

**Childcare
Sufficiency
Assessment
December 2014
Brighton & Hove City Council**

INTRODUCTION

This Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) was undertaken in accordance with the Department for Education's *Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities, September 2014*.

Local authorities are required to report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare in accordance with Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 (as amended), and make this report available and accessible to parents.

Local authorities no longer have a duty to assess childcare sufficiency in their area as Section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 has been repealed. However Brighton & Hove has found the practice of assessing childcare supply and demand to be extremely useful in planning future provision and therefore the content of this report is similar to that of previous published CSAs.

The supply data for this CSA was collected from childcare providers between February and October 2014.

A city-wide parental childcare demand survey was not carried out for this CSA because of the cost.

This CSA was produced by
Vicky Jenkins, Childcare Strategy Manager – Free Entitlement, and
Ben Miles, Performance Analyst
Early Years and Childcare
Brighton & Hove city council
King's House
Hove
BN3 2LS

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MAIN FINDINGS

Childcare Quality

- Childcare in Brighton & Hove is of high quality compared with England as a whole, with 85 per cent of settings on the early years register judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding, compared with 81 per cent in the south east and 78 per cent nationally¹.
- Childcare is also of high quality in the more disadvantaged areas of the city, which is also contrary to the national picture

Childcare Ownership

- Most full day care in the city is privately owned (75 per cent of settings and 74.5 per cent of places).
- Sessional care providers are fairly evenly split between the private (36 per cent), voluntary (31 per cent) and maintained (30 per cent) sectors, with three per cent in the public sector. However, in terms of places more are in the maintained sector (43.2 per cent) than the private (28.3 per cent) and voluntary (26 per cent) sectors with the remaining 2.5 per cent in the public sector.
- Most after-school club places are in the private sector (48.7 per cent of places) although the maintained (26.7 per cent of places) and voluntary (24.6 per cent of places) sectors still have a presence.

Childcare Providers and Places

- There has been a small increase in the number of full day care providers and breakfast clubs since the last CSA.
- There has been a small reduction in the number of sessional care and after-school club providers.
- The number of holiday playschemes has reduced since 2012 largely because one provider now runs schemes on fewer sites
- There has been a significant decrease in the number of childminders.
- There has been an increase in the number of full day care and sessional care places (grouped together) but a reduction in the number of holiday playscheme and childminding places.
- Overall there has been an increase in childcare places for children aged 0 to 5
- Childcare provision is not spread evenly over the city, with some wards having more than others.
 - The number of children under five per full day care place ranges from 23.5 children per place in South Portslade to 1.2 in Wish. In two wards (Brunswick & Adelaide and Woodingdean) there is no full day care.
 - For sessional care the range is from 28.7 children under five per place in Wish to 2.9 in Rottingdean Coastal, with no sessional care in Hanover & Elm Grove and Regency.
 - Childminding ranges from 199 children under five per childminding place in East Brighton to 7.9 in Patcham.

¹ As at 31st March 2014

- There has been a significant increase in the number of providers offering the early years free entitlement (EYFE) to three and four year olds (38 more than in the last CSA) largely because of the increase in the number of childminders able to offer EYFE.
- 56.9 per cent of the city's three and four year olds receive their EYFE at a private sector setting (private childcare provider, independent school or childminder/childminder nursery). The public sector (including maintained nursery classes and schools) provides EYFE for 28.3 per cent of children.
- There has been an expansion in the provision of EYFE for eligible two year olds², both in terms of the number of children taking up places (741 children in December 2014 compared with 222 at the time of the last CSA), and the number of providers offering EYFE for two year olds (140, compared with 58 in 2012).
- Many two year olds are now accessing their EYFE in the private sector (45.7 per cent, compared with 15.8 per cent in 2012).
- There is limited childcare available during non-traditional hours, that is outside 8 am to 6 pm Monday to Friday.

Childcare Costs

- Full day care costs in Brighton & Hove are on average £4.83 an hour for a child under two and £4.59 for a child aged two and over. This is an increase of approximately 5.7 per cent on 2012.
- Childminding costs in Brighton & Hove are on average £5.06 an hour, which is a 5.4 per cent increase on 2012.
- Holiday playschemes in Brighton & Hove cost on average £23.84 per day, which is an increase of 2.4 per cent on 2012.
- After-school clubs in Brighton & Hove cost on average £9.59 per session, which is 4.2 per cent more than in 2012.
- The average cost of a breakfast club session (where a charge is made) is £2.32, a 5.4 per cent increase on 2012.
- Most childcare in Brighton & Hove is more expensive than that in England as a whole, but cheaper than the cost in the south east.
- Childminding in Brighton & Hove for a child under two is 14.7 per cent more expensive than the south east average.

Childcare Demand

- A parental survey to determine childcare demand was not carried out.
- FIS has provided brokerage to parents who cannot find the childcare they need. This is normally where a parent works non-traditional hours, has children who need care at home, or has a number of children for whom different types of care are needed.
- There has not yet been an indication that there is a lack of childcare for parents in receipt of EYFE for their two year olds.

² EYFE for eligible two year olds became a statutory entitlement from for families on out of work benefits from September 2013, and was extended to families on low incomes and in receipt of working tax credit in September 2014

Childcare Gaps

- While parents cannot always find the childcare where they want, when they want it and at a price they can afford, there are no major childcare gaps in Brighton & Hove.



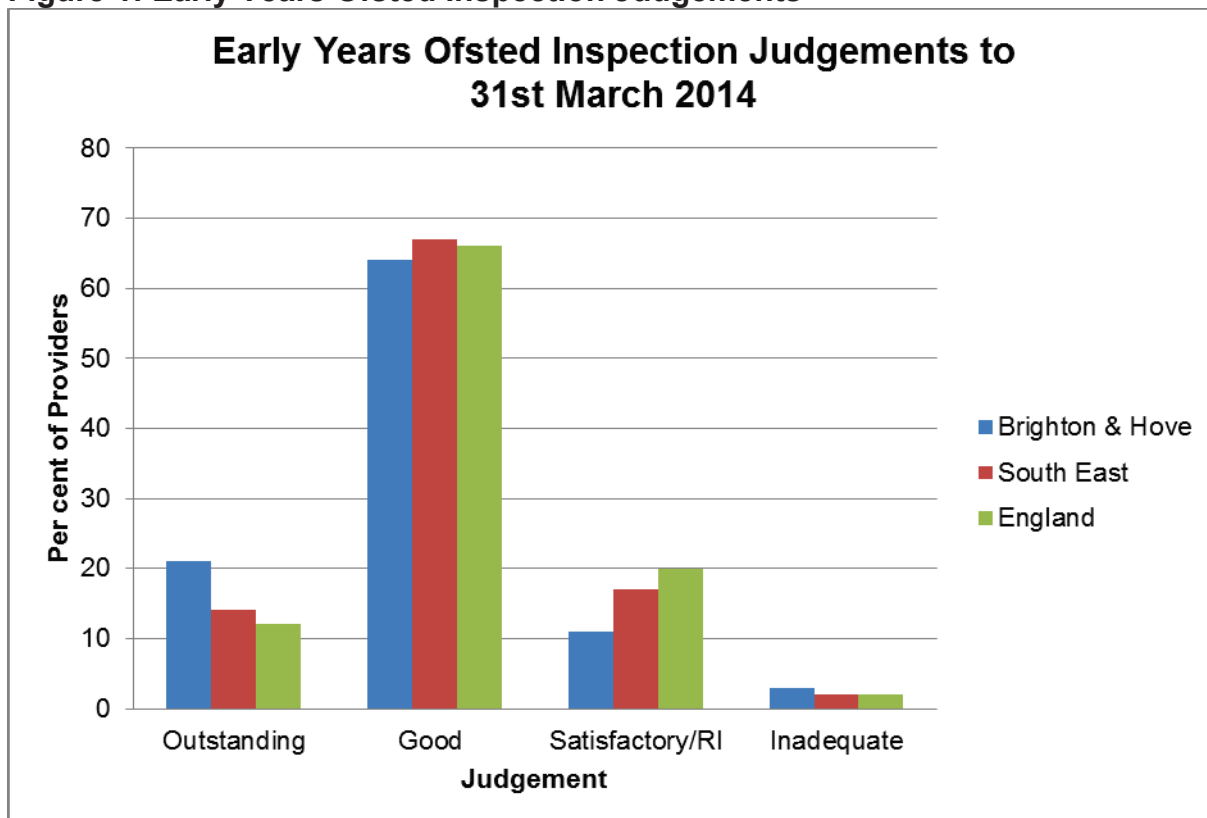
Section One

CHILDCARE QUALITY

1.1 Childcare Quality and Ofsted Data

This section looks at childcare and children’s centre quality in Brighton & Hove based on Ofsted inspection judgements.

Figure 1: Early Years Ofsted Inspection Judgements³

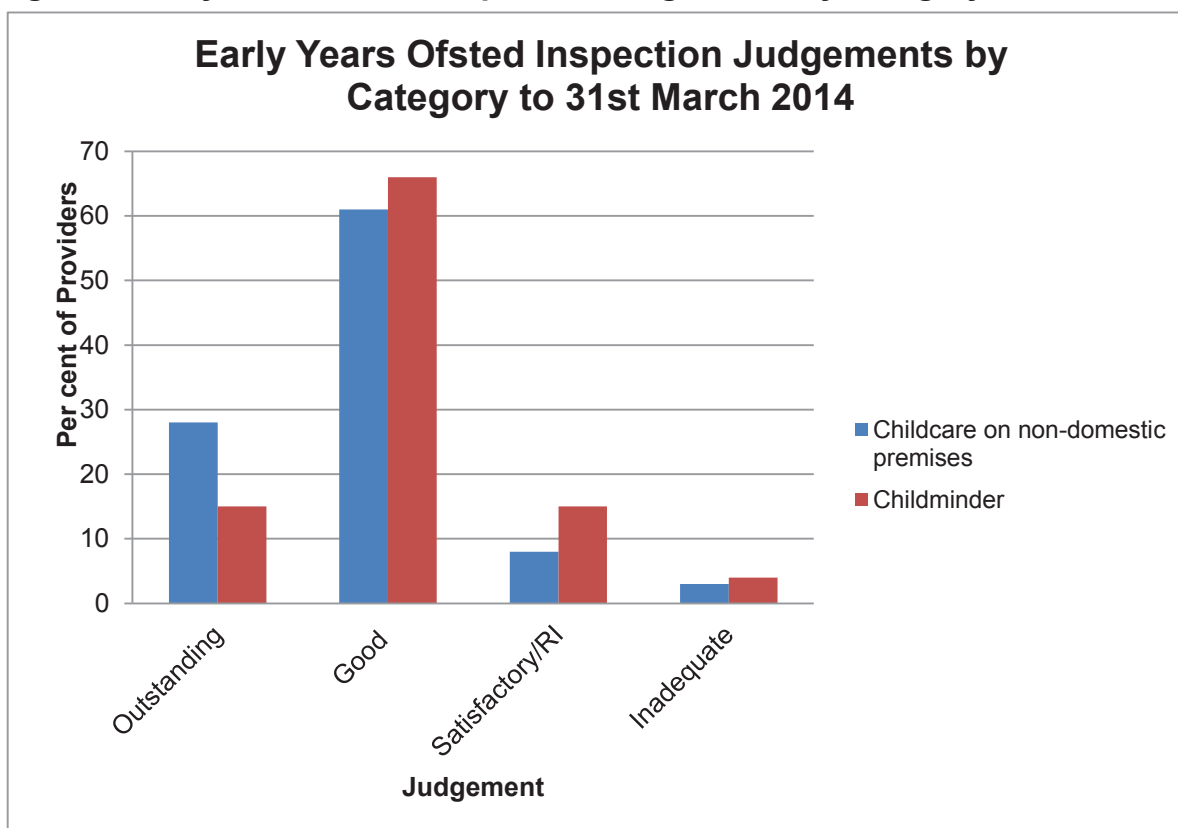


Brighton & Hove’s figure of 85 per cent of providers good or outstanding compares favourably with the equivalent figure for the south east (81 per cent) and England as a whole (78 per cent).

³ Based on “overall effectiveness: the quality and standards of the provision”

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of these judgements separating childcare on non-domestic premises from childminders⁴.

Figure 2: Early Years Ofsted Inspection Judgements by Category⁵

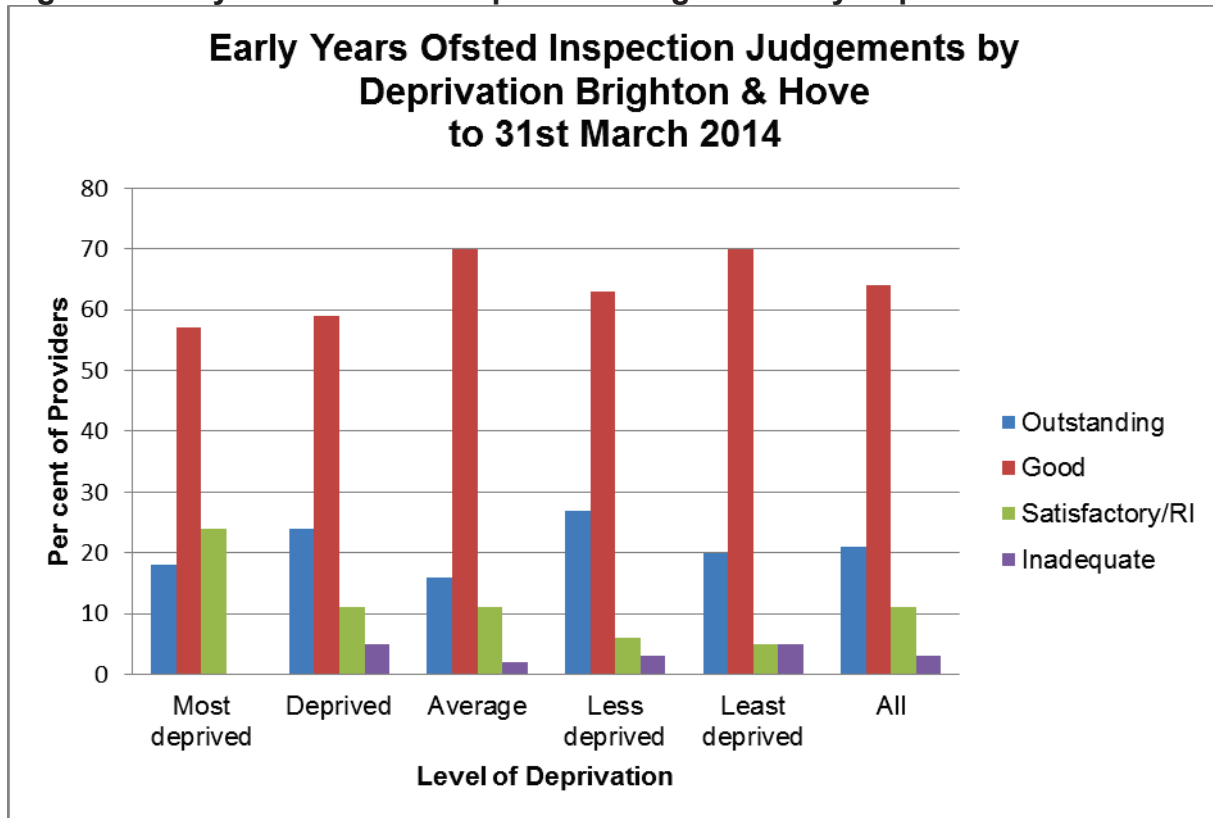


⁴ Childcare on domestic premises is not shown because there was only one inspection of this type of childcare in the period

⁵ “How well does the setting meet the needs of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage?”



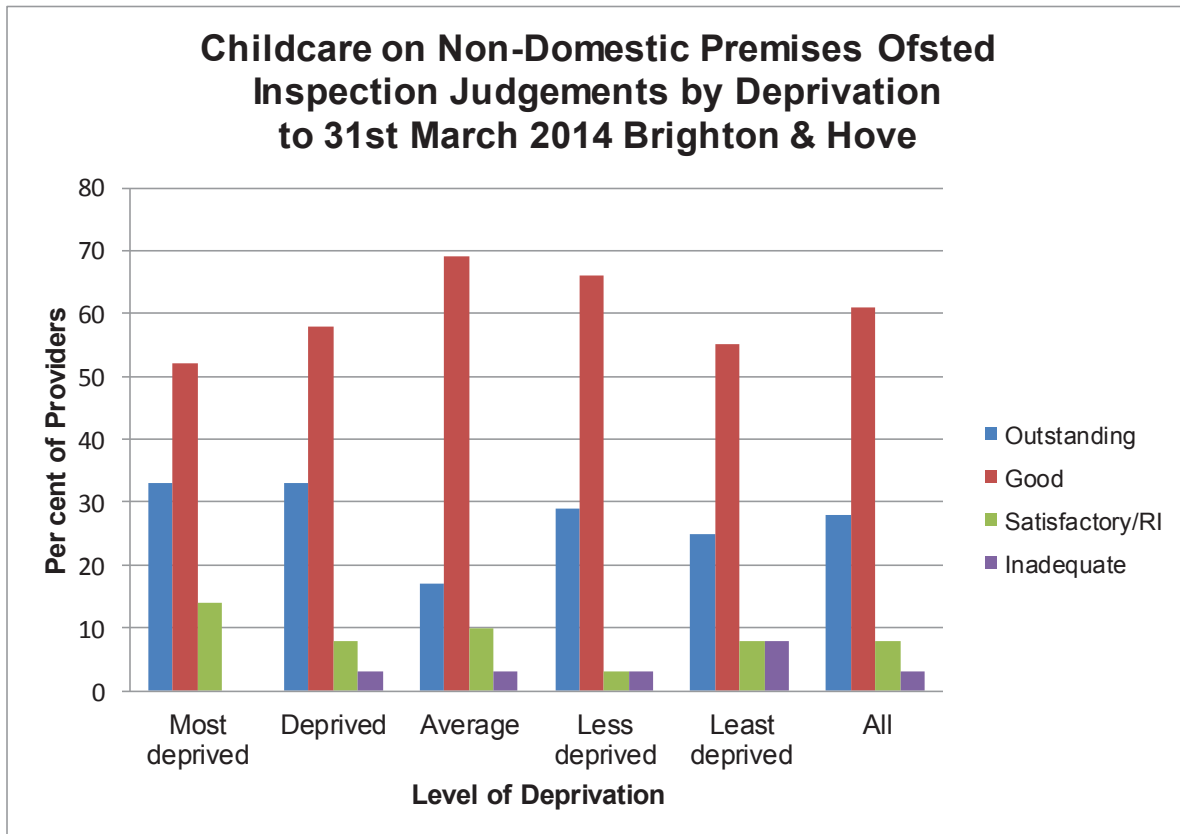
Figure 3: Early Years Ofsted Inspection Judgements by Deprivation



This shows that while there were no inadequate settings in the most deprived areas of the city, there was a higher percentage of good and outstanding settings in the least deprived areas.

However, when childcare on non-domestic premises only is shown (as most children attend this type of setting), there are more settings which are good and outstanding in the most deprived areas, compared with the least deprived.

Figure 4: Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises Ofsted Inspection Judgements in Brighton & Hove: by Deprivation



This is contrary to the national picture where there are fewer outstanding and good settings and more satisfactory/RI and inadequate settings in the most deprived areas.

Figure 5: Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises Ofsted Inspection Judgements in England: by Deprivation

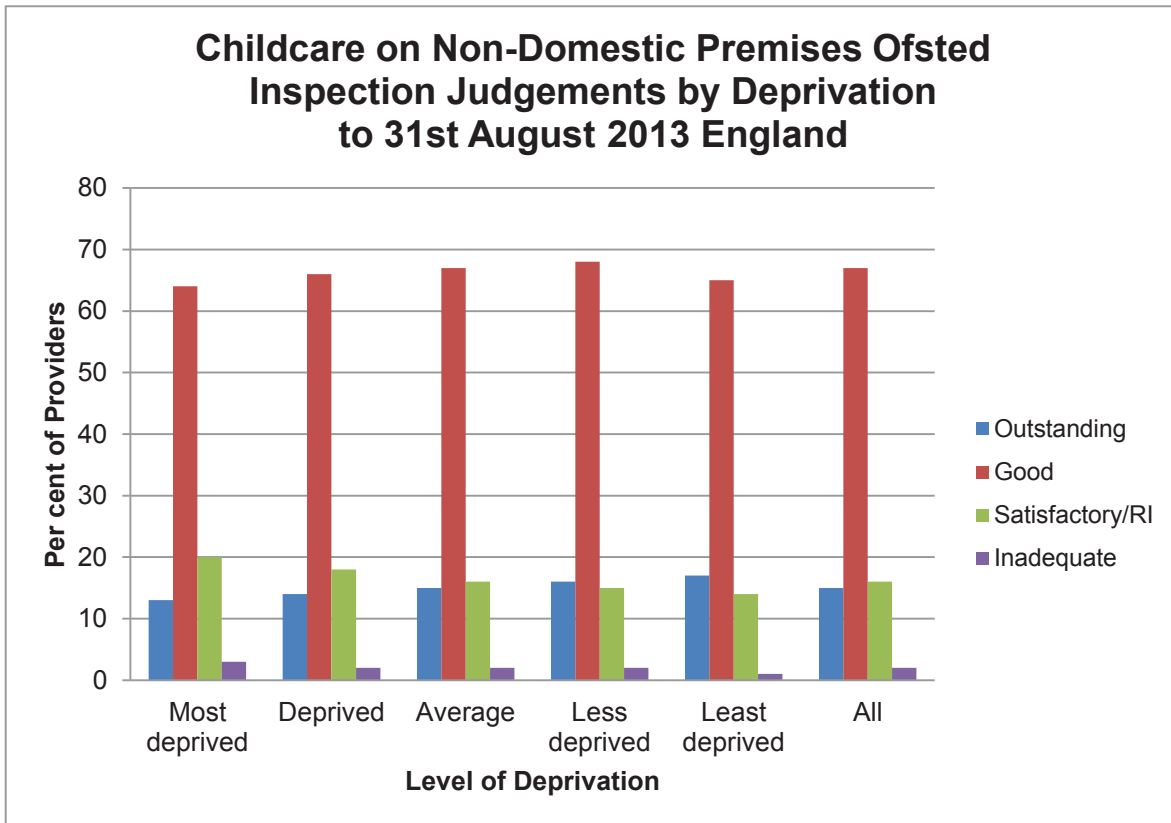
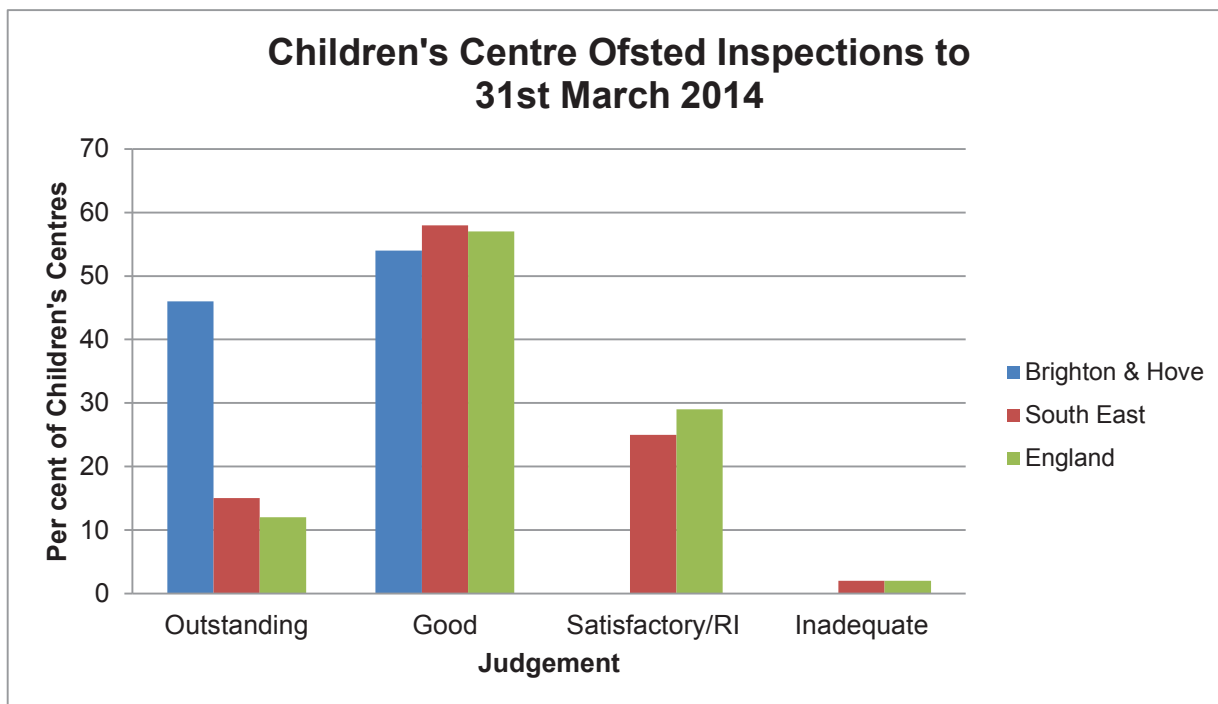


Figure 6: Children’s Centre Ofsted Inspection Judgements⁶



Brighton & Hove’s figure of 100 per cent of children’s centres good or outstanding compares favourably with the equivalent figures for the south east (73 per cent) and for England as a whole (69 per cent).

1.2 Childcare Quality Children’s Centre Nurseries

Childcare quality in Brighton & Hove’s council-run nurseries and pre-schools is also high, with 86 per cent judged good or outstanding. This is significant as they are located in the most disadvantaged areas of the city and tend to take a large number of two year olds in receipt of Early Years Free Entitlement.

1.3 Quality of Early Years Settings Attended by Two Year Olds in Receipt of Early Years Free Entitlement

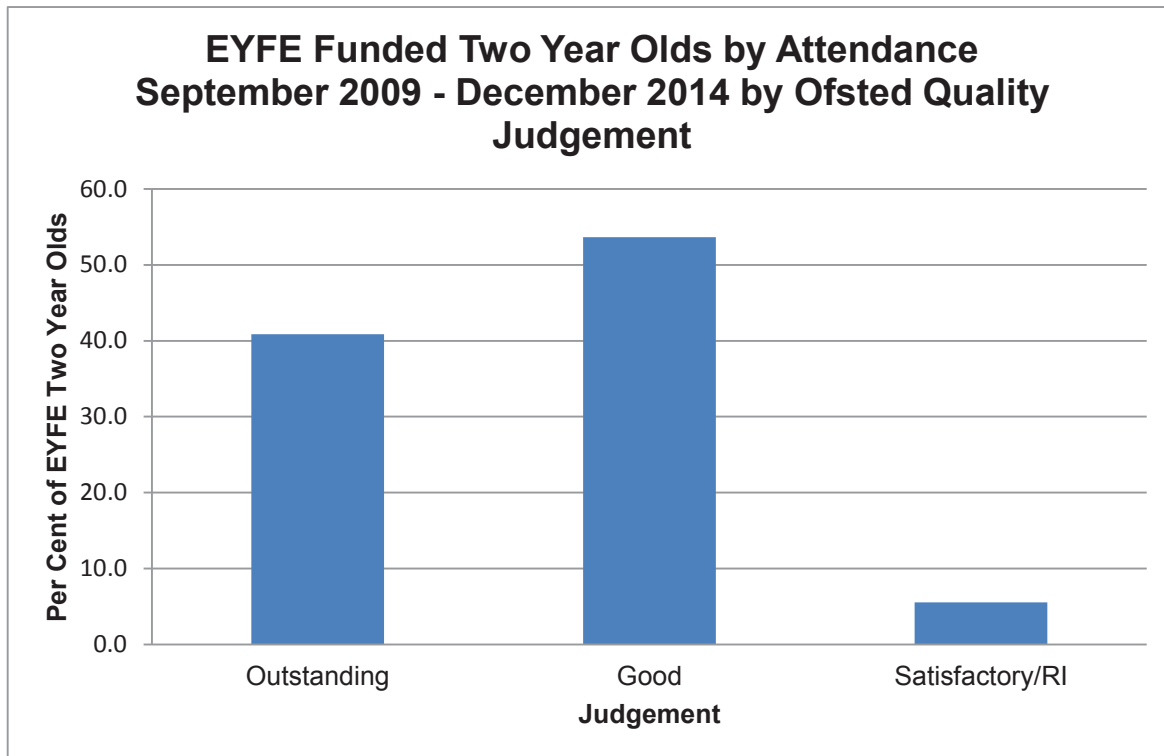
Since 2009 some two year olds from low income families have been entitled to a free childcare place or early years free entitlement (EYFE). Since September 2014 this has been a statutory entitlement for approximately 40 per cent of two year olds nationally.

⁶ “Overall effectiveness”



Between September 2009 and December 2014 2,042 two year olds received EYFE at 102 different childcare settings. The chart below shows the quality setting attended by children over this time period. In total 94.5 per cent of funded two year olds attended a setting which was good or outstanding.

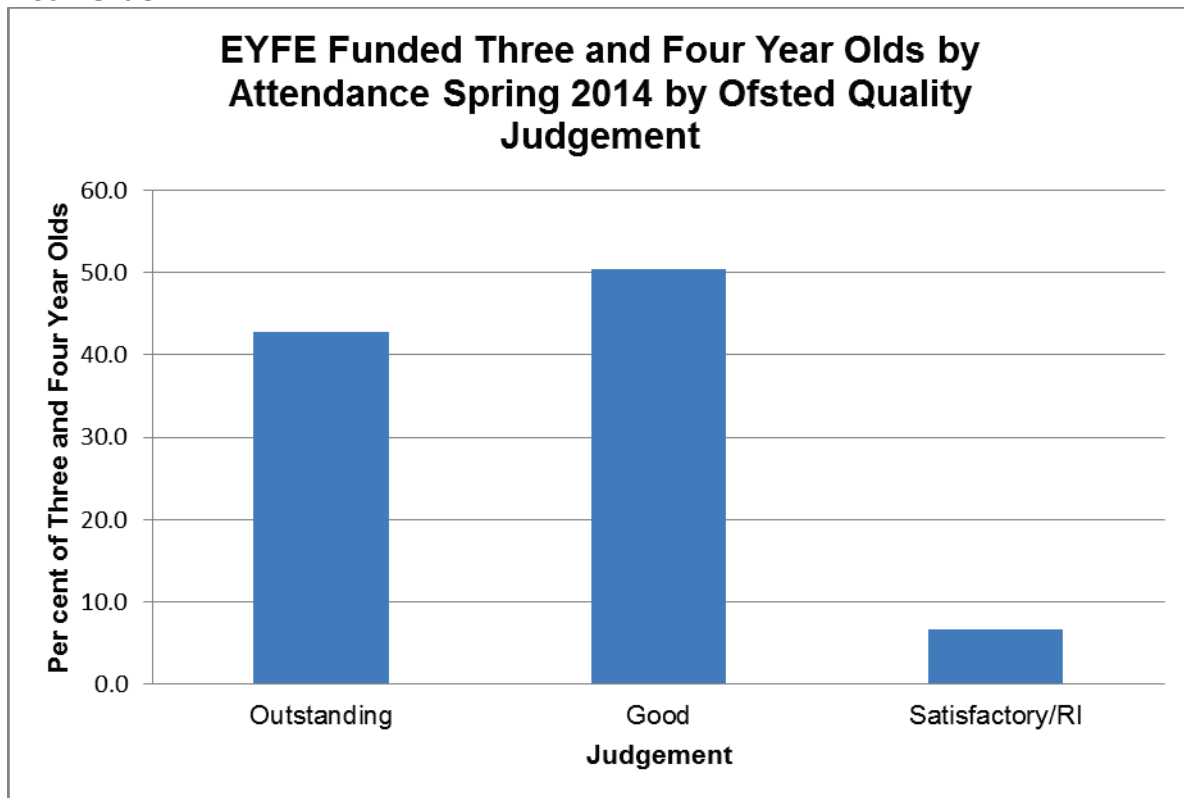
Figure 7: Quality of Early Years Settings Attended by EYFE Funded Two Year Olds



1.4 Quality of Early Years Setting Attended by EYFE Funded Three and Four Year Olds

The chart below shows the quality of settings attended by EYFE funded three and four year olds in the spring term of 2014. In that term 93.3 per cent of children attended a setting which was rated good or outstanding.

Figure 8: Quality of Early Years Settings Attended by EYFE Funded Three and Four Year Olds



Section Two

CHILDCARE SUPPLY

2.1 Childcare Supply

This section of the CSA looks at childcare supply. Supply data was taken through a voluntary survey of Ofsted registered childcare providers and childcare which was run by schools in the city carried out in the spring and summer of 2014. Where there was no response to the survey information was taken and extrapolated or estimated from other sources, including the provider's website, Ofsted, previous CSA information and Brighton & Hove city council's childcare development officers.

Parents can claim childcare element of working tax credit or universal credit if the childcare they use is registered with Ofsted, or run by a school on its premises and outside school hours.

Where possible and relevant, data is compared with previous CSAs.

Where appropriate, childcare supply has been mapped by ward.

The following childcare definitions are used:

Full day care: care for children aged 0 to 5 open for at least eight hours a day. Most of these settings are also open all year round. Full day care includes that categorised by Ofsted as childcare on domestic premises, i.e. those caring full time for children in a childminder's home with at least three other people.

Sessional care: care for children aged 0 to 5 open fewer than eight hours a day. Most of these settings are open term time only and may offer separate morning and afternoon sessions. Sessional care includes provision of early education by maintained schools and nurseries, as well as that offered by independent schools.

After-school clubs: provision for school-age children operating outside the school day. Some full day care providers offer a limited number of after-school places, sometime for younger school-age children, through a pick-up service from local schools. After-school clubs also includes some specialist youth club providers for older children. This category does not include individual activity clubs run by schools or other organisations which are not specifically intended as childcare, including those run by independent schools.

Childminders: those taking care of children in a home that is not the child's own (usually their own) with up to two other people. Most childminders care for children under the age of five, but many also care for school-age children.

Breakfast clubs: provision for children before school starts, usually on a school site and run by the school.

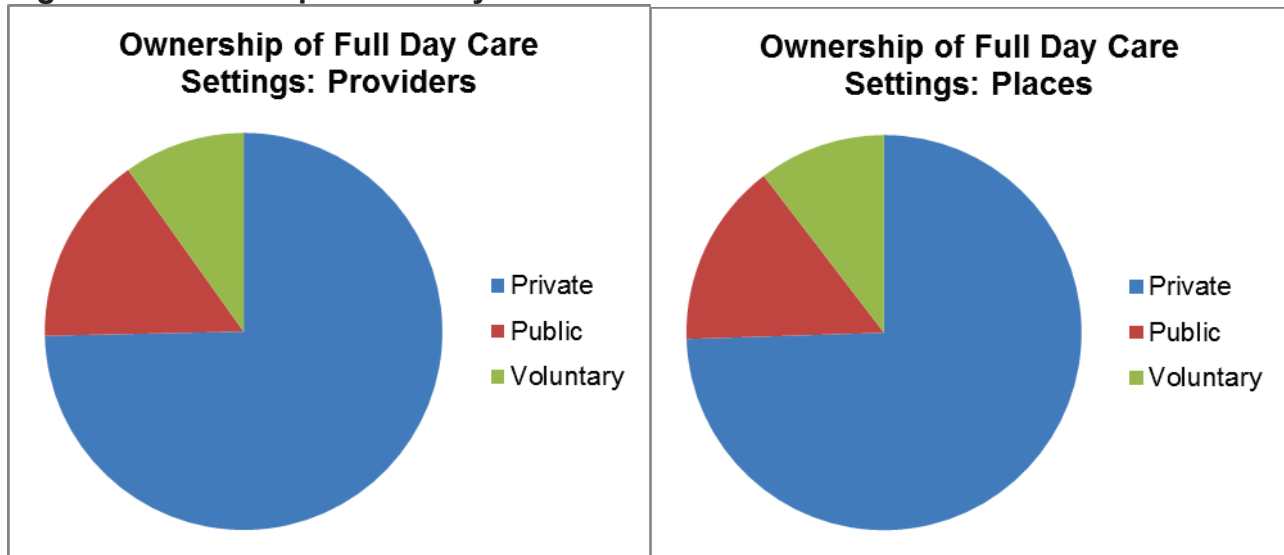
Holiday playschemes: provision for school-age children in all or some of the school holidays. Most are run by private, voluntary and independent providers, though they may also be run by schools themselves.

Maintained nursery school/class: standalone nursery schools maintained by Brighton & Hove city council (there are two of these in the city) and nursery classes which are part of maintained infant or primary schools (there are 18 of these in the city).

2.2 Ownership of Childcare Provision

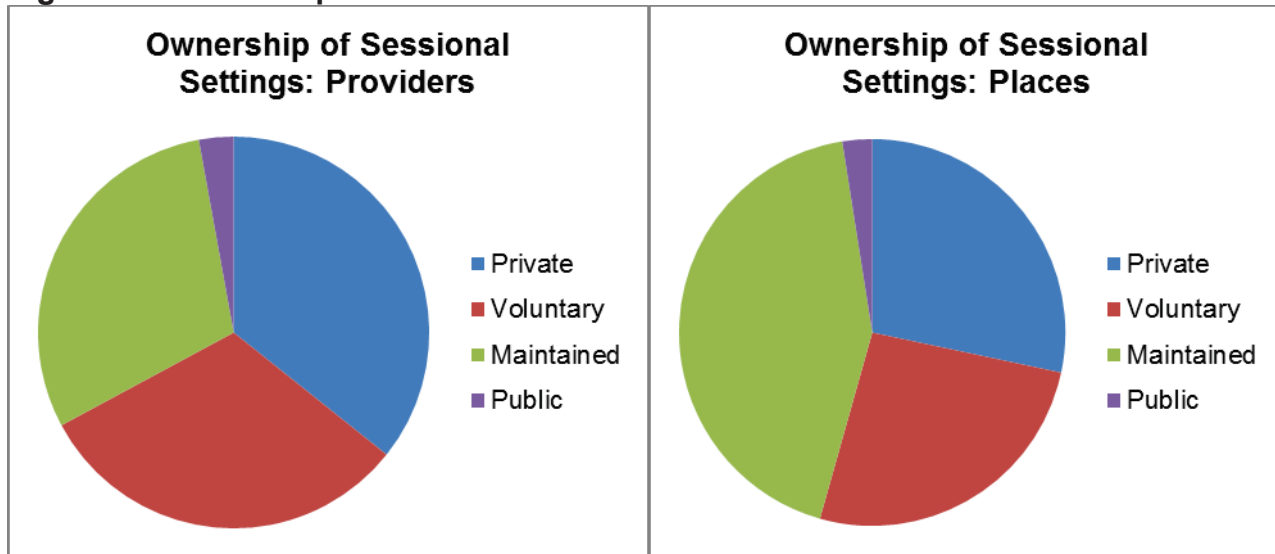
The following charts show ownership of childcare settings in Brighton & Hove by type. Public refers to settings owned by the local authority, universities or health trusts. Maintained refers to childcare run by local authority maintained schools.

Figure 9: Ownership of Full Day Care



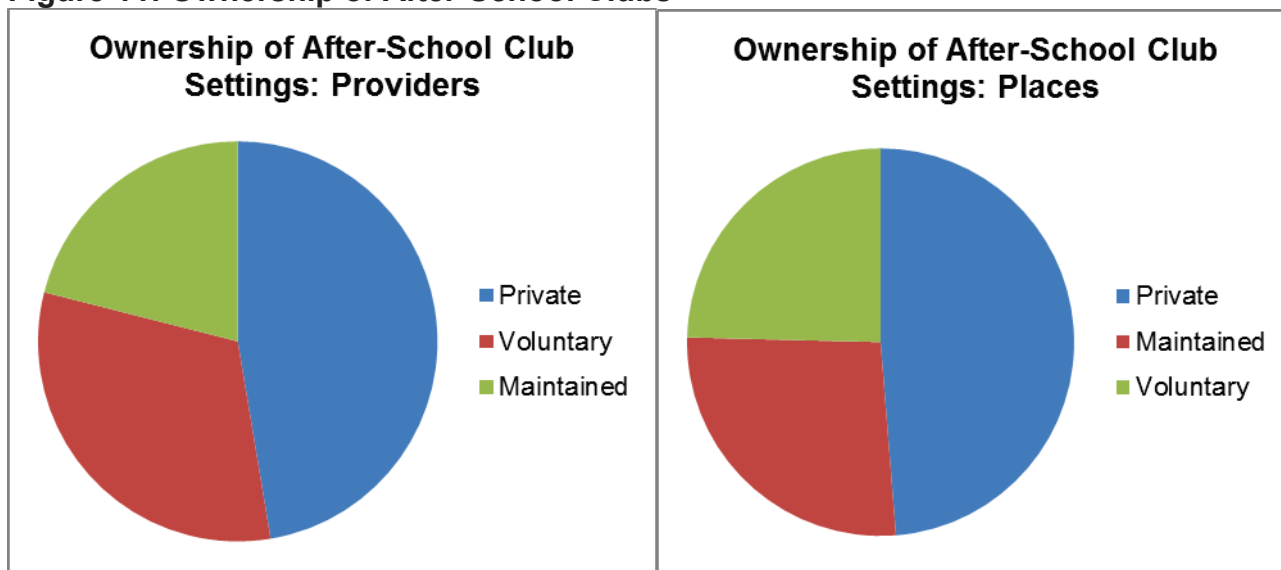
In Brighton & Hove full day care for children from birth to age five is largely privately owned.

Figure 10: Ownership of Sessional Care



The ownership of sessional care is fairly evenly spread between the private, maintained and voluntary sectors, although there are more places in the maintained sector.

Figure 11: Ownership of After-School Clubs

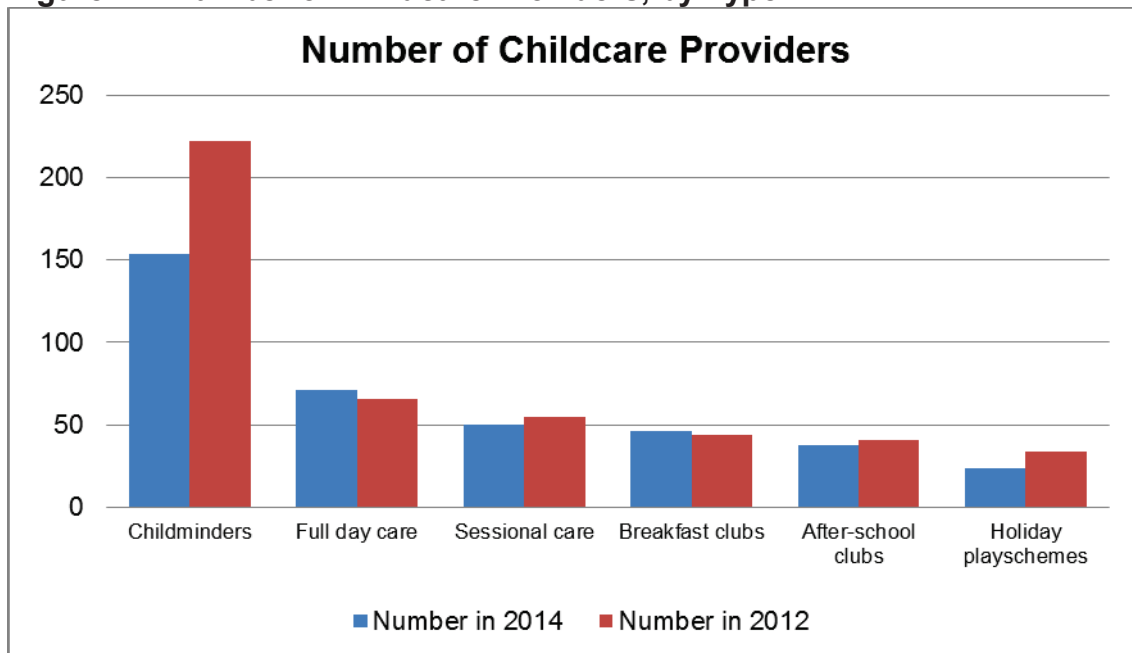


Ownership of after-school clubs is significantly held in the private sector, particularly when the spread of places (as opposed to providers) is considered.

2.3 City-Wide Childcare Supply

The graphs below show city-wide childcare supply, both providers and places, by provider type.

Figure 12: Number of Childcare Providers, by Type



Since 2012 there has been a small increase in the number of full day care providers and breakfast clubs, and a small reduction in the number of sessional care and after-school club providers. There has been a more significant reduction in the number of childminders. This can be explained by

- Childminders converting to childcare on domestic premises and hence being categorised as full day care
- People working as assistants to childminders, rather than registering as childminders themselves
- Childminders having their registration cancelled by Ofsted where they are not working

The reduction in the number of childminders is reflected nationally, with latest half-yearly figures for March to August 2014 showing a reduction in the number of childminders registered with the inspectorate fell from 53,000 to 51,771.

According to the figures, 2,247 new childminders registered with Ofsted during that time frame but 3,476 left, leading to a net reduction of 1,229 childminders.

Figures for the previous six months, published in May 2014, showed that the number of childminders registered with Ofsted fell from 55,281 to 53,000 between September 2013 and March 2014. Taken together, the figures show a reduction of 3,510 childminders over the past year.

The number of holiday playschemes has also reduced since 2012, largely because one provider has run schemes on fewer sites.

Some changes in sessional care and full day care have been as a result in the change of designation of some providers – the two local authority-run special needs providers (Jeanne Saunders and Easthill Park) have not been included in the sessional care category as this is very limited and specialist provision as part of assessment of children’s special needs.

There has been no change in the number of maintained nursery schools/classes.

Figure 13: Change in Childcare Providers, by Type, Since 2012

Type	Number of Settings		
	Number in 2014	Number in 2012	Per cent change
Childminders	154	222	-30.6%
Full day care	71	66	7.6%
Sessional care	50	55	-9.1%
Breakfast clubs	46	44	4.5%
After-school clubs	38	41	-7.3%
Holiday playschemes	24	34	-29.4%

The following graph shows the change in the number of childcare places (as opposed to childcare providers) and shows that, grouped together, there has been an increase in the number of full day and sessional care places, and a small increase in the number of after-school club places, but a reduction in the number of holiday playscheme and childminding places. There has been a small increase in the number of maintained nursery places which has arisen though a slight variation in sessions offered by some maintained nursery classes.

Figure 14: Number of Childcare Places, by Type

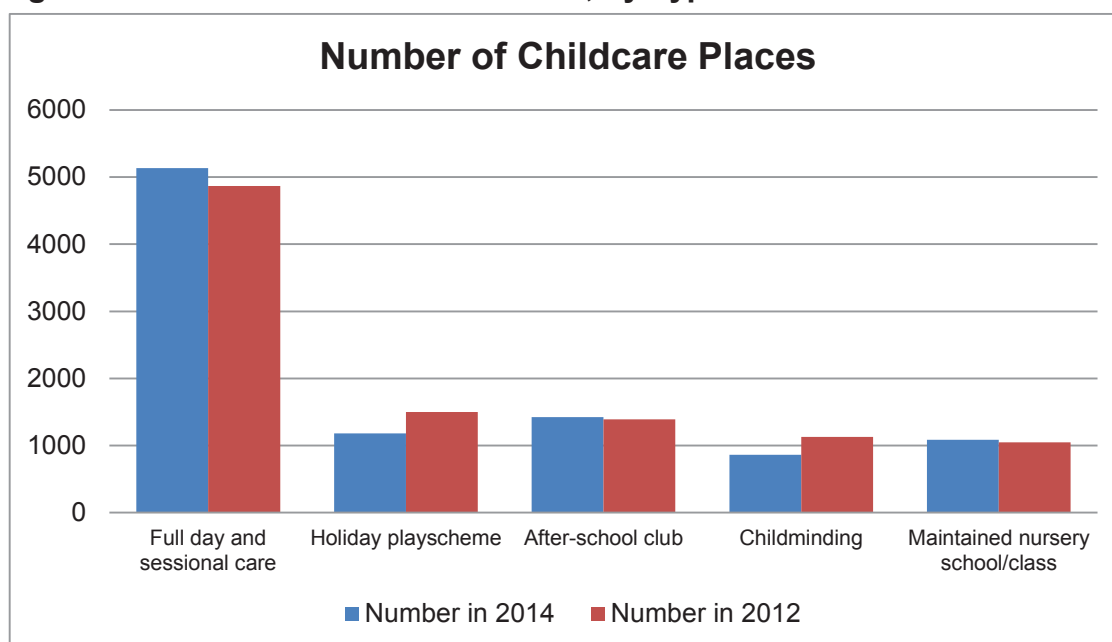
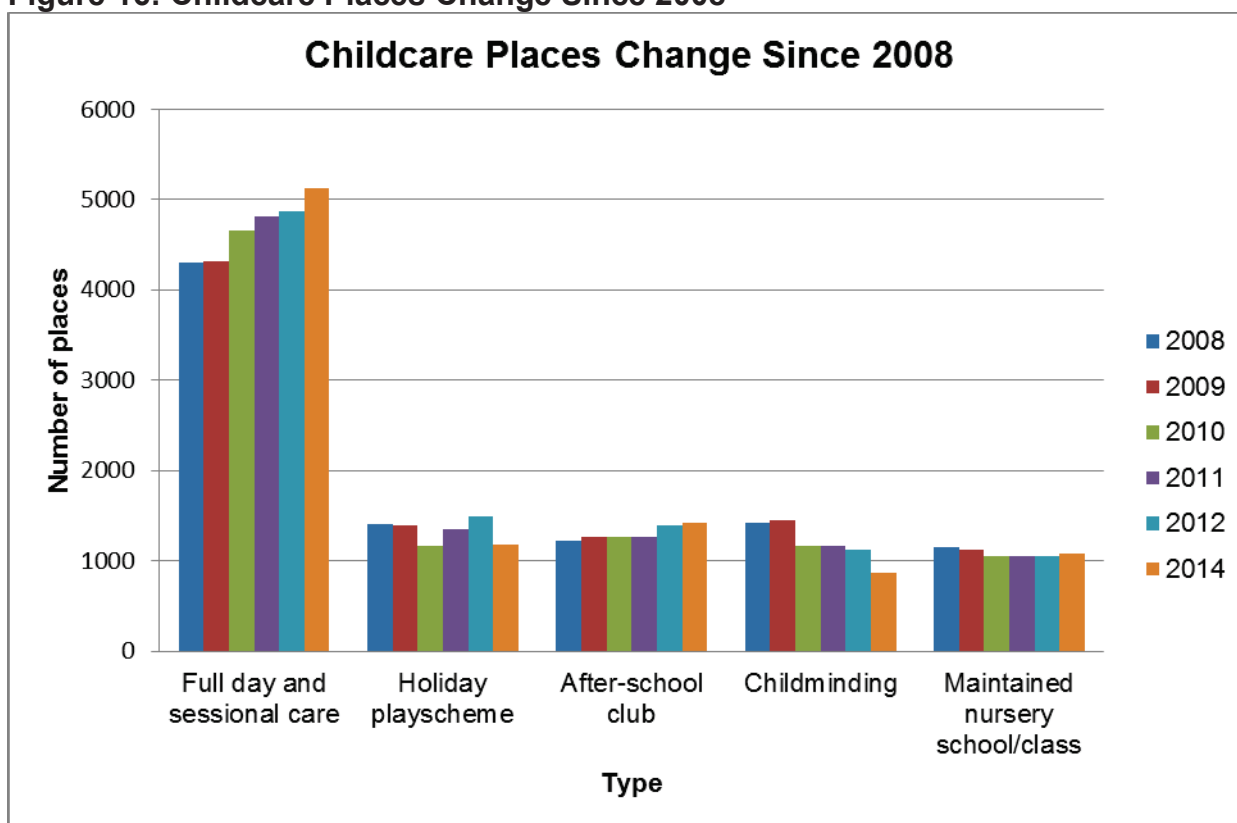


Figure 15: Change in Childcare Places, by Type, Since 2012

Type	Number of Places		
	Number in 2014	Number in 2012	Per cent change
Full day and sessional care	5132	4869	5.4%
Holiday playscheme	1179	1499	-21.3%
After-school club	1422	1389	2.4%
Childminding	861	1128	-23.7%
Maintained nursery school/class	1086	1047	3.7%

The number of childcare places offered by a provider can be quite flexible, particularly for older children, and childminders frequently vary the number of places they offer depending upon their changing individual circumstances.

Figure 16: Childcare Places Change Since 2008



This chart shows the change in childcare places since 2008. There has been a steady increase in the number of full day and sessional care places and a steady decrease in the number of childminding places. After-school club places have slightly increased, while the number of holiday playscheme places is more variable.

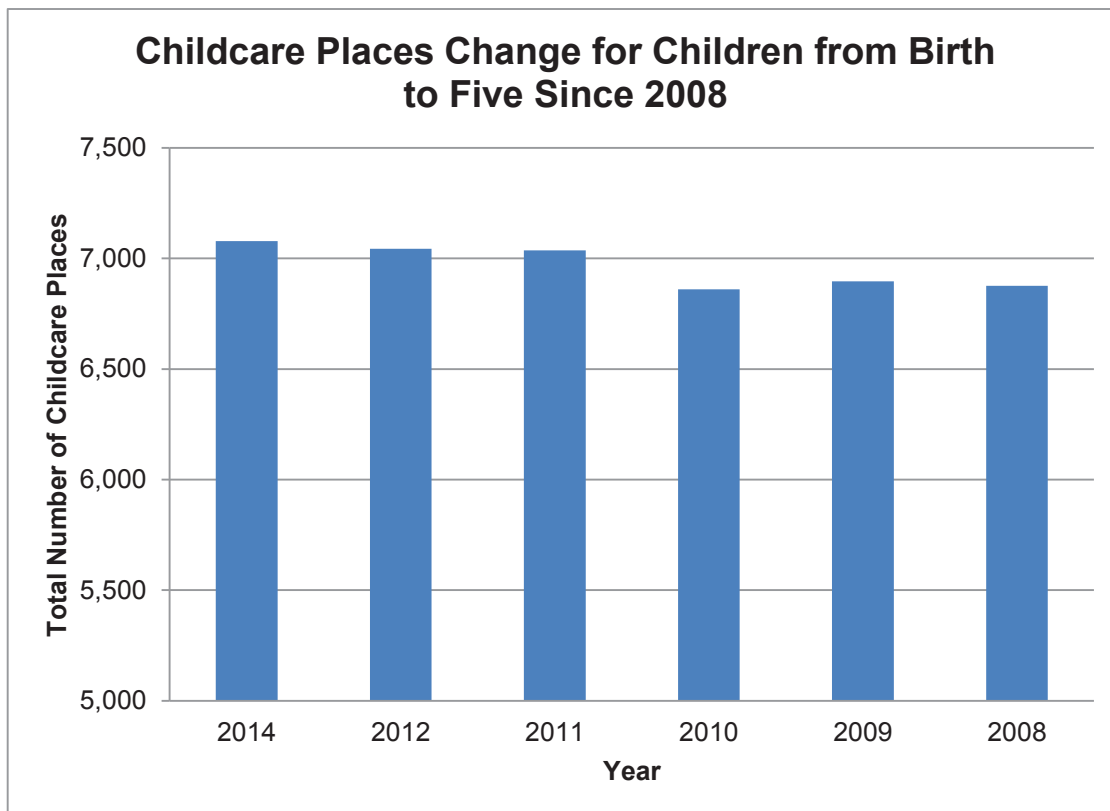
Nationally according to Ofsted data there was an increase in 1,437 places on the early years register between March and August 2014 to a total of 1,292,554 places. This is

despite a net decrease of 1,378 providers on the register, 1,373 of which were childminders.

2.4 Places for Children from Birth to Five

The chart below shows the change in the number of places for children aged from birth to five since 2008. All childminding places have been included (although some of these are offered for children over five) as they are generally more available to pre-school children. Despite the fall in the number of childminding places overall, there has been an increase in provision for pre-school children.

Figure 17: Childcare Places Change for Children from Birth to Five Since 2008



The increase in places in Brighton & Hove between 2008 and 2014 shown on the chart above is from 6,877 to 7,079, an increase of 2.9 per cent. Ofsted national data for the period from March 2009 to August 2014 shows a decrease in the number of childcare on non-domestic premises providers⁷ on the early years register from 29,458 to 27,906, a reduction of 5.3 per cent, which suggests that the childcare market in Brighton & Hove may be, in places, different from the national picture.

2.5 Childcare Provision by Ward

Childcare provision is not spread evenly over the city. The following data shows provision by type and by ward. Each ward has been ranked with the lowest amount of provision in the darkest and the highest in the lightest colours. For reference a ward map is reproduced in Figure 18.

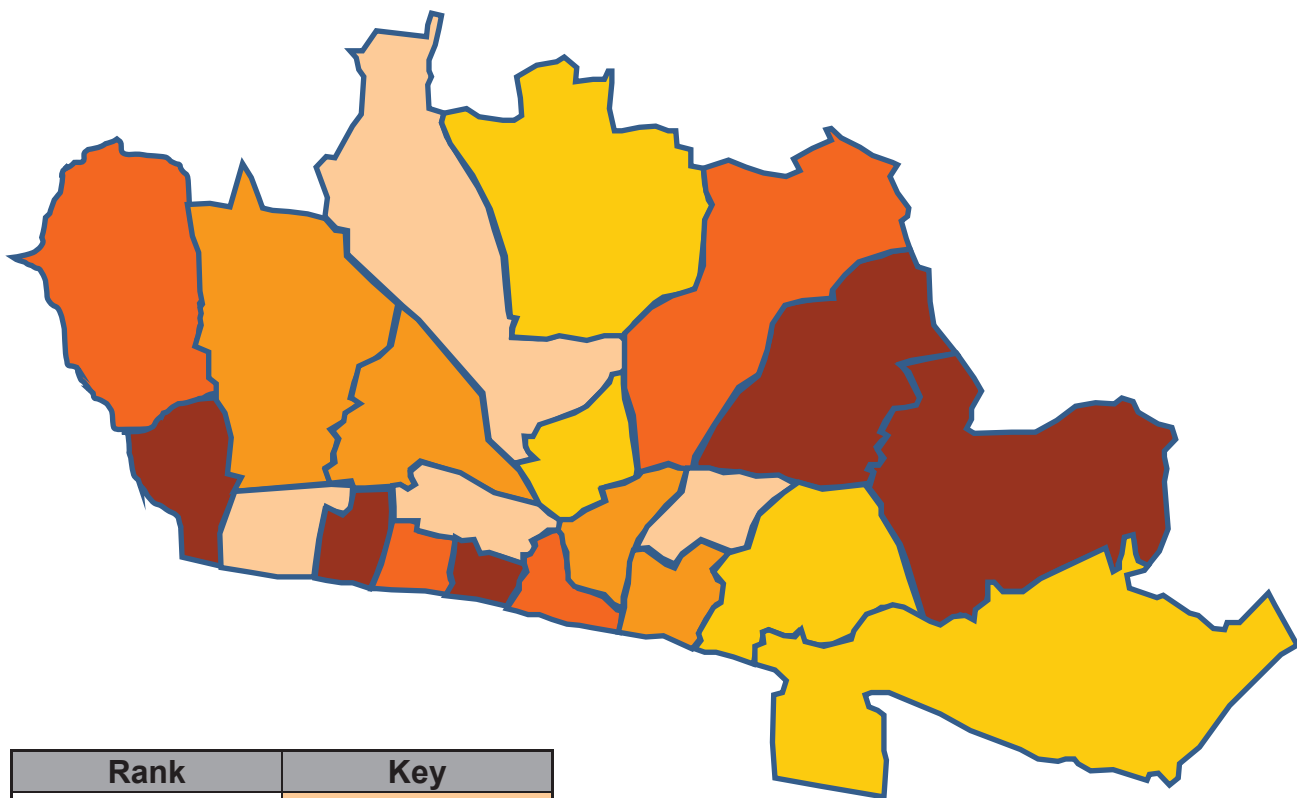
⁷ Data for places is not available

It is important to note, however, that where there is a lower level of supply of one type of childcare this is frequently compensated for with a greater type of another. In addition parents do not necessarily access childcare in the ward in which they live.

Figure 18: Ward Map



Figure 19: Full Day Care Provision Map



Rank	Key
1-4	
5-8	
9-12	
13-16	
17-21	

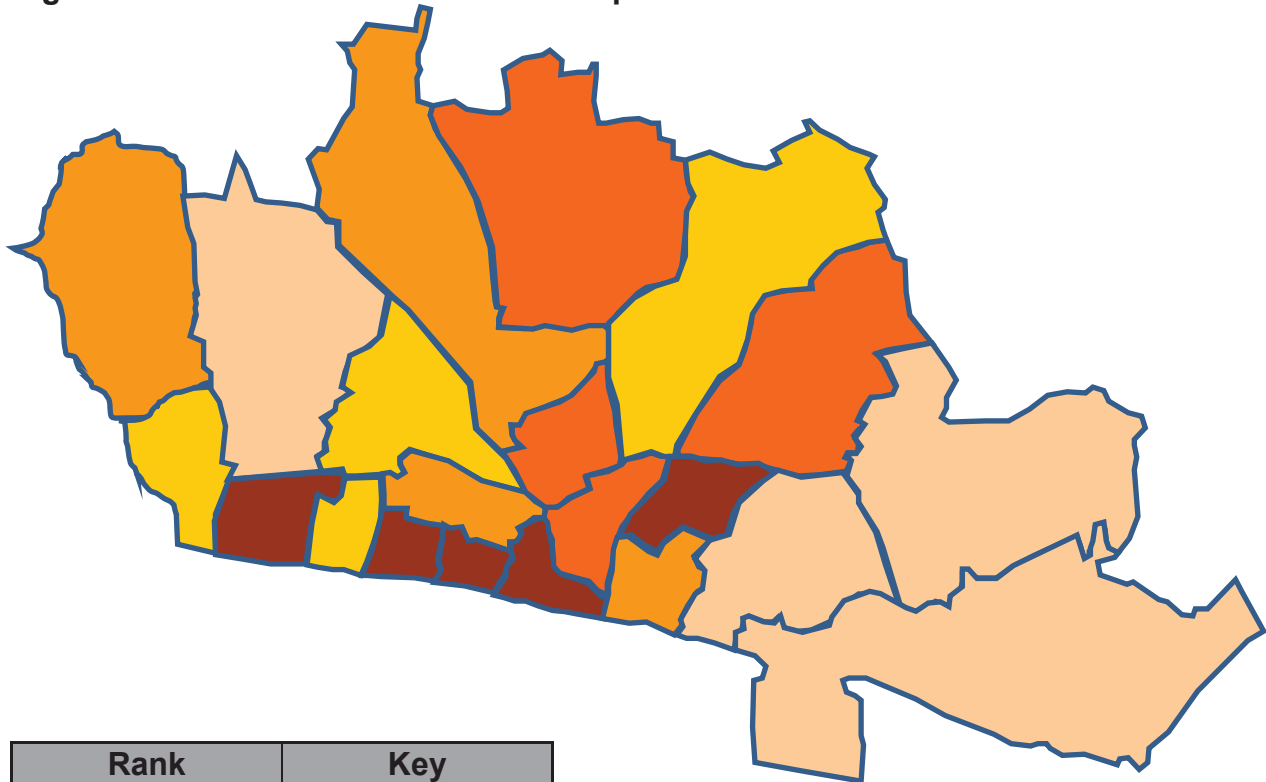
High - wards with the most full day care places

Low - wards with the fewest full day care places

Figure 20: Full Day Care by Ward

Ward	No of full day care places	Ward	No of full day care places
Goldsmid	725	Hollingdean & Stanmer	101
Wish	562	Central Hove	95
Withdean	379	Regency	64
Hanover & Elm Grove	256	North Portslade	60
East Brighton	254	Westbourne	44
Preston Park	221	Moulsecoomb & Bevendean	38
Rottingdean Coastal	160	South Portslade	26
Patcham	155	Brunswick & Adelaide	0
Queen's Park	148	Woodingdean	0
Hove Park	122		
Hangleton & Knoll	119	Brighton & Hove	3619
St Peter's & North Laine	112		

Figure 21: Sessional Care Provision Map



Rank	Key
1-4	Lightest orange
5-8	Yellow
9-12	Light orange
13-16	Orange
17-21	Dark brown

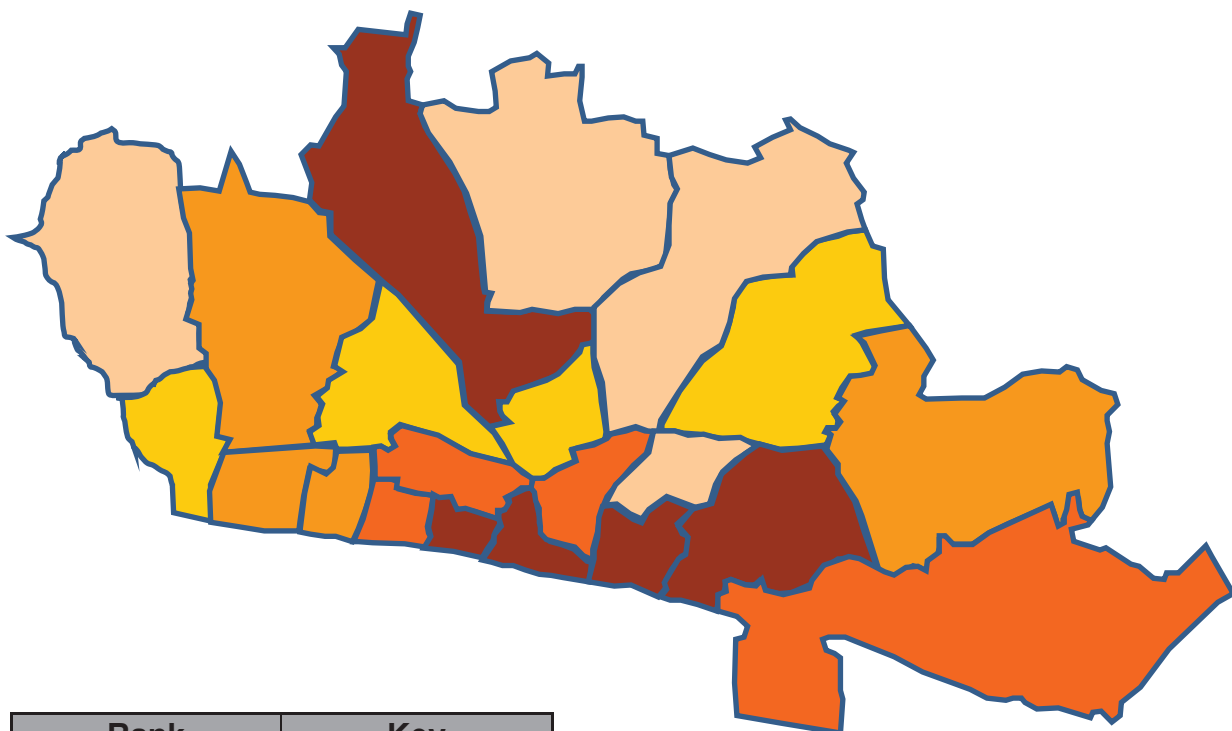
High - wards with the most sessional care places

Low - wards with the fewest sessional care places

Figure 22: Sessional Care by Ward

Ward	No of sessional care places	Ward	No of sessional care places
Rottingdean Coastal	193	Preston Park	50
Hangleton & Knoll	135	Moulsecoomb & Bevendean	48
East Brighton	118	Patcham	38
Woodingdean	116	St Peter's & North Laine	36
South Portslade	102	Wish	24
Westbourne	102	Brunswick & Adelaide	23
Hove Park	101	Central Hove	22
Hollingdean & Stanmer	88	Hanover & Elm Grove	0
Queen's Park	84	Regency	0
North Portslade	80		
Withdean	69	Brighton & Hove	1491
Goldsmid	62		

Figure 23: Childminding Provision Map



Rank	Key
1-4	
5-8	
9-12	
13-16	
17-21	

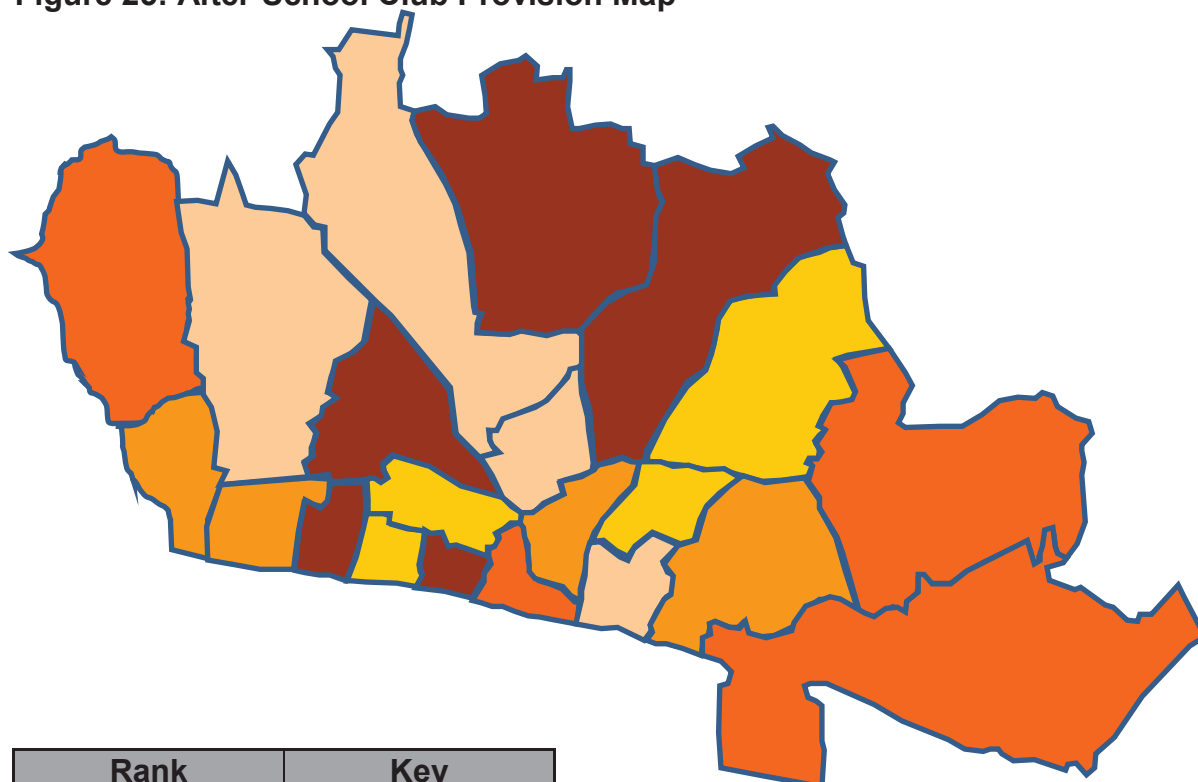
High - wards with the most childminding places

Low - wards with the fewest childminding places

Figure 24: Childminding by Ward

Ward	No of childminding places	Ward	No of childminding places
Patcham	107	Westbourne	38
Hollingdean & Stanmer	81	Rottingdean Coastal	33
Hanover & Elm Grove	66	Goldsmid	23
North Portslade	62	Central Hove	22
Moulsecoomb & Bevendean	54	St Peter's & North Laine	22
South Portslade	54	Brunswick & Adelaide	32
Hove Park	52	Queen's Park	20
Preston Park	50	Withdean	19
Hangleton & Knoll	47	Regency	7
Woodingdean	40	East Brighton	4
Wish	39	Brighton & Hove	861

Figure 25: After-School Club Provision Map⁸



Rank	Key
1-4	Lightest orange
5-8	Yellow
9-12	Light orange
13-16	Orange
17-21	Dark brown

High - wards with the most after-school club places

Low - wards with the fewest after-school club places

Figure 26: After-School Clubs by Ward

Ward	No of after-school club places	Ward	No of after-school club places
Preston Park	200	Wish	52
Withdean	193	Regency	51
Queen's Park	131	Rottingdean Coastal	44
Hangleton & Knoll	124	Woodingdean	24
Moulsecoomb & Bevendean	121	North Portslade	8
		Brunswick & Adelaide	0
Hanover & Elm Grove	92	Hollingdean & Stanmer	0
Goldsmid	88	Hove Park	0
Central Hove	80	Patcham	0
East Brighton	72	Westbourne	0
South Portslade	72	Brighton & Hove	1422
St Peter's & North Laine	70		

⁸ Provision of after-school club places will be linked with the number of schools in the ward.

2.6 Access to Childcare for School-Age Children

The vast majority of primary and infant/junior schools in Brighton & Hove have on-site after-school childcare or a pick-up service from a local provider including childminders. In some cases, however, providers have waiting lists and parents are not always able to have the childcare they want when they want it.

More than 90 per cent of maintained mainstream primary and infant/junior schools also have breakfast clubs.

2.7 Childcare Provision Penetration Rates Pre-School Children

The table below shows the provision of childcare in relation to the local child population (aged four years and under), and indicates the number of children per childcare place by type and by ward. Childminding places are included, though they may be available for children up to the age of eight, not just for children aged four and under.

Figure 27: Childcare Penetration Rates Pre-School Children

Ward	Number of Under Fives	Full Day Care	Sessional Care	Childminding
Brunswick & Adelaide	458	n/a	19.9	21.8
Central Hove	511	5.4	23.2	23.2
East Brighton	796	3.1	6.7	199.0
Goldsmid	956	1.3	15.4	41.6
Hangleton & Knoll	856	7.2	6.3	18.2
Hanover & Elm Grove	895	3.5	n/a	13.6
Hollingdean and Stanmer	778	7.7	8.8	9.6
Hove Park	592	4.9	5.9	11.4
Moulsecoomb & Bevendean	727	19.1	15.1	13.5
North Portslade	639	10.7	8.0	10.3
Patcham	843	5.4	22.2	7.9
Preston Park	895	4.0	17.9	17.9
Queen's Park	616	4.2	7.3	30.8
Regency	341	5.3	n/a	48.7
Rottingdean Coastal	561	3.5	2.9	17.0
South Portslade	611	23.5	6.0	11.3
St Peter's & North Laine	756	6.8	21.0	34.4
Westbourne	639	14.5	6.3	16.8
Wish	689	1.2	28.7	17.7
Withdean	855	2.3	12.4	45.0
Woodingdean	574	n/a	4.9	14.4
Brighton & Hove	14588	4.0	9.8	16.9

This shows uneven distribution of childcare across the city, ranging from 23.5 children per full day care place in South Portslade to 1.2 in Wish. In Brunswick & Adelaide and Woodingdean there is no full day care.

For sessional care the range is from 28.7 children per place in Wish to 2.9 in Rottingdean Coastal, and with no sessional care in Hanover & Elm Grove and Regency.

Childminding ranges from 199 children per childminding place in East Brighton to 7.9 in Patcham.

2.8 Early Years Providers Offering Early Years Free Entitlement for Three and Four Year Olds

There are 182 providers across the city offering early years free entitlement (EYFE) for three and four year olds. This is 38 more than reported in the last CSA, largely because of the increase in the number of childminders offering EYFE. Of these 68 are private sector nurseries, pre-schools or playgroups or childcare on domestic premises, 30 are voluntary sector nurseries, pre-schools or playgroups, nine are independent schools, 14 are public sector (local authority, university, NHS or school run provision) and 41 are childminders. There are 18 nursery classes in infant and primary schools, and two maintained nursery schools.

The increase in the number of childminders offering EYFE has occurred because of the deregulation of childminding so that local authorities are no longer permitted to require childminders to meet a certain quality standard prior to offering EYFE. However, despite the large number of childminders registered to offer EYFE in the autumn term 2014 only 14 childminders had three and four year old children attending and claiming EYFE.

The different types of setting offering EYFE and the distribution of children in them are shown in the charts below.

Figure 28: Settings Registered to Offer EYFE by Type

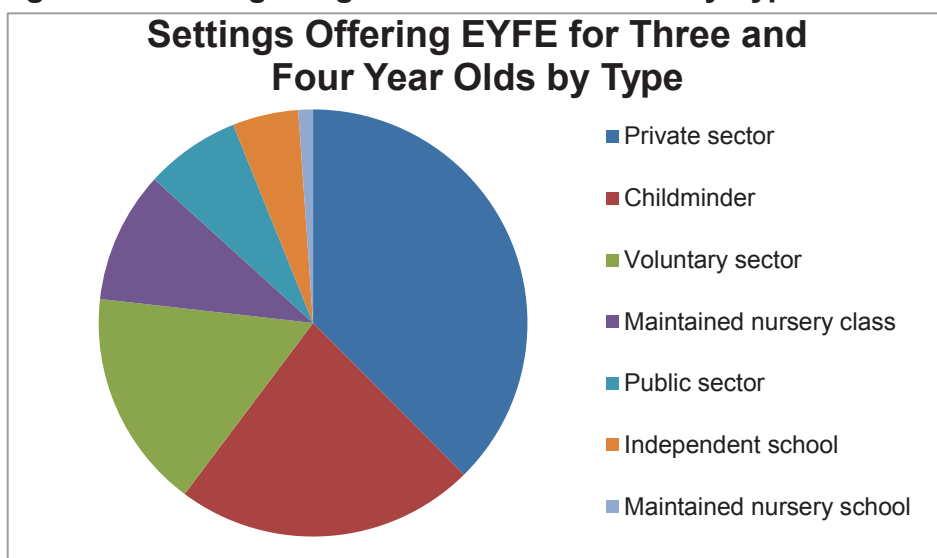
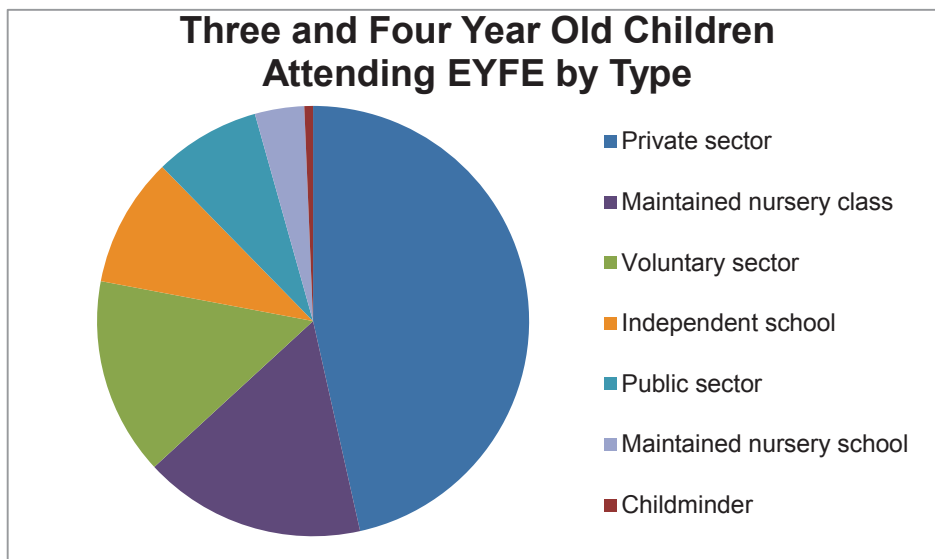


Figure 29: Distribution of Children in EYFE by Type⁹



This shows that 65.2 per cent of the childcare settings in Brighton & Hove providing EYFE are in the private sector (private childcare providers, independent schools and childminders), and also that these settings provide for just under 57 per cent of children. The public sector as a whole (including maintained nursery classes and schools) provides for 28.3 per cent of children. There has been a change in the pattern of attendance since 2012 in that a greater percentage of children are having their EYFE in the private sector (it was just under 50 per cent in 2012).

2.9 Early Years Providers Offering EYFE for Eligible Two Year Olds

In December 2014 there were 140 childcare providers registered to offer EYFE to eligible two year olds (compared with 58 when last reported in December 2012). The biggest growth has been in involvement of the private sector; when last reported 19 private sector providers offered EYFE for two year olds, compared with 61 now.

From January 2015 the first schools¹⁰ will offer EYFE for two year olds as part of their nursery provision – Royal Spa Nursery School and Rudyard Kipling Primary School.

At the end of December 2014 of the 140 providers registered to offer EYFE for two year olds 105 had children attending (75 per cent). This is an increase on the 60 per cent reported in December 2012.

In total at the end of December 2014 there were 741 two year old children receiving EYFE. This is 80 per cent of the Department for Education’s estimated number of eligible children in Brighton & Hove. This compares favourably with the national figure of 63 per cent.

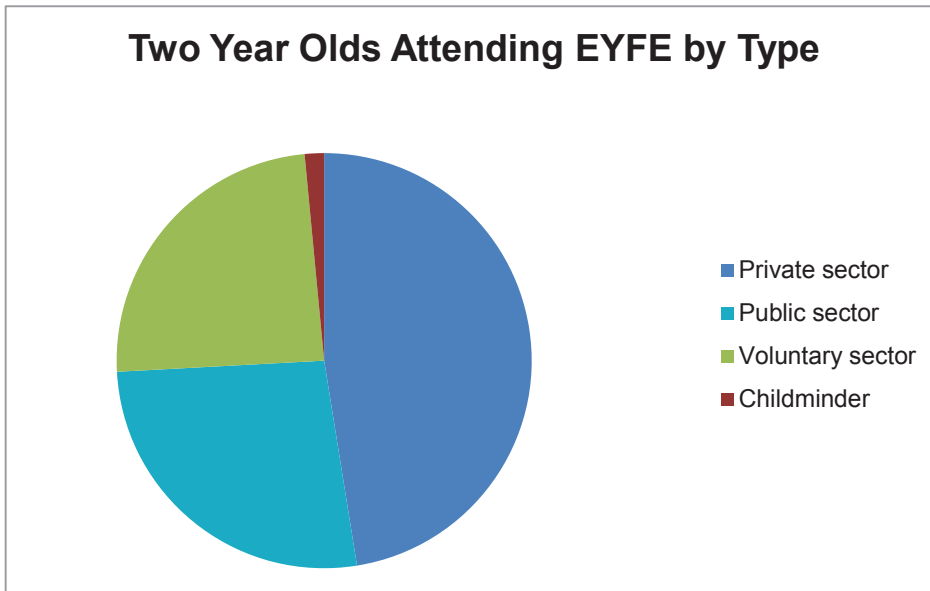
⁹ Data from autumn term 2014

¹⁰ Coldean Primary School has a pre-school on its site run by the school’s governors rather than by the school. Tarnerland Nursery School also runs full day care, but under an Ofsted registration separate from the school’s



Compared with December 2012 a considerably higher percentage of two year olds attended a private childcare setting for their EYFE (47.5 per cent, compared with 15.8 per cent in 2012).

Figure 30: Eligible Two Year Olds Attendance by Sector¹¹



There is no indication yet that there is a shortage of EYFE places for eligible two year olds although some parents choose to stay on a waiting list for their preferred childcare setting (see Section 3 below on childcare demand). This will be monitored throughout 2015 as settings become fuller in the summer term with four year olds who will start school in September.

2.10 At Home Childcare

FIS offers an At Home Childcare Service to provide childcare in parents' own homes. The scheme is promoted to experienced childcarers and FIS supports them to register on the Ofsted voluntary childcare register. As well as fulfilling the requirements for the voluntary register (a Disclosure and Barring Service check, a childcare qualification, public liability insurance and paediatric first aid training) FIS also requires childcarers to complete an initial interview and provide two references and attend safeguarding children training

Any parent or carer looking for childcare at home can use the service. In particular the service may meet the needs of parents who work unusual hours, have a child who is disabled or with special needs and who need care at home, or need care for more than one child at a time.

Parents can search for at home childcarers themselves on the local FIS directory; alternatively FIS can offer parents brokerage to find an at home childcarer to meet their needs.

¹¹ Data from autumn term 2014



There are currently 32 FIS At Home Childcarers. However, not all of these have vacancies.

2.11 Childcare Available in Non-Traditional Hours

In terms of care for pre-school children for working parents which might be needed for a lengthy day, childminders and full day care offer the longest hours. This is in addition to at home childcare outlined in Section 2.10 above

Some providers offer hours outside weekdays and 8 am to 6 pm and details of these are given below. Childminding and at home childcarers offer the widest variety of times of provision. There is more childcare available before 8 am than after 6 pm and very limited provision at weekends. This is important for shift workers who need childcare. It should also be noted that although childminders and at home childcarers may be willing to offer out of hours care, they will not necessarily have vacancies.

There are a number of providers of all types offering emergency and/or ad hoc care. In some cases this will be for children already attending a provider who need extra sessions on an emergency basis.

Figure 31: Number of Providers City-Wide by Type Offering Non-Traditional Hours¹²

Type	Mornings before 08:00	Evenings after 18:00	Saturday and/or Sunday	Emergency/ ad hoc or occasional care	Overnight care
Childminder	79 (51.3%)	45 (29.2%)	15 (9.7%)	121 (78.6%)	0
Full day care	14 (20.0%)	9 (12.9%)	0	45 (64.3%)	0
After-school club	0	0	1 (2.6%)	37 (97.4%)	0
At Home Childcarers ¹³	12 (37.5%)	22 (68.8%)	18 (56.2%)	2 (6.3%)	10 (31.3%)

2.12 Availability of Holiday Playschemes

The table below shows holiday playscheme opening. While all run in the summer, few do at Christmas. In addition those which run in the summer are not normally open for the entire holiday.

Figure 32: Holiday Opening by Playschemes

Holiday	Citywide total
Summer	24 (100%)
Easter	21 (87.5%)
Half-term(s)	15 (62.5%)
Christmas	6 (25.0%)

2.13 Childcare for Disabled Children

Brighton & Hove is committed to ensuring that disabled children and those with SEN have access to a wide range of childcare provision. All registered childcare providers are

¹² Per cent of all providers in brackets

¹³ Data based on information provided by at home childcarers on Family Services Directory

expected to welcome disabled children make reasonable adjustments to enable them to attend their setting. In addition the local authority is required to have regard to the needs of parents in their area for the provision of childcare which is suitable for disabled children¹⁴.

Inclusion funding is therefore offered to childcare providers to meet any extra costs (such as additional staff) associated with a disabled child attending their setting. Inclusion funding is has different maximum amounts depending upon whether or not the parent is working.

In 2013/14 mainstream childcare settings received funding to enable 76 pre-school and 54 school-age disabled children to attend their provision. In addition funding was granted to enable 86 disabled children to attend for their three and four year old EYFE.

2.14 Childcare Costs

This data relates to all childcare provision and gives an indication of childcare costs across the city.

When looking at childcare costs the following should be noted:

- Childcare providers were asked to give their cost for a place for a child per day, or per session as appropriate. In some cases they offer discounts, for example for a child who attends all week. Many settings offer discounts for siblings. Conversely many settings charge more, on a pro-rata basis, for a half day, particularly for a morning session.
- Cost data does not take into account what the fee buys. This is particularly relevant for full day care where some providers include all food and supplies in their fee, while others will require parents to provide everything.
- Cost only matters to parents if they can find a vacancy at a price they can afford and the time and in a place where they want it. When a parent is looking for childcare it is irrelevant to them that there may be vacancies at a cheaper price in an area of the city they cannot get to, or there may be nurseries with lower fees but all its places are full. It is also irrelevant to a parent who cannot find childcare at session times they need.
- Costs do not take account of the fact that from the term after their third birthday until they start school all children are entitled to 15 hours of EYFE for 38 weeks a year, and this also applies to approximately 30 per cent of the city's two year olds from the lowest income families.
- The cost of a full-time place all year round for a child up to the age of two can be as much as £17,454 (or £336 per week), a 7.5 per cent increase on the amount reported in 2012¹⁵. However, very few parents use childcare to this extent. For a parent of a child up to the age of two using childcare all year round for 25 hours a week and paying the average fee of £48.39 the cost would be £6,292 a year (or £121 a week, which 6.8 per cent increase on 2012.
- Some voluntary sector and school-run breakfast clubs, after-school clubs and holiday playschemes offer significantly discounted fees to low income and non-working parents, particularly where children are in receipt of free school meals. However, the costs shown below are the highest cost the setting charged.

¹⁴ Childcare Act 2006, s6.2.(ii)

¹⁵ Assuming the child attends ten hours a day for five days a week and the setting charges for 52 weeks a year

2.15 Cost of Full Day Care

The following table shows average¹⁶ childcare costs and change over time. A day is at least eight hours and can be up to 12 hours. However, standard day charges have been used (for example if a parent can pay for additional hours to extend the day these have not been included).

Figure 33: Cost of Full Day Care Per Day Average Cost

Age of child	Full Day Care					
	Average cost per day 2014	Average cost day 2012	Average cost per day 2011	Average cost per day 2010	Average cost per day 2009	Average cost per day 2008
0 to 23 months	£ 48.39	£ 45.30	£ 45.19	£ 43.70	£ 42.10	£ 39.00
2 years	£ 46.34	£ 45.30	£ 45.19	£ 40.30	£ 39.40	£ 36.90
3 to 5 years	£ 45.61	£ 42.84	£ 42.83	£ 39.90	£ 36.60	£ 35.50
0 to 5 years	£ 46.56	£ 44.03	£ 43.88	£ 41.00	£ 39.40	£ 36.50

The lowest cost per day is £28.05 and the highest £67.13.

The increase in the price of childcare for a child age from birth to five years is 5.7 per cent between 2012 and 2014. In terms of age, the largest percentage increase between the two years is for babies, with a 6.8 per cent increase in the cost.

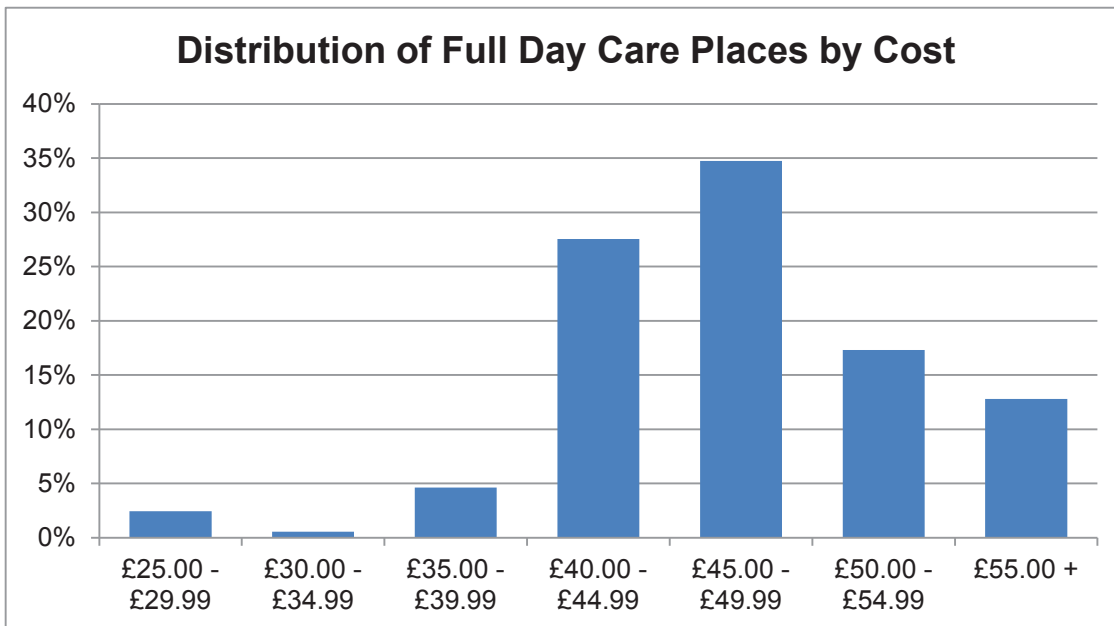
Figure 34: Change in Cost of Full Day Care Since 2008

Age of child	Full Day Care				
	Cost increase 2014	Cost increase 2012	Cost increase 2011	Cost increase 2010	Cost increase 2009
0 to 23 months	6.8%	0.2%	3.4%	3.8%	7.9%
2 years	2.3%	0.2%	12.1%	2.3%	6.8%
3 to 5 years	6.5%	0.0%	7.3%	9.0%	3.1%
0 to 5 years	5.7%	0.3%	7.0%	4.1%	7.9%

¹⁶ All averages in tables are means

The following chart shows the number of registered places by cost band.

Figure 35: Number of Full Day Care Places by Cost Band

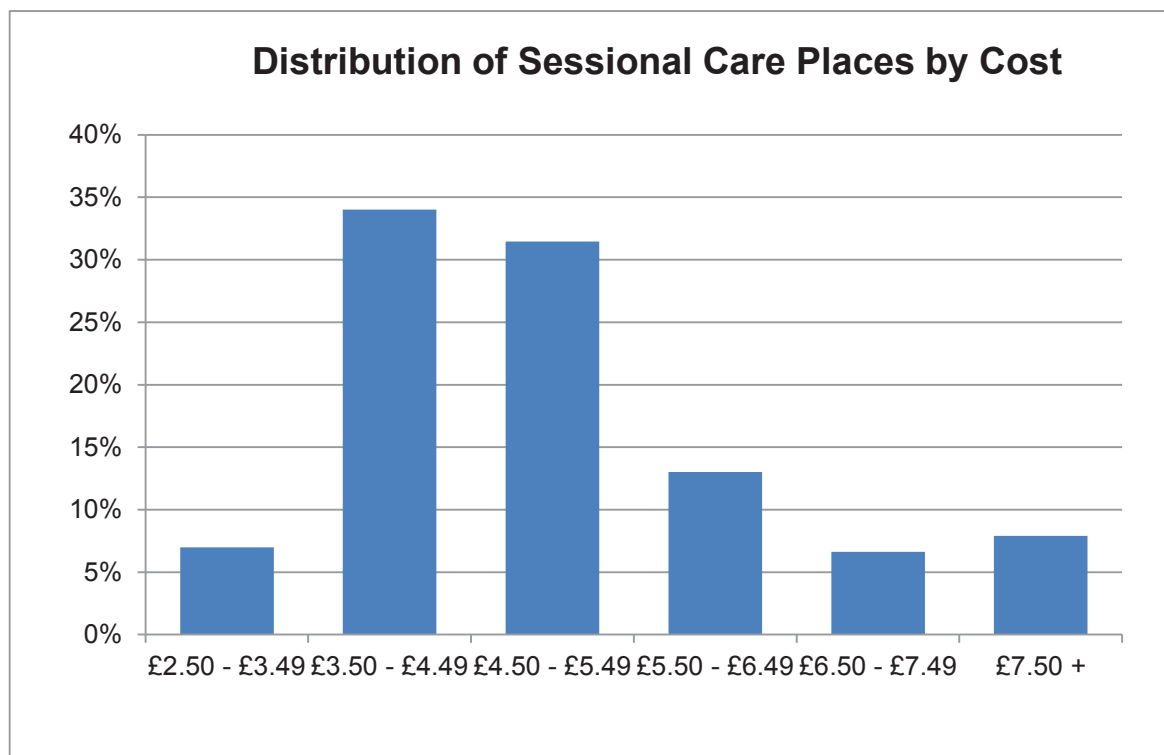


This shows that 62.3 per cent of full day care places were priced between £40.00 and £49.99 per day. However, the number of full day care places costing £50 or more per day has increased from 16.7 per cent of all places in 2012 to 30.1 per cent of all places this year, a 13.4 per cent increase.

2.16 Cost of Sessional Care

The average cost of sessional childcare in pre-schools, playgroups and independent schools is £4.82 per hour. The cost ranges from £2.62 to £9.29 per hour. The highest charges are those made by independent schools.

Figure 36: Number of Sessional Care Places by Cost Band



This shows that more than 65.5 per cent of sessional care places are priced between £3.50 and £5.49 per hour.

2.17 Cost of Childminding

Childminding costs are shown for children of all ages as rates tend to be the same.

Figure 37: Childminding Costs and Change in Costs

Childminding	Average cost per hour 2014	Average cost per hour 2012	Average cost per hour 2011	Average cost per hour 2010	Average cost per hour 2009	Average cost per hour 2008
All ages	£ 5.06	£ 4.80	£ 4.69	£ 4.40	£ 4.40	£ 4.11
Percentage change	5.4%	2.3%	6.6%	0.0%	7.1%	-

2.18 Cost of Holiday Playschemes and After-School Clubs

These are reported per day or per session. For holiday playschemes the length of days tends to vary and so the rate for the standard day is shown, excluding any additional hours which parents may opt to purchase.

After-school club sessions last on average for two and three quarter hours.

Figure 38: Cost of Holiday Playschemes Per Day and Change in Costs

Holiday playschemes	Average cost per day 2014	Average cost per day 2012	Average cost per day 2011	Average cost per day 2010	Average cost per day 2009	Average cost per day 2008
All ages	£ 23.84	£ 23.27	£ 24.42	£ 21.30	£ 19.90	£ 19.90
Percentage change	2.4%	-4.7%	14.6%	7.0%	0.0%	-

Figure 39: Cost of After-School Clubs Per Session and Change in Costs

After-school club	Average cost per session 2014	Average cost per session 2012	Average cost per session 2011	Average cost per session 2010	Average cost per session 2009	Average cost per session 2008
All ages	£ 9.59	£ 9.20	£ 8.99	£ 8.30	£ 8.40	£ 7.90
Percentage change	4.2%	2.3%	8.3%	-1.2%	6.3%	-

2.19 Cost of Breakfast Clubs

Of those breakfast clubs which make a charge, the average cost per session is £2.32 which is a 5.4 per cent increase on the sessional cost of £2.20 in 2012.

Some breakfast clubs are free to attend and only charge for the food children consume.

2.20 Cost of At Home Childcare

Most at home childcarers advertise a basic hourly rate, which on average is £8.91. In addition many charge a higher rate for evening and weekend hours, as well as for overnight care and an additional fee for extra children.

2.21 Childcare Costs: Regional and National Comparisons

The Family and Childcare Trust publishes data in its annual Childcare Costs Survey¹⁷, and these have been compared with the costs in Brighton & Hove in the table below.

Figure 40: Cost of Childcare: Regional and National Comparisons

Type of Care	Brighton & Hove ¹⁸	South East ¹⁹	England
Nursery for 25 hours a week (under two)	£121.00	£130.08	£110.95
Nursery for 25 hours a week (age two and over)	£115.00	£121.58	£106.19
Childminder for 25 hours a week (under two)	£126.50	£110.32	£100.74
Childminder for 25 hours a week (age two and over)	£126.50	£115.86	£101.51
After-school club 15 hours a week	£47.95	£47.68	£48.40

In all cases except after-school clubs, the cost of childcare in Brighton & Hove is more expensive than the cost in England as a whole. However for nursery care Brighton & Hove's costs are cheaper than the south east averages:

- Nursery for a child under two is 7 per cent cheaper in Brighton & Hove than in the south east
- Nursery for a child aged two and over is 5.4 per cent cheaper in Brighton & Hove than in the south east

Childminding, on the other hand, is more expensive in Brighton & Hove, compared with south east averages:

- Childminder for a child under two is 14.7 per cent more expensive in Brighton & Hove than in the south east
- Childminder for a child over two is 5 per cent more expensive in Brighton & Hove than in the south east

The cost of an after-school club place in Brighton & Hove is 0.5 per cent more expensive than in the rest of the south east.

2.22 Help with Childcare Costs

FIS provides parents with information on paying for childcare through its Family Services Directory and telephone helpline. In addition parents of disabled children are able to apply

¹⁷ *Childcare Costs Survey 2014*, Family and Childcare Trust. The data is taken from requests made to local authorities by the Family and Childcare Trust and so is dependent on individual authorities' measure of childcare costs in their area, which may not be consistent.

¹⁸ The Family and Childcare Trust refers to "nursery care" and the cost for full day care in Brighton & Hove are used for comparison, not the cost of sessional care

¹⁹ Not including London

for an inclusion grant so that if there is an additional cost to including their child in a mainstream childcare setting this is covered by grant²⁰.

For school-age children a reduced price places scheme has operated to subsidise the cost of childcare for children in receipt of free school meals attending non school-run settings. In 2013/14 seven different childcare providers were funded to offer reduced price places to children on FSM and these places were used by a total of 94 children.

In addition in 2012, 2013 and 2014 Brighton & Hove city council's Early Years and Childcare team ran a summer playscheme in Moulsecomb with subsidised places for children on FSM. Grants were also provided to WASP (Whitehawk After-School Project) to run a summer scheme at low cost in for local children, as well as a grant paid to Extratime which provides inclusive childcare for disabled children.

²⁰ Subject to maximum annual amounts, see Section 2.12 Childcare for Disabled Children



Section Three

CHILDCARE DEMAND

3.1 Childcare Demand Overview

In the past childcare demand and satisfaction with childcare has been assessed through a city-wide questionnaire to parents. This was not completed this year because of the cost involved. However, the Family Information Service as well as providing a web-based childcare search service also offers parents who cannot find childcare individual assistance through brokerage. There is also information collected on childcare demand through FIS follow up with parents of eligible two year olds whose child is not in a childcare place.

3.2 Information for Parents About Childcare

Local childcare information is provided to parents through the FIS directory at <http://www.familyinfobrighton.org.uk>

Parents can also telephone FIS for additional information or for brokerage where they cannot find the childcare they need.

3.3 FIS Brokerage

FIS operates a brokerage service to help parents who have difficulty finding childcare. Enquiries come from parents who could not find childcare to meet their needs, particularly if they were working irregular or long hours, or an unusual shift pattern. There were also some cases where the parent wanted after-school provision but there were no places available in the school's club or in clubs which pick up from the school, or with local childminders.

Brokerage is particularly provided to parents where at home childcare (detailed in Section 2.10 above) is the best option to suit their needs. This may be because they have a disabled child with specific needs which can best be met at home, work irregular hours or have a number of children with different schedules. Brokerage is also offered to all parents who have not taken up their entitlement to EYFE for their two year old.

In 2014 FIS offered additional support to 52 parents seeking at home childcare. In addition, they supported 27 referrals from the local children's safeguarding team (ACAS/MASH), in the main to facilitate parents attending meetings in connection with social services support or child protection.

3.4 Demand for EYFE for Two Year Olds

In order to ensure that eligible children are taking up their EYFE FIS contacts the parents of all children not in a childcare place.

In December 2014, of the 849 families who had contacted FIS and were eligible for EYFE, 108 (12.7 per cent) were not in a childcare place.

Reasons ranged from the parent thinking that their child was too young to start childcare, the child having started at a setting and not settled, or that they were on a waiting list for a particular setting and did not want to look at other options. No parent reported that they could not find a childcare place.

This information is consistent with EYFE for two year olds place planning data which finds that there is not likely to be a shortage of places for two year olds in the city.

3.5 Take-Up of EYFE by Three and Four Year Olds

National data for 2013 (the latest available) indicates that 104 per cent of three year olds and 102²¹ per cent of four year olds benefited from an early education place. The equivalent south east data is 95 and 97 per cent, and nationally the figures are 94 and 98 per cent.

²¹ The fact that the figure exceeds 100 per cent is likely to be because children from outside Brighton & Hove accessed their EYFE in the city



Section Four

CHILDCARE GAPS

4.1 Childcare Gaps Overview

As part of securing sufficient childcare local authorities are required to give details of how any gaps in childcare provision will be addressed. Although there is information from FIS that there are not significant childcare gaps, this can only be properly measured through specific research which was not carried out for this CSA.

4.2 Geographical Gaps

From the information outlined in Section 2.5 above it is clear that there is not an equal spread of childcare and childcare types across the city. However, where there is a lower level of one type of childcare in a ward, there is often more provision of another type, or more provision of the same type in a neighbouring ward.

Where schools do not offer childcare they have been supported by Brighton & Hove city council's out of school development officers to do so, either directly or through working with an existing childcare provider. Out of school development officers also support in provider choice, tendering and business models for schools. The significant expansion of breakfast clubs in schools over the past five years has meant that most parents have access to this provision.

4.3 Age Gaps

Childcare is available for most ages of children, though is limited for secondary school-age children. However, many secondary schools offer after-school activities as well as breakfast clubs.

Although the vast majority of primary schools have on-site or linked provision, the experience of FIS advisers is that the parents who have the most difficulty finding childcare are those of primary school age children who would like an after-school club place but cannot access this because there are no vacancies at the time needed. In these cases parents are supported to find alternative provision with a childminder picking up from school, but this option is not always readily available.

Out of school development officers will continue to work with schools to expand and adapt what they are able to offer.

In some cases finding childcare can be difficult for parents of older disabled children for whom there is no setting-based provision. If a parent is able to find an at home childcarer they can apply for an inclusion grant towards the cost.

In order to ensure that there is sufficient childcare for EYFE for eligible two year olds, additional places were created in targeted areas of the city, using designated capital and revenue funding. The funding created an additional 114 places in maintained schools and private and voluntary provides, as well as in council-run provision.

4.4 Type Gaps

There is a wide range of different types of childcare available in the city and so no particular type gaps have been identified. There is, however, limited provision setting-based provision outside 8 am to 6 pm Monday to Friday. The FIS At Home Childcare service to some extent fills this gap, although there is more demand than supply and it is not affordable for some parents.

4.5 Affordability Gaps

While the cost of childcare in Brighton & Hove it high, it is not generally higher than that in other areas of the south east. In addition average pay is higher in Brighton & Hove than in the south east in general.

Brighton & Hove city council's early years team focusses on supporting childcare for which childcare element of working tax credit (or universal credit) can be claimed, as well as that for which employer-supported childcare vouchers can be used.

Reduced price places have been offered in after-school clubs and holiday playschemes for children on free school meals, and sustainability grants to specific groups to enable them to provide affordable care. However in 2015/16 it is not proposed to run the Moulsecomb summer playscheme or to offer reduced price places in after-school clubs for children on FSM, although some sustainability grants to childcare providers will remain.

In Brighton & Hove as nationally the cost of childcare is significant for many families. FIS will continue to provide advice to families and tailored support where necessary in order that support with childcare costs is maximised.