Attachment Styles In Relationships

Attachment Style: Secure						
Behavior in Relationships	Communication Patterns	Emotional Tendencies				
Engages in mutual problem-solving	Assertive and empathetic	Feels secure and connected				
Respects partner's autonomy and encourages growth	Listens actively and validates feelings	Adaptable to partner's needs without feeling threatened				
Consistently responsive and reliable	Clearly expresses expectations and boundaries	Maintains emotional balance and resilience				
Seeks and maintains healthy boundaries	Seeks constructive feedback	Generally positive and stable mood				
At	Attachment Style: Anxious-Preoccupied					
Behavior in Relationships	Communication Patterns	Emotional Tendencies				
May become overly involved or intrusive	Often expresses anxiety and insecurity	Feels unworthy or inadequate without constant validation				
Tends to idealize relationships or partners	Difficulty in accepting critical feedback	Prone to jealousy and anxiety in relationships				
Seeks to merge identities with partner	Frequent need for communication about the status of the relationship	Emotional highs and lows based on interactions with partner				
Difficulty focusing on self or personal interests	May use guilt or manipulation to seek attention	Sensitive to any signs of rejection or disinterest				
A	ttachment Style: Dismissive-Avoidant					
Behavior in Relationships	Communication Patterns	Emotional Tendencies				
Prioritizes work or hobbies over relationships	Minimal disclosure of personal feelings	Prefers superficial interactions over deep emotional connections				
Avoids discussing future of the relationship	May ignore or dismiss partner's emotional needs	Independent to the point of appearing aloof or uncaring				
Views self as invulnerable to feeling attached	Uses humor or diversion to avoid serious topics	Rarely expresses deep emotions or vulnerabilities				
Often ends relationships to avoid getting too close	Reluctant to admit needing others	Discomfort with emotional dependency				
	Attachment Style: Fearful-Avoidant					
Behavior in Relationships	Communication Patterns	Emotional Tendencies				
Experiences mixed feelings about intimacy	Can be warm and loving at times and suddenly distant	Intense fear of getting hurt overshadowing desire for closeness				
History of turbulent and dramatic relationships	Struggles with trust and may test their partner	Feels unworthy of love, yet craves emotional connection				
May sabotage positive relationship aspects out of fear	Ambivalence leads to unpredictable communication	Experiences a rollercoaster of emotional states				
Simultaneously desires and fears emotional closeness	May alternate between clinging and distancing behaviors	Struggles with self-esteem and often feels misunderstood				

The Cycle of Attachment

Attachment Style: Secure						
Manifestation in Children	Manifestation in Adults	Manifestation in Parents				
Comfortably explores when caregiver is present	Forms stable and trusting relationships	Responsive to child's needs, provides comfort				
Shows distress on separation, happy upon return	Balances intimacy with independence	Consistent and reliable caregiving				
Seeks comfort from caregiver when needed	Communicates effectively in relationships	Encourages exploration and supports autonomy				
Attachment Style: Anxious-Preoccupied						
Manifestation in Children	Manifestation in Adults	Manifestation in Parents				
Clings to caregiver, less exploration	Seeks high levels of closeness and validation	May be overly involved or anxious about child's safety				
Becomes very distressed when caregiver leaves	Worry about partner's commitment and love	Inconsistently responsive or overprotective				
Not easily comforted on return	Often feels insecure in relationships	Seeks reassurance of bond from child				
A	Attachment Style: Dismissive-Avoidan	t				
Manifestation in Children	Manifestation in Adults	Manifestation in Parents				
Shows little distress on separation	Values independence, may avoid close relationships	Emotionally distant, encourages early independence				
Avoids or ignores caregiver on return	May have difficulty expressing feelings	May prioritize physical needs over emotional support				
Self-sufficient play, minimal seeking of comfort	Prefers not to rely on others	Views self as self-sufficient, may expect the same from child				
Attachment Style: Fearful-Avoidant						
Manifestation in Children	Manifestation in Adults	Manifestation in Parents				
Shows inconsistent behavior towards caregiver	Desires closeness but fears intimacy	Conflicted about caregiving, may be inconsistent				
May seek and then resist comfort	Struggles with trust and emotional regulation	Can be warm and nurturing but also withdrawn or overwhelmed				
Difficulty feeling secure, even with caregiver present	Relationships can be tumultuous	Struggles with fears of rejection or inadequacy as a parent				

Att Tools for Your Attachment Style 1

Secure Attachment	Anxious-Preoccupied Attachment	Dismissive-Avoidant Attachment	Fearful-Avoidant (Disorganized) Attachment
Cultivate your hobbies and strengths.	Build self-worth outside relationships.	Reevaluate beliefs on independence.	Process past traumas with a therapist.
Embrace lifelong learning.	Pursue self-confidence activities.	Reflect on past influences.	Practice self-compassion regularly.
Foster open, honest dialogue.	Communicate needs calmly.	Share personal thoughts gradually.	Communicate consistently and clearly.
Validate others' feelings while expressing yours.	Work on negotiation and compromise.	Embrace vulnerability step by step.	Take breaks to manage overwhelm.
Balance independence with togetherness.	Be aware of and reduce clingy behaviors.	Address distancing behaviors.	Use mindfulness to stabilize emotions.
Model healthy boundaries.	Practice self-soothing techniques.	Allow others to offer support.	Establish a personal routine for stability.
Celebrate relationship successes together.	Set personal goals for growth.	Join group activities to build social skills.	Engage in dialogue about fears.
Encourage partners to pursue their interests.	Seek feedback on your relationship dynamics.	Acknowledge the value of close bonds.	Create a support system for emotional support.

Attachment Styles Styles

Low Avoidance

Secure

- Can trust others easily
- Comfortable being alone and with others
- Can communicate needs directly
- Attuned to emotions
- Cooperative and flexible in relationships

Anxious/Preoccupied

- Has a sensitive nervous system
- Struggles communicating needs directly
- Depends on other for self-worth
- Tends to act out when triggered by partner

Low Anxiety

Dismissive/Avoidant

- Downplays importance of relationships
- Self Reliant
- Emotionally distant
- Positive view of self
- Leaves or avoids conflict

High Anxiety

Fearful/Avoidant

- Values intimate relationships
- Strong fears of rejection
- Has low self-esteem
- High anxiety in relationships
- Both seeks and avoids closeness with others

High Avoidance