates, or teachers. neurological synchronization has already been shown in certain studies to be a key neurological mechanism enabling cooperative and prosocial behavior.

In fact, more ecologically sound processes and mechanisms underpinning the development of children's social behaviors can be captured by employing more neuroimaging techniques, such as hyperscanning.

REFERENCES

1. VanderMeulen, M.; Dobbelaar, S.; van Drunen, L.; Heunis, S.; van IJzendoorn, M.H.; Blankenstein, N.E.; Crone, E.A. Transitioning from childhood into adolescence: A comprehensive longitudinal behavioral and neuroimaging study on prosocial behavior and social inclusion. *NeuroImage* 2023.
2. McCormick, E.M.; van Hoorn, J.; Cohen, J.R.; Telzer, E.H. Functional connectivity in the social brain across childhood and adolescence. *Soc. Cogn. Affect. Neurosci.* 2018.
3. Chen, W.; Li, X.; Huebner, E.S.; Tian, L. Parent-child cohesion, loneliness, and prosocial behavior: Longitudinal relations in children. *J. Soc. Pers. Relatsh.* 2022.
4. Yang, P.J.; McGinley, M. The associated effects of parent, peer and teacher attachment and self-regulation on prosocial behaviors: A person- and variable-centered investigation. *J. Soc. Pers. Relat.* 2023.
5. Do, K.T.; McCormick, E.M.; Telzer, E.H. The neural development of prosocial behavior from childhood to adolescence. *Soc. Cogn. Affect. Neurosci.* 2019.
6. Reindl, V.; Wass, S.; Leong, V.; Scharke, W.; Wistuba, S.; Wirth, C.L.; Konrad, K.; Gerloff, C. Multimodal hyperscanning reveals that synchrony of body and mind are distinct in mother-child dyads. *NeuroImage* 2022.
7. Bi, X.; Cui, H.; Ma, Y. Hyperscanning studies on interbrain synchrony and child development: A narrative review. *Neuroscience* 2023.
8. Ratliff, E.L.; Kerr, K.L.; Cosgrove, K.T.; Simmons, W.K.; Morris, A.S. The role of neurobiological bases of dyadic emotion regulation in the development of psychopathology: Cross-brain associations between parents and children. *Clin. Child. Fam. Psychol. Rev.* 2022.
9. Ishihara, T.; Hashimoto, S.; Tamba, N.; Hyodo, K.; Matsuda, T.; Takagishi, H. Uncovering the links between physical activity and prosocial behaviour: A functional near-infrared spectroscopy hyperscanning study on brain connectivity and synchrony. *bioRxiv* 2023.
10. Koul, A.; Ahmar, D.; Iannetti, G.D.; Novembre, G. Spontaneous dyadic behaviour predicts the emergence of interpersonal neural synchrony. *NeuroImage* 2023.
11. Gough, B.; Lyons, A. The future of qualitative research in psychology: Accentuating the positive. *Integr. Psychol. Behav. Sci.* 2015.
12. Ba, ser Baykal, N.; Erden Çınar, S. Understanding early maladaptive schemas formation with traumatic experiences in childhood: A qualitative study. *J. Aggress. Maltreatment Trauma* 2023.
13. Jiwon, H.; Yunchul, C. Young children's metacognition expressed during coding play. *Asia-Pac. J. Res. Early Child. Educ.* 2023, 17.