



ESSENTIALS OF LIFE-SPAN DEVELOPMENT JOHN W. SANTROCK

3e

SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

10

IDENTITY

- Self-portrait composed of many pieces
 - Vocational/career
 - Political
 - Religious
 - Relationship
 - Achievement, intellectual
 - Sexual
 - Cultural/ethnic
 - Interests

IDENTITY

- Personality
- Physical
- Erikson's view
 - Identity versus identity confusion
 - Psychosocial moratorium - Gap between childhood security and adult autonomy
 - Adolescents experiment with different roles and personalities
 - Adolescents who cope with conflicting identities emerge with a new sense of self

FIGURE 10.1 - MARCIA'S FOUR STATUSES OF IDENTITY

Position on Occupation and Ideology	Identity Status			
	Identity Diffusion	Identity Foreclosure	Identity Moratorium	Identity Achievement
Crisis	Absent	Absent	Present	Present
Commitment	Absent	Present	Absent	Present

IDENTITY

- **Ethnic identity:** Enduring aspect of the self that includes:
 - Sense of membership in an ethnic group
 - Attitudes and feelings related to that membership
- Many adolescents develop a bicultural identity
 - Identify in some ways with their ethnic group and in other ways with the majority culture

FAMILIES

- Parental monitoring and information management
 - Supervising adolescents' choice of:
 - Social settings
 - Activities
 - Friends
 - Academic efforts
 - When parents engage in positive parenting practices:
 - Adolescents are more likely to disclose information

FAMILIES

- Autonomy and attachment
 - Parents must weigh needs for autonomy and control, independence and connection
 - The push for autonomy
 - May puzzle and anger many parents
 - Adolescents' ability to attain autonomy is acquired through appropriate adult reactions to their desire for control
 - Boys are given more independence

FAMILIES

- Role of attachment
 - Securely attached adolescents are less likely to have emotional difficulties and to engage in problem behaviors:
 - Juvenile delinquency and drug abuse
- Parent-adolescent conflict
 - Increases in early adolescence but does not reach the tumultuous proportions
 - Remains somewhat stable during the high school years
 - Lessens as the adolescent reaches 17 to 20 years of age

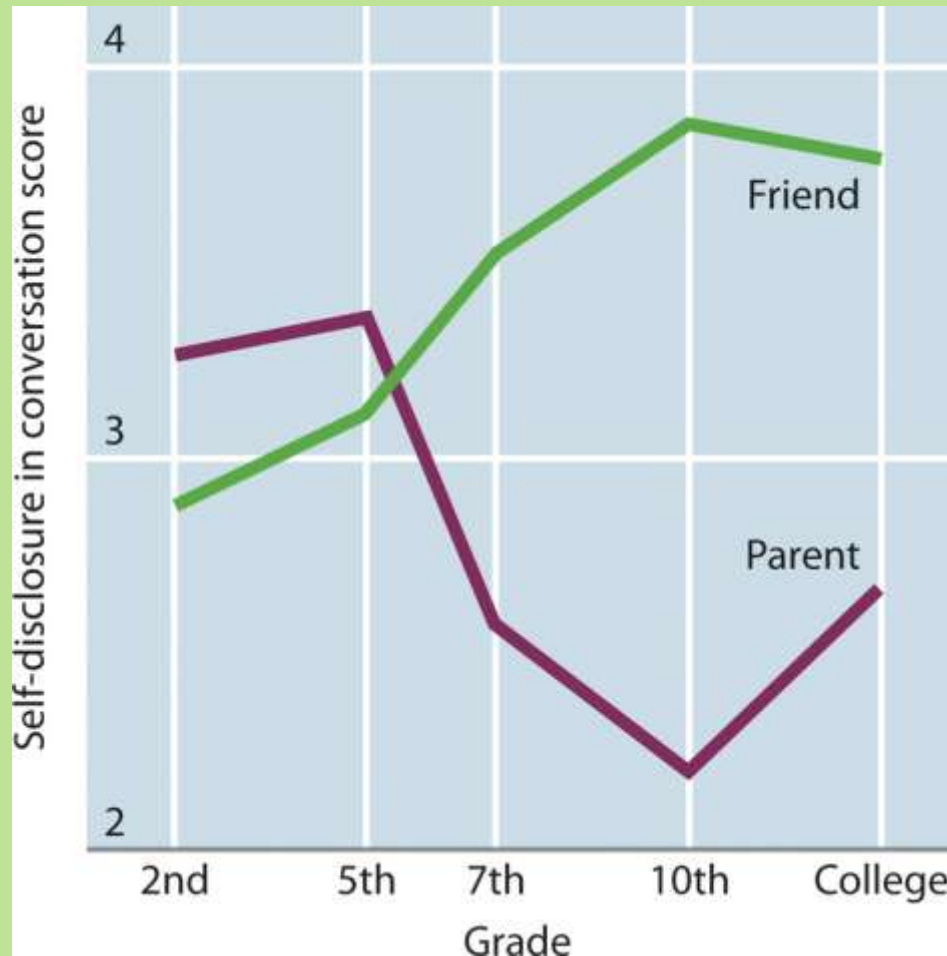
FAMILIES

- Everyday conflicts serve a positive -developmental function
- Old model of parent-adolescent relationships suggested that:
 - As adolescents mature they detach themselves from parents and move into a world of autonomy apart from parents
- New model emphasizes that:
 - Parents serve as important attachment figures and support systems while adolescents explore a wider, more complex social world

PEERS

- Friendships
 - Most teens prefer a smaller number of friendships that are more intense and more intimate
 - Friends become increasingly important in meeting social needs

FIGURE 10.3 - DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN SELF-DISCLOSING CONVERSATIONS



PEERS

- Peer groups
 - Peer pressure
 - Young adolescents conform more to peer standards than children do
 - Cliques and crowds
 - **Cliques:** Small group averaging 5 or 6 individuals that may form among adolescents
 - Engage in similar activities
 - **Crowds:** Larger than cliques and less personal
 - Members are based on reputation
 - May not spend much time together

PEERS

- Dating and romantic relationships
 - Developmental changes in dating and romantic relationships
 - Three stages
 - Entry into romantic attractions and affiliations at about 11 to 13 years of age
 - Exploring romantic relationships at approximately 14 to 16 years of age
 - Consolidating dyadic romantic bonds at about 17 to 19 years of age
 - Dating in gay and lesbian youth
 - Many date other-sex peers, which can help clarify their sexual orientation or disguise it from others
 - Sociocultural contexts and dating
 - Values, beliefs, and traditions dictate the age at which dating begins
 - Dating and adjustment
 - Linked with measures of how well-adjusted adolescents are

CULTURE AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

- Cross-cultural comparisons
 - Traditions and changes in adolescence around the globe
 - Health
 - Gender
 - Family
 - Peers
 - **Rites of passage:** Ceremony that marks an individual's transition from one status to another

CULTURE AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

- Ethnicity
 - Immigration
 - High rates of immigration are contributing to the growth of ethnic minorities in the U.S.
 - Immigrants experience stressors uncommon to longtime residents
 - Ethnicity and socioeconomic status
 - Interact in ways that exaggerate the influence of ethnicity
 - Ethnic minority adolescents experience:
 - Prejudice, discrimination, and bias
 - Stressful effects of poverty

ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS

- Juvenile delinquency
 - **Juvenile delinquent:** Adolescent who breaks the law or engages in behavior that is considered illegal
 - Delinquency rates
 - Males more likely to engage in delinquency than females
 - Rates among minority groups and lower-SES youth are especially high
 - Causes of delinquency
 - Lower class culture
 - Parents less skilled in discouraging antisocial behavior
 - Siblings and delinquent peers

ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS

- Depression and suicide
 - Depression
 - Factors contributing to depression
 - Genes
 - Certain family factors
 - Poor peer relationships
 - Suicide
 - Suicide is the 3rd leading cause of death in 10- to 19-year-olds
 - Adolescents contemplate or attempt it unsuccessfully than actually commit it
 - Females are more likely to attempt suicide, but males are more likely to succeed

THE INTERRELATION OF PROBLEMS AND SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION/INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

- Four problems that affect the most adolescents:
 - Drug abuse
 - Juvenile delinquency
 - Sexual problems
 - School-related problems
- Successful intervention programs include:
 - Intensive individualized attention
 - Community-wide multiagency collaborative approaches
 - Early identification and intervention