**Cultural Variations in Attachment Types**

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| **Country** | **Secure** | **Insecure-Avoidant** | **Insecure-Resistant** |
| **Germany** | **57** | **35** | **8** |
| **Britain** | **75** | **22** | **3** |
| **Israel** | **63** | **7** | **30** |
| **Japan** | **68** | **5** | **27** |
| **China** | **50** | **25** | **25** |
| **USA** | **65** | **21** | **14** |
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**Findings:**

* The main/most dominant attachment type across all cultures was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest proportion of securely attached infants (\_\_\_\_). This suggests little variation in child-rearing practices between cultures (cultures have similar child rearing practices in the most part causing a dominant secure attachment type).
* Across most cultures, the second most common attachment type was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ followed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest number of insecure resistant infants. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (27) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3), this can be explained through cultural child rearing practices for example, in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ infants are reared in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Germany had the highest number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ infants (35). This can be explained by the fact that parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The fact that secure attachments were most common across all cultures suggests that differences in attachment **within** a culture are far greater than those found **between** cultures. This means that it is wrong to think everyone in a culture has the same child-rearing practices (i.e. not everyone in England will raise their children in exactly the same way). Within a culture there are many \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all with their own way of rearing children (for example, in the UK, middle class parents may raise their children in a different way to working class parents).