**The Effects of Institutionalisation** – Romanian Orphan Studies

A01 - description

**Aim-**

**Procedure-**

**Findings-**

**Procedure-**

**Findings-**

**Conclusion –**

**Attachment Disorder –**

**Deprivation Dwarfism –**

**Poor Parenting –**

**Potential Evaluation**

A03 - evaluation

**Point:**

**Evidence:** For example, Romanian orphanages had particular poor standards of care, especially when it comes to forming any new relationships with the children, an extremely low levels of intellectual stimulation.

**Evaluation:**

**Point:**

**Evidence:** For example, the children may have experienced neglect, abuse or bereavement. These children were often traumatised by their experience. It was very hard for psychologists to observe the effects of institutionalisation in isolation because the children were dealing with multiple factors which functioned as confounding participant variables.

**Evaluation:**

**Point:**

**Evidence:** **Langton (2006)** has suggested that such knowledge developed through this research has changed the way children in institutions are cared for. For example, orphanages and children’s homes now avoid having large numbers of caregivers for each child and instead ensure that a much smaller number of people (only one or two) play a central role for the child.

**Evaluation:**