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91876



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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Psychology, 2019

91876 Analyse a significant issue in psychological practice

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 27 November 2019
Credits: Three

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse a significant issue in psychological practice.	Analyse, in depth, a significant issue in psychological practice.	Comprehensively analyse a significant issue in psychological practice.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Write ONE essay in this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Excellence

TOTAL

07

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Intro

Gender Bias. Andro, Alpha, Beta.

- ① Freud (1905) Psychosexual — Andro, Alpha ✓ in the 1900s men were seen as superior to women
- ② Kohlberg (1988) Moral — Beta, Andro, Alpha counter Horney (1926)
- ③ Erikson (1959) Human — Andro, Alpha, Beta counter Gilligan (1977)
- ④ Asch (1951) Conformity — Beta, Andro. counter Gilligan (1982) — similar to all three

- ① European Commission (2016)
- ② Denmark et al Rosenthal x
- ③ Research methods
- ④ Cross, Worrel (1988), Kitzinger
- ⑤ STEM ✓

Conclusion - invalid / unreliable

psych is spoken "male voice" (Gilligan) through a

Beta bias is the most common form of gender bias as it was found that most researchers would use all-boys only samples for their research.

- ① "nothing is worth envying"
- ② moral judgement interview

Bias in psychological research negatively affects the validity of results.

Statement number: 1

Bias can affect several aspects of validity within research pieces greatly. Within the psychological research field gender bias is just one form of bias that can have severe negative affects for the groups involved. I believe that this statement is correct in saying that bias in psychological research negatively affects the validity of results due to several researchers and their theories.

~~These include~~ There are three types of gender bias. ~~Androcentrism~~, ~~which~~ is when a males perspective is seen as normal and therefore is seen as valid, compared to a women's perspective being derogated to being abnormal.

Alpha Bias is when the differences between males and females are exaggerated causing stereotypes to be solidified. And Beta bias is when the differences between the genders are minimised. This has created issues such as lack of representation of women and the psychological experiences and perspectives.

Freud's (1905) theory on psychosexual development showed ~~all three~~ his androcentric perspective

through his research. He stated "men should in no way be equal to women" which was androcentric because in context it was displaying that men had "nothing to envy of a woman". This was also an example of alpha bias because he was separating the genders and solidifying stereotypes such as men being superior to women. In the 1900s his opinion that women were the inferior gender was agreed upon by society and therefore reflected into the psychological research field. However, Horney (1926) contradicted Freud's research as she found that ~~men~~ some men tended to envy women's ability to produce offspring. The affect that this theory had on psychological research was negative as ~~the~~ Freud's biased perspective affected the validity because it was incorrect, which Horney proved. "

Kohlberg's (1958) theory on the stages of moral development held heavy traces of all three forms of bias. For his research he used a sample of 72 Chicago boys aged 10-16 but when conducting his research he produced it as universal therefore generalising the male perspective onto females. This ~~was~~ was an example of Beta bias as it minimised the differences between females and males. It also

minimised girls identity as a gender. The research method that Kohlberg used was the moral judgement interview ~~that~~ which was androcentric because it only measured how a boy bases moral judgement not ~~a~~ girls. We know this because of Gilligan's (1977) counter research ~~showing~~ that ~~a~~ males base their moral judgements on justice whereas ~~girls~~ females base it on care and compassion. In ~~a~~ way, this also shows alpha bias because boys moral judgement was used in the study which exaggerated the difference that boys use justice ~~to~~ and girls use care and compassion. The male perspective was valued over the female perspective and it strengthened stereotypes such as men having more admirable and valid traits/perspectives compared to women. The ~~that~~ affect that this had on psychological research was negative because it showed a lack of representation of women which caused the research to be invalid and unreliable because the male perspective was generalised to fit ~~a~~ females when they have their own perspective that was being ignored. || —

Erikson's (1959) theory on Human development also showed all three forms of gender bias. He showed Beta bias as he went as

far as to refuse ~~to~~ to use female participants within his sample therefore minimising the fact that there were clear differences between the genders which affected the validity of the research because the male perspective was once again generalised to fit females also. He showed examples of androcentrism in his research ethics ^{by normalising the male perspective} which only worked to strengthen stereotypes that the public had in the 1950s. Similarly he showed alpha bias ^{by doing this and} in the same way as Kohlberg because he valued the male perspective over ~~the~~ females ~~as~~ psychological experiences. His research had a negative affect on psychological research due to the lack of female representation particularly in the sample which caused invalid outcomes. ||

Asch's (1951) research of ~~if~~ whether a person would conform to the societal ^{incorrect} view even though they may know the correct answer was another ~~example of~~ piece of evidence that showed each ~~from~~ example of gender bias. All in the same ways that Freud, Kohlberg and Erikson ~~showed~~ displayed them. This was another example of having bias in psychological research and it having a negative impact on women and therefore the validity of the pieces results and conclusion.

Intense measures have been introduced to deal with gender bias within the psychological research field. ~~An Amazon~~ The European Commission (2016) stated that they had come to the realisation that there was an issue when it came to equal representation of the genders so they implemented measures such as programmes to encourage young women into academia for classes to ~~then~~ study the fields to produce more representatives that could work in the psychological research industry. Likewise for STEM classes if young girls are ~~also~~ continuously encouraged to get involved then more positive changes are likely to come in terms of representation. for women in STEM fields but also, hopefully psychological work fields. ||-

Research methods ~~are~~ are the tools used to create studies and samples but ~~they~~ ~~can~~ also showed that beta bias was the form of gender bias that was most commonly a problem within research. This is due to the fact that most researchers are male and generalised their ^{psychological} studies by only using all-male samples. ~~In~~ In doing so this minimised and disregarded the fact that women have

their own experiences and perspectives compared to males. A way to address this issue could be to produce studies and research that ~~is~~ doesn't just compare the genders. Worrel states that ~~by producing~~ studies that show topics that are female based like pregnancy or menopause are needed because these topics are seen as specialised whereas male aggression is normalised and fitted to ~~to~~ everyone (androcentrism). But by giving attention to female based topics is a start to fixing the negative impacts that existing studies have had on psychological research due to gender bias. //

Overall, ~~is~~ gender bias is a major problem within the psychological research field that can only be fixed with programmes and studies to even/fix the ~~damage~~ ~~to~~ negative affects that've been caused. Gilligan stated that psychology is spoken through a "male voice" and if we want to fix this we need to have equal representation of both men and women


Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
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within the psychological research field so that future results aren't invalid and unreliable just as current ones are purely because of generalised assumptions made to fit both genders instead of ~~the~~ just the one gender its meant to fit. And due to the lack of representation of women.



Excellence Exemplar 2019

Subject	Psychology	Standard	91876	Overall grade	7
Q	Grade	Annotation			
1	E7	<p>This candidate has provided a comprehensive explanation of gender bias in psychology and has addressed the statement <i>Bias in psychological research negatively affects the validity of results</i>. They have described, in detail, supporting psychological studies and explained each in relation to gender bias, alpha bias, beta bias and androcentrism. They have supported their criticism of gender-biased studies with evidence from Horney (1926) and Gilligan (1977). Several ways in which gender bias could be addressed are discussed in some detail.</p>			