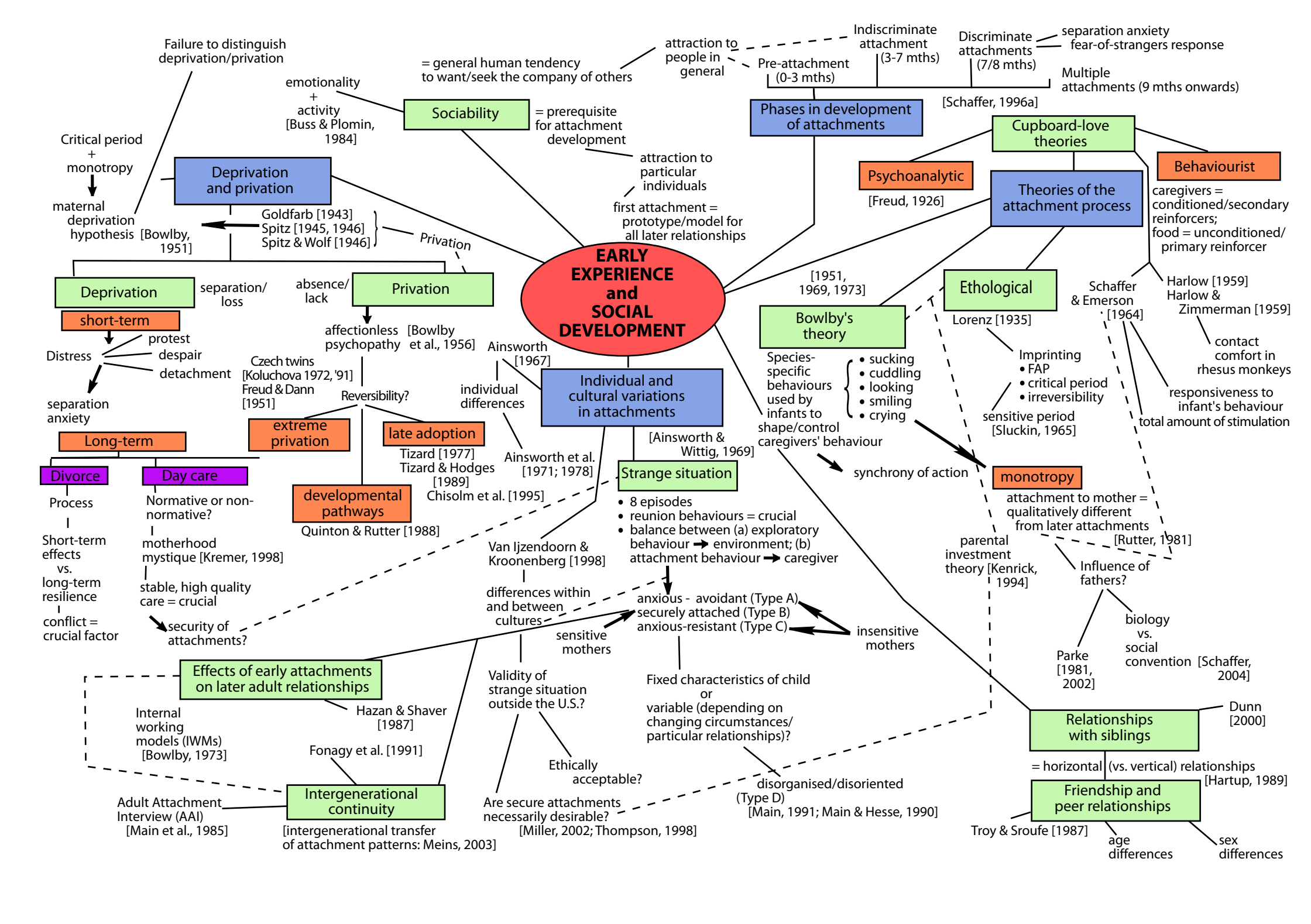
EARLY EXPERIENCE and SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Deprivation and privation
Failure to distinguish deprivation/privation
Critical period + monotropy
maternal deprivation hypothesis [Bowlby, 1951]
Goldfarb [1943]
Spitz [1945, 1946]
Spitz & Wolf [1946]
Privation
Deprivation
separation/ loss
short-term
Distress
protest
despair
detachment
separation anxiety
Long-term
Divorce
Process
Short-term effects vs. long-term resilience
conflict = crucial factor
Day care
Normative or non-normative?
motherhood mystique [Kremer, 1998]
stable, high quality care = crucial
security of attachments?
Privation
absence/ lack
affectionless psychopathy [Bowlby et al., 1956]
Czech twins [Koluchova 1972, '91]
Freud & Dann [1951]
Reversibility?
extreme privation
late adoption
Tizard [1977]
Tizard & Hodges [1989]
Chisolm et al. [1995]
developmental pathways
Quinton & Rutter [1988]
Sociability
emotionality + activity [Buss & Plomin, 1984]
= general human tendency to want/seek the company of others
= prerequisite for attachment development
attraction to particular individuals
first attachment = prototype/model for all later relationships
attraction to people in general
Pre-attachment (0-3 mths)
Indiscriminate attachment (3-7 mths)
Discriminate attachments (7/8 mths)
separation anxiety
fear-of-strangers response
Multiple attachments (9 mths onwards)
[Schaffer, 1996a]
Phases in development of attachments
Cupboard-love theories
Psychoanalytic
[Freud, 1926]
Behaviourist
caregivers = conditioned/secondary reinforcers; food = unconditioned/ primary reinforcer
Theories of the attachment process
Bowlby's theory
[1951, 1969, 1973]
Species-specific behaviours used by infants to shape/control caregivers' behaviour
• sucking
• cuddling
• looking
• smiling
• crying
synchrony of action
Ethological
Lorenz [1935]
Imprinting
• FAP
• critical period
• irreversibility
sensitive period [Sluckin, 1965]
Schaffer & Emerson [1964]
Harlow [1959]
Harlow & Zimmerman [1959]
contact comfort in rhesus monkeys
responsiveness to infant's behaviour
total amount of stimulation
monotropy
attachment to mother = qualitatively different from later attachments
[Rutter, 1981]
parental investment theory [Kenrick, 1994]
Influence of fathers?
Parke [1981, 2002]
biology vs. social convention [Schaffer, 2004]
Individual and cultural variations in attachments
Ainsworth [1967]
individual differences
Ainsworth et al. [1971; 1978]
[Ainsworth & Wittig, 1969]
Strange situation
• 8 episodes
• reunion behaviours = crucial
• balance between (a) exploratory behaviour → environment; (b) attachment behaviour → caregiver
Van Ijzendoorn & Kroonenberg [1998]
differences within and between cultures
anxious - avoidant (Type A)
securely attached (Type B)
anxious-resistant (Type C)
sensitive mothers
insensitive mothers
Validity of strange situation outside the U.S.?
Ethically acceptable?
Are secure attachments necessarily desirable?
[Miller, 2002; Thompson, 1998]
Fixed characteristics of child or variable (depending on changing circumstances/ particular relationships)?
disorganised/disoriented (Type D)
[Main, 1991; Main & Hesse, 1990]
Effects of early attachments on later adult relationships
Internal working models (IWMs) [Bowlby, 1973]
Hazan & Shaver [1987]
Fonagy et al. [1991]
Intergenerational continuity
Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) [Main et al., 1985]
[intergenerational transfer of attachment patterns: Meins, 2003]
Relationships with siblings
Dunn [2000]
= horizontal (vs. vertical) relationships
[Hartup, 1989]
Friendship and peer relationships
Troy & Sroufe [1987]
age differences
sex differences