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Attachment theory makes strong claims about the environmental causation of individual differences in attachment across the lifespan. Twin studies by our group and others have shown quite consistently that attachment in infancy is indeed strongly influenced by the environment and shows little if any influence of genetics, in marked contrast to most other domains of development. However, no genetically informative studies have been carried in later development (e.g. childhood and adolescence), so currently we do not know whether this is a peculiarity of attachment in infancy, or a more general feature of attachment across development. Furthermore, since our early work numerous studies have appeared that have implicated several specific gene polymorphisms in attachment, particularly disorganised attachment, which seem to suggest a more complicated story even in infancy. In this talk I will review and critique these findings and report on some data coming from a new, large twin study of attachment in adolescence. I will argue that, collectively, the picture continues to assert the importance of the environment in the development of attachment security and insecurity, but also that the influence of genetics may become more pronounced as development progresses.