

Attachment revision

How has research into attachment led to changes in the economy? (real world)

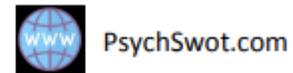
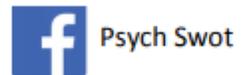
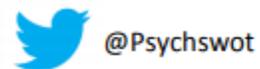
Answer this at the end of your revision

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What do you know about these terms already?

Write down as much as you can!

Stranger anxiety

Reunion behaviour

Secure attachment

Stranger anxiety

Willingness to explore

Insecure resistant attachment

Critical period

Attachment

Insecure avoidant attachment

Complete the stages of attachment table, as found by Schaffer and Emerson in their Glasgow baby study

Stage of attachment	Age	Description
Asocial		
Indiscriminate		
Specific		
Multiple		

Summarise the methods used by Schaffer and Emerson to gather their data about attachment development.

Are there any limitations to the way in which their data was gathered?

Measuring
Types of
Attachment
using the
Strange
Situation

Ainsworth and Bell (1970)



The Strange situation – Individual differences in attachment

Sample?

Research method?

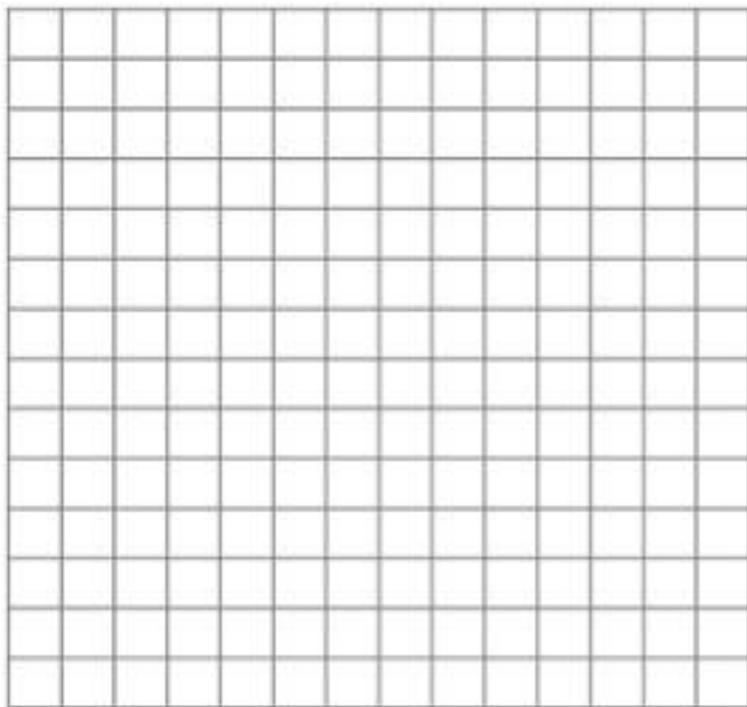
Brief procedure details?

Categories of behaviour?

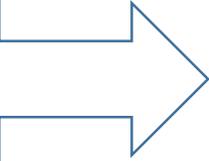
Results?

Draw the results of this study on the bar chart on the left. Do not forget the operationalised title!

Q: Do you think this study was ethical? Justify your answer.

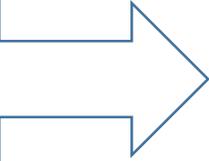


Low ecological validity



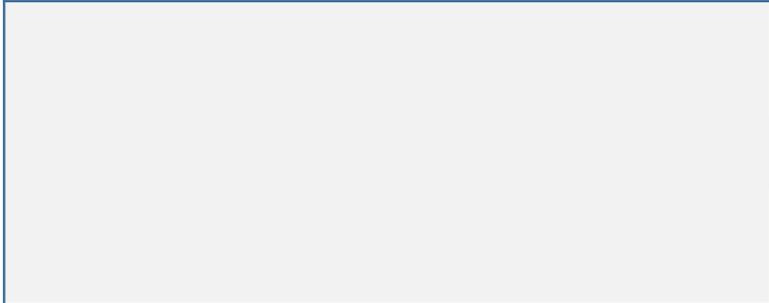
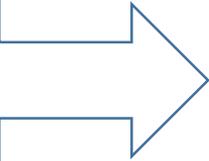
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Low internal validity



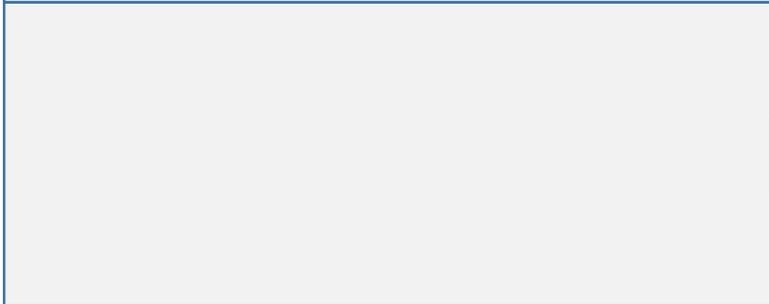
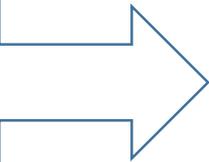
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Gender bias



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Culture bias



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Cultural differences in attachment (Kroonenberg): A meta analysis of the strange situation

	Percentage of each attachment type		
Country (number of studies)	Secure	Avoidant	Resistant
USA (18)	65	21	14
UK (1)	75	22	3
Holland (4)	67	26	7
Germany (3)	57	35	8
Japan (2)	68	5	27
China (1)	50	25	25
Israel (2)	64	7	29
Sweden (1)	74	22	4

What is a meta analysis?

What are the intra cultural differences in attachment?

What are the inter cultural differences in attachment?

Imposed etics

Unfair sample/studies

Secondary data

Supports Bowlby

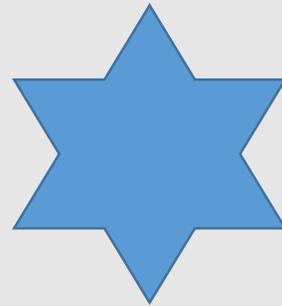
Privation and the effects of institutions on attachment and child development : Romanian orphans

Rutter assessed children reared in profoundly depriving institutions in Romania and subsequently adopted into UK families.

Institutionally deprived adoptees were compared at 11 years with children who had not experienced institutional deprivation and who had been adopted within the UK before the age of 6 months. Parental reports, a modified Strange Situation and investigator ratings of the children's behaviour were all assessed.

Results revealed that disinhibited attachment was strongly associated with institutional rearing but there was not a significant increase in relation to duration of institutional deprivation beyond the age of 6 months. In contrast only mild disinhibited attachment was more frequent in non-institutionalised adopted children.

For your exam, you must be able to describe at least one study in detail and evaluate it thoroughly.



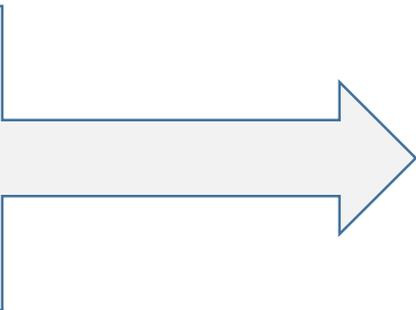
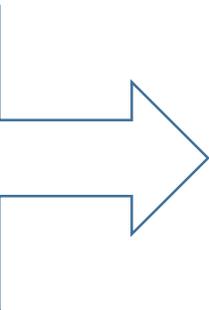
Chugani et al. (2001) administered PET scans to a sample of 10 children adopted from Romanian orphanages and compared them with 17 normal adults and a group of 7 children.

Assessments showed mild neurocognitive impairment, impulsivity, and attention and social deficits. Specifically, the Romanian orphans showed significantly decreased activity in the orbital frontal gyrus, parts of the prefrontal cortex/hippocampus, the amygdala and the brain stem.

Chugani concluded that the dysfunction in these brain regions may have resulted from the stress of early deprivation and might be linked to the long-term cognitive and behavioural deficits.

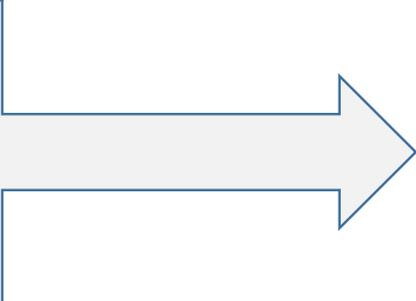
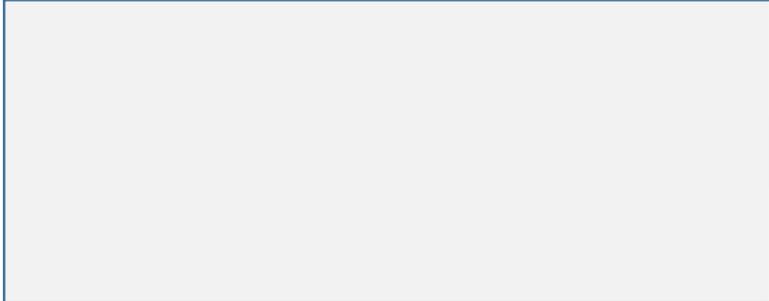
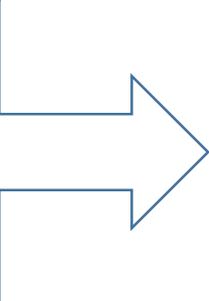
Do these studies support or dispute each other? Justify your decision.

Ecological
validity



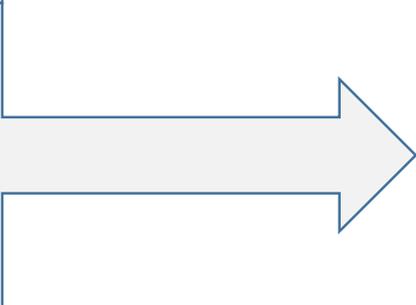
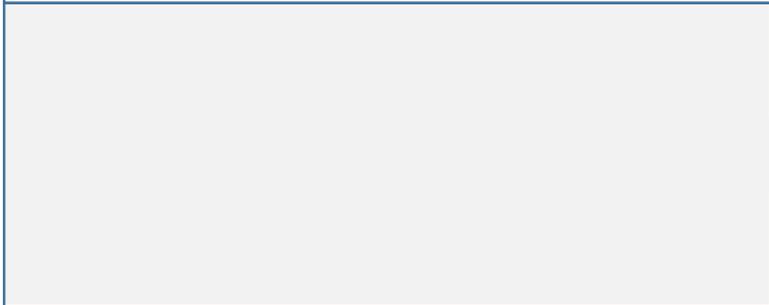
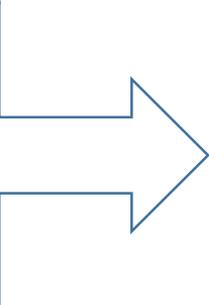
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Ethics



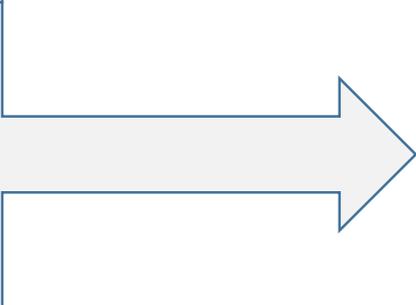
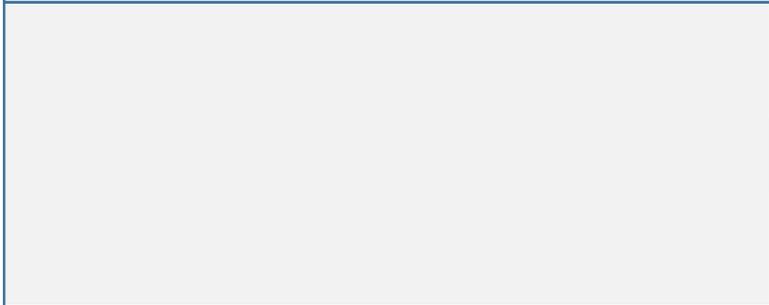
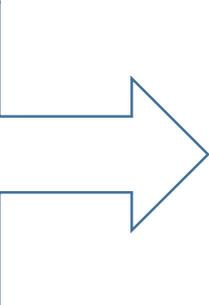
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Longitudinal
study



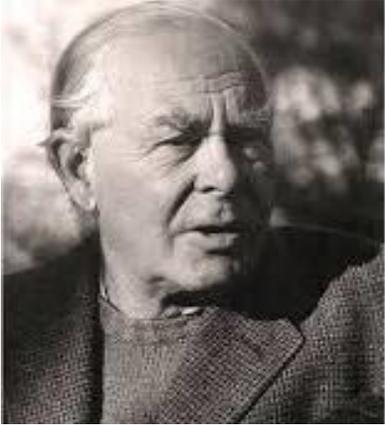
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Research
support/
challenge



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Bowlby's monotropic/evolution theory of attachment: Explain each key term of the theory



Monotropy:

Universally innate:

Survival:

Internal working model:

Social releasers:

What would be the best order to use these terms/details when writing an A01 explanation?

Implications for the economy

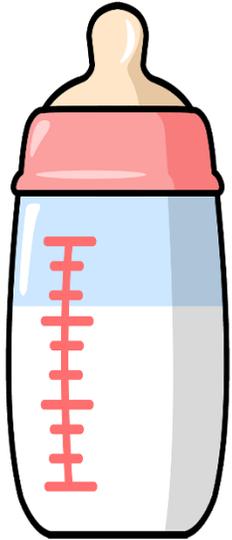
Reliant on evolution

Contrast to the learning theory

Schaffer and Emerson disagree

Evidence for internal working model?

Learning theory of attachment: Explain each key term of the theory in relation to attachment



Unconditioned:

Conditioned:

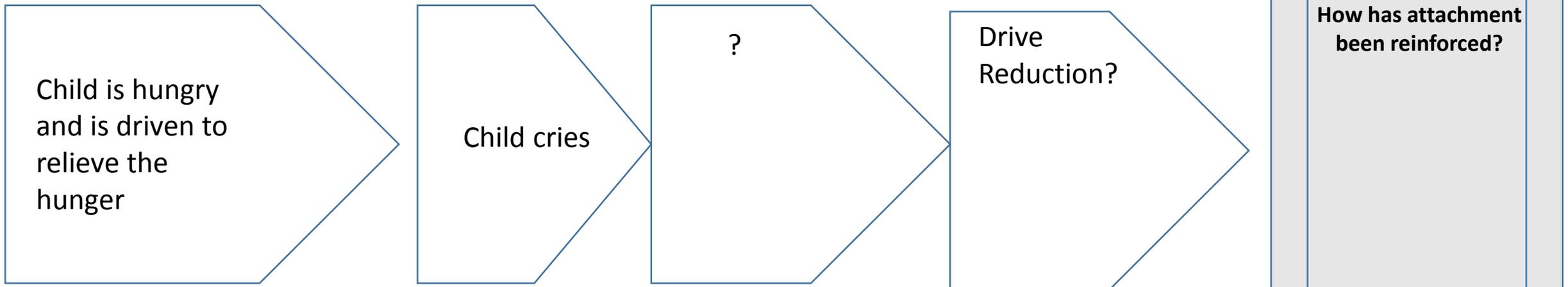
Stimulus:

Response:

Association:

Summarise how associations (classical conditioning) can lead to attachment developing.

Operant conditioning: learning through consequences of behaviours. Complete the flow chart





Explain why the learning theory and Freud's theory of attachment are also called 'cupboard love' theories

Role of food is supported by Freud

Implications for the economy

Challenged by Harlow

Contrast to the Bowlby's theory

Schaffer and Emerson disagree

Reductionist

Animal studies in attachment: You must be able to describe and evaluate Harlow's monkeys and Lorenz imprinting studies.



What is going on in this picture?

Is this study ethical? Elaborate

What did this study conclude?

Is this study generalizable? Elaborate

How did it find this out?

Does this study dispute any theories?

What was the purpose of this study?

Does this study support the effects of privation?

What theory of attachment does this best support?

Animal studies in attachment: You must be able to describe and evaluate Harlow's monkeys and Lorenz imprinting studies.

What is going on in this picture?

Is this study ethical? Elaborate

What did this study conclude?

Is this study generalizable? Elaborate

How did it find this out?

Has this study had any implications for the economy?



What was the purpose of this study?

Parent – Infant attachment : Schaffer and Emerson found that most babies do attach to their mothers first (at around 7 months old) but do go on to form secondary attachments to other family members, including the father. 75% of children in their research attached to the father by 18 months old, and demonstrated separation anxiety.

How does this challenge Bowlby's ideas of monotropy? (a03)

The role of the father: Research by Grossman (2002) carried out a longitudinal study of parental behaviour and child development. Quality of infant attachment to the mother was more important than attachment to the father, in the development of adolescent attachments. However, the quality of fathers' play (stimulation rather than nurturing) with infants was also considered a crucial influence on the adolescent relationships the children formed.

How can this study have a positive effect on the economy? (a03)

Fathers as primary care givers: Field (1978) studies face to face interactions (smiling, imitating) between babies and their mothers, secondary fathers or primary fathers. Primary fathers spent more time interacting with the child than secondary fathers, and similar time to mothers. Therefore, the key to attachment is the level of responsiveness, NOT the gender of the parent.

Suggest reasons why fathers are not naturally considered the primary caregiver? (a03)

What is meant by 'reciprocity'? Provide an example.

What is meant by 'interactional synchrony'? Provide an example.

Isabella (1989)

Isabella observed 30 mothers and infants together and assessed the degree of synchrony. The researchers also assessed the quality of mother infant attachment. They found that high levels of synchrony were associated with better quality mother - infant attachment (emotional intensity of the relationship)

Moore (1977)

Researchers observed interactional synchrony in infants as young as two weeks old. An adult displayed one of three facial expressions or one of the three distinctive gestures. The child's response was filmed and identified by independent observers. An association was found between the expression or gesture the adult had displayed and the actions of babies.

How do the studies above support interactional synchrony?

Problems with observations in this field?

Do these studies explain why reciprocity and I.S. happen?

Is there anything positive about the studies above?

Maternal deprivation hypothesis

1. A child has an innate (i.e. inborn) need to attach to one main attachment figure (i.e. monotropy).

2. A child should receive the continuous care of this single most important attachment figure for approximately the first two years of life.

3. The long term consequences of maternal deprivation might include the following:

4. Robertson and Bowlby (1952) believe that short term separation from an attachment figure leads to distress (i.e. the PDD model).

They found 3 progressive stages of distress: Protest (crying), Despair (withdrawn) and Detachment (reject caregiver)

5. The child's attachment relationship with their primary caregiver leads to the development of an internal working model (Bowlby, 1969).

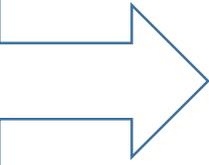
What is meant by 'continuous care' in the theory?

What are the consequences of maternal deprivation? Complete the gap on the left.

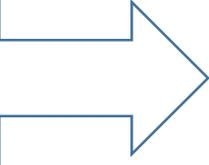
What types of things may disrupt the continuity of care during a child's critical period?

How may this affect the internal working model development?

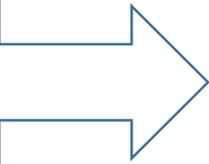
44 thieves
study support



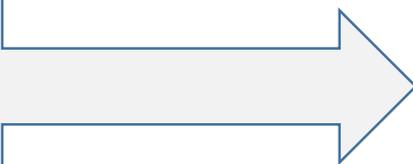
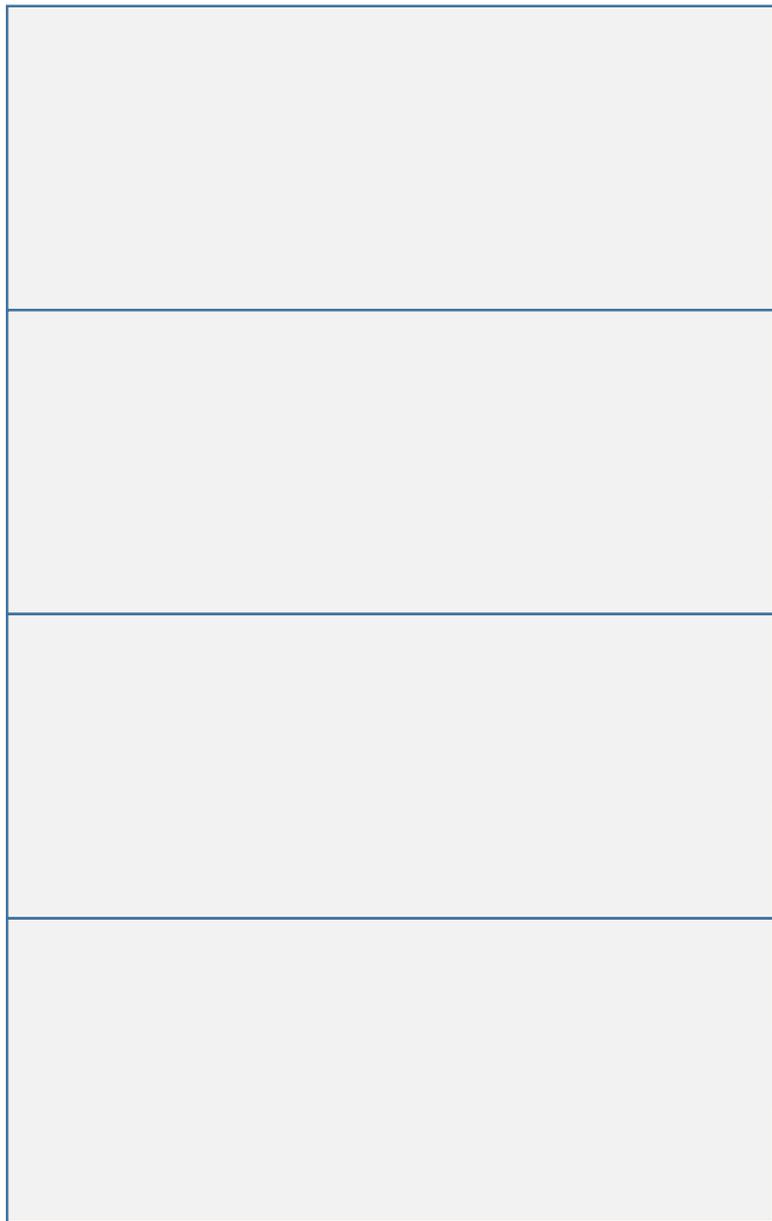
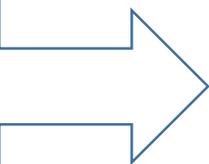
Challenged by
TB study



Implications
for the
economy



Challenged by
Rutter in lots
of ways!





The Love Quiz by Shaven and Hazer – you need to know this study so that you can:

- Outline and evaluate is to show the link between child and adult relationships
- Use it to support Bowlby's theories
- Use it to demonstrate the internal working model

THE STUDY (101)

Evaluation (a03)

What research proves there is a link between childhood attachment and bullying later in life?