Pas de résumé


Résumé: A selective review is offered of current issues and new developments in the measurement of parental attributions for social behavior. Attributions have alternatively been conceptualized as involving (a) memory-dependent knowledge structures (i.e., interpretive styles that are dependent on the parent’s history) or (b) stimulus-dependent appraisal processes (i.e., interpretations that are dependent on information available in the immediate context). Consideration is given to the theoretical underpinnings of different types of attributional measures and the implicit models within attribution research (e.g., attributions as mediators, attributions as moderators). Finally, psychometric issues within different attributional approaches are discussed, including consideration of the factors that optimize or constrain the utility of different measures.

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L’exposé (en anglais) porte sur:
1) Child abuse: A perplexity and a proposal;
2) Parents at risk: How do they respond to caregiving challenges?
3) A Field Experiment: What are the long-term predictors of abuse? What are the ways to prevent abuse?

La conférence a une durée de 75 minutes et est suivie d’une discussion


Grandes divisions de l’article
- Concern with the relationship between social cognitions and interpersonal interaction
- A model of self-maintaining threat-oriented interactive systems
- Evidence in support of the model

Bugental, Daphne Blunt; Blue, Jay; Cortez, Victoria; Fleck, Karen; Kopeikin, Hal; Lewis, Jeffrey Clayton, and Lyon, Judith. Social cognitions as organizers of autonomic and affective responses to social challenge. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 1993; 64(1):94-103.


Résumé : It was predicted that affective responses of caregivers occur as an interactive function of child characteristics and adult attributions. Mothers in counseling at a child-abuse agency identified one of their children as relatively difficult (and more subject to discipline) and a second child as relatively easy; objective observations revealed that difficult children were more socially unresponsive and acted more inappropriately than did their easier siblings. Sibling pairs were videotaped interacting with unrelated mothers from the general community. Facial and vocal affect directed to difficult children was more dysphoric than that directed to their siblings— in particular among women who attributed relatively high control to children and low control to adults over unsuccessful caregiving. A similar relation between affect and attributions was found for related mothers. Adults with low-control attributions were interpreted as having a low threshold of affective reactivity.

Note : Ces documents sont disponibles au centre de documentation pour photocopies ou consultation