Regulation Strategies for Different Attachment Styles

Why do we need different regulation strategies for different attachment styles?

We all have different ways of relating to others, called our attachment style, and ways of getting our needs met.

If someone is distressed, relating to them according to their attachment style can help;



them *feel safe*, *diffuse* their distress,

avoid causing them *extra* stress, and *teach helpful* ways of managing stress.







The table below suggests regulation strategies that may be helpful for different attachment styles. It outlines;

- Relational Behaviours ~ to help you identify an individual's predominant attachment style
- Co-regulation Strategies ~ to promote safe and supportive interactions according to an individual's attachment style
- Regulation Strategies ~ to support individuals having either high or low energy stress responses. High energy responses need
 to discharge extra energy before their nervous system can calm down, while low energy responses need to slowly increase their
 energy without getting overwhelmed.

Please note: You may need to try a few strategies to find the right one for a certain person, or situation.
eg. small movements for school/office vs. whole body movements for at home/outside.
This is a guide only. Mix it up! Try strategies from different sections, to find what works best for you.
Follow these links to learn more about <u>Stress Responses</u> or <u>Attachment Styles</u>.
You can also take this free <u>quiz</u> to get a better idea of your, or someone else's, attachment style.

Attachment	Relational Behaviours	Co-regulation Strategies	Regulation Strategies	
Style			High Energy	Low Energy
Secure	 Empathetic Respects boundaries Awareness, & appropriate expression, of emotions Effectively manages emotions, conflict & challenges 	 Direct & reciprocal, verbal & non-verbal communication Help to identify, & express, needs & emotions Open body language Appropriate physical touch 	 Dance / run Make an obstacle course Balloon games Gardening / pick flowers Play a sport 	 Find shapes in the clouds Suck some ice Hum, whistle, sing quietly Rest / be still & quiet
Anxious	 Distrust & uncertainty in relationships Need for reassurance Difficulty respecting boundaries Lower self-esteem Less likely to engage in <u>cognitive reappraisal</u> 	 Reassurance Consistent support Practicing secure attachment (as above) 	 Hug someone Hold hands Press hands together Shake it off! Stress Ball 	 Massage Be near a safe person or pet Hug a heat pack Meditation Chat with a mate
Avoidant	 Independent & self-reliant Untrusting of others / resistant to help-seeking Uncomfortable with / <u>suppresses</u> emotions Lower <u>emotional awareness</u>, Emotional & cognitive distancing Avoids responding to challenges Decreased <u>responsiveness in relationships</u>. 	 Giving personal space Less confrontational, side-by-side (rather than direct) communication, especially for males Help to identify, tolerate & express emotions Practice help-seeking behaviours Practicing secure attachment (as above) 	 Blow warm air on your hands Sing! Do something fun Doodling / colouring Make a tasty snack Do a puzzle 	 Shrug your shoulders Smell something nice Find 1 thing to be thankful for Imagine doing something fun Listen to music / sounds you like
Disorganised	 Unpredictable behaviour - simultaneously desiring & fearing intimacy Over-analyses others' actions Pulling away for self-protection Considers dependency on others as unsafe Feels undeserving of love or care 'Switching off' emotions 	 Help to define & engage in 'safe' personal space, & interpersonal interactions Practicing boundary-setting to increase safety Autonomous choice and control Help to communicate feelings & needs Practicing secure attachment (above) 	 Squeeze or hug your fave toy / pet / pillow / blanke Get into nature Clench & relax your fists Roar like a lion! Superhero pose 	 Sigh, yawn, cough Have a warm bath / shower Imagine your Safe Place Blow bubbles Soak up the sunshine