

Securing Sufficient High Quality Learning and Childcare Places

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016



**“Rounded,
Resilient
and Ready”**

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Introduction and purpose of this report

Kirklees Childcare Sufficiency Assessments have been published on an annual basis since they became a statutory duty of the Childcare Act 2006. The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) is a detailed study into the supply and demand of childcare within Kirklees and is a vital tool to share information with the public, elected members and the childcare market itself.

The CSA also provides the evidence base to justify interventions required to help the council meet its statutory duty to ensure there is sufficient childcare available in Kirklees in the right places at the right times. Childcare includes free early education and care as well as childcare services paid for by parents of children aged 0 to 19 years.

The provision of childcare and the evidence presented in CSAs support the core objectives of the council:

Improving health and wellbeing in Kirklees - [Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)

- Having the places available and a high take up of early education to help ensure every child has the best start in life
- Targeted opportunities for children most at risk of poor outcomes, promoting social mobility to help children reach their full potential

Further strengthening the Kirklees economy - [Kirklees Economic Strategy](#)

- The availability of childcare removes a barrier for parents to work and make their contribution to the local economy
- Early education provides the starting point for a child's lifelong learning and skills journey to participate in the future workforce
- Childcare directly provides 2500 jobs in Kirklees and this figure continues to grow

“Children who have accessed high quality early education benefitted from this throughout their school life, this positive impact includes better GCSE results and increased earning potential.”

[Department for Education EPPSE Study](#)

National childcare context

Over the last decade, childcare has been gaining political importance. The most recent demonstration of this was in the build up to the 2015 general election when the three major political parties all pledged significant free childcare expansion plans. This ultimately led to the introduction of the Childcare Act 2016.

The Childcare Act 2016 and other recent national initiatives are likely to have a significant impact on the Kirklees childcare market:

- 30 hours free childcare for working parents of 3 & 4 year olds from September 2017 (see the future demand section for more information on page 10)
- The introduction of a new early years national funding formula for 3 and 4 year olds
 - changing the way local authorities fund early years providers
 - ensuring children with special educational needs or disabilities attract the extra funding they need(see further information in the sustainability section on page 19)
- Tax free childcare scheme - <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/tax-free-childcare-10-things-parents-should-know>

National policy reported in previous CSAs continues to have a significant impact on the Kirklees childcare market:

- Opening the early education market to large numbers of childminders without the previous need for membership of a formal network. As a result, childminders registered in Kirklees who offer early education continues to increase from 49 in autumn term 2013 to 97 in Autumn term 2014, 131 in Autumn term 2015 and 156 in Summer term 2016.
- Removal of barriers to registration, extending of age ranges and statutory consultation, making it easier for schools to offer childcare services.
- Significant reductions in the spending made available to local authorities (around 40% in Kirklees) means Kirklees Council is likely to provide reduced services in the future. This will continue to have an impact on the level of support childcare providers can expect from different departments within the council.
- The impact of the Children and Families Act 2014 and in particular a new code of practice for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) increases choice for parents and places expectations on childcare providers to meet the needs of children with SEND. The development of a 'Local Offer' requires local authorities to provide online information about services (including childcare) for families and children with SEND in one place.
- Further flexibilities with Ofsted registration means that childminders are now able to operate from suitable non-domestic premises for up to half their time whilst still registered as a childminder.
- Childcare providers and childminders wishing to operate from multiple premises will only need to make a single registration application to Ofsted and will be able to add

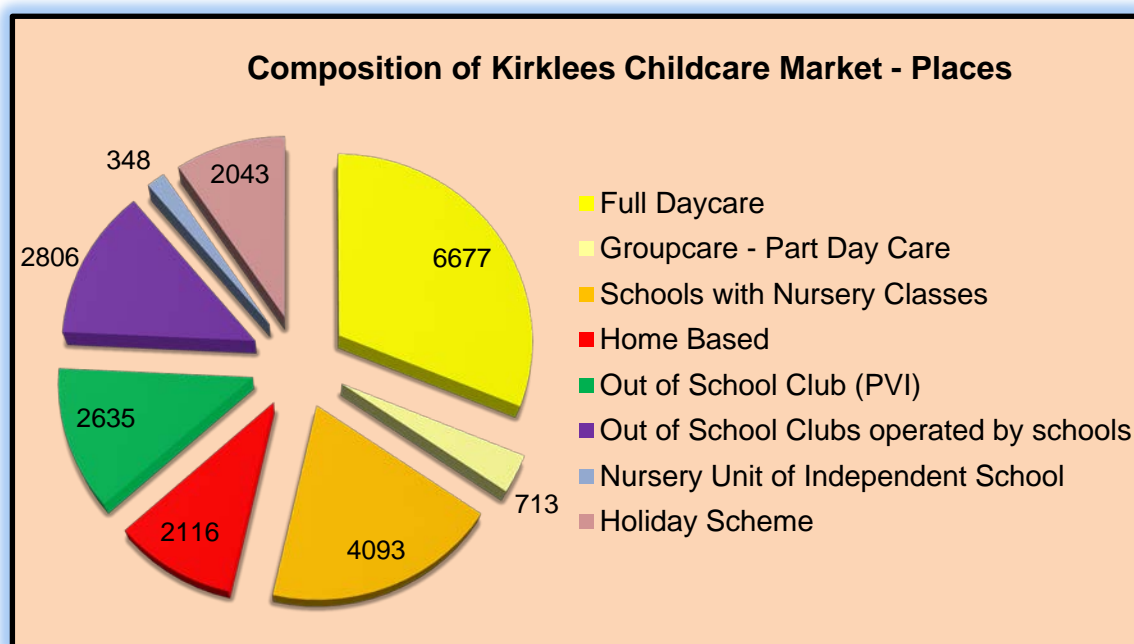
additional premises to an existing registration without completing a separate registration application each time they open or acquire a new site.

- Wraparound and holiday childcare – parents and childcare provider ‘rights to request’. Parents can request that the school their child attends considers establishing wraparound and/or holiday childcare and childcare providers can request to use school facilities for wraparound and/or holiday provision at times when the school is not using them - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wraparound-and-holiday-childcare-responding-to-requests>
- The introduction of a pupil premium for early years children from April 2015 at a rate of £0.53 per child per hour (approximately £300 per year). Opportunities remain to encourage more eligible families to apply for this with take-up estimated to be around 74% in Summer 2016.

An overview of the Kirklees childcare market

This section provides an overview of the childcare market at a Kirklees district level; more in depth information is provided in the ward profiles available in separate documents which can be found on the following web page: www.kirklees.gov.uk/childcaresufficiency

To support this analysis, the local authority carries out an annual audit of all Ofsted registered childcare provision in the district. The findings from audits completed March 2016 to May 2016 are presented below.



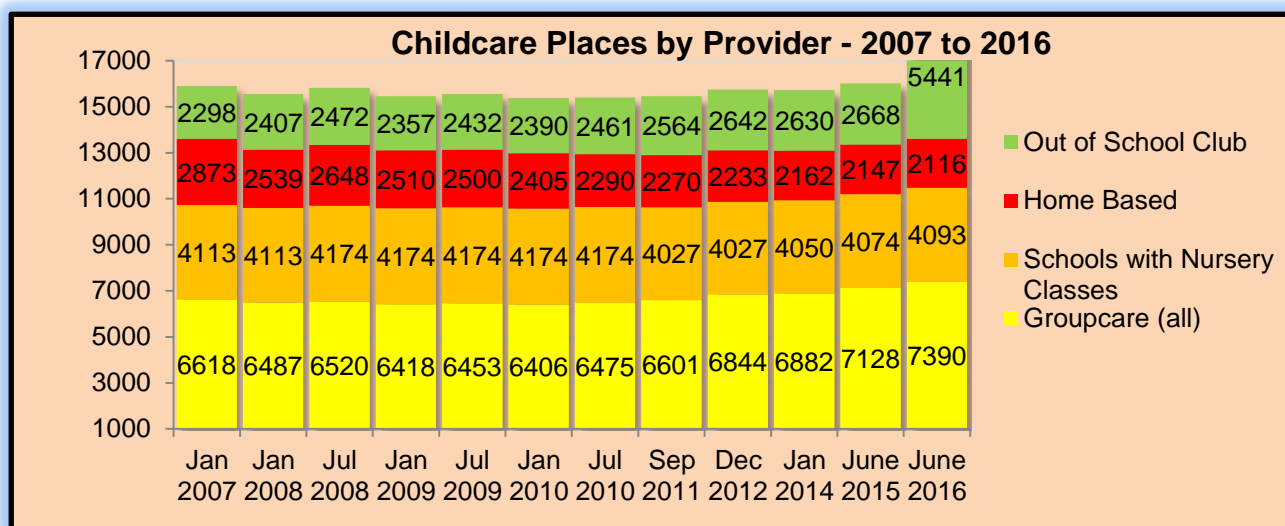
There are 828 registered providers of early education and childcare in Kirklees, comprising 180 groupcare settings (152 full day / 28 part day); 77 schools with nursery classes; 346 home based providers; 83 out of schools clubs (PVI), 68 out of school clubs (operated by schools); 6 nursery units of independent schools and 68 holiday schemes.

Together they provide

21,431

childcare places

The Kirklees childcare market is estimated to contribute between £60-70 million to the local economy each year and directly provides over 2500 local jobs



The bar chart above shows the number of places provided by most provider types has remained relatively static up to 2014. An exception being the slow decline in home based places, which has fallen from 2873 to 2116 over a 9 year period. This matches similar national trends.

From 2014 to 2016 there has been a 7.4% growth in the number of group based places (6882 to 7390). This growth of over 500 places (or 1000 part-time places) can be attributed, in the main, to the increased demand for places driven by increasing numbers of two year olds eligible to free early education and was predicted in previous CSAs.

In previous years, the local authority has held only partial information about the out of school provision operated by schools (as there was no separate registration required with Ofsted). However, after a concerted effort to improve this situation by integration with the school census (Jan 2016), a much more complete picture is now available. This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of out of school places reported, resetting the base line and providing a comparison between the 2016 places with historic place information.

The cost of childcare in Kirklees remains generally lower than national averages and similar to regional averages. The table below provides a summary of the average costs of childcare provision (where local providers have responded to audits), using the most common type of cost:

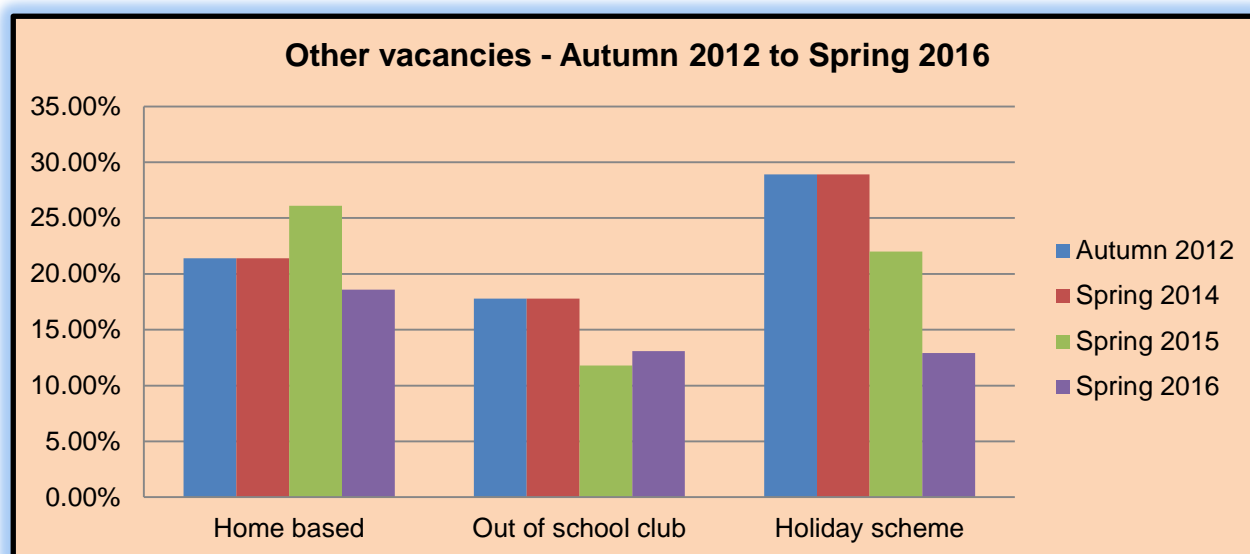
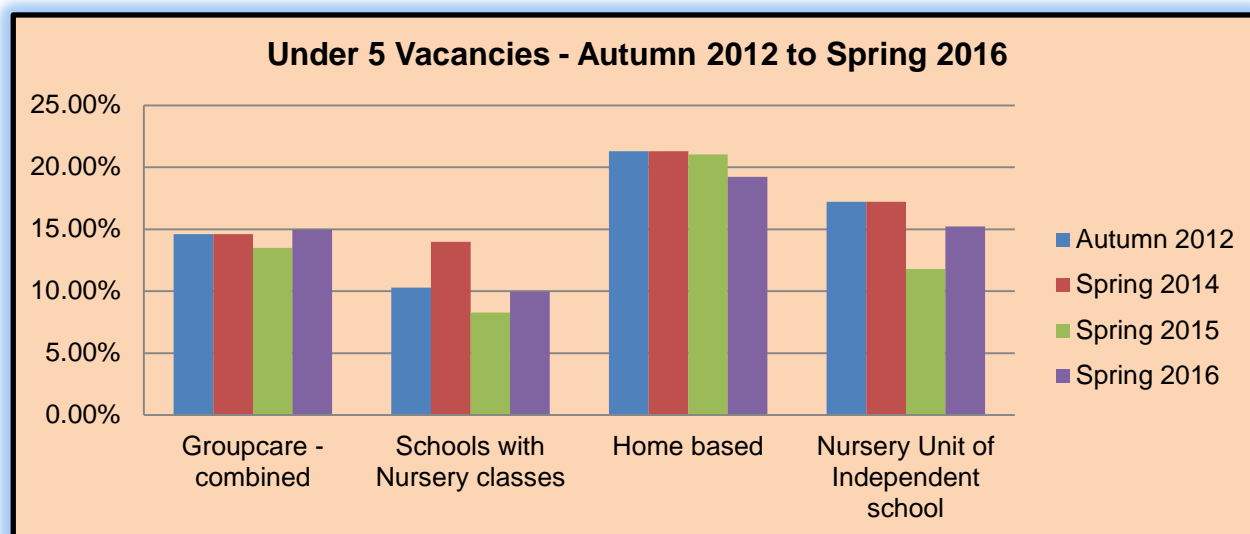
Provider Type	Cost Type	% of Providers Responding	Kirklees Average	Regional Average*	National Average*
Groupcare – Full Day	Daily Rate	100%	£38.59	£38.20	£46.23
Groupcare – Part Day	Sessional Rate	100%	£8.21		
Home Based	Hourly Rate	98%	£3.54	£3.67	£4.19

* Source: Family & Childcare Trust Cost Survey 2016 (based on 25 hours so converted on an hourly basis to 10 hour day)

Further cost analysis including local variations and changes over time can be found in the ward profiles and Appendix 5.

Childcare vacancies and vacancy trends

Vacancies are used in this assessment as an indicator of both the supply and demand for childcare places.



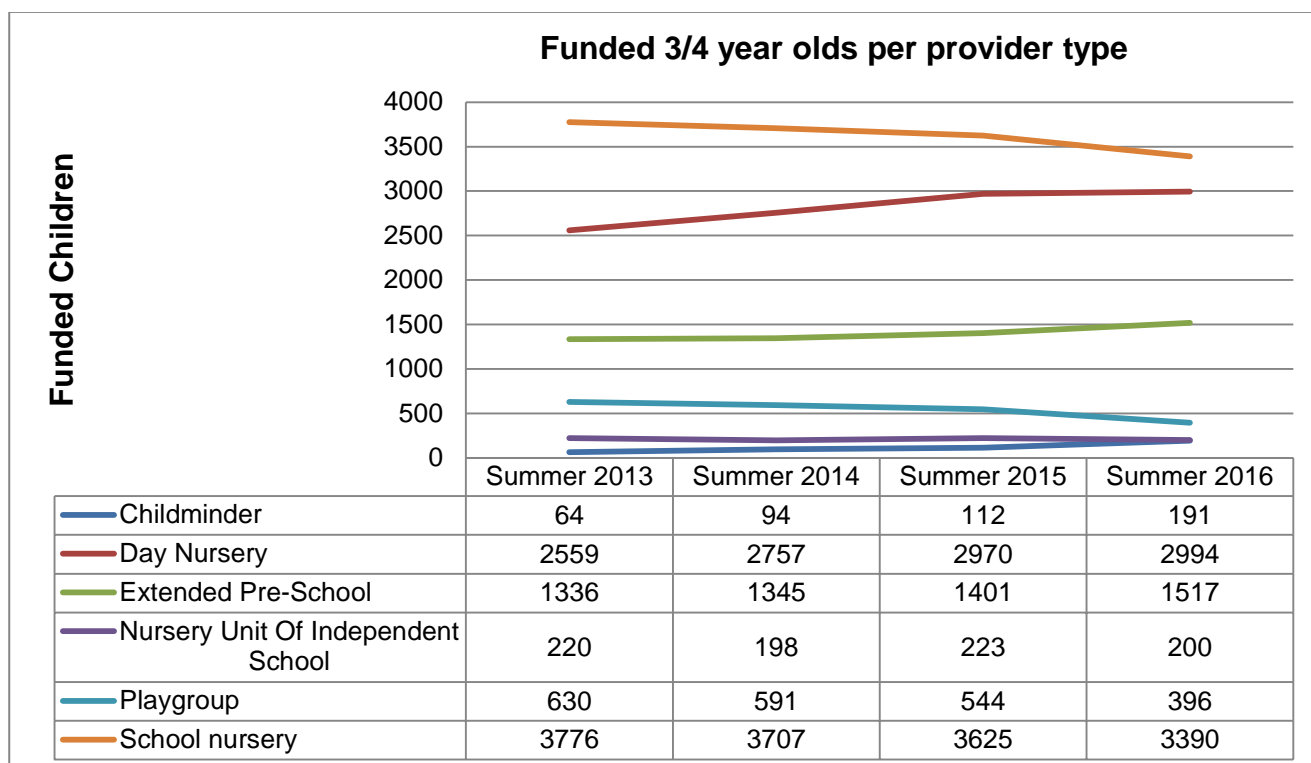
In the 2014 CSA it was reported that generally the level of vacancies in each sector of the childcare market had remained fairly static. It was also reported that this was surprising, given the additional demand relating to the number of 2 year olds eligible for free early education and care, and that this may change as the market was still, to a degree, turbulent following the rapid expansion.

In the 2015 CSA a drop in vacancies was reported for children aged under 5 across all provider types. Similarly a reduction in vacant places for children aged over 5 was reported with the exception of home based provision.

Spring 2016 shows a slight rise in group based care vacancies which could be attributed to the increase in the number of registered places available, which has grown from 7128 to

7390. There has been a slight drop in the number of vacancies for under 5's in home based settings.

Free early education funding by sector as an indicator of trends in parental choice



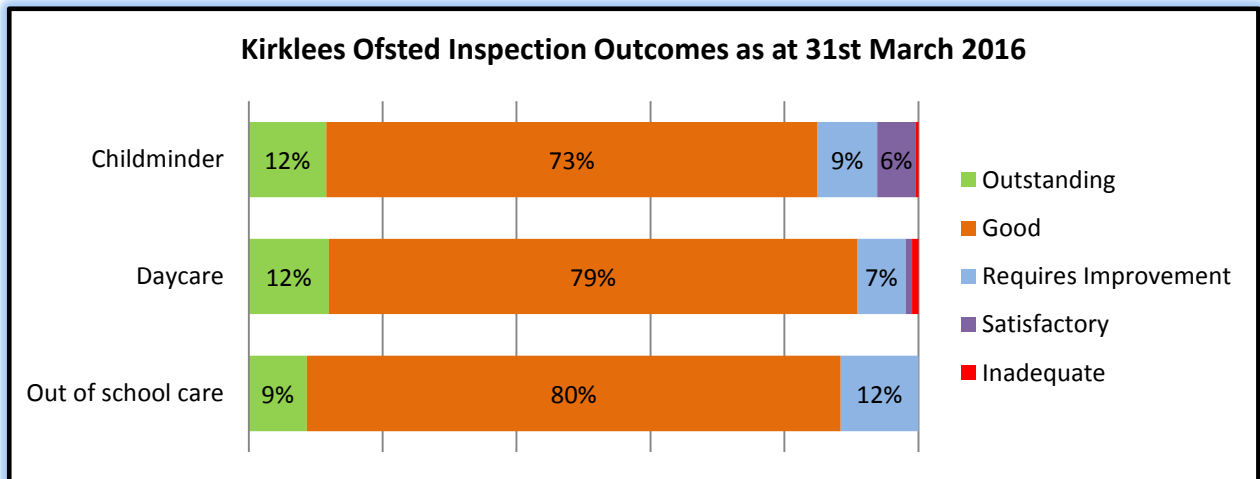
Conclusions have been drawn in previous CSAs that there has been a slow decline in the number of funded children accessing their provision in school nursery classes and sessional playgroups where, generally, the least flexible offers (in terms opening hours) are available to meet the needs of working parents.

This trend appears to have continued into 2016 and may have accelerated.

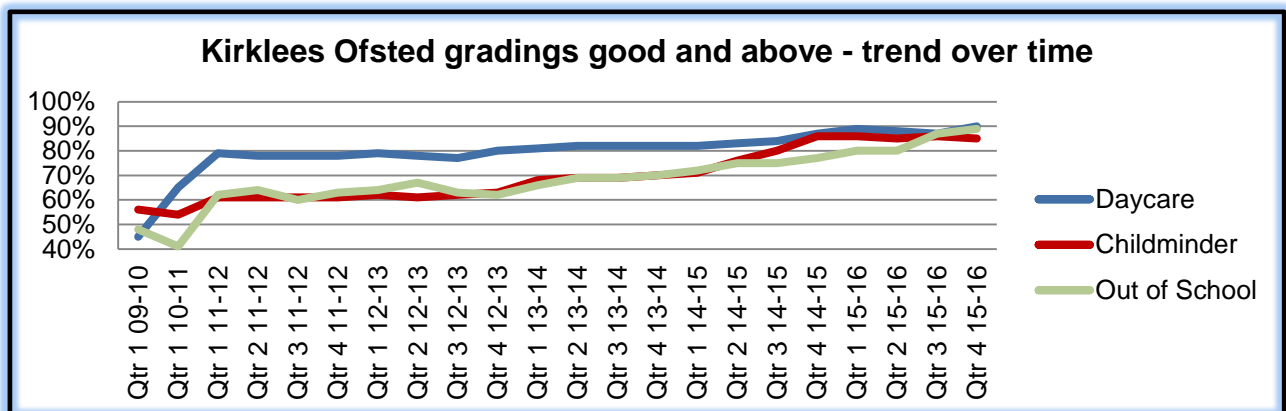
Note: due to changes in Ofsted registration requirements for some schools (where they no longer need separate registrations for the daycare services they offer) some adjustments have been made to the 2016 figures presented to smooth these changes and provide a comparable year to year comparison.

The quality of childcare in Kirklees

To maximise the outcomes for children it is important that the places available are good quality. The following table shows the Ofsted quality judgements by provider type for Kirklees:



Significant progress has been made in improving the quality of childcare in Kirklees since 2009. The following graph illustrates this positive picture despite the inspection regime becoming more rigorous over time.



Separate early years judgements for schools began to take place in autumn 2014 but it will be some time before a complete data set similar to the above is available. From the 29 schools with nursery classes inspected in Kirklees to summer 2016, 23 were judged good or outstanding.

“Parents choosing between providers are likely to find high quality education regardless of the type of provider. Every type of provider now has high levels of performance nationally”

Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445730/Early_years_report_2015.pdf

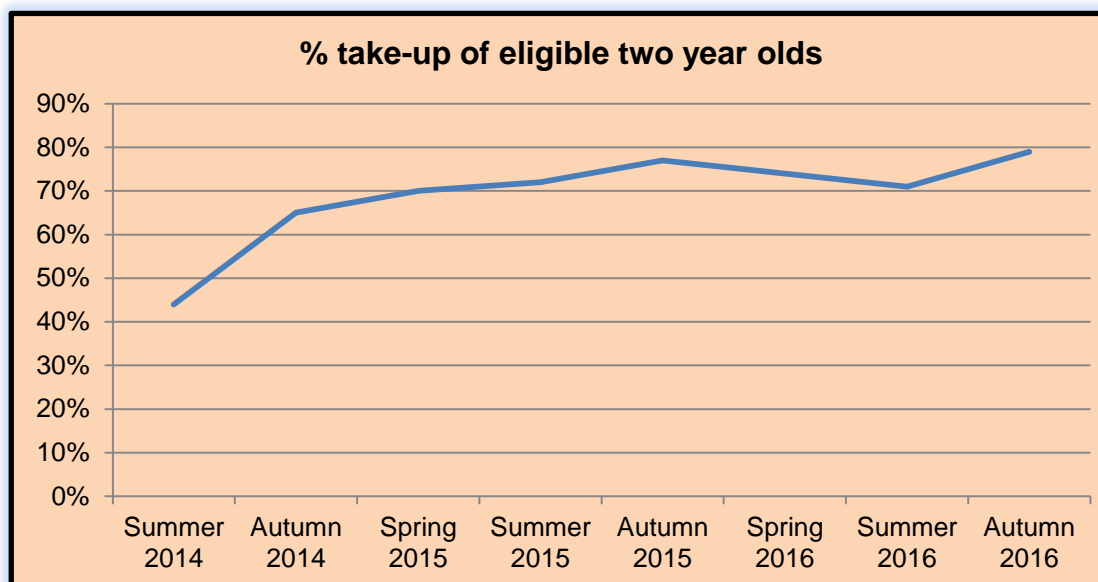
Kirklees childcare market – future demand

Free early education and care for 2 year olds

The government continues its commitment to providing free early education and care to eligible two year olds.

Support and encouragement for Kirklees parents with eligible two year olds to take up their free early education and care entitlement also continues. The joint responsibility to continue this work rests with central government, Kirklees Council and their partners, including all childcare providers. Kirklees Council continues to undertake direct marketing using information about eligible families provided by the Department for Education.

Since the introduction of the extended criteria in 2014 take-up continued to increase, peaking at 77% in autumn 2015. There was a disappointing fall in take-up in spring 2016 and summer 2016 where take-up was 71%. However in autumn 2016, take-up reached a new high of 79% which is very close to the national target of 80%. The following graph illustrates this take-up trend:



Whilst the spring and summer 2016 falls in take-up were disappointing, Kirklees remained higher than the national average and statistical neighbours. Similar falls in take-up were experienced elsewhere in the region.

It is important to recognise that there are however geographical variations in Kirklees. For example, in the Colne Valley ward the take-up level is 62% (full details of take-up by local area can be found in Appendices 6 and 7).

1,898

2 year olds benefitted from free early education and care (Autumn 2016)

Further details about the eligibility criteria and application process can be found at the following link:
www.kirklees.gov.uk/freechildcare

As reported in previous CSAs the number of 2 year olds eligible for free early education and care increased significantly to a peak of 2840 (Department for Education estimate) in 2014. Since this date the number of eligible children has gradually decreased to 2399 in spring 2016 (decline of 15.5%). The decrease is considered to be as a result of increases in the number of families now working and the increase in earnings while the lower earnings threshold remains unchanged. With no sign of the government changing the threshold, the likelihood is that the trend of fewer eligible families will continue.

If take-up gradually increases as is hoped, some childcare providers in some areas can expect an increase in the future demand for free 2 year old places, however, this will be at a much slower rate of increase than previously experienced. There are opportunities for providers in areas of lower take-up, who understand their local market and can tailor their marketing activity, to benefit from this potential increase in demand. However, over time the number of eligible two year olds is likely to decrease slowly. Full details of current take-up levels at ward level can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

30 hours free childcare

[The Childcare Bill 2016](#) received Royal Assent in March 2016. The Bill places a statutory duty on local authorities to secure the availability of 30 hours of free childcare for eligible parents of 3 and 4 year old children. The 30 hours for eligible 3 and 4 year olds is 15 extra hours of childcare from September 2017 on top of the existing universally available 15 hours of early education and care. Families will be eligible for the extra 15 hours where:

- Both parents are working (or the sole parent is working in a lone parent family)
- Each parent earns, on average, a weekly minimum equivalent to 16 hours at national minimum wage or national living wage
- Each parent earns less than £100,000 per year

It is important to note that the entitlement for “30 hours” is for 38 weeks a year. Whilst there will be opportunities to stretch the entitlement this will result in less hours per week (e.g. approximately 22.5 hours per week over 50 weeks)

The introduction of “30 hours” is likely to have the biggest influence on future demand in the Kirklees childcare market over the next few years

As well as families that are currently eligible, the introduction of this offer is likely to facilitate a change in the working arrangement of many families.

This policy will bring new revenue into the Kirklees childcare market. An early estimate of £7 million per year will be required to fund this policy in Kirklees, however, not all of this will create new revenue for the market. Some will replace the childcare element of working tax credits and some will replace existing fees paid by parents.

There will be a similar position with regard to the requirement for new childcare places. Where parents who are already paying for childcare will be able to benefit from the saving on fees and no additional childcare places will be required, other eligible parents will pay for extra hours or may move from informal childcare arrangements to formal childcare which would create new future demand for childcare places. A [2015 survey conducted by the National Day Nursery Association](#) found that nearly 80% of parents would probably or definitely take all 30 free hours offered to them and 53% wanted to get more work as a result of this offer. A more recent Department for Education survey reported 90% of respondents saying they would use the full extra 15 hours if they meet the criteria.

An expansion of the number of available places will therefore be required before September 2017. Given the patterns of childcare which will be required to support working parents, this has the potential to have a bigger impact on the childcare market than the previous expansion associated with eligible 2 year olds. There will be opportunities for many providers but there may also be a threat to other less flexible providers who cannot adapt to the changing demand.

Early estimates of demand in Kirklees were reported in the 2015 CSA. These estimates were updated in April 2015 to reflect new and closed provision. A similar methodology, which incorporates refinements to reflect the confirmed eligibility criteria, has been used with 2016 market data to provide the latest estimate of future demand and potential gaps in the childcare market. Please see a summary of this at ward level in Appendix 8, the methodology used in Appendix 9 and a detailed breakdown in Appendix 10.

Caution should be exercised in interpreting all the estimates, as multiple factors with varying data accuracy levels have been used. It is also acknowledged that the demand for childcare is more transient than this analysis can represent, with parents accessing childcare provision across ward boundaries. Furthermore, even where no gap in places is indicated at ward level there may be more localised pressure and opportunities below ward level.

Anyone using these early estimates for decision making should study the methodology carefully and accept full responsibility for the risks involved.

Information about the movement of childcare demand between wards is presented for the first time on page 31 and Appendix 2 to help address one of the 30 hour methodology limitations.

In May 2016 providers were offered the opportunity to express an interest in expanding their provision to meet the future demand needs associated with “30 hours free childcare”. Expressions of Interest (EOI) had to state one of three categories:

1. **No cost / low cost** (to public funds) – where no funding is required or a provider is self-funding an expansion and wants to share their plan to ensure support was not given to another local provider where it was not required (ensuring the council only intervenes in the childcare market where it needs to and protecting providers investments)
2. **Some help required**
3. **Capital investment required**

The invitation to express an interest made clear that priority would be given to category 1 EOIs and that category 3 EOIs would only be considered as a last resort. In September 2016 providers who submitted expressions of interest were informed:

“In the first half of July, the Childcare Sufficiency Team analysed all the expressions of interest (EOI) against the demand and gap information published at the same time as the launch of the expression of interest opportunity. In some cases site visits were made to clarify the feasibility of some category 1 and 2 expressions of interest. With the information available at the time, the conclusion drawn from this detailed work was that, in Kirklees, there were sufficient feasible non capital solutions available to meet future demand in 22 out of 23 ward areas.”

Holme Valley North was identified as an area where capital investment may be required and work took place with a provider during the summer holiday period to submit a capital application to the Department for Education for one scheme in the identified ward.

I can therefore confirm that, at this time, we are not progressing with any other expressions of interest under category 3 – capital investment. This in no way prevents providers, who have the means, to progress their ideas and plans without our support.

Expressions of interest under categories 1 and 2 – no cost/low cost and some help required

In presentations given to PLA/NDNA and Primary Heads network meetings in June (and shared more widely afterwards) I reported the following which remains valid today:

- Some providers with no cost / low cost EOI have started to implement their plans
- Some providers have revised their EOI to no cost and started to implement their plans
- 4 to 5 advanced plans for potential new day nurseries have come to our attention

I plan to publish revised demand estimates and indications of future gaps associated with “30 hours free childcare” in the 2016 Kirklees Childcare Sufficiency Assessment during the next month or two. The team will then undertake an exercise to identify where category 2 EOIs may be required on a priority basis. I would expect further feasibility work to be required and an opportunity for some providers to work with us to develop their plans as required.

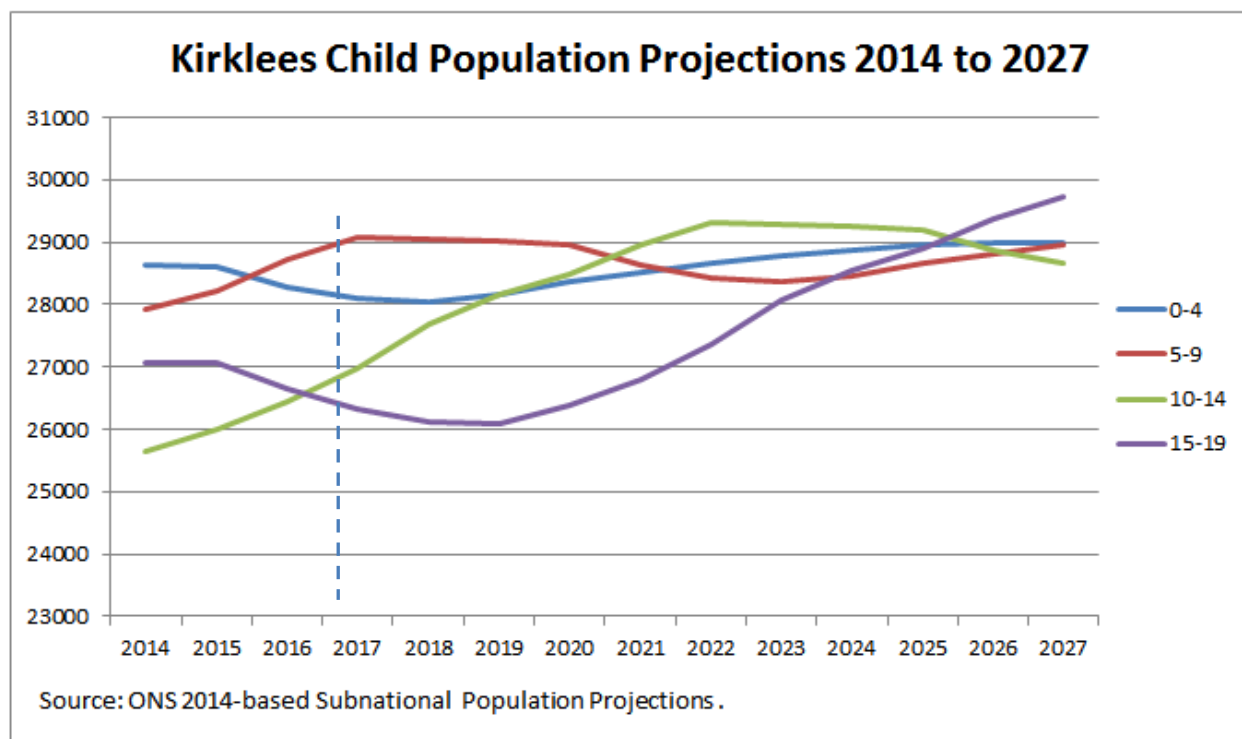
I would be grateful if you could keep my team informed about any changes to your plans, including those category 3 EOIs which may still progress. This will help to ensure that we do not commit, for instance, public funds to another provider in these areas under a category 2 EOI where it may not be required. My team remains open to receiving new ideas under categories 1 and 2, supporting the local authority principle of only intervening in the market where it is required.”

For transparency, the number of EOIs in categories 1 and 2 are presented in Appendix 8 alongside the revised estimates of future demand and likely gaps in the market. It is clearly stated in this appendix and in the ward analysis where current evidence suggests expansion will be required and where EOIs are available to meet these likely gaps. Providers will therefore be able to see where opportunities may still exist and gain an insight into the level of other local interest. It is important to recognise that this analysis is still subject to feasibility checks being undertaken on a number of EOIs.

New Expressions of Interest and amendments to existing expressions of interest can be sent by email to: childcare.sufficiency@kirklees.gov.uk

Child Population

Estimating child population is not an exact science. The following table shows the Office of National Statistics (ONS) forecasts for fluctuations in child population at a Kirklees level:



Whilst it is useful to see Kirklees wide trends, there are local variations which need to be taken into account when planning for sufficient childcare places. For this level of detail a different data set is widely used to provide proxy population estimates based on registrations with GP practices. This method of estimating population by its nature takes into account births, deaths and migration.

However, sourcing this information has become very challenging since structural changes were made to the NHS. Local clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) have been helpful in sharing the appropriate information they hold about registrations with Kirklees GP practices but they do not hold information about Kirklees residents who access a GP practice outside their areas. Not having access to this cross border information has resulted in an incomplete data set which is therefore unreliable. Work continues on a number of fronts to build a reliable data set for the future including talking to CCGs in surrounding areas. This challenge is not unique to Kirklees, so steps are also being taken to lobby the government for a national solution.

In the meantime, January 2015 GP registration data, used in the 2016 CSA, has been rolled forward by an academic year to continue to provide an illustration of population trends. In taking this less than ideal approach it is important to highlight the limitations and risks involved:

- There is no information available for children under 1 (age 0)
- The information presented for children aged 1 may be incomplete as this is the rolled forward under 1 (age 0) children from the previous year. Data collection for under 1's can be unreliable and can distort the picture.
- No changes in the child population including migration (local and international) has been accounted for since the data extract in January 2015

The rolled forward analysis of population estimates based on GP registrations at ward level can be found in Appendix 4. The following table which compares whole year cohorts of GP registration data has also been rolled forward by one year and carries the same limitations and risks highlighted above:

Age group (cohort at 31/08/15 estimate)	1	2	3	4	5
Total Kirklees child population	Data not currently reliable enough to use for this purpose	5480	5714	5948	5758
Percentage of change from age group to age group (previous year change – 2014 CSA)		-4.1%	-3.9% (-3.6%)	+3.3% (+2.4%)	+0.5% (+0.5%)
The school year when the whole cohort will be entitled to a 3/4 year old early education place		2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14

Source: NHS data – WYCSA (GP registration lists) January 2015, Kirklees Public Health

By comparing whole year cohorts of GP registration data it is possible to identify possible fluctuations in the number of children per cohort which may be one of the factors impacting on the changing demand for childcare.

The same data is used for the planning of school places where it is shown alongside school census data. For further details please refer to the School Organisation, Planning and Development document at the following link:

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/schools/pdf/securing-sufficient-school-places15.pdf>

In summary, until this year, the ONS predictions for Kirklees population growth for children aged 0-4 showed a constant year on year increase into the future. However the GP registration data had started to show a population dip as illustrated above. The recent ONS forecast is now showing a similar small population dip between 2015 to 2018 before a return to the rising trend. However, even with the challenges of accessing recent GP registration data, any Kirklees level trends clearly masks wide variations at ward level.

Caution: whether or not the GP registration data is up to date or not, caution should be exercised in using this proxy population data including the illustrations derived from the data and that presented at ward level in Appendix 4 for the following reasons:

- GP registration data does not match ONS forecasts (see below for more information)
- It is a snapshot in time and subject to change

- The data by its very nature will always be incomplete and out of date before publication
- At a ward level there are greater accuracy risks associated with small sample sizes
- Comparing data extracted at different times of the year may not fully reflect the impact of seasonal variation (births/migration)

The context of variation in the different population estimates in Kirklees can be illustrated by looking at census night (March 27th 2011). On this night it was estimated that the normal resident population of Kirklees was 422,500. This figure was 12,000 more than the ONS modelling and 12,000 fewer than GP registrations representing a difference of +/- 2.8%.

The further into the future attempts are made to predict population numbers the less accurate these projections are likely to be.

Further information about Kirklees populations can be found at the following links:

Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment – Population, migration, births and deaths
<http://observatory.kirklees.gov.uk/jsna/population>

Kirklees Fact Sheet – population and households
<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/you-kmc/information/pdf/populationHousing.pdf>

Links to more demographic information about Kirklees
<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/information-and-data/area-and-ward-profiles.aspx>

Kirklees Census information:
<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/information-and-data/census-information.aspx>

Migration Yorkshire – population and migration information
<http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk>

Take up of free early education and care for 3 and 4 year olds

Take-up of free early education and care in Kirklees remains relatively high and continues to rise. Based on local measures using GP registrations as a population base, the average take-up level in 2011/12 was 93.2% rising to an average of 96.3% in 2015/16 (see Appendix 3).

The government publishes national early years benchmarking information including take-up of free early education and care by 3 and 4 year olds. These calculations use ONS population estimates as a population base and show take-up rising from 95% in 2011 to 97% in 2014 in Kirklees. Take-up in Kirklees measured in this way mirrors the national average.

The difference in these results illustrates the challenges of accurately measuring take-up at a local authority level. When smaller data sets are used such as wards, the accuracy is less reliable. Therefore ward level take-up included in the ward profiles should be read with a high degree of caution.

The take-up trend information in Appendix 3 over a number of years shows lower than average take-up in the summer term. Whilst limited evidence is available, this is thought to be influenced by:

- First choice providers not always having available places at this time of year as demand in the summer term is at a peak (caused by the maximum number of children eligible for an early education place under the three points of entry system before a full cohort of children move on to a reception class the following term)
- Families with children entitled to start their early education from the point of entry in the summer term choosing to wait until the start of the new academic year before re-organising their childcare arrangements to suit the whole family

The gap appears to have closed slightly in 2015 and almost completely in 2016 (caution – older GP registration data used). The closing of this gap may be due to a larger number of children starting their provision aged 2 years and continuing seamlessly to 3 and 4 year old provision.

The implementation of effective local authority strategies continues to increase the take-up of free early education and care for 3 and 4 year olds towards 100%. As the levels of take-up increase, the opportunity for further improvements diminishes. Focusing on increasing take up for 2 year olds is expected to continue to have a positive impact on 3 and 4 year old take-up over time. The expected small increases in take-up are likely to have minimal impact on the future demand for places.

Please note: the figures above for 4 year olds include children attending full time school in a reception class. Children generally start reception class the September after their fourth birthday but parents do have the right to defer their place until they are of statutory school age (term after their fifth birthday).

Housing and business developments

The Council is in the process of preparing the Kirklees Local Plan. The Local Plan sets out how and where land will be made available for development across Kirklees including sites for housing, employment and other land uses across the district. The Local Plan also has to consider different types of infrastructure to support the growth within it including childcare.

Following wide consultation on the contents of a draft Local Plan in 2015, a revised Kirklees Local Plan was published on 7th November 2016 for further consultation before it is submitted to the government's Planning Inspectorate to be examined.

A consultation summary leaflet provided further detail:

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/local-plan-consultation-summary-leaflet.pdf>

From a future childcare demand perspective it is important to firstly understand where and when new housing developments may be built. Detailed information at a site level can be found in phasing tables in Appendix 3 (page 227) of the Strategy & Policies Document <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/policies-and-strategies-2016.pdf> Useful maps are available here <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/local-plan-maps-2016.aspx>

To assess the impact of new housing developments on future school places, it is an established practice to use a formula of 100 new homes resulting in the additional demand of 3 places per primary school year group.

Using the recently published phasing tables, similar techniques have been applied to estimate the impact on childcare places at ward level. The impact assessment can be found in Appendix 11 and is also included in the published Kirklees Local Plan documentation. This takes into account a number of assumptions including:

- 1.5 childcare places for 0-5 year olds per 100 new homes multiplied by 4 full age groups (based on there being half as many childcare places for children aged 0-5 in Kirklees per age group than there are school places)
- 3.5 after school places for children aged 5 to 11 (based on a 17% conversion of school places to existing after school places multiplied by 7 age groups – this has increased since 2015 estimates based on newly identified after school provision in some schools)
- Vacancies used in the 2016 Kirklees CSA plus an allowance for new and closed provision to 13th October 2016
- Includes estimates of the new demand for “30 hours free childcare” (as presented in Appendix 8)

Full details and copies of all the available documents are available here

www.kirklees.gov.uk/localplan

Childcare provider sustainability and the cost of childcare

The cost of childcare is naturally linked to the sustainability of childcare providers as well as expectations of return on investment for some providers. For a childcare provider who has a low cost base, childcare fees charged are the only variable they can reasonably change. However local competition may limit this option.

Historically, sustainability of childcare provision has presented a threat to the stability of childcare markets nationally. The sustainability of childcare settings in Kirklees, as reported in last year's CSA, has been relatively stable. However, in the last 12 months a number of sessional providers have reported lower numbers of free early education children. As a direct result one playgroup and one school nursery class has closed and a small number of school nursery classes have reduced the number of places offered by providing morning only sessions.

As well as the pressure of lower numbers for a minority of providers, most childcare providers continue to face rising expenditure (in particular utility charges, food and wages) at a time when the government funding rate for free early education and care has been frozen for 5 years.

The charges childcare providers make to parents have continued to rise but at a lower rate than the previous two years.

Provider Type	Cost Type	The average cost of childcare in Kirklees (charges) over time				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Groupcare – Full Day	Daily Rate (normally 10 hours)	£34.51	£35.13 (+1.8%)	£36.31 (+3.4%)	£37.85 (+4.2%)	£38.59 (+2%)
Groupcare – Part Day	Sessional Rate (normally 3 hours)	£6.77	£6.90 (+1.9%)	£7.23 (+4.8%)	£8.15 (+12.7%)	£8.21 (+0.7%)
Home Based	Hourly Rate	£3.27	£3.32 (+1.5%)	£3.40 (+2.4%)	£3.47 (+2.0%)	£3.54 (+2%)

The average cost of groupcare for a full day in Kirklees has increased by 2% since 2015 which is higher than regional increases (1.3%) and national increases (1.9%).

The 2016 audits show a slight increase of 0.7% in the cost of part time (sessional) provision. No regional or national comparisons are available but when converted to an hourly rate, this type of provision remains the lowest cost in Kirklees at an average of £2.73 per hour (compared to group care full day £3.85 per hour and home based £3.54 per hour).

Home based average cost in Kirklees has increased by 2.0%, the same as the previous year, but only by 0.2% regionally and 0.4% nationally.

These lower increases in rates may reflect the continued low inflationary rate (close to zero) and the decisions of owners/directors/trustees to keep prices down in order to safeguard their customer base.

Funding review

In November 2015 the government published a report on the cost of childcare <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-childcare-costs>. On the same day in the Autumn Spending Review the government announced an increase in the average funding rate for free early education and promised the introduction of an Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF).

In August 2016 an EYNFF consultation was published. A summary of the proposals and the potential impact in Kirklees can be found in Appendix 12. The key headline however is that Kirklees could experience a reduction in the funding available for free early education. As this is a proposal subject to consultation, the position may change. A consultation response and confirmation of the future formula are expected in late autumn 2016 for implementation in April 2017.

Over and above normal inflationary pressures, childcare providers can expect a number of cost pressures in the next few years as a direct result of changing legislation. This is likely to result in further sustainability pressures which may continue to drive up the cost of childcare. An overview of these changes follows:

Living wage

In his Autumn Budget 2015, the Chancellor announced that he would be making the implementation of the National Living Wage compulsory for all staff employed over the age of 25 at a rate of £7.20p per hour from April 2016, rising to £9 per hour by 2020. In the Autumn Budget 2016 the new Chancellor confirmed an increase in rate from £7.20 to £7.40 for April 2017. This increase was lower than expected. The steps from 2017 to 2020 are at this stage unconfirmed but the following table assumes an evenly staged increase:

April 2016	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
£7.20p	£7.40p	£7.90p	£8.47p	£9.00p

This would equate to rises over today's Minimum Wage Rate of:

April 2016	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
10.7%	2.78%	6.75%	7.2%	6.26%

Alert: HMRC have targeted nurseries with regard to National Minimum/Living Wage.

In recent months it has been reported that HMRC has been inspecting day nurseries in particular in a quite detailed fashion to check that the National Minimum Wage is being adhered to. Because a good number of childcare businesses pay the minimum wage rate or close to it in order to remain sustainable, they may be vulnerable to a technicality which has led to fines for breaching the requirements in some cases.

This usually occurs where organisations are paying an annualised payroll system. HMRC are looking at each staff member, checking that the correct wage to age is being paid, then checking any holiday hours, extra hours worked etc. for each month to determine the wage rate for that month. The technicality is that if each staff member has a statement in their job description that their pay will be annualised then there is no problem. However, if there is no statement to this effect there is a risk that wages can then be in breach of minimum wage rules. This is because wages should, in this instance, be calculated against the pay reference periods e.g. monthly or weekly.

For example, a 22 year old worker was paid weekly and worked a 38 hour week, they would have to earn a gross salary of at least £264.10 (38 hours x £6.95) in a weekly pay period to ensure that they were earning the National Minimum Wage applicable from October 2016. If, however, they worked extra hours this week in lieu of time off in another week, the hourly rate for this week would be reduced and fall below the National Minimum Wage. If they worked for example 4 hours extra, this pay should be under the weekly pay period $38 + 4 = 42$ hours x £6.95 = £291.90 but in this case would be £264.10 / 42 = £6.29 and therefore in breach of National Minimum Wages rules.

Workplace pensions

For any employer with at least one member of staff it is mandatory to enrol their staff into a workplace pension where they meet certain criteria and to contribute to it. The new requirement, called Automatic Enrolment, has applied to larger employers since October 2012 and by 2018 will apply to all employers. The government is introducing the requirement in stages, both for the start date and the amount of contributions to be made by employer and employee. Employers with fewer than 30 employees could be registered between the 1st November 2015 and 1st February 2018 depending on the staging date allocated.

Key dates for rates of contributions:

	Employer minimum contribution	Total minimum contribution
Before 30/9/17	1%	2%
1/10/17 – 30/9/18	2%	5%
01/10/18 onwards	3%	8%

Provision for statutory sick pay

The government announced in the 2013 Budget that it would be scrapping the statutory sick pay percentage threshold scheme from April 2014. Many childcare providers will have taken advantage of this scheme in the past to reclaim some of the statutory sick pay (SSP) paid to their employees subject to certain criteria.

What can childcare providers do?

There are a number of steps childcare providers can take to mitigate the risks of sustainability pressures:

- Consider opportunities to meet the new demand for “30 hours free childcare” either themselves or in partnership with other providers to meet the needs of local parents
- Understand what local parents actually want now and in the future by fully engaging them (including future customers) and try to meet these needs with sustainable services where possible
- Ensure that timely and accurate management information including numbers of children, future bookings, income and expenditure is made available to decision makers (e.g. owners, directors, Head Teachers, governing bodies and committee members) so they can react quickly to changing circumstances
- Continue to look for efficiencies including ways of maximising occupancy rates (a key finding from the government’s review of childcare costs: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-childcare-costs>)
- Encourage parents to apply for Early Years Pupil Premium to maximise funding (estimated take-up of 74% in Summer 2016)
- Seek professional advice at the earliest opportunity if there are any concerns – don’t leave it until it is too late

Families in challenging circumstances

Looked After Children

The vast majority of looked after children aged 2 to 4 access free early education and care in Kirklees. Where they are not accessing their entitlement the reason is known and the validity checked by a lead social worker. Furthermore, protocols are in place to only place Looked After Children in provision judged by Ofsted to be “good” or “outstanding”. In September 2016 97% of Looked After Children accessing free early education were placed with a provider judged to be “good” or “outstanding”. (One child was settled with a provider who was “not yet inspected” which sometimes happens, for example when a change of ownership takes place). This success is as a result of agreed protocols and good working relationships between education and social care professionals.

The Kirklees Virtual School plays a significant role in ensuring the educational needs of each child are met. An initial e-pep (personal education plan) is completed at age 3 to ensure each child’s development in the early years is tracked.

Children with special educational needs and disabilities

Two year old children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance are eligible for 15 hours of free early education.

The Council has a package of support which is available to childcare providers to enable children of all ages to access early education and childcare services which meet the needs of the family and the child.

Families in or at risk of poverty

Early learning and childcare supports the return to work to tackle poverty by providing:

- Access to childcare, thereby removing a barrier to work for parents and facilitating work as a route out of poverty
- Access to highest quality early learning experiences thereby helping to improve life chances and facilitate social mobility as a step towards reducing future poverty

Increasing the take-up of early education for eligible two years olds and a continuation of a challenge and support strategy to improve the quality of early learning and childcare provision remain priorities to help tackle poverty.

Childcare brokerage service

Most families are able to find suitable childcare by use of the online self-service website, local providers or general telephone helpline. For a minority of families with more complex needs or those which require just a little more help, a personalised brokerage service is available. Brokerage services are tracked and analysed to identify potential childcare sufficiency pressures. A summary of this analysis is presented in the individual ward profiles.

Officers report an increasing challenge to find appropriate childcare for children with special educational needs and disabilities, particularly for those who are in the older age group.

Ward level gap analysis methodology 2016

Vacancy data has been used to help assess both the supply and demand for childcare. The collection of vacancy and other supply information relies upon the co-operation of over 800 childcare providers.

The following methodology has been used to identify the gaps and potential gaps highlighted at ward level:

- 1 Places (vacancies) by type and age:** wards with significantly low levels of vacancies are identified across the child age groups and types of childcare provision. Part day provision is not identified as a gap if there are vacancies in full day provision as most will offer part days as well. Provision just outside the ward boundary and formal pick-up services are also taken into account where applicable. Vacancies in holiday provision are very hard to measure given the sporadic nature of the provision. Parents will often travel further for holiday provision including across ward boundaries. Only where there are multiple indicators of a shortage of holiday places is reference made to an issue in this analysis. This could include lack of provision, low vacancies, no reasonable cross border options and failed brokerage cases.
- 2 Childcare prices:** where information is available, wards with childcare charges significantly higher than Kirklees and regional averages are identified (10% higher than Kirklees average).
- 3 Take up levels for 2 year olds eligible to free early education and care:** where take-up levels in autumn 2016 were below the last known national average level of 70%.
- 4 30 hours of free childcare:** based on early demand and gap estimates (see appendices 8, 9 and 10). Estimates of over 50 new 15 hour places required are described as '**significant expansion**', 10 to 50 required places are described as '**some expansion**' and 0 to 10 required places are described as a '**small expansion**' other areas are described as '**no anticipated places required**'

Where expansion is required, an additional comment is made after considering the number of places proposed within local expressions of interest to expand and whether or not they satisfy the identified gaps which are self-explanatory:

Are sufficient to satisfy gap/ Partially satisfy the gap/ Not sufficient to satisfy the gap

In one case where a capital solution is being explored, this is indicated by '**capital application pending**'

- 5 **Local Plan:** Refers to anticipated need within the first five year period.
No anticipated need. There is sufficient capacity at ward level to absorb anticipated growth in child population (less than 5 places required).
Anticipated need. There is not sufficient capacity at ward level to absorb anticipated growth in child population (5 to 49 places required).
High level of anticipated need. In excess of **50** new early learning and childcare places are expected to be required at ward level to meet this need.
- 6 **Childcare at atypical hours:** where there is no provision available either before 8am or after 6pm in both group based and home based provision.
- 7 **Population trends:** where there are indications of changing trends in the population of children aged under 5, they have been highlighted in **grey**
Caution: this is based on 2015 GP registration data

Priority

Where a gap or potential gap has been identified applying the methodology described above a priority colour coding has then been applied:

RED – indicates an area where there are significant gaps associated with the childcare market. These are priority areas which may require high priority market intervention on a graduated basis.

AMBER – indicates potential gaps associated with the childcare market which requires monitoring and in some cases market intervention on a graduated basis.

Ward level gap analysis 2016

Almondbury	1. Places	Limited vacancies for home based provision for 0 to 5 year olds but significant group based vacancies – parents may have limited choices. Limited vacancies for home based and group based out of school provision.
	2. Childcare prices	Group based part day prices are higher than Kirklees average
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Ashbrow	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	Out of school care prices are higher than Kirklees average
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Batley East	1. Places	Limited vacancies in home based provision for 0 to 5s, however, vacancies are available in group based provision.
	2. Childcare prices	Out of school prices are higher than Kirklees average
	3. 2 Year old take up	Lower take up of free early education and care for 2 year olds (67%, 102 placed out of 153 eligible children)
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Batley West	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No provision after 6pm in either group or home based settings although there are indications of limited demand
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years

Birstall and Birkenshaw	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Cleckheaton	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	Lower take up of free early education and care for 2 year olds (66%, 55 placed out of 83 eligible children)
	4. 30 hours	Small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No provision after 6pm in group based settings, however, there is some availability in home based settings
	7. Population trends	n/a
Colne Valley	1. Places	Limited vacancies for under 2's in group based provision but places available in home based provision
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	Lower take up of free early education and care for 2 year olds (62%, the lowest in Kirklees, 34 placed out of 55 eligible children)
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Crosland Moor & Netherton	1. Places	No vacancies for under 2's in group based provision, however, vacancies are available in home based provision.
	2. Childcare prices	Home based prices higher than Kirklees average
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Significant anticipated increase in places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to mostly fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a

Dalton	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Denby Dale	1. Places	Limited 0-5 year old vacancies in home based settings, however, places are available in group based settings
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Dewsbury East	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	Group based part day prices higher than Kirklees average
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Dewsbury South	1. Places	Limited vacancies for under 2's and no vacancies for 2 to 5's in group based settings. However unstaffed spare capacity does exist. Limited vacancies for under 5's in home based settings. No out of school clubs. However, there are indications of limited demand.
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Significant anticipated increase in places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	High level of anticipated need
	6. Atypical hours	No provision after 6pm in either group or home based settings although there are indications of limited demand
	7. Population trends	n/a

Dewsbury West	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No provision after 6pm in either group or home based settings although there are indications of limited demand
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Golcar	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Greenhead	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	Out of school prices are higher than Kirklees average
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight increase in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Heckmondwike	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017 ,however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	No anticipated need for additional places
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Holme Valley North	1. Places	Limited vacancies in home based and group based out of school provision
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Significant anticipated increase in places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017 and there are insufficient expressions of interest to create all the required places – however a capital solution is currently being explored to resolve this gap
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a

Holme Valley South	1. Places	Limited vacancies for 0-5 year olds in home based provision but vacancies in group based provision.
	2. Childcare prices	Prices higher than Kirklees average in out of school provision
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No provision available after 6pm
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 that after a slight increase there is now the start of a significant decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Kirkburton	1. Places	Limited vacancies for under 2s in group based and home based provision. Limited out of school vacancies in home based provision but there are vacancies in group based out of school provision
	2. Childcare prices	Prices higher than Kirklees average in group based part day provision
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Significant anticipated increase in places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to mostly fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	High level of anticipated need
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight increase in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Lindley	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	No identified issues
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Significant anticipated increase in places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	High level of anticipated need
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a

Liversedge & Gomersal	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	Prices higher than Kirklees average in out of school based provision
	3. 2 Year old take up	Lower take up of free early education and care for 2 year olds (66%, 59 placed out of 89 eligible children)
	4. 30 hours	Significant anticipated increase in places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to mostly fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	There were indications in 2015 of a slight increase in child population based on children aged under 5 years
Mirfield	1. Places	No identified issues
	2. Childcare prices	Prices higher than Kirklees average in group based part day provision
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	Small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017, however there are sufficient expressions of interest to create new places to fill the gap (subject to feasibility)
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a
Newsome	1. Places	Limited vacancies for 0 to 5s in home based provision, however, there are vacancies in group based provision
	2. Childcare prices	Prices higher than Kirklees average in out of school provision
	3. 2 Year old take up	No identified issues
	4. 30 hours	No anticipated increase in places required
	5. Local Plan	Anticipated need to increase places.
	6. Atypical hours	No identified issues
	7. Population trends	n/a

The analysis is based on data collected in February and May 2016 contained in the 2016 childcare ward profiles with additional information as required. Take up of free early education and care for eligible 2 year olds are as of autumn 2016. 30 hour free childcare estimates are at the height of demand in summer 2016 with some adjustments made for new and closed provision to 31st October 2016.

The childcare market is constantly changing and identified gaps should be considered in this context.

Additional analysis of out of school provision

Whilst analysing out of school provision at a ward level is useful, what really matters to working parents is accessible provision available at individual school level. Therefore additional analysis has been undertaken at school level which takes into account out of school provision either on the school site, nearby where walking buses are available or further away where formal transport arrangements are in place.

Analysis in October 2016 showed that the vast majority of primary and middle schools are served by at least one of the out of school services. In most cases there is a choice between group based clubs and home based provision.

In some cases there are limited choices but a direct link was identified to limited local demand. This is particularly noticeable in areas where significant numbers of pupils attend a Mosque or Madrasah after school and also in rural or isolated areas where there are very small schools. In such cases the limited demand is unlikely to support a dedicated group based out of school service.

A childcare brokerage service is made available by Kirklees Council for parents when they occasionally experience challenges finding provision linked to their school (see the ward profiles for the small number of brokerage cases). Normally a local provider can be persuaded to collect children from a school in these circumstances.

As a result of this analysis no significant gaps are considered to be present for out of school provision at a school level. However, there are occasional challenges finding places to meet the specific needs of some children with additional needs which have to be addressed on a case by case basis.

Movement of childcare demand between wards

This CSA presents information at Kirklees and local ward levels. It is recognised that this is a necessary oversimplification of demand patterns which are not only driven by where a family lives, but also in which ward a childcare provider is located. Parents will take a number of factors into account when they choose suitable childcare including but not limited to:

- Where they work
- Their route to work
- Where extended family live
- Their preference for a particular type of provision or perception of quality provision

Data is held about where children taking up free early education live and where they access provision. This can be used to help understand the scale and direction of movement across ward boundaries and is presented in Appendix 2.

Links between childcare and the planning of school places

Early education places and school places are inherently linked. Children naturally move from early learning and childcare places to statutory school places. Just under half of early learning provision in Kirklees is provided by schools and around half of primary schools have a nursery class which is included in the legal definition of “childcare” and therefore included in this assessment. An increasing number of schools offer additional childcare services such as breakfast clubs, after school clubs and full daycare. Others share their building or site with independent providers of these services or have other formal and informal links.

Whilst linked, there are also distinct differences which include the challenges of estimating childcare demand where parents pay for the majority of services, early education for 2 year olds with an eligibility criteria and greater parental choice to defer access to early learning. The diversity of the childcare market has traditionally been distinctive too, however, with the creation of more academies and free schools this particular gap is starting to close.

The strategic responsibility for ensuring sufficient childcare places, school places, 16 -19 year old places and specialist provision rests with Kirklees Learning and Skills Service. Officers work closely together joining up work where possible for the benefit of Kirklees schools, Kirklees providers and most importantly the children and families they serve.

Sufficiency of statutory school place information is available at the following link:
<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/schools/school-organisation-and-planning.aspx>

Progress report - local gaps identified in the 2015 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

Lower take-up of free early education and care for two year olds was identified in a number of wards:

Local area	Progress	Current status
Batley East	Take-up has increased from 54% in summer 2015 to 67% in autumn 2016	Work in progress
Batley West	Take-up has increased from 61% in summer 2015 to 79% in autumn 2016	Continue to monitor
Denby Dale	Take-up has increased from 62% in summer 2015 to 91% in autumn 2016	Continue to monitor
Heckmondwike	Take-up has increased from 61% in summer 2015 to 81% in autumn 2016	Continue to monitor
Holme Valley North	Take-up has increased from 61% in summer 2015 to 78% in autumn 2016	Continue to monitor

Contacts

Help to find suitable childcare and find out about help with childcare costs

Website: www.kirklees.gov.uk/childcaresearch

For parents experiencing difficulties finding suitable childcare:

Family Information Service

Tel: **01484 414887**

Email: fis@kirklees.gov.uk

For childcare sufficiency issues or to comment on this assessment:

Email: childcare.sufficiency@kirklees.gov.uk

Responsible Officer:

Martin Wilby

Early Learning and Childcare Team

1st Floor, Kirkgate Buildings

Byram Street

Huddersfield

HD1 1BY

Please note that website links provided in this document were correct at the time of publication but may be subject to change over time

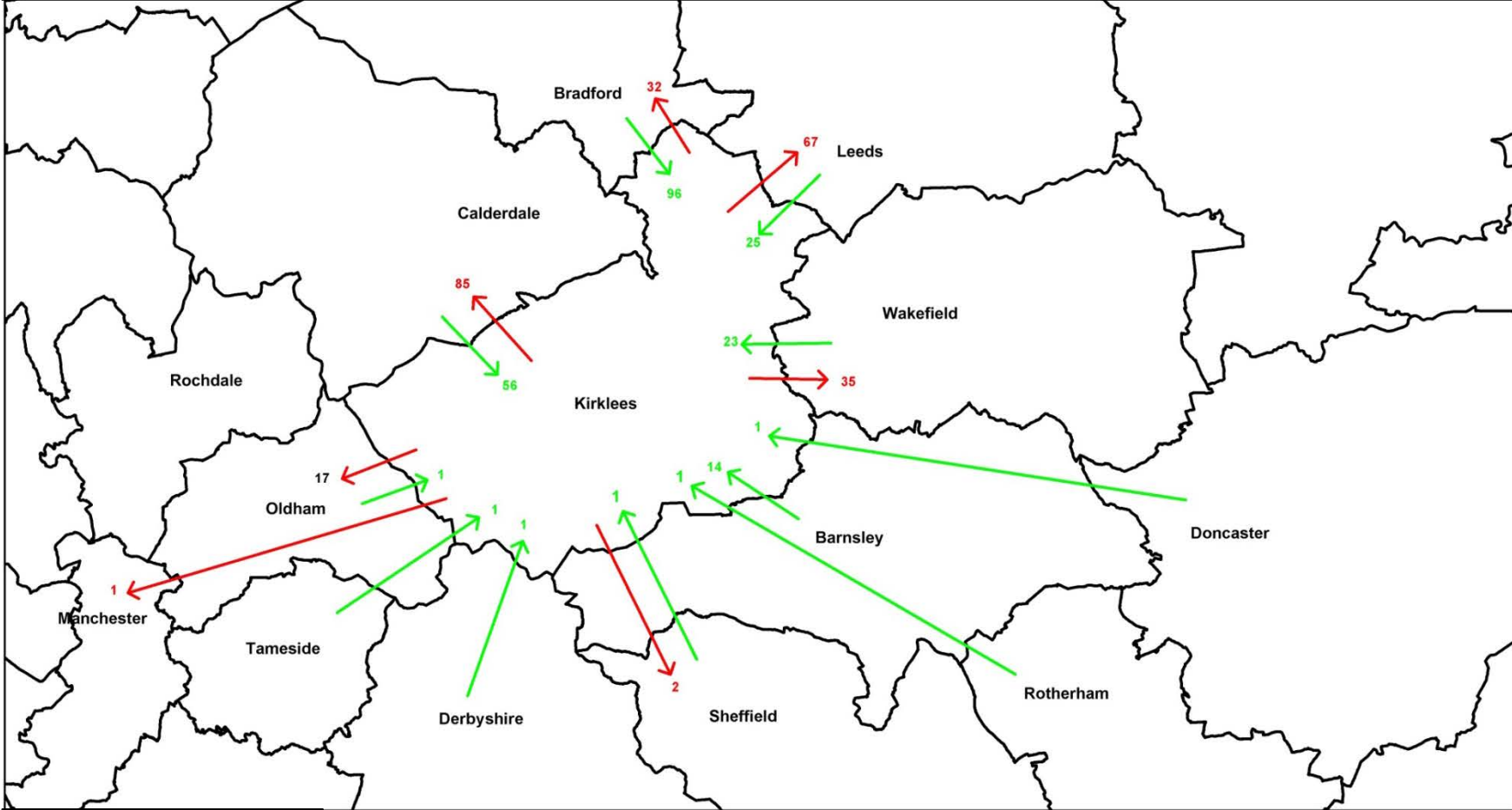
If you would like to comment on Kirklees Childcare Sufficiency Assessments please send an e-mail to:

childcare.sufficiency@kirklees.gov.uk

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Travel to and from Kirklees to Free Nursery Education for 3 & 4 year olds – Summer 2016
Total entering: 220
Total leaving: 239



Kirklees Council – Learning and Skills Service

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Children accessing 3 and 4 year old funding in PVI settings outside ward of residence

Ward of Residence	Ward in which Free Early Education is accessed																									
	Almondbury	Ashbrow	Batley East	Batley West	Birstall and Birkenshaw	Cleckheaton	Colne Valley	Crosland Moor and Netherton	Dalton	Denby Dale	Dewsbury East	Dewsbury South	Dewsbury West	Golcar	Greenhead	Heckmondwike	Holme Valley North	Holme Valley South	Kirkburton	Lindley	Liversedge and Gomersal	Mirfield	Newsome	Outside Kirklees	Grand Total	
Almondbury	90	5						17	2						8			1	5	1			23	4	156	
Ashbrow	1	225					1	3		1			1	54	1					2	1		6	26	322	
Batley East			147	26	5	1					20	2	14			3					1			3	222	
Batley West			39	80	35	4					13	6	19			15					7			3	221	
Birstall and Birkenshaw			2	20	110	5							2			4						10		41	194	
Cleckheaton		1		3	11	133					1		2	1		2						13		13	180	
Colne Valley	1	2					151	1	2					21	8		5	2			11		3	15	222	
Crosland Moor and Netherton	3	6			1		8	136	1					10	18		17	3			6		25	3	237	
Dalton	17	4	1				1	1	61						15		2	1	2			3	14	2	124	
Denby Dale	1									147					1		2	15	23					3	193	
Dewsbury East			14	4		1					112	2	18			2						1		12	166	
Dewsbury South	1		4	6		1				2	7	132	30			1						2	5	5	196	
Dewsbury West			4	32		1					19	21	268			7						1	17	3	373	
Golcar	1	5					30	2						128	21		2				44		7	5	245	
Greenhead	3	30						2						8	167		1	1	1	32			14	10	269	
Heckmondwike			12	24	7	5					7	1	8			116					31	3	1	7	222	
Holme Valley North	2	1					4	2		1				2	4		153	40	1	1			1	5	217	
Holme Valley South	3	4						2	2	1					7		22	258	2	2				2	305	
Kirkburton	9	2							5	26			1	1	3				27	171	2	3	5	6	261	
Lindley	2	6					1	1						7	92			1			187		9	10	316	
Liversedge and Gomersal		2	1	11	15	31			1		3		2			30						102	3		17	218
Mirfield	1	2	1	4					2		1		19			3	1					15	172	1	17	239
Newsome	6							6	6	1				4	14		3	4			5			110	2	161
Outside Kirklees	2	11	3	8	22	22			1	4	3	4	1	4	14	4		9	2	6	9	2	2		133	
Grand Total	143	306	228	218	206	204	195	154	101	184	187	168	385	187	426	188	208	362	207	299	193	208	221	214	5392	

Appendix 3

Take-up of Free Early Education and Care Trend⁶ (PVI & School Nurseries)

	Autumn 2011			Spring 2012			Summer 2012		
	Population (July 11)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (Jan 12)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (July 12)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,867	333	94.5%	5,839	481	91.8%	5,823	701	88.0%
4 year olds	5,664	327	93.8%	5,750	255	95.6%	5,777	241	95.8%
Combined	11,531	660	94.2%	11,589	736	93.7%	11,600	942	91.9%
	Autumn 2012			Spring 2013			Summer 2013		
	Population (July 12)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (Jan 13)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (Jan 13)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,783	312	94.6%	5,885	452	92.3%	5,905	604	89.8%
4 year olds	5,890	278	95.3%	5,819	252	95.7%	5,786	228	96.1%
Combined	11,673	590	95.0%	11,704	704	94.0%	11,691	832	93.0%
	Autumn 2013			Spring 2014			Summer 2014		
	Population (ONS Mid 2012)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Mar 14)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Aug 14)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,588	89	98.4%	5,885	408	93.1%	5,859	585	90.0%
4 year olds	5,684	198	96.5%	5,834	214	96.3%	5,783	131	97.7%
Combined	11,272	287	97.5%	11,719	622	94.7%	11,642	716	93.9%
	Autumn 2014			Spring 2015			Summer 2015		
	Population (GP lists Aug 14)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Jan 15)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Jan 15)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,932	315	94.7%	5,827	328	94.4%	5,787	393	93.2%
4 year olds	5,755	223	96.1%	5,815	214	96.3%	5,824	236	95.9%
Combined	11,687	538	95.4%	11,642	542	95.4%	11,611	629	94.6%
	Autumn 2015			Spring 2016			Summer 2016		
	Population (GP lists Jan 2015)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Jan 2015)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Jan 2015)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,714	199	96.5%	5,615	214	96.2%	5,569	269	95.2%
4 year olds	5,948	224	96.2%	5,827	227	96.1%	5,787	148	97.4%
Combined	11,662	423	96.4%	11,442	441	96.2%	11,356	417	96.3%

Notes

1. Spring 2011 calculations are based on Sept 2010 population
2. Summer 2013 calculations are based on the January 2013 population.
3. Autumn 2013 calculations are based on ONS mid-year estimates for 2 and 3 year olds. Calderdale's cross border data is not included. The use of ONS data rather than GP data makes the figures in this period unreliable for direct comparison purposes.
4. Population figures used for Spring 2014 are based on GP lists March 2014. Barnsley's cross border data is not included.
5. Population figures used for Summer 2015 are based on GP lists January 2015. Barnsley's cross border data is not included.
6. Take-up figures exclude children who live outside Kirklees and include children who live in Kirklees where data is available. Even where data is available from other local authorities it is often incomplete, including PVI information but not including school information. Generally this means take-up is understated in these figures.

Number of children living in each ward by age*

Ward	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Almondbury		183	224	206	210	232	195	202	211	223	179	189	189	176	168	164	211
Ashbrow		304	294	328	311	308	295	287	272	293	283	284	257	250	265	258	284
Batley East		253	291	287	299	270	288	282	313	266	287	311	267	301	312	281	259
Batley West		277	291	315	349	307	326	335	309	315	277	291	301	264	251	246	268
Birstall & Birkenshaw		179	188	192	237	208	196	222	189	203	198	194	202	196	185	178	180
Cleckheaton		170	208	190	197	206	205	196	182	179	215	149	177	158	168	195	181
Colne Valley		197	219	213	216	228	248	221	242	185	212	197	173	192	179	171	198
Crosland Moor & Netherton		309	305	309	331	283	349	301	280	280	288	269	262	259	263	218	222
Dalton		214	214	246	261	242	229	238	213	248	216	197	244	172	204	198	214
Denby Dale		134	159	162	176	163	183	187	196	169	185	181	175	170	189	176	189
Dewsbury East		171	215	222	225	240	207	234	248	199	225	239	197	222	194	225	221
Dewsbury South		253	286	282	297	277	291	330	277	301	295	287	333	288	313	274	308
Dewsbury West		367	395	412	456	415	433	417	383	425	426	393	379	372	362	373	339
Golcar		237	252	260	237	259	229	253	230	233	223	223	207	201	201	173	223
Greenhead		345	336	332	328	347	315	282	306	286	267	270	262	234	237	222	260
Heckmondwike		244	277	267	304	276	255	282	283	268	243	280	255	242	197	241	234
Holme Valley North		151	189	179	177	185	186	201	207	226	187	221	195	184	190	193	201
Holme Valley South		154	156	220	202	185	212	224	222	213	219	240	241	253	227	239	252
Kirkburton		123	131	141	182	179	181	216	210	185	204	208	197	164	171	175	171
Lindley		219	194	234	275	224	252	241	237	209	209	206	216	235	215	213	223
Liversedge & Gomersal		200	246	261	265	285	241	257	221	255	239	231	212	205	220	229	235
Mirfield		176	200	210	189	228	219	244	211	215	198	202	203	211	201	208	218
Newsome		224	210	246	224	211	194	216	192	195	171	186	171	175	157	176	166
Kirklees		5084	5480	5714	5948	5758	5729	5868	5634	5571	5446	5448	5315	5124	5069	5026	5257

* Source: WYCSA (GP Registrations) January 2015 using an effective date of 31st August 2015 (31st August 2014 effective date rolled forward one year)

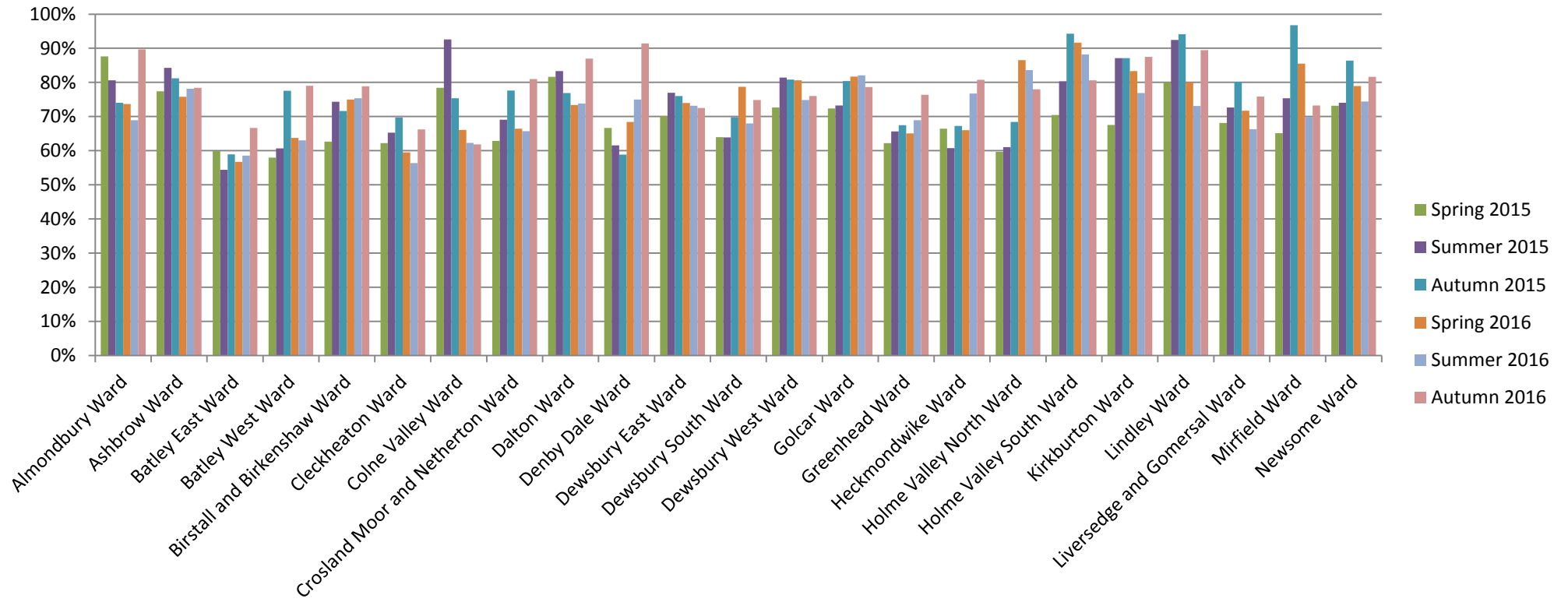
CAUTION: As a result there is no new data for 0 age range. Furthermore, the 1 age range is last year's 0 age range. This is presented for completeness but greyed out as at this early stage of data release it is often unreliable.

Childcare prices per ward	Home based hourly rate			Groupcare - full day - daily rate **			Groupcare - part day - sessional rate		
	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest
Almondbury	£2.50	£3.50	£4.00	£38.00	£40.48	£43.85	£10.50	£10.50	£10.50
Ashbrow	£3.00	£3.50	£4.00	£38.00	£39.73	£40.50	£6.00	£6.00	£6.00
Batley East	£3.25	£3.42	£3.50	£32.00	£36.00	£41.00	£8.00	£8.00	£8.00
Batley West	£3.00	£3.30	£3.60	£33.50	£36.36	£39.95			
Birstall and Birkenshaw	£3.50	£3.89	£5.00	£33.50	£37.00	£42.00	£8.00	£8.00	£8.00
Cleckheaton	£2.80	£3.54	£4.00	£33.00	£38.80	£44.50	£6.00	£7.50	£9.00
Colne Valley	£3.00	£3.59	£5.00	£35.00	£38.53	£41.00			
Crosland Moor & Netherton	£3.50	£4.00	£5.00	£39.00	£39.00	£39.00	£8.25	£8.25	£8.25
Dalton	£3.00	£3.62	£5.00	£38.00	£39.50	£41.00	£6.60	£8.53	£12.00
Denby Dale	£3.00	£3.33	£4.00	£40.00	£41.48	£44.50			
Dewsbury East	£2.50	£3.13	£3.50	£30.00	£35.02	£38.60	£10.50	£10.50	£10.50
Dewsbury South	£3.50	£3.67	£4.00	£32.00	£34.50	£37.00	£5.00	£5.00	£5.00
Dewsbury West	£3.25	£3.25	£3.25	£33.00	£37.56	£43.00	£5.00	£7.75	£10.50
Golcar	£2.50	£3.44	£5.00	£29.50	£39.05	£46.00	£5.00	£8.00	£12.00
Greenhead	£3.00	£3.50	£4.00	£39.50	£42.97	£44.70	£9.00	£9.00	£9.00
Heckmondwike	£2.40	£3.34	£5.00	£33.50	£36.88	£40.00	£8.25	£8.25	£8.25
Holme Valley North	£3.20	£3.65	£4.00	£38.00	£40.50	£43.50	£7.50	£8.70	£9.90
Holme Valley South	£3.00	£3.47	£4.00	£22.50	£39.42	£48.50			
Kirkburton	£2.80	£3.50	£4.00	£34.45	£38.40	£40.75	£8.00	£8.00	£8.00
Lindley	£3.00	£3.83	£4.50	£34.00	£40.82	£44.70			
Liversedge & Gomersal	£2.50	£3.59	£4.50	£36.00	£38.35	£40.05	£6.75	£7.63	£8.50
Mirfield	£3.00	£3.62	£4.50	£29.00	£35.65	£39.95	£10.00	£10.00	£10.00
Newsome	£3.50	£3.77	£4.00	£36.75	£41.62	£45.00			
Kirklees average 2016	£2.99	£3.54	£4.23	£34.27	£38.59	£42.13	£7.55	£8.21	£9.02
Yorkshire and Humberside average*		£3.67			£38.20				
England average*		£4.19			£46.23				
Kirklees average 2015	£2.96	£3.47	£4.07	£35.12	£37.85	£40.85	£7.54	£8.15	£8.83
Kirklees averages 2014	£2.80	£3.27	£3.83	£31.35	£34.51	£37.68	£5.91	£6.61	£7.31
Kirklees averages 2013	£2.76	£3.23	£3.83	£30.75	£33.74	£36.73	£5.21	£6.01	£6.98

** Excludes Groupcare full daycare settings charging on a sessional basis

* Source: Family & Childcare Trust Cost Survey 2016 (based on 25 hours so converted on an hourly basis to 10 hour day for comparison)

Take-up of Free Early Education and Care by eligible 2 year olds - trends by ward



Eligible 2 year olds per ward – Autumn 2016

Ward Name	Total No. of potential eligible 2YO at Ward Level (under Income, DLA and LAC criteria)	No. of 2YO placed at ward Level	Placed 2YO in %	No. Not taking up
Almondbury Ward	68	61	90%	7
Ashbrow Ward	167	131	78%	36
Batley East Ward	153	102	67%	51
Batley West Ward	162	128	79%	34
Birstall and Birkenshaw Ward	71	56	79%	15
Cleckheaton Ward	83	55	66%	28
Colne Valley Ward	55	34	62%	21
Crosland Moor and Netherton Ward	184	149	81%	35
Dalton Ward	100	87	87%	13
Denby Dale Ward	35	32	91%	3
Dewsbury East Ward	120	87	73%	33
Dewsbury South Ward	139	104	75%	35
Dewsbury West Ward	271	206	76%	65
Golcar Ward	103	81	79%	22
Greenhead Ward	165	126	76%	39
Heckmondwike Ward	130	105	81%	25
Holme Valley North Ward	50	39	78%	11
Holme Valley South Ward	31	25	81%	6
Kirkburton Ward	24	21	88%	3
Lindley Ward	57	51	89%	6
Liversedge and Gomersal Ward	87	66	76%	21
Mirfield Ward	56	41	73%	15
Newsome Ward	109	89	82%	20
	2420	1898	78%	544

Source: The Department of Work and Pensions benefits data, Kirklees CareFirst data (Looked After Children) and Kirklees Learning and Skills Service free early education and care funding data.

Summary of future demand for 30 hours free childcare and expressions of interest to expand places by ward (as at 4th November 2016)

Ward	Estimated gaps as at 31st October 2016 (Red gaps and Green spare capacity)	Expressions of interest (category 1 and 2 after some feasibility work)	Estimated gap if all expressions of interest are implemented	Level of expansion required	Current status of Expressions of Interest to fill the gaps (4th November 2016 - based on the best information available which may change over time e.g. some expressions of interest may not be feasible or meet the needs of local parents)
Almondbury Ward	-193	49	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Ashbrow Ward	49	93	0	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Batley East Ward	-21	40	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Batley West Ward	-44	6	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Birstall and Birkenshaw Ward	28	127	0	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Cleckheaton Ward	8	139	0	Small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Colne Valley Ward	-79	28	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Crosland Moor and Netherton Ward	82	81	1	Significant anticipated increase in places required	Partially satisfy the gap
Dalton Ward	36	47	0	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Denby Dale Ward	-60	24	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Dewsbury East Ward	38	162	0	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Dewsbury South Ward	72	189	0	Significant anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Dewsbury West Ward	-43	28	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Golcar Ward	-10	100	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Greenhead Ward	-59	68	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Heckmondwike Ward	49	196	0	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Holme Valley North Ward	63	39	24	Significant anticipated increase in places required	Capital application pending
Holme Valley South Ward	4	120	0	Small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Kirkburton Ward	88	80	8	Significant anticipated increase in places required	Partially satisfy the gap
Lindley Ward	109	126	0	Significant anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Liversedge and Gomersal Ward	80	157	0	Significant anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Mirfield Ward	7	74	0	Small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017	Are sufficient to satisfy gap
Newsome Ward	-34	58	0	No anticipated increase in places required	Are sufficient to satisfy gap

Caution should be exercised in interpreting these estimates. A full explanation of the methodology used is presented in appendix 9 and a detailed breakdown of the calculations can be found in appendix 10. Anyone using these early estimates for decision making should study these carefully and accept full responsibility for all the associated risks.

Methodology used to estimate future demand for 30 hours childcare

Estimates	Methodology at ward level															
A. Number of families meeting the working criteria	2011 Census reported the number of couple families with both parents working and the number of lone parent families with one parent working. Changes in adult population since the 2011 census have not been accounted for. However, as a guide, the Kirklees population is estimated to have increased by 0.6% to 0.7% per year since 2011, Nomis, Office for National Statistics.															
B. Rise in employment rates since the 2011 Census	The reduction in the percentage of working age population (16-64 years old) claiming jobseekers allowance between census day on 27 th March 2011 and June 2016 have been used at a ward level to directly uplift the number of families now likely to be working. Data from Nomis, Office for National Statistics.															
C. Number of families meeting the working criteria with children of the eligible age	Kirklees 2015 GP registration data relating to 2 year olds was taken as a proportion of all children aged 1 to 16 (2 year olds will become future 3 year olds).															
D. Adjustment for variation in employment rates by age of children	<p>8.7% adjustments made based on research presented in the ONS, Families in the Labour Market, December 2014 (page 19) showing the difference in employment rates of women dependant on the age of their child as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="483 996 1294 1429"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="483 996 790 1151">Women with dependent children:</th> <th data-bbox="790 996 1019 1151">Employment rate</th> <th data-bbox="1019 996 1294 1151">Difference from "All"</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1151 790 1218">age 0-4</td> <td data-bbox="790 1151 1019 1218">60.90%</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1151 1294 1218">-8.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1218 790 1285">age 5-10</td> <td data-bbox="790 1218 1019 1285">73.30%</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1218 1294 1285">3.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1285 790 1352">age 11-18</td> <td data-bbox="790 1285 1019 1352">78.40%</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1285 1294 1352">8.80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1352 790 1429">All</td> <td data-bbox="790 1352 1019 1429">69.60%</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1352 1294 1429">n/a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Women with dependent children:	Employment rate	Difference from "All"	age 0-4	60.90%	-8.70%	age 5-10	73.30%	3.70%	age 11-18	78.40%	8.80%	All	69.60%	n/a
Women with dependent children:	Employment rate	Difference from "All"														
age 0-4	60.90%	-8.70%														
age 5-10	73.30%	3.70%														
age 11-18	78.40%	8.80%														
All	69.60%	n/a														
E. Eligibility Criteria – lower earnings / hours	Family Resources Survey 2012/13 (page 32/33 Table 2.4) Combining the percentage of the national population where 1 adult household with children have an income less than £100/week and 2 or more adult household with children have an income less than £200/week. Resulting in 9%															
F. Eligibility Criteria – upper earnings / hours	Survey of Personal incomes 2012-13 (page 49 Table 3.11) Combining the taxpayers in Yorkshire and Humberside with a total income of £100,000 or more with the total number of taxpayers. Resulting in 1.3%															
G. Estimated take-up levels	90% based on The Department for Education autumn 2015 survey of parents which found 90% of respondents saying they would use the 15 additional hours if they met criteria. The survey results have not been published in full but were referred House of Commons briefing paper " Children: Introduction of 30 hours of free childcare (England) ", June 2016															

Estimates	Methodology at ward level
H. Families already paying for extra paid hours	The January 2016 Early Years Census collects information from childcare providers about individual children and includes a field for extra (paid) hours. This only includes paid hours in the same provider as a child accesses their free early education and care (10+ extra hours was used as a cut off for children included). In addition, a survey of schools with nursery classes was conducted in Summer 2016 to assess the number of nursery children collected or dropped off by a childcare provider (no assessment of hours was used so all children collected or dropped off were included)
I. New demand autumn term	Based on a full cohort of children (12 months of births) equivalent to free early education demand in an autumn term (result of all the above adjustments to the census data)
J. New demand summer term (height of demand)	Taking account of 3 points of entry to eligibility for free early education and 1 point of (exit) entry to reception, summer represents the height of demand for early education. Adjustment is therefore made on the proportion of (birth) days between 1 st September and 31 st March (children eligible to start in spring and summer) on the basis of: 212/365 days or I + 58.1%
K. Vacancies	Vacancy information held by Kirklees council at July 2016 for all free early education providers (providers judged by Ofsted to be inadequate have been excluded). Only full time vacancies were used in the case of extended pre-schools, full daycare providers, independent schools and childminders. The number of full time vacancies was doubled to convert them to 15 hour places. Some vacancy information held had not been updated between spring and summer terms as this relies on the good will of childcare providers and is a voluntary process. Consequently vacancy information at the height of demand in the summer term may be overstated.
L. New places required	Calculated as: J-K However, not all vacant places will be in the right place at the right time to meet the needs of working parents.

Where data has been collected locally for children already accessing additional hours and the number of vacancies, this has been collected at provider or school level. The location of the provider or school has been used to determine the ward in which the additional hours and vacancies are included for analysis purposes.

It is however acknowledged that the demand for childcare is more transient than this model can represent with parents accessing childcare provision across ward boundaries. Furthermore, even where no gap in places is indicated at ward level there may be more localised pressure and opportunities below ward level. It may be possible to provide analysis in the future at a more local level but analysis of this nature can never provide absolutes regardless of the geographical boundaries used.

This methodology is based to the information available on 31st October 2016 and assumes the additional 15 hours offered will be applied on a similar basis to free early education and care where it has not been stated otherwise by the government.

Appendix 10

Detailed breakdown of estimated future demand for 30 hours by ward

Wards	Couple family: Both parents working	Lone parent family: Parent working	Total	Allowance for increased employment rates (to June 2016)	Revised Total	2 yr olds as % of child population	Less 8.7% adj for employment rate by age of child **	Estimated No. eligible excluding hours worked/ earnings criteria	Accounting for families likely to not be eligible (low work hours/ earnings)	Accounting for families likely to be not eligible (high earnings)	Estimated No. eligible (Autumn term)	Estimated No. eligible (Summer term)	90% of parents say they would definitely or probably take all the hours	Less already taking 10+ hours in same provider	Less children collected by PVI from school nursery (two providers)	Estimated new demand (15 hour places)	Vacancies in sessional providers (15 hour vacancies)	Vacancies in full/extended day providers (15 hour vacancies)	Early estimated gaps (new places required) in summer term based on CSA data (15 hour places)	Estimated gaps as at 31st October 2016 (taking account of new and closed places since the CSA data collection) Red gaps and Green spare capacity
Almondbury Ward	2,338	430	2,768	2.3%	2,832	7.0%	6.4%	181	16	2	162	256	231	44	46	141	62	224	0	-193
Ashbrow Ward	1,958	620	2,578	3.8%	2,676	7.5%	6.8%	183	16	2	164	259	233	70	10	153	46	102	5	49
Batley East Ward	1,408	228	1,636	2.4%	1,675	6.7%	6.2%	103	9	1	92	146	132	30	0	102	63	60	0	-21
Batley West Ward	1,882	391	2,273	3.0%	2,341	7.4%	6.7%	158	14	2	141	223	201	42	11	148	56	136	0	-44
Birstall and Birkenshaw Ward	2,314	373	2,687	2.3%	2,749	7.8%	7.1%	195	18	3	175	276	249	37	19	193	35	130	28	28
Cleckheaton Ward	2,334	371	2,705	2.2%	2,765	7.0%	6.4%	176	16	2	158	249	224	33	32	159	55	126	0	8
Colne Valley Ward	2,542	360	2,902	2.1%	2,963	6.9%	6.3%	188	17	2	168	266	240	55	40	145	22	92	31	-79
Crosland Moor and Netherton Ward	1,536	339	1,875	3.0%	1,931	8.3%	7.6%	147	13	2	132	208	187	42	5	140	18	40	82	82
Dalton Ward	1,926	478	2,404	2.9%	2,474	7.8%	7.1%	176	16	2	158	250	225	26	71	128	40	52	36	36
Denby Dale Ward	2,480	300	2,780	1.1%	2,811	6.6%	6.1%	170	15	2	153	241	217	60	20	137	45	152	0	-60
Dewsbury East Ward	2,060	409	2,469	2.8%	2,538	7.4%	6.8%	171	15	2	154	243	219	34	8	177	81	58	38	38
Dewsbury South Ward	1,612	290	1,902	1.8%	1,936	6.7%	6.1%	119	11	2	106	168	151	38	4	109	17	20	72	72
Dewsbury West Ward	1,494	364	1,858	2.6%	1,906	7.6%	6.9%	132	12	2	119	188	169	35	6	128	77	94	0	-43
Golcar Ward	2,248	506	2,754	2.6%	2,826	7.1%	6.5%	184	17	2	165	260	234	70	8	156	64	102	0	-10
Greenhead Ward	1,614	337	1,951	2.1%	1,992	7.7%	7.0%	139	13	2	125	197	178	83	8	87	36	110	0	-59
Heckmondwike Ward	2,062	357	2,419	1.9%	2,465	8.1%	7.4%	181	16	2	163	257	231	48	7	176	17	110	49	49
Holme Valley North Ward	2,472	311	2,783	1.2%	2,816	5.8%	5.3%	149	13	2	134	211	190	53	15	122	17	54	51	63
Holme Valley South Ward	3,004	367	3,371	1.4%	3,418	5.9%	5.4%	184	17	2	165	260	234	74	10	150	30	116	4	4
Kirkburton Ward	2,568	264	2,832	1.0%	2,860	6.3%	5.7%	164	15	2	147	233	209	51	0	158	4	66	88	88
Lindley Ward	2,712	433	3,145	2.0%	3,208	7.8%	7.1%	229	21	3	205	325	292	91	12	189	0	80	109	109
Liversedge and Gomersal Ward	2,604	459	3,063	2.2%	3,130	7.1%	6.5%	204	18	3	183	289	260	65	25	170	34	56	80	80
Mirfield Ward	2,766	398	3,164	1.4%	3,208	6.1%	5.6%	179	16	2	160	253	228	55	28	145	2	136	7	7
Newsome Ward	1,304	380	1,684	2.8%	1,731	8.0%	7.3%	127	11	2	114	180	162	42	33	87	59	62	0	-34
Total	49,238	8,765	58,003		59,252	7.2%	6.5%	3,837	345	50	3,442	5,441	4,897	1,178	418	3,301	880	2,178	681	

Based on the methodology presented in appendix 9

Kirklees Local Plan:

Appendix 11

Early learning and childcare impact assessment of the phasing of housing developments (October 2016)

No anticipated need. There is sufficient capacity at ward level to absorb anticipated growth in child population (less than 5 places required).

Anticipated need. There is not sufficient capacity at ward level to absorb anticipated growth in child population (5 to 49 places required).

High level of anticipated need. In excess of **50** new early learning and childcare places are expected to be required at ward level to meet this need over the Local Plan period.

Note: Demand for childcare is more transient than this model can represent with parents accessing childcare provision across ward boundaries. The draft plan is subject to change.

Ward No.	Ward	IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT
		5 years	10 years	15 years
1	Almondbury	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places (0-5 years) but 11 after school places (5+ years)	No anticipated need for additional places (0-5 years) 16 after school places (5+ years)
2	Ashbrow	Anticipated need for approximately 27 additional places (0-5 years) and 6 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 97 additional places (0-5 years) and 29 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 147 additional places (0-5 years) and 46 after school places (5+ years)
3	Batley East	Anticipated need for approximately 17 additional places (0-5 years) and 27 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 69 additional places (0-5 years) and 44 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 107 additional places (0-5 years) and 57 after school places (5+ years)
4	Batley West	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
5	Birstall and Birkenshaw	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately 10 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 13 additional places (0-5 years)
6	Cleckheaton	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately 11 additional places (0-5 years) and 5 after school places (5+ years)	Anticipated need for approximately 16 additional places (0-5 years) and 7 after school places (5+ years)

Ward No.	Ward	IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	
		5 years	10 years	15 years
7	Colne Valley	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
8	Crosland Moor & Netherton	Anticipated need for approximately 48 additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 86 additional places (0-5 years) and 16 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 116 additional places (0-5 years) and 26 after school places (5+ years)
9	Dalton	Anticipated need for approximately 14 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 26 additional places (0-5 years) and 6 after school places (5+ years)	Anticipated need for approximately 26 additional places (0-5 years) and 6 after school places (5+ years)
10	Denby Dale	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
11	Dewsbury East	Anticipated need for approximately 26 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 37 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 38 additional places (0-5 years)
12	Dewsbury South	High level of anticipated need for approximately 83 additional places (0-5 years) and 17 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 146 additional places (0-5 years) and 38 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 212 additional places (0-5 years) and 60 after school places (5+ years)
13	Dewsbury West	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
14	Golcar	Anticipated need for approximately 19 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 23 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 26 additional places (0-5 years)
15	Greenhead	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places

Ward No.	Ward	IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT
		5 years	10 years	15 years
16	Heckmondwike	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
17	Holme Valley North	Anticipated need for approximately 37 additional places (0-5 years) and 26 after school places (5+ years)	Anticipated need for approximately 46 additional places (0-5 years) and 29 after school places (5+ years)	Anticipated need for approximately 46 additional places (0-5 years) and 29 after school places (5+ years)
18	Holme Valley South	Anticipated need for approximately 31 additional places (0-5 years) and 18 after school places (5+ years)	Anticipated need for approximately 40 additional places (0-5 years) and 21 after school places (5+ years)	Anticipated need for approximately 41 additional places (0-5 years) and 21 after school places (5+ years)
19	Kirkburton	High level of anticipated need for approximately 73 additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 99 additional places (0-5 years) and 8 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 99 additional places (0-5 years) and 8 after school places (5+ years)
20	Lindley	High level of anticipated need for approximately 57 additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 94 additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 97 additional places (0-5 years)
21	Liversedge & Gomersal	Anticipated need for approximately 30 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 42 additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 52 additional places (0-5 years) and 6 after school places (5+ years)
22	Mirfield	Anticipated need for approximately 25 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 35 additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately 35 additional places (0-5 years)
23	Newsome	Anticipated need for approximately 41 additional places (0-5 years) and 32 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 67 additional places (0-5 years) and 41 after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately 67 additional places (0-5 years) and 41 after school places (5+ years)

Assumptions:

- 1.5 childcare places for 0-5 year olds per 100 new homes multiplied by 4 full age groups (based on there being half as many childcare places for children aged 0-5 in Kirklees per age group than there are school places)
- 3.5 after school places for children aged 5 to 11 (based on a 10% conversion of school places to existing after school places multiplied by 7 age groups)
- Accounts for vacancies used in the 2016 Kirklees Childcare Sufficiency Assessment plus an allowance for new and closed provision to October 2016
- Includes estimates of the new demand for “30 hours free childcare” (as presented in appendix 8)

An Early Years National Funding Formula – Government consultation

The consultation documentation provides significant evidence about the unfairness of the current system which allocates funding to local authorities on the basis of historic spend rather than the cost of provision.

The proposed new formula for funding local authorities includes a base rate of £3.53 per hour (89.5% of the total formula) plus adjustments for additional needs factors multiplied by an area cost adjustment. The additional needs funding includes the following factors:

Additional needs factors	% of total formula
Economic deprivation – Free school meals indicator	8%
Speak English as an additional language	1%
SEND – in receipt of disability living allowance (DLA)	1.5%
Area cost adjustments	% of area adjustment
Staffing costs – General Labour Market measure	80%
Premises costs – rateable value of nursery premises	10%

The formula will include additional funding at the same hourly rate to support the extended 30 hour entitlement from September 2017. Separate to the formula, additional funding will be provided for Early Years Pupil Premium at the current rate and a new disability access fund to support adjustments and capacity building.

The proposals include a number of changes to how local authorities will pass funding to local providers through a local single funding formula:

- A universal base rate for all providers (including nursery schools)
- Limiting local authority top slicing to 5% (“high pass-through to providers”)
- Restrictions on funding supplements to 10% of the formula and restrictions on the types of supplements permitted (to: deprivation, sparsity, flexibility, efficiency and 30 hours delivery)
- Introduction of a disability access fund (separately funded and passed on to providers with children claiming DLA)
- Establishment of a local inclusion fund for children with SEND (funded from the early years block and/or the high needs block and passed on to providers on a case by case basis)

A funding floor is proposed so that no local authority will lose more than 10% of its existing funding. Transitional arrangements will limit funding losses to 5% a year for up to two years. In addition funding will be provided to support transition for nursery schools for up to 2 years.

It is generally unclear which proposals relate to funding for eligible two year olds. However, there are specific proposals included for an increase in the two year old funding rate.

The government plan to respond to the consultation and announce funding settlements at the same time in late autumn. They acknowledge the challenging timetable for local authorities to consult with providers and give notice before implementation in April 2017.

An early indication of the likely impact in Kirklees if the proposals are all confirmed:

The Kirklees Early years block will be in the region of £26.4 million per year. Kirklees have already embraced many of the proposals such as:

- A universal base rate for all providers (excluding nursery schools)
- Limited top slicing (“high pass-through to providers”)
- Funding supplements limited to just deprivation
- An existing local inclusion fund for children with SEND passed to providers on a case by case basis (although this does not include school nurseries)

However there are challenges to address associated with:

- Nursery Schools where the proposals are likely to force structural change with only limited transitional support available in terms of value and time
- Funding of the SEND inclusion fund including the fairness to PVI and schools where different systems apply and the potential impact on provider base rates
- Provider expectations in the context of funding rates frozen for 5 years and increasing cost pressures

The £4.25 indicative provider rate published should be treated with caution and not directly compared with the current Kirklees base rate of £4.19 as there are significant differences in the calculation.

Estimating the exact difference the proposals will mean for the available funding in Kirklees is challenging based on the information currently available:

- Comparison of Kirklees published income for 3 and 4 year olds of £4.47 per hour 2016/17 and the published illustration of 2017/18 income of £4.25 per hour represents a reduction of 4.9%. Further clarity is required on the calculation before this difference can be confirmed.
- Savings in expenditure on nursery schools due to structural changes already made between 2016/17 and 2017/18 will help offset some of this reduction.
- Two year old funding rates proposed to increase from the 2016/17 rate of £4.85 to 2017/18 rate of £5.20, an increase of 7.2%.

15th September 2016