(b) Make sure the day care has a large adult to child ratio so that there is enough workers for the amount of children. Also, that the day care a positive environment. Ali's parents would also want to consider the length of time and the number of days Ali is in day care because it is proven more beneficial for children to be in daycare for shorter lengths of time over more days.

9. Rutter has carried out some very influential research in to the effects of institutionalisation. Rutter (2007) carried out a study on a group of Romanian orphans who were living in an institution but were very poorly cared for with bad living conditions and no form of attachment figure. The Romanian orphans were adopted by many families around the world when they were discovered. Rutter looked in to the effects of rehoming the orphans on their ability to form attachments. Rutter found that there was a critical period where attachments should be formed by and that any orphans adopted before the age of 18 months were able to go on to form healthy relationships and attachments later in life. However children who were adopted at an older age found it more difficult to adjust and form attachments.

Tizard and Hodges (1980s) also researched institutionalisation by looking at children who were living in foster homes and institutions. They looked at one group of children who were put into care and then restored to their families and another group who were adopted by another family. Tizard and Hodges found that the adopted children formed healthy relationships and attachments whereas the restored children did less so.

Schaffer and Emersson also did research into institutionalisation in a study called “44 thieves”.

Both Rutter and Tizard and Hodges carried out natural experiments, which are very ecologically valid however because the variables were not controlled it is difficult to establish cause and effect. However both Tizard and Hodges and rutter carried out prospective, longitudinal experiments which is much more valid and reliable than retrospective experiments. However in both the experiments ethical issues need to be considered, for example protection of participants and the right to withdraw needs to be established. Many participants in this study may decide they don’t want to carry on. This can be tackled using debriefing and making sure the participants know they have a right to withdraw.