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91876



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Level 3 Psychology 2022

91876 Analyse a significant issue in psychological practice

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.

You should attempt ALL parts of this task in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91876R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (XXXX). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

Excellence

TOTAL

08

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INSTRUCTIONS

Read all the resources in Resource Booklet 91876R and choose ONE resource depicting a significant issue you have studied. All parts of this task should be attempted.

Identify your chosen resource:

Resource: A

Planning space is available below. Begin your responses on page 3.

PLANNING

Key Terms:

Cultural bias - prejudice against culture

Universalism - believing that all humans are the same and culture doesn't play a part

Ethnocentrism - believing that culture does matter and your specific culture is the right and only culture.

emic - culture specific e.g. romance

etic - a universal thing e.g. love

Key Studies:

Yerkes

The bell curve

↳ school systems.

} Intelligence

DSM-5

Kaupapa Maori

Te Whare tapu wha

} Maori Mental Health

TASK

- (a) Give a brief description of the significant issue being addressed in your chosen resource.

Cultural Bias is the unfair judgement or ~~prejudice~~ prejudice against a culture. Cultural bias occurs when a person believes that their culture, and the ways they do everyday things are the right and only way. We call this ethnocentrism. This resource is a prime example of cultural bias within the psychological field. In the resource we can see that they did a review of studies on developmental psychology. Only 7% of all research participants ~~##~~ were non-western. This shows us that often the majority of the rest of the world's population is severely underrepresented in psychological research. When a psychologist has cultural bias when conducting ~~an~~ a research study or an experiment, it leads to the results from that study becoming not - applicable to the rest of the world. When you find culturally specific findings, and try to make them universal, they become imposed etics. An etic is a thing or a concept that is universal, like learning for example, but the opposite of an etic, is an emic. An emic is a culture specific concept or thing, for example romance. When an emic is mistaken for an etic, it develops an imposed etic, ~~one~~ which can then cause major ramifications. In psychology, when a study develops an imposed etic, the findings of that study then become less ~~reliability~~ reliable and valid. This resource states that not only is "the vast majority of the world's population is underrepresented in psychological research," but it also stated "culturally specific findings being mistaken as universal has broad implications for psychology." these two quotes from the resource show that cultural bias is ~~a problem~~ ~~issue~~ a significant issue within psychological practice and research.

- (b) Do you agree or disagree with the message conveyed in your chosen resource in relation to the significant issue?

Include and explain relevant psychological theories, concepts, and/or studies to support your answer.

I agree that cultural bias is a very significant issue within psychological practice, and I agree with the message conveyed in the ~~resource~~ resource. This resource is stating that in psychological studies, and more specifically in developmental psychological studies, most of the world's population is underrepresented. 58% of participants were from the U.S, 18% were from other English speaking countries and only 7% of all research participants were non-western.

Yerkes did a study in the 1900's about intelligence. His study then turned into a test that the army decided to use in order to place their soldiers in the right ~~the~~ divisions. He called these tests IQ tests. There were 3 different kinds of these tests, the Alpha test, The Beta test and the visual test, which was created for those who couldn't sit the Alpha or Beta tests. These test were extremely westernised and so those who came from non English speaking countries found it incredibly difficult to complete the tests to a high standard. Due to the fact that the tests were created with a universalist view, non-English speaking participants ~~were labelled~~ 'dumber' such as immigrants or those who ~~have~~ had moved recently to the U.S, were labelled 'dummer' than the white English speaking participants. Yerkes IQ tests led to the tighter immigration laws that the U.S put in place, it led to the development of the bell curve, which then led to the way schools created and

graded the tests that they gave their students. The very idea of intelligence testing came from Yerkes, and it developed so much over time that in nowadays intelligence can be tested in so many different ways. But because Yerkes ignored the fact that culture plays a massive role in the way your ~~and~~ mind learns, processes and recall things, the results of his IQ tests were only really applicable to western participants who grew up in the U.S and were accustomed with their cultural ways. Yerkes disregarded the idea that intelligence can be shown in many different ways and that taking a written test that's in English, when you aren't originally from an English speaking country would be incredibly difficult.

The resource also states that "culturally specific findings being mistaken for universal has broad implications for psychology." In New Zealand, psychologists and psychiatrists are trained how to treat and diagnose mental health disorders. In their training they are introduced to the DSM-5. This book tells psychiatrists and psychologists how to diagnose and treat mental health disorders such as depression, ~~schizophrenia~~ schizophrenia and borderline personality disorder. The DSM-5 was created in a very westernised environment ~~based~~ based on very westernised views. The DSM-5 does not take into account the role that culture plays on a person's well being. In Māori culture, they believe a person's well being depends on the four walls of their house being able to stand. Their ~~physical~~ physical well-being, their mental and emotional well being, their well-being in friendships and relationships and their spiritual well-being. This is called Te-whare tapa whā.

- (c) Discuss a range of strategies that address the significant issue, as seen in psychological practice.

Include and explain relevant psychological theories, concepts, and/or studies to support your answer.

Cultural bias can be addressed in many different ways. The first way is the understanding that culture can play a massive role in a person's cognitive abilities. When Yerkes created his IQ tests, he disregarded the fact that not all participants were U.S. citizens who had an understanding of that specific culture. The results of his study were only really applicable to U.S. citizens, and his ~~ethnocentric~~ ethnocentric view of intelligence heavily decreased the reliability and validity of his research. If more ~~psych~~ psychologists were to understand the difference between emics and etics, it would mean that their studies and research and findings could be more universally applicable, and their culturally specific findings would have far less incorrect implications within psychological practice. The resources statistics show that only 7% of all developmental psychology studies were non-western. If psychologists conducted more studies with non-western participants it would mean that they would gain a deeper understanding of how the different theories apply and work within different cultures. When conducting a study that they want to be applicable universally, psychologists need to make sure that their research is culturally diverse ~~and~~ as well as their sample ~~is~~ including a range /diversity of cultures. Another way that cultural bias can be addressed, specifically in

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the diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders in NZ, is the incorporation of Te whare tapu wha. ~~Maori~~

Māori are 3 times more likely to ~~suffer~~ suffer from mental health issues, and the incorporation of Te whare tapu wha in psychological practice would mean that psychologists and psychiatrists would have a more holistic view and understanding of the problem at hand and the treatment would become far more effective.

If more psychologists and psychiatrists were trained in kaitiaki māori, it would mean that māori patients would have more options of who they could go to to seek the help they need. Psychologists and psychiatrists should be trained / taught that culture can play a part in a person's well-being at that the very westernised way they were taught, isn't always the answer.

Overall psychologists, psychiatrists and everyone with a role in the psychological field, needs to understand not only the difference between emics and etics, but understand the idea that culture plays a huge part in a person's cognitive abilities and their well-being. The understanding of these key concepts would mean that the implications ~~of~~ within psychology would decrease, and the research and studies done would be more reliable, valid and applicable.

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
NUMBER

b) When psychologists and psychiatrists don't take into consideration the role culture can play in a person's well being, it can lead to the way the treatment works, not having its full effect. In 1970 the NZ government implemented the Tohunga Suppression Act. This act meant that Māori could no longer practice their ways of healing and medicine. The government put a ban on all spiritual or cultural actions involved with healing or medicine. This led to the suppression of the Māori culture, and the younger generations losing touch with the way of their ancestors. The resource said "culturally specific findings being mistaken for universal" this applies to the idea that when the westernised world found a way that worked for them when it came to diagnosing and treating mental health, they believed that their way was the right way, and that their way would work for the rest of the world. This is a very ethnocentric view. Only something like 7% of psychologists in NZ identify as Māori, and less than 7% are trained in *kaupapa Māori*, therefore meaning that ~~all~~ ~~the~~ ^{most, if not all} Māori who seek mental help, will be diagnosed and treated in a very westernised way. Like for example when the protests about land rights started in the 1960's/1970's the ~~rate of~~ diagnosis of schizophrenia sky-rocketed within the Māori culture. Māori are 3 times more likely

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b) to suffer from mental health issues, yet the way NZ
diagnose and treat patients is still so westernised.
That is a massive issue with psychological practice.

Excellence Exemplar 2022

Subject	Psychology		Standard	91876	Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E7	<p>The candidate has provided a comprehensive explanation of cultural bias in psychological practice in relation to Resource A. They have described, in detail, psychological research, e.g. Yerkes, and explained how this research demonstrates cultural bias.</p> <p>Two clear strategies have been identified and discussed, with some supporting evidence (Te Whare Tapa Whā). Some consideration of limitations is given.</p>				