ERIKSON PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
1902-1994

Slide Presentation Developed by Mary McDonough
PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

• How individuals respond to the demands of society at different stages of life affects development and acquisition of skills and abilities necessary to become contributing members of society. (Berk, 1996)

• Interpersonal relationships reveal the basic core of an individual’s personality.

• Erikson’s focus was on children’s behavior.
PSYCHOSOCIAL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Each stage is characterized by a different conflict (task) that must be resolved by the individual.

- Conflicts arise when the environment makes new demands on people.
- The person is faced with a choice between two ways of coping with each crisis, an adaptive, or maladaptive way.
- Only when each crisis is resolved will the person have the strength to deal with the next stage.
TRUST VS MISTRUST
INFANT (0-1YR)

- Infant dependent on adults to meet all needs.
- When needs are met in consistent manner the infant begins to trust.
- She/he has resolved the “conflict” of discomfort by trusting that an adult will help.
AUTONOMY VS SHAME AND DOUBT TODDLER (1-3YRS)

• Testing independence by assuming more "self-responsibilities".

• "ME DO IT!"

• Child wants to do everything for him/herself. (Feed, dress, toilet)

• Adult needs to provide guidance and support for the increasingly independent child.
INTITIATIVE VS GUILT
PRESCHOOL (3-6YRS)

- Child is ready to take initiative in planning some actions.
- Wants to develop an idea and see it take place.
- Adults encourage creativity and support child in trying out his/her ideas.
INDUSTRY VS INFERIORITY

SCHOOL-AGE (6-12)

- Child must deal with demands to learn new skills or risk a sense of inferiority, failure, and incompetence.
- Important to help children set realistic goals and maintain motivation to reach goals.
IDENTITY VS ROLE
CONFUSION
ADOLESCENCE (12-18YRS)

• Identity achievement reached through “selective repudiation and mutual assimilation of childhood identifications.” (Erikson, 1968)

• Adolescent must achieve an identity in occupation, sex roles, politics, religion.
ADULT STAGES

• INTIMACY VS ISOLATION: Young adulthood, must develop close relationships.

• GENERATIVITY VS STAGNATION: Middle adulthood, must find some way to satisfy and support the next generation.

• EGO INTEGRITY VS DESPAIR: Late adulthood, sense of acceptance of oneself as one is and of being fulfilled.
REVIEW OF ERIKSON

• Studied with Freud but put emphasis on psychosocial rather than psychosexual stages of development.
• Development affected by culture and society. (Interpersonal relationships)
• 8 stages of development from infancy through adulthood.
PSYCHOSOCIAL STAGES

• TRUST VS MISTRUST (Infant)
• AUTONOMY VS SHAME AND DOUBT (Toddler)
• INITIATIVE VS GUILT (Preschool)
• INDUSTRY VS INFERIORITY (School-age)
• IDENTITY VS. ROLE CONFUSION (adolescence)
RESOURCES


• [Erick Erickson](http://ANDERSM/ERIK/sum.HTML)
PSYCHOSOCIAL STAGES ADULTHOOD

- INTIMACY VS ISOLATION (Young adulthood)
- GENERATIVITY VS STAGNATION (Middle adulthood)
- EGO INTEGRITY VS DESPAIR (Maturity)