ERIKSON'S EIGHT STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Developmental Stage	Psychosocial Crisis	Predominant Social Setting	Favorable Outcome
1. Infancy	Basic trust vs. mistrust	Family	The child develops trust in itself, its parents, and the world.
2. Early childhood	Autonomy vs. shame, doubt	Family	The child develops a sense of self-control without loss of self-esteem.
3. Fourth to fifth year	Initiative vs. guilt	Family	The child learns to acquire direction and purpose in activities.
4. Sixth year to onset of puberty	Industry vs. inferiority	Neighborhood; school	The child acquires a sense of mastery and competence.
5. Adolescence	Identity vs. role confusion	Peer groups and outgroups	The individual develops an *ego identity*—a coherent sense of self.
6. Young adulthood	Intimacy vs. isolation	Partners in friendship and sex	The individual develops the capacity to work toward a specific career and to involve himself or herself in an extended intimate relationship.
7. Adulthood	Generativity vs. stagnation	New family; work	The individual becomes concerned with others beyond the immediate family, with future generations, and with society.
8. Old age	Integrity vs. despair	Retirement and impending death	The individual acquires a sense of satisfaction in looking back upon his or her life.

SOURCE: Adapted from J. W. Vander Zanden. *Social Psychology* (New York: Random House. 1977), pp. 112-113.

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF FREUD, ERIKSON, AND PIAGET

Age Period	Freud	Erikson	Piaget
Birth to 18 months	Oral stage	Trust vs. Mistrust	Sensorimotor stage (birth to two years)
18 months to year 3	Anal stage	Autonomy vs. Shame and doubt	Preoperational stage (symbolic)
Years 3 to 7	Phallic stage	Initiative vs. Guilt	Preoperational stage (intuition, representational)
Years 7 to 12	Latency stage	Industry vs. Inferiority	Stage of concrete operations
Years 12 to 18	Genital stage	Identity vs. Role confusion	Stage of formal thought
Young adulthood		Intimacy vs. Isolation	
Middle adulthood		Generativity vs. Stagnation	
Old age		Integrity vs. Despair	

Source: J. W. Vander Zanden, Human Development, 1981