

North East Lincolnshire  
**Familiesfirst**  
Supporting children, young people & families



**North East Lincolnshire Council**  
Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2022

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## Introduction

The Childcare Act (2006) requires North East Lincolnshire (NEL) Council, like all other local authorities in England, to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children).

The duties in the act (section 6) require the council to shape and support the development of childcare provision in NEL in order to make it flexible, sustainable and responsive to the needs of the community. This role is described as a 'market management' function, whereby the local authority supports the sector to meet the needs of parents, children and young people, along with other stakeholders.

Local authorities must report annually on how they are meeting their duty and are responsible for determining the appropriate level of detail in their report, geographical division, and date of publication. The report should include:

- a specific reference to how they are ensuring there is sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of: children with special educational needs and disabilities; children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit; children with parents who work irregular hours; children aged two, three and four taking up free places; school age children; and children needing holiday care.
- information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare for age ranges of children, and the affordability, accessibility, and quality of provision; and
- details of how any gaps in childcare provision will be addressed.

This Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) provides evidence as to how North East Lincolnshire Council is securing sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children).

In 2004, the Government published a '10-year Strategy for Childcare'<sup>1</sup>, to ensure that every child has the best possible start in life; whilst also providing the option for parents, particularly mothers, to work and progress their careers. The strategy covers four primary categories, which will be referred to within this CSA:

- **Choice and flexibility:** *parents to have greater choice about balancing work and family life;*
- **Availability:** *for all families with children aged up to 14 (18 for disabled children) who need affordable, flexible, high quality childcare place that meets their circumstances;*
- **Quality:** *high quality provision with a highly skilled childcare and Early Years workforce, among the best in the world;*
- **Affordability:** *families to be able to afford flexible, high quality childcare that is appropriate for their needs.*

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<sup>1</sup> DfE, *Choice for parents, the best start for children: A ten-year strategy for childcare*, December 2004

## **Overall Assessment, Summary and Action plan**

Like many local authorities, North East Lincolnshire Council uses data from Families First information Service (FFIS) as one measure of sufficiency and to gauge unmet demand. This includes enquiries and complaints received from parents who are unable to find a suitable childcare place to meet their needs. There is currently no evidence of unmet demand using this measure in NEL. However, where there is anecdotal evidence from professionals, the Local Authority undertakes more in-depth investigation to assess needs.

When deciding whether there is a need for additional places, several indicators and measures are used in the assessment. Take up levels are a primary indicator and do not in themselves indicate the need for more places. Another primary indicator is the number of places available. It does not necessarily mean that a lack of places in a particular area is affecting a family's ability to access a place. Families are free to access a place across the authority and many travel to access a provider of their choice as not all families choose to access their funding in the ward in which they reside. It is only when take up rates are also applied that we can understand whether the supply of places might be a barrier to less mobile families accessing a place. Other factors such as the location of provision in neighbouring wards, travel patterns, future housing developments etc. must be considered. These factors are all considered when carrying out secondary analysis.

### **Potential gaps for 2-year funded places**

The national target for take up of 2-year funding is 80%. To meet this target, there is a need for at least 80 places for every 100 potentially eligible children. Currently (summer 2022) there are 283 places per 100 across NEL but these are not always in the areas of highest demand. Overall, there was an average take up rate of 85% in NEL during the academic year 2020-22. This is an increase of 1% on the previous year.

The number of families who are potentially eligible for 2-year funding has been falling steadily. The projected number of eligible children was highest in summer 2016, at 55% of all local 2-year olds. The projections for autumn 2022 suggest that an average of 42% of children will be eligible. This is a drop of 2% from the previous year.

### **3&4-year Early Years Entitlement (EYE)**

The national target for this cohort is 100% for the universal offer (15hrs) and 85% of those who are eligible for the extended offer (30hrs) and if this is to be achieved a place is required for every eligible child. Data shows that in total in the summer term 2022, there were 5,381 EYE places available and an eligible population of 3,819 children which equates to 1.41 places per child within NEL.

### **Potential gaps for 3&4-year EYE places**

In autumn 2017 the extended offer (30 hours) was launched and take up has increased year on year from the autumn 2017 of 28%. It is projected that 41% of 3&4 year olds across NEL will be eligible for 30 hours in the academic year 2022-23. At ward level projections range from just 18% in East Marsh up to 70% in Waltham. Based on the projections, there are sufficient places available across the borough however there may be a need for additional places within some wards in the next academic year. The availability and take up of places is monitored carefully each term to manage the childcare market and to ensure the demand is met.

### **0-4-year old Paid for Childcare**

The returns from FFIS enquiries report, feedback and the parental survey do not show any unmet demand for 0-4-year old paid for childcare in any ward within the authority. There are occasionally enquiries when no appropriate childcare is found to meet the needs of the family. In these cases, the requirements are usually very specific i.e. need pick-ups from more than one setting etc. but due to the very low number of these cases they do not warrant active intervention in the market. The Local Authority will continue to provide support and advice to families in finding suitable childcare by publishing up to date information on a regular basis. This is available to families through the Families First Directory and via the social media pages.

### **5-14-year old Paid for Childcare**

The Local Authority is not aware of any unmet demand for paid for breakfast club, after school club or holiday club provision.

The Local Authority will continue to provide support and advice to families in finding suitable childcare by publishing up to date information on a regular basis. This is available to families through the Families First Directory and via the social media pages

### **Other factors affecting sufficiency of childcare places**

Prior to the Coronavirus pandemic, there were no childcare sufficiency issues within North East Lincolnshire. There have been some long-term impacts from the pandemic that still affect the childcare market locally. These include

- **Changes to work patterns-** many families, work patterns changed during the pandemic i.e working from home, flexible working etc. For some these changes have now become the norm meaning that they may not need as much childcare as they had previously.
- **Recruitment and Retention-** many settings have seen staff leave to take up roles in other sectors. Recruiting to vacant posts has also been difficult due to lack of qualified and or experienced applicants.
- **Costs of living crisis-** is impacting on families as well as providers. Over the summer, some settings have raised concerns about remaining sustainable.

The early years and families first information service teams continue to work closely with settings, supporting them in every way possible to meet the challenges of the issues above and ensure they remain viable. The teams are also working to raise the profile and benefits of childcare locally as well as promoting the funding options available to support families with their childcare choices.

# **1 Demographic Profile: North East Lincolnshire**

## **1.1 Geography**

North East Lincolnshire (NEL) is a small unitary authority covering an area of 192km<sup>2</sup>. Most of the resident population live in the towns of Grimsby and Cleethorpes with the remainder living in the smaller town of Immingham, or in surrounding rural villages.

The percentage of people living in an urban environment based on the Rural-Urban Classification is 90.1% of the population of North East Lincolnshire<sup>3</sup>; however North East Lincolnshire has a wide variety of parks and open spaces. On the Northern border, the Humber estuary has been designated as a *Site of Special Scientific Interest* and to the south, the Lincolnshire Wolds are recognised as an *Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty*.

The boundary of North East Lincolnshire is comprised of 106 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs); these LSOAs which contain a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean average of 1,500 are distributed amongst the fifteen electoral wards.

**Table 1.1 The fifteen electoral wards within North East Lincolnshire<sup>4</sup>**

Croft Baker	Scartho
East Marsh	Sidney Sussex
Freshney	South
Haverstoe	Waltham
Heneage	West Marsh
Humberston and New Waltham	Wolds
Immingham	Yarborough
Park	

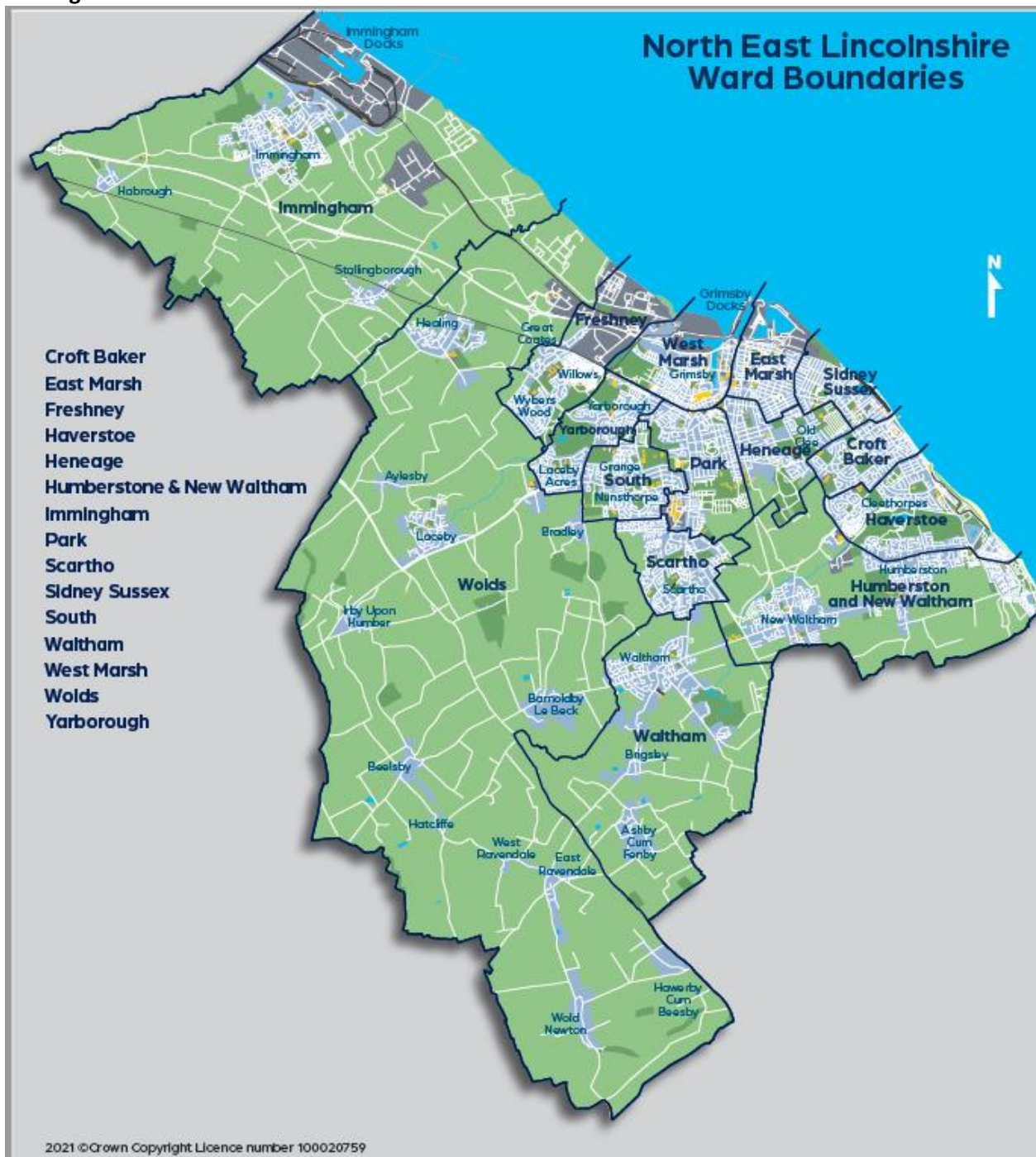
<sup>2</sup> ONS, census 2021 first results. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/)

<sup>3</sup> ONS, census 2011. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>4</sup> [nelincs.gov.uk wards](https://nelincs.gov.uk/wards/).

A map of NEL ward boundaries, is represented below:

Fig 1.1: North East Lincolnshire with Wards<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> [nelincsdata.net Maps](http://nelincsdata.net/Maps)

## 1.2 Population

In 2021, an estimated 156,900 people live within the boundary of North East Lincolnshire<sup>6</sup>. This is a decrease of 1.7% from around 159,600 in 2011<sup>7</sup>. By comparison, the total population of England grew by 6.6%<sup>8</sup> over the same period.

Comparing age groups to the 2011 Census shows an increase of 16.0% increase in people aged 65 years and over, a decrease of 6.3% aged 15 to 64 years, and a decrease of 2.2% in children aged under 15 years<sup>9</sup>.

### 1.2a Population of early years children

In 2020, there are 8,863 children under the age of five living in within North East Lincolnshire<sup>10</sup>. These children may require early years childcare.

**Table 1.2a Early Years numbers by age<sup>11</sup>:**

Wards	0	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Croft Baker	124	101	115	134	125	599
East Marsh	178	149	177	176	190	870
Freshney	82	89	78	97	105	451
Haverstoe	47	51	73	66	65	302
Heneage	146	133	150	163	153	745
Humberston and New Waltham	85	90	82	89	101	447
Immingham	97	123	112	115	129	576
Park	100	93	103	132	121	549
Scartho	110	114	115	136	121	596
Sidney Sussex	179	135	182	174	180	850
South	153	176	177	206	225	937
Waltham	51	33	69	70	57	280
West Marsh	126	130	105	105	111	577
Wolds	58	64	87	74	69	352
Yarborough	125	141	161	154	151	732
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>1786</b>	<b>1891</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>8863</b>

\* Some four-year-olds will have started reception

<sup>6</sup> ONS, census 2021 first results. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>7</sup> ONS nomis. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>8</sup> ONS [census population change](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationchange/census/populationchange).

<sup>9</sup> ONS, census 2021 first results. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>10</sup> ONS, population estimates 2020. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>11</sup> ONS, population estimates 2020. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).



The proportions of resident children vary between wards. The proportion of 0 to 15 year-olds, in East Marsh, Heneage, Sidney Sussex, South, West Marsh, and Yarborough wards is above the average for North East Lincolnshire while Croft Baker, Freshney, Haverstoe, Humberston and New Waltham, Immingham, Park, Scartho, Waltham, and Wolds wards are below average for North East Lincolnshire.<sup>12</sup>

## 1.2b Population of school age children

In total in 2020, there are 14261 children aged 5-11, and 5900 children aged 12-14 living in our local authority. These children may require childcare before and after school, and/or during the school holidays.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 1.2b School age numbers by age:**

Wards	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Total 5-14's
Croft Baker	135	129	122	130	156	138	136	106	135	130	1317
East Marsh	160	166	174	155	168	170	159	160	159	156	1627
Freshney	109	98	114	133	116	123	121	105	107	111	1137
Haverstoe	91	70	75	92	81	98	62	85	98	86	838
Heneage	177	175	174	171	165	176	158	144	155	147	1642
Humberston and New Waltham	91	108	111	123	125	109	131	135	143	124	1200
Immingham	147	156	147	149	137	147	151	156	153	151	1494
Park	143	137	130	154	128	146	152	154	116	172	1432
Scartho	130	129	141	143	145	151	142	129	137	130	1377
Sidney Sussex	192	202	200	212	214	195	188	145	164	169	1881
South	208	195	211	211	220	225	205	209	181	198	2063
Waltham	55	59	57	59	62	61	67	65	83	67	635
West Marsh	113	112	120	98	120	99	105	101	94	92	1054
Wolds	81	75	78	104	75	106	107	111	97	121	955
Yarborough	163	153	150	160	153	152	159	153	133	133	1509
<b>NELC</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2094</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>2096</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>20161</b>

The overall population of ethnic minorities within North East Lincolnshire at the time of the 2011 Census was estimated at 4.6%, which is significantly lower than regional (14.2%) and national (20.2%) comparators<sup>14</sup>; however, the school census suggests that there is more diversity in the younger age groups. North East Lincolnshire school pupils as of January 2022 were predominantly White British (88.1%) with a small but increasing proportion from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background (9.9%).<sup>15</sup>

\*Please note 2.0% of North East Lincolnshire school pupils ethnicities were not obtained.

<sup>12</sup> ONS population estimates 2020. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>13</sup> ONS population estimates 2020. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>14</sup> ONS 2011 census. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

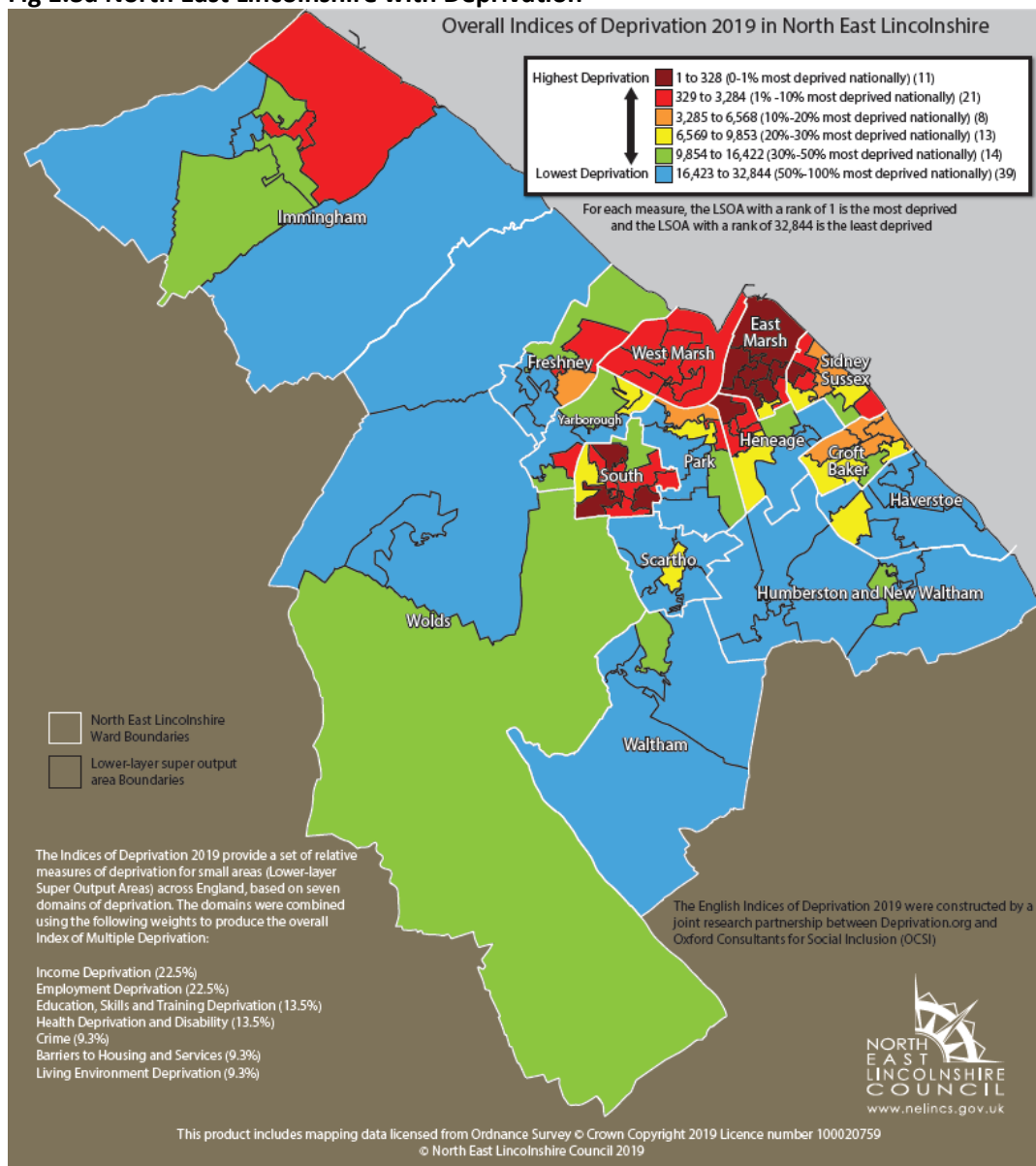
<sup>15</sup> North East Lincolnshire Council, School Census January 2022

In the period mid-2019 to mid-2020, estimates of long-term migration indicate that more people moved out of North East Lincolnshire (4683) than moved in (4501). Total migration outflow is comprised of those moving out of the area (4229) and out of the UK (384) <sup>16</sup>.

### 1.3 Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation, commonly known as the IMD, is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. It is the most widely used of the Indices of Deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).<sup>17</sup>

**Fig 1.3a North East Lincolnshire with Deprivation<sup>18</sup>**



<sup>16</sup> ONS local area migration indicators, 2021

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

<sup>18</sup> [nelincsdata.net indices of deprivation map](http://nelincsdata.net/indices-of-deprivation-map)

Overall North East Lincolnshire is ranked the 29<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in the country<sup>19</sup> with some wards particularly deprived (such as East Marsh and South Wards). 11 lower super output areas within North East Lincolnshire (6 in East Marsh, 3 in South, 1 in Heneage and 1 in Sidney Sussex) are ranked in the top 1% of 32844 areas nationally for Overall Deprivation (measured across 7 domains).

**Table 1.3 Summary of the percentage of LSOAs within the most deprived 10% nationally across all 7 domains**  
Percentage of LSOA in most deprived 10% nationally

	Income	Employment	Education , Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	28.30%	24.53%	29.25%	15.09%	36.79%	1.89%	17.92%

30.19% of LSOAs in North East Lincolnshire are in the 10% most deprived nationally, when measured against all domains.

## 1.4 Labour Market

**Table 1.4a Economic Activity<sup>20</sup>, Economic Inactivity<sup>21</sup>, Employment Rates<sup>22</sup> and Unemployment Rates<sup>23</sup> in North East Lincolnshire**

Jan 21 – Dec 21	Economic Activity Rate, (aged 16-64) %	Economic Inactivity Rate, (aged 16-64) %	Employment Rate, (aged 16-64) %	Unemployment Rate, (aged 16-64) %
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	74.7	25.3	72.4	3.1
<b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	77.4	22.6	73.9	4.5
<b>England</b>	78.7	21.3	75.1	4.6

The unemployment rate is 3.1% in North East Lincolnshire. The unemployment rate in North East Lincolnshire is lower than the Yorkshire and The Humber rate (4.5%) and the England rate (4.6%).

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. [nelincsdata.net deprivation profile](https://nelincsdata.net/deprivation-profile).

<sup>20</sup> NOMIS Annual Population Survey, economic activity. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer).

<sup>21</sup> NOMIS Annual Population Survey, economic inactivity. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer).

<sup>22</sup> NOMIS Annual Population Survey, employment rate. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer).

<sup>23</sup> NOMIS Annual Population Survey, unemployment rate. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer).

**Table 1.4b Universal Credit – People on Universal Credit by Employment Status<sup>24</sup>**

	May 2021			May 2022		
	Not in employment	In employment	Total	Not in employment	In employment	Total
North East Lincolnshire	11,200	7,335	18,535	10,672	7,529	18,201
Yorkshire and Humber	323,925	194,344	518,269	298,583	196,291	494,874
England	3,178,570	1,992,014	5,170,584	2,839,986	1,976,012	4,815,998

Out of the 18,201 people on Universal Credit in North East Lincolnshire in May 2022, 58.6% of them were not in employment. This is slightly lower than Yorkshire and The Humber (60.3%) and England (59.0%).

**Table 1.4c Claimant Count by Ward – June 2022<sup>25</sup>**

\*Please note claimant count by ward is subject to rounding, therefore North East Lincolnshire total differs from higher geography totals.

Name	Claimant Count (Females)	Claimant Count (Females) (%)	Claimant Count (Males)	Claimant Count (Males) (%)	Claimant Count (Total)	Claimant Count (Total) (%)
Croft Baker	120	3.4	180	5.5	300	4.4
East Marsh	300	8.2	450	12	750	10.1
Freshney	60	2.1	95	3.5	150	2.7
Haverstoe	35	1.4	45	1.8	85	1.7
Heneage	140	3.8	240	6.2	375	5
Humberston and New Waltham	45	1.4	45	1.4	90	1.4
Immingham	115	3.4	130	3.8	240	3.5
Park	110	3.1	145	3.9	255	3.5
Scartho	40	1.2	60	1.8	105	1.6
Sidney Sussex	185	4.7	250	6.3	435	5.5
South	210	5.3	265	7.5	475	6.3
Waltham	25	1.3	25	1.4	50	1.4
West Marsh	170	6.7	280	10.8	450	8.8
Wolds	20	0.9	20	0.9	40	0.9
Yarborough	100	2.7	125	3.7	225	3.2
North East Lincolnshire	1,680	3.5	2,350	5.0	4,030	4.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	57,250	3.3	83,700	4.9	140,950	4.1
England	558,615	3.2	791,305	4.5	1,349,920	3.8

<sup>24</sup> Department for Work & Pensions Stat-Xplore. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

<sup>25</sup> ONS NOMIS claimant count by age and sex. [nelincsdata.net data explorer](https://nelincsdata.net/data-explorer/).

The total percentage of claimants in East Marsh (10.1%) and West Marsh (8.8%) are significantly higher than the overall percentage for North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and The Humber and England.

9 wards in North East Lincolnshire have claimant counts lower than the England total percentage (3.8%). These wards are Freshney (2.7%), Haverstoe (1.7%), Humberston and New Waltham (1.4%), Immingham (3.5%), Park (3.5%), Scartho (1.6%), Waltham (1.4%), Wolds (0.9%) and Yarborough (3.2%).

In all wards, in June 2022, the percentage of male claimants was either higher or the same as for female claimants.

## **2 Demand for childcare**

### **2.1 Population of early year's children\***

In total, there are 8,311 children under the age of five living in our local authority. This is approximately a 3% drop on the previous year. These children may require early year's childcare.

**Table 2.1 Numbers of children by age**

Age	Number of children 2021
Age 0	1521
Age 1	1549
Age 2	1706
Age 3	1713
Age 4*	1822

\* Residents report from SystemOne April 2022

\*\**Some four-year-olds will have started reception*

### **2.2 Population of school age children\***

In total there are 12,828 children aged 5-11, and 5,758 children aged 12-14 living in our local authority. These children may require childcare before and after school, and/or during the school holidays.

**Table 2.2 Numbers of children by age**

Age	Number of children
Age 5	1295
Age 6	1825
Age 7	1848
Age 8	2000
Age 9	1886
Age 10	1965
Age 11	2009
Age 12	1992
Age 13	1888
Age 14	1878

\* Residents report from SystemOne April 2022

### **2.3 Number of children with special educational needs and disabilities**

Children's needs change over time and are identified at different ages. Among the youngest children, SEND may only be identified when they start in childcare or school, and it can take some time from problems being identified to an EHC plan being issued. It is therefore possible that the number of children with SEND aged 0-4 is an underestimate. Some children have SEN but do not have an EHC plan.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> [Special educational needs in England, Academic Year 2021/22 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/explore-education-statistics)

	2019/20				2020/21				2021/22			
	EHC plans/ Statements of SEN	EHC plans/ Statements of SEN (percent)	SEN support	SEN support (percent)	EHC plans/ Statements of SEN	EHC plans/ Statements of SEN (percent)	SEN support	SEN support (percent)	EHC plans/ Statements of SEN	EHC plans/ Statements of SEN (percent)	SEN support	SEN support (percent)
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	765	3.1	3,021	12.3	874	3.6	3,212	13.0	945	3.8	3,244	13.1
<b>Yorkshire &amp; the Humber</b>	25,904	3.0	107,998	12.4	28,501	3.3	108,139	12.4	31,104	3.5	113,031	12.9
<b>England</b>	294,758	3.3	1,079,000	12.1	325,618	3.7	1,083,083	12.2	355,566	4.0	1,129,843	12.6

Table showing - Pupils in all schools, by type of SEN provision – including independent schools and general hospital schools. Totals include state-funded nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, non-maintained special-schools, pupil referral units and independent school

**Table 2.3 Number of children with special educational needs and disabilities**

Children with special education needs and disabilities (SEND) are entitled to support with childcare up to the age of 18 (age 14 for children who do not have a special need or disability). Using the May 2022, the number of students with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan in our local authority is:<sup>27</sup>

Age	Number of children
Birth to school age	4
Primary school (reception to year six)	298
Secondary school (year seven to thirteen)	205
Special school	365
Pupil referral unit	25

<sup>27</sup> Source: North East Lincolnshire Council, School Census may 2022

### **3 Supply of Childcare**

Families use many different forms of childcare, with their choices dependent on factors that include family income, employment patterns, parental preferences, childcare availability, and the age of their children. The 2021 Childcare Survey<sup>28</sup>, covering England, reported that there has been a decline in the use of childcare since 2018, although this should be viewed with caution due to potential COVID-19 impacts on 2021 data

- 68% of families with children aged 0-4 years used childcare each week. This is a decline from 76% in 2019.
- The proportion of families using formal childcare fell from 62% in 2018 (the most recent comparable wave) to 55% in 2021
- Just under half (46%) of parents of 0-14 years olds felt the number of local childcare places was 'about right', while 30% said there were not enough places

#### **3.1 Number of early years providers and places**

In total, there are 135 childcare providers in our local authority, offering a maximum of 3,575 (full time equivalent) early years childcare places: This represents a net loss of 7 providers, almost all being childminders. A new PVI provision has opened and one closed after merging with another. There has been an increase of 109 places across the borough. The majority of these are due to PVI providers opening, widening their age range and/or expanding the places they offer.

**Table 3.1a Numbers of early years settings, by type: June 2022**

Wards	Childminders	Nursery classes in schools inc. academies	Maintained nursery schools	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	Totals
Croft Baker	5	3	-	3	<b>11</b>
East Marsh	3	3	-	5	<b>11</b>
Freshney	5	2	1	1	<b>9</b>
Haverstoe	3	1	-	2	<b>6</b>
Heneage	6	3	-	2	<b>11</b>
Humberston & New Waltham	2	2	-	4	<b>8</b>
Immingham	9	3	-	3	<b>15</b>
Park	5	1	-	4	<b>10</b>
Scartho	5	2	1	1	<b>9</b>
Sidney Sussex	5	3	-	3	<b>11</b>
South	1	3	-	4	<b>8</b>
Waltham	1	-	-	2	<b>3</b>
West Marsh	2	3	-	2	<b>7</b>
Wolds	4	1	-	2	<b>7</b>
Yarborough	4	2	-	3	<b>9</b>
<b>NEL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>142</b>

<sup>28</sup> [Childcare and early years survey of parents, Reporting Year 2021 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)



**Table 3.1b Numbers of places offered by early years settings, by type: June 2022**

Wards	Childminders	Nursery classes in schools inc. academies	Maintained nursery schools	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	Totals
Croft Baker	15	72	-	149	236
East Marsh	9	91	-	205	305
Freshney	18	48	65	42	173
Haverstoe	9	26	-	77	112
Heneage	29	129	-	94	252
Humberston & New Waltham	6	46	-	120	172
Immingham	39	91	-	260	390
Park	15	26	-	320	361
Scartho	17	52	65	77	211
Sidney Sussex	18	151	-	130	299
South	3	130	-	178	311
Waltham	4	-	-	174	178
West marsh	7	151	-	79	237
Wolds	25	8	-	56	89
Yarborough	21	117	-	111	249
<b>NEL</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2072</b>	<b>3575</b>

- Childminders are the greatest numbers of providers (60), However the private sector, day nurseries and pre-schools deliver the most childcare places (2,072).
- Provider numbers has decreased by almost 5% in North East Lincolnshire since last year.
- However, the number of places has increased by approximately 3% since last year.

### 3.2 Early years vacancies

Vacancy rates are a snapshot and can change rapidly. In some cases, providers may have vacancies that are only available for a specific age group, or for a particular part time arrangement. We ask providers to report vacancies to us so we can help promote them though not all choose to take up this offer. In general, vacancy rates are higher in the autumn, when children move to school.

**Table 3.2 Early years vacancies**

Type of provision	Number of providers	% having some vacancies
Childminders	60	50%
Nursery classes in schools	32	6%
Maintained nursery schools	2	0%
Private, voluntary and independent providers	41	71%

It appears that there are less vacancies across all sectors than last year. However, we know that some providers have temporarily capped the places available while they recruit to vacant posts.

### 3.3 Early years atypical hours

Childcare places are usually delivered during the typical working day – between 8am and 6pm on weekdays. Some parents require childcare outside these times to fit with their work or other responsibilities. There has been a significant change in the atypical hours. More providers are now open earlier but less are staying open later or offering weekends. This is possibly due to changes to working patterns and arrangements that remain in place after the pandemic i.e., working from home.

**Table 3.3 The number of providers offering childcare for atypical hours in our local authority is:**

Type of provision	Number of providers	Available before 8am weekdays	Available after 6pm weekdays	Available weekends <sup>29</sup>
Childminders	60	37	6	18
Nursery classes in schools	32	0	0	0
Maintained nursery schools	2	1	0	0
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	41	15	1	1

- The number of childminders now offering weekend care has tripled since last year
- Three more providers are now open before 8, than last year

The 2022 parent survey asked when families required additional childcare. Of the respondents with early years aged children, 64% needed care before 8am, 82% required care after 6pm and 60% needed care at the weekend.

### 3.4 Number of school age providers and places

In total, there are 31 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 12 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. Many childminders also provide care for school age children as part of their wrap-around offer.

**Table 3.4 Number of school age providers**

	Breakfast club – PVI	After-school club – PVI	Holiday Club - PVI	Breakfast club – School	After-school club – School	Holiday Club – School
Croft Baker	-	-	-	4	-	-
East Marsh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshney	1	1	1	2	-	-
Haverstoe	1	1	1	-	-	-
Heneage	-	-	-	1	-	-
Humberston & New Waltham	1	1	1	2	1	-
Immingham	1	1	1	1	1	-
Park	1	1	1	-	-	-
Scarho	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sidney Sussex	1	1	1	1	-	-
South	-	-	-	3	-	-
Waltham	1	1	1	-	-	-
West Marsh	1	1	1	3	1	1
Wolds	1	1	1	-	-	-
Yarborough	2	2	2	2	-	-
<b>NEL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>29</sup> This includes availability at any time during the weekend, not necessarily for the whole weekend

Tracking supply of childcare for school age children is difficult because not all provision is registered with Ofsted. A large proportion of the holiday provision is based around activities which is particularly difficult to collate and reliant on private provision informing the service. The Families First Information Service do encourage all providers to sign up to the directory, but many choose not to. FFIS do ensure that all holiday activities we are aware of are promoted through Social Media even if they choose not to join the directory. The service will continue to follow a Digital by Default approach to promoting holiday activities as well as formal childcare.

### 3.5 School age atypical

Childcare is mostly delivered during the typical working day – between 8am and 6pm on weekdays. Some parents require childcare outside these times to fit with their work or other responsibilities.

**Table 3.5 The number of providers offering childcare for atypical hours in our local authority is:**

Type of provision	Number of providers	Available before 8am weekdays	Available after 6pm weekdays	Available weekends <sup>30</sup>
Breakfast club	31	7	N/A	N/A
After-school club	14	N/A	-	N/A
Holiday club	12	5	-	-

The 2022 parent survey asked when families required additional childcare. Of the respondents with school aged children, 72% needed care before 8am, 47% required care after 6pm and 60% needed care at the weekend.

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<sup>30</sup> This includes availability at any time during the weekend, not necessarily for the whole weekend

## **4 Funded Early Education**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The availability of good quality childcare has been recognised as being of increasing importance over the past 15 years, with government policies introduced to encourage families to access good quality early education for their children. Universal entitlement to a funded nursery place began with 4-year olds in 2000, and increased to 3-year olds in 2005, with funded provision for disadvantaged 2-year olds beginning in 2011. The current early years entitlements (EYE) are for 570 hours per year and include

- All children aged 3 and 4 are entitled to 15 hours per week until they start reception class in school
- Children aged 3 and 4 where both parents are working, or from lone parent families where that parent is working, are entitled to 30 hours per week until they start reception class in school<sup>31</sup>
- Children aged 2 whose families receive certain benefits (including low income families in receipt of in-work benefits), or those who meet additional non-economic criteria, are entitled to 15 hours per week. Nationally, about 40% of 2 year olds are entitled to this offer, but the proportion varies by area.

The early years entitlements can be taken over a minimum of two days and no session can be longer than ten hours a day. No sessions to be taken before 6am or after 8pm; funding can be split between a maximum of two sites per day and a child is eligible to start the term after their second birthday until the term after their third birthday.

A long-term government study<sup>32</sup> shows good quality early years provision has a positive and long-term impact on children's attainment, progress, and social-behavioural development. Improvements in children's academic and social outcomes lasted throughout school, with the effect being especially important for boys, pupils with SEN and those from disadvantaged backgrounds.<sup>13</sup>

Parents do not have to use all the hours of their funded early years entitlement (EYE). They may choose to split them between providers. With the agreement of their provider, parents may also spread them across the year – for example, rather than taking 15 hours for 38 weeks a year they could take just under 12 hours for 48 weeks a year.

### **4.2 Take up of funded places**

The proportion of eligible children who had taken up a funded place (for at least some of the available hours) during the spring term 2022 census in our local authority is:

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<sup>31</sup> Available to families where each parent (or one parent in a single adult household) are earning the equivalent of working sixteen hours per week on the minimum wage

<sup>32</sup> [Effective pre-school, primary and secondary education \(EPPSE\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/effective-pre-school-primary-and-secondary-education-eppse)

**Table 4.2 Take up of funded places**

Age	Accessing funding	% of all eligible children	2022 % of all eligible children
Age 2	605	84%	72%
Age 3 and 4 universal	3468	95%	91%
Age 3 and 4 extended	965	28%	25%

Source Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2022 Department of Education Jul 2022

### 4.3 Funded places available

Providers are paid directly by the local authority for delivering funded early education. They are not required to offer them to parents, but parents may choose to use a different provider if they do not. Some providers may offer a restricted number of funded places.

**Table 4.1b Number of providers and places**

Type of provision	Number of providers	2 year funded places	3 and 4 year old universal (15hrs) and extended (30 hrs) places
Childminders	48	9.7%	4.4%
Nursery classes in schools	32	4.3%	41.2%
Maintained nursery schools	2	0.0%	4.8%
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	42	86.3%	49.8%

### 4.4 Two year old funding

Evidence shows that 2-year-olds in good and outstanding places - including nurseries, school nursery classes, and childminders - see benefits in terms of their early language skills, and physical, social and emotional development.<sup>33</sup>

2-year-old children can get free early education and childcare if their family receives one of the following:

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Universal Credit
- tax credits and you have an annual income of under £16,190 before tax
- the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- support through part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act
- the Working Tax Credit 4-week run on (the payment you get when you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)

A child can also get free early education and childcare if any of the following apply:

- they are looked after by a local authority

<sup>33</sup> [The early education pilot for 2-year-old children: age 5 follow up - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/early-education-pilot-for-2-year-olds-age-5-follow-up)

- they have a current statement of special education needs (SEN) or an education, health and care (EHC) plan
- they get Disability Living Allowance
- they've left care under a special guardianship order, child arrangements order, or adoption order
- Children of Zambrano Carers; (new in 2019)
- Children of families with no recourse to public funds with a right to remain in the UK on grounds of private/family life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights;
- Children of a subset of failed asylum seekers (supported under section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 – 'the 1999 Act').
- Children receiving support from the local authority under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 who also have no recourse to public funds.

If a 2-year-old child is eligible they can access 15 hours per week for 38 weeks per year. NEL's Family First Information Service (FFIS) regularly market potentially eligible families based on the data provided by the DFE and DWP and continually promote the offer of free places for eligible two-year-olds on their website, Facebook and twitter pages and with support from local providers and local family hubs. In our local authority, **43%** of 2 year olds are entitled to funded early education; equating to around 730 children per term in academic year 2021-22. There has been no change to the percentage of potentially eligible children from the previous academic year

**Table 4.4 - % of eligible cohort of two year olds accessing a place in summer 2022**

Wards	% of potentially eligible resident children	% of resident children taking a place
Croft Baker	43%	45%
East Marsh	70%	60%
Freshney	38%	31%
Haverstoe	8%	8%
Heneage	56%	66%
Humberston and New Waltham	8%	5%
Immingham	34%	30%
Park	43%	29%
Scartho	13%	11%
Sidney Sussex	53%	40%
South	64%	49%
Waltham	4%	8%
West Marsh	58%	40%
Wolds	9%	9%
Yarborough	36%	33%
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>36%</b>
NEL Summer 2021	43%	35%
NEL Summer 2020	43%	29%
NEL Summer 2019	46%	35%
NEL Summer 2018	50%	36%

- In summer 2022, it was projected that 42% of all resident children may meet the criteria for funding. Of those 101% of the projected cohort had applied and were found to be eligible.

- Overall 36% of all 2 year olds in North East Lincolnshire’s accessed an EYE place in summer 2022. This is an increase of 1% on last year.
- The take up rate of those eligible children who accessed a place in the summer term was 84%

#### 4.5 Three-and-Four-year-old funding

Funding for 3-and 4-year olds has two parts:

- Universal offer - All children, the term after they reach the age of 3 are entitled to 15 hours per week until they start reception class in school
- Extended offer - Children aged 3 and 4, where both parents are working, or for lone parent families where that parent is working, are entitled to 30 hours per week until they start reception class in school<sup>34</sup>

**Table 4.5 Take-up of three and four year old early education places: Summer term 2022**

Wards	Universal offer - take up %	Extended offer - take up %
Croft Baker	102%	51%
East Marsh	89%	15%
Freshney	95%	46%
Haverstoe	102%	55%
Heneage	96%	30%
Humberston and New Waltham	96%	60%
Immingham	87%	35%
Park	98%	56%
Scartho	98%	57%
Sidney Sussex	100%	34%
South	92%	24%
Waltham	98%	67%
West Marsh	91%	32%
Wolds	101%	60%
Yarborough	97%	47%
<b>NEL</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>41%</b>
NEL Summer 2021	94%	36%
NEL Summer 2020	93%	34%
NEL Summer 2019	96%	33%
NEL Summer 2018	98%	29%

\*Due to cohorts obtained separately percentages over 100 can occur

- In total 95% of 3 and 4 year olds had accessed a universal early education place during of Summer term 2022. This is a slight increase from pre-pandemic levels in summer 2021.
- Take up the extended offer ( 30 hours) has increased by 5% since summer 2021 and 12% over the last 5 years.

<sup>34</sup> Available to families where each parent (or one parent in a single adult household) are earning the equivalent of working sixteen hours per week on the minimum wage

## 4.6 Availability vs Take-up of Early Education Places

Each place is equal to 15 hours a week term-time (38 weeks per year), and includes all sectors i.e. childminders, pre-schools, day nurseries, schools and academies. It does not include any reception places.

Ofsted registered settings now have more flexibility as to how they allocate their maximum number of places across the age ranges. This means that the overall number of places remains the same but the places available within each age range can change term on term to take account of the occupancy, ages and needs of the children attending.

The penetration rate is the number of places required for each of the early years entitlements. A number less than 1 reflects a deficit of places within the ward for the projected number of resident children who may be eligible for funding. Numbers over 1 reflect more places than children. Those 3 and 4 year olds who are eligible for the extended offer will require 2 places in order to access the full 30 hours

**Table 4.6 Availability and take up of two, three and four year old early education places: Summer term 2022**

Ward	Total number of 2,3 & 4 yr olds's	Total number of places (15hrs)	Projected Number of PTE places required	Penetration rate	Actual take up	% take up of places*
Croft Baker	265	492	273	1.81	305	62%
East Marsh	478	596	475	1.26	410	69%
Freshney	230	372	230	1.61	228	61%
Haverstoe	169	264	188	1.40	194	73%
Heneage	380	418	361	1.16	353	84%
Humberston and New Waltham	258	378	253	1.50	254	67%
Immingham	303	506	302	1.67	260	51%
Park	263	730	290	2.52	301	41%
Scartho	345	421	309	1.36	288	68%
Sidney Sussex	403	682	407	1.68	387	57%
South	457	800	478	1.67	420	53%
Waltham	136	405	142	2.85	147	36%
West Marsh	270	486	256	1.90	262	54%
Wolds	189	210	206	1.02	201	96%
Yarborough	360	687	379	1.81	373	54%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4506</b>	<b>7447</b>	<b>4548</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>4383</b>	<b>59%</b>
NEL Summer 2021	4602	7773	4733	1.69	4381	56%
NEL Summer 2020	4713	7954	4989	1.59	4248	53%
NEL Summer 2019	4924	7612	5273	1.44	4625	61%
NEL Summer 2018	4989	6445	5610	1.15	4525	70%

\*Due to cohorts obtained separately percentages over 100 can occur

- In summer 2022, there were 7,447 early education places available to two-three-and-four-year olds. This is decrease on the previous year as we have seen two different providers merge



with another two and some providers have made changes to their funded offer in response to changes in childcare needs.

- Most funded places were available through PVI providers (66.3%).
- The penetration rate of early education places available for every potentially eligible two-three-and-four-year olds in NEL has dropped slightly since 2021.
- Penetration rates at ward level show that Park and Waltham continue to have more than two places per child.
- The penetration rates shows that there are more than enough places across the borough. Although, the Wolds ward, is very close to number required for the projected number of eligible children. Most wards have additional capacity in the places available. This is likely to be due to migration, i.e., children choosing to access a place outside of the ward that they live
- Ideally there would be 1.2 places per child to factor in the need for additional hours for fee paying hours required. Based on this the Wolds ward may not have enough places to accommodate the needs of both funded and fee-paying families if take up were to increase.

#### 4.7 Early Year Pupil Premium

The early years pupil premium (EYPP) is additional funding for early years settings to improve the education they provide for disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-olds. 3- and 4-year-olds in state-funded early education will attract EYPP funding if they meet at least 1 of the following criteria:

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- support under part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided they are not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
- Working Tax Credit run-on, which is paid for 4 weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit
- they are currently being looked after by a local authority in England or Wales
- they have left care in England or Wales through:
  - an adoption
  - a special guardianship order
  - a child arrangement order

**Table 4.7 Number of 3- and 4-year-old children recorded as eligible for early years pupil premium by age - January 2022**

	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
England	79,417	37,050	116,467
Yorkshire and Humber	10,270	4,635	14,905
North East Lincolnshire	301	144	445

Source; Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2022 Department of Education Jul 2022

Children must receive the universal free early education to attract EYPP funding. They do not have to take up the full 570 hours of early education they are entitled to to get EYPP.

Children become eligible for free early education at different points in the year depending on when they turn 3.

## **5 Costs of childcare**

In the Childcare and Early Years Parents Survey 2021<sup>35</sup>, just over half (53%) of families who used a childcare provider in the reference week reported paying for this childcare, down from 57% in 2018. Of families using formal provision, 58% reported paying for this childcare, down from 64% in 2018. And of families using informal provision, 5% reported paying for this childcare, unchanged since 2018.

Just over two in five (42%) parents rated the affordability of local childcare as very or fairly good (Accompanying Table 5.1), in line with 2018 (41%). Three in ten (30%) parents rated the affordability of local childcare as very or fairly poor, unchanged since 2018.

Almost three in five (56%) parents who paid for childcare said it was easy or very easy to meet their childcare costs (Accompanying Table 4.3), a rise from 52% in 2018. Around one in five (19%) found it difficult or very difficult to meet their childcare costs, unchanged from 2018. Difficulty in meeting childcare costs varied by annual family income. Almost half (45%) of families earning under £10,000 per year found it difficult or very difficult to meet their childcare costs, falling to just 13% of families earning £45,000 or more, which is an increase from 2018 (32% of families earning under £10,000 per year and 10% for families earning £45,000 or more).

### **5.1 Costs of early years childcare**

For early years childcare outside the funded entitlements, we report on average prices per hour, reported to us by settings\*. There may be variations to prices based on the number of hours a family uses, with reductions for longer hours, or discounts for sibling groups. There may be additional payments for additional services, e.g. lunch and other meals which are not included in these prices.

**Table 5.1 Mean hourly rate of early years childcare**

<b>Price per hour*</b>	<b>Under 2 year olds</b>	<b>2 year olds</b>	<b>3 and 4 year olds</b>
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	£5.65	£5.56	£5.27
School and maintained nursery schools which make charges to parents	£N/A	£4.25	£3.94
Childminders	£4.70	£4.70	£4.70
Lowest	£4.00	£3.50	£3.32
Highest	£8.00	£8.66	£8.00

\* prices are averaged by number of providers, and appear above where available

Comments from the 2022 Parent survey

*"I feel childcare is so expensive"*

*"Make it more available and affordable to working parents"*

*"Not all childcare is affordable"*

<sup>35</sup> [Childcare and early years survey of parents, Reporting Year 2021 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

## 5.2 Costs of school age childcare

For school age children during term time, we report on average prices per hour. There may be variations to prices based on the number of hours a family uses, with reductions for longer hours, or discounts for sibling groups. There may be additional payments for additional services, e.g. lunch and other meals which are not included in these prices.

**Table 5.2 Mean hourly rate of school age childcare**

Cost	Breakfast club per hour	After-school club per hour	School childminder per hour	age per hour	Holiday club per hour
<b>Average</b>	<b>£2.75</b>	<b>£3.31</b>	<b>£4.00</b>		<b>£3.38</b>
Lowest	£0.50	£2.33	£3.80		£2.50
Highest	£6.20	£6.20	£7.00		£6.20

Comments from the 2022 Parent survey

*“Not enough options for school age children without it costing arm and a leg. Breakfast club at school starts at 8am I start work at 8am 5 miles across town”*

*“I find it difficult to afford holiday clubs for 2 children”*

*“Before and after school provision is very expensive in some schools”*

*“the costs for breakfast clubs and after school clubs are widely different between providers”*

## 6 Quality

### 6.1 Ofsted Inspection Grades

The quality of registered childcare in England is inspected by Ofsted, the Office for Standards in Education, Children’s Services and Skills, using standards set out in the Early Years inspection handbook.

Inspected Providers are given a rating based on the effectiveness of the setting to provide good quality childcare to children. The rating currently ranges from ‘Outstanding’ to ‘Inadequate’. It is essential that, where possible, children should be attending provision of a ‘Good or ‘Outstanding’ rating quality.

- Nationally, Over two-thirds (68%) of parents rated the overall quality of local childcare provision as very or fairly good, a rise from 64% in 2018. Just 7% rated it as very or fairly poor, a fall from 9% in 2018.<sup>36</sup>

**Table 6.1a. Ofsted Rating as at January 2022 for 2-year-old children with FFE places<sup>37</sup>**  
Of those in setting with judgement - Ofsted inspection rating

	Percentage children with 2 year EYE place in setting with Ofsted judgement	Percentage in setting not yet judged	Outstanding	Good	Percentage attending Good or Outstanding Providers	Satisfactory / Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	86	14	21	75	96	3	1
Yorkshire and Humber	88	12	19	77	96	3	1
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

- 93% of children attending a setting that had been inspected by Ofsted were in a setting that was judged good or better - This is lower than the regional and national average.
- The percentage of children attending settings that have not had their first inspection are 4% of the total; this is a much lower percentage than regionally and nationally.

<sup>36</sup> [Childcare and early years survey of parents, Reporting Year 2021 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

<sup>37</sup> [Education provision: children under 5 years of age, Reporting Year 2022 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

**Table 6.1b Ofsted Rating January 2022 for 3 and 4 year old children with universal EYE places:<sup>38</sup>**  
Of those in setting with judgement - Ofsted inspection rating

	Percentage children with 3 / 4 year FFE place in setting with Ofsted judgement	Percentage in setting not yet judged	Outstanding	Good	Percentage attending Good or Outstanding Providers	Satisfactory / Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	92	8	23	70	<b>93</b>	6	2
Yorkshire and Humber	95	5	19	70	<b>89</b>	5	3
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 6.1c Ofsted Rating January 2022 for 3 and 4 year old children with extended EYE places:**  
Of those in setting with judgement - Ofsted inspection rating

	Percentage children with 3 / 4 year FFE place in setting with Ofsted judgement	Percentage in setting not yet judged	Outstanding	Good	Percentage attending Good or Outstanding Providers	Satisfactory / Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	88	12	25	71	<b>96</b>	3	1
Yorkshire and Humber	90	10	23	72	<b>95</b>	4	2
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: National Statistics - Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2022 (Department for Education)

- 89% of children accessing a universal funded place (15hrs) were attending a setting, which had received a judgement of good, or better - this is lower than nationally but the same as the Yorkshire and Humber region.
- 97% of children accessing an extended funded place (30hrs) were attending a setting which had received a judgement of good or better – this is slightly higher than regionally and nationally

<sup>38</sup> [Education provision: children under 5 years of age, Reporting Year 2022 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/explore-education-statistics)

## **Annex A- Parent survey 2022**

### **Introduction**

From August to early October, a parent survey was undertaken in NEL. The survey went out via the social media platforms and was also shared by our childcare providers. A total of 127 responses were received.

### **Summary**

The majority of respondents had more than one child (74%) and the most represented age group was the parents /carers of school age children at 48%

Over half (64%) of families already use formal childcare. For those who do not use formal childcare, affordability was the main reason at 51%, followed by not needing childcare at 26%.

Most families currently use childcare all year round in order to work but more (58%) would like to use it all year round.

Less than half (47%) of families can find all the childcare they need but this leaves 53% who cannot. The main reason is that they cannot afford the hours that they need. Needing atypical hours, before 8am and after 6pm was also the reason given by 82%

During the last year almost half of family's childcare needs did not change. However, 40% of families needed more childcare as they had returned to work or had increased their hours.

### **1. Childcare Preferences**

Most families prefer their childcare to be close to home (56%) and 80% need childcare in order work, study, or train. Forty percent of respondents needed 15 or more hours per week.

### **2. General comments**

There main themes from the comments included

**2.1 Affordability-** Many families found childcare to be expensive with some paying almost all of what they earn. Most feel more help is needed to support working parents. It was raised that funding that is available to working families does not include those who work less than 16 hours or who work term time/seasonal hours taking them below the threshold for 30 hours and tax-free childcare. Some respondents felt that the free childcare for 2, 3 and 4 year olds should be extended to all.

**2.2 Availability-** More families are finding the 8 to 6 childcare offers no longer meets their needs. Families with school age children would like more wraparound childcare to be available. Some parents would like the HAF activities/sessions to be available to working parents as paid childcare too.

**2.3 Access-** Some families have found it hard to find information about what is available locally. The application process for the childcare offers is felt to be too complicated. Some feel there is a lack of wraparound/holiday provision for children with additional needs.

### **3 What next**

NELC will share the results of the survey with local childcare providers and will work with them to review and explore ways to increase their childcare offers to meet the needs of local families.

The childcare funding pages on the NELC website will be reviewed, as well as the information shared on the social media pages. This will ensure that information is clear, up to date and comprehensive for families with a specific focus on the availability of childcare and funding for local families.

The full Parent Survey 2022 report can be found at [Become a childcare provider - NELC | NELC \(nelincs.gov.uk\)](https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/become-a-childcare-provider)

## Annex B- Childcare Sufficiency Action Plan

Sufficiency Risk	Actions to enhance sufficiency	Timeframe	Outcome
Dynamic Childcare Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor projections and take-up</li> <li>• Report on the results of the parent survey and encourage settings to consider the findings.</li> <li>• Continue to promote the EY's entitlements and raise the profile of all local childcare settings with partners and other agencies.</li> <li>• Work in partnership with Family Hubs and childcare settings to maximise take-up of funded childcare</li> </ul>	Termly reports Annual parent survey	Dynamic childcare market that meets the needs of families in North East Lincolnshire
Sustainability of childcare sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the highest possible base rate for early years entitlements.</li> <li>• Promote financial and business support available.</li> <li>• Promote exiting business tools available on-line</li> <li>• Provide support to enable settings to review their offer and make changes if required to meet the needs of the community</li> <li>• Ensure settings are claiming all EY's entitlements that their children are eligible for i.e. EYPP, DAF</li> </ul>	Termly- update projections and support settings who are claiming less than projected	The childcare sector is sustainable and able to meet the needs of families in NEL
Early Years Entitlements and help paying for childcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor eligibility and take up across all EY's entitlements</li> <li>• Target areas where take up is low and provide marketing activities in those areas</li> <li>• Attend events to promote the childcare funding options</li> </ul>	Termly and academic year reports inform which areas to target	Enables families to access all childcare funding options and make using childcare more affordable
Information for parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the most up to date information to parents via a range of media i.e. website, leaflets, social media platforms</li> <li>• Schedule reminders of when families should apply for 2 year funding, 30 hours etc.</li> </ul>	Ongoing scheduled posts in line with termly deadlines	Ensures families and the community are aware of all childcare funding options available to them
SEND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the SEND Local Offer</li> <li>• Support parents to find suitable childcare that meets their Childs needs</li> </ul>	Ongoing As and when required	Ensures children with SEND can get support and access suitable childcare







### ***Sources of information***

Early Years Entitlement team  
Civic Offices,  
Knoll Street,  
Cleethorpes  
DN35 8LN

North East Lincolnshire Council [InstantAtlas NE Lincolnshire – Data Explorer \(nelincsdata.net\)](https://nelincsdata.net)  
Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted) [Ofsted - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)  
Department of Education (DfE) [Department for Education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

## North East Lincolnshire Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2022

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