# Article information:

(99+) Unit 309: Support Attachment and positive relationships for children and young people in residential care | marie jenvey-titt - Academia.edu  
<https://www.academia.edu/36320038/Unit_309_Support_Attachment_and_positive_relationships_for_children_and_young_people_in_residential_care>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses theories of attachment, including John Bowlby's belief that children are born programmed to form attachments for survival.

2. Positive attachments are important for children and young people as they provide a sense of security, confidence, and support in their relationships.

3. If children are not able to form positive attachments, it can have short and long-term impacts on their wellbeing, including difficulties in school, interpersonal problems in adulthood, and challenges in forming relationships.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Unit 309: Support Attachment and positive relationships for children and young people in residential care" provides a summary of theories of attachment, the importance of positive attachments for children and young people, the impacts on their wellbeing if they are not able to form positive attachments, factors that can present barriers to forming positive attachments, and the role of parents and caregivers in supporting children and young people to form positive attachments.

While the article provides some information on attachment theory, it lacks depth and fails to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic. The author briefly mentions John Bowlby's theory of attachment as being instinctive and related to survival, but does not delve into the different types of attachment or their implications. Similarly, Mary Ainsworth's Strange Situation Classification is mentioned without providing a thorough explanation or analysis.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the impact of positive attachments on language development, stating that children with positive attachments develop language more quickly. However, no evidence or research is provided to support this claim.

Furthermore, the article overlooks important considerations such as cultural differences in attachment styles and how they may influence relationships. It also fails to explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on attachment theory.

There is a lack of evidence throughout the article, with statements being made without any references or citations. This undermines the credibility of the information presented.

Additionally, there is a promotional tone in certain parts of the article, particularly when discussing the role of parents and caregivers in supporting children to form positive attachments. While it is important to highlight their role, it should be done objectively without sounding overly promotional.

Overall, this article lacks depth, evidence-based analysis, and balanced reporting. It would benefit from providing more comprehensive information on attachment theory, including different types of attachment and their implications. Additionally, it should include references to support its claims and explore alternative perspectives on the topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Different types of attachment and their implications in child development
* Cultural differences in attachment styles and their impact on relationships
* Critiques and alternative perspectives on attachment theory
* Research on the impact of positive attachments on language development in children
* John Bowlby's theory of attachment and its key concepts
* Mary Ainsworth's Strange Situation Classification and its relevance in understanding attachment patterns

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/bde0886e72efdac404110c25b122657d>