



# Adolescence

## Chapter Nine: Autonomy

1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Outline/Overview

- What is autonomy?
- Emotional Autonomy
- Behavioral Autonomy
- Value Autonomy

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Autonomy

- Erik Erikson's Theory
  - autonomy central issue for toddlers
  - identity central issue of adolescence
- Three Types of Autonomy
  - Emotional Autonomy
  - Behavioral Autonomy
  - Value Autonomy

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Emotional Autonomy

- Detachment - Anna Freud's ideas
- Components of Emotional Autonomy
  - De-idealize parents
  - See parents as people
  - Depend on themselves
  - Individuated in relationship with his/her parents

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Emotional Autonomy

- Two models have been suggested
  - Changing appearance provokes changes in perception of teen
  - Social-cognitive development
- Relation with Parenting Practices
  - Fostered by close, not distant, family relationships
  - Develops best under conditions encouraging individuation and emotional closeness

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Behavioral Autonomy

- Changes in Decision-Making Abilities
- Classic Study by Catherine Lewis
  - Decision making abilities improve from 7th grade to 12th grade.
  - Older adolescents showed more sophisticated abilities in four areas – these are?

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Behavioral Autonomy

- When friends and parents disagree reconcile differences of opinion and reach their own conclusions
- Conformity to peers is higher during early and middle adolescence
- Peer pressure reigns on short-term & style matters
- Parents more influential regarding long-term issues and basic values

7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Behavioral Autonomy

- Adolescents whose parents are extremely authoritarian or extremely permissive
  - most easily influenced by peers, especially in antisocial situations
- Adolescents from authoritative homes
  - less susceptible to antisocial peer pressure but more susceptible to positive peers

8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Value Autonomy

- Piaget
  - Moral Realism
  - Morality of Cooperation
- Kohlberg's three (six) levels of moral reasoning
  - Preconventional
  - Conventional
  - Postconventional
- Moral Development
  - Reasoning behind a response is most important

9

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---