

Detailed Chapter Outline and Key Terms

Chapter 12: Psychosocial Development in Adolescence

Focus: Jackie Robinson, Baseball Legend

THE SEARCH FOR IDENTITY

- **Identity:** According to Erikson, a coherent conception of the self, made up on goals, values, and beliefs to which a person is solidly committed.

Erikson: Identity Versus Identity Confusion

- **Identity versus identity confusion:** Erikson's fifth crisis of psychosocial development, in which an adolescent seeks to develop a coherent sense of self, including the role she or he is to play in society. Also called *identity versus role confusion*.
- *Psychological moratorium:* In Erikson's theory, a "time-out" period that is provided by adolescence.
- *Fidelity:* In Erikson's theory, the virtue attained in the fifth crisis, involving sustained loyalty, faith, and/or a sense of belonging to loved ones.

Marcia: Identity Status—Crisis and Commitment

- **Identity statuses:** Marcia's term for states of ego development that depends on the presence or absence of crisis and commitment.
- *Identity-status interviews:* Semi-structured interviews lasting approximately 30 minutes, during which a person's identity status is determined.
- **Crisis:** Marcia's term for period of conscious decision making related to identity formation.
- **Commitment:** Marcia's term for personal investment in an occupation or system of beliefs.
- **Identity achievement:** Identity status, described by Marcia, which is characterized by a commitment to choices made following a crisis, a period spent in exploring alternatives.
- **Foreclosure:** Identity status, described by Marcia, in which a person who has not spent time considering alternatives (that is, has not been in crisis) is committed to other people's plans for his or her life.
- **Moratorium:** Identity status, described by Marcia, in which a person is currently considering alternatives (in crisis) and seems headed for commitment.
- **Identity diffusion:** Identity status, described by Marcia, which is characterized by absence of commitment and lack of serious consideration of alternatives.

Elkind: The Patchwork Self

Gender Differences in Identity Formation

Ethnic Factors in Identity Formation

Detailed Chapter Outline and Key Terms

Chapter 12: Psychosocial Development in Adolescence

Four Stages of Ethnic Identity:

1. *Diffuse:* Little or no exploration of ethnic identity, no clear understanding of issues involved.
2. *Foreclosed:* Little or no exploration of ethnic identity, but has positive or negative feelings about it from attitudes absorbed at home.
3. *Moratorium:* Has begun to explore ethnic identity but is confused about what it means.
4. *Achieved:* Has explored ethnic identity and understands and accepts it.

SEXUALITY

- *Sexual identity:* Achieved by seeing oneself as a sexual being, recognizing one's sexual orientation, coming to terms with sexual stirrings, and forming romantic or sexual attachments.

Sexual Orientation and Identity

- **Sexual orientation:** Focus of consistent sexual, romantic, and affectionate interest, either heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual.
- *Heterosexual:* Attracted to persons of the opposite sex.
- *Homosexual:* Attracted to persons of the same sex.
- *Bisexual:* Attracted to persons of either sex.

Causes and Signs of Sexual Orientation

Homosexual and Bisexual Identity and Behavior

Sexual Behavior

Sexual Risk Taking

Use of Contraceptives

Where Do Teenagers Get Information about Sex?

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

- **Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs):** Diseases spread by sexual contact.

Teenage Pregnancy and Childbearing

Detailed Chapter Outline and Key Terms

Chapter 12: Psychosocial Development in Adolescence

RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY, PEERS, AND ADULT SOCIETY

Is Adolescent Rebellion a Myth?

- **Adolescent rebellion:** Pattern of emotional turmoil, characteristic of a minority of adolescents, which may involve conflict with family, alienation from adult society, reckless behavior, and rejection of adult values.

Changing Time Use and Changing Relationships

Adolescents and Parents

Family Conflict

Parenting Styles

Family Structure, Mothers' Employment, and Economic Stress

Adolescents and Siblings

Adolescents and Peers

- *Dyadic:* One-to-one interaction.

Friendships

Cliques

Crowds

Romantic Relationships

Adolescents in Trouble: Antisocial Behavior and Juvenile Delinquency

Becoming a Delinquent: How Parental, Peer, and Community Influences Interact

- *Collective efficacy:* Strength of social connections within a neighborhood and the extent to which residents monitor or supervise each other's children.

Long-Term Prospects

Preventing and Treating Delinquency