Stages of Adolescent Development

Stages of Adolescence	Physical Development	Cognitive Development	Social-Emotional Development
Early Adolescence Approximately 11 – 13 years of age	 Puberty: grow body hair, increase perspiration and oil production in hair and skin, Girls – breast and hip development, onset of menstruation Boys – growth in testicles and penis, wet dreams, deepening of voice Tremendous physical growth: gain height and weight Greater sexual interest 	 Growing capacity for abstract thought Mostly interested in present with limited thought to the future Intellectual interests expand and become more important Deeper moral thinking 	 Struggle with sense of identity Feel awkward about one's self and one's body; worry about being normal Realize that parents are not perfect; increased conflict with parents Increased influence of peer group Desire for independence Tendency to return to "childish" behavior, particularly when stressed Moodiness Rule- and limit-testing Greater interest in privacy
Middle Adolescence Approximately 14 – 18 years of age	 Puberty is completed Physical growth slows for girls, continues for boys 	 Continued growth of capacity for abstract thought Greater capacity for setting goals Interest in moral reasoning Thinking about the meaning of life 	 Intense self-involvement, changing between high expectations and poor self-concept Continued adjustment to changing body, worries about being normal Tendency to distance selves from parents, continued drive for independence Driven to make friends and greater reliance on them, popularity can be an important issue Feelings of love and passion
Late Adolescence Approximately 19 – 21 years of age	 Young women, typically, are fully developed Young men continue to gain height, weight, muscle mass, and body hair 	 Ability to think ideas through Ability to delay gratification Examination of inner experiences Increased concern for future Continued interest in moral reasoning 	 Firmer sense of identity Increased emotional stability Increased concern for others Increased independence and self-reliance Peer relationships remain important Development of more serious relationships Social and cultural traditions regain some of their importance

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