





Differences in relations between mother's distanced parenting and child's attachment in the Netherlands, Poland, and Turkey



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Introduction

Attachment theory

SAFE HAVEN



Attachment insecurity indicators

ATTACHMENT AVOIDANCE		ATTACHMET ANXIETY		
	uncomfortable with sharing emotions avoidance of intimacy and dependence on others discomfort with closeness emotional distance	 lack of trust in other people's availability in times of need fear from being rejected 		

SECURE BASE



Attachment security indicators



Returning to the attachment figure for
comfort and safety in the face of a fear
or threat.

The **attachment** figure acts as **a base** of **security** from which the child can

explore the surrounding environment.



Distance in caregiving

Caregiving behavioral system of parent corresponds to the attachment behavioral system of a child (anxiety related hyperactivation and avoidance-related deactivation; Solomon & George 2008)

Both can be promoted by overarching **cultural values and socialization goals** (e.g., Harkness & Super, 2006; Keller, 2018; Rothbaum et al. 2000; Solomon & George, 2008)



Parental distance undermines the security and fosters avoidant behavioral orientation in children (Koehn & Kerns, 2018)

Our project

Combination of *emic* and *etic* approach to attachment and parenting in Poland, Turkey and Netherlands (CEE-PaAtt)

Lubiewska, K. Głogowska K., Sumer, N., Aran, O., van de Vijver, A. J. R., de Raad, W.











QUALITATIVE stage:

Focus group meetings
Interviews with 30 mothers in each country about parenting
Emic scales developed based on culture-specific analysis of interviews

QUANTITATIVE stage:

Pilot study
The main data collection



Our project – meaning of distance

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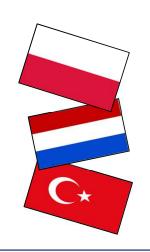




QUALITATIVE stage

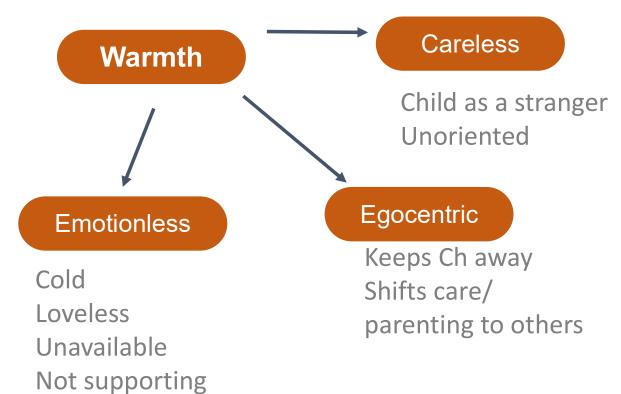
Interviews questions about distanced parenting:

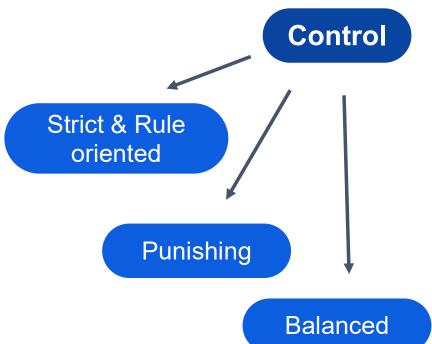
- ☐ How does an **distanced**, **avoidant mother behave in relation with her child**? (describe)
- ☐ How **good** in your opinion is this type of mothering? (indicate using Likert scale)



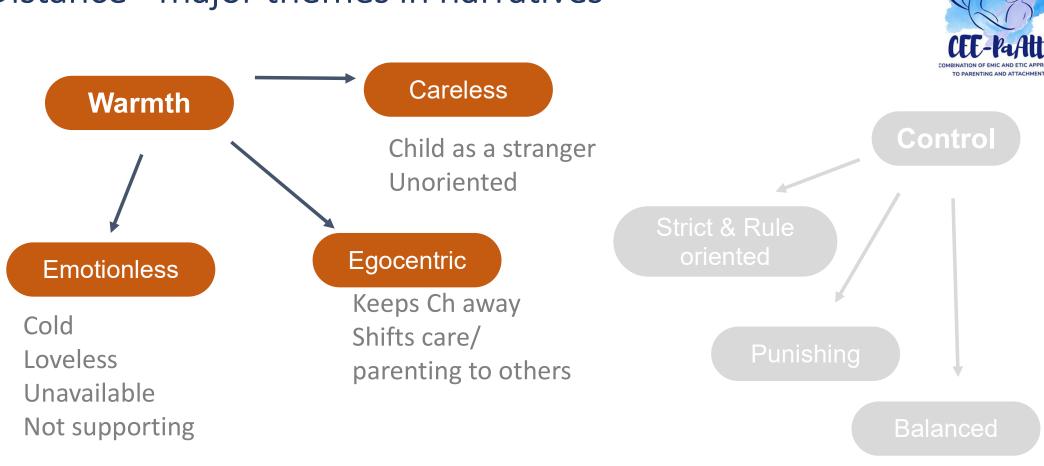
Distance - major themes in narratives







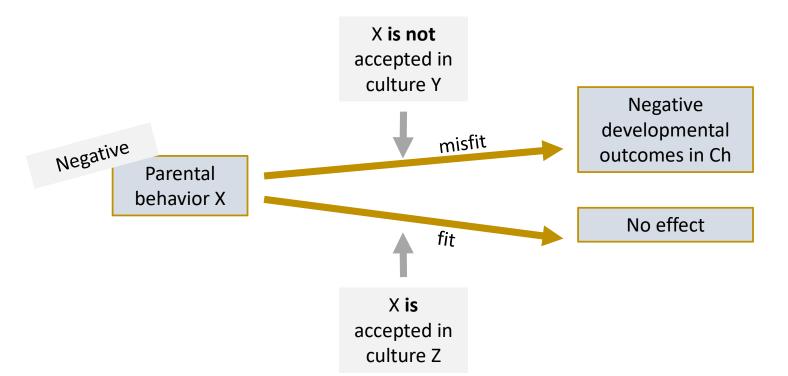
Distance - major themes in narratives



Culture-fit hypothesis

(Deater-Deckard & Dodge, 1997; Friedman et al., 2010; Ward & Chang, 1997)





What with

positive

parental

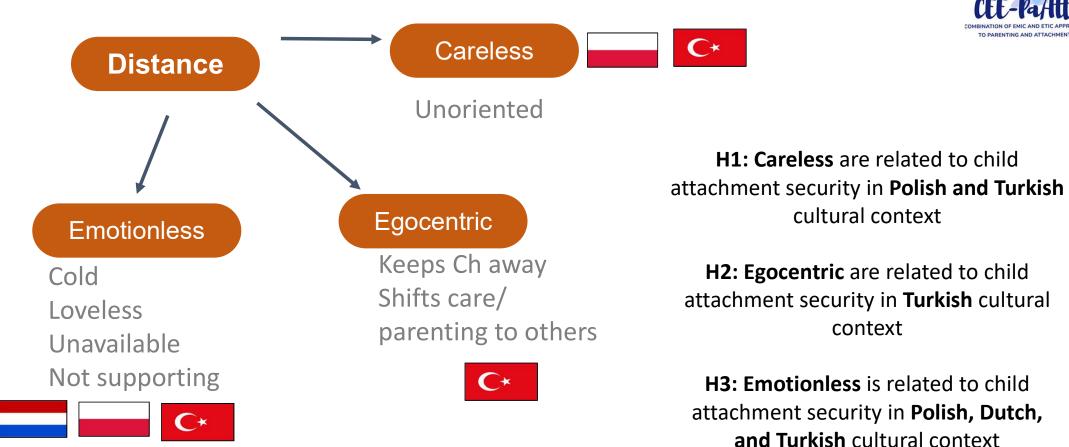
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Aim of the study

To analyze cross-cultural differences in relations between mother's distanced parenting and child's attachment

Distance - major themes in narratives







Method

Method: Sample & Instruments

CEE-PaAtt COMBINATION OF EMIC AND ETIC APPROACE

Sample:

Mothers of children between 8-12 year of age in Poland (n = 258), Turkey (n = 250), and Netherlands (n = 250)

Instruments:

Child report

- ☐ Experience in Close Relationships-Revised for Children: 19 items reminded after EFA and CFA analyses
 - Avoidance (alphas from .802 to .950)
 - Anxiety (alphas from .702 to .927)

Metric invariance established across cultural groups

- ☐ The Network of Relationships Inventory: Behavioral Systems Version: 6 items
 - Seeking for Safe haven (alphas from .799 to .873)
 - Seeking for Secure base (alphas from .757 to .774)

Maternal report

- ☐ Emic scales: Distanced parenting
 - *Careless:* (alphas from .735 to .820)
 - *Emotionless* (alphas from .830 to .900)
 - Egocentric (alphas from .725 to .855)

5 steps Likert scale

Metric invariance of all scales was established across cultural groups



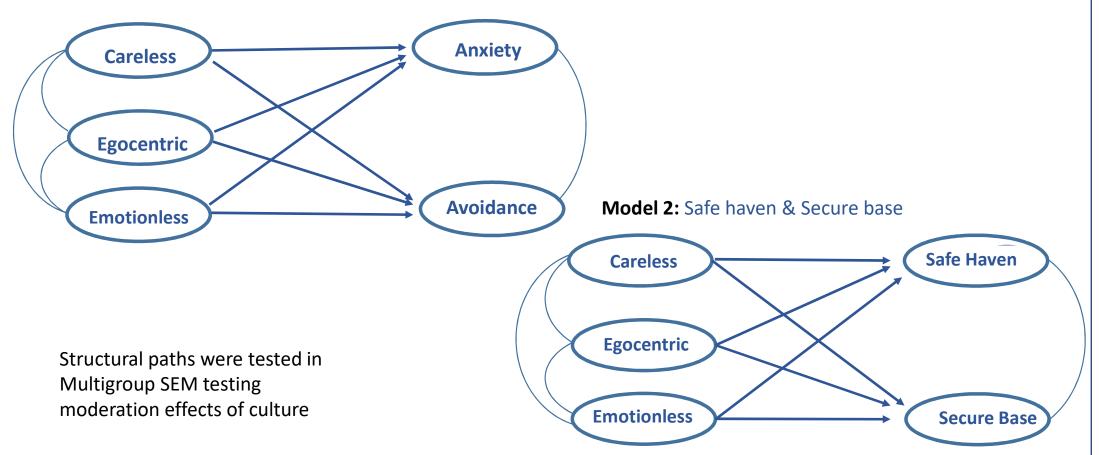
Results

- SEM structural model under the study
- □ SEM results and MG-SEM based moderation effects for models explaining child attachment dimensions of:
 - Avoidance and Anxiety (Model 1)
 - Safe haven and Secure base (Model 2)

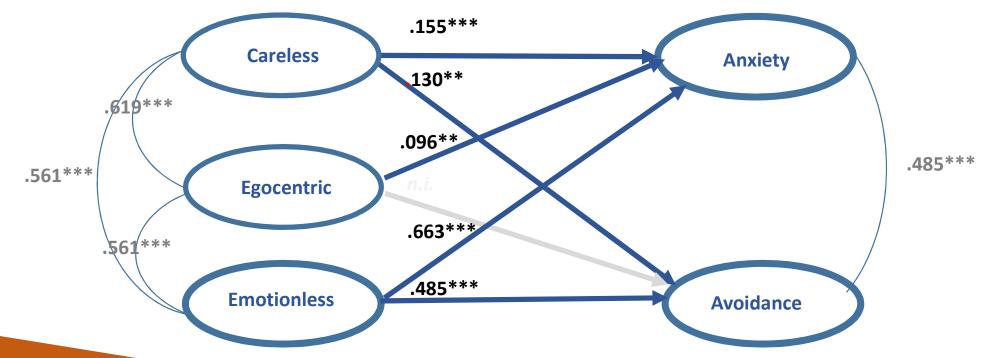
Structural SEM models under the study:







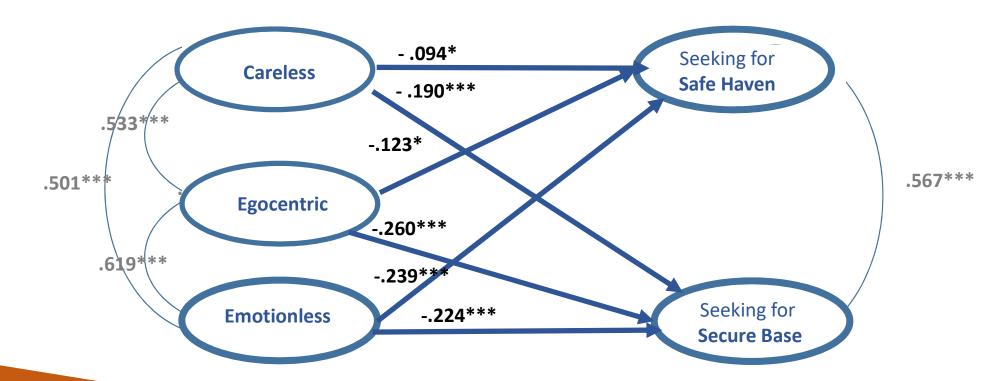
Results Model 1a: Total sample



Support for emotionless hypothesis

RMSEA=0.045; SRMR=0.024; CFI=0.990; TLI=0.985; $\chi^2 = 137.598$; df = 48

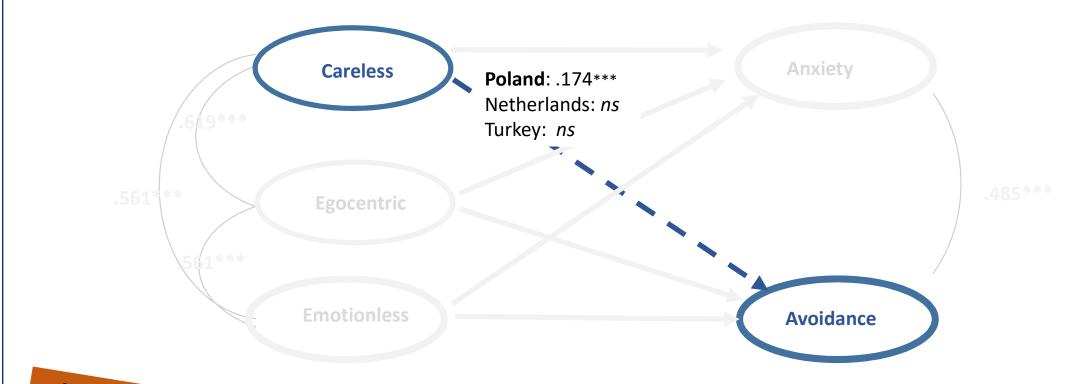
Results for Model 2a: Total sample



Support for emotionless hypothesis

RMSEA = .060; *SRMR* = .034; *CFI* = .979; *TLI* = .968 $\chi^2 = 133.182$; df = 36

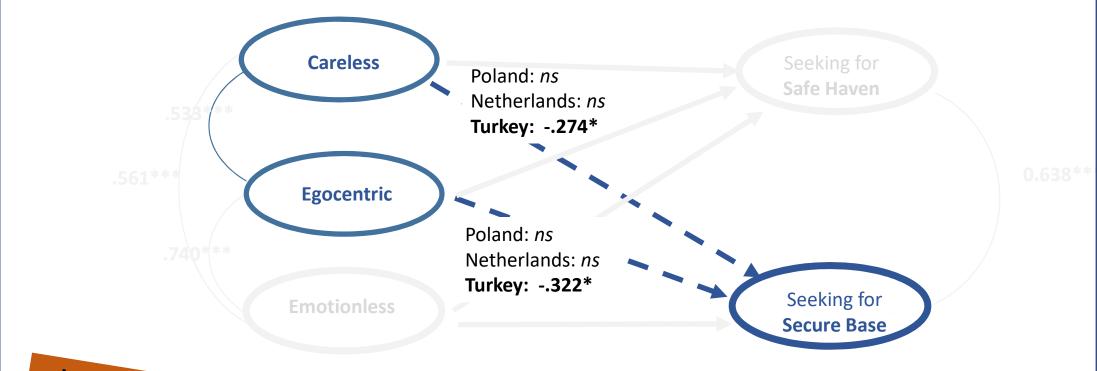
Results for Model 1b: Moderation effects



It support careless hypothesis

RMSEA = .037; *SRMR* = .030; *CFI* = .992; *TLI* = .987; χ^2 = 146.148; df = 108

Results for Model 2b: Moderation effects



It support careless and egocentric hypothesis

RMSEA = .037; *SRMR* = .030; *CFI* = .992; *TLI* = .987; χ^2 = 146.148; df = 108



Discussion

Conclusions

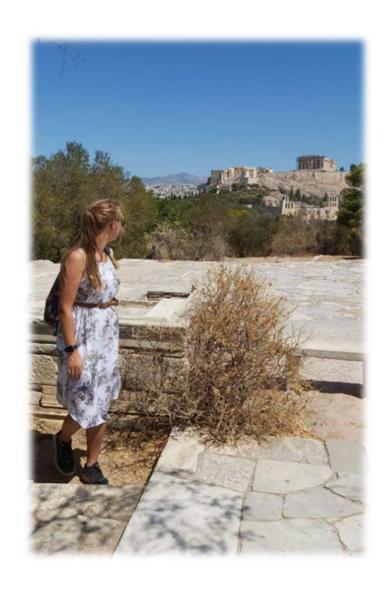


- Mother's emotionless is the most important predictor for a child's attachment security (more than careless and egocentric)
- Careless is a significant predictor for attachment avoidance in Poland and a secure base in Turkey
- Egocentric is a significant predictor only for a secure base in Turkey

Individualism/collectivism dimension is more important for distant parenting – child's attachment relations than indulgent/restrain dimension

Future directions

control





Thank you for attention!

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