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Ainsworth's Patterns of Attachment Theory*

Secure Attachment (66%):

Attachment style in which an infant separates readily from the primary caregiver and actively seeks out the caregiver when she or he returns.

Avoidant Attachment (20%):

Attachment style in which an infant rarely cries when the primary caregiver leaves and avoids contact on his or her return.

Ambivalent (resistant) Attachment (12%):

Attachment style in which an infant becomes anxious before the primary caregiver leaves but both seeks and resists contact on the caregiver's return.

Disorganized-Disoriented Attachment:

Attachment style in which an infant shows contradictory behaviors, and seems confused and afraid.

Characteristics of <u>caregivers</u> of **securely attached** babies:

most sensitive to babies demands in first year of life;

observed "demand" feeding;

responsive to cues to stop, slow down, or speed up feeding;

more likely to soothe babies when they cried- to answer babies sounds;

more likely to talk to babies when they looked into caregiver's face;

tend to hold them closer to their bodies;

more responsive and skilled in caretaking;

had positive feelings about themselves.

Characteristics of caregivers of avoidant attached babies:

angriest of all caregivers;

tense;

irritable:

lacking in confidence;

seemed uninterested in their babies;

trouble expressing their feelings;

shied away from close physical contact with their babies.

Characteristics of caregivers of ambivalently attached babies:

well meaning but less capable;

tended to score lower on IQ tests;

understand less how to meet their babies' needs.

*A Child's World, Infancy Through Adolescence, Papalia and Olds, McGraw-Hill, Inc. New York, 1993.