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CHAPTER 14: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

How Stormy Is Adolescence?

non clomy is hadieseenee.			
■ It now appears that conflict with parents varies across:			
■ <u>age</u>			
■ <u>issue</u>			
■ <u>Individual</u>			
Adologopte report considerable inner turmeil			
Adolescents report considerable <u>inner turmoil</u> .			

A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Adolescence

What is responsible for adolescents' inner turmoil?

Changes in Self-Concept From Middle School to Adolescence

- Self-concepts become more individuated.
- Increasingly concerned with their <u>place</u> and <u>manner</u> of <u>interacting</u> in the social network.
- View themselves as self-reflective.
- View the self as a coherent system made up of diverse but integrated parts.

The Declining Fragility of the Self

The feeling the self is fragile is linked to several other beliefs and behaviors:

In time the sense of self becomes more firmly established, through:

Identity Formation

Identity Formation includes

Individual Differences in Identity Formation

James Marcia identified 4 categories of identity status:

	<u>diffusion</u> :
	<u>foreclosure</u> :
	moratorium:
	<u>achievement</u> :
	PEER RELATIONSHIPS
	Adolescents have a greater capacity or desire for: ■ Mutual understanding ■ Self-disclosure ■ Intimacy
	Changes in the Nature of Peer Groups Cliques
	<u>Crowds</u>
•	Cliques and Crowds ■ The importance of these groups increases
	■ By late adolescence (senior year),

	The relative influence of peers and parents changes over the course of adolescence:			
•	Peer influence increases in			
•	Degree of conformity is related to Status ■ What status level demonstrates the			
•	Peers and parents tend to influence diffe	rent areas of adolescents' lives.		
•	Parental influence remains strong into ac	dulthood.		
	Dating & Sexual Ac	etivity		
■ Few	adolescents begin dating before they part	icipate in crowds.		
■ Fewe	er than date before age 1	2.		
	are dating by age 16.			
	2 th grade, emotional intimacy in male-fema e-sex relationships.	ale relationships surpasses that of		
	n sexual activity has increased in the U.S. i ease is not clear.	n recent decades, but the size of the		
Ther	re aredi	ifferences in rates of sexual activity.		

When adolescents start to date, they often become more _____

to increase their attractiveness to the opposite sex.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENCE

Parents can directly support development by	Parents can	directly	support	develo	pment	by
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Parenting Patterns & Adolescent Development

Adolescents who received warm, authoritative parenting tend to:

The Impact of Divorce

COVERED IN PRESENTATIONS - COVERED IN PRESENTATIONS NOT IN LECTURE

Adolescents at School

Peer culture at school rewards	far
more than	
Grades decline during adolescence.	
Adolescents differ in beliefs about what factors contribute to academic achievement.	

Girls are often socialized away from *instrumental competence* (ability to accomplish things):

Teenage Aggression

	line 4/9/02: Experiment examined the relationship between rejection by peers aggression.
■ Grou	ips: Control Group =
-	Experimental Group =
DV:	
Resu	ılts:
	PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT
<u>Depr</u>	<u>ression</u>
•	Depression is the most common psychological problem of the teenage years.
•	About of teenagers experience mild to moderate depression.
•	About have experienced one or more major depressive episodes (a rate comparable to that of adults).
•	From are chronically depressed.
•	Severe depression occurs twice as often in
<u>Suicide</u> ■ Facto	ors Related to Adolescent Suicide
•	The suicide rate increases over the life span. It is the leading cause of death among young people.
•	The number of boys who kill themselves exceeds the number of girls by
•	Girls make more and use methods with a greater likelihood of revival.

Factors Related to Suicide cont.

	Nonwhite ethnic minority teenagers have slightly suicide rates, perhaps due to higher levels of support through extended families.				
■ Suicide tends to occur in two types of young people.					
	■ Individuals who are but solitary, withdrawn, and unable to meet their own standards or those of important people in their lives.				
	■ Individuals who display They turn their anger and disappointment inward, and are hostile and destructive toward others.				
	Improved ability to plan ahead is involved in a higher rate of suicide during adolescence as compared to school-age children.				
	Prevention and Treatment				
	■ Parents and teachers need to be trained in the warning signs of suicide.				
	■ Interventions include medication, therapy, and, sometimes, hospitalization.				
	■ Teenage suicides often take place in clusters.				
<u>Deli</u>	nquency				
	Juvenile delinquents are children or adolescents who engage in illegal acts.				
	Young people under the age of 21 account for about of police arrests in the United States.				
	Most of the time, adolescents do not commit major crimes; they engage in petty stealing, disorderly conduct, and acts that are only illegal for minors.				
	Delinquency over the early teenage years, remains high during middle adolescence, and then into young adulthood.				

About	of violent crimes and	of property crimes
are committed by a	dolescents.	

Factors Related to Delinguency

- About three to eight times as many boys as girls commit major crimes.
- Tendency to arrest, charge, and punish low-SES, ethnic minority youths more often than their higher-SES white and Asian counterparts.
- Difficult temperament, low intelligence, poor school performance, peer rejection in childhood, and entry into antisocial peer groups
- Family environments that are low in warmth, high in conflict, and characterized by lax and inconsistent discipline.
- Bonds with antisocial friends sustain delinquent behavior while providing relief from loneliness.
- Students enrolled in schools with large classes, poor quality instruction, and rigid rules show higher rates of lawbreaking.

THE END