

## Separation: Deprivation

**Deprivation** - Losing something which a person once had, (secure relationship, bonded with a mother).

- Child doesn't want carer to leave, rejects when she returns:
- **ROBERTSON+ROBERTSON:**
  - **Protest** - crying and struggling.
  - **Despair** - becomes calm, cries quietly, unhappy
  - **Detachment** - little emotion, unconcerned. Rejects carer when returns.
  
- **SCHAFFER**- certain children suffer more in separation situations:
  - Males
  - Difficult temperament (personality)
  - History of family conflict
  - Parents psychologically unavailable
  - Suffers repeated separations
  
- **Separation Anxiety** - Children who have experienced separations suggest that one long term consequence may be a fear that separation may occur again. Increased clinging, aggression towards carer. In adulthood, may result in fear of abandonment in relationship making, difficult to trust other people.
- **HARLOW** - Deprivation in monkeys.

### Experiment: BELSKY

**Aim:** Investigated the effects of day care on attachment relationships.

**Method:** Collated results of number of previously published studies. Included time children spent in non-maternal care and info about their attachment.

**Results:** 464 children - 26% day-care /less than 20hrs per week - Insecure attachments and 41% day-care /more than 20 hrs per week - Insecure

**Conclusion:** More than 20hrs per week = negative affect on attachment.

Separation situations occur when parents divorce, divorced parents show some negative life outcomes – lower academic attainment, delinquency. Data is correlation, doesn't show separation after divorce causes negative effects.

**SCHAFFER** – effects of divorce related separations + several factors that help reduce effects of separation:

- Regular contact with absent parent
- Reduced parental conflict
- Avoidance of further disruption, moving school

Children cope differently, some increase contact with friends or siblings (**JENKINS**)