

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**)