Review of Related Literature

Jeffrey, Arnett, 1992, Reckless behavior in adolescence: A developmental perspective:- A developmental theory of reckless behavior among adolescents is presented, in which sensation seeking and adolescent egocentrism are especially prominent factors. Findings from studies of automobile driving, sex without contraception, illegal drug use, and minor criminal activity are presented in evidence of this. The influence of peers is then discussed and reinterpreted in the light of sensation seeking and adolescent egocentrism. Socialization influences are considered in interaction with sensation seeking and adolescent egocentrism, and the terms narrow and broad socialization are introduced. Factors that may be responsible for the decline of reckless behavior with age are discussed.

Buchanan, Christy M.; Eccles, Jacquelynne S.; Becker, Jill B. 2010, Are adolescents the victims of raging hormones? Evidence for activational effects of hormones on moods and behavior at adolescence:- The literatures on hormone changes at adolescence, hormonal influences on moods and behavior in nonhuman animals and adult humans, and mood and behavioral changes at adolescence and the small but burgeoning literature on hormonal influences at adolescence are examined. The focus is on moods and behaviors often identified as typically adolescent (e.g., mood lability, mood intensity, irritability, conflict with parents) and the primary hormones of puberty (i.e., adrenal androgens, gonadotropins, and sex steroids). Through an integration of these literatures evidence is assessed for specific hormone–mood and hormone–behavior associations, as well as for more general types of hormone–outcome relations that transcend specific hormones or outcomes. Nonbiological factors that appear to be important in moderating the role of hormones in adolescent moods and behavior are identified. Implications for the design of future studies in this area are detailed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Hinshaw, Stephen P. 1994, Externalizing behavior problems and academic underachievement in childhood and adolescence: Causal relationships and underlying mechanisms. :- Reviews conceptual and measurement issues surrounding externalizing behavior problems and academic underachievement, the strength and specificity of the
covariation between these domains, and the viability of explanatory models that link these areas. In childhood, inattention and hyperactivity are stronger correlates of academic problems than is aggression; by adolescence, however, antisocial behavior and delinquency are clearly associated with underachievement. Whereas investigations with designs that allow accurate causal inference are scarce, unidirectional paths from one domain to the other have received little support. The overlap of externalizing problems with cognitive and readiness deficits early in development suggests the influence of antecedent variables. Low socioeconomic status (SES), family adversity, subaverage IQ, language deficits, and neurodevelopmental delay are explored as possible underlying factors.

Richard Jessor:- 1994, Risk behavior in adolescence: A psychosocial framework for understanding and action - A social-psychological framework for the explanation of adolescent risk behavior is presented. The framework incorporates attention to both person and situational variables, and it differentiates both sets of variables into risk factors and protective factors. Risk is then considered to be a resultant reflecting the balance of risk and protection. The framework makes clear that being “at risk” for onsetting or initiating risk behaviors is an earlier developmental stage than being “at risk” for the compromising health- and life-outcomes of actually engaging in risk behaviors. The person-situation interactionist perspective that informs the framework provides an alternative to the formulation presented by Arnett (1992) to account for “reckless” behavior in adolescence.

Suzanne L Tyas, Linda L Pederson 1996, Psychosocial factors related to adolescent smoking: a critical review of the literature:- OBJECTIVE To extend the analysis of psychosocial risk factors for smoking presented in the United States surgeon general’s 1994 report on smoking and health, and to propose a theoretical frame of reference for understanding the development of smoking. DATA SOURCES General Science Index, Medline, PsycLIT, Sociofile, Sociological Abstracts, and Smoking and Health. Holdings of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario Library as well as the authors’ personal files. STUDY SELECTION Reviewed literature focused on studies that examined the association of sociodemographic, environmental, behavioural, and personal variables with smoking. DATA SYNTHESIS Adolescent smoking was associated with age, ethnicity,
family structure, parental socioeconomic status, personal income, parental smoking, parental attitudes, sibling smoking, peer smoking, peer attitudes and norms, family environment, attachment to family and friends, school factors, risk behaviours, lifestyle, stress, depression/distress, self-esteem, attitudes, and health concerns. It is unclear whether adolescent smoking is related to other psychosocial variables.

CONCLUSIONS

Attempts should be made to use common definitions of outcome and predictor variables. Analyses should include multivariate and bivariate models, with some attempt in the multivariate models to test specific hypotheses. Future research should be theory driven and consider the range of possible factors, such as social, personal, economic, environmental, biological, and physiological influences, that may influence smoking behaviour. The apparent inconsistencies in relationships between parental socioeconomic status and adolescent disposable income need to be resolved as does the underlying constructs for which socioeconomic status is a proxy.

Christopher J. Armitage, Mark Conner 1992, Efficacy of the Theory of Planned Behaviour: A meta-analytic review:-The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) has received considerable attention in the literature. The present study is a quantitative integration and review of that research. From a database of 185 independent studies published up to the end of 1997, the TPB accounted for 27% and 39% of the variance in behaviour and intention, respectively. The perceived behavioural control (PBC) construct accounted for significant amounts of variance in intention and behaviour, independent of theory of reasoned action variables. When behaviour measures were self-reports, the TPB accounted for 11% more of the variance in behaviour than when behaviour measures were objective or observed ($R^2$s = .31 and .21, respectively). Attitude, subjective norm and PBC account for significantly more of the variance in individuals' desires than intentions or self-predictions, but intentions and self-predictions were better predictors of behaviour. The subjective norm construct is generally found to be a weak predictor of intentions. This is partly attributable to a combination of poor measurement and the need for expansion of the normative component. The discussion focuses on ways in which current TPB research can be taken forward in the light of the present review.
Moffitt, Terrie E; Lahey, Benjamin B. (Ed); Moffitt, Terrie E. (Ed); Caspi, Avshalom (Ed), (2003), Life-course-persistent and adolescence-limited antisocial behavior: A 10-year research review and a research agenda. This chapter reviews 10 years of research on a developmental taxonomy of antisocial behavior that proposed two primary hypothetical prototypes: life-course-persistent versus adolescence-limited offenders. According to the theory, life-course-persistent offenders' antisocial behavior has its origins in neurodevelopmental processes, begins in childhood, and continues worsening thereafter. In contrast, adolescence-limited offenders' antisocial behavior has its origins in social processes, begins in adolescence, and desists in young adulthood. According to the theory, life-course-persistent antisocials are few, persistent, and pathological. Adolescence-limited antisocials are common, relatively transient, and near normative (Caspi & Moffitt, 1995; Moffitt, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1997). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Roberts, Brent W.; DelVecchio, Wendy F 2004, The rank-order consistency of personality traits from childhood to old age: A quantitative review of longitudinal studies: The present study used meta-analytic techniques to test whether trait consistency maximizes and stabilizes at a specific period in the life course. From 152 longitudinal studies, 3,217 test–retest correlation coefficients were compiled. Meta-analytic estimates of mean population test–retest correlation coefficients showed that trait consistency increased from .31 in childhood to .54 during the college years, to .64 at age 30, and then reached a plateau around .74 between ages 50 and 70 when time interval was held constant at 6.7 years. Analysis of moderators of consistency showed that the longitudinal time interval had a negative relation to trait consistency and that temperament dimensions were less consistent than adult personality traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Sam Cartwright-Hatton, Chris Roberts, Prathiba Chitsabesan, Claire Fothergill, Richard Harrington (2004), Systematic review of the efficacy of cognitive behaviour therapies for childhood and adolescent anxiety disorders: Purpose: To review the
effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) as a treatment for anxiety disorders of childhood and adolescence. Method: Studies were included if they treated young people (under 19 yrs) with diagnosed anxiety disorder (excluding trials solely treating phobia, PTSD or OCD), had a no-treatment control group, and used diagnosis as an outcome variable. A search of the literature, incorporating electronic databases, hand search and expert consultation, yielded 10 randomized controlled trials that were appropriate for inclusion. Results: The outcome of interest was remission of anxiety disorder. Employing conservative criteria, the remission rate in the CBT groups (56.5%) was higher than that in the control groups (34.8%). The pooled odds ratio was 3.3 (CI = 1.9–5.6), suggesting that CBT has a significant effect. Conclusions: CBT is useful for the treatment of anxiety in children over the age of 6 years. However, we still know little about the treatment of younger children or about the comparative efficacy of alternative treatments. Most of the trials were efficacy trials, and have limited generalizability. Reporting of many aspects of the trials was weak.

Nicola J. Gray, Jonathan D. Klein, Peter R. Noyce, Tracy S. Sesselberg, , Judith A. Cantrill 2005, Health information-seeking behaviour in adolescence: the place of the internet: The internet is one of a range of health information sources available to adolescents. It is recognised that young people have difficulties accessing traditional health services; in theory, the internet offers them confidential and convenient access to an unprecedented level of information about a diverse range of subjects. This could redress adolescents’ state of relative health ‘information poverty’, compared to adults. This paper seeks to explore United Kingdom (UK) and United States (US) adolescents’ perceptions and experiences of using the internet to find information about health and medicines, in the context of the other health information sources that are available to them. The study involved a series of 26 single-gender focus groups with 157 English-speaking students aged 11–19 years from the UK and the US. Many students reported that the internet was their primary general information source. Information sources were defined during analysis in terms of previous experience of the source, saliency of the available information, and credibility of the source (defined in terms of expertise, trustworthiness and empathy). Most
focus group participants had extensive personal experience with the internet and some information providers therein (notably search engines). Internet health information was regarded generally as salient. Its saliency was increased through active searching and personalisation. Perceived credibility of the internet varied because expertise and trustworthiness were sometimes difficult to determine, and empathy could be facilitated through online communities but the individual could control disclosure. The internet combines positive features of traditional lay and professional, personal and impersonal sources. Although it is unlikely to supplant the role of trusted peers and adults, the internet has found an important place among adolescents’ repertory of health information sources.

Richard Harrington, Jane Whittaker, Philip Shoebridge, Fiona Campbell 2004, Systematic review of efficacy of cognitive behaviour therapies in childhood and adolescent depressive disorder- Objective: To determine whether cognitive behaviour therapy is an effective treatment for childhood and adolescent depressive disorder.

Design: Systematic review of six randomised trials comparing the efficacy of cognitive behaviour therapy with inactive interventions in subjects aged 8 to 19 years with depressive disorder. Main outcome measure: Remission from depressive disorder. Results: The rate of remission from depressive disorder was higher in the therapy group (129/208; 62%) than in the comparison group (61/168; 36%). The pooled odds ratio was 3.2 (95% confidence interval 1.9 to 5.2), suggesting a significant benefit of active treatment. Most studies, however, were based on relatively mild cases of depression and were of only moderate quality. Conclusions: Cognitive behaviour therapy may be of benefit for depressive disorder of moderate severity in children and adolescents. It cannot, however, yet be recommended for severe depression. Definitive large trials will be required to determine whether the results of this systematic review are reliable.

Key messages

- Depressive disorders are a common problem in child psychiatric clinics, but a recent systematic review found that tricyclic medication was of unproved benefit
• This systematic review identified six randomised trials of a psychological treatment—cognitive behaviour therapy—in subjects aged 8 to 19 years with depressive disorder

• The results seemed to show that cognitive behaviour therapy is an effective treatment for depressive disorder of moderate severity

• Because of the small number of trials available for this quantitative analysis definitive large trials will be required to determine whether the present results are reliable.

Michael Lynskey, Wayne Hall: -  2005, The effects of adolescent cannabis use on educational attainment: a review - This paper reviews research examining the link between cannabis use and educational attainment among youth. Cross-sectional studies have revealed significant associations between cannabis use and a range of measures of educational performance including lower grade point average, less satisfaction with school, negative attitudes to school, increased rates of school absenteeism and poor school performance. However, results of cross-sectional studies cannot be used to determine whether cannabis use causes poor educational performance, poor educational performance is a cause of cannabis use or whether both outcomes are a reflection of common risk factors. Nonetheless, a number of prospective longitudinal studies have indicated that early cannabis use may significantly increase risks of subsequent poor school performance and, in particular, early school leaving. This association has remained after control for a wide range of prospectively assessed covariates. Possible mechanisms underlying an association between early cannabis use and educational attainment include the possibility that cannabis use induces an 'amotivational syndrome' or that cannabis use causes cognitive impairment. However, there appears to be relatively little empirical support for these hypotheses. It is proposed that the link between early cannabis use and educational attainment arises because of the social context within which cannabis is used. In particular, early cannabis use appears to be associated with the adoption of an anti-conventional lifestyle characterized by affiliations with delinquent and substance using peers, and the precocious adoption of adult roles including early school leaving, leaving the parental home and early parenthood.
Behavior Problems in Preschool Children: A Review of Recent Research

Research on the prevalence, course, and correlates of behavior problems in preschool children was examined. Prospective epidemiological studies and follow-up studies of clinical/high risk samples indicate that serious externalizing problems identified early often persist. Negative, inconsistent parental behavior and high levels of family adversity are associated with the emergence of problems in early childhood and predict their persistence in school age. Studies are examined from a developmental perspective and integrated with research on optimal parent–child relationships. The severity of initial problems and family context are related to different developmental outcomes.

Child witnesses to domestic violence: A meta-analytic review

This meta-analysis examined 118 studies of the psychosocial outcomes of children exposed to interparental violence. Correlational studies showed a significant association between exposure and child problems (d = -0.29). Group comparison studies showed that witnesses had significantly worse outcomes relative to nonwitnesses (d = -0.40) and children from verbally aggressive homes (d = -0.28), but witnesses' outcomes were not significantly different from those of physically abused children (d = 0.15) or physically abused witnesses (d = 0.13). Several methodological variables moderated these results. Similar effects were found across a range of outcomes, with slight evidence for greater risk among preschoolers. Recommendations for future research are made, taking into account practical and theoretical issues in this area.

Child/adolescent behavioral and emotional problems: Implications of cross-informant correlations for situational specificity

Our purpose in this article was to determine the degree of consistency between different informants' reports of the behavioral/emotional problems of subjects aged from 1½ to 19 years. We found 269 samples in 119 studies for meta-analyses of Pearson rs between ratings by parents, teachers, mental health workers, observers, peers, and the subjects themselves. The mean rs between all types of informants were statistically significant. The mean rs were .60 between similar informants (e.g., pairs
of parents), .28 between different types of informants (e.g., parent/teacher), and .22 between subjects and other informants. Correlations were significantly higher for 6- to 11-year-olds than for adolescents, and for undercontrolled versus overcontrolled problems, although these differences were not large. The modest correlations between informants indicate that child and adolescent problems are not effectively captured by present-versus-absent judgments of problems. Instead, the variations between reports by different informants argue for assessment in terms of multiple axes designed to reflect the perceived variations in child and adolescent functioning.

Beth A Kotchick, Anne Shaffer, Kim S Miller, Rex Forehand 2007, Adolescent sexual risk behavior: a multi-system perspective: - Adolescents are at high risk for a number of negative health consequences associated with early and unsafe sexual activity, including infection with human immunodeficiency virus, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy. As a result, researchers have attempted to identify those factors that influence adolescent sexual risk behavior so that meaningful prevention and intervention programs may be developed. We propose that research efforts so far have been hampered by the adoption of models and perspectives that are narrow and do not adequately capture the complexity associated with the adolescent sexual experience. In this article, we review the recent literature (i.e., 1990–1999) pertaining to the correlates of adolescent sexual risk-taking, and organize the findings into a multisystemic perspective. Factors from the self, family, and extrafamilial systems of influence are discussed. We also consider several methodological problems that limit the literature's current scope, and consider implications of the adoption of a multisystemic framework for future research endeavors. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of the available research for practitioners working to reduce sexual risk behavior among adolescents.

Leventhal, Tama; Brooks-Gunn, Jeanne 2010, The neighborhoods they live in: The effects of neighborhood residence on child and adolescent outcomes: - Provides a comprehensive review of research on the effects of neighborhood residence on child and adolescent well-being. The 1st section reviews key methodological issues. The following section considers links between neighborhood characteristics and child outcomes and suggests the importance of high
SES for achievement and low SES and residential instability for behavioral/emotional outcomes. The third section identifies 3 pathways (institutional resources, relationships, and norms/collective efficacy) through which neighborhoods might influence development, and which represent an extension of models identified by C. Jencks and S. Mayer (1990) and R. J. Sampson (1992). The models provide a theoretical base for studying neighborhood mechanisms and specify different levels (individual, family, school, peer, community) at which processes may operate. Implications for an emerging developmental framework for research on neighborhoods are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Adrian Raine 2006, Biosocial Studies of Antisocial and Violent Behavior in Children and Adults: A Review: Despite increasing knowledge of social and biological risk factors for antisocial and violent behavior, we know surprisingly little about how these two sets of risk factors interact. This paper documents 39 empirical examples of biosocial interaction effects for antisocial behavior from the areas of genetics, psychophysiology, obstetrics, brain imaging, neuropsychology, neurology, hormones, neurotransmitters, and environmental toxins. Two main themes emerge. First, when biological and social factors are grouping variables and when antisocial behavior is the outcome, then the presence of both risk factors exponentially increases the rates of antisocial and violent behavior. Second, when social and antisocial variables are grouping variables and biological functioning is the outcome, then the social variable invariably moderates the antisocial–biology relationship such that these relationships are strongest in those from benign home backgrounds. It is argued that further biosocial research is critical for establishing a new generation of more successful intervention and prevention research.

Eileen Vizard, Elizabeth Monck, Peter Misch 2007, Child and Adolescent Sex Abuse Perpetrators: A Review of The Research Literature: This paper reviews the existing literature on selected issues in relation to child and adolescent sex abuse perpetrators. The relatively recent recognition of this phenomenon and the multiple problems of definition in this field may have affected the figures for incidence and prevalence. Among known cases a high proportion of young sex abuse perpetrators have suffered earlier adversities such as sexual and physical victimisation, dysfunctional family relationships and peer isolation. Despite a slender research data base on which to draw, treatment programmes for this client
group have proliferated and many of these have not been adequately evaluated. There is a pressing need for the adoption of agreed definitions of outcome targets and measures and establishing longterm outcome studies with this group of children and adolescents.

Hallal, Pedro C.; Victora, Cesar G.; Azevedo, Mario R. Wells, Jonathan C.K 2008, Adolescent Physical Activity and Health: A Systematic Review.:- Physical activity in adolescence may contribute to the development of healthy adult lifestyles, helping reduce chronic disease incidence. However, definition of the optimal amount of physical activity in adolescence requires addressing a number of scientific challenges. This article reviews the evidence on short- and long-term health effects of adolescent physical activity. Systematic reviews of the literature were undertaken using a reference period between 2000 and 2004, based primarily on the MEDLINE/PubMed database. Relevant studies were identified by examination of titles, abstracts and full papers, according to inclusion criteria defined a priori. A conceptual framework is proposed to outline how adolescent physical activity may contribute to adult health, including the following pathways: (i) pathway A - tracking of physical activity from adolescence to adulthood; (ii) pathway B - direct influence of adolescent physical activity on adult morbidity; (iii) pathway C - role of physical activity in treating adolescent morbidity; and (iv) pathway D - short-term benefits of physical activity in adolescence on health. The literature reviews showed consistent evidence supporting pathway `A', although the magnitude of the association appears to be moderate. Thus, there is an indirect effect on all health benefits resulting from adult physical activity. Regarding pathway `B', adolescent physical activity seems to provide long-term benefits on bone health, breast cancer and sedentary behaviours. In terms of pathway `C', water physical activities in adolescence are effective in the treatment of asthma, and exercise is recommended in the treatment of cystic fibrosis. Self-esteem is also positively affected by adolescent physical activity. Regarding pathway `D', adolescent physical activity provides short-term benefits; the strongest evidence refers to bone and mental health. Appreciation of different mechanisms through which adolescent physical activity may influence adult health is essential for drawing recommendations; however, the amount of exercise needed for achieving different benefits may vary. Physical activity promotion must start in early life;
although the 'how much' remains unknown and needs further research, the lifelong benefits of adolescent physical activity on adult health are unequivocal.

The present report accomplishes three goals. First, to provide an empirical rationale for placing parental monitoring of children's adaptations as a key construct in development and prevention research. Second, to stimulate more research on parental monitoring and provide an integrative framework for various research traditions as well as developmental periods of interest. Third, to discuss current methodological issues that are developmentally and culturally sensitive and based on sound measurement. Possible intervention and prevention strategies that specifically target parental monitoring are discussed.

J J Reilly, V Penpraze, J Hislop, G Davies, S Grant, J Y Paton 2001, Objective measurement of physical activity and sedentary behaviour: review with new data:-
Objective methods are being used increasingly for the quantification of the amount of physical activity, intensity of physical activity and amount of sedentary behaviour in children. The accelerometer is currently the objective method of choice. In this review we address the advantages of objective measurement compared with more traditional subjective methods, notably the avoidance of bias, greater confidence in the amount of activity and sedentary behaviour measured, and improved ability to relate variation in physical activity and sedentary behaviour to variation in health outcomes. We also consider unresolved practical issues in paediatric accelerometry by critically reviewing the existing evidence and by providing new evidence.

Donovan, John E.; Jessor, Richard 2008, Structure of problem behavior in adolescence and young adulthood:-
Conducted 3 studies on the structure of behavior, using data collected by the 2nd author and S. L. Jessor (1977). These earlier bivariate findings suggested that diverse problem behaviors, including problem drinking, illicit drug use, delinquent-type behavior, and precocious sexual intercourse, may comprise a single behavioral syndrome in samples of normal adolescents. Data had been collected in 6 self-report waves for 162 male and 222 female Ss from the time they were in Grades 7–9 to when they were aged 25–27 yrs and for 84 males and 100
females from the time they were college students to when they were aged 30 yrs (approximately). In Study 1, a multivariate test of this possible syndrome was carried out through a series of maximum likelihood factor analyses. Analyses were performed by sex on 4 waves of the panel data. In Study 2, multiple random subsamples of adolescents who participated in the 1978 National Study of Adolescent Drinking (J. V. Rachal et al, 1980) were used to determine the generality of the results. In Study 3, the presence of a similar syndrome in Ss in their middle to late 20's was investigated, using data from Study 1. The analyses consistently showed that a common factor accounted for the correlations among the different problem behaviors. The findings support the notion of a syndrome of problem behavior in both adolescence and young adulthood.


Background. The psychological autopsy method offers the most direct technique currently available for examining the relationship between particular antecedents and suicide. This systematic review aimed to examine the results of studies of suicide that used a psychological autopsy method. Method. A computer aided search of MEDLINE, BIDS ISI and PSYCHLIT, supplemented by reports known to the reviewers and reports identified from the reference lists of other retrieved reports. Two investigators systematically and independently examined all reports. Median proportions were determined and population attributable fractions were calculated, where possible, in cases of suicide and controls. Results. One hundred and fifty-four reports were identified, of which 76 met the criteria for inclusion; 54 were case series and 22 were case–control studies. The median proportion of cases with mental disorder was 91% (95% CI 81–98%) in the case series. In the case–control studies the figure was 90% (88–95%) in the cases and 27% (14–48%) in the controls. Co-morbid mental disorder and substance abuse also preceded suicide in more cases (38%, 19–57%) than controls (6%, 0–13%). The population attributable fraction for mental disorder ranged from 47–74% in the seven studies in which it could be calculated. The effects of particular disorders and sociological variables have been insufficiently studied to draw clear conclusions. Conclusions. The results indicated that mental disorder was the most strongly associated variable of those that have been studied. Further studies should focus on specific
disorders and psychosocial factors. Suicide prevention strategies may be most effective if focused on the treatment of mental disorders.

Margaret D. Hanson, Edith Chen2011, Socioeconomic Status and Health Behaviors in Adolescence: A Review of the Literature Objective:-The goal of this review was to determine the direction of associations between SES and health behaviors during the period of adolescence. Method:- We searched the PsychInfo and Pubmed databases for studies that measured the association between SES and cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, marijuana use, diet, and physical activity in adolescents between 10- and 21-years old. Results:- Associations between SES and health behaviors conformed to two patterns. First, low SES was associated with poorer diets, less physical activity, and greater cigarette smoking. Second, there was no clear pattern of associations between SES and alcohol consumption or marijuana use. Conclusion:- Results from this review indicate that, although some associations between SES and health behaviors exist during adolescence, the associations are not as robust as those in adulthood. Efforts to curb poor diet, inactivity, and smoking behaviors should target low SES adolescents, whereas efforts to curb teen drinking and marijuana use may be useful across the SES spectrum.

Nolen-Hoeksema, Susan; Girgus, Joan S.2011, The emergence of gender differences in depression during adolescence.: There are no gender differences in depression rates in prepubescent children, but, after the age of 15, girls and women are about twice as likely to be depressed as boys and men. In this article, 3 models for how gender differences in depression might develop in early adolescence are described and evaluated. According to Model I, the causes of depression are the same for girls and boys, but these causes become more prevalent in girls than in boys in early adolescence. According to Model 2, there are different causes of depression in girls and boys, and the causes of girls' depression become more prevalent than the causes of boys' depression in early adolescence. According to Model 3, girls are more likely than boys to carry risk factors for depression even before early adolescence, but these risk factors lead to depression only in the face of challenges that increase in prevalence in early adolescence. Evidence for the variables most commonly thought to contribute to gender differences in depression in children and adolescents is reviewed, and this evidence is related to the 3 models
for how these differences develop. It is concluded that Model 3 is best supported by the available
data, although much more research is needed.

Wagner, Barry M. 2004, Family risk factors for child and adolescent suicidal behavior:-In
this review, the author evaluates the empirical support for the claims that various aspects of
family dysfunction are risk factors for completed suicide or suicidal symptoms in childhood or
adolescence. There is consistent evidence that a history of physical or sexual abuse is a risk
factor and some evidence for other risk factors, including poor family or parent-child
communication, loss of caregiver to separation or death, and psychopathology in first-degree
relatives. However, the researchers of the vast majority of studies did not attend to whether the
putative risk factors preceded the development of suicidal symptoms; thus, most of the claims
regarding family risk factors are not justified by their research designs and findings.

JOSEPH L. MAHONEY, HÅKAN STATTIN 2003, Leisure activities and adolescent
antisocial behavior: The role of structure and social context The goal of this study was to
understand better how the structure and social context of adolescent leisure activities relates to
antisocial behavior. A representative sample of 703 14-year-olds and their parents were assessed
concerning adolescent involvement in community-based leisure activities, peer and adult social
relations, and antisocial behavior. Results showed that participation in highly structured leisure
activities was linked to low levels of antisocial behavior, while participation in activities with
low structure (i.e. a youth recreation center) was associated with high levels of
antisocial behavior. Overall the results were similar for boys and girls; however, the combination
of involvement in a low structured activity and the absence of any highly structured participation
appeared especially problematic for boys' antisocial behavior. Participants of low structured
activities were also characterized by deviant peer relations, poor parent–child relations, and they
received low support from their activity leader compared to adolescents engaged in more
structured community activities. Findings are discussed in terms of their implication for
prevention research.

ELIZABETH CAUFFMAN, LAURENCE STEINBERG, ALEX R. PIQUERO 2005,
PSYCHOLOGICAL, NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL
CORRELATES OF SERIOUS ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE:
THE ROLE OF SELF-CONTROL -Gottfredson and Hirschi claim that self-control is the
only enduring personal characteristic implicated in criminal activity. Other scholars, such as Moffitt and Rowe, claim that although self-control is important, so are neuropsychological and physiological factors. This study attempts to adjudicate between these two positions by examining the ways in which neuropsychological factors, especially those relevant to executive function, biological factors, especially those relevant to autonomic reactivity, and self-control interrelate to distinguish between offenders and nonoffenders. Data were obtained from adolescents attending public high schools in northern California and adolescents incarcerated in the California Youth Authority. Serious juvenile offenders evince lower resting heart rate, show poorer performance on tasks that activate cognitive functions mediated by the prefrontal cortex, especially those measuring spatial working memory, and score lower on measures of self-control. Regression analyses indicated that although variations in self-control distinguish between the two groups, so too do neuropsychological and biological factors, a result that both supports and refutes Gottfredson and Hirschi’s contention. In contrast, variation in minor delinquency among high school students is unrelated to frontal lobe functioning and heart rate, but related to variations in self-control.

**ADOLESCENT RESILIENCE: A Framework for Understanding Healthy Development in the Face of Risk 2006**-Adolescent resilience research differs from risk research by focusing on the assets and resources that enable some adolescents to overcome the negative effects of risk exposure. We discuss three models of resilience—the compensatory, protective, and challenge models—and describe how resilience differs from related concepts. We describe issues and limitations related to resilience and provide an overview of recent resilience research related to adolescent substance use, violent behavior, and sexual risk behavior. We then discuss implications that resilience research has for intervention and describe some resilience-based interventions.

**KAPLAN, SANDRA J. M.D.; PELCOVITZ, DAVID Ph.D.; LABRUNA, VICTOR Ph.D. 2008, Child and Adolescent Abuse and Neglect Research: A Review of the Past 10 Years. Part I: Physical and Emotional Abuse and Neglect Objective:** To review the clinically relevant literature on the physical and emotional abuse and neglect of children and adolescents.
published during the past 10 years. **Method:** Literature published between 1988 and 1998 was reviewed following a systematic search of Medline, PsychInfo, and the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect. **Results:** During the last decade there has been substantial progress in understanding the symptomatology associated with maltreatment. However, prevention and intervention research studies are relatively rare and frequently have important methodological limitations. **Conclusions:** Child maltreatment research in the next decade needs to focus on understanding factors leading to resilient outcomes and on assessing the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological treatment strategies. Increased resources are needed to support child maltreatment research studies and investigators. Pubertal hormones organize the adolescent brain and behavior Cheryl L. Sisk, Julia L. Zehr: 2008-Maturation of the reproductive system during puberty results in elevated levels of gonadal steroid hormones. These hormones sculpt neural circuits during adolescence, a time of dramatic rewiring of the nervous system. Here, we review the evidence that steroid-dependent organization of the adolescent brain programs a variety of adult behaviors in animals and humans. Converging lines of evidence indicate that adolescence may be a sensitive period for steroid-dependent brain organization and that variation in the timing of interactions between the hormones of puberty and the adolescent brain leads to individual differences in adult behavior and risk of sex-biased psychopathologies.


**BACKGROUND**

Physical activity declines during adolescence, but the underlying reasons remain unknown.- **METHODS** - We prospectively followed 1213 black girls and 1166 white girls enrolled in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Growth and Health Study from the ages of 9 or 10 to the ages of 18 or 19 years. We used a validated questionnaire to measure leisure-time physical activity on the basis of metabolic equivalents (MET) for reported activities and their frequency in MET-times per week; a higher score indicated greater activity. **RESULTS**-The respective median activity scores for black girls and white girls were 27.3 and
30.8 MET-times per week at base line and declined to 0 and 11.0 by year 10 of the study (a 100 percent decline for black girls and a 64 percent decline for white girls, P<0.001). By the age of 16 or 17 years, 56 percent of the black girls and 31 percent of the white girls reported no habitual leisure-time activity. Lower levels of parental education were associated with greater decline in activity for white girls at both younger ages (P<0.001) and older ages (P=0.005); for black girls, this association was seen only at the older ages (P=0.04). Pregnancy was associated with decline in activity among black girls (P<0.001) but not among white girls, whereas cigarette smoking was associated with decline in activity among white girls (P<0.001). A higher body-mass index was associated with greater decline in activity among girls of both races (P≤0.05).

CONCLUSIONS-Substantial declines in physical activity occur during adolescence in girls and are greater in black girls than in white girls. Some determinants of this decline, such as higher body-mass index, pregnancy, and smoking, may be modifiable.

Mayhew, Kathryn; Flay, Brian R.; Mott, Joshua A. Drug and Alcohol Dependence: 2009, Stages in the development of adolescent smoking. Many researchers have conceptualized smoking uptake behavior in adolescence as progressing through a sequence of developmental stages. Multiple social, psychological, and biological factors influence this process, and may play different functions at different points in the progression, and play different roles for different people. The major objective of this paper is to review empirical studies of predictors of transitions in stages of smoking progression, and identify similarities and differences related to predictors of stages and transitions across studies. While a number of factors related to stage of progression replicated across studies, few variables uniquely predicted a particular stage or transition in smoking behavior. Subsequently, theoretical considerations related to stage conceptualization and measurement, inter-individual differences in intra-individual change, and the staged or continuous nature of smoking progression are discussed.

Kenneth G. Rice: 2008, Attachment in adolescence: A narrative and meta-analytic review - The purpose of this paper is to review the literature that has examined adolescent attachment relations with parents, and any association between attachment and adolescent development or adjustment. The paper begins with a review of traditional attachment theory and concepts. The organizational perspective advanced by Sroufe and his colleagues is described in addition to
other extensions of the study of attachment. The study of adolescent attachment is one extension
of the attachment literature that has received increasing attention in recent years. A narrative
review of studies of adolescent attachment is presented in which conceptualizations of adolescent
attachment, methodologies, and results are described. The narrative review is followed by a
metaanalytic review of this literature. The paper concludes by discussing the results of the
reviews, the current state of adolescent attachment research, and some recommendations for
further advancing the empirical and theoretical literature on adolescent attachment and
adaptation.

Brent C. Miller, Brad Benson, Kevin A. Galbraith, Family Relationships and Adolescent
Pregnancy Risk: A Research Synthesis: This article summarizes two decades of research
about family, and especially parental, influences on the risk of adolescents becoming pregnant or
causing a pregnancy. Research findings are most consistent that parent/child closeness or
connectedness, parental supervision or regulation of children's activities, and parents' values
against teen intercourse (or unprotected intercourse) decrease the risk of adolescent pregnancy.
Largely because of methodological complexities, research results about parent/child sexual
communication and adolescent pregnancy risk are very inconsistent. Residing in
disorganized/dangerous neighborhoods and in a lower SES family, living with a single parent,
having older sexually active siblings or pregnant/parenting teenage sisters, and being a victim of
sexual abuse all place teens at elevated risk of adolescent pregnancy. Several biological factors
(timing of pubertal development, hormone levels, and genes) also are related to adolescent
pregnancy risk because of their association with adolescent sexual intercourse.

Eric F Wagner 2006, Substance use and violent behavior in adolescence - The relation
between substance use and violent behavior in adolescence is reviewed, and each of five
competing models of this relation is examined. I begin by presenting background material on
adolescent substance use and adolescent violence. I then describe five different models that have
been proposed to explain the association between substance use and violent behavior. Next,
I review the adolescent literature concerning substance use and violence, noting methodological
weaknesses that have plagued this research. I conclude with an evaluation of the five models and
suggestions for future research.
Moffitt, Terrie E. Cicchetti, Dante (Ed); Cohen, Donald J. (Ed), (2006), Life-course-persistent versus adolescence-limited antisocial behavior.-This chapter reviews 10 years of research into a developmental taxonomy of antisocial behavior that proposed two primary hypothetical prototypes: life-course-persistent versus adolescence-limited offenders. According to the taxonomic theory, life-course-persistent offenders' antisocial behavior has its origins in neurodevelopmental processes; it begins in childhood and continues persistently thereafter. In contrast, adolescence-limited offenders' antisocial behavior has its origins in social processes; it begins in adolescence and desists in young adulthood. According to the theory, life-course-persistent antisocial individuals are few, persistent, and pathological. Adolescence-limited antisocial individuals are common, relatively transient, and near normative (Moffitt, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1997, 2003). The chapter begins with a brief introduction to the two prototypes. Then following topics are then addressed: the hypothesis that life-course-persistent antisocial development emerges from early neurodevelopmental and family adversity risk factors, the hypothesis that genetic etiological processes contribute more to life-course persistent than adolescence-limited antisocial development, childhood-limited aggressive children may become low-level chronic criminal offenders with personality disorders, adult-onset antisocial behavior, the hypothesis that adolescence-limited antisocial is influenced by the maturity gap and by social mimicry of antisocial models, the hypothesis that abstainers from delinquency are rare individuals who are excluded from normative peer group activities in adolescence, the hypothesis that life-course-persistent and adolescence-limited delinquents develop different personality structures, the hypothesis that life-course-persistent development is differentially associated in adulthood with serious offending and violence, the hypothesis that childhood-onset antisocial behavior will persist into middle adulthood, whereas adolescent-onset antisocial behavior will desist in young adulthood, the hypothesis that most female antisocial behavior is the adolescence-limited type, and the hypothesis that both life-course-persistent and adolescence limited developmental processes are exacerbated by societal race prejudice.

Steinberg, Laurence Morris, Amanda Sheffield 2007, Adolescent Development -This chapter identifies the most robust conclusions and ideas about adolescent development and psychological functioning that have emerged since Petersen's 1988 review. We begin with a discussion of
topics that have dominated recent research, including adolescent problem behavior, parent-adolescent relations, puberty, the development of the self, and peer relations. We then identify and examine what seem to us to be the most important new directions that have come to the fore in the last decade, including research on diverse populations, contextual influences on development, behavioral genetics, and siblings. We conclude with a series of recommendations for future research on adolescence.

Olweus, Dan :: 2009, Familial and temperamental determinants of aggressive behavior in adolescent boys: A causal analysis. -On the basis of previous knowledge and theoretical considerations, a causal model was formulated and tested by path analysis on 2 representative samples of Swedish boys—76 13-yr-olds and 51 16-yr-olds. Ss' habitual aggression levels were assessed through peer ratings. Data on early rearing conditions and temperamental characteristics were obtained in retrospective interviews with all of the mothers and the majority of the fathers. Main results were that the 4 factors in the model—mother's negativism, mother's permissiveness for aggression, mother's and father's use of power-assertive methods, and boy's temperament—all contributed to the development of an aggressive reaction pattern, with the former 2 factors having the greatest causal impact. Results in the 2 samples were similar, and a substantial amount of variance in the boys' aggression levels could be explained by the variables included in the model. Neither the Ss' aggression level nor the rearing variables were related to the socioeconomic conditions of the family.

John B. Reid, Gerald R. Patterson 2010, The development of antisocial behaviour patterns in childhood and adolescence :: A developmental model of antisocial behaviour is presented in this paper. Arguments and evidence are presented for the position that although many factors such as parent criminality, social and economic disadvantage, child temperament, and marital discord systematically affect the development of antisocial child behaviour, their influence is mediated by the extent to which they disrupt day-to-day parenting practices. Particularly, it is argued that irritable, ineffective discipline and poor parental monitoring are the most proximal determinants of the early development and maintenance of antisocial behaviour. The implications of this model for prevention and
intervention in child conduct problems are discussed, using examples of promising clinical work that focuses on direct parent training.

**STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

*A STUDY OF BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCES AND THE EFFECTS ON THEIR LIFE.*