

traits/characteristics are stable and enduring, but people do change over time. One dimension of human personality that affects behavior and environmental choices is the degree to which a person is extroverted or introverted. This aspect of personality is complex and has at least two dimensions: the degree of a person's receptivity to outside information, and the degree to which a person is willing, or desires, to act on the environment—sociogenic and biogenic, natural and artificial. The degree to which one needs to express oneself outwardly through one's possessions and their nature depends on one's extroversion on the acting dimension (see Cooper Marcus 1974). Not everybody seeks self-esteem in this manner. While this type of expression is very much culture-bound, different individuals exhibit a greater or lesser need for self-expression within a culture.

We generally think of personality in terms of individuals rather than groups of people or nations, but there seems to be a relationship between the maturity (stage-in-life cycle) of a nation and the manifestation of its needs. After a colonial experience the need for self-esteem seems to be paramount and is architecturally expressed in the symbols of independence (Lang, in progress). In this sense personality and culture are closely related.

Stage-in-life cycle

The stage at which people are in their life cycles makes a major difference in establishing their needs and their competence to attain them. The infant's needs for succorance and security are more dominant than an adult's. The need for autonomy seems to be more dominant in adolescence than in adulthood (in the Western world, at least). Our ability to be mobile varies by our competencies and obligations at various stages in our life cycle (Hester 1975). As we age, many of our physiological competencies decrease and, for some elderly, so do mental competencies, but not to the degree that much folklore suggests (Lawton 1977). The decline in mental competence seems to be more related to diseases than to aging itself.

Some psychologists have taken a very strong developmental view of human needs (Erikson 1950; Cantril 1965). According to Erik Erikson (1950) each person goes through eight major life cycle stages, which are closely tied to specific needs. He presents these as a set of polar-opposite psychological states—healthy at one end and unhealthy at the other end. Unless the conflict at each stage is resolved in the healthy way, a person gets stuck at a stage in

intellectual development and there is a continuing need to resolve the conflicts. The eight stages are:

Basic Trust	—	Mistrust	Infant
Autonomy	—	Shame/Doubt	Infant
Initiative	—	Guilt	Child
Industry	—	Inferiority	Child
Identity	—	Role Confusion	Adolescent
Intimacy	—	Isolation	Young Adult
Generativity	—	Stagnation	Adult
Ego Integrity	—	Despair	Old Age

In *As You Like It*, Shakespeare presents seven stages (no pun intended) of man that are closer to being operational in terms of urban design than are those of Erikson: infant, schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, elderly person, and finally, the senile one. At each stage in the life cycle, striving for the satisfaction of each basic need in Maslow's hierarchy differs because the focus of attention in one's life differs.

In developing urban design goals for total designs, all-of-a-piece designs, or design guidelines, many public interest questions arise. They are often so complex that it is essential to have a model more directly related to the services one needs today than either Erikson's or Shakespeare's model. William Michelson (1976) identifies the following stages in life cycle as important in raising questions about lifestyles and, more generally, about people's needs: infancy, childhood, adolescence, single adulthood (with roommates or family, but increasingly as a single person), child raising, empty nesters (adulthood after raising children), and old age. The behavioral opportunities, services, and aesthetic requirements to lead a fulfilled life once existed (more or less) at the local level at each stage, but as people's mobility has increased so the need for localization of activities has decreased. The degree to which this dispersion of behavior settings should occur has been a central urban design issue during this century. Neighborhood unit theory derives from it, as do many of Le Corbusier's urban design concerns (Marmot 1982).

Cultural setting and human needs

Expected and accepted behaviors and attitudes vary from culture to culture. A culture, by definition, has a system of beliefs about what behaviors are appropriate in different circumstances; it shares values and symbol systems. Cultures are unique because they have evolved and continue to evolve unself-consciously in response to the peculiarities of their