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Introduction

The Childcare Act (2006) requires North East Lincolnshire (NEL) Council, like all other local authorities in England, to ensure there is sufficient childcare for parents and carers who are working, studying or training. It also highlights the need for local authorities to pay particular attention to the childcare needs of specific target groups, for instance:

- Disabled children
- 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 2, 3 and 4 taking up early education places; school age children
- Children needing holiday care

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.

The duty to carry out three-year assessment research of the sufficiency of childcare in each local authority was repealed by the Childcare and Families Act 2014, replacing it with a duty to carry out an audit of the availability of childcare annually and this information should be shared with local stakeholders. The audit is required to support the development of sufficient childcare, assess the availability of childcare across the local authority looking into the dynamics of demand and supply in the childcare market; and identifying gaps which to influence future developments.

This CSA evidences how North East Lincolnshire Council are 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).

The Assessment also includes information on:

- the state of the labour market
- the state of the local childcare market, including the demand for specific types of providers in a particular locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists
- the quality and capacity of childcare providers including their funding, staff, premises, experience and expertise
- how the local authority encourage schools in their area to offer out-of-hours childcare from 8am and 6pm
- how the local authority encourage existing providers to expand their provision and new providers to enter the local childcare market
- information about the supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision
- details of how gaps in childcare provision will be addressed

In 2004, the Government published a '10-year Strategy for Childcare'¹, 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 (17 for disabled children) who need an 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.*

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

Key Findings

Choice and flexibility

- NEL has 125 registered childcare settings, offering 2944 childcare places across four sectors of care
- Park ward has the highest proportion of places available (458) whilst the Wolds has the least (104)
- Day nurseries offer the highest number of places (1324) across the range.
- Of the four sectors, Pre-school playgroups have the lowest (396) number of places available

Availability

- In Summer 2017, there were 5,888 early education places available to two, three and four year olds, which is a 4% decrease on the 6,147 available in Summer 2016.
- The penetration rate is above one in all but two wards in North East Lincolnshire, suggesting there are sufficient available places across the borough.

Quality

- 79% of 2 year old with a FFE place had been rated by Ofsted, 99% of those judged were attending a setting with a judgement of good or better.
- 93% of 3 and 4 year olds with a FFE place had been rated by Ofsted, and 79% of those judged had a judgement of good or better

Affordability

- Average weekly costs for 25 hours of care within day nurseries in North East Lincolnshire are now £112.37 for under 2's and £100.87 for over 2's.
- Average weekly costs for 25 hours care with childminders in North East Lincolnshire are £104.66 for both the under and over 2's.
- Locally for 25 hours care, childcare costs are lower than the national average.

Demographic Profile: North East Lincolnshire

0.1 Geography

North East Lincolnshire (NEL) is a small unitary authority covering an area of 192km². The majority 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.

2011 Census figures classify 94.2% of the population of North East Lincolnshire as living in an urban environment¹; 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.

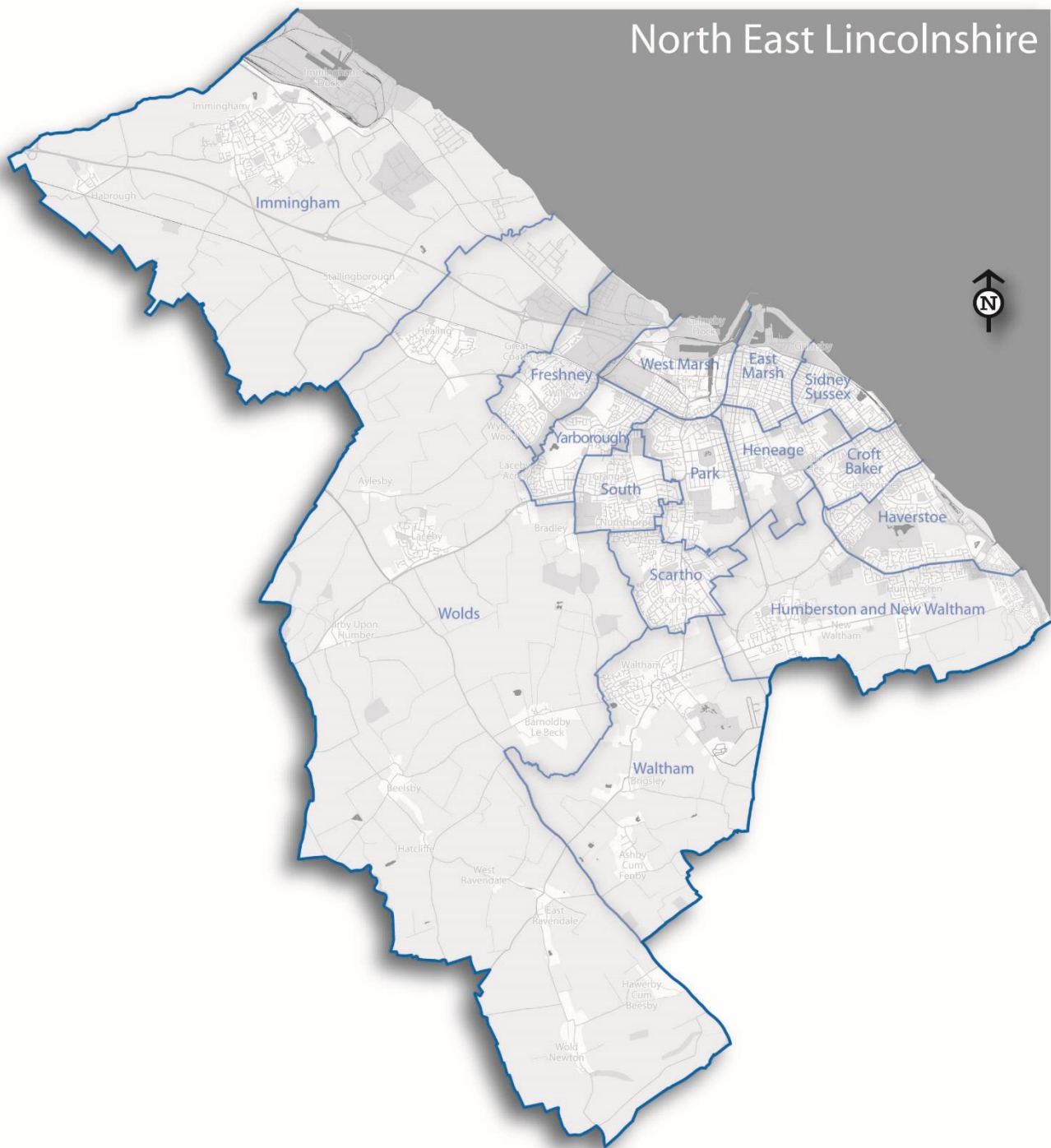
Table 0.1 The fifteen electoral wards within North East Lincolnshire

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

² Source: ONS, LA Classification (Post April 2009)

A map of NEL, by its neighbourhood areas and ward boundaries, is represented below:

Fig 0.1: North East Lincolnshire with Wards



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0.2 Population

An estimated 159,600 people live within the boundary of North East Lincolnshire, with an increase of approximately 1000 people since 2005³.

The latest projections indicate an overall rise in population of 2.4% in the 25 years from 2012 to 2037, with the number of people aged 85+ predicted to more than double. The proportion of the population who are under 16 and the proportion of those of working age, are predicted to decrease, while the proportion of those aged 65 and over is predicted to increase considerably.⁴

Table 0.2 Percentage of Population in 5 year Age bands 0-14 years (% as of total population)

	0-4	5-9	10-14
England	6.3	6.1	5.5
NELC	6.2	6.2	5.5
Croft Baker	6.7	5.7	5.0
East Marsh	8.1	6.6	5.7
Freshney	5.5	5.4	5.5
Haverstoe	3.3	4.6	5.0
Heneage	7.5	7.3	5.7
Humberston and New Waltham	3.4	4.5	5.1
Immingham	5.8	6.4	5.6
Park	5.3	5.6	5.2
Scartho	5.3	5.5	5.4
Sidney Sussex	8.4	7.5	6.3
South	7.7	8.7	7.0
Waltham	4.1	4.8	4.4
West Marsh	8.8	7.3	4.2
Wolds	4.3	6.0	6.7
Yarborough	7.5	6.5	4.8

colour denotes where % of children is above North East Lincolnshire Average
2015 Mid-Year estimates LSOA level (aggregated to ward) – Office of National Statistics

The proportions of resident children varies between wards. The proportion of 0 to 14 year olds, in East Marsh, Heneage, Sidney Sussex and South wards is above the average for North East Lincolnshire while Haverstoe, Humberston and New Waltham and Waltham wards have the lowest proportions of children resident in the Ward.⁵

³ Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-year 2016 population estimates

⁴ Source: Office for National Statistics, Population projections 2012 to 2037

⁵ Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-year 2016 population estimates LSOA geography level

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%) comparators⁶; however the school census suggests that there is more diversity in the younger age groups. North East Lincolnshire school pupils as of January 2017 were predominantly White British (91%) with a small, but increasing proportion from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background (8%).⁷

Latest internal migration figures for North East Lincolnshire estimate that currently slightly more people leave the area yearly than move to the area (net outflow).

In 2017, 3072 (12.8%) of school pupils were identified as having Special Education Needs, this has reduced substantially from 31.4% in 2010 and was below the Yorkshire and Humber region (14.0%) and all England figure (14.4%). Under new legislation, all new assessments from September 2014 have been for a combined Education Health and Care plan, replacing single SEN assessment. Of the 3072 children receiving SEN support 494 had EHC or SEN plans.⁸

⁶ Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 census

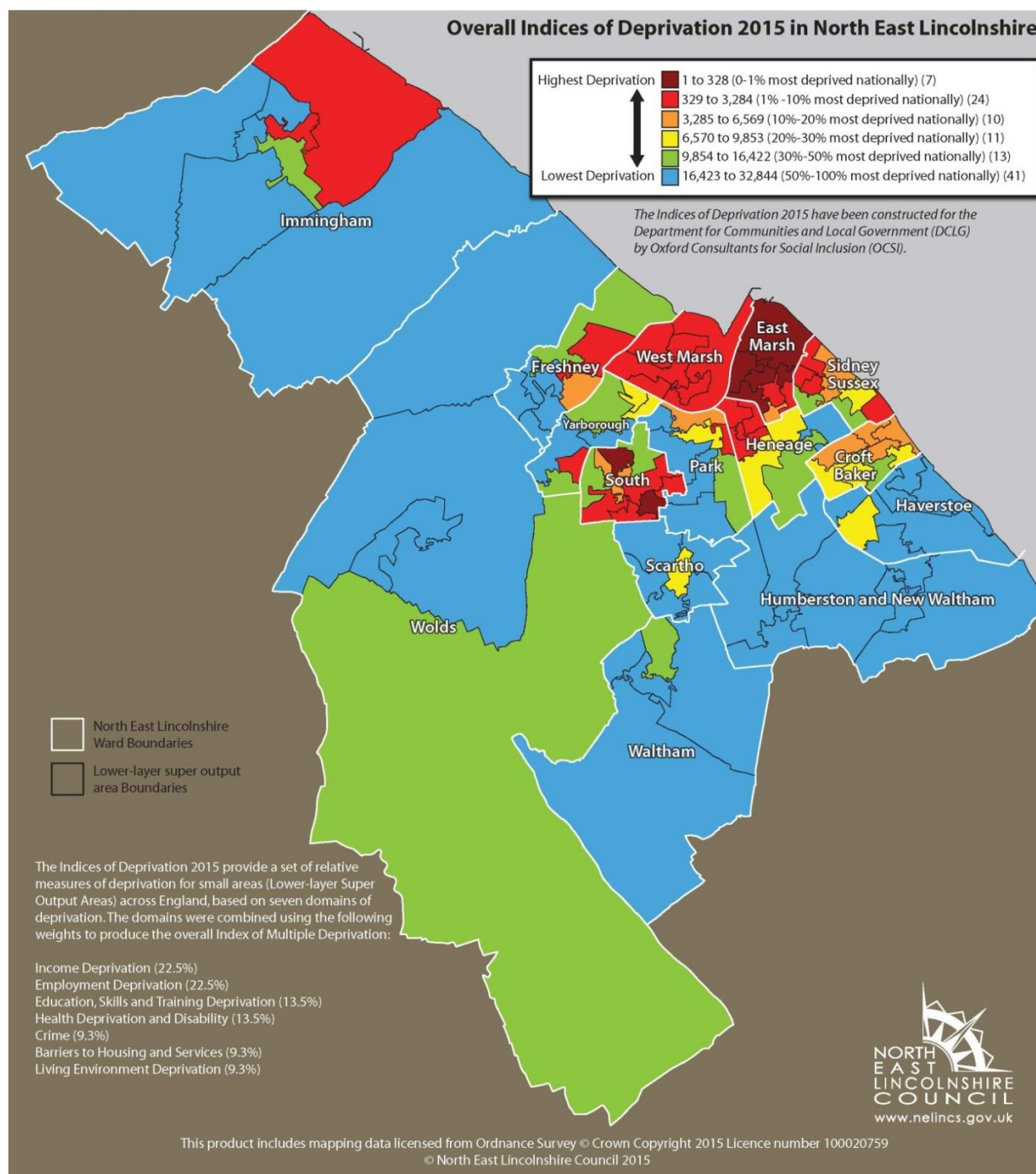
⁷ Source: North East Lincolnshire Council 2016, School Census January 2017

⁸ Department for Education 2017, Special Educational Needs by Local Authorities 2017

0.3 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)⁹.

Fig 0.2 North East Lincolnshire with Deprivation



⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016, *Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015*

Overall North East Lincolnshire is ranked the 31st most deprived local authority in the country¹⁰ with some wards particularly deprived (such as East Marsh, West Marsh and South Wards). 7 areas in East Marsh and South wards (5 in East Marsh, 2 in South) are ranked in the top 1% of 32844 areas nationally for Overall Deprivation (measured across 7 domains), and this is represented in the diagram below: (Figure 0.3).

Fig 0.3 North East Lincolnshire areas within the top 1% nationally for deprivation

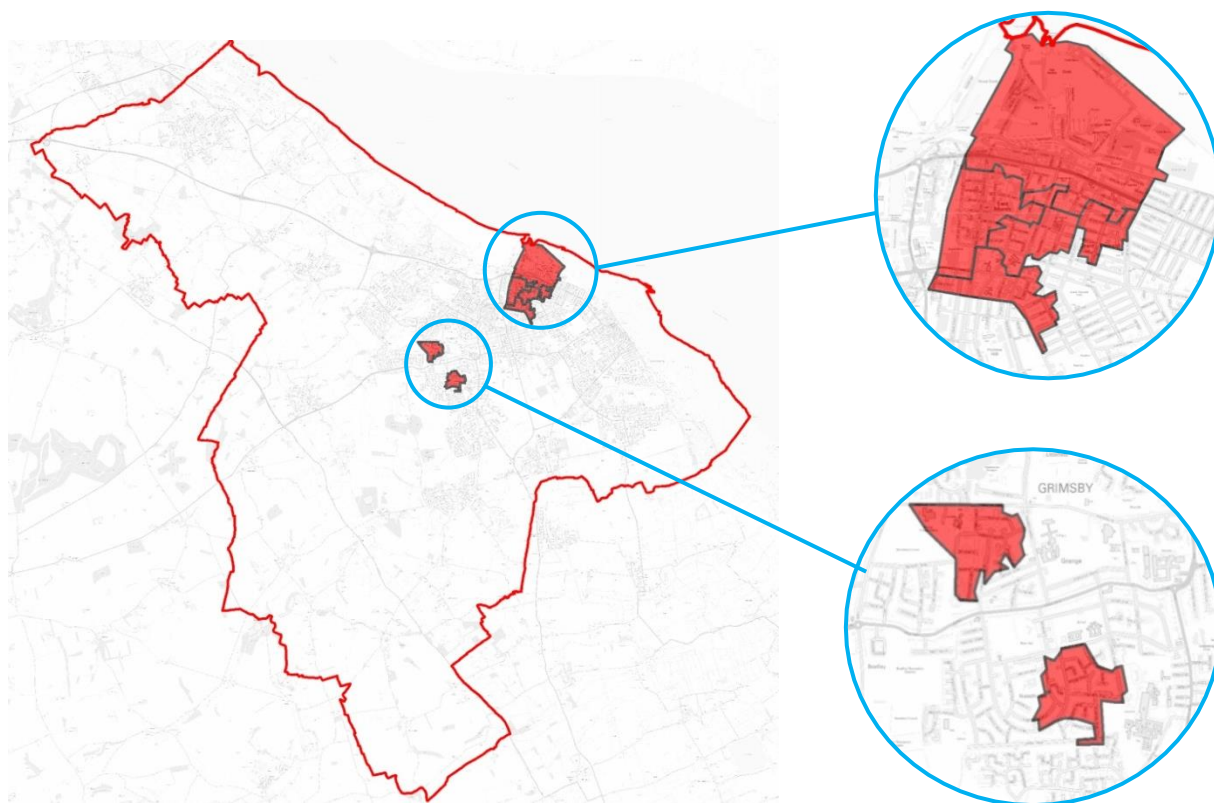


Table 0.3 Summary of the percentage of LSOAs within the most deprived 10% nationally across all 7 domains

Name	Percentage of LSOA in most deprived 10% nationally						
	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing	Living
North East Lincolnshire	25.5%	24.5%	28.3%	10.4%	36.8%	0.9%	18.9%

28% of LSOAs in North East Lincolnshire are in the 10% most deprived nationally, when measured against all domains.

¹⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

The percentage of children in poverty in 2013,¹¹ which is defined as the total number of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits, or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income as a percent of all children, stood at 26.1% compared with the national picture of 18%.

0.4 Labour Market

- In 12 months to Mar-17, the 5.26% unemployment rate in North East Lincolnshire was higher than the Yorkshire and The Humber rate (5.03%), and higher than the England rate (4.88%).
- In Nov 16, 11.74% of the estimated population of North East Lincolnshire were claiming out-of-work benefits. This is higher than the Yorkshire and The Humber rate (9.52%), and higher than the England rate (8.10%).
- The proportion of claimants in North East Lincolnshire has seen a net decrease of 0.09% between Jun 16 (3.53%) and Jun 17 (3.44%).¹²

Table 0.4 - Economic activity and Employment Rates in North East Lincolnshire – 12 months to Mar -16

	Economic Activity Rate, %	Economic Inactivity Rate, %	Employment Rate, %	Unemployment Rate, %
North East Lincolnshire	74.00	26.00	63.97	5.26
Yorkshire and The Humber	76.65	23.35	63.07	5.03
England	78.25	21.75	63.21	4.88

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey 12 months to Mar-17

¹¹ HMRC, 2016, *Personal tax credits statistics 2013*

¹² *Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey 12 months to Nov-16*

Table 0.5 - Working age benefit claimants, by key statistical groups, in North East Lincolnshire, Humber, Yorkshire and The Humber, and England: Nov 16

Statistical Group	North East Lincolnshire Number	North East Lincolnshire %	Yorkshire and The Humber %	England %
Job Seeker	2070	2.11%	1.47%	1.11%
ESA and incapacity benefits	7320	7.47%	6.66%	5.81%
Lone Parent	1810	1.85%	1.17%	1.00%
Others on income related benefits	300	0.31%	0.22%	0.18%
Disabled	7070	4.40%	4.50%	3.90%
Out-of-work benefits	11500	11.74%	9.52%	8.10%

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group, accessed via NOMIS, <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

The Nov 16 data shows that 18570 people claimed one or more of the DWP benefits shown in the table above (excluding out-of-work benefits) in North East Lincolnshire.

Table 0.6 - Claimant Count by Ward – June 2017

	Claimant Count (Total)	Claimant Count (Total) (%)	Claimant Count (Males)	Claimant Count (Males) (%)	Claimant Count (Females)	Claimant Count (Females) (%)
Croft Baker	230	3.17	140	3.91	90	2.44
East Marsh	610	8.05	415	10.60	200	5.47
Freshney	185	3.04	125	4.23	65	2.07
Haverstoe	55	1.03	40	1.52	15	0.55
Heneage	355	4.55	240	5.98	115	3.04
Humberston and New Waltham	55	0.89	40	1.31	15	0.48
Immingham	160	2.29	105	3.02	55	1.56
Park	195	2.63	130	3.43	65	1.79
Scartho	95	1.47	55	1.70	35	1.09
Sidney Sussex	340	4.17	215	5.24	125	3.08
South	430	5.66	265	7.38	170	4.24
Waltham	30	0.76	20	1.02	10	0.50
West Marsh	355	7.00	230	8.94	125	5.01
Wolds	35	0.78	20	0.89	15	0.66
Yarborough	210	2.79	125	3.43	85	2.18
North East Lincolnshire	3340	3.41	2165	4.44	1185	2.41

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Office for National Statistics, Jun 17

- Claimant Count by ward is subject to rounding, therefore North East Lincolnshire total differs from higher geography totals.
- The % of Claimants in East Marsh (8.05%), West Marsh (7.00%) and South (5.66%) are significantly higher than overall for North East Lincolnshire.
- 5 Wards have Claimant counts lower than the England % level. These wards are Haverstoe (1.03%), Humberston and New Waltham (0.89%), Scartho (1.47%), Waltham (0.76%) and Wolds (0.78%).

- In All wards, in June 17, the number of male claimants was higher than female.

Supply of Childcare

Parents with children 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 *2014 Childcare and Early Years Survey of Parents*¹³, covering England, suggested that 79% of families with children aged 0-14 years used childcare in a given week, with 55% of this formal.

1.1 Stocks of registered childcare

As part of the national childcare survey, parents in England were asked about childcare availability. Some 46 per cent of parents felt the number of local childcare places was 'about right', although nearly three in ten (28%) said there were not enough places. The proportion of parents who thought that the right number of places were available has risen since the last survey in 2012-13 (from 42% to 46%).

Local numbers of PVI settings and full-time places are listed below.

Table 1.1a: Numbers of childcare settings, by care scheme type: August 2017*

Ward	Childminder	Day nursery	Pre-School Playgroup	Out of School Care	Total
Croft Baker	10	1	2		13
East Marsh	1	3	1	1	6
Freshney	6	1		1	8
Haverstoe	4	1	1	1	7
Heneage	10	1	2		13
Humberston and New Waltham	1	1	3	2	7
Immingham	5	2	1	1	9
Park	3	6		3	12
Scartho	3	1		1	5
Sidney Sussex	10	2	1	1	14
South	3	4			7
Waltham	2	1		2	5
West Marsh	2		1	2	5
Wolds	2	1	1	1	5
Yarborough	4	2	1	2	9
Grand Total	66	27	14	18	125

¹³ Childcare and Early Years survey of parents 2014-15 – Department for Education - March 2016.

Table 1.1b: Numbers of registered childcare places, by care scheme type: August 2017*

Ward	Childminder	Day nursery	Pre-School Playgroup	Out of School Care	Total
Croft Baker	58	65	48		171
East Marsh	6	97	48	30	181
Freshney	54	42		24	120
Haverstoe	24	41	48	48	161
Heneage	89	78	42		209
Humberston and New Waltham	6	27	96	44	173
Immingham	39	160	24	121	344
Park	12	283		163	458
Scartho	24	77		26	127
Sidney Sussex	60	114	16	26	216
South	18	157			175
Waltham	11	82		106	199
West Marsh	12		24	98	134
Wolds	18	30	26	30	104
Yarborough	29	71	24	48	172
Grand Total	460	1324	396	764	2944

*Both Table 1.2a and 1.b are related to PVI childcare stock. Places provided out of nursery units, by schools and nursery schools, are not included. Where a provider supplies more than one form of care, e.g. Pre-school with out of school provision, it will be counted for each, with the appropriate places.

- Child minders are the most numerous provider type as of August 2017 (66), However Day Nurseries deliver the most childcare places (1324).
- Both provider numbers and places available in PVI settings fell between 2016/17 in North East Lincolnshire.
- There has been a net increase in Day Nursery place provision, This sector saw a net increase from last year (1297 places to 1324)
- A net loss in places in Pre-school provision and Out of School provision indicates a move from separately Ofsted registered provision to in school Academy provision
- These places are not full losses in the sense that they are still available within school settings, as FFE places.

1.2 Funding for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

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.

A long-term government study¹⁴ 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.¹³

1.2a 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.¹⁵

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're looked after by a local council
- 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

If a 2 year old child is eligible they can access 15 hours per week for 38 weeks per year. The childcare can be taken over a minimum of two days and no session can be longer than ten hours a day or shorter than two and a half hours a day. No sessions to be before 7am or after 7pm, funding can be split between a maximum of two providers and a child is eligible to start the term after their second birthday until the term after their third birthday.

¹⁴ EPPSE Project - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/eppse-3-to-14-years>

¹⁵ The early education pilot for 2-year-old children - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-early-education-pilot-for-two-year-old-children-age-five-follow-up>

Table 1.2a - % of eligible cohort of two year olds taking up a place Summer 2017

2 Year funding

Wards	% of resident children taking a place
Croft Baker	36%
East Marsh	67%
Freshney	30%
Haverstoe	15%
Heneage	39%
Humberston and New Waltham	16%
Immingham	29%
Park	30%
Scarho	15%
Sidney Sussex	52%
South	47%
Waltham	22%
West Marsh	62%
Wolds	11%
Yarborough	36%
North East Lincolnshire	38%

- Overall 38% of North East Lincolnshire 2 year olds took up an FFE place in Summer 2017. This is a decrease from 42% in Summer 2016. Although, it is an increase from the 35.8% in 2015, and the 22.6% in 2014.
- The Ward percentages of 2 year olds who took up an FFE place vary similarly to the levels of local deprivation, with East Marsh, West Marsh, Sidney Sussex and South ward, North East Lincolnshire's most deprived areas, indicating large percentages of take up.

NEL's Family Information Service (FIS) 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 children's centres.

Table 1.1b below shows the basis on which a 2-year-old has been funded for an early education place January 2017:

Table 1.2b: Funding for 2 year old – Early education places by eligibility criteria

	Number of children	Economic criteria	High-level SEN or disability	Looked after or adopted from care
England	163242	97.4%	1.3%	1.7%
Yorkshire and Humber	19990	97.6%	1.0%	1.9%
North East Lincolnshire	800	96.1%	1.8%	1.9%

National Statistics - Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2017

- The percentage of children entitled to 2 year-old funded places fit in to broadly the same criteria basis as seen regionally and nationally.
- Locally, slightly more children become eligible due to being either looked after or adopted through care, than is seen nationally (1.9% vs 1.7%). Correspondingly, the percentage of children eligible through Economic criteria is slightly lower than seen regionally or nationally (96.1% vs 97.6 and 97.4%).

1.2b 3 and 4 year old funding

All 3 to 4-year-olds in England can get 570 hours of free early education or childcare per year. This is usually taken as 15 hours a week for 38 weeks of the year.

1.2c Estimated take-up of three and four year old early education places: Summer term 2017

3 & 4 Year funding

Wards	% of 3 & 4 year olds
Croft Baker	95%
East Marsh	96%
Freshney	95%
Haverstoe	100%
Heneage	94%
Humberston and New Waltham	102%
Immingham	87%
Park	97%
Scartho	94%
Sidney Sussex	97%
South	96%
Waltham	94%
West Marsh	96%
Wolds	89%
Yarborough	97%
Grand Total	95%

*Due to cohorts obtained separately percentages over 100 can occur

- In total 95% of Three and Four year olds have taken up an early education place as of Summer term 2017.
- Last year the estimated take-up was 96% for three and four year olds.
- Ward level estimates range from 87 % in Immingham to 102% in Humberston and New Waltham, and 100% in Havestoe.

1.2d 2, 3 and 4 Year olds taking up a full time place - Summer term 2017

Ward	% 2 Year funded children taking a full time place	% 3 & 4 Year funded children taking a full time place
Croft Baker	89%	91%
East Marsh	97%	99%
Freshney	97%	93%
Haverstoe	67%	83%
Heneage	96%	96%
Humberston and New Waltham	58%	85%
Immingham	98%	93%
Park	90%	94%
Scartho	83%	98%
Sidney Sussex	96%	99%
South	98%	98%
Waltham	100%	91%
West Marsh	98%	98%
Wolds	71%	78%
Yarborough	97%	94%
North East Lincolnshire	95%	94%

- 95% of 2 year olds were using the full 15 hour entitlement. This is an increase in last year's 87%.
- At ward level, full time take-up was generally high at 3 & 4 years, with the highest at East Marsh and Sidney Sussex with 99% with the lowest ward the Wolds with 78%.
- Full time take up of places for 2 year olds was generally high, with the lowest at Humberston and New Waltham 58%, against 100% in Waltham.

1.2c Availability vs Take-up of Early Education Places

Table 1.2e summarises the take-up of early education places, where a full time place is equal to 15 hours. Where a child has taken their entitlement across more than one setting, the total time taken has been used.

The total number of FFE places available is also shown, where places are taken from the number of Ofsted registered places for all FFE registered Early Years settings, and from a nursery provision list, which provides the number of early admission, reception and nursery places within FFE registered primary schools, academies, independent schools and special schools.

Ofsted registered settings now have more flexibility as to how they allocated 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.

Table 1.2e: Availability and take up of two, three and four year old early education places: Summer term 2017

Ward	Total Take Up*	FFE 2, 3 and 4 year old places
Croft Baker	260	342
East Marsh	419	362
Freshney	191	240
Haverstoe	106	322
Heneage	341	418
Humberston and New Waltham	149	346
Immingham	256	688
Park	255	916
Scartho	197	254
Sidney Sussex	419	432
South	391	350
Waltham	105	398
West Marsh	270	268
Wolds	93	208
Yarborough	315	433
Grand Total	3767	5888

* all children taking any early education place, inclusive of reception funding

- In Summer 2017, there were 5,888 early education places available to two, three and four year olds, which is a 4% Decrease on the 6,147 available in Summer 2016.

- Of the 5,888 available places, 3,767 funded places were taken up throughout NEL. This is a decrease on the 4,614 places in Summer 2016.
- As in 2016, the majority of these places were available through schools, as previously separately Ofsted registered providers move to providing 3 and 4 year old places through schools registrations.
- At Ward level, take-up is highest in East March and Sidney Sussex (419). The most places available in Park (916) and Immingham (688).

It is worth noting that take up is based on child residence, and places on provider postcodes. Parents and carers do not necessarily choose a place in a setting within the same ward as their residence.

Table 1.2f gives the population of three and four year olds, taken in Summer 2017 from SystmOne registrations. The penetration rate is the number of places for each resident child: A number under 1 reflects a deficit of places with the ward for the resident children. Numbers over 1 reflect more places than children.

Table 1.2f: Penetration rate of places based on population of 3 and 4 year olds, taken in Summer 2017.

Ward			
	Total Resident population 3 and 4	Total FFE 3 and 4 year places	Penetration Rate
Croft Baker	215	204	0.95
East Marsh	298	314	1.05
Freshney	163	302	1.85
Haverstoe	93	108	1.16
Heneage	290	348	1.20
Humberston and New Waltham	134	284	2.12
Immingham	239	378	1.58
Park	218	384	1.76
Scartho	189	286	1.51
Sidney Sussex	318	460	1.45
South	313	372	1.19
Waltham	99	96	0.97
West Marsh	196	262	1.34
Wolds	96	108	1.13
Yarborough	260	384	1.48
Grand Total	3121	4290	1.37

- From Summer term 2017, the penetration rate of early education places available for every three and four year old in NEL was 1.37 places per child. This is a slight decrease on the 1.38 rate reported in Summer 2016.
- Penetration rates at ward level show a large number of places in Humberston and New Waltham, Other wards present numbers of places much closer to the number of resident children.
- The penetration rate of 0.97 in Waltham shows a very slight under provision in this ward.

1.2d 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're 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

1.2g Number of 3- and 4-year-old children recorded as eligible for early years pupil premium by age - January 2017

	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
England	71620	32127	103747
Yorkshire and Humber	9720	4000	13720
North East Lincolnshire	379	159	538

Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2017 Department of Education Jan 2017

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

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

1.3 Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)

In addition to providing FFE availability, the school headcount also gives some insight into the special educational needs of children aged three and four years old on roll, as summarised in Tables 1.3a and 1.3b. Nurseries, playgroups and childminders registered with Ofsted follow the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) framework. The framework makes sure that there's support in place for children with SEND¹⁶.

Table 1.3a displays the % of children January 2017 with an FFE place, supported for SEN - by support level.

	2, 3 and 4 year-olds		
	Children with Statements or EHCP ³	Children with SEN support ²	Total children with SEN
England	0.7%	5.1%	5.8%
Yorkshire and Humber	0.6%	5.0%	5.5%
North East Lincolnshire	0.5%	4.4%	4.9%

Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2017 Department of Education Jan 2017

(2) From 2015 SEN support replaced School Action and School Action Plus.

(3) EHCP - Education, Health and Care plan

- The percentage of children supported with Statements or EHCP in FFE places is in line with the national and regional averages.
- A slightly lower percentage of children access lower level SEN support in North East Lincolnshire (4.4%) than in seen regionally (5.0%) and Nationally (5.1%). This is however similar to the pattern seen in local School age children, as mentioned within the demographic profile (section 0).

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/children-with-special-educational-needs/special-educational-needs-support>

Table 1.3b Summary of children on headcount with special educational needs: Summer 2017

Ward	EHCP / Statement of SEN	K - SEN support	Not SEN
Croft Baker	0.0%	3.6%	96.4%
East Marsh	0.0%	3.8%	96.2%
Freshney	0.0%	3.7%	96.3%
Haverstoe	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Heneage	1.2%	5.4%	93.5%
Humberston and New Waltham	0.0%	4.1%	95.9%
Immingham	0.8%	1.6%	97.6%
Park	1.6%	2.4%	96.1%
Scartho	0.0%	1.5%	98.5%
Sidney Sussex	0.7%	3.2%	96.1%
South	0.5%	4.6%	94.9%
Waltham	1.9%	1.0%	97.1%
West Marsh	0.4%	3.7%	95.9%
Wolds	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Yarborough	0.0%	2.2%	97.8%
Grand Total	0.5%	3.2%	96.3%

*From Summer 2017 headcount - where documented.

- Overall, 3.7% of children in FFE places required SEN support in Summer 2017.
- Between wards there can be significant variance in SEN supported percentages, however the numbers of children in the underlying data is low, therefore any significant ward differences should be treated with caution.

1.4 Ethnicity

Table 1.4a provides a summary of the ethnic background of children aged two, three and four years old on roll, taken from the Summer 2017 headcount. For the benefit of this analysis, the category of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) encompasses all ethnic groups that are not White British. Please note that to provide a more accurate analysis, records where ethnicity is not known or obtained have been omitted from these results, thus providing an ethnicity split for those pupils whose ethnicity is known.

Table 1.4a: Summary of children on headcount, by ethnic group: Summer 2017

Ward	BME	White British
Croft Baker	8%	92%
East Marsh	11%	89%
Freshney	7%	93%
Haverstoe	7%	93%
Heneage	10%	90%
Humberston and New Waltham	10%	90%
Immingham	2%	98%
Park	8%	92%
Scartho	8%	92%
Sidney Sussex	6%	94%
South	8%	92%
Waltham	7%	93%
West Marsh	18%	82%
Wolds	5%	95%
Yarborough	9%	91%
Grand Total	8.7%	91.3%

*Refusals and Non-obtained are omitted from calculations

The percentage of BME children accessing FFE places in Summer 2017 is higher (8.7%) than the percentage of BME resident population identified from the 2011 census (4.6%)⁶.

1.5 Provision for Children 5-14 (including Out of School and Holiday Provision)

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 will push for holiday activities to promote through Social Media and through the FFIS web Directory. Feedback through Social Media has been noted as 'I've planned my whole summer holidays around what you have advertised (through social media)' and it's an area that has received dramatically improved following throughout 2017. The service will continue to follow a Digital by Default approach to promoting holiday activities as well as formal childcare.

Quality and Cost of childcare

The Quality and Cost of Childcare are important factors parents consider when choosing a childcare provider.

2.1 Quality

The quality of registered childcare in England is assessed by Ofsted, the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills, using standards set out in the Early Year 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 recognised that where possible, children should be attending provision of a 'Good or 'Outstanding' rating quality.

- Nationally, the majority of parents (64%) rated the overall quality of local childcare provision as very or fairly good. This proportion has increased from 58 per cent in 2012-13.¹⁷

Table 2.1a. Ofsted Rating as at January 2017 for 2-year-old children with FFE places

	Percentage children with 2 year FFE place in setting with Ofsted judgement	Percentage in setting not yet judged	Of those in setting with judgement - Ofsted inspection rating				
			Outstanding	Good	Percentage attending Good or Outstanding Providers	Satisfactory / Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	86	14	21	76	96	3	1
Yorkshire and Humber	86	14	17	79	96	2	1
North East Lincolnshire	79	21	15	85	99	0	0

Source: National Statistics - Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2017 (Department for Education)

- 99% of those attending a judged setting, were attending a setting which had received a judgement of good or better - This is higher than regionally and nationally.
- The percentage of children in settings 'Not Yet judged' settings is larger than regionally and nationally (21%), and this is because of a higher proportion of 2 year olds in newer settings.

¹⁷ Childcare and Early Years survey of parents 2014-15 – Department for Education - March 2016.

Table 2.1b Ofsted Rating as at January 2017 for 3 and 4 year old children with FFE places:

	Percentage children with 3 / 4 year FFE place in setting with Ofsted judgement	Percentage in setting not yet judged	Of those in setting with judgement - Ofsted inspection rating				
			Outstanding	Good	Percentage attending Good or Outstanding Providers	Satisfactory / Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	91	9	24	69	93	6	1
Yorkshire and Humber	92	8	19	72	91	8	1
North East Lincolnshire	93	7	10	69	79	17	4

Source: National Statistics - Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2017 (Department for Education)

- 79% of children attending a judged setting were attending a setting which had received a judgement of good or better - This is lower than regionally and nationally.

2.2 Costs

Nationally in the 2014 Childcare and Early Years Parents Survey¹⁸, Three in five (59%) families who used a childcare provider in the reference week reported paying for this childcare. 65% reported paying for formal providers with 6% reported paying for informal providers.

Two in five parents (39%) rated the affordability of local childcare as very or fairly good, an increase since 2012-13 when one in three parents (32%) thought affordability was very good or fairly good.

A third (33%) said affordability was very or fairly poor.

Just over half of parents (53%) said it was fairly or very easy to meet their childcare costs, with 22% of families finding it fairly or very difficult to pay

Locally, childcare costs are lower than the national average.

¹⁸ Childcare and Early Years survey of parents 2014-15 – Department for Education - March 2016

Table 2.2a: Average weekly childcare costs within North East Lincolnshire by ward, and compared against regional and national average: 2016/17*

	Nursery 25 hours (under 2)	Nursery 25 hours (2 and over)	Childminder 25 hours (under 2)	Childminder 25 hours (2 and over)
	Under 2's	Over 2's	Under 2's	Over 2's
Croft Baker			£ 108.75	£ 108.75
East Marsh	£ 106.48	£ 91.25	£ 87.50	£ 87.50
Freshney	£ 122.22	£ 110.00	£ 101.25	£ 101.25
Haverstoe	£ 111.11	£ 100.00	£ 106.25	£ 106.25
Heneage	£ 122.22	£ 110.00	£ 96.25	£ 96.25
Humberston and New Waltham	£ 118.06	£ 106.25	£ 100.00	£ 100.00
Immingham	£ 129.31	£ 116.38	£ 103.00	£ 103.00
Park	£ 102.78	£ 92.50	£ 112.50	£ 112.50
Scartho	£ 122.22	£ 110.00	£ 108.33	£ 108.33
Sidney Sussex	£ 119.44	£ 103.75	£ 108.50	£ 108.50
South	£ 108.33	£ 97.50	£ 100.00	£ 100.00
Waltham			£ 106.25	£ 106.25
West Marsh			£ 106.25	£ 106.25
Wolds	£ 94.44	£ 85.00	£ 106.25	£ 106.25
Yarborough	£ 108.33	£ 97.50	£ 108.33	£ 108.33
North East Lincolnshire Average	£ 112.37	£ 100.87	£ 104.66	£ 104.66
North East Lincolnshire Lowest	£ 88.89	£ 80.00	£ 75.00	£ 75.00
North East Lincolnshire Highest	£ 156.96	£ 141.25	£ 145.00	£ 145.00
Yorkshire and Humberside	£ 101.50	£ 95.35	£ 100.02	£ 99.01
England Average	£ 116.25	£ 112.38	£ 109.84	£ 109.29

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

**Some provisions only provide FFE funded places, and as such do not appear within the chart above.

Y+H and England averages from Family and Childcare Trust 2017 Childcare Survey

Day Nursery

- Average weekly costs within day nurseries in North East Lincolnshire are now £112.37 for under 2's and £100.87 for over 2's.
- At ward level, average weekly day nursery costs for the under 2's are highest in Immingham at £129.31, Freshney and Scartho for the under 2's at £122.22. The costs for over 2's are highest in Immingham £116.38.
- The lowest costs for under 2's can be seen in the Wolds at £88.89 and the Wolds for over 2's at £85.00
- When compared against the regional and national day nursery average costs, North East Lincolnshire has higher costs than Yorkshire and Humber (£101.50) yet lower than the national average of £116.25.

Childminder

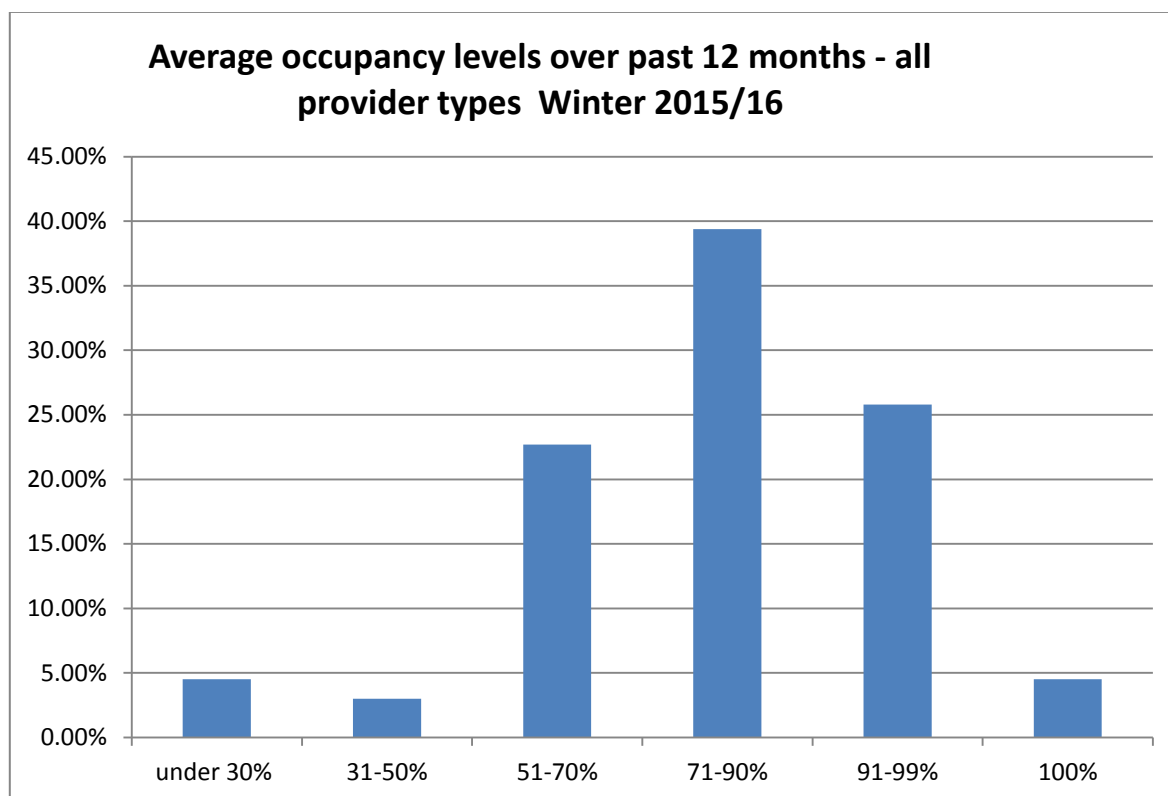
- Average weekly costs for childminders in North East Lincolnshire are £104.66 for both the under and over 2's.
- Almost all North East Lincolnshire childminders make no pricing differentiation between under 2's and over 2's but choose to have a standard hourly rate for all children.
- When compared against the regional and national childminder average costs, North East Lincolnshire has higher costs than Yorkshire and Humber (£95.35 /£100.02) yet lower than the national averages (£112.38 /£109.84).

Demand for childcare

3.1 Occupancy

Chart 2.2a below details occupancy levels, or how full a setting is on a daily/weekly basis over an average period of 12 months. This data was collected as part of the 2015/16 FIS update. Setting occupancy can vary both throughout the year, and on a weekly basis, therefore this data should be treated as a guide or snapshot of the total picture in the Local Authority as a whole. The percentages below only reflect those providers which gave a response to the question.

Chart 3.1a: Occupancy levels by provider type



- Almost 70% of responding providers stated they had an average occupancy level over 70% in 2015/16.
- 3 providers stated they had occupancy under 30%, these were all brand new providers.
- The providers stating 31-50% occupancy were based in Immingham and cited saturation of providers in the local area as affecting their occupancy.
- 3 providers stated they had a average 100% occupancy over the past year. Two of which were child-minders, and one pre-school playgroup.

3.2 Waiting Lists

The tables below detail the volume of children currently on a waiting list to attend a childcare setting within NEL, based on information from the provider survey Spring 2017.

Table 3.3a: Age of Children on waiting lists by percentage and by provider type

Type of Provider	Total No. On Waiting List aged 2 and under	Total No. On Waiting List aged over 2	Total Children on a Waiting List (number)
Childminder	50%	50%	56
Day nursery	51%	49%	47
Out of School Care	52%	48%	63
Pre-School Playgroup	50%	53%	60
Grand Total	51%	49%	230

Table 3.3b: Percentage of responding providers from Annual FIS Update Winter 2015/16 which had children on a waiting list.

Type of Provider	With children on a waiting list
Child-minder	25%
Day nursery	21%
Out of School Care	28%
Pre-School Playgroup	27%

Of the settings responding September 2017, 226 children were currently on a waiting list.

- 117 of these children were under 2's, and were on a list due to the child being too young to access the setting.
- The time range to start the setting, where stated, was between 2 weeks and 2 terms.

Gap Analysis

Local Authorities use Families First Information Service (FFIS) enquiries and complaints from parents who are unable to find a place to meet their needs as one measure of sufficiency and to gauge unmet demand. 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 where this occurs.

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. Other factors such as the location of provision in neighbouring wards and travel patterns, future housing developments etc. need to be considered when planning for places. These factors are all considered when carrying out secondary analysis. 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 family's ability to access a place as children are free to access a place across the authority and many travel to access a place of their choice. It is only when take up rates were also applied that we can understand whether the supply of places might be a barrier to less mobile families accessing a place.

Many other factors need to be considered such as the level of the deficit, the size of the eligible population, and the availability of providers close to the ward, etc. These and other relevant factors are considered during secondary analysis of the market.

Potential gaps for 2 year funded places

The national target for take up of 2 year funding is 80%. In order to meet this target there is a need for at least 80 places for every 100 potentially eligible children. Currently there are 147 places per 100 across NEL but these are not always in the areas of highest demand. Overall there is an average take up rate of 84% in NEL. Not all families choose to access their funding in the ward in which they reside.

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 2017 suggest that 48% of children will be eligible. Due to this fall there are no concerns that additional places may be required over the next academic year.

The Local Authority has identified areas that may require additional places for 2 year old FFE if take up is to increase, however in some cases it is believed that families are reluctant to access a place as they prefer to keep their child at home.

3&4 year Free Flexible Entitlement (FFE)

The national target for this cohort is 100% and if this is to be achieved a place is required for every child. Data shows that in total in the summer term 2017, there were 4,448 FFE places available and an eligible population of 3,121 children which equates to 1.43 places per child within NEL.

However, one ward, Waltham, has been identified as having less than 1 place (0.98) per child in the summer term. The local Pre-school has plans to increase places within this age range to meet demand.

Potential gaps for 3&4 year FFE places

In autumn 2017 the extended offer (30 hours) was launched. It is projected that almost 49% of local 3&4 year olds may be eligible for the additional hours. If the projections are correct there will be a need for a minimum of 1.4 places per child to meet the demand for both the universal and extended hours.

Term	Actual places per child	Places required to meet demand
Autumn 2017	2.23	1.49
Spring 2018	1.66	1.49
Summer 2018	1.39	1.49

The availability and take up of places will be monitored carefully each term in order to manage the childcare market to meet the demand.

0-4 year old Paid for Childcare

The returns from FIS enquiries report, feedback and the parental survey do not show any significant 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 made 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 made available to families through the Families First Directory and via the social media pages

Sources of information

Integrated Family Services
Riverside Children's Centre,
Central Parade,
Grimsby
DN34 4HE

North East Lincolnshire Council

www.nelincs.gov.uk

Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted)

www.ofsted.gov.uk

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