Freud's Psychosexual Stages	Erikson's Psychosocial Stages	Piaget's Cognitive Development Stages	Kohlberg's Moral Development Stages
Oral stage (approximately birth to 1.5 years old)	Trust versus mistrust (approximately birth to 1 year old)	Sensorimotor (approximately birth to 2 years old)	Preconventional (approximately birth to 9 years old)
Anal stage (approximately 1.5 to 3 years old)	Autonomy versus shame/ doubt (approximately 1 to 3 years old)	Preoperational (approximately 2 to 7 years old)	
Phallic stage (approximately 3 to 6 years old)	Initiative versus guilt (approximately 3 to 6 years old)		
Latency stage (approximately 6 years old to puberty)	Industry versus inferiority (approximately 6 years old to early adolescents)	Concrete operations (approximately 7 to 12 years old)	Conventional (approximately 10 years old through early adolesence)
Genital stage (approximately puberty and older)	Identity versus role confusion (approximately late adolescents into the 20s)	Formal operations (approximately 12 through adulthood)	Postconventional (approximately late adolesence through adulthood)
	Intimacy versus isolation (approximately the 20s through early 40s)		
	Generativity versus stagnation (approximately 40s through 60s)		
	Integrity versus despair (approximately 60s and older)		

attention to the situational factors. Boys might have moral rules that apply in every context, while girls might want to know more about the situation and relationships of the people involved before making a moral decision. Gilligan's insights about Kohlberg's theory demonstrate the importance of studying possible gender differences and how they might change as we develop. However, recent research does not support Gilligan's theory of gender differences in moral development.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Another area of developmental research focuses on gender issues. Specifically, researchers are interested in how we develop our ideas about what it means to be male and female and in developmental differences between genders.