**TEACHER - Stages of Attachment – Schaffer and Emerson (1964) Spot the Mistake!**

The aim of Schaffer and Emerson’s study **(2014)** was to investigate the development of **reciprocity and interactional synchronisation.**

They carried out a **laboratory study** of **15 babies** drawn from a predominantly working class area of **Liverpool**. At the start of the instigation, infants ranged from 5 to 23 weeks of age.Infants were studied until the age of **5 years** and mothers were visited every **four days**.At each visit, the mother reported their infant’s response to **reunion** in seven everyday situations (e.g. being left alone in a room, left with other people)The mother was asked to describe the intensity of any protest (e.g. a full blown cry or simple whimper) which was then rated on a **eight point scale.** Finally, the mother was asked to say whom the protest was directed. **Bedtime** anxiety was also measured by assessing the infant’s response to the interviewer at each visit.

The findings from the study suggested that between 25 and 32 weeks of age, **all of the babies showed signs of separation anxiety** towards a particular adult (usually the **father** which signified a specific attachment).Attachment tended to be to the caregiver who was **spent more time with the infant** and was not necessarily the person **who interacted with the infant the most (reciprocity)**. By the age of 40 weeks **40%** of the babies had a specific attachment and almost **none of the infants** displayed multiple attachments.

The conclusion of the study was that attachment develops in stages**.**

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| **Stage and Age** | **Characteristics** |
| **(1) Asocial Stage**  (First few weeks) | * Baby is recognising and forming bonds with its carers * Baby’s behaviour towards humans and non-human objects is **different**. * **There is no** preference for familiar adults in that those individuals find it easier to calm them. * Babies are also happy when they are in the presence of other humans. |
| **Indiscriminate Stage**  (2-7 months) | * Display more observable social behaviour. * Show a preference for **inanimate objects** rather than **people** and recognise and prefer familiar adults. * **Don’t** usually accept cuddles and comfort from any adult * **Show** separation or stranger anxiety * Indiscriminate because it is not different towards any one person. |
| **Specific Attachments**  (7 months onwards) | * Baby begins to show separation anxiety (protests when primary caregiver leaves them) * Fear of strangers **still hasn’t** developed. * Began to form specific attachments (not necessarily the individual who spends the most time with the infant but the one who interacts with the infant the most). |
| **Multiple Attachments**  (by 1 year) | * Multiple attachments follow soon after the first attachment is made. * Baby shows attachment behaviours towards several different people – secondary attachments (e.g.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) |

**TEACHER - Stages of Attachment – Schaffer and Emerson (1964) Spot the Mistake!**

The aim of Schaffer and Emerson’s study **(1964)** was to investigate the development of **attachments/stages of attachment.**

They carried out a **longitudinal study** of **60 babies** drawn from a predominantly working class area of **Glasgow**. At the start of the instigation, infants ranged from 5 to 23 weeks of age.Infants were studied until the age of **1 year** and mothers were visited every **four weeks**.At each visit, the mother reported their infant’s response to **reunion** in seven everyday situations (e.g. being left alone in a room, left with other people)The mother was asked to describe the intensity of any protest (e.g. a full blown cry or simple whimper) which was then rated on a **four point scale.** Finally, the mother was asked to say whom the protest was directed. **Stranger** anxiety was also measured by assessing the infant’s response to the interviewer at each visit.

The findings from the study suggested that between 25 and 32 weeks of age, **50% of the babies showed signs of separation anxiety** towards a particular adult (usually the **mother** which signified a specific attachment).Attachment tended to be to the caregiver who **interacted with the infant more (reciprocity)** and was not necessarily the person **who spent the most time with the infant**. By the age of 40 weeks **80%** of the babies had a specific attachment and almost **30% of the infants** displayed **multiple attachments.**

The conclusion of the study was that attachment develops in stages**.**

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| **Stage and Age** | **Characteristics** |
| **(1) Asocial Stage**  (First few weeks) | * Baby is recognising and forming bonds with its carers * Baby’s behaviour towards humans and non-human objects is **similar**. * **Show some** preference for familiar adults in that those individuals find it easier to calm them. * Babies are also happy when they are in the presence of other humans. |
| **Indiscriminate Stage**  (2-7 months) | * Display more observable social behaviour. * Show a preference for **people** rather than **inanimate objects** and recognise and prefer familiar adults. * **Usually** accept cuddles and comfort from any adult * **Don’t show** separation or stranger anxiety * Indiscriminate because it is not different towards any one person. |
| **Specific Attachments**  (7 months onwards) | * Baby begins to show separation anxiety (protests when primary caregiver leaves them) * Fear of strangers **developed.** * Began to form specific attachments (not necessarily the individual who spends the most time with the infant but the one who interacts with the infant the most). |
| **Multiple Attachments**  (by 1 year) | * Multiple attachments follow soon after the first attachment is made. * Baby shows attachment behaviours towards several different people – secondary attachments (e.g. **siblings, grandparents, chil-minders etc…**) |

**Stages of Attachment – Schaffer and Emerson (1964) Spot the Mistake!**

The aim of Schaffer and Emerson’s study (2014) was to investigate the development of reciprocity and interactional synchronisation.

They carried out a laboratory study of 15 babies drawn from a predominantly working class area of Liverpool. At the start of the instigation, infants ranged from 5 to 23 weeks of age. Infants were studied until the age of 5 years and mothers were visited every four days. At each visit, the mother reported their infant’s response to reunion in seven everyday situations (e.g. being left alone in a room, left with other people) The mother was asked to describe the intensity of any protest (e.g. a full blown cry or simple whimper) which was then rated on a eight point scale. Finally, the mother was asked to say whom the protest was directed. Bedtime anxiety was also measured by assessing the infant’s response to the interviewer at each visit.

The findings from the study suggested that between 25 and 32 weeks of age, all of the babies showed signs of separation anxiety towards a particular adult (usually the father which signified a specific attachment). Attachment tended to be to the caregiver who was spent more time with the infant and was not necessarily the person who interacted with the infant the most (reciprocity). By the age of 40 weeks 40% of the babies had a specific attachment and almost none of the infants displayed multiple attachments.

The conclusion of the study was that attachment develops in stages.

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| Stage and Age | Characteristics |
| (1) Asocial Stage  (First few weeks) | * Baby is recognising and forming bonds with its carers * Baby’s behaviour towards humans and non-human objects is different. * There is no preference for familiar adults in that those individuals find it easier to calm them. * Babies are also happy when they are in the presence of other humans. |
| Indiscriminate Stage  (2-7 months) | * Display more observable social behaviour. * Show a preference for inanimate objects rather than people and recognise and prefer familiar adults. * Don’t usually accept cuddles and comfort from any adult * Show separation or stranger anxiety * Indiscriminate because it is not different towards any one person. |
| Specific Attachments  (7 months onwards) | * Baby begins to show separation anxiety (protests when primary caregiver leaves them) * Fear of strangers still hasn’t developed. * Began to form specific attachments (not necessarily the individual who spends the most time with the infant but the one who interacts with the infant the most). |
| Multiple Attachments  (by 1 year) | * Multiple attachments follow soon after the first attachment is made. * Baby shows attachment behaviours towards several different people – secondary attachments (e.g.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) |