**Maternal Deprivation** – Bowlby

**Aim -** To examine the link between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychopathy (individuals who have a lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and maternal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A01 - description

**Procedure-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experiment

* Sample was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ criminal teenagers accused of stealing.
* All ‘thieves’ were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for signs of affectionless psychopathy (characterised as a lack of guilt about their actions, lack of empathy for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a lack of affection.
* Their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were also interviewed in order to establish whether the ‘thieves’ had prolonged early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from their mothers.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group of non-criminals but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disturbed individuals was set up to see how often maternal deprivation/separation occurred in children who were not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Findings –**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the 44 thieves could be described as affectionless psychopaths.
* Of this 14, 12 had experienced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from their mothers in the first \_\_\_\_ years of their lives.
* In contrast, only \_\_\_\_\_ of the remaining 30 ‘thieves’ (not described as affectionless psychopaths) had experienced separations.
* Of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group, only 2 out of 44 had experienced long term separations.

**Conclusion -**

**Potential Evaluation**

A03 - evaluation

**Point:**

**Evidence:**

**Evaluation:**

**Point:**

**Evidence:** For example Bowlby himself carried out the investigation, the individual assessments for affectionless psychopathy and the family interviews knowing what he hoped to find. Developmental psychologists have suggested that Bowlby may have interpreted the findings in a bias way in order to generate support for his theory.

**Evaluation:**

**Point:**

**Evidence:** **Goldfarb (1955)** followed up 30 war orphaned children to age 12. Of his original sample, half had been fostered by the age of 4 whilst the other half remained in the orphanage. At the age of 12, the group fostered had an average IQ of 96, the group that wasn’t fostered by age 4 had an average IQ of 68.

**Evaluation:**