Table 1. Stages of Psychosocial Development in Adolescence and Young Adulthood

Stage of Development	Highlights of each stage	Consequences of developmental delay & potential additional challenges for those with SMHC
Cognitive Development	Increased capacities for Thinking abstractly Thinking hypothetically (if X, then Y) Having insight or self-awareness Simultaneous consideration of multiple ideas Future planning Calibrating risks and rewards Regulating undue peer influence on judgment	 Delays can impede abilities to: develop & execute plans weigh pros and cons of actions make changes based on self-awareness regulate peer influence on judgment Additional challenges; High rates of co-occurring learning disabilities and developmental disorders, which challenge cognitive development & learning
Social Development	 Friendships become more complex, involving mutuality, intimacy and loyalty Increased perspective taking Influence of peer relationships peak, then decline into adulthood Social context shifts from lots of daily contact with many classmates to smaller social networks and work social settings 	 Delays can impede abilities to: Participate in the increasingly complex peer relationships Put themselves in others' shoes Think hypothetically about social actions (i.e. plan and anticipate consequences) Negotiate the nuances of workplace social rules Combination of social immaturity and symptoms can inhibit quality and quantity of relationships across settings (e.g. school, work, family) Social repercussions can produce emotional pain
Moral Development	 Increased ownership of own set of rights & wrongs More able to understand "mitigating circumstances" of moral rules More empathic responses/use of Golden Rule Ability to see and act on rationale for sacrifice for the greater good 	 Delays in understanding and acting on the nuances of peers' social rules and society's moral standards may contribute to: Compromised success in school or work Increased criminal behavior Reduced quality and quantity of friendships
Social-Sexual Development	 Provides new forms of emotional intimacy Skills to negotiate sexual relationships typically on par with social development Sexual behavior can impact roles in peer groups Sexual orientation and gender identity resolves 	 Delays can impede abilities to: Have healthy sexual relationships Practice safe sex Sexual abuse histories can additionally impede abilities to form healthy sexual relationships Individuals who have alternative gender identities or sexual orientation are at greater risk of physical abuse, homelessness, and suicide
Identity Formation	 Seeking answers the questionWho am I? Is a prerequisite for feeling unique while feeling connected to others Produces boundary pushing Some experimentation needed to try out aspects of identify Rejection of authority facilitates ownership of identity choices 	 Delays can contribute to: Prolonged experimentation and rejection of authority beyond typical ages Difficulty making role choices; occupation, friend, spouse⁵ Undue influence of others on self evaluation (not sufficiently distinct from others)⁶ Self-image is often poor ^{7,8}