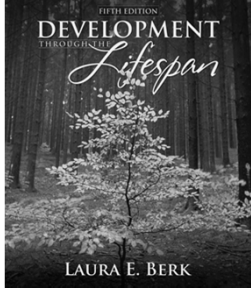


Development Through the Lifespan



Chapter 12 Emotional and Social Development in Adolescence

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Erikson's Theory: Identity vs. Role Confusion

Identity

Defining who you are, what you value and direction in life

Commitments to vocation, personal relationships, sexual orientation, ethnic group, ideals

Exploration, resolution of "identity crisis"

Role Confusion

Lack of direction and definition of self

Restricted exploration in adolescence

- earlier psychosocial conflicts not resolved
- society restricts choices

Unprepared for stages of adulthood

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Self-Concept in Adolescence



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Unify separate traits into larger, abstract ones
May describe contradictory traits; social situations
Gradually combine traits into organized system

- qualifiers
- integrating principles

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Self-Esteem in Adolescence

Continues to differentiate

- new dimensions

Generally rises

- temporarily drops at school transitions

Individual differences become more stable.

Self-esteem linked to value of activities, adjustment

Influenced by family, culture



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Identity Statuses

		Level of Commitment	
		High	Low
Level of Exploration	High	identity achievement	moratorium
	Low	identity foreclosure	identity diffusion

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Identity Status and Cognitive Style

Identity achieved	Information-gathering
Moratorium	
Foreclosure	Dogmatic, inflexible
Diffusion	
Long-term diffusion	Diffuse-avoidant

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Factors That Affect Identity Development



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- Personality
 - flexible, open-minded
- Child-rearing practices
 - authoritative, attached
- Peers, friends
- Schools
- Communities

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Culture and Identity

- View of self-continuity
- Cultural-majority adolescents
 - individualistic view
 - enduring personal essence
- Cultural-minority adolescents
 - interdependent view
 - constantly transforming self
 - bicultural identity



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Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development

Preconventional level	Stage 1: Punishment and obedience
	Stage 2: Instrumental purpose
Conventional level	Stage 3: "Good boy-good girl" (morality of interpersonal cooperation)
	Stage 4: Social-order-maintaining
Postconventional or principled level	Stage 5: Social contract
	Stage 6: Universal ethical principle

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Research on Kohlberg's Theory

✓	Few, if any, people reach postconventional morality.
✓	"Conventional" levels may require more profound thought than Kohlberg suggested.
✓	In real life, people often reason below levels of which they are capable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ situational factors ■ emotions

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Sex Differences in Moral Reasoning?

Kohlberg	Rights and justice orientation
Gilligan	Caring for others orientation ■ ethic of care
While males and females use both orientations, females may stress care more. ■ greater experience as caregivers	

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Reasoning About Care Issues

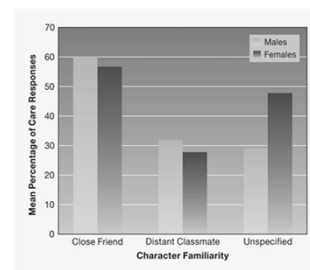


Figure 12.1

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Competing Issues of Morality



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- Moral
- Social-conventional
- Personal
 - personal rights vs. community good

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Influences on Moral Reasoning

Child-rearing practices

- caring, supportive
- discuss moral concerns

Schooling

Peer interactions

Culture



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Moral Reasoning and Behavior

Modest connection

Behavior influenced by many factors

- emotion
- temperament
- situation, history
- moral self-relevance
 - peers, family
 - just educational environments

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Gender Intensification in Adolescence



Sports & Recreation

Increased gender stereotyping of attitudes and behavior

Biological, social, cognitive factors

More in early adolescence, declines in middle to late adolescence

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Parent–Child Relationships in Adolescence

Autonomy

- deidealize parents
- shift from parents to self and peers for guidance

Authoritative parenting

- balances autonomy with monitoring as needed
- extra challenging during adolescence

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Family Influences on Adolescents' Adjustment

Warm, supportive relationship with parents

- amount of time spent with family not a factor in conflict

Family circumstances

- finances
- time
- adult relationships
- sibling relationships



Absolute Family

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Characteristics of Adolescent Friendships

Fewer “best friends”

Stress intimacy, loyalty

- closeness, trust, self-disclosure

Friends are similar or get more similar

- identity status
- aspirations
- politics
- deviant behavior



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Gender Differences in Adolescent Friendships

Girls

Emotional closeness, communal concerns

Get together to “just talk”

- self-disclosure

Boys

Achievement, status

Get together for activities

Intimacy related to gender identity

- androgynous: more likely to be intimate friends

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Self-Disclosure in Relationships

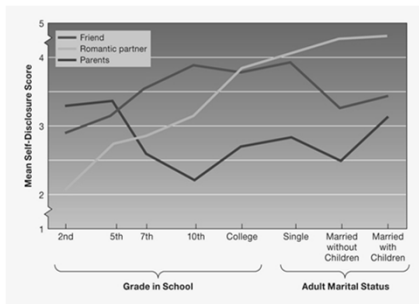


Figure 12.2

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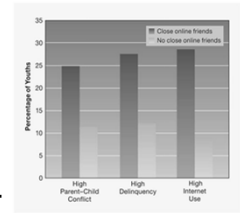
Risks of Close Friendships

Corumination

Relational aggression

- girls' closest friendships shorter

Victimization from online-only friends



Teens and Young Adults

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Benefits of Adolescent Friendships

- ✓ Opportunities to explore self
- ✓ Form deep understanding of another
- ✓ Foundation for future intimate relationships
- ✓ Help deal with life stress
- ✓ Can improve attitude toward and involvement in school

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Cliques and Crowds

Clique

- small group: 5–7
- good friends
- identified by interests, social status

Crowd

- larger: several cliques
- membership based on reputation, stereotype



Sports & Recreation

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From Cliques to Dating

Boys' and girls' cliques come together.
Mixed-sex cliques hang out.
Several couples form and do things together.
Individual couples



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Changes in Dating During Adolescence

Goals change throughout adolescence.

- early: recreation, group activities, shallow intimacy
- gradually look for more intimacy

Relations with parents, friends contribute to internal working models for dating



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Depression in Adolescence

Most common psychological problem of adolescence—affects 15–20%

Twice as many girls as boys

- early-maturing girls
- gender intensification
- adults may not take seriously

Factors

- genetics
- child-rearing practices
- learned helplessness

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Adolescent Suicide

A leading cause of death for North American youth

Related factors:

- gender
- ethnicity
- family environment
- sexual orientation
- mental disorders
- life stress
- personality:
 - intelligent, withdrawn
 - antisocial, emotional

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Preventing Suicide

Notice warning signs
Provide adult and peer support
Teach coping strategies



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Interventions

- medication
- therapy
- remove access to means

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Factors in Delinquency

Widespread in early
teen years

- declines in late
adolescence

Peers

- rejection
- antisocial peers

Gender

Individual differences

- temperament
- intelligence
- school performance

Family characteristics

Neighborhood

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Two Routes to Adolescent Delinquency



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Early-Onset: behavior
begins in middle childhood

- biological risk factors and
child-rearing practices
combine

Late-Onset: behavior
begins around puberty

- peer influences

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Path to Chronic Delinquency

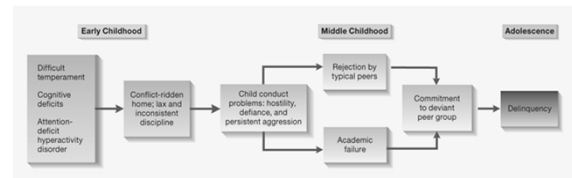


Figure 12.5

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