- 86% of them had experienced separation before the age of 2. E.g. foster care, hospital stays and not been visited by their families.
- This study does have correlation vs. causation issues.
- Data was based on information recalled from parents, so may be unreliable. 
  Rutter et al. found from over 2000 interviews with boys 9-12 that those with histories of separation and emotional disruption were 4x more likely to be delinquents. 
  Bowlby et al. 60 children under 4 hospitalised due to TB. Spent up to 2 years in a sanatorium.
  - The nurses didn’t provide an adequate substitute of care.
  - Families only visited once a week.
  - Therefore, the children probably experienced lack of emotional care.
  - Later teachers reported few differences in academic abilities between them and their peers.
  - Only 63% of the TB were maladjusted.
  - Suggested that more securely attached infants may have been more resilient to the emotional disruption.
  
  Robertson John (Infant) placed into a residential nursery for 9 days while his mother had a baby.
  - His father visited regularly
  - Days 1-2 he behaved normally and competed for the nurse’s attention.
  - The nurses didn’t provide an adequate substitute of care.
  - John instead sought comfort in a giant teddy.
  - He became withdrawn and stopped speaking, even when his father visited.
  - When his mother came to pick him up he screamed and struggled away from her.
  - Such outbursts carried on for months after.
  
  Bifulco et al. 249 women who had lost their mother before the age of 17.
  - They were 2x as likely to develop depression or anxiety disorders as the control group.
  - Suggests that disruption of attachment in childhood can cause vulnerabilities in adulthood.

Privation:
- **Genie**: Locked in one room in her house in L.A from the age of 3 ½.
  - When rescued she was the size of a child half her age.
  - She couldn’t stand upright.
  - She couldn’t speak.
  - She never fully recovered socially or mentally.
  - Rymer said that Genie showed disinterest in people. She treated them like inanimate objects. She was emotionally maladjusted.
  - Shows the long-term nature and effects of emotional privation.
  - These long-term effects may however, be due to the physical rather than psychological deprivation.
  - She may also have had learning difficulties (the reason they locked her away).

- **Czech twins**: They spent the first 7 years locked up.
  - When discovered they couldn’t speak.
  - They were then taken in by 2 sisters.
  - The twins regained near normal intellectual and social functioning.
  - By 20 they had excellent relationships with their foster