

Key Study 4

Name	Ijzendorrn & Kroonenberg (1988) A meta-analysis of the strange-situation.
Aim	To investigate whether there are patterns of attachment across cultures. They wanted to be able to draw inferences about the external validity of the strange situation as a measuring tool. They only used the findings to draw inferences about the strange situation as a measure against other populations (population validity) and other settings (ecological validity).
Method	Meta-analysis.
Participants	All the families involved in the original studies would be considered participants.
Procedure	2000 classification of strange situation in over 8 countries including Western cultures (USA Germany), and non-western cultures (I srael, and Japan). The researchers used a database to retrieve the classifications made by each nation.
Findings.	Secure category was found to be most popular in all countries. Whilst I srael and Japan showed more insecure who were anxious/ambivalent. Overall Anxious/avoidant= Dominant insecure type in Western culture. Anxious/Resistant = Dominant insecure type in Non western China was the only exception both categories above were distributed equally.
Conclusions.	These findings concluded that there were marked differences in the distribution of participants into the attachment classifications dependent on the country in which the study took place. Appears to be a universal agreement on how to rear children (could this be a result of media influences?) with only subtle differences across cultures.

Criticisms → Validity
Lacks ecological and population validity as the results reflect that of a social norm from the country it derived from (USA) cannot generalise that other cultures are the same.