

CURRICULUM VITAE

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MARINUS H. VAN IJZENDOORN

Centre for Child and Family Studies
Department of Education and Child Studies
Leiden University
The Netherlands
P.O. Box 9555
NL-2300 RB LEIDEN, The Netherlands

ACADEMIC CAREER

MA (1976); University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

Ph.D. (1978); Free University of Berlin/Max Planck Institute for Human Development and Education (West Germany)

Assistant professor at the Graduate School of Education, Leiden University (The Netherlands); 1978-1981

Full professor at the Graduate School of Education, Center for Child and Family Studies; (Theory and Methods Section), Leiden University 1981- present.

Chair of the Department of Education and Child Studies, Leiden University (1984-1987; 1992-1994; 2002-2006).

Chair of the Institute for the Study of Education and Human Development (national graduate school of education and developmental psychology) (1991-1994).

Dean of the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Leiden University (1998-1999).

ACADEMIC AWARDS

Fellow International Rotary Foundation; 1978

Senior Fulbright Fellow; 1989

-National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Bethesda, U.S.A.)

-Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley (U.S.A.)

Pioneer award from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research; 1990-1994.

Fellow of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS); 1996-1997.

Fellow of The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (elected in 1998)

Member of the Social Science Council (Sociaal-Wetenschappelijke Raad, KNAW) (2001-2006)

SPINOZA Prize of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) (2004)

Editorial boards

Human Development (1988-1997); Child Development (1992-); Journal of Reproductive and Perinatal Psychology (1995-); Developmental Science (1997-); Social Development (1997-); Attachment and Human Development (1998-); British Journal of Developmental Psychology (Associate Editor) (1998-2005); Infant Behavior and Development (1999-); Parenting (2002-); Personal Relationships (2003-2005); Early Childhood Research Quarterly (2005-2008); Pedagogische Studiën (1982-1988); Pedagogische Verhandelingen (1984-1988); Comenius (1987-1990); Tijdschrift voor Onderwijs-wetenschappen (1986-1995); Kinderopvang (1990-1992); Pedagogisch Tijdschrift (1990-1991); Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Opvoeding, Onderwijs en Vorming (1996-1998); Pedagogiek (1999-2004)

Reviews of papers for:

Child Development; Merrill-Palmer Quarterly; Developmental Psychology; Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology; Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry; Infant Behavior and Development; Infant Mental Health Journal; International Review of Health Psychology; Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science; Psychological Reports; Early Development and Parenting; International Journal for Behavioral Development; Psychologica Belgica; Journal of Social and Personal Relationships; Politics and the Individual. International Journal of Political Socialization and Political Psychology; Social Development; Polish Quarterly of Developmental Psychology; Psychology and Health; Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy; Journal of Marriage and the Family; Behavior Research and Therapy; Journal of Experimental Child Psychology; Psychological Bulletin; Journal of Family Issues; Development and Psychopathology; Infant and Child Development; Parenting: Science and Practice; Psychotherapy Research; Developmental Review; Early Childhood Research Quarterly; Revue Canadienne des Sciences du Comportement; Scandinavian Journal of Psychology; Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology; Ethos. Journal of the Society for Psychological Anthropology; Personal Relationships; Journal of Personality and Social Psychology; Journal for Research on Adolescence; Journal of Personality; European Psychiatrist; Social Science & Medicine; American Journal of Psychiatry; Journal of Family Psychology; Child Maltreatment; Psychological Review; Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders

Reviews of (grant) proposals for:

The National Science Foundation (U.S.A.); The Israeli Science Foundation of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities; Italian Ministry for University and Research; The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO); The Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (NIAS); The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW); Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research (NFWO); Fund for Scientific Research -Flanders (Belgium); The Wellcome Trust (UK); Fonds pour la Formation de Chercheurs et l'Aide à la recherche (FCAR, Canada); Conseil de Recherches en Sciences Humaines du Canada (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada); Academy of Finland, Centre of Excellence Programme; PPP Healthcare Medical Trust (UK); Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG Germany); Conseil Quebecois de la Recherche Sociale (CQRS, Canada); Swiss National Science Foundation; Blackwell Publishers

PhD Dissertations

- 1985 R. van der Veer: Cultuur en cognitie [Culture and Cognition] (with C. van Parreren);
- 1986 S. Miedema: Kennen en Handelen [Knowing and acting]; P.M. Schoorl: Regelpatronen in het gezinsleven [Rules in family life] (with J. Rispens); F.A. Goossens: Quality of Attachment in Daycare;
- 1987 M.M. Vergeer: Effecten van de geboorte van een tweede kind [Influences of the birth of a sibling on family life] (with P.A. de Ruyter);
- 1988 E. Elbers: Social context and the child's construction of knowledge (with P.A. Vroon);
- 1989 F.O.A. Hubbard: Ingaan op huilen bij babies [Maternal responsiveness and infant crying];
- 1991 M.W.E. Lambermon: Video of folder? [Parent education and attachment];
- 1992 G.J.J. Biesta: John Dewey. Theorie en praktijk [John Dewey: Theory and practice];
- 1993 M. van Dam: Secondary analyses with Strange Situation data; M.J. Bakermans-Kranenburg: Het Gehechtheidsbiografisch interview [The Adult Attachment Interview]; J. Fahrenfort: Attachment and early hospitalization (with A. Schweitzer);
- 1996 M.W.E. De Wolff: Maternal interactive behavior and infant attachment;
- 1997 S. van Dijken: John Bowlby, an intellectual biography. (with René van der Veer); C. Schuengel: Attachment, loss, and maternal behavior (with M.J. Bakermans);
- 1998 G-J. Stams: Give me a child until he is seven. A longitudinal study of adopted children followed from infancy to middle childhood (with J.Rispens and F.Juffer);
- 1999 E. Hesse: Unclassifiable and disorganized responses in the Adult Attachment Interview and in the Infant Strange Situation procedure: Theoretical proposals and empirical findings;
- 2000 I. A. Zeijlmans van Emmichoven: Attachment-related information processing. Exploring the effect of attachment organization on cognitive regulation in adults (with W.T.A.M. Everaerd);
- 2001 I. Van der Mark: The development of empathy and compliance in toddlers: The role of attachment, temperament, and parenting (with M.J. Bakermans-Kranenburg);
- 2002 M. van Londen: Gehechtheid in adoptiegezinnen. Intergenerationele overdracht en gedesorganiseerde gehechtheid (with J. Rispens and F. Juffer);

2003 M. de Jong: Little blackfoot goes wild. Electronic books for children (with A.G. Bus and W. Ruijsenaars); 2003 C. de Schipper: Children in flexible child care. (with L. Tavecchio);

2004 Bokhorst, C.L. Attachment in twins. A behavioral genetic study on infant-mother and infant-father attachment. (with dr M. J. Bakermans-Kranenburg & prof.dr.C. Schuengel);

2005 L. Alan Sroufe, honorary doctoral degree, Leiden University, June 7, 2005; N. Jaffari-Bimmel: Longitudinal study of adopted adolescents (with F. Juffer and M. J. Bakermans-Kranenburg); M. Klein Velderman: The Leiden VIPP and VIPP-R Study (with F. Juffer and M. J. Bakermans-Kranenburg)

RESEARCH AREAS AND ACTIVITIES

For more detailed information on research in the Centre for Child and Family Studies, see:<http://www.childandfamilystudies.leidenuniv.nl/index.php3?m=138&c=68&garb=0.08154378115336186&session=>

Childrearing in day-care.

What are the consequences of day-care for children's emotional development and for the relationship with their own parents? In optimal day-care settings infants appeared to be emotionally attached to their parents as well as to the professional caregiver (Goossens & Van IJzendoorn, 1990; Van IJzendoorn, Sagi, & Lambermon, 1992).

Recently the number of children in Dutch day-care increased rapidly, and we are currently studying the impact of this explosive growth on the quality of care, and on the children's development, with special emphasis on flexibility of care (with Louis Tavecchio, Marianne Riksen-Walraven, Harriet Vermeer, Jantien van Zeijland other members of the Dutch Consortium for Childcare Research (NCKO)).

Cross-cultural aspects of childrearing and attachment.

What are the cultural determinants of the attachment relationship between child and parent? In a meta-analysis it was shown that intra-cultural differences in attachment distributions are about the same as the cross-cultural differences (Van IJzendoorn & Kroonenberg, 1988). In a series of empirical studies we showed that the culturally unique childrearing systems of the communal kibbutz in Israel stimulate the development of anxious attachments, and hamper the intergenerational transmission of secure attachments (for a review of these studies in a historical context: Aviezer, Van IJzendoorn, Sagi, & Schuengel, 1994). In a chapter on Cross-cultural patterns of attachment in the Handbook of Attachment (Cassidy & Shaver, 1999), we showed that there is no counter-evidence to the universality hypothesis of attachment theory (with Avi Sagi). Studies in Turkey, Greece, Zambia, Ukrain, and India are in progress.

Intergenerational transmission of attachment.

Do the childhood experiences of parents influence the way they raise their own children? The reliability and validity of a measure to assess parental childhood experiences was established - the George, Kaplan and Main Adult Attachment Interview (Bakermans-Kranenburg & van IJzendoorn, 1993; Sagi, van IJzendoorn et al., 1994). In a review and meta-analysis of the extant literature we developed the idea of the 'transmission gap': parental and infant attachment are strongly associated but parental sensitive behavior can only partly account for the mechanism of transmission (Van IJzendoorn, 1995). The genetic component may provide another explanation that we currently test in sibling, twin, and adoption studies (in cooperation with Marian Bakermans-Kranenburg, Femmie Juffer, Carlo Schuengel, Monique van Londen, Pascoe Fearon, Peter Fonagy, Avi Sagi), and in molecular genetics studies (e.g., Bakermans-Kranenburg & van IJzendoorn, 2004). Adoption is investigated in a Dutch longitudinal study (with Femmie Juffer, Nicole Bimmel, and Marian Bakermans-Kranenburg), and in the Greek pre-adoption institution Metera (with Yiota Vorria, Judy Dunn, Howard Steele).

Clinical applications of attachment theory.

In several meta-analytic reviews the clinical applications of attachment theory in infancy and adulthood were discussed (Van IJzendoorn, Goldberg, Kroonenburg, & Frenkel, 1992; Van IJzendoorn & Bakermans-Kranenburg, 1996). To explore the clinical value of attachment theory we conducted a study on attachment in mentally disturbed criminal offenders who committed severe crimes such as murder or rape (van IJzendoorn et al., 1998). With Main and Hesse (UC Berkeley) we are involved in the development and validation of an inventory of adult attachment representations (i.e., mental models), in particular with respect to the loss of attachment figures. With Marian Bakermans-Kranenburg, Femmie Juffer, and Philomeen Breddels we are involved in an experimental study to compare different short-term intervention strategies to change attachment insecurity in children and to break the intergenerational cycle of insecure attachment (see Bakermans-Kranenburg, Juffer, van IJzendoorn, 1998, for a preliminary report; see also Klein Velderman et al., 2006).

Currently we are writing a book on the Video Intervention to promote Positive Parenting (VIPP), with Femmie Juffer, Marian Bakermans-Kranenburg and others. Transmission of traumatic experiences in children and grandchildren of Holocaust survivors are studied in cooperation with Avi Sagi (University of Haifa) and Klaus Grossmann (University of Regensburg), and with Elisheva van der Hal and Danny Brom (Latner Institute – Israel Center for the Treatment of Psychotrauma).

Moral development and education.

In adolescence, moral reasoning is associated with reasoning about social and political dilemmas, and with ethnocentric attitudes (Van IJzendoorn, 1990). Moral reasoning also seems to be related to adolescents' attachment representations: anxious attachments lead

to less mature moral reasoning (Van IJzendoorn & Zwart-Woudstra, 1996). We have started to search for the early roots of moral development in infancy: in their second year of life children already differ in the ability to show empathic distress, and empathy may be stimulated by a secure attachment relationship with the parent (van IJzendoorn, 1998). Breaking the intergenerational cycle of anxious attachments may also create fertile grounds for empathic and moral concerns, and sensitive parents may be important models for empathy in their children's lives (in cooperation with Marian Bakermans-Kranenburg, Ingrid van de Mark, and Fieke Pannebakker).

Meta-analytic integration of educational and developmental research.

In many domains of education and developmental psychology the number of empirical studies is large but replicable reviews and critical analyses of this literature are almost absent. The use of empirical data for the development of theory or for practical goals is therefore not optimal. During the past several years we performed meta-analyses on attachment in infancy and in adulthood (Van IJzendoorn, 1995), on parental bookreading to their children (Bus, Van IJzendoorn, & Pellegrini, 1995), on dyslexia (Van IJzendoorn & Bus, 1994), on dissociation (Van IJzendoorn & Schuengel, 1996), on disorganization of attachment (van IJzendoorn, Schuengel & Bakermans-Kranenburg, 1999), on phonological awareness (Bus & van IJzendoorn, 1999), on the effectiveness of early childhood intervention programs (Bakermans-Kranenburg, Van IJzendoorn, & Juffer, 2003), and on the consequences of adoption for child development (van IJzendoorn & Juffer, 2005; Juffer & van IJzendoorn, 2005). We plan to use the same approach in several other educational and developmental domains, and started to develop a 'monitor' of advances in the study of education and human development, in particular adoption, website:

<http://www.adoptionresearch.nl/index.php3?m=7&c=5&garb=0.04220091444195456>

SELECTED JOURNAL ARTICLES

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. & KROONENBERG, P. M. (1988). CROSS-CULTURAL PATTERNS OF ATTACHMENT: A META-ANALYSIS OF THE STRANGE SITUATION. CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 59, 147-156.

Abstract: Examined almost 2,000 Ainsworth strange situation classifications obtained in 8 different countries. Differences and similarities between distributions in classifications of samples were investigated using correspondence analysis. Aggregation of samples per country and continent allowed for a firmer empirical basis for cross-cultural analysis. Substantial intracultural differences were established; in a number of instances, samples from one country resembled those in other countries more than they did each other. The data also suggest a pattern of cross-cultural differences, in which avoidant classifications emerge as relatively more prevalent in Western European countries and resistant classifications as relatively more frequent in Israel and Japan. Intracultural variation was nearly 1.5 times the cross-cultural variation. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

GOOSSENS, F. A. & VANIJZENDOORN, M. H. (1990). QUALITY OF INFANTS ATTACHMENTS TO PROFESSIONAL CAREGIVERS - RELATION TO INFANT-PARENT ATTACHMENT AND DAY-CARE CHARACTERISTICS. CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 61, 832-837.

Abstract: 75 infants (mean age 12.1 mo at initial time of measurement) were observed 3 times in the Strange Situation (M. D. Ainsworth et al, 1978) with their professional caregivers, mothers, and fathers. Sensitivity of these attachment figures to the infant's signals during free play and day-care characteristics were assessed. Attachment classification distribution of infant-caregiver dyads did not differ significantly from infant-mother or infant-father attachment classification distributions. The quality of infant-caregiver attachment was independent of infant-mother and infant-father attachments. Infants who were securely attached to their professional caregivers spent more hrs/wk in day care and came from a middle-class background. These infants' caregivers were younger and appeared to be more sensitive during free play.

HUBBARD, F. O. A. & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1991). MATERNAL UNRESPONSIVENESS AND INFANT CRYING ACROSS THE 1ST 9 MONTHS - A NATURALISTIC LONGITUDINAL-STUDY. INFANT BEHAVIOR & DEVELOPMENT, 14, 299-312.

Abstract: In this longitudinal study of 50 mother-infant dyads, it is hypothesized that maternal responsiveness, defined as promptness of maternal interventions to infant crying, decreases the number and duration of infant crying bouts. All subjects were visited 12 times at home at 3-week intervals during the first 9 months after the birth of the infant. The mean total observation period for every dyad was 21.7 hours. Data on frequency and duration of infant crying and maternal responsiveness were collected through event- and audio recording equipment. Results show that average duration of crying is reduced by half from the first to the third quarter. Average frequency of crying bouts, however, remains the same. Individual differences in duration of crying cannot be

explained by differences in promptness of maternal responsiveness to infant crying. However, individual differences in number of crying bouts at the end of the first half-year can be partly attributed to differences in maternal responsiveness: More frequent delay of maternal responses reduces the number of crying bouts during the first half year of life. The concept of differential responsiveness is hypothesized to explain our unexpected results

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., KRANENBURG, M. J., ZWARTWOUDSTRA, H. A., VAN BUSSCHBACH, A. M., & LAMBERMON, M. W. E. (1991). PARENTAL ATTACHMENT AND CHILDRENS SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - SOME FINDINGS ON THE VALIDITY OF THE ADULT ATTACHMENT INTERVIEW IN THE NETHERLANDS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT*, 14, 375-394.

Abstract: 80 infants (aged 12 mo) were seen with their parents and professional caregivers to assess caregivers' sensitivity, and 2 yrs later, 68 children (mean aged 41.5 mo) participated in a follow-up study. Parents were interviewed with the Adult attachment Interview (AAI) by C. George et al (unpublished manuscript) and completed the Parental Bonding Instrument that measures attachment experiences in childhood. The study found some evidence for the convergent and predictive validity of AAI, especially in the case of mothers. Secure mothers were more sensitive to their daughters than insecure mothers. AAI classifications for parents were related to their children's socioeconomic development in the pre-school years.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., GOLDBERG, S., KROONENBERG, P. M., & FRENKEL, O. J. (1992). THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL AND CHILD PROBLEMS ON THE QUALITY OF ATTACHMENT - A METAANALYSIS OF ATTACHMENT IN CLINICAL-SAMPLES. *CHILD DEVELOPMENT*, 63, 840-858.

Abstract: In this meta-analysis of 34 clinical studies on attachment the hypothesis is tested that maternal problems such as mental illness lead to more deviating attachment classification distributions than child problems such as deafness. A correspondence analysis on 21 North American studies with normal subjects produced a baseline against which the clinical samples could be evaluated. Separate analyses were carried out on studies containing the traditional A, B, C classifications and on studies that also included the recently discovered D or A/C category. Results show that groups with a primary identification of maternal problems show attachment classification distributions highly divergent from the normal distributions, whereas groups with a primary identification of child problems show distributions that are similar to the distributions of normal samples. The introduction of the D or A/C classifications (about 15% in normal samples) reveals an overrepresentation of D or A/C in the child problem groups, but the resulting distribution still is much closer to the normal distributions compared to the samples with maternal problems. In clinical samples, the mother appears to play a more important role than the child in shaping the quality of the infant-mother attachment relationship.

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M. J. & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1993). A PSYCHOMETRIC STUDY OF THE ADULT ATTACHMENT INTERVIEW - RELIABILITY AND DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, 29, 870-879.

Abstract: The Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) stimulates Ss to retrieve and evaluate attachment-related autobiographical memories and has increasingly been used to predict the quality of parent- child interactions and infant-parent attachment relationships. Its reliability and discriminant validity, however, have not yet been examined. In this study, 83 mothers were interviewed twice, 2 months apart, by different interviewers so that the instrument's test-retest reliability and potential interviewer effects can be evaluated. To examine the AAI's discriminant validity, we administered tests for autobiographical memory, intelligence, and social desirability. The reliability of the AAI classifications was quite high over time (78% on the level of the 3 main categories; kappa = .63) and across interviewers. The unresolved category was less stable. The AAI classifications turned out to be independent of non-attachment- related memory, verbal and performance intelligence, and social desirability .

SAGI, A., DONNELL, F., VANIJZENDOORN, M. H., MAYSELESS, O., & AVIEZER, O. (1994). SLEEPING OUT-OF-HOME IN A KIBBUTZ COMMUNAL ARRANGEMENT - IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE FOR INFANT-MOTHER ATTACHMENT. CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 65, 992-1004.

Abstract: Attachment classification distributions of infant-mother dyads living in 2 types of Israeli kibbutzim were compared. The subjects were 48 infants, 14-22 months old (M = 18.29 months); 13 boys and 10 girls were from 23 kibbutz infants' houses with communal sleeping arrangements, and 13 boys and 12 girls were from 25 kibbutz infants' houses with home-based sleeping arrangements. The 2 groups did not differ on infants' temperament and early life events, mother-infant play interaction, quality of infants' daytime environment, or any of several maternal variables. Among the home-based infants, 80% were securely attached to their mothers versus 48% of the infants in communal sleeping arrangements. No avoidant relationships were found. Including the disorganized- disoriented attachment classification (44% in the communal group, 32% in the home-based group) did not change the results. We argue that the communal sleeping arrangement presents a child-rearing environment that deviates markedly from the environment of evolutionary adaptedness

AVIEZER, O., VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., SAGI, A., & SCHUENGEL, C. (1994). CHILDREN OF THE DREAM REVISITED - 70 YEARS OF COLLECTIVE EARLY CHILD-CARE IN ISRAELI KIBBUTZIM. PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 116, 99-116.

Abstract: This article focuses on kibbutz care for infants and young children. It reviews (a) past and present practices of collective education within the context of its historical background and guiding principles and (b) the results of developmental research regarding the impact of multiple care giving and group care on children's socioemotional development within the framework of attachment theory. The research results indicate

that, from a psychological point of view, collective sleeping is a problematic aspect of kibbutz child rearing. However, group care and multiple caregiving of high quality do not necessarily interfere with the formation of close relationships between parents and children or with the development of social skills

BUS, A. G. & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1995). MOTHERS READING TO THEIR 3-YEAR-OLDS - THE ROLE OF MOTHER-CHILD ATTACHMENT SECURITY IN BECOMING LITERATE. *READING RESEARCH QUARTERLY*, 30, 998-1015.

Abstract: This study explores the usefulness of the attachment relationship between children and parents for explaining differences in parent-preschooler reading in high- and low- socioeconomic-status families. On the basis of a questionnaire completed by about 350 mothers of 3-year-olds, three matched groups were composed: infrequently reading dyads, low SES (n = 15); frequently reading dyads, low SES (n = 15); and frequently reading dyads, high SES (n = 15). The children's behavior during a reunion after being separated from their mothers for about 30 minutes was scored on a rating scale for attachment security. Mothers and children were then observed while reading. The study supports the hypothesis that less secure dyads read less frequently. The groups also differed in the way parents shaped interactive reading: In the frequently reading group there was less communication about the book, whereas in the infrequently reading group more irrelevant interactions (such as disciplining) occurred. The frequently reading groups from low and high SES differed only in number of inferences. A developmental model of interactive reading is proposed, and it is concluded that programs must create a safe base from which children can explore literacy

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., JUFFER, F., & DUYVESTYEN, M. G. C. (1995). BREAKING THE INTERGENERATIONAL CYCLE OF INSECURE ATTACHMENT - A REVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON MATERNAL SENSITIVITY AND INFANT SECURITY. *JOURNAL OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY AND ALLIED DISCIPLINES*, 36, 225-248.

Abstract: In this paper the effectiveness of preventive or therapeutic interventions aiming at enhancing parental sensitivity and children's attachment security is addressed. Sixteen pertinent studies have been reviewed, and 12 studies have been included in a quantitative meta-analysis (N = 869). Results show that interventions are more effective in changing parental insensitivity (d = .58) than in changing children's attachment insecurity (d = .17). Longer, more intensive and therapeutic interventions appear to be less effective than short-term preventive interventions. Interventions which are effective at the behavioral level may not necessarily lead to changes in insecure mental representations of the parents involved. The implications of changes at the behavioral level (sensitivity; attachment) without accompanying changes at the representational level will be discussed

VANIJZENDOORN, M. H. (1995). ADULT ATTACHMENT REPRESENTATIONS, PARENTAL RESPONSIVENESS, AND INFANT ATTACHMENT - A METAANALYSIS ON THE PREDICTIVE-VALIDITY OF THE ADULT ATTACHMENT INTERVIEW. PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 117, 387-403.

Abstract: About a decade ago, the Adult Attachment interview (AAI; C. George, N. Kaplan, & M. Main, 1985) was developed to explore parents' mental representations of attachment as manifested in language during discourse of childhood experiences. The AAI was intended to predict the quality of the infant-parent attachment relationship, as observed in the Ainsworth Strange Situation, and to predict parents' responsiveness to their infants' attachment signals. The current meta-analysis examined the available evidence with respect to these predictive validity issues. In regard to the 1st issue, the 18 available samples (N=854) showed a combined effect size of 1.06 in the expected direction for the secure vs. insecure split. For a portion of the studies, the percentage of correspondence between parents' mental representation of attachment and infants' attachment security could be computed (the resulting percentage was 75%; kappa = .49, n = 661). Concerning the 2nd issue, the 10 samples (N=389) that were retrieved showed a combined effect size of .72 in the expected direction. According to conventional criteria, the effect sizes are large. It was concluded that although the predictive validity of the AAI is a replicated fact, there is only partial knowledge of how attachment representations are transmitted (the transmission gap).

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1995). OF THE WAY WE ARE - ON TEMPERAMENT, ATTACHMENT, AND THE TRANSMISSION GAP - A REJOINDER. PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 117, 411-415.

Abstract: In this rejoinder to Fox (1995), it is argued that the development of attachment is environmentally labile during the first 5 years of life and that it remains sensitive to environmental changes during childhood and adolescence. The Adult Attachment Interview does not assess "the way we were" but measures an adult's current mental representation of (past and present) attachment experiences and relationships, particularly with his or her parents. Nevertheless, it has been empirically shown that, under certain conditions, attachment patterns remain stable or at least predictable, even across the first 18 years of life. Parents' sensitive responsiveness cannot fully explain the strong correspondence between parental attachment and infant attachment (the transmission gap). It is still unclear whether temperament contributes to bridging the transmission gap because a relation between adult temperament and adult attachment appears to be absent.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. & BAKERMANSKRANENBURG, M. J. (1996). ATTACHMENT REPRESENTATIONS IN MOTHERS, FATHERS, ADOLESCENTS, AND CLINICAL GROUPS: A META-ANALYTIC SEARCH FOR NORMATIVE DATA. JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 64, 8-21.

Abstract: This meta-analysis on 33 studies, including more than 2,000 Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) classifications, presents distributions of AAI classifications in samples of nonclinical fathers and mothers, in adolescents, in samples from different cultures, and in clinical groups. Fathers, adolescents, and participants from different countries show

about the same distribution of AAI classifications as nonclinical mothers do. The distribution of nonclinical mothers is as follows: 24% dismissing, 58% autonomous, and 18% preoccupied mothers. About 19% of the nonclinical mothers are unresolved with respect to loss or trauma of other kinds. Mothers from low socioeconomic status show more often dismissing attachment representations and unresolved loss or trauma. Autonomous women and autonomous men are more often married to each other than can be expected by chance, and the same goes for unresolved men and women. Clinical participants show highly deviating distributions of AAI classifications, with a strong overrepresentation of insecure attachment representations, but systematic relations between clinical diagnosis and type of insecurity are absent

SAGI, A., VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., SCHARF, M., JOELS, T., KORENKARIE, N., MAYSELESS, O., & AVIEZER, O. (1997). ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS FOR INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF ATTACHMENT. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT*, 20, 287-299.

Abstract: To determine whether the transmission of attachment across generations is free from contextual constraints, adult attachment representations were assessed in two kibbutz settings, home-based and communal sleeping. It was hypothesized that under extreme child-rearing circumstances, such as the communal sleeping arrangement, the transmission of attachment is not evident, whereas in the more regular home-based environment the expected transmission of attachment will be found. The participants were 45 mothers and 45 infants, about equal numbers of boys and girls, from 20 kibbutz infant houses with communal sleeping arrangements, and from 25 kibbutz infant houses with home-based sleeping arrangements. Mothers were administered the Adult attachment Interview (AAI), and infants were assessed through the Ainsworth Strange Situation. Among the home-based pairs, a correspondence of 76% was found between AI and Strange Situation classifications, whereas the correspondence was only 40% in the communal sleeping group. It is argued that living in a communal sleeping arrangement reduces the expected transmission of attachment

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1997). ATTACHMENT, EMERGENT MORALITY, AND AGGRESSION: TOWARD A DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIOEMOTIONAL MODEL OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT*, 21, 703-727.

Abstract: Does attachment play a role in the development of moral reasoning and antisocial behavior? In this contribution we discuss the role of attachment relationships in the development of early precursors of morality and antisocial behavior, in particular compliance and aggression in infancy and in childhood. Findings are presented on the role of attachment representations in the development of morality, authoritarianism, and criminal behavior in adolescence and young adulthood. For heuristic purposes, two socioemotional models of the development of mild and serious types of antisocial behaviour are proposed in which attachment is a prominent feature

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., FELDBRUGGE, J. T. T. M., DERKS, F. C. H., DERUITER, C., VERHAGEN, M. F. M., PHILIPSE, M. W. G., VANDERSTAAK, C. P. F., & RIKSENWALRAVEN, J. M. A. (1997). ATTACHMENT REPRESENTATIONS OF PERSONALITY-DISORDERED CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 67, 449-459.

Abstract: The relation between attachment representations and personality disorders was examined in a sample of 40 Dutch men held in a forensic psychiatric hospital for the commission of serious crimes, Secure attachment representations were virtually absent in the sample, separation from attachment figures in childhood was related to current insecure attachment as well as to personality disorders. Use of attachment theory in research and clinical work with criminals is discussed

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. & DEWOLFF, M. S. (1997). IN SEARCH OF THE ABSENT FATHER - META-ANALYSES OF INFANT-FATHER ATTACHMENT: A REJOINDER TO OUR DISCUSSANTS. CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 68, 604-609.

Abstract: In our meta-analysis on sensitivity and attachment, studies on the role of the father in the development of infant attachment were excluded. In this rejoinder to our discussants, we present new meta-analytic evidence on the association between paternal sensitivity and infant-father attachment (combined effect size $r[544] = .13$; $k = 8$ studies; $N = 546$ families), and on the association between infant-mother and infant-father attachment (overall correlation $\phi = .17$; $k = 14$ studies; $N = 950$). Combining the findings from several earlier meta-analyses, we present a data-based model of attachment within the family system

DE WOLFF, M. S. & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1997). SENSITIVITY AND ATTACHMENT: A META-ANALYSIS ON PARENTAL ANTECEDENTS OF INFANT ATTACHMENT. CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 68, 571-591.

Abstract: This meta-analysis included 66 studies ($N = 4,176$) on parental antecedents of attachment security. The question addressed was whether maternal sensitivity is associated with infant attachment security, and what the strength of this relation is. It was hypothesized that studies more similar to Ainsworth's Baltimore study (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 1978) would show stronger associations than studies diverging from this pioneering study. To create conceptually homogeneous sets of studies, experts divided the studies into 9 groups with similar constructs and measures of parenting. For each domain, a meta-analysis was performed to describe the central tendency, variability, and relevant moderators. After correction for attenuation, the 21 studies ($N = 1,099$) in which the Strange Situation procedure in nonclinical samples was used, as well as preceding or concurrent observational sensitivity measures, showed a combined effect size of $r(1,097) = .24$. According to Cohen's (1988) conventional criteria, the association is moderately strong. It is concluded that in normal settings sensitivity is an important but not exclusive condition of attachment security. Several other dimensions of parenting are identified as playing an equally important role. In attachment theory, a move to the contextual level is required to interpret the complex transactions between context and

sensitivity in less stable and more stressful settings, and to pay more attention to nonshared environmental influences

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M. J., JUFFER, F., & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1998). INTERVENTIONS WITH VIDEO FEEDBACK AND ATTACHMENT DISCUSSIONS: DOES TYPE OF MATERNAL INSECURITY MAKE A DIFFERENCE? *INFANT MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL*, 19, 202-219.

Abstract: Parents' insecure representations of attachment are associated with lower parental sensitivity and insecure infant-parent attachment relationships, leading to less optimal conditions for the children's socio-emotional development. Therefore, two types of short-term intervention were implemented in a group of lower middle-class mothers with an insecure representation of attachment as assessed with the Adult Attachment Interview. In one group of mothers, the intervention efforts were directed at promoting maternal sensitivity by means of written information about sensitive parenting and personal video feedback. In the other group, additional discussions about the mothers' early attachment experiences took place, aiming at affecting the mothers' attachment representation. The interventions were implemented during four home visits between the 7th and the 10th month after the baby's birth. Preliminary results on 30 mothers pointed at an intervention effect: Mothers in both intervention groups were more sensitive at 13 months than mothers in a control group, $t(28) = -2.3$, effect size $d = .87$, $p = .01$. Mothers who were classified as insecure dismissing tended to profit most from video feedback, whereas mothers who were classified as insecure preoccupied tended to profit most from video feedback with additional discussions about their childhood attachment experiences, $F(1,16) = 1.9$, $d = .65$, $p = .19$

BAR-ON, D., ELAND, J., KLEBER, R. J., KRELL, R., MOORE, Y., SAGI, A., SORIANO, E., SUEDFELD, P., VAN DER VELDEN, P. G., & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1998). MULTIGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND COPING WITH THE HOLOCAUST EXPERIENCE: AN ATTACHMENT PERSPECTIVE FOR UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENTAL SEQUELAE OF TRAUMA ACROSS GENERATIONS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT*, 22, 315-338.

Abstract: In this paper, we advance a new approach to the intergenerational transmission of Holocaust experiences, by focusing on attachment theory. The approach is used as a framework for interpretation of the results of three studies on Holocaust survivors and their offspring, from different countries (The Netherlands, Canada, and Israel), and based on different conceptual approaches and methods of data collection (quantitative as well as qualitative). The literature is divided with regard to the extent and depth of long-term effects of the Holocaust. Attachment theory allows the integration of the phenomena of attachment, separation, and loss, which appear to be core concepts in the three studies presented here. The notion of insecure-ambivalent attachment sheds some light on the observed preoccupation with issues of attachment and separation in the second generation. Furthermore, the theme of "the conspiracy of silence" is discussed in the context of attachment disorganisation. Attachment theory transcends the traditional

boundaries between clinical and nonclinical interpretations, in stressing the continuous and cumulative nature of favourable and unfavourable child-rearing circumstances. In this context, insecure attachment should be regarded as coping with suboptimal childrearing environments.

SCHUENGEL, C., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M. J., & VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H. (1999). FRIGHTENING MATERNAL BEHAVIOR LINKING UNRESOLVED LOSS AND DISORGANIZED INFANT ATTACHMENT. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY*, 67, 54-63.

Abstract: Main and Hesse's (1990) model in which frightening (threatening, frightened, or dissociated) parental behavior explains why infants of parents with unresolved loss develop disorganized attachment relationships was tested. Unresolved loss using the Adult Attachment Interview in a nonclinical middle-class sample of 85 mothers who had experienced the loss of someone important was assessed. Disorganized attachment was examined in the Strange Situation. Parental behavior was recorded during 2 2-hr home visits. The model applied to mothers with currently insecure attachment representations. Secure mothers with unresolved loss displayed less frightening behavior than other mothers, and unresolved loss in secure mothers did not predict disorganized attachment of their infants. Frightening behavior predicted infant disorganized attachment irrespective of maternal security.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., SCHUENGEL, C., & BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M. J. (1999). DISORGANIZED ATTACHMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: META-ANALYSIS OF PRECURSORS, CONCOMITANTS, AND SEQUELAE. *DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY*, 11, 225-249.

Abstract: During the past 10 years nearly 80 studies on disorganized attachment involving more than 6,000 infant-parent dyads have been carried out. The current series of meta-analyses have established the reliability and discriminant validity of disorganized infant attachment. Although disorganized attachment behavior is necessarily difficult to observe and often subtle, many researchers have managed to become reliable coders. Furthermore, disorganized attachment shows modest short- and long-term stability, in particular in middle class environments, and it is not just a concomitant of constitutional, temperamental, or physical child problems. The predictive validity of disorganized attachment is established in terms of problematic stress management, the elevated risk of externalizing problem behavior, and even the tendency of disorganized infants to show dissociative behavior later in life. In normal, middle class families, about 15% of the infants develop disorganized attachment behavior. In other social contexts and in clinical groups this percentage may become twice or even three times higher (e.g., in the case of maltreatment). Although the importance of disorganized attachment for developmental psychopathology is evident, the search for the mechanisms leading to disorganization has just started. Frightening parental behavior may play an important role but it does not seem to be the only causal factor involved in the emergence of disorganized attachment

WILLEMSSEN-SWINKELS, S., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., BUITELAAR, J.K., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., VAN ENGELAND, H. (2000). INSECURE AND DISORGANIZED ATTACHMENT IN CHILDREN WITH A PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER: RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIAL INTERACTION AND HEART RATE. *JOURNAL OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOLOGY*, 41, 759-767.

Abstract: This study on children with a Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD; N = 32), children with developmental language disorder (N = 22), and normally developing children (N = 28) sought to answer questions concerning attachment and autistic behavior. We could replicate the finding that children with a PDD are able to develop secure attachment relationships to their primary caregiver. Children with PDD who had an insecure attachment showed fewer social initiatives and responses than children with PDD who had a secure attachment, even when the insecurely and securely attached PDD children were matched on chronological and mental age. Children with both a PDD and mental retardation were more often classified as disorganized. Three findings suggested that a disorganised attachment does not merely reflect the presence of "autistic" behaviour: (1) children with PDD did not reveal higher rates of a disorganised attachment than matched comparison children; (2) having a PDD diagnosis and having a disorganised attachment were found to be associated with opposite effects on an ethological measure of level of behavioural organisation; and (3) a disorganised attachment but not a PDD diagnosis was associated with an increase in heart rate during parting with the caregiver and a decrease in heart rate during reunion

VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., MORAN, G., BELSKY, J., PEDERSON, D., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., & KNEPPERS, K. (2000). THE SIMILARITY OF SIBLINGS' ATTACHMENTS TO THEIR MOTHER. *CHILD DEVELOPMENT*, 71, 1084-1096.

Abstract: Do siblings develop similar attachment relationships with their mother? Attachment theory suggests that brothers and sisters growing up in the same family are likely to relate in similar ways to their parents, at least when parental attachment representations and interactive styles remain stable across time. In the current study, sibling attachment data from three research groups (from Pennsylvania State University, Leiden University, and the University of Western Ontario) have been pooled to assemble a sufficiently large sample of observations (N = 138 sibling pairs) for a detailed comparison of sibling attachment relationships. Spacing between the births, differences in maternal sensitivity, and gender of siblings were examined as possible sources of concordance or nonconcordance. Attachment security (including disorganized attachment) of each sibling was assessed with the Strange Situation procedure between 12 and 14 months after birth. Maternal sensitivity was observed with the same rating scale in a laboratory play session in one of the studies and in home observations in the others. Sibling relationships were found to be significantly concordant when classified as secure/nonsecure (62% concordance, $p < .01$, 1-tailed, intraclass correlation = .23) but not when further subcategorized. Maternal insensitivity to both siblings (shared environment) was associated with concordance of sibling nonsecurity. Siblings of the same gender were more likely to form concordant relationships with their mother (68%; p

< .01, 1-tailed, intraclass correlation = .37) than those of opposite gender. Same-sex sibling concordance was comparable to the concordance found for monozygotic twins in earlier studies. Genetic factors may, therefore, play a relatively small role in the development of attachment.

STAMS, G.J.J.M., JUFFER, F., VAN IJZENDOORN, & HOKSBERGEN, R.A.C. (2001). ATTACHMENT-BASED INTERVENTION IN ADOPTIVE FAMILIES IN INFANCY AND CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT AT AGE SEVEN: TWO FOLLOW-UP STUDIES. BRITISH JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, 19, 159-180.

Abstract: In the present study we examined the longitudinal effects of an early attachment-based intervention on children's social development, personality development, and incidence of behavior problems at age 7. The behaviorally focused intervention was carried out in families with internationally, transracially adopted children placed before 6 months of age. The intervention was implemented during the child's first year of life in mixed families, i.e., adoptive families with biological children, and in all-adoptive families, i.e., adoptive families without biological children. In the small sample of mixed families (n = 35), we found delayed positive intervention effects at age 7 on ego-resiliency and optimal ego-control in girls, and on internalizing behavior problems in both boys and girls. In all-adoptive families (n = 112), the intervention had been effective in changing maternal sensitive responsiveness, quality of attachment, and infant exploratory competence in early childhood, but enduring intervention effects could not be traced at the child's age of 7.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., & SAGI, A. (2001). CULTURAL BLINDNESS OR SELECTIVE INATTENTION? AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST, 56, 824-825.

STAMS, G.J.J.M., JUFFER, F., & VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. (2002). MATERNAL SENSITIVITY, INFANT ATTACHMENT, AND TEMPERAMENT PREDICT ADJUSTMENT IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD: THE CASE OF ADOPTED CHILDREN AND THEIR BIOLOGICALLY UNRELATED PARENTS. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, 38, 806-821.

Abstract: In a longitudinal study early adopted children's adjustment in middle childhood was examined from a broad cross-context, cross-time perspective, using different measures (observations, questionnaires, Q-sorts, and sociometric data) and times of measurement, and multiple sources of information (mothers, teachers, and class-mates). A large group of 146 internationally adopted children, placed before 6 months of age, was followed from infancy to age seven. It was found that girls were better adjusted than boys, the domain of cognitive development excepted, and that easy temperament was associated with higher levels of social, cognitive, and personality development, and less behavior problems. Higher quality of child-mother relationships, in terms of attachment security and maternal sensitivity, uniquely predicted better social and cognitive envelopment. The combination of attachment disorganization and difficult temperament

predicted less optimal ego-control and lower levels of cognitive development. It is concluded that even in adopted children who are not biologically related to their adoptive parents, early mother-infant interactions and attachment relationships predict later socio-emotional and cognitive development, beyond infant temperament and gender.

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., & JUFFER, F. (2003). LESS IS MORE: META-ANALYSES OF SENSITIVITY AND ATTACHMENT INTERVENTIONS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD. *PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN*, 129, 195-215.

Abstract: Is early preventive intervention effective in enhancing parental sensitivity and infant attachment security, and if so, what type of intervention is most successful? Through systematic literature searches and consultation of experts, 70 published papers were traced presenting 88 intervention effects on sensitivity ($N = 7636$) and/or attachment ($N = 1503$). Fixed and random effects model parameters were computed, and the influence of moderators was tested. Randomized interventions that only focused on sensitive maternal behavior appeared rather effective in changing insensitive parenting ($d = .33$) as well as infant attachment insecurity ($d = .20$). The most effective interventions used a moderate number of sessions and a clear-cut behavioral focus, in families with, as well as without, multiple problems. When interventions were more effective in enhancing parental sensitivity, they were also more effective in enhancing attachment security, which supports the notion of a causal role of sensitivity in shaping attachment.

ZEIJLMANS VAN EMMICHOVEN, I. A., VAN IJZENDOORN, M. H., DE RUITER, C., & BROSSCHOT, J.F. (2003). SELECTIVE PROCESSING OF THREATENING INFORMATION: EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT REPRESENTATION AND ANXIETY DISORDER ON ATTENTION AND MEMORY. *DEVELOPMENT & PSYCHOPATHOLOGY*, 15, 219-237.

Abstract: To investigate the effect of the mental representation of attachment on information processing, 28 anxiety disorder outpatients, as diagnosed by the ADIS-R, were administered the Adult Attachment Interview and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. They also completed an emotional Stroop task with subliminal and supraliminal exposure conditions, a free recall memory task, and a recognition test. All tasks contained threatening, neutral and positively valenced stimuli. A non-clinical comparison group of 56 participants completed the same measures. Results on the Stroop task showed color-naming interference for threatening words in the supraliminal condition only. Non-clinical participants with insecure attachment representations showed a global response inhibition to the Stroop task. Clinical participants with secure attachment representations showed the largest Stroop interference of the threatening words compared to the other groups. Results on the free recall task showed superior recall of all types of stimuli by participants with secure attachment representations. In the outpatient group, participants with secure attachment representations showed superior recall of threatening words on the free recall task, compared to insecure participants. Results on the recognition task showed no differences between attachment groups. It is concluded that secure attachment representations are characterized by open communication about and processing of

threatening information, leading to less defensive exclusion of negative material during the attentional stage of information processing, and to better recall of threatening information in a later stage. Attachment insecurity, but not the type of insecurity, seems a decisive factor in attention and memory processes.

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., & JUFFER, F. (2003). LESS IS MORE: META-ANALYSES OF SENSITIVITY AND ATTACHMENT INTERVENTIONS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD. *PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN*, 129, 195-215.

Abstract: Is early preventive intervention effective in enhancing parental sensitivity and infant attachment security, and if so, what type of intervention is most successful? Seventy studies were traced, producing 88 intervention effects on sensitivity ($n = 7,636$) and/or attachment ($n = 1,503$). Randomized interventions appeared rather effective in changing insensitive parenting ($d = 0.33$) and infant attachment insecurity ($d = 0.20$). The most effective interventions used a moderate number of sessions and a clear-cut behavioral focus in families with, as well as without, multiple problems. Interventions that were more effective in enhancing parental sensitivity were also more effective in enhancing attachment security, which supports the notion of a causal role of sensitivity in shaping attachment.

VORRIA, P., PAPALIGOURA, Z., DUNN, J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., STEELE, H., KONTOPOULOU, A. & SARAFIDOU, Y. (2003). EARLY EXPERIENCES AND ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIPS OF GREEK INFANTS IN RESIDENTIAL GROUP CARE. *JOURNAL OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY*, 44, 1208- 1220.

Abstract:

Background: The attachment relationships of infants reared in residential group care from birth, and links between attachment quality and psychosocial development and caregiver sensitivity were studied, with 86 infants reared in group care and 41 infants reared in their own two-parent families who attended day-care centers. Methods: Attachment, cognitive development, temperament, and observed social behavior of the two groups were studied, as was the quality of care by caregivers and mothers.

Results: Sixty-six per cent of infants reared in residential group care showed disorganized attachment to their caregivers, compared with 25% of control infants; 24% of group care infants were securely attached, compared with 41% of control infants. The two groups differed in cognitive development, in temperament and observed social behavior. Within the residential group care babies, those that were securely attached were observed to express more frequent positive affect and social behavior, and to initiate more frequent interaction with their caregivers.

Conclusions: Residential care affected all aspects of the infants' development and was linked to a high rate of disorganized attachment.

Keywords: Disorganized attachment, residential care, social and cognitive development.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J. & SAGI, A. (2003). ARE CHILDREN OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS LESS WELL-ADAPTED? A META-ANALYTIC EVIDENCE FOR SECONDARY TRAUMATIZATION. JOURNAL OF TRAUMATIC STRESS, 16, 459-469.

Abstract: H. Keilson (1979) coined the term sequential traumatization for the accumulation of traumatic stresses confronting the Holocaust survivors before, during, and after the war. A central question is whether survivors were able to raise their children without transmitting the traumas of their past. Through a series of meta-analyses on 32 samples involving 4,418 participants, we tested the hypothesis of secondary traumatization in Holocaust survivor families. In the set of adequately designed nonclinical studies, no evidence for the influence of the parents' traumatic Holocaust experiences on their children was found. Secondary traumatization emerged only in studies on clinical participants, who were stressed for other reasons. A stress-diathesis model is used to interpret the absence of secondary traumatization in nonclinical offspring of Holocaust survivors.

SAGI-SCHWARTS, A, VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., GROSSMANN, K.E., JOELS, T., GROSSMANN, K., SCHARF, M., KOREN-KARIE, N. & ALKALAY, S. (2003). ATTACHMENT AND TRAUMATIC STRESS IN FEMALE CHILD SURVIVORS AND THEIR DAUGHTERS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 160, 1086-1092.

[also published as 'Les survivants de l'Holocauste et leurs enfants. Les enfants survivants –mais pas leurs enfants-souffrent d'expériences traumatiques liées à l'Holocauste' in Devenir, 2004, 16 (2), pp.77-107.]

Abstract:

Objective: During the Holocaust, extreme trauma was inflicted on children who experienced it. Two questions were central to the current investigation. First, do survivors of the Holocaust still show marks of their traumatic experiences, even after more than 50 years? Second, was the trauma passed on to the next generation?

Method: Careful matching of Holocaust survivors and comparison subjects was employed to form a research study design with three generations, including 98 families with a grandmother, a mother, and an infant, who engaged in attachment- and trauma-related interviews, questionnaires, and observational procedures.

Results: Holocaust survivors (now grandmothers) showed more signs of traumatic stress and more often lack of resolution of trauma than comparison subjects, but they were not impaired in general adaptation. Also, the traumatic effects did not appear to transmit across generations.

Conclusions: Holocaust survivors may have been able to protect their daughters from their war experiences, although they themselves still suffer from the effects of the Holocaust.

BOKHORST, C.L., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., FEARON, P, VANIJZENDOORN, M.H., FONAGY, P. & SCHUENGEL, C. (2003). THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARED ENVIRONMENT IN MOTHER-INFANT ATTACHMENT SECURITY: A BEHAVIORAL GENETIC STUDY. CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 74, 1769-1782.

Abstract: In a sample of 157 monozygotic and dizygotic twins, genetic and environmental influences on infant attachment and temperament were quantified. Only unique environmental or error components could explain the variance in disorganized versus organized attachment as assessed in the Ainsworth Strange Situation Procedure. For secure versus nonsecure attachment, 52% of the variance in attachment security was explained by shared environment, and 48% of the variance was explained by unique environmental factors and measurement error. The role of genetic factors in attachment disorganization and attachment security was negligible. Genetic factors explained 77% of the variance in temperamental reactivity, and unique environmental factors and measurement error explained 23%. Differences in temperamental reactivity were not associated with attachment concordance.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. & BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J. (2003). ATTACHMENT DISORDERS AND DISORGANIZED ATTACHMENT: SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT. ATTACHMENT AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, 5, 313-320.

Abstract: Comments on the original article by T. G. O'Connor and C. H. Zeanah which provides a review of assessment strategies and treatment approaches for attachment disorders. In clinical theory and practice the concept of attachment disorders is not always linked to the concept of attachment disorganization as it emerged in attachment theory. Without implying the equivalence of attachment disorders and disorganized attachment, the current authors argue here that the latter concept has at least some empirically grounded relevance for some attachment disorders, such as those arising from abusive or neglectful parenting.

DE SCHIPPER, J.C., TAVECCHIO, L.W.C., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. & VAN ZEIJL, J. (2004). GOODNESS-OF-FIT IN CENTER DAY CARE: RELATIONS OF TEMPERAMENT, STABILITY, AND QUALITY OF CARE WITH THE CHILD'S ADJUSTMENT. EARLY CHILDHOOD RESEARCH QUARTERLY 19, 257 -272.

Abstract: In this study, the concept of 'goodness-of-fit' between the child's temperament and the environment, introduced by Thomas and Chess [Temperament and Development, Brunner/Mazel, New York, 1977], is applied within the setting of center day care. Mothers and primary professional caregivers of 186 children, aged 6–30 months, participated in this study. The child's problem behaviors were assessed with the CBCL Teacher Report Form [Achenbach, T.M., Guide for the Caregiver–Teacher Report Form for Ages 2–5, Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, 1997]. The child's socio-emotional well-being in day care was measured with the Leiden Inventory for the Child's Well-Being in Day Care. The Infant Characteristics Questionnaire measured the child's temperament. Children with an easier temperament showed less internalizing and total problem behavior and more well-being. The results

suggest that for children with a more difficult temperament, several parallel care arrangements interfere with the process of adapting to the day care setting. Also, our results indicate that in the group of children with greater availability of trusted caregivers, a more easy-going temperament was associated with more well-being. The association between temperament and well-being was not found in the group of children with less access to trusted caregivers.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., VEREIJKEN, C.M.J.L., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J. & RIKSEN-WALRAVEN, J.M. (2004). ASSESSING ATTACHMENT SECURITY WITH THE ATTACHMENT Q SORT: META-ANALYTIC EVIDENCE FOR THE VALIDITY OF THE OBSERVER AQS. *CHILD DEVELOPMENT*, 75 (4), 1188-1213.

Abstract: The reliability and validity of the Attachment Q Sort (AQS; Waters & Deane, 1985) was tested in a series of meta-analyses on 139 studies with 13,835 children. The observer AQS security score showed convergent validity with Strange Situation procedure (SSP) security ($r=.31$) and excellent predictive validity with sensitivity measures ($r=.39$). Its association with temperament was weaker ($r=.16$), which supports the discriminant validity of the observer AQS. Studies on the stability of the observer AQS are still relatively scarce but they have yielded promising results (mean $r=.28$; $k=4$, $n=162$). It is concluded that the observer AQS, but not the self-reported AQS, is a valid measure of attachment.

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. (2004). NO ASSOCIATION OF THE DOPAMINE D4 RECEPTOR (DRD4) AND -521 C/T PROMOTER POLYMORPHISMS WITH INFANT ATTACHMENT DISORGANIZATION. *ATTACHMENT & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT*, 6 (3), 211-218.

Abstract: In a first molecular genetic study Lakatos and colleagues found an association between attachment disorganization and the dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene polymorphism, in particular in the presence of the -521 T allele in the promoter region of the DRD4 gene. Replication of their study in a sample of 132 infants did not confirm the role of the DRD4 7 + -allele and the -521C/T promoter gene in disorganized attachment. Although our sample was larger, and contained more children with CT or TT alleles, which enhanced the probability of finding the DRD4 and C/T interaction, the association was not found. Even when we combined our sample with the Lakatos sample, the interaction effect of the DRD4 and -521 C/T polymorphisms on disorganized attachment was absent.

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., KROONENBERG, P.M. (2004). DIFFERENCES IN ATTACHMENT SECURITY BETWEEN AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND WHITE CHILDREN: ETHNICITY OR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS? *INFANT BEHAVIOR & DEVELOPMENT*, 27, 417-433.

Abstract: The NICHD Early Childcare Research Network data set was used to examine differences in attachment security between African-American children ($n = 142$) and white children ($n = 1002$). African-American children's mean score on the Attachment Q-

sort (AQS) [Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development 60 (1995) 234] was substantially lower (.20) than that of white children's (.30). The pattern of covariation between attachment security and predictor variables was similar in the African-American and white subgroups. In both groups, maternal sensitivity was the strongest predictor of attachment security. A mediational model explaining the difference in attachment security included income and sensitivity: African-American ethnicity was related to low income which through (in-)sensitivity affected the quality of the infant–mother attachment relationship (family stress model). Our findings on African-American mother–infant dyads support one of the basic tenets of attachment theory: the association between maternal sensitivity and attachment security. Children of African-American and white families in the USA may be exposed to culturally specific experiences, but these do not alter the relation between attachment security and pertinent predictor variables. Poverty may, however, seriously hamper maternal sensitivity.

RUTGERS, A., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., VAN BERCKELAER-ONNES (2004). AUTISM AND ATTACHMENT: A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW. JOURNAL OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, 45 (6), 1123-1134.

Abstract:

Method: Sixteen studies on attachment in children with autism were reviewed, and ten studies with data on observed attachment security (N = 287) were included in a quantitative meta-analysis.

Results: Despite the impairments of children with autism in reciprocal social interaction, the majority of the studies found evidence for attachment behaviors in these children. In four samples using the Strange Situation procedure the average percentage of secure attachments amounted to 53% (n = 72). Meta-analytic results showed that children with autism were significantly less securely attached to their parents than comparison children, and the combined effect size for this difference was moderate (r = .24). Children with autism displayed less attachment security than comparisons without autism, but this difference disappeared in samples with children with higher mental development, and in samples in which autism was mixed with less severe symptoms of autistic spectrum disorders.

Conclusions: It is concluded that attachment security is compatible with autism, and can be assessed with Strange Situation type of procedures. The co-morbidity of autism and mental retardation appears to be associated with attachment insecurity.

JUFFER, F., STAMS, G-J.J.M., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. (2004). ADOPTED CHILDREN'S PROBLEM BEHAVIOR IS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO THEIR EGO RESILIENCY, EGO CONTROL, AND SOCIOMETRIC STATUS. JOURNAL OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, 45 (4), 697-706.

Abstract:

Background: Many studies have documented that adopted children are at higher risk for behavior problems, but less is known about the correlates of their problem behavior.

Method: The correlates of parent-reported and teacher-reported problem behavior in 7-year-old internationally adopted children (N = 176) were investigated by examining these children's ego resiliency, ego control, and sociometric status, and exploring possible risks factors in the home and racial influences.

Results: Using the 25th percentiles lowest and highest scores on ego resiliency and ego control as cut-off criteria, we found that: (1) resilient children were almost free of behavior problems; (2) overcontrolling children showed predominantly internalizing behavior problems (33% at school, and 28% at home); (3) undercontrolling children showed high rates of externalizing behavior problems (50% at school, and 34% at home), and an elevated rate of comorbidity (21% at school, and 21% at home). Adopted children identified by peer report as controversial or rejected had significantly higher externalizing problem scores than popular, average or neglected adopted children. The adopted children did not experience much (racial) discrimination. Nevertheless, children who wished to be white (46%) presented more mother-reported behavior problems.

Conclusions: Our findings replicate R.W. Robins et al.'s (1996) work on three types of personality functioning: resilients, overcontrollers and undercontrollers (identified by J. Block, 1971), extending the model from adolescent boys to school-aged boys and girls, adopted from Asia and South America. The wish to identify with white parents and white peers may constitute a potential risk factor for internationally adopted children in middle childhood.

BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., BOKHORST, C.L. & SCHUENGEL, C. (2004). THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARED ENVIRONMENT IN INFANT-FATHER ATTACHMENT: A BEHAVIORAL GENETIC STUDY OF THE ATTACHMENT Q-SORT. JOURNAL OF FAMILY PSYCHOLOGY, 18 (3), 545-549.

Abstract: In this first behavior genetic study on infant-father attachment, we estimated genetic and environmental influences on infant-father attachment behaviors and on temperamental dependency, both assessed with the Attachment Q-Sort (AQS; B.E. Vaughn & E. Waters, 1990; E. Waters, 1995). Mothers of mono- and dizygotic twins (N = 56 pairs) sorted the AQS with a focus on the infant's behaviors in the presence of the father. Genetic modeling showed that attachment was largely explained by shared environmental (59%) and unique environmental (41%) factors. For dependency, genetic factors explained 66% of the variance, and unique environmental factors including measurement error explained 34%. Attachment to father appears to be, to a significant degree, a function of the environment that twins share.

CASSIBBA, R., VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., BRUNO, S. & COPPOLA, G. (2004). ATTACHMENT OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS. JOURNAL OF ASTHMA, 41 (4), 419-432.

Abstract:

Objective: This study on attachment in children with recurrent asthmatic bronchitis and their mothers addresses three issues. The first aim was to test whether children affected by recurrent asthmatic bronchitis more often display an insecure pattern of attachment in comparison with healthy children. The second aim was to verify whether the distribution of adult attachment representations in the mothers of children affected by recurrent asthmatic bronchitis is different from the one shown by the mothers of the healthy

comparison group. The third aim was to investigate intergenerational transmission of attachment. Methods: Sixty Italian children, aged between 2 and 5 years, and their mothers participated in the study. The Adult Attachment Interview and the Attachment Q-Sort were used to assess, respectively, the security of mothers' attachment representations and of mother-child attachment.

Results. Children affected by recurrent asthmatic bronchitis appeared to be less secure in comparison with healthy children. Their mothers showed a higher percentage of insecure attachment representations. Finally, the intergenerational transmission of attachment was not influenced by the preclinical condition of the children. Conclusions: We propose a model of genetic and social transmission of insecure attachments in families struggling with asthma.

JUFFER, F., BAKERMANS-KRANENBURG, M.J. & VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. (2005). THE IMPORTANCE OF PARENTING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISORGANIZED ATTACHMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS STUDY IN ADOPTIVE FAMILIES. JOURNAL OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, 46, 263-274.

Abstract:

Background: As infant disorganized attachment is a serious risk factor for later child psychopathology, it is important to examine whether attachment disorganization can be prevented or reduced.

Method: In a randomized intervention study involving 130 families with 6-month-old adopted infants, two attachment-based intervention programs were tested.

In the first program, mothers were provided a personal book, and in the second program mothers received the same personal book and three home-based sessions of video feedback. The third group did not receive intervention (control group).

Results: The intervention with video feedback and the personal book resulted in enhanced maternal sensitive responsiveness ($d = .65$). Children of mothers who received this intervention were less likely to be classified as disorganized attached at the age of 12 months ($d = .46$), and received lower scores on the rating scale for disorganization than children in the control group ($d = .62$). In the book-only intervention group children showed lower disorganization ratings compared to the control group, but no effect on the number of infants with disorganized attachment classifications was found.

Conclusion: Our short-term preventive intervention program with video feedback and a book lowered the rate of disorganized attachment. The effectiveness of our intervention documents the importance of parenting in the development of infant attachment disorganization.

VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H., JUFFER, F. & KLEIN POELHUIS, C.W. (2005). IQ AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOPTED CHILDREN: A META-ANALYTIC COMPARISON WITH NON-ADOPTED CHILDREN. PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN, 131, 301-316.

Abstract: This meta-analysis of 62 studies ($N=17,767$ adopted children) examined whether the cognitive development of adopted children differed from that of (a) children who remained in institutional care or in the birth family and (b) their current (environmental) nonadopted siblings or peers. Adopted children scored higher on IQ tests

than their nonadopted siblings or peers who stayed behind, and their school performance was better. Adopted children did not differ from their nonadopted environmental peers or siblings in IQ, but their school performance and language abilities lagged behind, and more adopted children developed learning problems. Taken together, the meta-analyses document the positive impact of adoption on the children's cognitive development and their remarkably normal cognitive competence but delayed school performance

JUFFER, F. & VAN IJZENDOORN, M.H. (2005). BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AND MENTAL HEALTH REFERRALS OF INTERNATIONAL ADOPTEES: A META-ANALYTIC APPROACH. JAMA, JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 293, 20, 2501-2515.

Abstract:

Context: International adoption involves more than 40 000 children a year moving among more than 100 countries. Before adoption, international adoptees often experience insufficient medical care, malnutrition, maternal separation, and neglect and abuse in orphanages.

Objective: To estimate the effects of international adoption on behavioral problems and mental health referrals.

Data Sources: We searched MEDLINE, PsychLit, and ERIC from 1950 to January 2005 using the terms adopt* combined with (behavior) problem, disorder, (mal)adjustment, (behavioral) development, clinical or psychiatric (referral), or mental health; conducted a manual search of the references of articles, books, book chapters, and reports; and consulted experts for relevant studies. The search was not limited to English-language publications.

Study Selection: Studies that provided sufficient data to compute differences between adoptees (in all age ranges) and nonadopted controls were selected, resulting in 34 articles on mental health referrals and 64 articles on behavior problems.

Data Extraction: Data on international adoption, preadoption adversity, and other moderators were extracted from each study and inserted in the program Comprehensive Meta-analysis (CMA). Effect sizes (d) for the overall differences between adoptees and controls regarding internalizing, externalizing, total behavior problems, and use of mental health services were computed. Homogeneity across studies was tested with the Q statistic.

Data Synthesis: Among 25 281 cases and 80 260 controls, adoptees (both within and between countries) presented more behavior problems, but effect sizes were small (d, 0.16-0.24). Adoptees (5092 cases) were overrepresented in mental health services and this effect size was large (d, 0.72). Among 15 790 cases and 30 450 controls, international adoptees showed more behavior problems than nonadopted controls, but effect sizes were small (d, 0.07-0.11). International adoptees showed fewer total, externalizing and internalizing behavior problems than domestic adoptees. Also, international adoptees were less often referred to mental health services (d, 0.37) than domestic adoptees (d, 0.81). International adoptees with preadoption adversity showed more total problems and externalizing problems than international adoptees without evidence of extreme deprivation.

Conclusions: Most international adoptees are well-adjusted although they are referred to mental health services more often than nonadopted controls. However, international adoptees present fewer behavior problems and are less often referred to mental health services than domestic adoptees.

INVITED PAPERS AND KEY-NOTE ADDRESSES

Van IJzendoorn, M.H., & Kroonenberg, P.M. (1987).
Cross-cultural patterns of attachment. A mega-analysis of the Strange Situation. In K. Grossmann (Chair), *Quality of attachment: Culture-specific or universal?* Invited symposium conducted at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Baltimore (MD).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (November, 1989). Intergenerational transmission of parenting. Invited key-note address to the Seminar on Psychopedagogical Problems of Infancy, University of Pavia, Pavia (Italy).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H., & F.O.A. Hubbard (July 13-18, 1989).
The relation between maternal responsiveness and infant crying: methodological issues. Invited paper presented at the Third International Workshop on Infant Cry Research, Espoo (Finland).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M.J., De Ruiter, C., Lambermon, M.W.E., & Zwart-Woudstra, H.A. (June, 1992).
Validity of the adult attachment interview: the Dutch case. Paper presented at the invited symposium on 'Intergenerational transmission of attachment' (Chair: M.H. van IJzendoorn); XXV International Congress of Psychology, Brussels, 19-24 July 1992, *International Journal of Psychology*, 27, 210 (abstract).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (November, 1993).
The effects of parental depression and other psychological problems on attachment in infancy. Invited key-note address to the Seventh International Conference of the Marcé Society, Eindhoven, The Netherlands, November 3-5, 1993.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (June 1994).
Attachment in context. Kibbutz child-rearing as a historical experiment. Invited paper presented at the workshop on Human lives in time and place (Chair: G. Elder), at the Biennial Meeting of the International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development, June 27-July 2, 1994, Amsterdam.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (September, 1994).

The Adult Attachment Interview: Review and meta-analysis of psychometric, developmental, and clinical studies. Invited key-note address to the Attachment and Psychopathology Conference of the Clarke Institute for Psychiatry, September 30 - October 2, 1994, Toronto (Canada).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (June, 1995).

Intergenerational transmission of (insecure) attachment: Progress and problems. Invited key-note address to the Attachment and Psychopathology Conference, Institute of Psychiatry, June 24-25, 1995, Rome (Italy).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (August, 1995).

Adult attachment in the balance Invited key-note address to the 7th European Conference on Developmental Psychology, August 23-27, 1995, Krakow (Poland).

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (September, 1995).

Attachment across the life-span. Invited key-note address to the 10th International Congress of the European Society for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, September 17-20, 1995, Utrecht.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (February, 1996).

Risk factors in the development of attachment. Invited lecture to the international pediatric conference "From the newborn to the child: The interactive origins of the emotional development", Florence (Italy), February 23-24, 1996.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (August, 1996).

Recent developments in attachment research. Invited symposium on XXIX International Congress of Psychology, Montreal, August 17-22, 1996.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (November, 1996).

The coding of disorganized attachment. Invited workshop at the St. George's Hospital Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, London, November 11-13, 1996.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (April, 1997).

Progress and problems of attachment theory and research. Invited discussion at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Child Development, Washington, DC, April 2-6, 1997.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (June, 1997).

Attachment and child psychopathology. Invited lecture to the Regional Meeting of the World Psychiatric Association, Rome, June 16-19, 1997.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (June, 1999).

Disorganized attachment and psychopathology: Some evidence for a linkage. Keynote talk at the Ninth Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research in Child and Adolescent Psychopathology, Barcelona, June 17-20.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (June, 2000).

Disorganized attachment: A dissociative model?. Invited key-note to the 11th Annual Infancy Conference of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service in association with the International Attachment Network (chair: Lynne Murray), Bristol, UK, June 9, 2000. Also presented as invited talk to the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society, July 2000, Detroit, MI, USA.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (January, 2001).

Disorganized attachment and dysregulation of negative emotions. Invited contribution to the Johnson & Johnson Pediatric Round Table on Socioemotional Regulation: imensions, Developmental Trends and Influences (Organizers: Barry Zuckerman, Alicia Lieberman, Nathan Fox), Palm Beach, FL, USA, January 10-14, 2001.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (June, 2001).

Strange Situation and Adult Attachment Interview. Invited contribution to the Summer School in the Methodology of Developmental Psychology, organized by the Italian Association for Developmental Psychology (R. Cassibba) at the University of Bari, Bari June 14-16.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (August, 2001).

Attachment: Nature and nurture? Invited key-note address to the biennial meeting of the European Conference of Developmental Psychology, Uppsala, Sweden, August 22-26, 2001.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (April, 2002).

Does parenting matter? The nurture assumption in attachment theory. Invited key-note address to the Fourth Conference of the International Academy of Family Psychology, Heidelberg, Germany, April 7-10, 2002.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H., M.J. Bakermans-Kranenburg, & F. Juffer (July, 2002).

Insecure and disorganized attachment disorders, intergenerational transmission, and preventive interventions. Invited Institute at the meeting of the World Association of Infant Mental Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, July 16-20.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (August, 2002).

What works? Stimulating sensitive parenting through preventive interventions. Invited key-note address to the International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development, Ottawa, Canada, August 2-8, 2002.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H (2003).

Cross-cultural aspects of attachment in infants and young children: Universal and culture-specific component. Invited key-note presented at the ISSBD Asian Regional Workshop, Seoul, South Korea, June 6-10, 2003.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. & Bakermans-Kranenburg, M.J. (October, 2003).

Beyond the Dodo Bird Verdict: Toward evidence-based interventions on sensitivity and early attachments. Invited plenary address at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy Conference on enhancing early attachments: Theory, research, intervention, and policy. Duke University, Durham, NC (USA), October 13-14, 2003.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M.J., & Juffer, F. (February, 2004).

Toward evidence-based interventions on parental sensitivity and infant attachments: The Leiden VIPP approach. Invited talk to the Department of Psychiatry, Oxford University (UK), February 13, 2004.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (September, 2004).

Intergenerational transmission of attachment from a cross-cultural point of view. Invited keynote speech to the International Congress of the European Society for Family Relations. Fribourg (Switzerland), September 30- October 2, 2004.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (May, 2005).

Trauma, disorganized attachment, and resilience. Invited contribution to the Regional Scientific Workshop of the International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development on 'Chronic exposure to war experiences and political violence: Links to the well being of children and their families'. May 15-18, Jerusalem.

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (September, 2005).

Attachment disorganization in nonhuman primates and in human infants. Invited key-note to the 25th Conference of the Society of Reproductive and Infant Psychology. Amsterdam (The Netherlands), September 7-9, 2005

Van IJzendoorn, M.H. (September, 2005).

The application of attachment theory to the field of child abuse and neglect. Invited key-note to the Xth ISPCAN European Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. Berlin (Germany), September 11-14, 2005.

Marinus H. van IJzendoorn

Center for Child and Family Studies, Leiden University

P.O. Box 9555, 2300 RB Leiden, The Netherlands

Tel. *-31-71-5273434 (secr.); fax *-31-71-5273945

E-mail: vanijzen@fsw.leidenuniv.nl