

EV: Czech twins & Skuse

Ethical issues- children involved may be unable to give informed consent to take part in further study. Foster parents or careers may also feel under pressure from researchers to allow continued study of the children in their care. Some who have take part in the case studies have said that the experience has been actively damaging to them , making them feel like 'objects' psychological interest. Children have suffered emotional and physical privation as well as physical maltreatment or abuse. It is Very difficult to assess the effects of these experiences on their overall development. Case studies = retrospective: involve looking at the past to find out what may have happened in the early life of the children, difficult to establish with accuracy = difficult to draw a conclusion

Tizard and Hodges:

Commendable in the use of a range of research methods to collect information on the children's relationship including interviews, questionnaires and self-report measures. Difficulty found with longitudinal research is participant attrition. Participants may drop out, 65 children were originally in the sample but dropped to 51. Natural experiment- high ecological validity, IV= place in which the child was brought up was not controlled by the researcher Study involves the extremely sensitive area of family relationships. Important that the researchers ensure that families and children are not placed under pressure to continue to participate

Rutter et al:

Study used a range of measurements to assess the children's behaviour including interviews and observation to see if the children make any inappropriate physical contact Participant attrition is an issue in this longitudinal research study It is Difficult to obtain information about the quality of care in many of the institutions in Romania making it difficult to assess the extent of privation in the early environments of the children in the study.

Ethical issues :

Researchers need to be sensitive to the needs of both the children and their adoptive families in research of this nature. Some families may wish to remove themselves form further study . freedom to withdraw from a research study is an important ethical principle

Can children recover institutionalisation and privation?

Factors that may affect the recovery:

The quality of care

The age of the child when removed from privation or institutionalisation

The quality of care after privation/ institutionalisation

The follow on experience in later life