## Early Adulthood (17-25 years)



## Social development

What is happening?	How can I tell?	How can I help?
	DEVELOPMENT OF	IDENTITY
A sense of identity is solidifying	May begin to commit to an identity after exploring various roles, values, beliefs and goals  May signal values, beliefs and goals through the opportunities and interests pursued	Support the opportunity to explore and participate in organized events, clubs and teams so that youth can identify their talents and potential career pursuits
Gender identity is more stable	May display a sense of confidence around gender identity—expressed through clothing/image	Talk about gender identity without making assumptions  Encourage youth to engage in opportunities without concerns about preconceived gender identity labels
Social group-esteem and social identity mature	May display a commitment or sense of belonging to social groups  Begins to feel comfortable with their own social identity and has positive feelings about social group membership  Has learned about their own social groups and has examined their own beliefs independently  Rejects negative views based on stereotypes held by others	<ul> <li>Encouraging volunteer and other local structured opportunities, which can lead youth to a better sense of community and social inclusion</li> <li>Support participation in cultural traditions to help youth develop their sense of cultural social group identity and social group-esteem</li> <li>Promote opportunities for young adults to mentor other youth</li> </ul>
Spiritual beliefs may be more internalized	May begin to integrate religious/spiritual beliefs into their larger identity  Motivated to act/behave to a greater degree by deeply held beliefs  Sense of place in, and connectedness to, the larger world beginning to emerge	<ul> <li>Where appropriate, support youth participation in religious and spiritual traditions to help them develop their sense of spiritual identity</li> <li>Support critical thought about religion</li> </ul>
Self-concepts become more integrated	May be able to resolve conflicting self-concepts based upon differences in contexts	<ul> <li>Encourage youth to focus on more positive self-concepts (integrate those activities they are good at into settings where youth are less sure about themselves)</li> </ul>
Self-appraisal skills continue to improve	reflective of one's self	<ul> <li>Provide constructive feedback to encourage the development of self-appraisal skills</li> <li>Encourage self appraisal through questions like, "how do you feel?"</li> </ul>
Self-efficacy is increasing	Can take on more difficult and longer-term challenges, and persevere in the face of adversity or failure to achieve goals	<ul> <li>Model a confident understanding of your own skills and capabilities—youth learn to be self-efficacious from the role models in their lives</li> <li>Help youth set goals and support their attempts to reach those goals, to enhance self-efficacy</li> <li>Provide realistic challenges for youth to tackle, and provide support and counselling through these challenges</li> </ul>
Self-esteem improves	Feeling more confident and positive about themselves  Level of self-esteem continues to improve (this process is ongoing until late adulthood)	<ul> <li>Create opportunities for youth to excel (for example, scholastic, vocational, volunteer, recreational)</li> <li>Show interest in the opinions, ideas, beliefs, goals and life plans of youth</li> <li>Provide an opportunity for young people to be leaders</li> <li>Recognize achievements</li> </ul>

Page 1 of 2



## Early Adulthood (17-25 years)



## Social development (Cont'd)

What is happening?	How can I tell?	How can I help?
	DEVELOPMENT OF RELATION ROMANTIC PARTNERS	SHIPS WITH PEERS,
Understanding of multiple perspectives is maturing	May fully understand the effect of social roles in perspective-taking  Understands that "neutral" perspectives on a situation are rare, and that everyone's perspective is coloured by their context, beliefs and background	Support understanding of the experiences, challenges, and issues of others
Peer relationships continue to evolve	Exhibits weakened influence of peers, greater ability to choose a romantic partner based on personal compatibility (as opposed to social standing as is often the case for younger teens)	<ul> <li>Encourage youth to maintain connections with friends, even as they become more committed to school, work or their romantic partners</li> <li>Keep in mind that while the influence of peers often shifts during emerging adulthood, friends continue to support the development of romantic relationships by sharing their social networks and being supportive when relationship troubles occur</li> </ul>
Romantic relationships mature	Shifts focus in romantic relationships from fun/companionship to forming strong emotional bond with physical and emotional intimacy  May have longer-lasting relationships (often more than a year) and be working with a partner toward a committed and long-term relationship in which conflicts are negotiated and resolved.  Spending a large amount of time alone in couples, rather than in larger group (some may prefer to engage in shorter-term relationships as they explore their independence)  LGBTTQ youth may "come out" more fully in openly acknowledging a same-sex relationship	<ul> <li>Give space to youth to develop relationships that are private and personal but stay connected and approachable, providing opportunities for questions and help when needed</li> <li>Demonstrate respect for a young person's relationships</li> </ul>
Family relationships continue to evolve	Experiences a continuing decline in conflict with parents	<ul> <li>Develop strategies and tools that can be used to stay connected at a distance (for example, phone, email, online messaging)</li> <li>Try to stay in regular contact with youth (on a daily or weekly basis) to remain informed of each other's lives</li> <li>Establish routines or dedicate certain times as "family time" such as major holidays, specific meals or a chosen day of the week</li> <li>Share experiences together (for example, shopping trips, vacations, going for walks)</li> <li>Communicate that you are available so youth feel free to come to you for help or to ask questions</li> </ul>
Moral reasoning may begin to shift to a focus on moral or ethical principles		<ul> <li>Be conscientious in your own moral reasoning—youth are shown to replicate styles of moral reasoning in role models</li> <li>Encourage interactions in which adolescents and young adults engage in challenging conversations on relevant issues where conflicting views are raised and discussed</li> <li>Support opportunities for active discussion of moral dilemmas (for example, concerning discrimination, oppression and bias) to stimulate reasoning and problem-solving skills</li> </ul>
Self-sufficiency continues to strengthen	Able to maintain close connections while still maintaining a separate sense of identity  May leave family home to live independently  Continues to gain financial independence	<ul> <li>Remember that many young adults move in and out of their parental home before making a final transition to independence</li> <li>Provide advice and share personal experiences related to gaining independence</li> <li>Provide advice and share personal experiences related to "firsts", like getting a first full-time job, moving out of the family home, buying a car or first major relationship break-up</li> </ul>

Page 2 of 2

