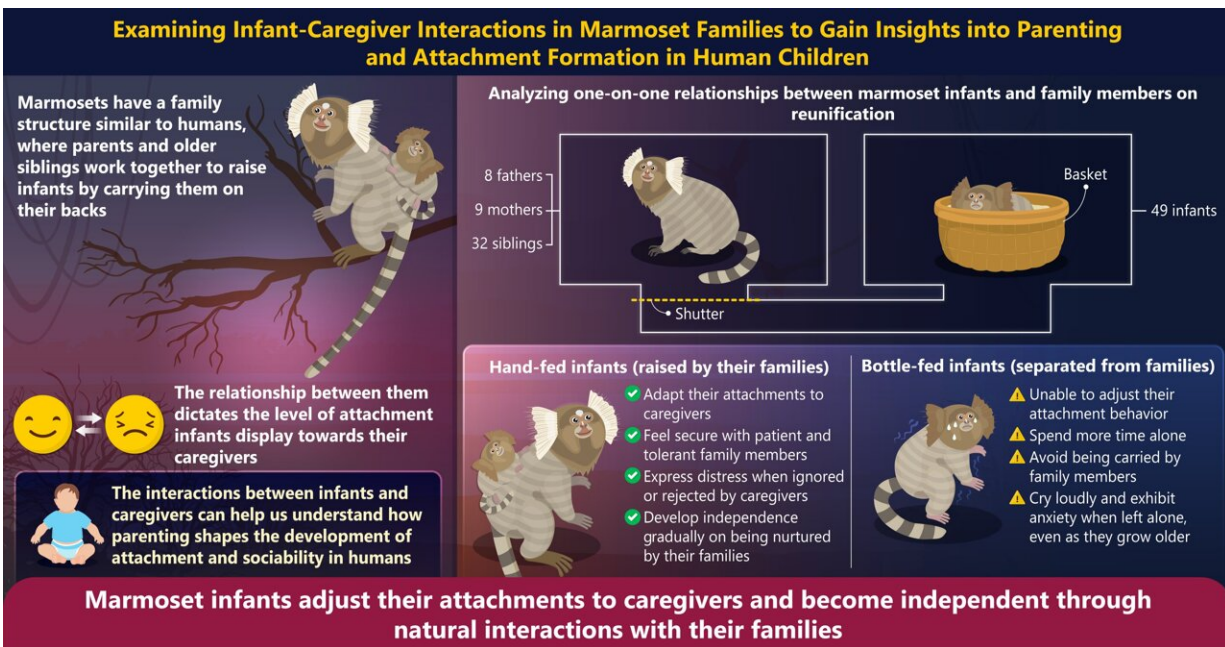


Exploring the interactions between baby marmosets and their caregivers

April 16 2024



Anxious about rejection, avoidant of neglect: Infant marmosets tune their attachment based on individual caregiver's parenting style
 Yano-Nashimoto et al. (2024) | *Communications Biology* | DOI: 10.1038/s42003-024-05875-6



Marmoset infants adjust their attachments with caregivers and become independent through natural interactions with their families. Now, findings from a new study by researchers from Sophia University provide insights into how parenting shapes the development of independence and attachment in children. Credit: Atsuko Saito from Sophia University, Japan

The connection that infants form with their parents or caregivers is crucial for their cognitive, social, and emotional development. These

attachments vary in quality, depending on how caregivers respond to the infant's needs. When caregivers are attentive, infants are likely to develop secure attachments. However, if caregivers neglect their needs, infants may develop insecurity, leading to challenges in emotional development and difficulty in forming healthy relationships later in life.

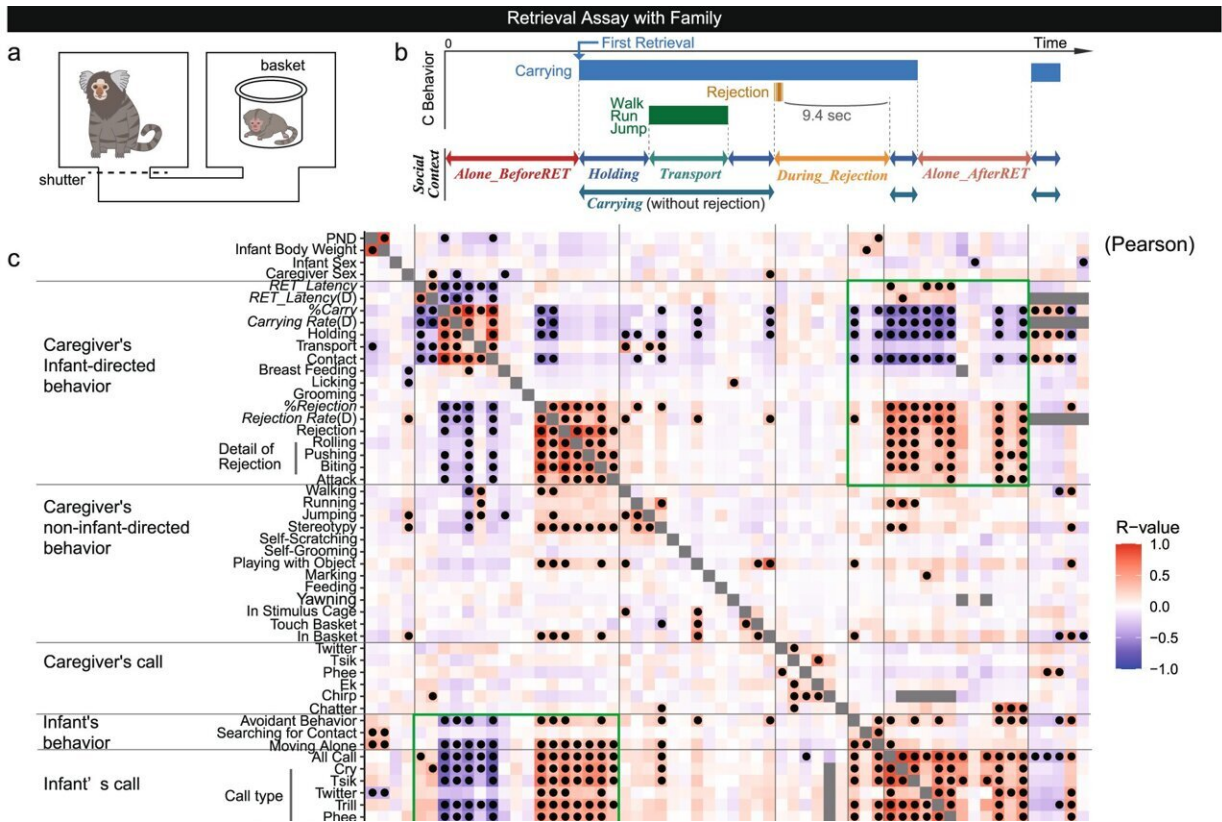
To understand how parenting influences attachment formation and [child development](#), researchers led by Associate Professor Atsuko Saito from the Department of Psychology at the Faculty of Human Sciences at Sophia University, and including Saori Yano-Nashimoto (RIKEN Center for Brain Science; Hokkaido University), Anna Truzzi (RIKEN Center for Brain Science; Trinity College Dublin; University of Trento), Kazutaka Shinozuka (RIKEN Center for Brain Science), and Kumi O. Kuroda (RIKEN Center for Brain Science; Tokyo Institute of Technology), studied infant attachment behaviors in common marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*).

[Their findings](#), published in the journal *Communications Biology* on February 20, 2024, reveal that infant marmosets adjust their attachment to different caregivers. However, those raised away from their families fail to develop similar adaptive mechanisms and develop attachment disorders.

Marmosets are small monkeys native to South America. They have a [family structure](#) that has a resemblance to the family structure in humans, where the father, mother, and older siblings take turns carrying the cubs on their backs. The presence of multiple caregivers makes it possible to study the effects of different parenting styles on attachment formation.

"Marmoset babies change their attachment behavior depending on their caregivers. Such relationships with families during [early childhood](#) are thought to influence the development of attachment and independence,

and are expected to provide hints about the development and independence of human children," explains Dr. Saito.



Caregiver behavior in retrieval assays. Credit: *Communications Biology* (2024). DOI: 10.1038/s42003-024-05875-6

To study the interaction between [infants](#) and caregivers, the researchers observed their behavior during reunification. They placed an infant in a basket and the caregiver in an adjacent cage connected by a tunnel with a shutter.

On opening the shutter, the researchers observed that infants call out for attention and prefer clinging to the backs of familiar caregivers, such as

their parents. When caregivers were patient and attentive, infants stopped calling out once they were picked up. However, the infants avoided intolerant and insensitive caregivers. When picked up by rejecting caregivers, they continued to call out for attention.

However, this adaptable attachment behavior was not observed in cubs that were separated from their families in infancy and reared artificially. These cubs avoided their caregivers and tended to stay alone but continued to cry out for care. A significant difference between the two groups was that cubs raised by their families gradually decreased their calls as they grew older. In contrast, artificially reared cubs continued to cry out and seek assistance, even after the second month after birth, indicating a slower development of independence.

"These findings show that in marmosets, which have a family structure similar to humans, offspring flexibly change their attachment depending on the family's parenting style, and that the offspring acquires the ability to become independent while being nurtured within the family," explains Dr. Saito.

In most societies, mothers usually take on the primary caregiving role. However, the results suggest that infants can feel equally secure and form strong secure attachments with other supportive caregivers. This indicates that other family members can play an active role in caring for the child, which can ease the responsibilities placed on mothers.

Additionally, the study highlights the role of families in fostering independence in infants. Infants become more independent through their interactions with the family.

The researchers are currently studying how attachment formation and experiencing attachment disorders affect brain development in marmosets. They aim to use these findings and contribute towards the

improvement of parenting practices and childcare in humans.

More information: Saori Yano-Nashimoto et al, Anxious about rejection, avoidant of neglect: Infant marmosets tune their attachment based on individual caregiver's parenting style, *Communications Biology* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s42003-024-05875-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-024-05875-6)

Provided by Sophia University

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