

Prior to beginning work on this assignment, review the age group / developmental stage you selected in Week Two of the course. Remember, you must use this age group / developmental stage. *MIDDLE-LATE ADULTHOOD (40+ years).*

You will then review the Developmental Psychology literature examining findings for that age group / developmental stage in terms of the physical, emotional, cognitive, social dimensions, and how they impact development and can best be used to meet developmental needs. Additionally, create a summary of the developmental stage as viewed through the lens of one developmental theory we have studied across the course (Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development, Freud's Psychosexual Theory, Erickson's Psychosocial Theory, etc.).

In your paper,

- Examine the physical changes associated with the selected developmental stage.
- Examine the cognitive changes associated with the selected developmental stage.
- Examine the emotional changes associated with the selected developmental stage.
- Examine the social changes associated with the selected developmental stage.
- Evaluate the developmental changes and appraise the effects of the physical, cognitive, emotional, and social environments.
- Integrate developmental and environmental factors into an assessment of developmental needs.
- Create a summary of the developmental stage as viewed through the lens of a selected developmental theory.
- Propose solutions for areas not addressed by the theory.
- Analyze the ethical considerations for research and practice with the selected developmental stage.

The Integrating the Field of Developmental Psychology: A Review of the Literature

- Must be 8 to 10 double-spaced pages in length (not including title and references pages) and formatted according to APA style as outlined in the [Ashford Writing Center](#) (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site..
- Must include a separate title page with the following:
 - Title of paper
 - Student's name
 - Course name and number
 - Instructor's name
 - Date submitted
- Must use at least five scholarly sources in addition to the course text.
 - The [Scholarly, Peer Reviewed, and Other Credible Sources](#)  table offers additional guidance on appropriate source types. If you have questions about whether a specific source is appropriate for this assignment, please contact your instructor. Your instructor has the final say about the appropriateness of a specific source for a particular assignment.
- Must document all sources in APA style as outlined in the Ashford Writing Center.

- Must include a separate references page that is formatted according to APA style as outlined in the Ashford Writing Center.



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Scholarly, Peer Reviewed, and Other Credible Sources

Source type	What is it?	Examples	Best used for
Scholarly	A source written by scholars or academics in a field. The purpose of many scholarly sources is to report on original research or experimentation in order to make such information available to the rest of the scholarly community. The audience for scholarly sources is other scholars or experts in a field. Scholarly sources include references and usually use language that is technical or at a high reading level. <i>*Note: Different databases may define "scholarly" in slightly different ways, and thus a source that is considered "scholarly" in one database may not be considered "scholarly" in another database. The final decision about the appropriateness of a given source for a particular assignment is left to the instructor.</i>	Scholarly Journals • <i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i> • <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> • <i>Early Childhood Research Quarterly</i> Scholarly Books (published by a university press or other high-quality publisher) • <i>Shari'a Politics: Islamic Law and Society in the Modern World</i> • <i>The Grand Design: Strategy and the U.S. Civil War</i> • <i>The Hidden Mechanics of Exercise: Molecules That Move Us</i>	Journal articles: • Recent research on a topic • Very specific topics or narrow fields of research • <i>NOT</i> good for an introduction to or broad overview of a topic Books: • In-depth information and research on a topic • Putting a topic into context • Historical information on a topic
Peer Reviewed	A publication that has gone through an official editorial process that involves review and approval by the author's peers (experts in the same subject area). Many (but not all) scholarly publications are peer reviewed. <i>*Note: even though a journal is peer reviewed, some types of articles within that journal may not be peer reviewed. These might include editorials or book reviews.</i> <i>**Note: some publications (such as some trade journals) can be peer reviewed but not scholarly. This is not common.</i>	See "Scholarly Journals" above Books go through a different editorial process and are not usually considered to be "peer reviewed". However, they can still be excellent scholarly sources.	See above

Credible	A source that can be trusted to contain accurate information that is backed up by evidence or can be verified in other trusted sources. Many types of sources can fall into this category. <i>*Note: The final decision about the appropriateness of a given source for a particular assignment is left to the instructor.</i>	See above. Also: • Newspapers • Magazines • Books • Trade journals or publications • Government websites • Websites from educational institutions (like universities) • Websites or other publications from reputable organizations (like the Mayo Clinic) • Encyclopedias (general or subject) Many websites could be considered credible. The more information provided about the source, the more likely they are to be credible. Look for information about the author and/or the organization, how recently it was published, the intended audience, the intended purpose, and whether there is evidence of bias.	• Basic/general/background information about a topic • Current events • Local news • Statistical data • Information about specific organizations or companies (look at the organization's or company's website, or look for articles in newspapers or trade journals) • Government information • Information about popular culture • Opinions or commentaries • Topics of general interest
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