Day Care:
Different types:
Family based:
Childminders: receives care in the childminders house childminder often have children of their own so child is likely to have peers to play with. Need to be registered and inspected by Ofsted.
Nanny/au pair: looks after the child in their home. More likely to be with their siblings than other children.
Informal arrangements childcare by relatives/neighbours: often unpaid and received little research.

Effects of day care:
Children who attend at nurseries usually have more contact with other children at a similar age than children cared for at home. Could increase opportunities to develop social skills than children reared in a family setting.

Research that shows childcare is useful:
Clarke Stewart:
Studied 159 children attending school for the first time. They had experienced different forms of day care. Found
- Children who had attended nurseries could cope better in social situations, and were able to interact better in social situations, able to interact better with peers, compared with children previously looked after in family settings.
Campbell et al:
Findings suggest the impact of day care can be positive or negative depending on the child’s age, how long spent in day care(1), quality of care(2). Also shows how important the first 3 1/2 years of life are to later social competence(3).
1.) Children who spent long days in day care. Under age 3 1/2 were less socially competent. Children more days in day care, shorter days, were more socially competent.2.) Children who were attended high quality day care before age 3 1/2 developed better social skills.

Negative effects:
Aggression: NICHD Study:
Over 1000 American children from families with very different back grounds were screened in a longitudinal study.
At age 5, the study found that the more time a child spent in day care no matter what kind or quality of day care-the more they were rated as disobedient and aggressive.
-Children in full time day care were almost 3 times more likely to show behavioural problems than those cared for at home-behaviour problems included arguing, temper tantrums, lying, hitting.
Findings: Belsky:
Analysed data from this study as children neared the end of their primary education-he still found a link between day care and increased aggressiveness.
Conclusion:
There is a positive correlation time spent in day care and amount of aggressive behaviour, therefore this suggests that day care and aggressiveness are inked.
Shea et al:
Video taped 3-4 year children at playtime for their first ten weeks at nursery school.
Children more sociable the longer at nursery, amount of aggressive behaviour towards one another decreased. Changes more greater in children attending for 5 days a week, compared to those attending for just 2 days a week.
Conclusion can increase sociability and decrease aggressive behaviour.