Insecure avoidant – Babies didn’t orientate their behaviour towards their mother in the same way. Showed some distress at departure, didn’t seek comfort from her when she returned. They also rejected the stranger’s attempts to comfort them. Relationship style – distant, avoids closeness. 15% of babies fell into this category.

Insecure resistant – Babies upset at separation not easily comforted when the mother returned. Angry and rejected her attempts to comfort them. These babies expected relationship to be different-alternated – seeking closeness/distance – 15%

According to Bowlby early childhood experiences directly relate to how we form and maintain relationships - Continuity hypothesis.

Hazen and Shaver:
Test the question ‘is love in childhood directly related to the attachment type as a child?’. Love quiz, local North American paper, asked people to write in the paper regarding two things.
1.) Which of these descriptions best fitted their feelings/experiences about romantic relationships?
A.) I am somewhat uncomfortable being close to others, I find it difficult to allow myself to depend on them. I am nervous when anyone gets too close, and often others want me to be more intimate than I feel comfortable with.
B.) I find it relatively easy to get close to others and am comfortable depending on them and having them depend on me, I don’t worry about being abandoned or about someone getting too close to me.
C.) I find that others are reluctant to get as close as I would like. I often worry that my partner doesn’t really love me or won’t want to stay with me. I want to get close to my partner and this sometimes scares people away.

2.) A simple adjective check-list which described the relationship they experienced with their parents.
Tested two samples-215 men and 415 women (age 14-82) randomly selected from many responses to the newsletter advert. The second group consisted of 108 students (mean age 18). Strong relationship between childhood attachment type and adulthood attachment type.

A02:
Interaction with peers – Gender differences:
Been found in a number of studies. Fisher and Schneider found that girls have more intimate friendships than boys, and are more likely to report care and security in their relationships with other girls. Other research has found that boy’s relationships tend to be more competitive, a fact attributed to the greater emphasis on competitive and sharing activities. However, Erwin claims that sex differences in the experience of childhood relationships have been over-emphasised, and that the many similarities tend to be overlooked.

Parental relationships:
Fraley – meta analysis of studies, finding correlations from 0.10 to 0.50 between early attachment type and later relationships. Fraley suggested that one reason for low correlations may be because insecure-anxious attachment is more unstable. However key question-stability of attachment types. Could be that an individual’s attachment type is determined by the current relationship, which is why happily married individuals are secure. Attachment theory does suggest that significant relationship experiences may alter attachment organisation, for example Kirkpatrick and Hazan found that relationship break-ups were associated with a shift from secure to insecure.

Simpson:
Longitudinal study, spanning more than 25 years, 78 PP’s studied at four key points: Infancy, early childhood adolescence and adulthood. Caregivers reported child’s attachment behaviour at one year of age. 6-8 years old child teacher asked to rate how well the children interacted with peers. At 16 years, the PP’s were asked to describe their close friendships, as young adults PP’s romantic partners were asked to describe their relationship experiences. They found the study supported the claim that expression of emotions in adult romantic relationships can be related back a two a person’s attachment when their early social development. They also found that those PP’s who were securely