![C:\Users\catherine.molyneux\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\K3G5CHPA\percent[1].gif]()**Calculating Percentages – Individual Differences in Attachment**

In your exam you have got to be able to calculate percentages as part of the research methods topic.

This is something that you should have covered as part of your GCSE Maths course.

In the space below, write down the formula for calculating a percentage:

***Consider the example below to help you come up with the formula for calculating percentages:***

In the space below, calculate the remaining percentages for the coloured sweets making up Bob’s bag of 250. Make sure you show your working out.

***Red Sweets – 75***

***Blue Sweets – 35***

***Purple Sweets – 40***

***Orange Sweets - 30***

***Black Sweets - 20***

Bob has a bag of 250 sweets. 50 of them are yellow in colour. In order to work out the percentage of yellow sweets, Bob does the following calculation:

50 / 250 = 0.2

0.2 x 100 = 20 … therefore, 20% of the sweets are yellow.

***You have just been learning about Mary Ainsworth’s study into individual differences in attachment/attachment types and are about to move onto looking at cross-cultural variations in attachment.***

*Imagine that a sample of 200 infants was used in each of the investigations below. Calculate the percentages for each attachment type using the information given below.*

*\*NB You must make sure that you show your working out, as this can often receive marks in the exam:*

**Country A**

60 infants in the sample demonstrated an **Insecure Avoidant Attachment Type:** What percentage of the sample is this?

20 infants in the sample were **Insecure Resistant,** what percentage of the sample held this attachment type?

120 infants in the sample were **Secure,** what percentage of the sample held this attachment type?

**Country B**

Type A (insecure avoidant) = 30

**Type A = %**

Type B (secure) = 90

**Type B = %**

Type C (insecure resistant) = 80

**Type C = %**