Self-satisfaction and individual life goals are internal factors that exist within the individual. Materialistic people will feel satisfied through acquisition of possessions, financial success, attaining status and having the right image. This perception is negatively correlated with well-being, even so they believe that their life goals will be achieved through materialism. Environmental, social and social media influences that are external factors in an individual can provide a tendency to influence one's behavior. These factors, primarily problems in attachment relations, are addressed across life-span developmental stages in order to account for the observation that child molestation appears to onset in different offenders at different points in each offender's life. View.

Important research questions for the lifespan development of prosocial behaviour include understanding general patterns of development in prosocial behaviour over the lifespan, and studying how individual levels of prosocial behaviour change or remain stable within development. Recent Research Results. Considered across the lifespan, we can see that human nature is oriented socially, towards interacting with others, though not always morally. In its developmental complexity Understanding the concepts of life-span development and how changes occur physically, mentally and socially across a person's lifespan. One contemporary concern of lifespan development according to Luckey and Fabes (2005) is the behavior of nonsocial play during the period of early childhood. Evidence suggests that some forms of nonsocial play in early childhood may be healthy while other forms may be detrimental to the child's development (Luckey & Fabes, 2005). Children who play independently in a constructive way such as playing with puzzles or coloring are believed to be engaged in a healthy activity (Luckey & Fabes, 2005).