

**Agenda Item No. 7o**

**DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**CABINET**

**20 January 2015**

**Report of the Acting Strategic Director for Children and Younger Adults**

**Childcare Sufficiency Assessment – (Children and Young People)**

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To report to Cabinet on the outcome of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2014 – 2015, including the findings from consultation undertaken with parents/carers.

2. Information and Analysis

2.1 Context

- 2.1.1 The Childcare Act 2006 was introduced to give every child the best start in life and parents/carers a greater opportunity to balance work and family life. The Act placed a duty on the local authorities to improve outcomes for young children, reducing inequalities between them. The Childcare Act gives local authorities a key role in shaping the childcare market for their area.
- 2.1.2 From April 2008, section 6 of the Childcare Act places a duty on local authorities to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, to enable parents/carers to access employment or training. In order to fulfil this duty, an assessment of the supply of, and demand for, childcare must be undertaken resulting in a strategy that ensures that the views of parents/carers, employers and children are taken into consideration in the planning and funding of future developments. Although the focus is on the number of places, the local authority also takes into account affordability of provision and the Ofsted inspection outcome, in order to ensure there are sufficient 'outstanding' or 'good' places available for as many children as possible
- 2.1.3 Derbyshire County Council published its last Childcare Sufficiency Assessment in 2011. In the period since this date, work has taken place to establish an ongoing picture of the supply and demand of childcare within Derbyshire in terms of type, flexibility, locality and future demand and to seek the views of parents and childcare providers.

## 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The assessment examines each of the Children and Younger Adult Department localities and provides an analysis of supply and demand that highlights the following potential gaps in the local childcare market:

- Geographical Gaps: areas where there may be a potential shortage of childcare provision. This will take account of the issues of rurality and the distance parents have to travel to access childcare.
- Income Gaps: a shortage of affordable childcare.
- Specific Needs Gaps: a shortage of childcare for disabled children, or children with other specific needs.
- Time Gaps: a shortage of childcare when it is required by parent/carers.
- Age Gaps: a shortage of age appropriate care.
- Type Gaps: a shortage in a type of childcare for which parents/carers may be expressing a preference.

## 2.3 Statistical Data

2.3.1 In order to achieve this, information and data has been gathered relating to:

- Baseline socio-economic information including population profiles and population changes; deprivation; family incomes.
- Analysis of all childcare places within Derbyshire.
- Demand for childcare services across Derbyshire, evidenced from both statistical data and through consultation with parents
- Analysis of economic factors that can influence demand such as new developments

## 2.4 Consultation with Parents

2.4.1 A survey was undertaken to establish parents/carers views of childcare in Derbyshire. This survey was undertaken in the following ways;

- Childcare survey placed on Derbyshire County Council's website, and was promoted to parents by childcare providers, children's centres schools and the Childcare Improvement Service.

- The views on childcare of parents/carers were gathered by attending events at Children's Centres.
- The Questionnaire was circulated to 'Aiming High' providers and parents to gain the views of parents of children with a disability.

2.4.2 Through these methods, a total of 538 consultation responses were gained from across the County giving an overall confidence level above 95%.

### 3. Financial Considerations

- 3.1 In previous years there has been specific funding available to support the creation of new or sustain existing provision.
- 3.2 In the light of the current financial climate, new provision will not receive any financial support, but will receive officer support to assist with marketing and financial planning.
- 3.3 Existing provision will only be sustained where the sufficiency audit shows a demand for high quality places

### 4. Legal Considerations

- 4.1 Section 6 of the 2006 Childcare Act places a duty on local authorities to secure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents who require childcare in order to enable them to take up or remain in work or to undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.
- 4.2 Local authorities must also have regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State. The current statutory guidance is "Early Education and Childcare, Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities, September 2014.
- 4.3 In determining whether the provision of childcare is sufficient to meet those requirements, the local authority must have regard to the needs of parents for childcare provision for which the childcare element of working tax credit is payable and childcare provision which is suitable for disabled children. The authority may also have regard to any childcare which they expect to be available outside their area.
- 4.4 Except in relation to disabled children, the duty does not apply to childcare for children aged 15 or above.

- 4.5 Section 11 of the Act places a duty on local authorities to prepare assessments of the sufficiency of childcare provision in their area ('childcare assessments'). Section 11 came into force on 1 April 2007, and required the first childcare assessment to be prepared within one year. The 2014 Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities establishes a requirement to report annually to the council's Elected Members on how the duty to secure sufficient childcare is being met, and make this report available and accessible to parents.

5. Other Considerations

- 5.1 In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: prevention of crime & disorder, equality of opportunity; and environmental, health, property and transport considerations.

6. Background Papers

- 6.1 Draft Childcare Sufficiency Assessment April 2014 – March 2015

7. Key Decision

Yes

8. Acting Strategic Director for Children and Younger Adults' Recommendations

- (i) That Cabinet notes that, following consultation, a draft Childcare Sufficiency Assessment report has been compiled, and that the draft is agreed as Derbyshire County Council's response to the Government's requirements.

**Ian Johnson, Acting Strategic Director for Children & Younger Adults**

**Derbyshire County Council**

# **DRAFT Childcare Sufficiency Assessment**

**April 2014 – March 2015**



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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The purpose of this Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is to meet the statutory duty under sections 6 and 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 in line with the Local Authority Statutory Guidance
- 1.2 The Childcare Act 2006 gives the Local Authority a key role in shaping the childcare market. Derbyshire County Council is committed to working with providers from the Private Voluntary and Independent sectors (PVI) and the maintained sector, to create a strong, sustainable and diverse childcare market that meets the needs of parents/carers.

### **Aims and Objectives of this Assessment**

- 1.3 To measure the need for, and supply of, childcare within the eight districts of Derbyshire.
- 1.4 To identify gaps in the market and, in consultation with partners, plan how to support the market to address them.



## 2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The assessment examines each of the eight Council districts as a distinct geographical area and provides an analysis of supply and demand that highlights the following potential gaps in the local childcare market:

- **Geographical Gaps:** areas where there may be a potential shortage of childcare provision.
- **Income Gaps:** a shortage of affordable childcare.
- **Specific Needs Gaps:** a shortage of childcare for disabled children or children with other specific needs.
- **Time Gaps:** a shortage of childcare when it is required by parents/carers.
- **Age Gaps:** a shortage of age appropriate care.
- **Type Gaps:** a shortage in a type of childcare for which parents/carers may be expressing a preference.

2.2 In order to achieve this, information and data has been gathered relating to:

- Baseline socio-economic information including population profiles and population changes; deprivation; family incomes.
- Analysis of all known childcare places within Derbyshire.
- Demand for childcare services across Derbyshire, evidenced from both statistical data and through consultation with parents
- Analysis of economic factors that can influence demand such as new housing developments

2.3 Conclusions from the above have been formulated using information on:

- The current level of each type of care being provided;
- The requirements of parents/carers of all children aged up to 14 and up to 19 for disabled children/young people and/or with an additional need;
- The views of parents, and carers
- Parents' and carers' demand for childcare to enable them to work if they choose;
- Issues relating to localised under-supply or patterns and types of childcare and early years' education provision, particularly provision to meet the requirements of the free entitlement to nursery education offer for two year olds

2.4 Data on registered childcare and early years education provision was collated by Derbyshire County Council's Children and Younger Adults Department, Information, Research and Analysis Team. All sources of data and the dates of data collection have been acknowledged throughout this report and, wherever possible, 2013/2014 data has been used.

- 2.5 Data collection is on-going by the Families Information Service which includes number of places, pricing, future capacity and Ofsted grade.
- 2.6 A survey was undertaken to establish parents/carers views of childcare in Derbyshire. This survey was undertaken in the following ways;
- Childcare survey placed on Derbyshire County Council website and promoted to parents by childcare providers, children's centres, schools and the Childcare Improvement Service.
  - Parent/Carer views on childcare were gathered by attending events at children centres.
  - The Questionnaire was circulated to 'Aiming High' providers and parents to gain the views of parents of children with a disability.
- 2.7 Through these methods, a total of 538 consultation responses were gained from across the County giving an overall confidence level above 95%.

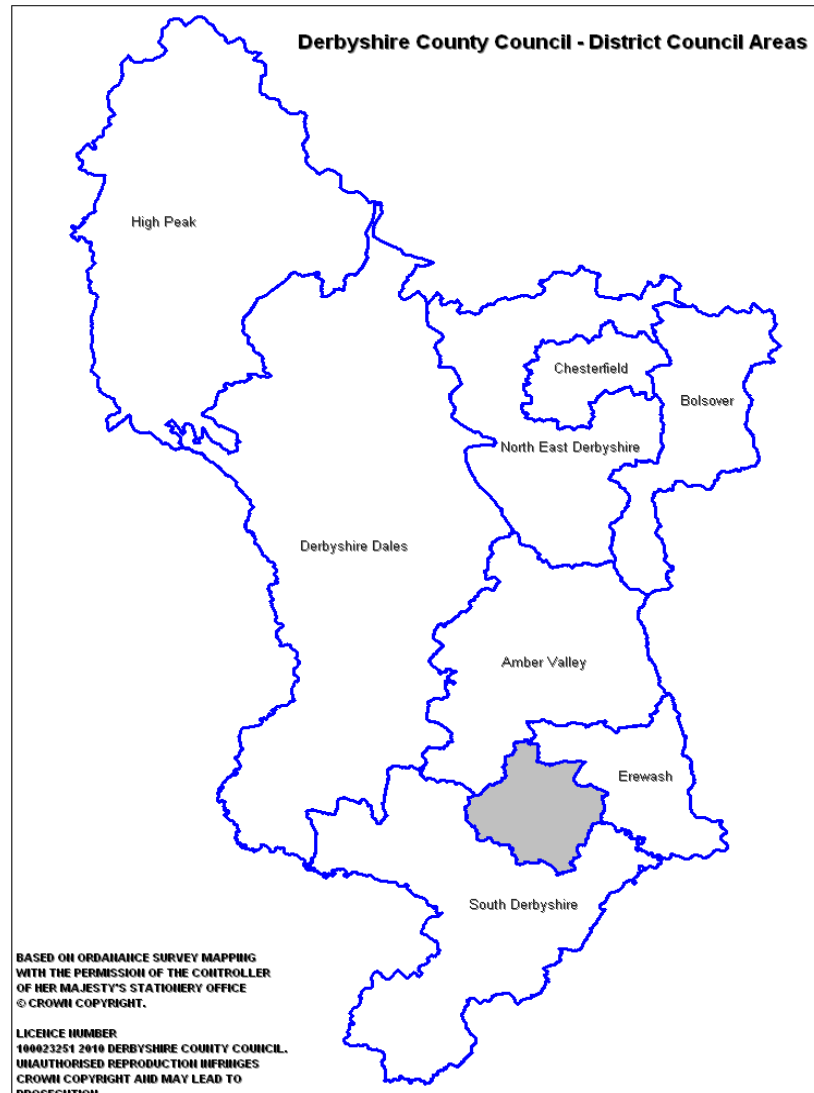
### **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment**

- 2.8 Economic indicators such as poverty can have a major impact on health and wellbeing and it is widely accepted that employment is the best and most effective route out of poverty. This assessment will support the aims of Derbyshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment by continuing to ensure affordable, flexible childcare is available throughout the County to enable parents/carers to access work or education and make a difference to the lives of their families.

### 3 OVERVIEW OF DERBYSHIRE

- 3.1 Derbyshire comprises of eight council district areas (see Figure 1) and covers some 255,000 hectares with strong contrasts between the rural west and urban east, and between the upland north-west and lowland south and east.

**Figure 1. Map of Derbyshire Showing Districts**



- 3.2 According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates (published in June 2014), Derbyshire's population was estimated as 776,160.
- 3.3 The majority of the population of Derbyshire is reported to be living in 'urban areas' (73%) with the remainder in 'rural areas (27%)'. Within this 41.9% are living in city and town locations, 14.6% in town and fringe areas' and 14.6% 'villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings'.

**Source:** Derbyshire Observatory, *Rural-Urban Classification for Small Area Geographies (2011)*, Policy and Research Briefing Note.

- 3.4 Rurality brings its own specific challenges to childcare provision, such as accessibility of childcare services. Small, dispersed populations and long distances to travel make childcare services more difficult to deliver in isolated communities and prevent access to these services for parents/carers. Derbyshire County Council is aware of these problems for rural communities and will continue to work on strategies to address these issues.

### **Black and Minority Ethnic Communities and Travellers**

- 3.5 The 2011 Census identified that 4.2% of the population in Derbyshire are from a Black or Minority Ethnic background (BME) with South Derbyshire having the highest percentage of BME residents of all the districts at 6% and North East Derbyshire having the lowest at 3.1%. These local figures compare to the UK average of 20.2% (Source: Derbyshire Observatory 2014). With the County having such small numbers of BME communities it is a greater challenge to ensure the views and needs of such groups are taken into account, but this does not mean it is less imperative.
- 3.6 The Local Authority has strong links with local Traveller groups. Regular Traveller Network meetings are held which involve representatives from the Traveller community, multi-agency teams, health, home education and the Childcare Inclusion team etc.
- 3.7 Children from Traveller communities are currently included within the non-statutory eligibility criteria for two year old funding. This has been promoted widely to Traveller communities through the Disability and Inclusion Team, children's centres and schools. In the 2013/14 financial year a total of seven two year old children from Traveller communities accessed a funded place.
- 3.8 Consultation with Traveller communities will be on-going to continue to identify any specific childcare needs of this group.

### **Children and Families in Derbyshire**

- 3.9 This section provides a brief summary of the specific issues and trends that will impact on the demand for childcare.

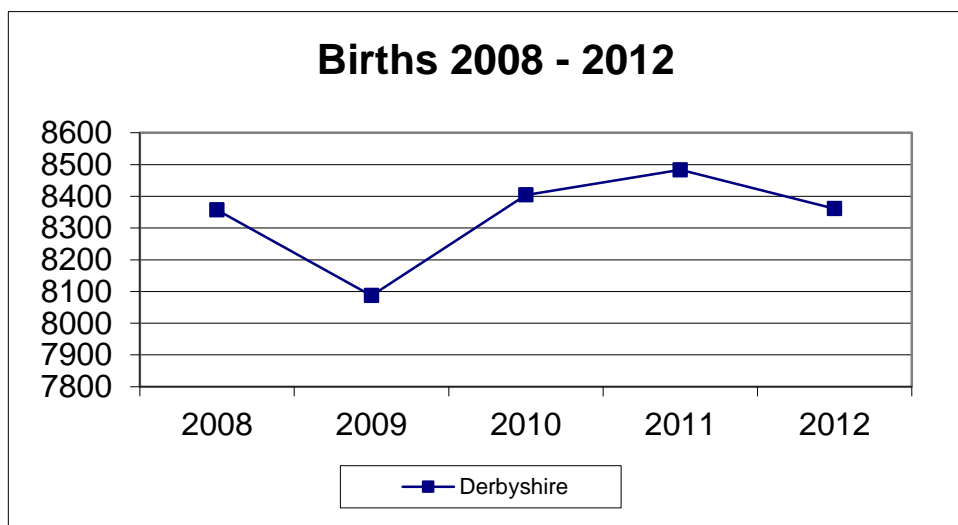
### **Population of Children**

- 3.10 In the planning of early education and childcare, a detailed analysis of trends relating to the current and future child population is crucial. An accurate prediction of population trends will help to ensure that there is neither an over nor under supply of childcare in the future.

### **Birth Rates**

- 3.11 Birth rate is one of the major drivers of population change. It can also have an immediate impact on the demand for some childcare services. Figure 2 shows the how the birth rate, and therefore overall population of children, in Derbyshire fluctuated slightly between 2008 and 2012.

**Figure 2. Birth Rates**



**Data Source:** Office for National Statistics (ONS), NHS indicators April 2013

3.12 The current available data shows there are approximately 124,485 children aged 0 – 14 in Derbyshire and approximately 2,781 children/young people aged 15 to 19 with a disability or additional need. This provides a total cohort of 127,267 children/young people, for whom consideration of their childcare needs is required. See Figure 3 for a breakdown of age groups by district. These figures are calculated using 2013 statistics which is the latest data available.

3.13 Defining the exact number of disabled children/young people and or those with an additional need is difficult. According to the Department for Work and Pensions (June 2013) Family Resources Survey, (United Kingdom 2011/12), p61, it is estimated that 6% of all children in the UK are disabled. This figure has been used to calculate the number of children in Derbyshire aged 14 to 19 with a disability in Figure 3.

**Figure 3. Population of Children**

District	Number of Children in Derbyshire by Age Group							Total 0-19 years
	0 - 1 years	2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 7 years	8 - 10 years	11 - 14 years	Children with disability 15 – 19 years	
Amber Valley	2,474	1,364	2,596	3,977	3,805	5,421	433	20,070
Bolsover	1,687	929	1,655	2,674	2,385	3,317	283	12,930
Chesterfield	2,301	1,211	2,363	3,401	3,111	4,367	365	17,119
Derbyshire Dales	1,120	624	1,211	2,068	2,240	3,199	251	10,713
Erewash	2,479	1,301	2,567	3,644	3,556	4,776	404	18,727
High Peak	1,869	1,005	1,994	3,059	2,962	4,138	337	15,364
NE Derbyshire	1,865	938	2,024	2,960	2,971	4,088	344	15,190
South Derbyshire	2,011	1,187	2,326	3,493	3,243	4,529	365	17,154
<b>County Total</b>	<b>15,806</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>16,736</b>	<b>25,276</b>	<b>24,273</b>	<b>33,835</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>127,267</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 23 October 2014

## Disabled Children/Young People

- 3.14 A further indication of the percentage of children in Derbyshire with additional needs can be gained from the number of children with Early Years/School Action, School Action plus and/or statutory assessment or a Statement of SEN (Special Educational Needs).
- 3.15 Prior to 31 August 2014 these methods formed a graduated approach to the support and assessment of children and young people with a disability or additional needs, and established the needs of the child and the responsibilities of the Local Authority and any external agencies.

**Figure 4. Numbers of Children with Early Years/School Interventions**

	<b>0 – 4 year olds</b>	<b>5 – 10 year olds</b>	<b>11 – 15 year olds</b>
Early Years/School Action	62	3,166	4,458
Early Years/School Action plus	113	1,865	2,121
Early Years/School Action plus and Statutory Assessment	44	101	67
Statement of SEN	76	1,147	1,583
<b>Totals</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>8,229</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 23 October 2014

- 3.16 However, following the Implementation of the Children and Families Act 2014 from September 2014 the SEND reforms (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities) have replaced these methods of assessment with Education, Health and Care plans. These bring services together and focus upon improving outcomes as part of a more streamlined approach to supporting children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities.

## SEND Reforms

- 3.17 From 1 September 2014 significant changes were introduced to the way children and young people (SEND) are assessed and supported. These changes are underpinned by joint commissioning across education, social care and health, and partnership working with parents, carers, children, schools and other agencies such as the voluntary sector. It is this that will allow for early identification of children and young people's needs and early intervention to support them.

- 3.18 Amongst other changes families with an Education, Health and Care plan now have the option to request a personal budget to allow the parent/carer or young person to have greater choice and control of their support.

## Family Structures

- 3.19 The following data on family structures can have considerable implications for the planning of childcare services.

## Households with Dependent Children

- 3.20 The number of households in the County with dependent children is a key indicator in determining the number of households in Derbyshire that could potentially require childcare. A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 - 15 or a person aged 16 - 18 who is an unmarried full-time student.

**Figure 5. Households in Derbyshire with Dependent Children**

<b>District</b>	<b>No of Households with dependent children</b>	<b>Percentage of total households in district with dependent children</b>
Amber Valley	14,455	27.5%
Bolsover	9,283	28.3%
Chesterfield	12,455	26.6%
Derbyshire Dales	7,664	26.6%
Erewash	13,771	28.3%
High Peak	11,046	28.4%
North East Derbyshire	11,214	26%
South Derbyshire	12,035	30.9%
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>91,904</b>	<b>27.6%</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>6,423,941</b>	<b>29.1%</b>

Data Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011

## Children in Poverty

- 3.21 The data in Figure 6 overleaf shows the percentage of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Job Seekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).
- 3.22 The average national figure for England as a whole is 18.2% therefore the districts of Bolsover and Chesterfield have higher than average levels of children in poverty.

**Figure 6. Children in Poverty in Derbyshire**

District	Number of Children living in Poverty	Percentage of total Children in District living in Poverty
Amber Valley	4,130	15.3%
Bolsover	3,045	20.9%
Chesterfield	4,405	19%
Derbyshire Dales	1,375	9.3%
Erewash	4,415	17.2%
High Peak	2,540	12.2%
North East Derbyshire	2,850	13.6%
South Derbyshire	2,710	11.6%
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>25,470</b>	<b>15%</b>

Data Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011.

### Workless Households

3.23 It is widely accepted that work can be the best route out of poverty. A recent analysis by the Office for National Statistics (How do childhood circumstances affect poverty and deprivation as an adult, 23 September 2014) found that growing up in a workless household appears to affect future life chances. Those who lived in a workless household at age 14 are around one and a half times as likely to be in poverty as an adult compared with those where one adult was working. A workless household is a household that includes at least one person aged 16 to 64 where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment.

**Figure 7. Workless Households in Derbyshire**

District	Number of Workless Households with Dependent Children	Percentage of total Households in District
Amber Valley	1,784	3.4%
Bolsover	1,546	4.7%
Chesterfield	1,909	4.1%
Derbyshire Dales	557	1.8%
Erewash	1,877	3.9%
High Peak	1,110	2.9%
North East Derbyshire	1,231	2.9%
South Derbyshire	1,179	3%
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>11,193</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>992,192</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

Data Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011



## **4 OVERVIEW OF CHILDCARE IN DERBYSHIRE**

### **Types of Providers**

#### **Private, Voluntary and Independent Sector (PVI)**

- 4.1 Childcare provision can take many different forms and can choose from a number of different management structures. Many are not for profit organisations or charities whilst others may be operated on a profitable business model.
- 4.2 It is recognised that there are different pressures on PVI providers, nonetheless, this sector can be more dynamic and flexible in responding to the changing patterns of childcare demands which is one of the strengths of the PVI sector.

#### **Maintained Sector**

- 4.3 Some schools operate nursery classes for children age three and four and there is growing interest in schools to offer places for two year olds (see section 4.57). Other schools provide wrap around childcare or out of school clubs. These may be run through the school budget with the Headteacher and Governing Body retaining responsibility for the overall management of the setting or a separate management committee can be created to keep it distinct from the day to day business of the school.

#### **Number of Childcare Providers within Derbyshire**

- 4.4 Whilst childcare is available across Derbyshire, the amount and availability by type varies widely. Factors that influence the distribution of childcare include historical development; availability and affordability of suitable premises; patterns of demand; travel to work routes and community need. These are complex issues that often cannot be influenced through local childcare policy but the strategic planning of new provision may be able to encourage development to balance out current shortfalls in specific areas.
- 4.5 The overall number of registered childcare providers in Derbyshire has increased since 2011, from 1081 to 1176. The numbers for most childcare types have remained fairly static but the number of out of school clubs has seen the greatest expansion, these have increased from 117 recorded in the 2011 Sufficiency Assessment to 248 in October 2014. This could be due to more schools offering before and after school clubs or it may be simply an increase in the number of school registering their provision with FIS (Families Information Service).
- 4.6 Systems have been implemented that requires providers to ensure their details are included in the Families Information Directory as part of the conditions of delivering the EEF funding and this was also the case for schools receiving breakfast club funding which should increase the number of providers listed on the Families Information Directory.
- 4.7 Figure 8 on page 14 gives details of the total numbers of known childcare providers in Derbyshire at 23 October 2014.

**Figure 8. Childcare Provision in Derbyshire**

	Ofsted Registered Provision				
	Day Nurseries	Pre-Schools	Child-minders	Out of School Clubs	Total
Amber Valley	17	23	122	44	<b>206</b>
Bolsover	13	5	44	18	<b>80</b>
Chesterfield	19	5	79	49	<b>152</b>
Derbyshire Dales	11	22	36	14	<b>83</b>
Erewash	22	16	99	32	<b>169</b>
High Peak	24	18	97	29	<b>168</b>
North East Derbyshire	20	14	66	45	<b>145</b>
South Derbyshire	22	25	109	17	<b>173</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1176</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 23 October 2014

### **Number of Childcare Places**

- 4.8 It is difficult to estimate the exact number of childcare places. Ofsted no longer stipulate a maximum number of places when registering a provision therefore the number of children a provider can accept is limited by the requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage Framework regarding floor space etc. and insurance policy requirements.
- 4.9 In addition, a provider who only delivers to children eight years old or over is not legally required to register with Ofsted, (however a setting may choose to join the voluntary register to allow parents/carers to claim childcare vouchers) nor do children over eight have to meet child/adult ratio requirements. In order to collate data on childcare places the Local Authority is reliant upon the childcare settings providing a figure which can fluctuate constantly between age groups however the following tables show the latest data on record
- 4.10 There are several types of childcare available which may meet differing needs of parents/carers and, indeed, children. There is no single type of childcare that suits every family and many use a mix of childcare provision. The number of places per childcare type are detailed below.

### **Day Nurseries and Pre Schools**

- 4.11 Day nurseries are generally group care provided on non-domestic premises on an all-year-round basis for children up to the age of five. A child may attend full or part time or may be able to access their free Early Education Funded (EEF) hours only (see paragraph 4.59 on page 26 for further details).
- 4.12 Pre-schools are also group care on non-domestic premises and are available for children aged two to five years. Many provide childcare in three hour sessions term-time only, however some deliver on a more flexible basis and will allow children to attend for longer sessions and all-year-round, if facilities allow.

**Figure 9. No of Childcare Places in Day Nurseries and Pre-Schools**

	<b>0 -1 year olds</b>	<b>2 year olds</b>	<b>3 – 4 year olds</b>	<b>Total</b>
Amber Valley	185.2	470.9	941.8	<b>1,597.9</b>
Bolsover	125.4	218.8	437.5	<b>781.7</b>
Chesterfield	187.2	326.0	706.5	<b>1,219.7</b>
Derbyshire Dales	91.0	337.0	672.0	<b>1,100</b>
Erewash	194.6	455.6	932.9	<b>1,583.1</b>
High Peak	229.0	419.6	903.3	<b>1,551.9</b>
North East Derbyshire	130.2	345.0	735.5	<b>1,210.7</b>
South Derbyshire	250.7	576.4	1,152.8	<b>1,979.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,393.3</b>	<b>3,149.3</b>	<b>6,482.3</b>	<b>11,024.9</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 20.10.2014

### **Childminders**

- 4.13 Childminders are generally self-employed carers based in their own homes. Many work all- year-round and are open ten hours or more. Some childminders are able to deliver the EEF (Early Education Funded) hours (see paragraph 4.61 on page 26 for details), and some childminders also offer care in the evenings or at weekends.
- 4.14 On occasion childminders may be willing to provide overnight care if parents request it. The childminder must inform Ofsted of their intention to provide overnight care and ensure they meet the requirements of the EYFS relating to this.

### **Home Childcarers**

- 4.15 A Home Childcarer or Nanny provides care for children in the child's own home and can be self-employed or employed directly by a family. They are not required to register with Ofsted but they may choose to register on the Voluntary Register which will allow parents to claim tax credits or childcare vouchers. The Local Authority only holds data on those that have registered with Ofsted and this is not included in the data overleaf due to this inconsistency.

### **Childcare on Domestic Premises**

- 4.16 The distinction between childminding and childcare on domestic premises is the number of people involved. If four or more childminders look after children at any time this is classed as childcare on domestic premises, not childminding. Domestic premises are any premises which are wholly or mainly used as a private dwelling or home. This type of childcare is increasing however at present the data for these is included within the data provided on day nurseries.

**Figure 10. No of Childcare Places with Childminders**

	<b>0 -1 year olds</b>	<b>2 year olds</b>	<b>3 – 4 year olds</b>	<b>5 – 7 year olds</b>	<b>Over 8 year olds</b>	<b>Total</b>
Amber Valley	119.1	61.3	123.6	298.0	781.0	1,383.0
Bolsover	41.9	22.3	45.4	111.2	268.8	489.6
Chesterfield	70.8	36.5	75.5	185.5	491.4	859.7
Derbyshire Dales	25.0	12.8	27.4	66.0	162.1	293.3
Erewash	92.9	47.5	94.9	227.8	632.0	1,095.1
High Peak	85.1	43.6	89.3	209.5	543.6	971.1
NE Derbyshire	63.0	32.0	65.1	156.9	410.0	727.0
South Derbyshire	87.0	46.5	98.5	240.6	626.6	1,099.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>584.8</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>619.7</b>	<b>1,495.5</b>	<b>3,915.5</b>	<b>6,918</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 20 October 2014

- 4.17 The number of childcare places across all the above care types in Derbyshire is 17,942.9 Derbyshire has 127,267 children and young people aged 0 to 14 and disabled young people aged 15 – 19 years old, giving an overall figure of 14.10 childcare places for every 100 children.

$$\frac{17,942.9}{127,267} \times 100 = 14.10 \text{ childcare places for every 100 children}$$

- 4.18 However this figure provides a general overview only and it is recognised that further analysis at a more localised level is required to identify individual areas of need.

### **Out of School Provision**

- 4.19 Out of school care includes breakfast clubs, after school clubs and holiday clubs and can be run on or off a school site and may be operated by the school or by private, voluntary or independent groups. Furthermore, many schools provide extended services for children including after school activities such as homework clubs, film clubs etc. which may not be formally classed as childcare but which still provide a safe and fun environment for children whilst parents/carers are at work or studying.
- 4.20 Not all out of school provision has to be Ofsted registered and there is no legal requirement to inform the Local Authority of operation, therefore it is difficult to determine the exact number of places however the latest data the Council holds is shown in Figure 11 overleaf.
- 4.21 39% of respondents to the childcare survey agreed that their child's school offers a variety of clubs and activities which help with childcare whilst 45% disagreed.
- 4.22 The provision of out of school places will be analysed further at a local level to identify any gaps.

**Figure 11. No of Out of School Childcare Places**

	Population of 5 – 10 year olds	Number of Providers	Out of School Places	Ratio of Childcare Places:Child
Amber Valley	7782	43	320.1	1:24
Bolsover	5059	18	87.0	1:58
Chesterfield	6512	49	253.1	1:26
Derbyshire Dales	4308	27	220.5	1:20
Erewash	7200	32	358.3	1:20
High Peak	6021	29	301.1	1:20
NE Derbyshire	5931	45	305.6	1:19
South Derbyshire	6736	17	215.9	1:31
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,549</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,061.6</b>	<b>1:24</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 25 September 2014

### **Childcare Places for Disabled Children and Young People**

- 4.23 Provision for disabled children is provided by mainstream childcare settings and through a number of specialist services provided by both maintained and voluntary organisations.
- 4.24 All childcare provision must be inclusive to children and young people with a disability or additional needs. Settings must not treat children less favorably because of a disability and are required by law to make 'reasonable adjustments'.

### **Disability and Inclusion Service**

- 4.25 The Disability and Inclusion Service offers support and training to childcare providers to enable them to develop their skills, practice and strategies to become more inclusive. The vast majority of providers need advice and guidance only but some may require short term funding to help them establish procedures or provide additional staffing hours. Figure 12 shows the funding provided by the Disability and Inclusion Service to early years and childcare providers for additional support and staffing in the financial year 2013/14. This provided support for 335 children over a total of 250 childcare settings.

**Figure 12. Disability and Inclusion Funding 2013/14**

Districts	Funding
Amber Valley	£4,223.44
Bolsover	£3,005.50
Chesterfield	£2,794.00
Derbyshire Dales	£1,775.04
Erewash	£1,606.25
High Peak	£1,240.39
North East Derbyshire	£4,864.75
South Derbyshire	£1,312.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>£20,821.62</b>

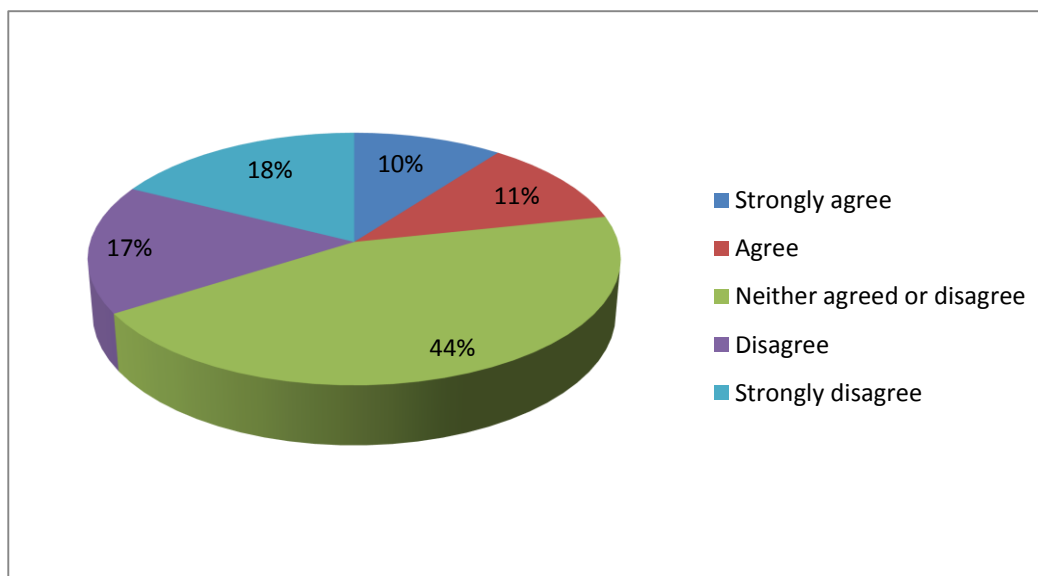
**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, Disability and Inclusion Team, October 2014

## **Activities for Young People Aged 15 – 19 with a Disability or Additional Needs**

- 4.26 The term 'childcare' may not be suitable for this age group as there is a need to recognise a young person's independence regardless of any additional needs.
- 4.27 Youth clubs and activities are age appropriate and help young people to develop their social skills, confidence and independence whilst having fun and new experiences with their peers. It is not possible to put a figure on the number of places but there is a wide range of activities and clubs for young people with a disability or additional need available across Derbyshire and the Local Offer pages of the Councils website allows parents/carers to search what is available in their locality.
- 4.28 The Derbyshire Local Offer provides information on a range of services and support for children and young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) which includes:
- Schools and colleges (specialist and mainstream)
  - Childcare and education for the early years (ages 0 – 5)
  - Transport to and from education including early years
  - Health services and support
  - Support for families
  - Preparing for adulthood (including housing, training and apprenticeships)
  - Things to do and places to go
  - Information and advice
- 4.29 Derbyshire Short Breaks Service provides a range of services as part of an agreed plan following an assessment of needs. These enable a disabled child or young person to enjoy positive activities away from home and helps prepare them for adult life whilst providing families and carers with a break from their caring responsibilities.
- 4.30 The Local Authority also works with several organisations to provide group activities for disabled children and young people who cannot go to local groups because of their support needs. Details of these can be found in the Framework of Providers and the Local Offer pages on the Derbyshire website.
- 4.31 In the childcare survey 97 people responded to the question regarding childcare for children with additional needs, of these 35% of these felt it difficult to find suitable childcare.
- 4.32 The Council will continue to work to improve the process for the collection of accurate statistical data for children with disabilities and/or special educational needs. The results of the parent/carers consultation will be analysed further at a local level to identify any unmet needs relating specifically to children with additional needs or disability and further consultation will be undertaken if required.

**Figure 13.**

**Responses to statement:  
“I can find Childcare for my child who has additional needs”**



### **Affordability of Childcare**

4.33 Cost can be one of the main barriers to childcare. Figure 14 gives an indication of the average cost of childcare in Derbyshire by provider type, however it can be difficult to compare providers as opening or session times will differ and the costs will reflect this. In addition, there will be differences in what is included in the fees. Some providers may include items such as meals, nappies etc. within their fees and may offer discounts for siblings whilst others may not and may make additional charges for extra items.

**Figure 14. Average Childcare Costs per District**

	Childminder (per hour)	Day Nursery (per day)	Pre- schools (per session)	Out of School Care (per session)
Amber Valley	£3.42	£38.28	£7.29	£4.54
Bolsover	£3.55	£31.50	£6.65	£6.28
Chesterfield	£4.06	£37.58	£5.50	£2.94
Derbyshire Dales	£3.81	£36.50	£8.69	£8.25
Erewash	£3.54	£36.71	£5.86	£6.72
High Peak	£2.80	£34.57	£9.33	£2.50
N E Derbyshire	£3.70	£32.55	£6.71	£2.60
South Derbyshire	£3.69	£40.95	£7.94	£3.65
Derbyshire Average	<b>£3.57</b>	<b>£36.08</b>	<b>£7.25</b>	<b>£4.69</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 20 October 2014

- 4.34 The 2011 Census data gives the average gross weekly pay of a full time worker living in Derbyshire as £500.30 but this fluctuates between the districts with Bolsover having the lowest weekly pay at £421.5 which is over £100 per week less than the highest figure of £543.40 in Derbyshire Dales.

**Figure 15.**

**Average Weekly Childcare Costs as a Percentage of  
Average Weekly Income**

Care Type	Child-minder	Day Nursery	Out of School Care	Pre - School
<b>Typical Number of Hours Care per week</b>	<b>5 days (50 hours)</b>	<b>5 days (50 hours)</b>	<b>5 sessions (15 hours)</b>	<b>5 sessions (15 hours)</b>
<b>Amber Valley Average Gross Weekly Salary - £502.40</b>				
Average Costs	£171.00	£191.40	£22.70	£36.45
% of gross weekly pay	34%	38%	5%	7%
<b>Bolsover Average Gross Weekly Salary - £421.50</b>				
Average Costs	£177.50	£157.50	£31.40	£33.25
% of gross weekly pay	42%	37%	7%	8%
<b>Chesterfield Average Gross Weekly Salary - £449.60</b>				
Average Costs	£203.00	£187.90	£14.70	£27.50
% of gross weekly pay	45%	42%	3%	6%
<b>Derbyshire Dales Average Gross Weekly Salary - £543.40</b>				
Average Costs	£190.50	£182.50	£41.25	£43.45
% of gross weekly pay	35%	34%	8%	8%
<b>Erewash Average Gross Weekly Salary - £530.60</b>				
Average Costs	£177.00	£183.55	£33.60	£29.30
% of gross weekly pay	33%	35%	6%	6%
<b>High Peak Average Gross Weekly Salary - £508.89</b>				
Average Costs	£140.00	£172.85	£12.50	£46.65
% of gross weekly pay	28%	34%	2%	9%
<b>N E Derbyshire Average Gross Weekly Salary - £488.60</b>				
Average Costs	£185.00	£162.75	£13.00	£33.55
% of gross weekly pay	38%	33%	3%	7%
<b>South Derbyshire Average Gross Weekly Salary - £530.00</b>				
Average Costs	£184.50	£204.75	£18.25	£39.70
% of gross weekly pay	35%	39%	3%	7%

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 23 October 2014



- 4.35 According to the data in Figure 15, parents/carers could be paying up to approximately 45% of their gross weekly salary on childcare if working full time, which in many cases, may make it unviable for parents/carers to return to work. This may have a significant impact upon lone parents in particular or households where there is only one income coming in. These figures do not however, take into account other any additional benefits claimed such as Tax Credits which can support families in work.
- 4.36 The districts of Bolsover, Chesterfield and Derbyshire Dales have the most significant costs compared to income in relation to childminding, day nurseries and out of school care. Further research will be undertaken by the Childcare Improvement Service to establish why the costs in these areas are notably higher.
- 4.37 Data gathered from the childcare survey found that the majority of parents and carers (70.7%) stated that their current childcare met their needs with regards to cost. However the remaining 29.3% is still a significant number and many parents specifically commented that childcare was too expensive:

**“Over the last 9 years, we have paid more in childcare fees than it would have taken to pay our mortgage off.”**

**Parent/Carer**

- 4.38 The Local Authority cannot determine the pricing structure of individual childcare providers and, as with other business sectors, childcare is influenced by market forces. However the Local Authority has a legal duty to ensure there is sufficient *affordable* childcare and where a gap in the market is identified may consider alternative arrangements to meet this duty.

### **Help with Childcare Costs**

- 4.39 There are a number of schemes available to parents and carers to help with childcare costs, these are explained in more detail below.

### **Tax Credits**

- 4.40 The childcare element of Working Tax Credit can help cover some of the cost of childcare. Up to 70% of childcare costs can be claimed, a maximum of £122.50 a week for one child or £210.00 a week for two or more children, but is dependent upon income, hours worked and childcare costs. To be eligible parents/carers must be working over 16 hours per week and use a registered childcare provider.

**Figure 16. Households in Derbyshire Claiming Tax Credits**

<b>District</b>	<b>Percentage of total House Holds claiming Tax Credits 2012/ 2013</b>	<b>Total No of Households Claiming Tax Credits in 2012/ 2013</b>
Amber Valley	6.8%	3,600
Bolsover	7.6%	2,500
Chesterfield	7.2%	3,400
Derbyshire Dales	5.2%	1,600
Erewash	7.8%	3,800
High Peak	6.9%	2,700
North East Derbyshire	7.0%	3,000
South Derbyshire	7.3%	2,900
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>23,600</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire Observatory, 8 October 2014

- 4.41 Data shows there has been a consistent decline in the number of households in Derbyshire claiming tax credits since 2008. Findings from the parental survey show that 26% of all parents who responded have used Childcare Tax Credits, this is 20% less than the data gathered from parental questionnaires showed in the 2010/11 assessment.

### **Universal Credit**

- 4.42 Universal Credit is a new benefit which is replacing the tax credit system and other benefit schemes and will be introduced in stages between April 2013 and October 2017. Universal Credit will be paid as a single monthly payment that will include a standard allowance plus other 'elements' one of which will be childcare. The tax credit office will be notifying parents/carers individually when they will be required to claim Universal Credit instead of current benefits.

### **Changes to Childcare Voucher Scheme (Salary Sacrifice Schemes)**

- 4.43 A new tax-free childcare scheme is due to be introduced from Autumn 2015 and will act as an alternative to claiming tax credits for help with childcare costs. Under this system 20% of annual childcare costs will be paid for by the Government.
- 4.44 Parent/carers will be required to open an online account through Gov.uk and pay into it to cover childcare costs. The Government will then top up the account with a 20% contribution (which is the same as the basic rate of tax), up to a maximum contribution of £2,000 a year per child.
- 4.45 The new scheme will be available to families with children under 12 where both parents are working (and working single parents) who are not already claiming tax credits to help with childcare costs. More parents/carers will be able to access help with their childcare costs under the new scheme as, unlike the voucher system, it is not reliant on employers offering the service and can also be accessed by self-employed parents/carers.

- 4.46 Childcare for younger children is often the most expensive due to factors such as staff/child ratios etc. Most parents find that their childcare costs reduce as their child grows and all children are entitled to some form of Early Education Funding (EEF) from the age of three which can often be deducted as hours from a parents/carers childcare bill.

### **Free Entitlement for Two Year Olds**

- 4.47 From September 2014, Local Authorities have a duty to provide Early Education Funded places (EEF) for eligible two year olds from the following identified groups:

- Families are in receipt of one or more of the identified benefits below:
- Income Support
- Income Based Job Seekers Allowance
- Income related Employment and Support Allowance
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- Guarantee element of the State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit and/or Working Tax Credit, and have an annual income (as assessed by HMRC) that does not exceed £16,190
- Children in Care
- Children with a Current Statement of Special Education Needs or an Education, Health and Care plan
- Children who have Left Care through Special Guardianship or an Adoption or Residence Order
- Children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance

- 4.48 In addition to the statutory criteria Derbyshire has added these eligible groups:

- Children of Care Leavers
- Children from Traveller Communities
- Teenage Parents
- Children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan (Section 47)
- Children in Need (Section 17)

- 4.49 Eligible two year olds are entitled to up to 570 hours of EEF per academic year. During the Summer 2014 term there were approximately 1,689 two year olds that were eligible within Derbyshire and the take up was 1,310 children (78%). From September 2014, the number of eligible children increased to 3,102.

**Figure 17. Take up of Two Year Old Funding During Summer Term 2014**

	Number of Eligible Two Year Olds	Number of Children accessing the free entitlement for Two Year olds	Percentage of children accessing the free entitlement for two year olds
Amber Valley	243	171	71%
Bolsover	230	183	81%
Chesterfield	318	234	74%
Derbyshire Dales	66	64	97%
Erewash	305	199	65%
High Peak	181	156	86%
NE Derbyshire	171	152	89%
South Derbyshire	175	151	86%
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>1689</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>78%</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, Childcare Improvement Service, 20 October 2014

- 4.50 Data for the number of eligible two year olds is provided in a termly report by the Department of Work and Pensions which calculates the figures using the number of benefit claimants. However as family circumstances may change in the period between publications the actual number of eligible children may differ slightly.
- 4.51 The Childcare Improvement Service is committed to meeting its target of 100% take up and works closely with partners such as children's centre and Health Visitors to encourage families to take up their entitlement. Several strategies have been implemented to raise awareness amongst parents/carers including:
- Facebook Campaign
  - Business cards and car stickers
  - Leaflet and poster distribution
  - Marketing campaigns in supermarkets in areas where take up is low
  - Targeted distribution of postcards
  - Banners circulated to children centres and childcare providers
  - Attending Local Area Committee Meetings to promote the offer
  - Re-design of letters to make them less official and more user friendly
  - Promotion stickers to be included in the "red book" provided to all families by Health Visitors after a child is born
- 4.52 Of the 538 people that responded to the childcare survey, 328 (61%) said they were aware of the free early education entitlement for two year olds and 52 (9%) had used it, more people stated they knew about this than any of the other schemes (see Figure 36 on page 43 for details).

## Capacity of Places for Two Year Olds

- 4.53 Two year old funding is delivered by providers with a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' Ofsted Inspection grade, in additional providers awaiting their first inspection are also able to deliver this. This gives a total of 2,876 places within Derbyshire. In areas where there are insufficient places, providers with either a 'Satisfactory' or 'Requires improvement' are able to continue to deliver the free entitlement to two year olds whilst being supported by the Early Years Improvement Service to improve the quality of their provision.

**Figure 18. Two Year Old Funded Places in Derbyshire**

	Number of Eligible Two Year Olds	Number of Available Places "Good" or "Outstanding"	Under/over supply of places
Amber Valley	492	352	-140
Bolsover	413	269	-144
Chesterfield	543	312	-231
Derbyshire Dales	151	198	47
Erewash	525	397	-128
High Peak	348	634	286
North East Derbyshire	317	283	-34
South Derbyshire	313	431	118
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>-226</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, Childcare Improvement Service, 20 October 2014

- 4.54 The data on two year old places is collated by children centre reach areas therefore may not exactly match the demand/eligibility at a district level.
- 4.55 In some children centre reach areas there is a shortfall in the number of places assessed as "Good" or "Outstanding" to meet the number of two year olds in the area that are eligible. The Childcare Improvement Service is working with childcare settings from the private, voluntary and independent sector (PVI) and the maintained sector to create new places.
- 4.56 A grant has been made available in 2014 to support settings in the creation of childcare places for two year olds in the areas with a deficit of places. This grant is intended to support schools, day nurseries, pre-schools and childminders with costs associated with the creation of two year old places. However this funding will not be available from April 2015.
- 4.57 At 16 October 2014, ten applications for the funding had been requested, with six being returned and a further two settings were in the pre-application process.

- 4.58 A “Toddler Talk” conference to promote two year old places in schools was held on 10 October 2014 and was attended by representatives from 25 schools. There are presently two schools in Derbyshire that have had approval by the Secretary of State to enable them to deliver to two year old children and the Childcare Improvement Service is currently working with a further 15 schools that expressed an interest in lowering their age range to include two year olds.

### Free Entitlement for Three and Four Year Olds

- 4.59 All three and four year olds are entitled to a maximum of 570 hours of free Early Education Funding (EEF) per academic year. Derbyshire compares favourably to the national average of take up for EEF at 98.7% compared to 97%.

**Figure 19.**

### Take Up of Three and Four Year Olds Funding During Summer Term 2014

	Number of Three and Four Year Olds	Number of Three and Four Year old Children accessing EEF	Percentage of Three and Four year old children accessing EEF
Amber Valley	2,596	2,735	105.4%
Bolsover	1,655	1,685	101.8%
Chesterfield	2,363	2,415	102.2%
Derbyshire Dales	1,211	1,327	109.6%
Erewash	2,567	2,367	92.2%
High Peak	1,994	1,869	93.7%
NE Derbyshire	2,024	2,055	101.5%
South Derbyshire	2,326	2058	88.5%
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>16,736</b>	<b>16,511</b>	<b>98.7%</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, Childcare Improvement Service, 20 October 2014

- 4.60 The figures show that in some districts the take up is over 100%. This discrepancy is due to some children splitting their EEF between two providers which will result in their data being counted twice, for the Summer 2014 term this figure was approximately 672 children. The data may also be affected by other children that attend Derbyshire settings but live in another Local Authority areas (in the Summer 2014 term this totalled 563 children) and likewise some Derbyshire children will access their entitlement in provision located in neighbouring authorities.
- 4.61 From September 2014 the Early Years Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities was amended to allow Childminders who are registered with Ofsted (or an Ofsted registered childminder agency) to deliver the EEF places dependent upon their Ofsted inspection grade. However Derbyshire has been implementing this since April 2014 and has seen a significant increase in the number of childminders contracting with the Local Authority to take funded children. Figure 20 compares the number of childminders able to deliver EEF in 2013 to the figure at 15 October 2014 and it is expected that the numbers will continue to rise in 2015.

**Figure 20. Childminders Delivering EEF**

<b>District</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Amber Valley	1	23
Bolsover	1	6
Chesterfield	0	4
Derbyshire Dales	1	7
Erewash	0	11
High Peak	2	9
North East Derbyshire	0	5
South Derbyshire	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>

**Data Source:** Childcare Improvement Service, 15 October 2014

## **Flexibility**

4.62 The Government wishes to increase the flexibility of EEF to support parents/carers to maximise the use of their child's entitlement and the flexibility offer is as follows:

- No session longer than ten hours, although six is seen as best practice
- No session shorter than 2 ½ hours
- Not before 7.00am or after 7.00pm
- 15 hours over a minimum of two days
- Maximum of two providers unless the case is exceptional

4.63 Some providers are in a position to offer a "stretched" offer and parents/carers are able to access the annual entitlement of 570 funded hours over more than 38 weeks to suit their individual needs.

4.64 The Childcare Improvement Service will endeavour to collate data on flexibility to monitor the number of providers delivering the stretched model, and encourage providers to provide the "stretched" offer where there is provider capacity and sufficient parental demand.

4.65 Presently it is generally only day nurseries and childminders that are able to deliver the stretched offer as the maintained sector and pre-schools mainly operate a term time only model. The Childcare Improvement Service aims to consult to see if this is a barrier to parents/carers being able to accessing EEF for three and four year olds due to it not meeting parental/carers flexibility needs.

## **Quality of Provision in Derbyshire**

4.66 Figure 21 provides data on the inspection outcomes of active early years registered providers at their most recent inspection as at 31 August 2014 and demonstrates that Derbyshire compares favourably to the national figure in all types of early years registered provision.

**Figure 21. Inspection Grades of Early Years Provision in Derbyshire**

	<b>Outstanding and Good</b>	<b>Requires Improvement /Satisfactory</b>	<b>Inadequate</b>
<b>Childminders</b>	80%	19%	1%
<b>National Figure</b>	78%	20%	1%
<b>Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises (Day Nurseries/Pre-schools)</b>	84%	15%	1%
<b>National Figure</b>	83%	15%	2%
<b>Childcare on Domestic Premises</b>	100%	0%	0%
<b>National Figure</b>	80%	17%	3%
<b>All Derbyshire Provision</b>	82%	17%	1%
<b>National Figure</b>	80%	18%	2%

**Data Source:** Ofsted, Official Statistic Release, 27 November 2014

- 4.67 The data for out of school care across Derbyshire gives a similar picture with 90% given a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' Ofsted inspection grade, however the national comparisons for this are not available currently.

**Figure 22. Inspection Grades of Out of School Provision in Derbyshire**

	<b>Outstanding or Good</b>	<b>Requires Improvement /Satisfactory</b>	<b>Inadequate</b>
<b>Out of School Care</b>	84%	13%	0%

**Data Source:** CAYA Information and ICT Team, 15 December 2014

- 4.68 This is reflected in the results of the childcare survey. 403 of the 538 respondents stated that their current childcare fully meets their needs in regards to quality of care, compared to only 24 parents/carers who stated it did not.
- 4.69 The Local Authority will continue to work with and support childcare providers to deliver the high quality early years education and care for Derbyshire children.



## 5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

### Support for Children in Childcare

#### Deprivation Funding

- 5.1 Deprivation funding is paid to providers where three and four year olds that attend the setting live within the deprivation decile of 1 to 20. This funding is to be used to raise attainment; this can be achieved in many different ways. Providers should use the deprivation funding effectively by targeting support and attending meetings for individual children to help to narrow the gap in outcomes between disadvantaged and other children. For the 2013/2014 financial year 118 early years providers received funding amounting to £244,976.34. Fig 23 shows this data at a district level.

**Figure 23. PVI Deprivation Allocation 2013-2014**

District	No of Providers	Amount
Amber Valley	13	£25,472.54
Bolsover	11	£34,563.71
Chesterfield	23	£80,521.19
Derbyshire Dales	5	£6,291.04
Erewash	23	£30,641.06
High Peak	16	£13,124.83
North East Derbyshire	18	£39,053.78
South Derbyshire	9	£15,308.19
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>£244,976.34</b>

Data Source: Derbyshire County Council, Childcare Improvement Service, 15 October 2014

#### Early Years Pupil Premium

- 5.2 The Government has recently announced plans to introduce the Early Years Pupil Premium from April 2015. This will give every school, nursery, pre-school and childminders up to £300 for every three and four year old from a low income family that attend the setting. The Early Years Pupil Premium aims to help the most disadvantaged three and four year olds, by narrowing the attainment gap between young children from low income families and their peers.
- 5.3 Early years settings will have the freedom to decide how to use the Early Years Pupil Premium to help three and four year olds learn and develop as long as it can be demonstrated that the funding has been used to support the needs of the most disadvantaged three and four year olds and has contributed towards closing the attainment gap.

## Support for Childcare Providers

### Childcare New Business Grants Scheme

5.4 This Government scheme aims to boost the provision of childcare in England and to incentivise entrepreneurship. It will encourage and support the starting up of new childcare businesses by providing a flat rate start-up grant of:

- £250 for new childminding businesses
- £500 for new childminding businesses providing specific care for disabled children or young people
- £500 for new nurseries, pre-schools, out of school clubs, or childcare on domestic premises

### Breakfast Club Start-up Funding

5.5 The provision of breakfast clubs forms part of the Labour party's manifesto. The Derbyshire Breakfast Club pilot aims to improve pupil health, attainment, attendance and behaviour. This is a jointly funded collaboration between Public Health and Children and Younger Adults Department. Selected primary schools, with the highest percentage of pupil's eligible for free school meals were invited to apply for funding to develop their breakfast club provision. This provided funding to encourage more children to eat a nutritious breakfast each day. A total of 24 schools received funding totalling £233,337.20 over the three year period 2012/13 – 2014/5. Figure 23 below gives a further breakdown of the funding per district.

**Figure 24. Breakfast Club Funding per District**

District	Total 2013/2014	Total 2014/2015	Total
Amber Valley	£12,357.65	£29,993	£42,350.65
Bolsover	£20,591.01	£33,550.30	£54,141.31
Chesterfield	£15,881.64	£26,530	£42,411.64
Erewash	£6,458.33	£13,675	£20,133.33
Derbyshire Dales	£1,666.60	£5,000	£6,666.60
High Peak	£3,780	£10,240	£14,020
North East Derbyshire	£15,787.17	£37,866.50	£53,653.67
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>£76,522.40</b>	<b>£156,854.80</b>	<b>£233,377.20</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, Childcare Improvement Service, 15 October 2014

5.6 The long term aim of the initiative is to ensure the breakfast clubs are sustainable and self-funding after the funded period has ended, to assist with this on-going business support is provided to all the schools that received the grant.

## Sustainability Support

- 5.7 Sustainability support is available to childcare settings experiencing short-term cashflow difficulties. Requests for group based sustainability support have remained surprisingly static despite the combined factors of the recession and the increased promotion of the fund to all group settings. In the financial year 2013/14, £46,357.19 of funding was provided for sustainability support, this figure is grants only, and excludes officer time.

**Figure 25. Sustainability Funding Awarded 2013/2014**

District	No of settings supported	Total Amount of Funding Provided
Amber Valley	2	£3,972
Bolsover	3	£12,378
Chesterfield	4	£14,475.55
Derbyshire Dales	1	£1,000
Erewash	1	£500
High Peak	2	£12,47.91
NE Derbyshire	2	£5,717
South Derbyshire	2	£7067.73
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>£46,357.19</b>

Data Source: Derbyshire County Council, Childcare Improvement Service, 15 October 2014

- 5.8 Not all support provided to childcare settings is monetary. Settings can access free advice, guidance and training on all aspects of running a childcare setting from the teams within the Early Years and Childcare Service.

## Early Years Improvement Service

- 5.9 The Early Years Improvement Service works with group care settings that provide EEF (such as day nurseries and pre-schools) to address any barriers to providing high quality provision. This support is available to all settings throughout Derbyshire, but providers with a 'Satisfactory', 'Requires Improvement' or 'Inadequate' Ofsted judgement will be a priority and are required to work with the Local Authority to address the concerns raised by Ofsted at inspection.
- 5.10 The support on offer includes termly briefings for Leaders and Managers, Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) networks and Special Educational Needs Clinics. Participation in a quality improvement programme or peer-to-peer support networks are also available.

## Basic Induction and Registration Training (BIRT) for Childminders

- 5.11 New Childminders attend a free initial briefing session which supports new providers entering the sector before incurring any expense. The fully accredited BIRT course consists of eight modules which focus on essential childcare sector skills and knowledge.

## **Quality Support for Childminders and Out of School Provision**

- 5.12 The Childcare Improvement Service (Quality Team) provide support to all childminders and out of school provision through a range of methods including a telephone support service, termly newsletters, email updates and training/briefings via the Workforce Development Online Training Directory.
- 5.13 New childminders and out of school settings are supported through registration to first inspection. All 'Good' and 'Outstanding' childminders providing the Early Education Funding (EEF) places will be offered a minimum of an annual visit. Childminders delivering EEF places that have been judged at inspection by Ofsted as 'Satisfactory' or 'Requires Improvement' will receive more targeted intervention and those that receive an 'Inadequate' judgement will be offered intensive support to assist them to meet the actions that Ofsted have identified.
- 5.14 There are several tools used by the Quality Team to support childminders to improve practice, including the Family Childcare Environment Rating Scale (FCCERS).

## **Business Support for Childcare Providers**

- 5.15 One of the main remits of The Childcare Improvement Service (Business Support Team) is that of the sufficiency duty through which the Local Authority must manage the childcare market and ensure there is sufficient childcare available where reasonably practicable to allow parent/carers to access work, education or training. To this end the Business Support Team can support any prospective new providers from either the PVI or maintained sector with sufficiency assessments, market research and start up advice.
- 5.16 Further childcare specific business advice and support is available from the Business Support Team for all providers which includes guidance on legal structures, marketing, cash flow forecasting, sustainability funding etc.
- 5.17 The Business Support Team are also responsible for managing the directory of providers for the delivery of the EEF entitlement and can support with registering new providers onto the directory, issuing annual contracts to deliver EEF and undertaking compliance visits to ensure the requirements of the provider agreement are being met.

## 6. DEMAND FOR CHILDCARE

### Regeneration

- 6.1 The regeneration of an area can increase the need for childcare facilities by bringing jobs and increased demand for new residential dwellings. Derbyshire has seen a marked amount of redevelopment and regeneration over the last decade or so and this is on-going. All district areas of Derbyshire have seen significant regeneration projects but some of the current major developments include Markham Vale near Bolsover, The Waterside, Chesterfield and The Avenue in North East Derbyshire. Where there are major economic developments underway the Childcare Improvement Service will monitor demand for childcare provision.

### Housing Section 106

- 6.2 The development of significant quantities of housing can also have an impact on the demand for childcare and planning obligations are created under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Planning obligations are legal agreements regarding land and property developments made between a Local Authority and landowners,
- 6.3 Across Derbyshire there are significant numbers of new developments in the pipeline, a snapshot of both approved and proposed developments in each of the districts of Derbyshire is shown below.

**Figure 26. Planning Submissions per District**

District	Approved	Submitted	Total
Amber Valley	313	2,483	<b>2,796</b>
Bolsover	736	2,411	<b>3,147</b>
Chesterfield	0	21	<b>21</b>
Derbyshire Dales	262	914	<b>1,176</b>
Erewash	56	3,145	<b>3,201</b>
High Peak	67	1,062	<b>1,129</b>
NE Derbyshire	469	556	<b>1,025</b>
South Derbyshire	0	2,981	<b>2,981</b>
<b>Derbyshire Total</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>15,476</b>

Data Source: Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 23 October 2014

### Opening and Closures of Childcare Providers

- 6.4 Figure 27 gives details of the number of new childcare business start-ups and closures. If a provider changes location or legal structure it may be required to complete a new registration with Ofsted which will appear as both a closure and an opening in the figures, therefore the actual number of childcare providers may remain more static than the data would suggest. Where a provider has had to complete a new registration they will receive a new registration number and will require re-inspection as their previous Ofsted grade will relate to the closed registration only.

**Figure 27.**

**Table Showing Number of Openings/Closures of Childcare Settings in Derbyshire in financial year 2013/14**

<b>Carescheme</b>	<b>Openings</b>	<b>Closures</b>
Childminder	49	114
Day Nursery	18	15
Out of School Care	10	17
Pre-School Playgroup	12	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>165</b>

**Data Source:** Derbyshire County Council, CAYA Information and ICT Team, 15 October 2014

- 6.5 The data shows that the majority of closures are in the childminding sector. The personal circumstances of childminders can change relatively frequently which can impact on their ability to continue childminding or indeed may encourage them to start up in the first place. Whilst childminder closures are more frequent than with other types of provider this will have less impact on the number of overall places as they can care for fewer children.
- 6.6 Despite there being a substantial increase in the total number of childcare providers since 2011 (see paragraph 4.5 on page 13) the table shows that in the last financial year the number of closures outweigh the number of openings. This will be monitored by the Childcare Improvement Service to ensure it does not indicate an overall pattern of decline in available provision.
- 6.7 Other sources of data concur that these closures have had no adverse effect on families as there has been no significant increase in parents contacting the Local Authority as they are unable to find suitable childcare.

## **Enquiries**

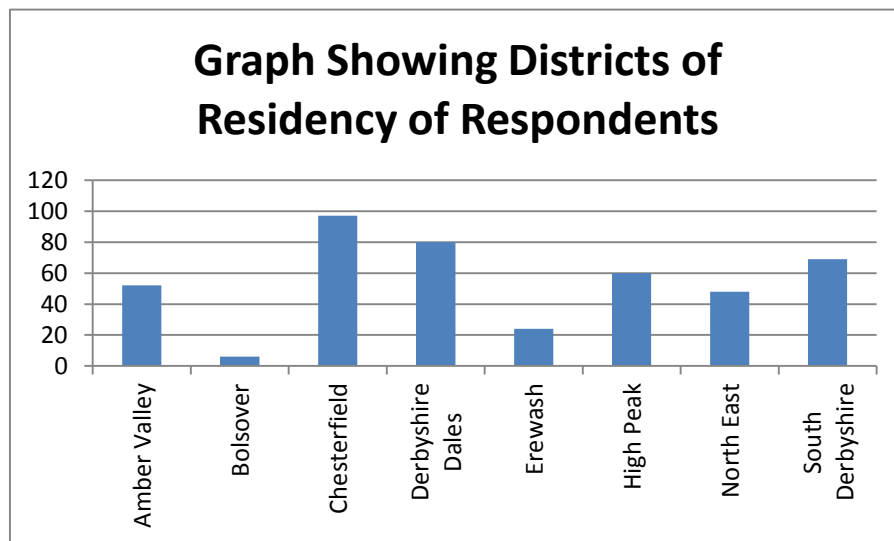
- 6.8 The number of enquiries regarding childcare from parents or carers is a good indicator of demand and can highlight gaps in provision, particularly where there is a high number of queries in a specific area.
- 6.9 In the 2013/14 financial year Derbyshire County Council's Families Information Service received 572 enquiries regarding childcare. Only four of these resulted intervention from the Childcare Improvement Service which acts as a broker between any prospective new providers or existing providers to see if childcare needs can be met.

## **7 ASSESSMENT OF PARENT/CARER DEMAND**

### **Parent/Carer Survey**

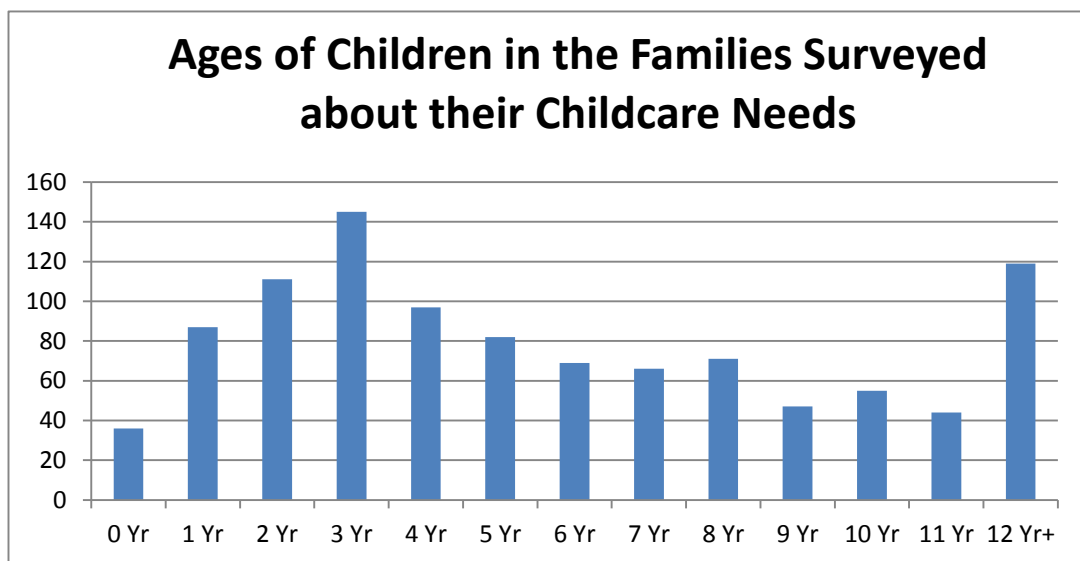
- 7.1 In addition to the number of enquiries and brokerage issues a parent/carers questionnaire on childcare needs was conducted to gain a picture of demand across Derbyshire. A total of 538 responses were received which gave an overall statistical level of confidence of above 95%.
- 7.2 A variety of questions were asked to gain a picture of childcare use, demand and other requirements such as flexibility and affordability. The data has been analysed and the main findings are detailed below.
- 7.3 The key demographic data of the respondents showed:
- Only 8% of respondents were male.
  - The majority of respondents were from an English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British background (95%). The remaining 5% (27 respondents) were from a range of ethnic backgrounds including, Any Other White Background (2%), Irish (1%), and Mixed White and Black Caribbean (1%). All other ethnic backgrounds collectively accounted for 1%. Whilst these figures are in line with the overall average population figures for Black and Minority Ethnic groups in Derbyshire more work needs to be undertaken to ensure the needs of parents/carers from a Black Minority and Ethnic background are not overlooked.
  - 22% of parents/carers indicated they had a disability
  - 12% had children with a disability or additional needs.
  - Only 3 respondents (1%) were in the armed forces or had partners in the armed forces. As Derbyshire has no armed forces bases these low figures were anticipated.
  - 14% stated their household income was under £16,190.
  - With the exception of Bolsover and Erewash there were a significant number of respondents from each of the eight districts in Derbyshire. See Figure 28.

**Figure 28.**



7.4 Figure 29 shows the ages of the children within the families that completed a questionnaire.

**Figure 29.**

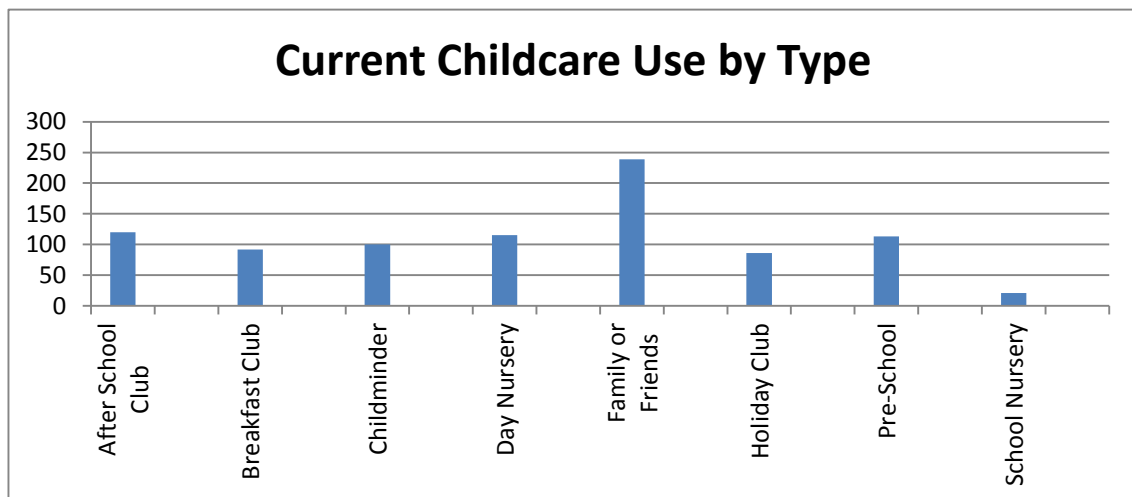


### **Current Childcare Use**

7.5 83% of respondents stated they currently use childcare, this high percentage could be due to those who use childcare being more inclined to complete the questionnaire. Figure 30 below shows the different types of childcare parents/carers currently use.

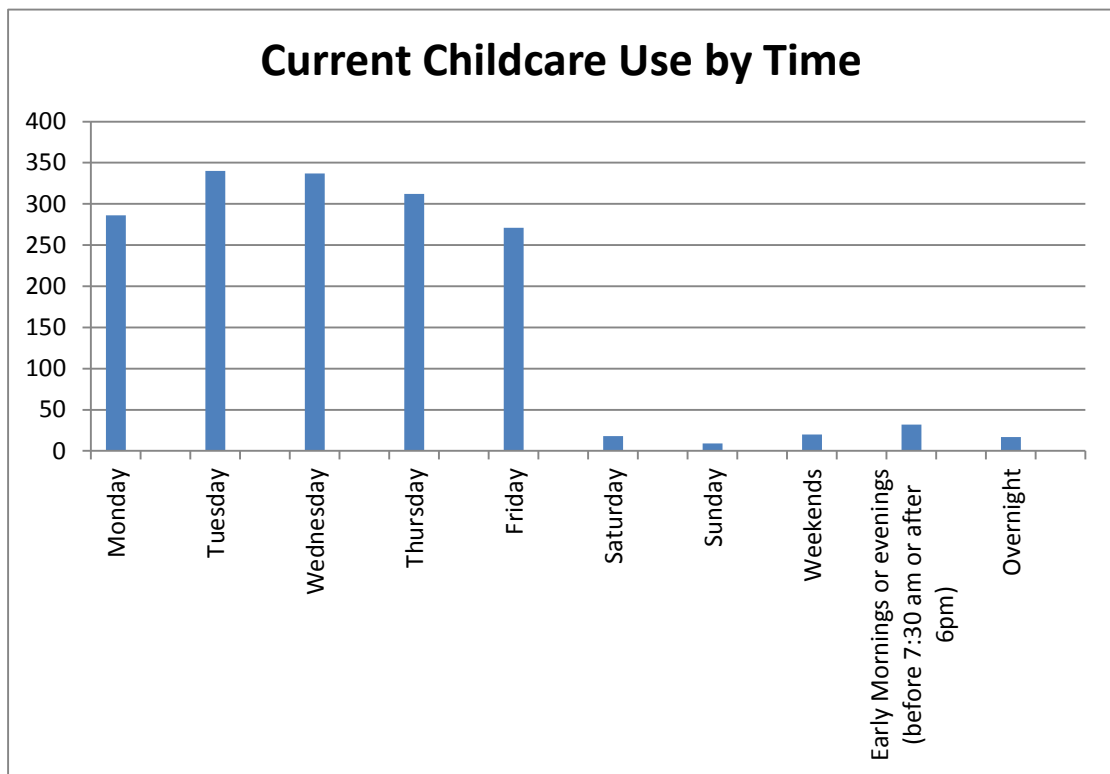


**Figure 30.**



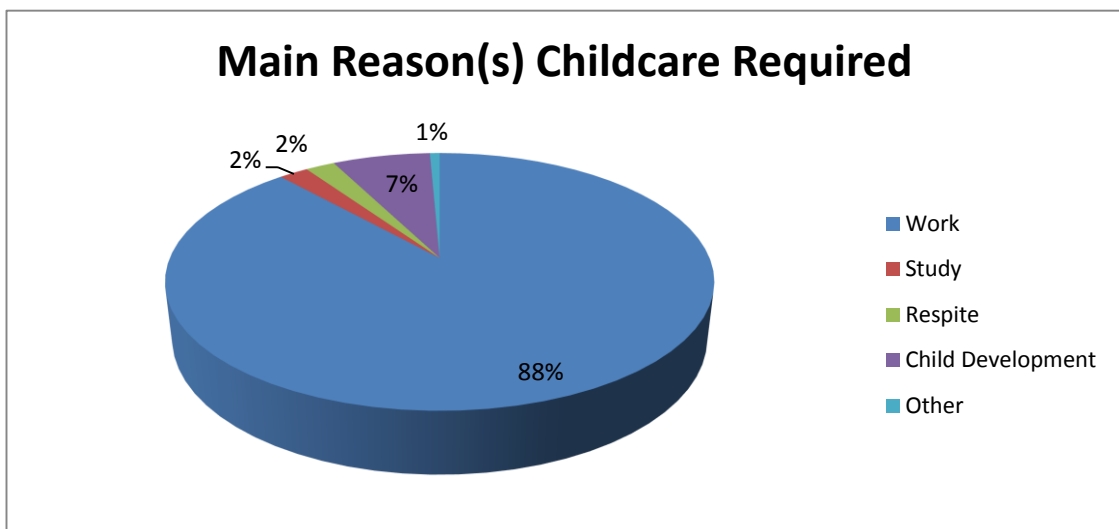
- 7.6 The data demonstrates shows that family and friends was the most popular type of childcare. This is a national trend as according to the Daycare Trust, the UK's national childcare charity who have reported that informal, unregulated childcare carried out by friends and family is by far the major form of childcare used by British working parents. Their research found that just over one in four (26%) families uses grandparents during term time with another 4% using older siblings, 5% other relatives and 7% friends and neighbours.
- 7.7 Research commissioned by Grandparents Plus, the national charity for grandparents, found that 63% of British grandparents – seven million people – provide essential childcare for grandchildren, with one in five (19%) providing at least 10 hours a week.  
Data Source: <http://www.theguardian.com/money/2013/mar/30/childcare-vouchers-how-work>
- 7.8 Data on the times parents/carers used childcare was collected to give a picture of current childcare use and this is displayed in Figure 31 on page 38.
- 7.9 During the week there was slightly less childcare required on a Monday or Friday which may be due to parent/carers part-time work patterns.
- 7.10 There were small number of parents/carers that used childcare at non-typical times such as early morning and evenings, weekends and overnights. Often it is professions that work shifts such as medical staff or retail workers that require this type of childcare.

**Figure 31.**



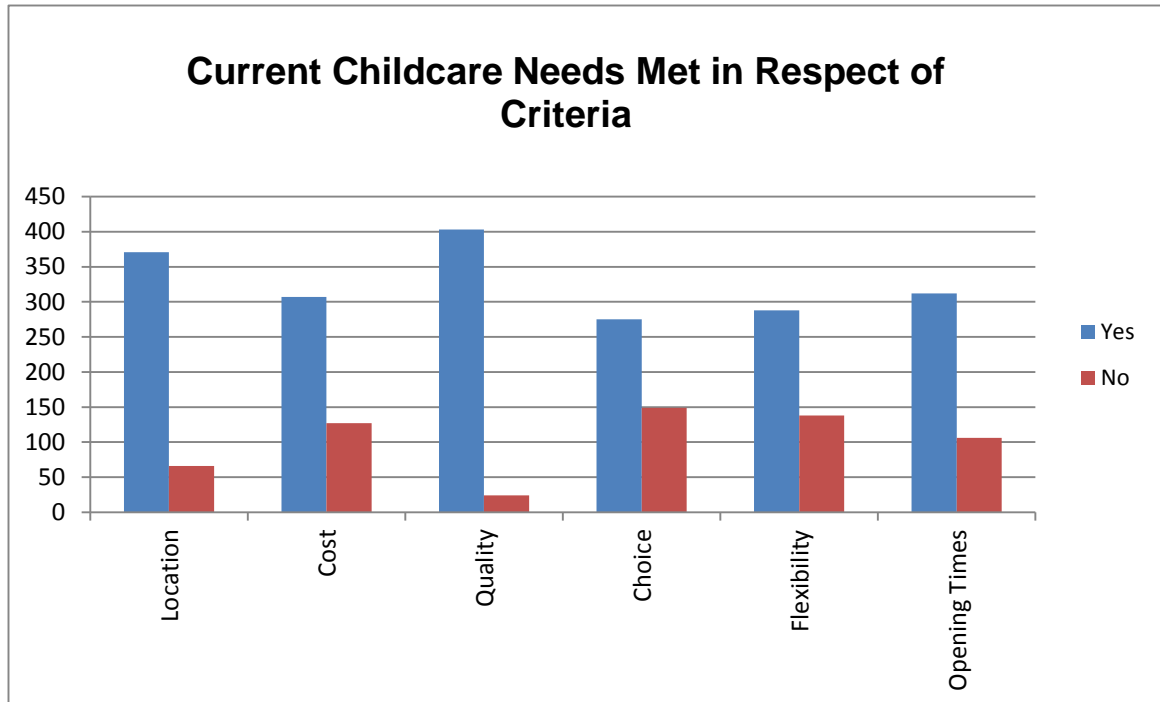
7.11 The most common reason given for requiring childcare was to allow parents and carers to work, see Figure 32. The questionnaire was publicised through a number of routes including children centres and the Derbyshire County Council website, however, other routes included email circulation to people in a work environment which could have adversely affected the responses to this question if people in work were disproportionately targeted.

**Figure 32.**



7.12 Respondents indicated if their current childcare met their needs in respect of a number of criteria. The results showed that with regards to each criterion the majority of parents felt their current childcare met their needs but this was most significant in relation to quality and location.

**Figure 33.**



7.13 Parents and carers were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements covering areas such as cost, quality, flexibility and choice. This data, displayed in Figure 34, will be used by the Childcare Improvement Service to indicate potential areas for further investigation.

**Figure 34.**

### Statements Regarding Childcare

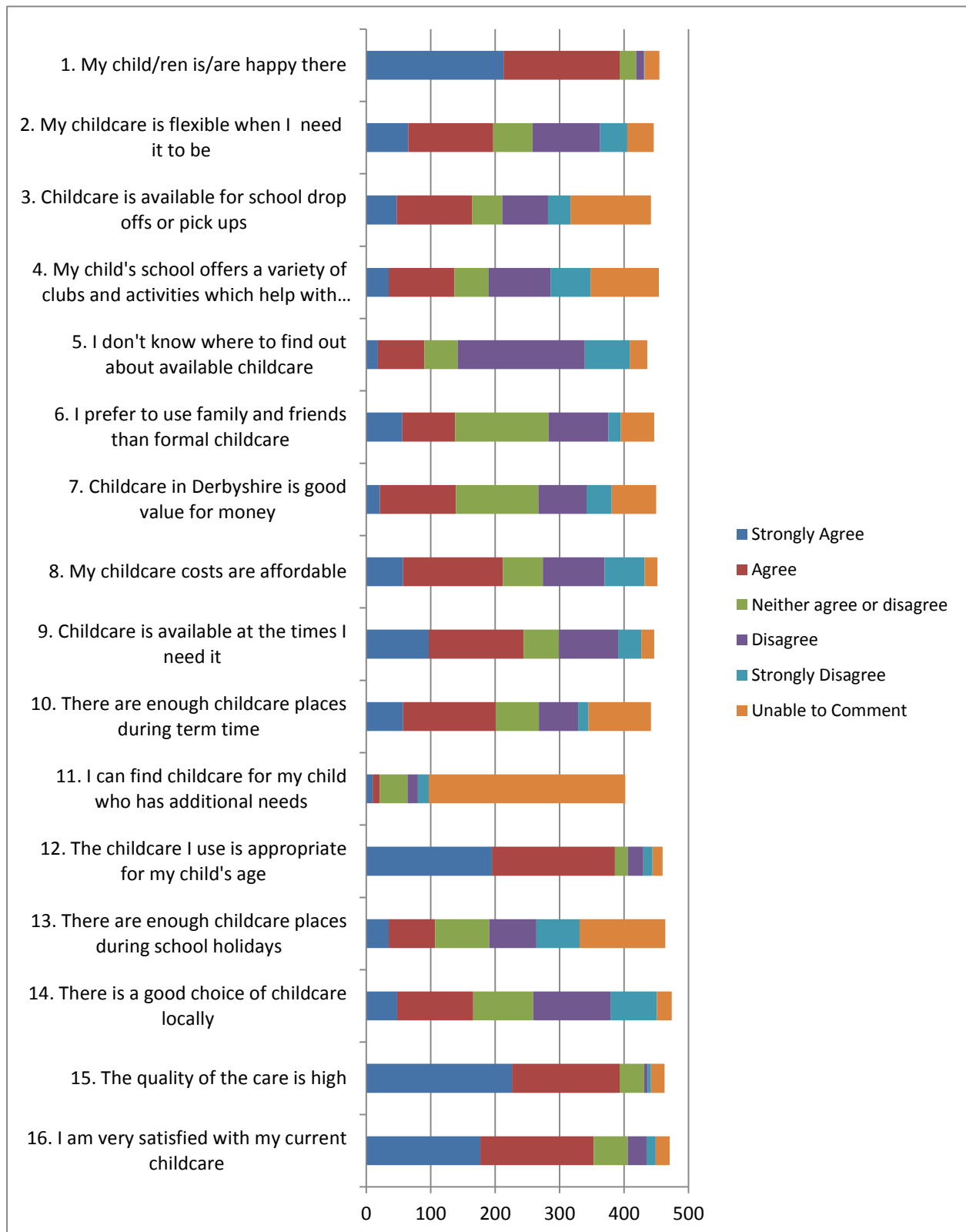
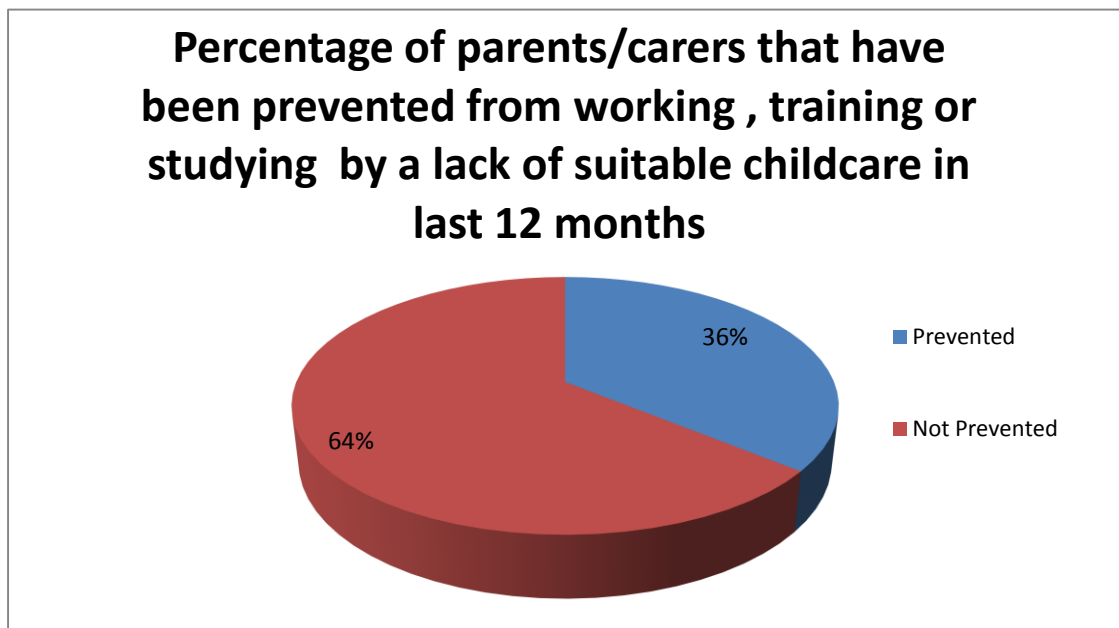


Figure 35.



- 7.14 Parents and carers were asked if a lack of suitable childcare had prevented them from working in the last 12 months and notably only the minority stated it had (36%). The reasons stated for this covered a range of factors including cost, availability and flexibility and a small number also stated that they felt there was insufficient childcare available for children with disabilities or additional needs. Some of the statements made by parents included:

**“Mainly cost - I would consider working more if the childcare wasn't as expensive.”**

Parent/Carer

**“It has prevented me fulfilling all the requirements of my job - attending important meetings, seminars, courses because my childcare is not sufficiently flexible to accommodate working later”.**

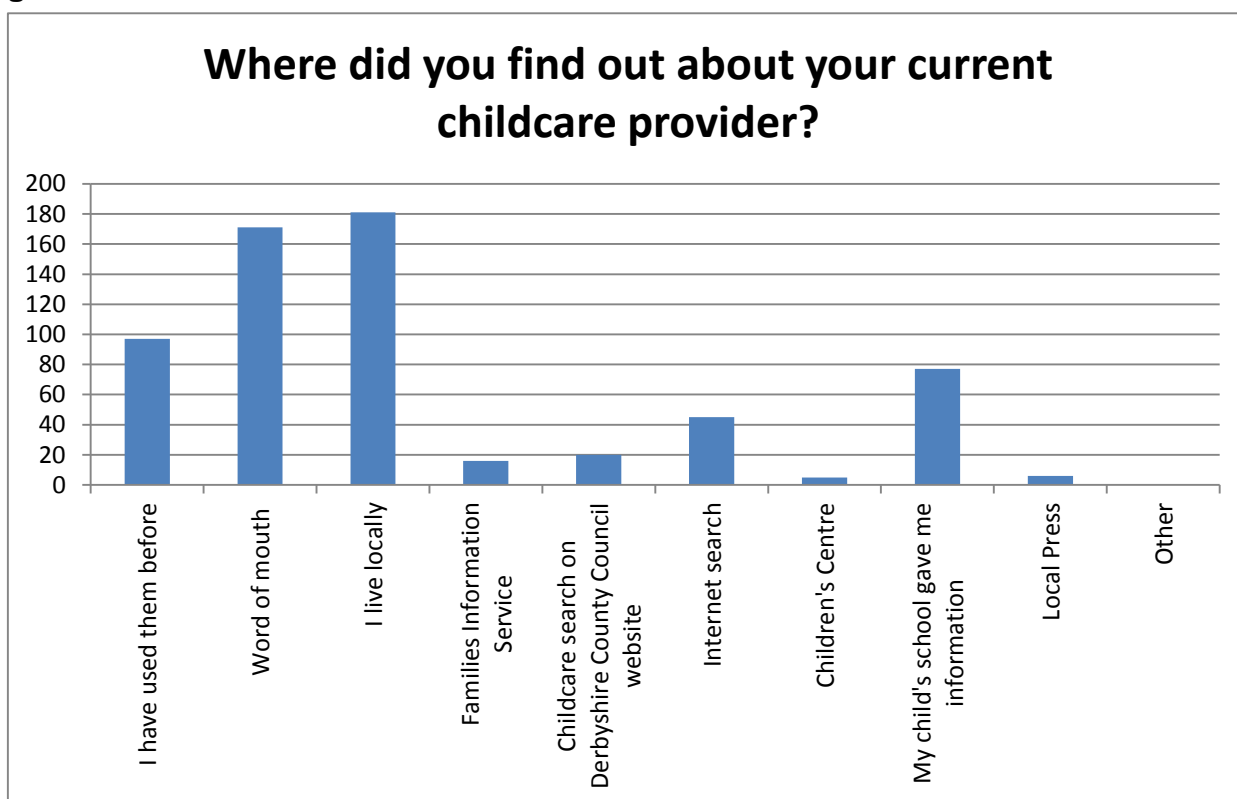
Parent/Carer

**“Had to leave employment due to lack of provision before and after school”**

Parent/Carer

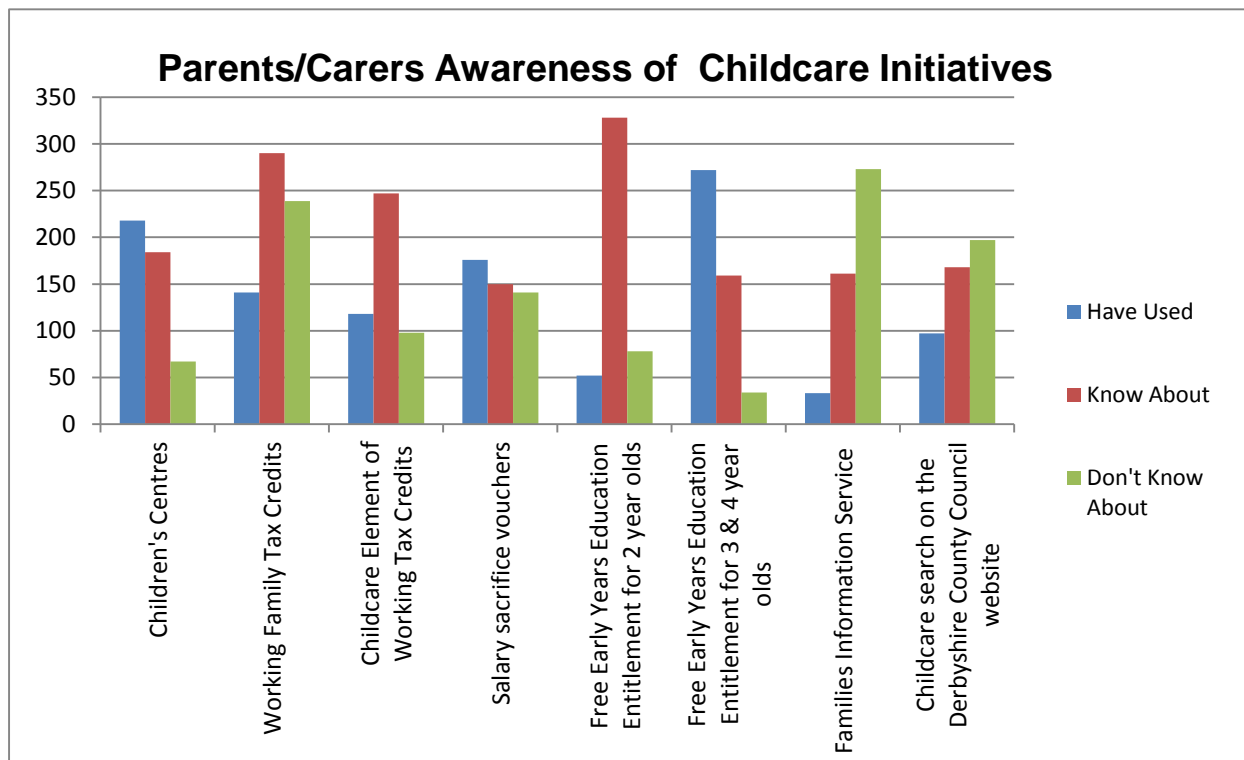
- 7.15 Clearly further investigation into this issue is required and the Childcare Improvement Service will be analysing this data at a local level to highlight any possible gaps in provision or areas where further market consultation is required.
- 7.16 The survey asked parents and carers about how they found their current childcare provider.

**Figure 36.**



- 7.17 Only 20 respondents had used the childcare search on the Derbyshire County Council website even though the childcare searches are well used with over 57,000 views between April and September 2014 and fewer found their childcare through the Families Information Service (FIS) or children centre. A lack of knowledge about where to find childcare could lead to a belief that there is a lack of provision available.
- 7.18 Figure 37 overleaf illustrates parent/carers awareness of a range of childcare initiatives. Again a low awareness of the Families Information Service is highlighted and suggests more could be done to make parents/carers aware of the free services offered by Derbyshire County Council.

**Figure 37.**



## Flexibility

- 7.19 It is important childcare is available for parents/carers at times that meet their needs. 55% of respondents agreed childcare was available at the times they need it and 44% felt their childcare was flexible when they required it to be.
- 7.20 A small number of parents indicated childcare was required at non-typical times such as evenings, overnight and weekends however most childcare providers only operate during the day on a Monday to Friday basis. Where this is the case the Childcare Improvement Service will encourage providers to be as flexible as possible or establish if there is sufficient demand to create new provision. Parents statements regarding this included:

**I work shifts and it is almost impossible to find childcare to cover late shifts and weekends.**

Parent/Carer

**Apart from family I don't have anyone to have my child before 7.15am to allow me to get to work for a 7.30am shift.**

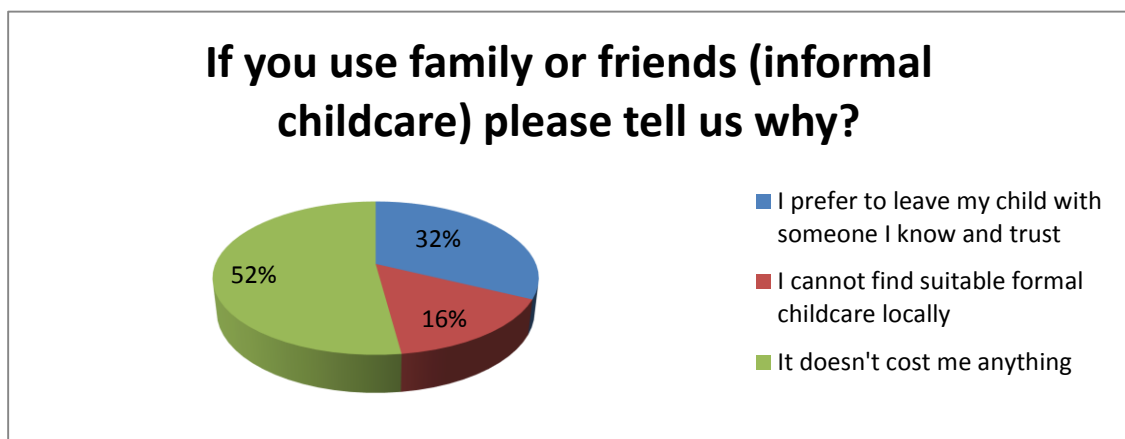
Parent/Carer

- 7.21 However flexibility must always be balanced against sustainability. All childcare providers need to ensure they can function as a solvent business and it may not always be financially viable for a provider to extend opening hours etc. to meet the needs of just one or two parents. Legislation places a duty for the Local Authority to secure sufficient childcare taking into account what is 'reasonably practicable'. Where the Childcare Improvement Service is made aware of any unmet childcare need, an attempt to brokerage a practical solution will always be sought.

## Cost

- 7.22 The cost of childcare is a significant factor to any parent/carer. The results of the survey showed that informal childcare (family and friends) was the most commonly used form of childcare and the main reason behind this was down to cost as reflected in Figure 38.

**Figure 38.**



- 7.23 Again this data has been supported by the findings of other studies. Grandparent Plus found that whilst 26% of families use grandparents for regular childcare most pay nothing for this informal care, although some make small contributions and conversely grandparent will often provide financial help towards the childcare costs of their grandchildren.

(Data Source: <http://www.theguardian.com/money/2013/mar/30/childcare-vouchers-how-work>)

- 7.24 Childcare providers need to strike a balance when setting their fee structure between providing affordable childcare to parents and making sure their costs are met to ensure they are a sustainable business.
- 7.25 Staffing costs are often the largest revenue cost in any business and this is more evident in relation to childcare providers. Due to the nature of the sector there is less flexibility in staffing arrangements than in other business areas due to the legal child ratios that must be adhered to.



- 7.26 On the whole parents/carers in Derbyshire agreed that **“Childcare in Derbyshire is good value for money”** (31%) and **“My Childcare Costs are affordable”** (47%). This was reinforced by the results shown in Figure 34 on page 40 which confirms that the majority of parents/carers needs were met in respect of cost, however the Childcare Improvement Service will continue to monitor the affordability of childcare provision in Derbyshire.

### Parent/Carer Satisfaction

- 7.27 Satisfaction rates amongst the parents and carers surveyed were high, and the majority agreed with the following statements. The remaining percentage of respondents for each statement neither agreed or disagreed or were unable to state

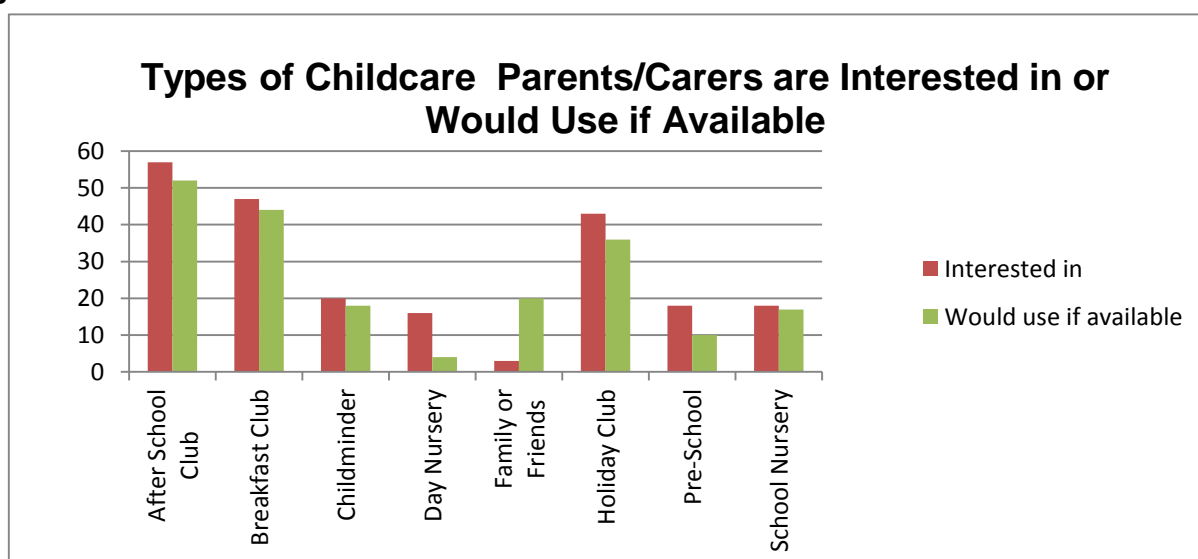
**Figure 39. Parent Satisfaction Statements**

Statement	Agreed	Disagreed
The childcare I use is appropriate for my child's age	84%	8%
My child/ren is/are happy there	86%	3%
I am very satisfied with my current childcare	75%	9%
The quality of childcare is high	85%	2%

### Future Childcare Use

- 7.28 An indication of future childcare requirements was gained by asking parents a number of questions about changes in their requirements and allows the Local Authority to anticipate changes in demand.

**Figure 40.**



- 7.29 Discounting their current childcare, parents were asked about their interest in other types of childcare in Figure 40. Data showed the largest interest was in out of school care (before school, after school and holiday clubs)

- 7.30 However, if the numbers indicating their interest or desire to use each type of care are distributed evenly across the County, the figures per district may not be a significant indicator of unmet demand. The data will be analysed again at a local level to see if further market consultation is required in any location.
- 7.31 Parents/carers were asked if their current childcare requirements were likely to change over the next 12 month period. A comparison of the types/sessions and times of childcare was undertaken between current and future use to identify any significant projected increases or reductions in demand.

**Figure 41. Childcare Demand per Days of the Week**

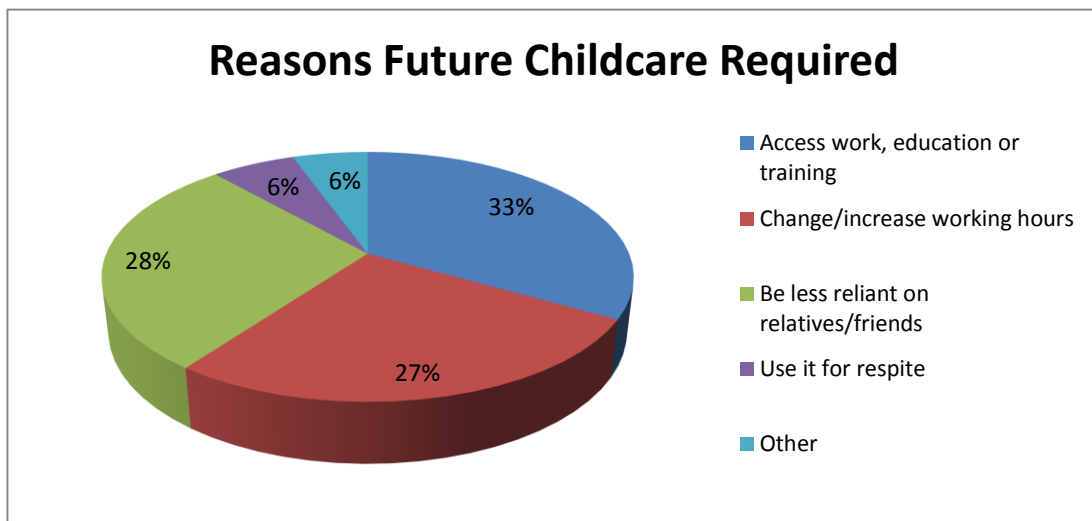
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Current</b>	66.4%	78.9%	78.2%	72.4%	62.9%	4.2%	2.1%
<b>Future</b>	73.5%	75.1%	81.1%	73.5%	71.9%	7%	5.4%
<b>Difference</b>	<b>+7.1%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>+2.9%</b>	<b>+1.1%</b>	<b>+9%</b>	<b>+2.8%</b>	<b>+3.3%</b>

**Figure 42. Childcare Demand per Type**

Type/Session	Current Use (%)	Future Use (%)	Difference
After School	53.5%	55.3%	<b>+1.8%</b>
Before School	36.9%	43.3%	<b>+6.4%</b>
School Holidays	47.4%	57.1%	<b>+9.7%</b>
Day Care Term Time Only	15.0%	7.3%	<b>-7.7%</b>
Day Care All Year Round	28.2%	17.8%	<b>-10.4%</b>
Free Entitlement for 3 & 4 Year Olds Only	20.1%	20.4%	<b>+0.3%</b>
Free Entitlement for 2 Year Olds Only	2.0%	4.7%	<b>+2.7%</b>
Weekends	4.5%	5.8%	<b>+1.3%</b>
Before 7:30 am or After 6pm	7.2%	14.9%	<b>+7.7%</b>
Overnight	3.8%	3.3%	<b>-0.5%</b>

- 7.32 This data would suggest that in many areas demand between current and future childcare requirements remains fairly static (less than 5% difference), however a significant increase may occur in the number of parents/carers requiring childcare on a Monday or Friday, or before school, early mornings/evenings and school holidays over the next 12 month period.
- 7.33 Conversely a significant reduction in the demand for day care was indicated (both term time only and all year round). The Childcare Improvement Service will take this data into account when monitoring the childcare market over the next 12 months to ensure that any gaps in the provision of childcare are met where reasonably practical.

**Figure 43.**



7.34 Parents/carers were asked what the provision of future childcare would enable them to do and there was a greater variation in the responses given than the parents who responded to the same question in relation to their current childcare (see Figure 32 on page 38 for comparison). This data will be taken into account when future planning for the childcare market.

## **8. FUTURE PLANNING**

- 8.1 The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is only one part of the Local Authority's legal duty in managing the childcare market to ensure there is adequate childcare. It must be recognised that the statistics and data are fluid and constantly changing therefore the published assessment will only provide a snapshot of the position of the childcare market at any given time. Nevertheless the assessment still provides a good indication of trends or areas for further investigation and action, and the tools used in the production of the assessment enable on-going analysis and monitoring of the childcare data.
- 8.2 In September 2014 the number of families entitled to a funded childcare place for their two year old child increased from 20% to 40%, The Childcare Improvement Service will build on the work already undertaken to increase both the number of places and take up. Actions will be identified incorporating the 40% figure and the impact of increased take up by two year olds of existing places on other age groups will be considered.
- 8.3 Early years and childcare remains high on the political agenda and in the press and consideration must be given to the proposals of the main parties prior to the 2015 election.
- 8.4 Pre-election commitments made by the main parties have included plans to extend the two year old funding entitlement to all two year olds, increase EEF for three and four year olds to 25 hours per week and ensure schools offer out of school care between 8am and 6pm. Clearly these commitments will have an impact on the supply and demand of childcare places. The Childcare Improvement Service will monitor developments in the political field closely and will be pro-active where possible to ensure any increase in demand is planned for.
- 8.5 The Childcare Improvement Service will continue to manage the childcare market in Derbyshire taking into account all available data and developing new data streams where possible to identify gaps in the market and future trends that may require action.
- 8.6 Where a gap in the market is identified the Childcare Improvement Service will endeavour, where reasonably practicable, to meet the needs of parents/carers whilst taking into account the financial viability of new and existing provision.
- 8.7 Based on the findings of the childcare sufficiency assessment an action plan has been drawn up identifying the actions required which will assist the Local Authority in its duty to manage the childcare market.

## 9. Childcare Sufficiency Action Plan 2015 - 2016

Outcome	Action	Who	By When
<b>Improved parent/carer knowledge of types of childcare and where to find suitable childcare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families Information Service (FIS) to create a marketing campaign to promote FIS and online childcare search facility</li> <li>Distribute promotion materials to GP surgeries, libraries, soft-play centres, job centres, citizens advice bureaus, colleges, children's centres</li> </ul>	<p>Families Information Service</p> <p>Childcare Improvement Service</p> <p>Children Centres</p>	From January 2015
<b>Improved statistical information collected on childcare providers and the information provided online for parents and carers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with childcare providers to ensure they have provided as much information as possible about their provision so they can be included on the online directory.</li> <li>Encourage providers to regularly update their information on number of places, flexibility and prices</li> <li>Continue to liaise with FIS to develop the online childcare directory to enable more information and better search facility for parents and carers</li> </ul>	<p>Families Information Service</p> <p>Childcare Improvement Service</p> <p>CAYA Information and ICT Team</p>	From January 2015
<b>Clear indication of the demand for out of school places</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake further analysis of the data from the childcare consultation at a localised level to highlight areas where more consultation on out of school provision is required to identify substantial need</li> <li>Where consultation is undertaken and a significant demand is identified work with providers (prospective or existing) and/or schools to create new places.</li> </ul>	<p>Childcare Improvement Service</p> <p>Childcare Providers</p> <p>Schools</p>	From January 2015

Outcome	Action	Who	By When
<b>Increased places for two year olds across Derbyshire particularly in the areas with the biggest deficit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage more childminders to offer the free entitlement funding for two year olds</li> <li>• Work with schools to increase the number of places</li> <li>• Work with the PVI sector to increase the number of places</li> <li>• Work with schools to develop high quality places which will be tested at the point of inspection</li> <li>• Work with the PVI sector to develop high quality places which will be tested at the point of Ofsted registration and inspection</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  Early Years Improvement Service	On-going    On-going
<b>Increased take up of two year old children accessing the free entitlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to promote two year old funding through a wide range of methods</li> <li>• Target eligible parents/carers through termly postcards/letter mail outs</li> <li>• Work with children's centres to develop pre-two year old provision which will identify and support vulnerable children, enabling smooth transition into a two year old place, for those eligible</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  Children Centres  Early Years Improvement Service  Schools  Childcare Providers  Press Office	On-going

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>By When</b>
<b>Improved consultation with parents/carers on childcare needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target parents/carers in Bolsover and Erewash districts as previous response in these areas were low</li> <li>• Consult with parents/carers from BME backgrounds and Traveller communities to ensure any specific childcare needs of these groups are not overlooked</li> <li>• Consult further with parents/carers of children with a disability/additional need to identify any unmet childcare needs</li> <li>• Attend parent/carers forums at the Children's Centres to gain feedback about childcare</li> <li>• Attend the Local Area Committee Meetings to raise awareness of childcare with public and Members</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  Children Centres  Schools  Childcare Providers	From January 2015
<b>Clearer picture of childcare costs across the County and implications for affordability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion campaign on tax credits, childcare voucher scheme, EEF places to improve knowledge of help available with childcare costs</li> <li>• Further analysis of parent/carer data to establish why costs in Bolsover, Chesterfield and Derbyshire Dales are significantly higher than other districts</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  Children's Centres  Families Information Service	From January 2015
<b>Creation of new childcare places to meet the needs of parents/carers where demand is increased due to new housing developments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor regeneration and section 106 reports to identify areas of high development that may indicate an increase in demand</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  CAYA Development Team	Creation of new childcare places where demand increases due to new housing developments

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>By When</b>
<b>Improved data collected on the take up of 3 and 4 year old EEF places</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the data on take up of EEF places for three and four year olds at a district level to identify if there are any areas in which take up is low.</li> <li>Compare to data on EEF take up for two year olds to see if there is any correlation</li> <li>Investigate possible methods to improve data collection on Derbyshire children who are accessing their EEF out of County</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  Early Years Finance	From January 2015
<b>Anticipation of future childcare trends and respond quickly to increases in demand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the future demand data provided by the childcare consultation at a local level to identify possible future trends in specific areas</li> <li>Monitor the political agenda and commitments made by political parties to anticipate increases in future demand and identify actions where necessary</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service	From January 2015
<b>Greater understanding of the demand for childcare at a local level.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the parent/carer consultation data at a localised level to highlight possible gaps or issues</li> <li>Analyse the brokerage data to highlight any gaps in specific geographical locations and undertake further local consultation where appropriate</li> <li>Analyse the number of openings and closures of childcare providers at a district and local level to ensure no geographical areas is unduly affected</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service	From January 2015



Outcome	Action	Who	By When
<b>Improved percentage of Childcare Providers rated 'Good' or 'Outstanding'</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to monitor Ofsted grades of childcare providers on a weekly basis</li> <li>Continue to provide the level of support that best meets the needs of settings as determined by either Ofsted inspection outcomes or the Quality Improvement Support Programme discussion</li> </ul>	Childcare Improvement Service  Early Years Improvement Service	On-going