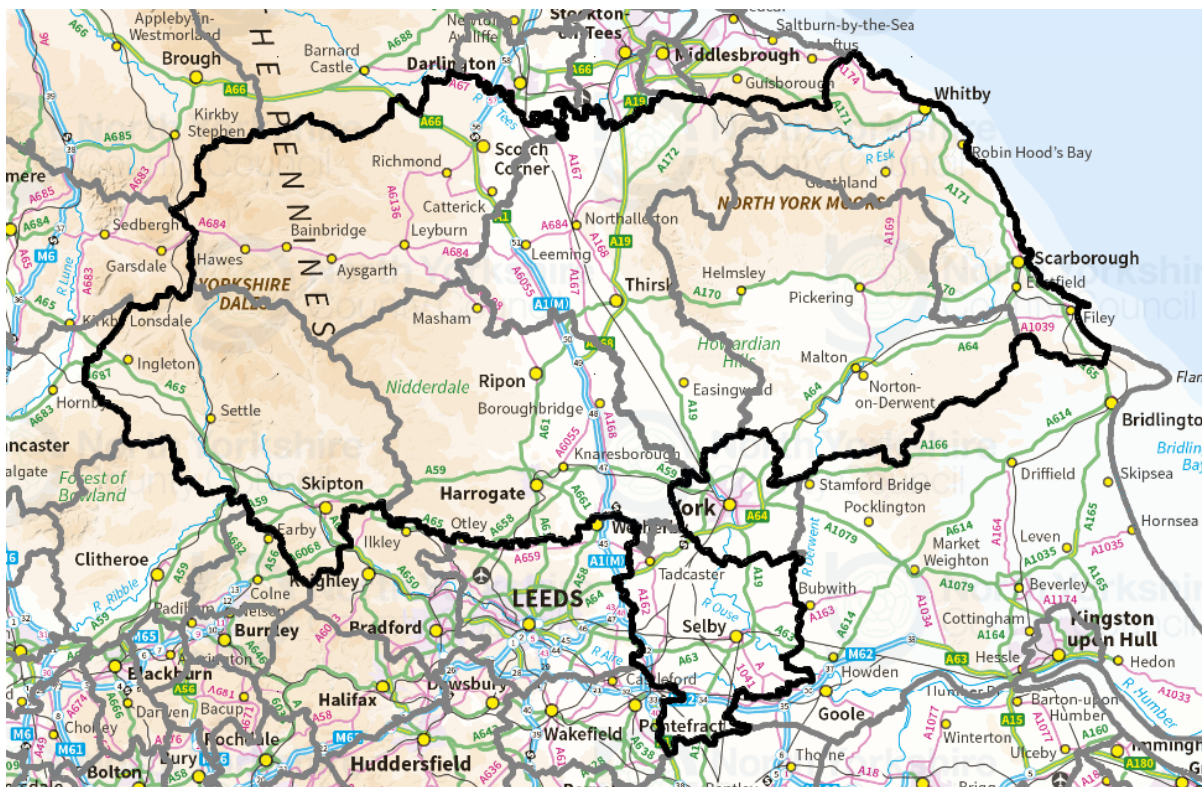


Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2019

North Yorkshire County Council



Based on Spring, Summer and Autumn Terms 2019

Contents

1. Introduction

Foreword
Purpose of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
Legislation
National context
Funded Early Education Entitlement (FEEE)
Strategic Priorities January 2018 – January 2019

2. North Yorkshire – Demand for childcare

Population information for North Yorkshire
Population of early years children
Population of school age children
Population of children with SEND

3. Supply of Childcare

Types of childcare
Number of early years providers and places
Childcare – atypical hours
Number of school age providers and places
School age childcare – typical hours

4. Funded Early Years Education

Take up of funded two year old early years education
Three and four year old Extended Entitlement (30) Funding
Providers offering funded early education places
The percentage of 2, 3 and 4 year old children benefitting from funded early education

5. Cost of Early Years Childcare

Cost of early years childcare nationally
Average cost of early years childcare in North Yorkshire
Average cost of childcare for school aged children

6. Quality of childcare in the local authority

Ofsted inspection grades

7. Our plans for childcare - strategic priorities

Priorities and actions for 2020 - 2021

1. Introduction

Foreword

North Yorkshire is a large rural county in the north of England. It is divided into seven districts; Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby.

Purpose of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

The purpose of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) is to provide an overview of the childcare market in North Yorkshire. The council is required by law to report annually to elected council members on how the council is meeting its duty to secure sufficient childcare and make this report available and accessible to parents. This report meets this statutory duty. Having sufficient childcare means that families are able to find childcare that meets their child's learning needs and enables parents to make a real choice about work and training. This applies to all children from birth to age 14 and to children with disabilities. Sufficiency is assessed for different groups rather than for all children in the local authority. The local authority uses information about childcare sufficiency to plan work to support the local childcare economy.

Legislation

The Childcare Act (2006) requires Local Authorities in England to ensure a sufficiency of early education and childcare for working parents, parents study or training, and for disabled children. Sufficiency relates to the provision of registered early education and childcare for children aged 0-14 years old, and up to 18 years old for disabled children and children with additional needs.

The duties in the Act (section 6) require local authorities to shape and support the development of childcare in their area in order to make it flexible, sustainable and responsive to the needs of the community. This role is described as a 'market management' function, supporting the sector to meet the needs of parents, children and young people, parents and stakeholders.

Under section 6 of the Act there is a requirement on local authorities to produce an annual sufficiency report on the availability and sufficiency of childcare in their area. This information should be made available to parents and elected members.

The Childcare Act (2006) also requires Local Authorities to:

- Ensure early years provision of a prescribed description is available free of charge to each young child that is eligible (Section 7) (amended by section 1 of the Education Act 2011 and section 87 of the Children & Families Act 2014)
- Make information, advice and guidance on childcare and any other useful services, facilities or publications available to parents and prospective parents in their area (Section 12)
- Provide information, advice and training to any persons who intend to provide care and to existing childcare providers in their area (Section 13) (amended under section 74 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015).

Section 7 requires local authorities to secure prescribed Early Years provision free of charge. This provision is for children aged two, three and four year old. Eligible two year old children are legally entitled to government funded Early Years provision and all three and four year old children are eligible for some funded Early Years provision.

The Childcare Act (2016) extends the Childcare Act (2006) and the duty to provide universal entitlement for three and four year olds (570 hours a year); since September 2017 eligible families have been able to access an additional 15 hours a week (570 hours a year) extending their entitlement to up to 30 hours government funded childcare for three and four year olds a week (1140 hours a year).

Section 12 places a duty on local authorities to provide information, advice and assistance to parents and prospective parents relating to the provision of childcare and services or facilities that may be of benefit to parents and prospective parents, children and young people. It is recommended that this Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is viewed alongside the information available on the NYCC website and the national Childcare Choices website.

More detailed information about the legislation regarding the provision of childcare can be found at: www.legislation.gov.uk.

This assessment provides a summary of childcare provision in the North Yorkshire County Council area to help support:

- Parents and carers gain an understanding of the range of childcare on offer and help inform decisions about childcare options for their family
- Childcare providers understand the childcare market in North Yorkshire to enable them to make informed choices
- Councillors and Executive Members understand the needs of families and the childcare market to be able to focus on priorities for the forthcoming year
- North Yorkshire County Council officers understand the needs of families and the childcare market to be able to inform actions and market manage the supply and demand of childcare and primary school places.

National Context

There have been a number of recent policy initiatives that impact on childcare sufficiency. These include:

- National living wage and national minimum wage
- Automatic enrolment for employees pensions from April 2016
- Tax-Free Childcare
- Universal Credit
- Benefit changes

National Living Wage and National Minimum Wage

In April 2016 the Government introduced the National Living Wage (NLW) for workers aged 25 years+. For workers aged below 25 years old the National Minimum Wage applies. The National Living Wage increased from 1st April 2019 to £8.21 per hour. Since the introduction of the NLW in April 2016 the annual earnings of full time minimum wage workers have increased

by £2750 per year. Staff costs constitute the largest part of the base cost for childcare providers. The National Minimum Wage increased from £7.38 per hour to £7.70 per hour for people aged 21 to 24 and from £5.90 per hour to £6.15 per hour for people aged 18 to 20.

Automatic enrolment pension schemes

From April 2016 employers have been required to enrol workers into a workplace pension scheme if they are aged between 22 and state pension age and earning more than £10,000 per annum. From April 2019, minimum employer contributions increased from 2% to 3% and it has been reported that this may be having an impact on providers' costs and sustainability.

Tax-free Childcare

Tax-Free Childcare was introduced in April 2017. For every £8 a parent pays into an online account, the government tops up an additional £2. Tax-Free Childcare provides up to £2,000 per year for each child under 12 years old, or £4,000 per year for disabled children under 17 years old. Eligibility criteria applies, including upper and lower household income thresholds. Tax-Free Childcare replaces childcare vouchers, which closed to new applicants, and is available to working parents meeting the eligibility criteria. Tax-Free Childcare is aimed at supporting working families by reducing childcare costs.

Universal Credit

Universal Credit is a payment to help with family living costs. Universal Credit is being introduced in stages across the UK and North Yorkshire County Council was part of the early digital roll out service.

Universal Credit replaces the following benefits:

- Child Tax Credit
- Housing Benefit
- Income Support
- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Working Tax Credit

Universal Credit Two-child Limit

From 1st February 2019, families with more than two children who make new claims for Universal Credit will no longer be directed to claim Child Tax Credit as the two child limit applies to those families. Families who have been awarded Universal Credit after April 2017 and had two or fewer children, but then have a third or subsequent child, will have the two-child limit applied.

Benefit conditionality

Changes to benefit conditionality mean most lone parents receiving income support are now transferred to Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) when their child reaches the age of five years. Lone parents are expected to seek work to receive the benefit and therefore require childcare from at least this age. This potentially increases demand for childcare, especially for school aged children.

Since April 2017 parents, including lone parents, claiming Universal Credit as a job seeker are expected to prepare for work when the youngest child turns two years old and to look for work when the youngest child turns three years old. This will be supported by Jobcentre Plus. This potentially has an impact on the local authority's sufficiency duty to ensure sufficient childcare for working parents and those training or studying.

Funded Early Education Entitlement (FEEE)

All three and four year olds and eligible two year olds are entitled to 570 hours of funded early education entitlement (FEEE) per year. This is the equivalent of 15 hours a week over 38 weeks per year. However, the entitlement may be stretched over more weeks during the year resulting in fewer hours per week. In September 2017, the Government introduced nationally an additional 570 hours of funded childcare for three and four year old children of eligible parents. Some parents are entitled to up to 1,140 hours a year funded childcare.

Two year old funded early education entitlement (FEEE)

Some parents and/or carers of two year old children are eligible for FEEE. Eligibility for two year old funding is based on the following national criteria:-

Income Support

Income-based Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)

Income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)

Support through Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999

Child Tax Credit and/or Working Tax Credit and having an annual income under £16,190

The guaranteed element of State Pension Credit

Working Tax Credit 4-week run-on (the payment you get when you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)

Universal Credit and earn no more than £15,400 assessed on three most recent periods

Children who are Looked After by the Local Authority including those living with foster carers

Children who have left care through an adoption order, residence order or special guardianship

Children who are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

In North Yorkshire eligible two year old children are able to access a funded early education place from the term after their second birthday. This funding can be applied for once a child is one year and nine months old. Each eligible child is entitled to up to 570 hours per year of funded early education from the term after their second birthday for a maximum of three terms.

Universal FEEE – 15 hours

All three and four year old children in England are eligible for 570 funded hours of funded childcare per year from the term after their third birthday. This is usually taken as 15 hours a

week for 38 weeks of the year and is known as the "universal entitlement". This entitlement continues until the child starts reception in a state funded school or funding ends during the term that they turn five if they attend an independent school.

Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) is an additional amount of funding for disadvantaged three and four year old children and is payable on the universal 15 hours' entitlement.

Extended Entitlement (EE) FEEE – also known as “30 hours funding”

Since September 2017, the Government extended the funded childcare entitlement for working parents of three and four year olds by a further 15 hours per week to 30 hours per week for 38 weeks of the year (1,140 hours per year). This is known as the Extended Entitlement (EE) or “30 hours funding”. National criteria for eligibility of the EE FEEE can be found on the Childcare Choices website <https://www.childcarechoices.gov.uk/>

The EE for eligible three and four year olds has impacted on the Early Years and childcare market both nationally and locally. North Yorkshire was part of the pilot roll out prior to the national roll out and demand for the EE take up reflects parents' appetite to access this funding.

Strategic Priorities January 2018 – January 2019

Since the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment of 2018/2019, there have been significant changes to the early years service within Education and Skills of the local authority.

Throughout the year, the priorities have been to: -

- Stabilize and improve two year old funding applications and take up by looking at the internal processes and improving the processing of applications
- Monitor the childcare market across the county to ensure there is sufficient childcare available especially when and where providers close provision or get an Ofsted judgement that is less than Good
- Improve information available to providers on the Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) website including making early years safeguarding information available on the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NYSCP) website
- Improve information available to families on the NYCC website
- Build relationships with all providers including schools and Out of School Clubs
- Provide information and guidance to schools wishing to offer early years provision
- Ensure children have the opportunity to attend a “Good” or “Outstanding” early years provision in North Yorkshire whenever possible.

2. North Yorkshire - Demand for Childcare

Population information for North Yorkshire

North Yorkshire has a population of around 614,500 (ONS mid-2018 population estimate). Just over a quarter of the population live within the Harrogate district (160,500), whilst Scarborough district has the second largest population (108,700). Craven district (56,800) and Ryedale district (54,900) have the lowest populations. Just over one fifth of the population lives in Harrogate and Scarborough meaning that the majority of the population lives in the 28 market towns and rural communities.

The population has grown in recent years partly by indigenous grown and party by inward migration. It has a healthy economy, low unemployment and the majority of businesses are small or medium size. Agriculture in an important industry as is mineral extraction and power generation but also technology, service and tourism sectors play a significant factor.

Almost 95% of North Yorkshire's population identifies as White British. This is consistent with the county's neighbouring authorities in Yorkshire and Humberside but higher than the national figure of 81%.

Population estimates for North Yorkshire by single year of age (source: Nomis 23/01/2020)

Age	Population
0 – 4 years	29,706
5 – 9 years	33,666
10 – 14 years	33,777
15 – 19 years	31,826
20 – 24 years	25,620
Total	614,505

General overview of trends for North Yorkshire primary and secondary school age children (source: NYCC Schools Capacity Survey 2019)

The County Council's Executive approved a £44m programme of school expansion in July 2018 to deliver additional school places up to September 2021 depending on demand. It continues to be the case that available Basic Need and developer contributions (now CIL in some areas so much reduced) are insufficient to meet the expected costs. Corporate funding is therefore required to underpin our sufficiency duty.

There is ongoing monitoring of the development of key housing developments which will in the longer term have a significant impact on the need for additional places.

Demand for primary school places is likely to grow slightly across the county over the next five years due to an increase in housing developments and fluctuating birth rates across district areas. It is unlikely that basic need funding combined with developer contributions will fully fund the requirements. A strategy for future place need has been developed as part of ongoing pupil place planning. Primary school numbers are forecast to increase by 1.3% between Sept 2019 and Sept 2024 and secondary school numbers (Yrs. 7-11) to increase by 4.6% over the same period. The small future demand for additional places is not reflected in SCAP data as the significant site allocations expected in several District Council Local Plans are not yet generally confirmed.

The primary pupil forecasts are prepared using information on historical trends in admissions, current numbers on roll and the historic district birth rate from the Office of National Statistics data. Initial allocation data is also used for monitoring purposes.

An average percentage of the current district/borough birth rate is taken against numbers on roll in the past three Reception years. This percentage is then applied to forecast and actual district/borough birth rates to provide forecast Reception numbers. Numbers are then rolled forward a year group. A migration trend based on a three year average of past numbers on roll excluding Reception is then applied to further primary year groups to provide forecasts for the next and subsequent years.

Pupil forecasts for secondary schools are constructed using current numbers on roll and historic trends in admissions from primary feeder schools. Numbers on roll are taken from the September School Census count. Admission factors are calculated as the percentage of entry to secondary school compared to the numbers of pupils leaving the last year at primary school in the previous year. This three year average is then applied to the total pupils leaving the feeder primary schools to provide forecasts for the first year of entry to secondary school. In a similar way to the primary forecasts a migration trend is applied to the current numbers on roll to provide forecasts for the next and subsequent years.

Factors affecting overall LA pupil numbers (migration, housing development, live births etc.)

Experience over the last few years has shown that the demographic make-up within these localities is changing. There is an increasing build-up of pupil place demand in towns combined with a reduction of demand in rural areas. This reflects the current economic situation with families remaining in lower value urban housing rather than moving into rural housing where property prices generally attract a premium. It also reflects the tight control of housing development within the two national park areas. Fuel costs and reductions in public transport due to funding cuts are deterring people from moving into villages due to the cost of commuting to towns where the majority of employers are located. This is having a significant impact on the forecasts for growth in town primary schools and is likely to be exacerbated by the removal of discretionary support for parents accessing places on a denominational basis and other changes to discretionary elements of the home to school transport policy.

The Local Plans for housing emerging from the seven district and borough councils show that future housing will be concentrated in the main towns rather than rural areas.

The development of housing is volatile with planning applications coming ahead of the finalisation of local plans and site allocations. This means that place planning is having to react quickly to changing circumstances. Build out rates of housing continue to be unpredictable.

The proposed consolidation of Catterick into a Super Garrison through the relocation of Northern UK MOD bases into Catterick means that place planning in this area with a significant military presence will continue to be very challenging.

New Housing Developments

The demand for childcare across all ages is impacted on new housing. Place planning research suggest that for every four houses built one primary age school place is required

(25%) and for every four houses built 7.7 secondary school age place is required (13%). There is no data collected for nursery age children.

housing estimates	2018	2019
Craven	1134	1265
Hambleton	2929	3106
Harrogate	6293	7107
Richmondshire	1005	914
Ryedale	1356	1482
Scarborough	2340	2578
Selby	4187	4257
North Yorkshire Moors National Park	157	157
Yorkshire Dales National Park	211	267

Detailed information is available about the impact of future new housing developments in the Schools Capacity Survey, Local Authority Commentary (2019) but a summary is below for primary and secondary places by individual planning areas which may affect the number of school places required.

Summary of primary places required in individual planning areas

Planning Area	Overview of housing development
Barlby, Selby	Olympia Park area and other housing
Catterick Garrison	Military and civilian housing
Harrogate Outer Area	Killinghall area
Harrogate Urban East	New housing – being monitored
Harrogate Urban West	New housing – being monitored
Knaresborough	Manse Farm area
Northallerton	New Northallerton area
Scarborough North	New housing development
Selby North	Hambleton area
Selby Town	Staynor Hall area
Sherburn in Elmet	New housing development
Skipton	New housing development
Thirsk	Sowerby Gateway housing development

Summary of secondary places required in individual planning areas

Planning Area	Overview of housing development
Central Ryedale	New housing development
Harrogate and Rural	Large number of housing developments approved and further proposed
Ripon and Rural	Potential new development

Live Births 2018

District	Number of births
Craven	470
Hambleton	720
Harrogate	1,357
Richmondshire	513
Ryedale	413
Scarborough	918
Selby	921
Total	5,312

(source: NYCC Strategic Planning Dept.)

Deprivation within North Yorkshire

In general, communities in North Yorkshire experience less deprivation than in an average community in England. However, there are a number of pockets of much higher deprivation, primarily along the coast. The 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation highlights that over 36,000 people in North Yorkshire live in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England with almost 17,000 North Yorkshire residents living in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally. Of the residents living in the 10% most deprived communities, just over 1,000 are aged under 5. Of the 24 neighbourhoods in North Yorkshire, among the 20% most deprived nationally, 20 are in the Scarborough district. Almost 1 in 3 people in the Scarborough district lives in one of these neighbourhoods.

At the time the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation was published, there were 317 local authorities in England. On each measure, the local authority district with a rank of 1 is the most deprived; the area ranked 317 is the least deprived.

District in North Yorkshire	IMD Rank of average rank	IMD Rank of income	IMD Rank of education
Craven	239	274	255
Hambleton	255	283	234
Harrogate	278	286	282
Richmondshire	251	288	156
Ryedale	180	218	147
Scarborough	75	81	64
Selby	252	244	172

(Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019)

Population of early years children

There are a total of 28,211 children under the age of five living in North Yorkshire (as at w/c 6/1/2020). These children may require early years childcare within the county or make take their early years education with neighbouring counties.

	Number of children							
	North Yorks	Craven	Hambleton	Harrogate	Richmond	Ryedale	Scarborough	Selby
Age 0	5597	458	802	1441	505	486	960	945
Age 1	5594	459	798	1450	510	475	965	937
Age 2	5556	457	802	1455	514	458	955	915
Age 3	5821	473	834	1532	557	440	1024	961
Age 4	5643	464	764	1494	540	476	976	929
Aged 0-4	28211	2311	4000	7372	2626	2335	4880	4687

Population of school age children

There are a total of 62,791 children aged 5 – 14 years living in North Yorkshire (School Census, January 2019). There are 37,255 children aged 5 – 10 years and 25,536 children aged 11 – 14 living in North Yorkshire. These children may require childcare before and after school, and/or during the school holidays.

Population of school age children								
Numbers by age as at January 2019 census								
	Number of children							
	North Yorks	Craven	Hambleton	Harrogate	Richmond	Ryedale	Scarborough	Selby
Age 5	5888	545	835	1544	494	467	999	1004
Age 6	6180	562	897	1588	511	488	1122	1012
Age 7	6301	599	913	1616	540	564	1082	987
Age 8	6223	564	833	1669	538	492	1078	1049
Age 9	6287	597	897	1642	521	543	1128	959
Age 10	6376	582	901	1728	472	518	1151	1024
Aged 5-10	37255	3449	5276	9787	3076	3072	6560	6035
Age 11	6340	723	840	1697	529	593	1017	941
Age 12	6426	781	748	1878	474	593	985	967
Age 13	6376	761	767	1885	482	596	987	898
Age 14	6394	775	828	1826	474	568	1018	905
Aged 11-14	25536	3040	3183	7286	1959	2350	4007	3711
Total 5-14	62791	6489	8459	17073	5035	5422	10567	9746

Population and % of school age children who are Black Minority Ethnic (BME)

There are a total of 6,233 BME children aged 5 – 14 years living in North Yorkshire (School Census, January 2019) representing 9.94% of the total number of children.

	North Yorks	%	Craven	%	Hambleton	%	Harrogate	%	Richmond	%	Ryedale	%	Scarborough	%	Selby	%
Age 5	597	10%	48	9%	82	10%	204	13%	41	8%	33	7%	89	9%	100	10%
Age 6	620	10%	50	9%	81	9%	203	13%	41	8%	44	9%	103	9%	98	10%
Age 7	605	10%	55	9%	61	7%	187	12%	72	13%	49	9%	87	8%	94	10%
Age 8	604	10%	50	9%	70	8%	193	12%	54	10%	35	7%	105	10%	97	9%
Age 9	645	10%	61	10%	89	10%	208	13%	48	9%	47	9%	105	9%	87	9%
Age 10	621	10%	62	11%	59	7%	223	13%	49	10%	32	6%	101	9%	95	9%
Aged 5-10	3692	10%	326	9%	442	8%	1218	12%	305	10%	240	8%	590	9%	571	9%
Age 11	648	10%	125	17%	74	9%	224	13%	40	8%	34	6%	74	7%	77	8%
Age 12	676	11%	142	18%	56	7%	240	13%	38	8%	35	6%	86	9%	79	8%
Age 13	605	9%	130	17%	38	5%	218	12%	31	6%	36	6%	98	10%	54	6%
Age 14	612	10%	116	15%	54	7%	216	12%	28	6%	31	5%	100	10%	67	7%
Aged 11-14	2541	10%	513	17%	222	7%	898	12%	137	7%	136	6%	358	9%	277	7%

Population of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Children with special education needs and disabilities (SEND) are entitled to support with childcare up to the age of 18 (age 14 for children who do not have a special need or disability).

In addition to the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and the Equality Act 2010, the Children and Families Act (2014) Part III requires local authorities to publish and keep information up to date about services available for children and young people with special educational needs from birth to 25 years including the provision of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs). This is called the Local Offer and information about North Yorkshire County Council's local offer is available on the North Yorkshire website. All early years providers must have regard to the SEND Code of Practice 0 – 25 which states that all early years providers must adopt a graduated approach to identify and meet the needs of children and young people, work in partnership with parents and carers and make reasonable adjustments, where practicable, to support the needs of children with SEND. All providers who deliver early education entitlements must have a named Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCo). North Yorkshire County Council is committed to ensuring that children with special educational needs and disabilities are able to access high quality childcare from birth - 19. North Yorkshire County Council supports early years providers through a dedicated team from the Inclusion service.

Each local authority has SEN inclusion funding to support early years providers to meet the needs of individual children SEND. For three and four year old children who receive Disability Living Allowance and attend an early years provision, the early years provider will receive Disability Access Funding of £615 per child per year to support that child. Two year old children who are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance are entitled to two year old government funding.

North Yorkshire County Council is aware that some children with SEND prefer to defer their place in a reception class until the following year and that there is not always sufficient provision in out of school and holiday clubs for children with SEND. This will become a focused priority for the council.

Number of Early Years children with SEND

There was a total of 10 two year old children with SEND benefitting from funded early education representing 0.9% of the total number of two year old children accessing two year old funding. There were 4 children with Educational Health Care Plans (EHCPs) representing 0.03% of children. There were 6 children receiving SEN support representing 0.5% of children.

There was a total of 485 three and four year old children with SEN benefitting from funded early education representing 4.1% of the total number of children accessing funding. There were 78 children with EHCPs (0.7% of children) and 407 children received SEN support representing 3.4% of children.

There were 607 three year old children and 292 four year old children recorded in receipt of early years pupil premium (DfE stats, January 2019).

Number of school age children with SEND

There were a total of 8,894 children aged 5 – 14 years living in North Yorkshire with SEND representing 14% of the total number of children (Schools Census, January 2019).

Number and percentage of SEN pupils (EHCP and SEN Support)																
Numbers and percentages by age as at January 2019 census																
	North Yorks	%	Craven	%	Hambleton	%	Harrogate	%	Richmond	%	Ryedale	%	Scarborough	%	Selby	%
Age 5	475	8%	31	6%	84	10%	104	7%	36	7%	40	9%	94	9%	86	9%
Age 6	746	12%	48	9%	144	16%	179	11%	56	11%	63	13%	140	12%	116	11%
Age 7	904	14%	53	9%	143	16%	209	13%	77	14%	93	16%	191	18%	138	14%
Age 8	1018	16%	74	13%	172	21%	248	15%	101	19%	92	19%	187	17%	144	14%
Age 9	1134	18%	93	16%	160	18%	318	19%	102	20%	105	19%	196	17%	160	17%
Age 10	1046	16%	83	14%	165	18%	270	16%	75	16%	91	18%	196	17%	166	16%
Aged 5-10	5323	14%	382	11%	868	16%	1328	14%	447	15%	484	16%	1004	15%	810	13%
Age 11	1098	17%	103	14%	175	21%	295	17%	88	17%	90	15%	210	21%	137	15%
Age 12	932	15%	76	10%	166	22%	246	13%	73	15%	76	13%	171	17%	124	13%
Age 13	779	12%	69	9%	132	17%	208	11%	59	12%	54	9%	152	15%	105	12%
Age 14	762	12%	70	9%	136	16%	199	11%	54	11%	49	9%	161	16%	93	10%
Aged 11-14	3571	14%	318	10%	609	19%	948	13%	274	14%	269	11%	694	17%	459	12%

3. Supply of Childcare

Types of childcare

North Yorkshire has a variety of childcare providers offering flexibility and a range of childcare provision for non-working and working parents. As at January 2019, in North Yorkshire County Council there are 983 providers offering childcare to children under 5 years. There are a maximum of 14,141 early years childcare places available. There are 13,091 funded places available and 1,050 non-funded places available.

North Yorkshire has the following types of Ofsted registered childcare available: -

Full day care Care is provided for children from birth to five years which is open at least eight hours a day and are open all year round rather than being open term time only. Full day care can include:-

Childcare on non-domestic premises This includes nurseries, preschools/playgroups and other group settings.

Childcare on domestic premises This is where four or more people care for children together in a home that is not the child's home.

Childminders This is a person who works with children for more than two hours a day in their own home, or in the home of another childminder, for reward. Childminders may have assistants working with them. Childminders may spend 50% of their time caring for children on Ofsted registered non-domestic premises.

Childminders registered with Childminder Agencies Childminders may choose to register with an Ofsted registered Childminder Agency rather than with Ofsted directly.

Sessional care Care is provided for children usually from two years to five years which is open for less than eight hours a day and term time only.

Out of school clubs Provision for children usually from Reception class age upwards operating outside of the school day (i.e. before/after school) and/or during the school holiday. Early years age children may attend this provision provided that the provision is offering childcare in accordance with the EYFS Statutory Framework. These can be operated by a school or by private and voluntary sector providers. This does not include individual activity clubs run by schools or other organisations which are not specifically intended as childcare.

Nursery classes in schools Nursery classes that are part of a maintained or academy school.

Maintained nursery schools Maintained nursery schools are local authority schools, led by a specialist Headteacher, providing education to children under five years old.

There are also a number of holiday play schemes which provide school age children with care during some or all of the school holidays. These are mainly run by private, voluntary and independent providers although some may be run by the school itself.

For private, voluntary and independent providers, the number of registered places represents the maximum number of children who can be on the premises at any given time. In practice, may providers choose to operate below their number of registered places.

Children may attend childcare full time or part time. In some cases, children attend more than one provider throughout a week.

Number of early years providers and places

Number of early years providers and places (under 5)				
Numbers by funded/non-funded				
	North Yorks			
	Providers	Funded	Non Funded	Total
Academy	19	504	0	504
Academy Governor-Run	3	50	0	50
Academy Nursery Class	19	376	57	433
Breakfast Club	7	0	12	12
Childcare On Domestic Premises	2	25	28	53
Childcare On Non Domestic Premises	1	0	0	0
Childminder	349	697	244	941
Creche	2	0	0	0
Day Nursery	140	6708	197	6905
Governor-Run Early Years Provision	16	305	0	305
Holiday Club	38	0	38	38
Home Childcarer	65	0	5	5
Maintained Nursery Class	28	559	0	559
Maintained Nursery School	3	142	0	142
Maintained Nursery Schools And Classes	49	1093	16	1109
Nursery Units Of Independent Schools	13	502	0	502
Out Of School Provision	141	45	453	498
Pre-School Playgroup	88	2085	0	2085
Total	983	13091	1050	14141

There are 283 providers delivering funded early education to two year olds in North Yorkshire and 2,379 in Yorkshire and Humberside overall. North Yorkshire has the greatest number of PVI providers (199) within Yorkshire and Humberside delivering the entitlement.

There were 704 providers delivering funded Universal early education to three and four year olds in North Yorkshire and 4,689 in Yorkshire and Humberside overall. North Yorkshire has the greatest number of PVI providers (243) within Yorkshire and Humberside delivering the entitlement.

There were 483 providers delivering EE early education to three and four year olds in North Yorkshire and 3,879 in Yorkshire and Humberside overall. North Yorkshire has the greatest number of PVI providers (233) within Yorkshire and Humberside delivering the EE entitlement.

PVI provision closed – Spring 2019

	Childminders	Playgroups /Preschools	Day Nurseries	Out of school clubs	Governor run preschools
Craven	2	0	0	0	0
Hambleton	4	1	0	0	0
Harrogate	3	1	0	1	0
Richmondshire	2	0	0	0	0
Ryedale	1	1	0	0	0
Scarborough	3	0	0	0	0
Selby	2	0	0	0	0
Total provision closed	17	3	0	1	0

PVI provision opened – Spring 2019

District	Childminders	Playgroups /Preschools	Day Nurseries	Out of school clubs	Governor run preschools
Craven	0	0	0	0	0
Hambleton	0	0	0	0	0
Harrogate	0	0	1	1	0
Richmondshire	1	0	1	0	0
Ryedale	0	0	0	0	0
Scarborough	0	0	0	0	0
Selby	0	0	0	0	0
Total provision opened	1	0	2	1	0

PVI provision closed – Summer 2019

	Childminders	Playgroups /Preschools	Day Nurseries	Out of school clubs	Governor run preschools
Craven	1	0	1	0	0
Hambleton	5	2	0	0	0
Harrogate	5	0	2	1	0
Richmondshire	7	0	0	1	0
Ryedale	3	0	0	0	0
Scarborough	3	0	0	1	0
Selby	0	2	1	1	0
Total provision closed	24	4	4	3	0

PVI provision opened – Summer 2019

District	Childminders	Playgroups /Preschools	Day Nurseries	Out of school clubs	Governor run preschools
Craven	0	0	0	1	0
Hambleton	1	0	1	1	0
Harrogate	2	0	2	2	0
Richmondshire	3	0	0	0	0
Ryedale	1	0	0	0	0
Scarborough	2	0	0	0	0
Selby	1	0	1	1	1
Total provision opened	10	0	4	5	1

PVI provision closed – Autumn 2019

	Childminders	Playgroups /Preschools	Day Nurseries	Out of school clubs	Governor run preschools
Craven	1	0	0	0	0
Hambleton	1	1	2	1	0
Harrogate	5	0	1	0	0
Richmondshire	1	0	0	0	0
Ryedale	1	0	0	0	0
Scarborough	2	1	0	1	0
Selby	6	0	0	0	0
Total provision closed	17	2	3	1	0

PVI provision opened – Autumn 2019

District	Childminders	Playgroups /Preschools	Day Nurseries	Out of school clubs	Governor run preschools
Craven	1	0	0	1	0
Hambleton	2	0	0	0	0
Harrogate	4	0	0	0	1
Richmondshire	5	0	0	0	0
Ryedale	1	0	0	0	1
Scarborough	6	0	1	0	0
Selby	3	0	0	1	0
Total provision opened	22	0	1	2	2

Total Ceased and New Ofsted Registrations across the county Spring 2019 – Autumn 2019

	Ceased	New	Net +/-
Childminders	58	33	-25
Playgroup/Preschools	9	0	-9
Day Nurseries	7	7	0
Out of school clubs	5	8	+3
Gov run preschools	0	3	+3
Total	79	51	-28

The net change in North Yorkshire is a loss of 28 childcare providers within the PVI sector. The biggest loss in the sector is the number of childminders and although the number of places they offer is relatively small compared to nurseries, they often provide vital childcare in rural areas. Some childminders have ceased operating as sole childminders and re-registered as day nurseries. Seven playgroups/preschools have closed and have not been replaced by new provision. Three preschools changed status to become governor run preschools with a net loss of four preschools across the county. The number of day nurseries remains static however the geography of the nurseries has changed across the county. Feedback from providers reflect that a number of external factors contributed to the decision to cease trading and that no sole factor was the reason.

Sufficiency Overview

The demand for childcare places is monitored through requests into the Families Information Service (FIS) from parents and other early years providers. The supply of places is monitored through a range of methods including requests to FIS, Business Support, Ofsted grading and regularly monitoring of registered provision. North Yorkshire County Council is working on

implementing a Sufficiency Tab on to the FIS Provider Portal which early years providers will be able to complete termly with their vacancy details. This will enable the local authority to have up to date termly sufficiency information from providers in relation to places and vacancies.

At the time of this report (January 2020) there are sufficient childcare places across the county although some areas require close monitoring to ensure there are enough childcare providers to meet the needs of families. The districts which require close monitoring are Craven, Scarborough and Selby as these areas may experience shortages in the future if providers cease operating and new providers do not enter the market. The number of registered childminders continues to shrink, which is in line with national trends, and close monitoring of this type of provision is required to ensure that there are sufficient childcare places in rural areas where families have traditionally relied on the childminding market to meet their needs.

Requests to the local authority from schools to lower their age range to be able to offer early years provision are monitored in order to measure the impact on local childcare market to ensure that there is flexibility and choice to meet family needs.

Vacancy rates are a snapshot and often change rapidly. In some instances, providers may have a vacancy which is only available for a specific age group or for a particular part time arrangement. In general, vacancy rates are higher in the autumn term when children have moved to school than in the summer term when occupancy tends to be at its highest. A vacancy is a place that could realistically be used by a child. It does not necessarily have to be full time but it should be possible for a family to use it.

Provider Availability across North Yorkshire

School age childcare – typical hours

Private day nurseries and the majority of childminders offer parents more than term time only provision enabling parents to take up provision throughout the year. Out of school provision is provided mainly by independent out of school providers and by childminders.

For children aged between 11-14 years, provision is more likely to be in the form of clubs or activities delivered by schools for their own pupils and are usually for less than two hours. This provision is not required to be registered as childcare. After school activities provided by schools are not usually formal registered and may be subject to short notice cancellation. Therefore this type of childcare is not reliable enough to support the needs of working parents/carers.

Provider availability

There is a wide range of different types of childcare provider offering a breadth of experience and expertise across the early years sector. The variety and diversity of settings offers parents a range of flexible childcare options with many local providers working together in partnership to enable parents to meet their work commitments. This reflects that there is no homogeneity in early years and childcare provision.

Provider availability - Funded/Non Funded				
	North Yorkshire			
	Total Providers	All Year	School Holidays	Term Time Only
Academy	19	0	0	19
Academy Governor-Run	3	0	0	3
Academy Nursery Class	19	0	0	19
Breakfast Club	7	0	0	7
Childcare On Domestic Premises	2	0	0	2
Childcare On Non Domestic Premises	1	0	0	1
Childminder	349	242	0	107
Creche	2	1	0	1
Day Nursery	140	125	0	15
Governor-Run Early Years Provision	21	0	5	16
Holiday Club	33	0	28	5
Home Childcarer	65	1	0	64
Maintained Nursery Class	28	0	0	28
Maintained Nursery School	3	0	0	3
Maintained Nursery Schools And Classes	40	0	0	40
Nursery Units Of Independent Schools	22	2	0	20
Out Of School Provision	141	39	3	99
Pre-School Playgroup	88	4	0	84
Total	983	414	36	533

Childcare - Atypical provision

Although some providers in North Yorkshire open atypical hours (ie before 8 am and after 6pm), the majority of providers open traditional hours between 8 am and 6pm Monday – Friday. There are 18 childminders and one holiday club offers overnight childcare provision.

Early years atypical hours - Funded/Non Funded					
	North Yorkshire				
	Total Providers	Available <8am weekdays	Available >6pm weekdays	Overnight Provision	Available weekends
Breakfast Club	5	5	0	0	0
Childcare on Domestic Premises	1	1	0	0	0
Childminder	242	186	31	18	7
Day Nursery	122	103	19	0	0
Holiday Club	21	17	3	1	0
Home Childcarer	4	1	3	0	0
Nursery Units of Independent Schools	3	3	0	0	0
Out of School Provision	94	77	17	0	0
Pre-School Playgroup	9	9	0	0	0
Total	501	402	73	19	7

4. Funded Early Years Education

Some children are entitled to childcare and education which is funded by the government. These entitlements are for the equivalent of 38 weeks per year.

- Children aged two whose families receive certain benefits (including low income families in receipt of in-work benefits) or those who meet additional non-economic criteria are entitled to 15 hours per week.
- All children aged three and four are entitled to 15 hours per week until they start Reception class in school.
- Children aged three and four may be eligible for an additional hours 15 hours per week where both parents, or one parent in a single adult household, are working based on eligibility until the start Reception class in a maintained or academy school.

Parents do not have to use all the hours of their funded entitlement. Parents may choose to split the hours between providers though no more than two sites in one day. With the agreement of their provider, parents may also spread them across the year e.g. instead of taking 15 hours over 38 weeks a year they could take just under 12 hours over 48 weeks a year.

Take up of funded two year old provision

In January 2019 there were 1,169 two year old children benefitting from funded early education in North Yorkshire (DfE Stats, 2019).

Type of provider	Private and voluntary providers	Childminders	Independent schools	Maintained nursey and state funded primary schools	All providers
Number of 2 year olds	958	106	1	104	1,169

It would appear that the percentage of government funded two year old children has dropped by 20% in 2019 compared to 2018.

% Take Up	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	58	68	71	72	68
Yorks & Humber	65	71	73	73	71
NYCC	63	76	81	96	76

However, there are factors which affect these statistics including the roll out of Universal Credit with NYCC being an early innovator. This affected the eligibility criteria for families. Also, the way the data was gathered and reported had an effect on the statistics as only the families who were eligible under the economic criteria were included on the DWP List for November 2018. This meant the DWP did not reflect the full cohort of eligible children (e.g. children with DLA, Looked After Children etc.) therefore 96% was the % take up of the families/children who were on the DWP list based solely on economic eligibility.

	Number of two year old benefitting from funded early education places			
	National	NYCC potential eligible families - DWP list	Number of children who took up the offer in NYCC	% Take Up
2018	154,962	1,146	1,100	96%
2019	148,751	1,528	1,169	76%

Universal Credit Roll Out

Area	Month and Year Rolled Out
Harrogate	June 2016
Ryedale	June 2016
Richmondshire	June 2016
Craven	October 2016
Hambleton	October 2016
Scarborough, Whitby and Filey	May 2018
Selby	May 2018

LA Neighbours Universal Credit Roll out

Area	Year Rolled Out
City of York	July 2017
Darlington and Durham	June 2018
East Riding of Yorkshire	July 2018

Based on the statistics from the DfE, North Yorkshire CC is performing in the top quarter for take up of two year old funding throughout England for 2019:-

North Yorkshire CC's position as an authority compared to all 152 authorities

	<u>Position</u>	<u>% Take Up</u>
2015	61/152	63%
2016	41/152	76%
2017	34/152	81%
2018	13/152	96%
2019	39/152	76%

North Yorkshire's position within Yorkshire and the Humber for percentage of two year old children benefitting from funded early education places

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average	65	71	73	73	71
Barnsley	68	71	68	75	74
Bradford	71	67	71	72	69
Calderdale	72	83	85	90	74
Doncaster	60	74	74	72	76
East Riding	66	92	92	86	81
Hull	66	71	76	70	74
Kirklees	66	71	72	71	70
Leeds	56	68	68	67	67
NE Lincs	68	77	81	77	74

North Yorks	63	76	81	96	76
Rotherham	72	79	79	79	79
Sheffield	59	61	64	62	64
Wakefield	67	74	76	75	75
York	76	72	71	74	69
NYCC's position	11/14 2% below average	5/14 5% above average. + 7% increase.	3/14 8% above average. + 5% increase	1/14 23% above average. + 15% increase	3/14 5% above average. -20% decrease.

In the Yorkshire and Humber region in 2019, the two local authorities who had a higher % take up of two year old funding than NYCC were East Riding (81%) and Rotherham (79%). These are small local authorities where it is easier to get a higher percentage take up than in a large authority.

Compared to larger authorities similar to NYCC, NYCC was equal to Doncaster (76%) and had a higher percentage take up than Bradford (69%), Calderdale (74%), Leeds (67%) and Sheffield (64%).

Percentage of two year olds in funded early education by provider type and number of funded hours

Local authority	Funded hours in private, voluntary and independent providers ⁴				Funded hours in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools ⁴				Funded hours in private, voluntary and independent providers, and in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools ⁴			
	0.01 to 5.00	5.01 to 10.00	10.01 to 12.50	12.51 to 15.00	0.01 to 5.00	5.01 to 10.00	10.01 to 12.50	12.51 to 15.00	0.01 to 5.00	5.01 to 10.00	10.01 to 12.50	12.51 to 15.00
ENGLAND	0.7	5.5	7.7	86.1	0.4	2.8	2.1	94.8	0.6	5.2	6.9	87.3
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	0.3	3.4	2.8	93.6	0.0	1.5	1.3	97.2	0.2	3.1	2.6	94.1
Barnsley	0.1	0.9	0.7	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	98.4
Bradford	0.1	1.2	0.7	98.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	98.7
Calderdale	0.6	3.2	4.0	92.3	0.0	1.8	3.6	94.6	0.5	3.1	4.0	92.4
Doncaster	0.2	2.4	1.0	96.4	0.0	3.9	2.6	93.5	0.2	2.5	1.1	96.2
East Riding of Yorkshire	0.6	4.9	4.3	90.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	96.4	0.6	4.8	4.1	90.5
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	0.2	1.3	2.2	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	96.8	0.2	1.2	2.3	96.4
Kirklees	0.1	3.3	3.5	93.1	0.0	2.7	0.9	96.4	0.1	3.3	3.3	93.3
Leeds	0.0	2.0	1.1	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	0.0	1.8	1.0	97.1
North East Lincolnshire	0.0	2.7	1.9	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.5	1.7	95.8
North Lincolnshire	1.3	6.5	6.1	86.1	0.0	14.3	14.3	71.4	1.2	6.6	6.2	85.9
North Yorkshire	0.7	6.8	4.8	87.8	0.0	5.8	10.6	83.7	0.6	6.7	5.3	87.4
Rotherham	0.3	7.8	3.5	88.4	0.0	2.2	1.3	96.5	0.2	6.5	3.0	90.3
Sheffield	0.7	5.6	2.8	90.8	0.2	2.2	1.0	96.6	0.6	4.8	2.4	92.2
Wakefield	0.0	3.8	8.3	87.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	3.6	7.5	88.9
York	0.7	6.1	3.6	89.6	0.0	19.2	7.7	73.1	0.7	7.2	3.9	88.2

The % of children accessing between 12.51 – 15.00 funded hours in North Yorkshire was 87.8% with PVI providers. Although this was higher than the national figure at 86.1% it was lower than the % for Yorkshire and Humber at 93.6%.

The % of children accessing between 12.51 – 15.00 funded hours in North Yorkshire was 83.7% in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools. This was lower than the national figure of 94.8% and lower than the figure for Yorkshire and Humber at 97.2%.

The % of children accessing between 12.51 – 15.00 funded hours in North Yorkshire was 87.4% in private, voluntary and independent providers and in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools. This was 0.1% higher than the national figure at 87.3% but lower than the figure for Yorkshire and Humber at 94.1%.

This would suggest that the children in North Yorkshire do not access the majority or all their 15 hours funding entitlement compared to other areas in Yorkshire and that a higher % of children access fewer than the 12.51 hours. It could also suggest that more children in North Yorkshire split their funding over the more than one provider compared to other areas and may take their hours with neighbouring authorities.

Number of providers delivering early education to two year olds by provider type

	Private/Voluntary Providers	Childminders	Independent Schools	Maintained nursery schools and state funded primary schools	State funded secondary schools	Special schools
England	16,472	4,377	126	1,581	17	64
Yorks & Humber	1,460	752	8	149	4	6
North Yorkshire	199	67	1	16	0	0

North Yorkshire has the highest number of private and voluntary providers delivering two year old funding within Yorkshire and the Humber.

Number and percentage of two year old children attending Ofsted graded provision – Autumn Term 2019

	Outstanding		Good		Satisfactory/RI		Inadequate	
England	31,793	24%	93,249	71%	4,265	3%	1,160	1%
Yorks & Humber	3,287	21%	11,908	75%	529	3%	151	1%
North Yorks.	159	16%	772	79%	3	0%	41	4%

In the Autumn Term 2019, there were 1,114 children accessing two year old government funding in North Yorkshire equating to 15,781 hours across the county.

Three and four year old Extended Entitlement (30 hours) funding

As stated previously, all children are entitled to universal 15 hours government funding for 38 weeks per year the term after their third birthday. In addition, parents who think that they may be entitled to an Extended Entitlement (30 hours) place apply online through the Government's Childcare Choices website. The same website and HMRC digital checking service is used to apply for tax free childcare and parents can apply for either or both. If parents are eligible, the digital checking system creates an 11 digit code which they can use with their chosen childcare provider. Parents need to reconfirm every three months. Foster parents of children in foster care need to apply directly to their responsible local authority. If they are not eligible they will still be entitled to the universal 15 hours of funded early education and childcare.

In January 2019, there were 11,898 three and four year old children benefitting from funded early education places in North Yorkshire of which 4,134 benefitted from Extended Entitlement funded places (DfE Stats 2019).

Type of provider	Private and voluntary providers	Childminders	Independent schools	Maintained nursery and state funded primary schools	Special schools	All providers
Total number of 3 and 4 year olds	4,875	343	322	6,342	16	11,898
Total number benefitting	1,946	31	263	5,508	16	7,764

from Universal						
Total number benefitting from EE	2,929	312	59	834	0	4,134

Extended Entitlement Take up by for all North Yorkshire districts Spring 2019 – Autumn 2019

Total for North Yorkshire	Total number of places delivered	Number of children with SEND	Number of EE hours	Number of providers	% accessing 30+ hrs	% accessing 15 – 29 hrs	% accessing 0 – 14 hrs
Spring 2019	4344	19	588.78k	497	66.19%	32.71%	1.10%
Summer 2019	5107	49	693.60k	509	66.07%	32.62%	1.31%
Autumn 2019	3346	21	619.55k	462	68.06%	30.71	1.23%

Extended Entitlement Take up for Spring 2019 by district

District	Total number of places delivered	Number of children with SEND	Number of EE hours	Number of providers	% accessing 30+ hrs	% accessing 15 – 29 hrs	% accessing 0 – 14 hrs
Craven	383	1	50.97k	45	66.39%	32.78%	0.83%
Hambleton	600	2	86.08k	66	72.10%	26.34%	1.56%
Harrogate	1203	6	159.18k	124	60.95%	38.26%	0.79%
Richmondshire	332	3	49.60k	47	71.34%	28.04%	0.61%
Ryedale	357	1	43.45k	45	56%	43.08%	0.92%
Scarborough	698	3	98.01k	77	71.84%	27.71%	0.15%
Selby	771	3	101.49k	93	66.67%	30.78%	2.55%

Extended Entitlement Take up for Summer 2019 by district

District	Total number of places delivered	Number of children with SEND	Number of EE hours	Number of providers	% accessing 30+ hrs	% accessing 15 – 29 hrs	% accessing 0 – 14 hrs
Craven	466	3	63.36k	44	65.91%	32.73%	1.35%
Hambleton	701	8	101.16k	67	74.05%	24.79%	1.17%
Harrogate	1408	11	184.01k	128	59.83%	39.34%	0.83%
Richmondshire	387	6	57.95k	44	76.12%	23.36%	0.52%
Ryedale	410	3	50.28k	46	57.80%	40.86%	1.34%
Scarborough	824	9	114.50k	82	72.39%	27.35%	0.26%
Selby	911	9	122.34k	98	62.83%	33.73%	3.44%

Extended Entitlement Take up for Autumn 2019 by district

District	Total number of places delivered	Number of children with SEND	Number of EE hours	Number of providers	% accessing 30+ hrs	% accessing 15 – 29 hrs	% accessing 0 – 14 hrs
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Craven	318	3	59.33k	46	69.54%	29.13%	1.32%
Hambleton	493	1	95.95%	65	71.97%	26.36	1.67%
Harrogate	941	10	161.13k	111	63.66%	35.78%	0.56%
Richmondshire	258	0	50.91k	41	77.29%	22.31%	0.40%
Ryedale	257	1	43.38k	40	58.65%	38.39%	2.95%
Scarborough	501	1	95.50k	74	73.39%	25.98%	0.62%
Selby	578	5	106.36k	85	66.11%	31.85%	2.05%

Providers offering funded early education places

Providers are paid directly by the government for delivering funded early education. Providers are not required to offer them to parents but parents may choose to use a different provider if they do not. Some providers offer a restricted number of funded places according to their own business model.

Providers offering funded early education places							
	Total Number of providers	Age 2 targeted	Age 2 targeted %	Age 3 and 4 universal 15 hours	Age 3 and 4 universal 15 hours %	Age 3 and 4 extended 30 hours	Age 3 and 4 extended 30 hours %
Academy	19	13	68%	19	100%	19	100%
Academy Governor-Run	3	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%
Academy Nursery Class	19	10	53%	19	100%	19	100%
Breakfast Club	7						
Childcare On Domestic Premises	2						
Childcare On Non Domestic Premises	1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
Childminder	349	234	67%	235	67%	235	67%
Creche	2						
Day Nursery	140	134	96%	134	96%	132	94%
Governor-Run Early Years Provision	21	14	67%	16	76%	16	76%
Holiday Club	33						
Home Childcarer	65					1	2%
Maintained Nursery Class	28	5	18%	28	100%	28	100%
Maintained Nursery School	3	1	33%	3	100%	3	100%
Maintained Nursery Schools And Classes	40	15	38%	46	115%	46	115%
Nursery Units Of Independent Schools	22	12	55%	13	59%	13	59%
Out Of School Provision	141	4	3%	4	3%	4	3%
Pre-School Playgroup	88	88	100%	88	100%	88	100%
Total	983	534	54%	609	62%	608	62%

The percentage of 2, 3 and 4 year old children benefitting from funded early education

North Yorkshire County Council

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Age 2	63%	76%	81%	96%	76%
Age 3	99%	100%	96%	97%	95%
Age 4	98%	101%	98%	97%	98%

(DfE Stats, Jan 2019)

Comparison to National and regional neighbours for 2019

Age	North Yorkshire	National	Yorkshire & Humberside
Age 2	76%	68%	71%
Age 3	95%	92%	95%
Age 4	98%	95%	97%

(DfE Stats, Jan 2019)

5. Cost of Childcare

Cost of early years childcare nationally

The Coram Family and Childcare Trust gathers information annually from all Local Authorities on the costs of childcare. The Annual Childcare Cost Survey is published and highlights how the costs of childcare vary across the country. The 2019 Childcare Survey reveals the average price for 25 hours nursery childcare for a child under two years old has risen by 3% and by 4% for a child over two. Average cost for up to 50 hours of nursery childcare (full time place) are shown below:-

	Nursery		Childminder	
	Under two	Two	Under two	Two and over
Great Britain	£242.35	£236.85	£220.95	£218.79
England	£245.95	£240.06	£222.99	£220.57
Scotland	£213.25	£208.53	£208.51	£206.28
Wales	£222.34	£221.16	£202.09	£202.09
East Midlands	£208.73	£209.15	£188.51	£189.43
East of England	£240.82	£236.88	£225.56	£225.87
London, inner	£329.54	£313.24	£302.99	£299.05
London, outer	£278.24	£273.35	£280.78	£270.41
North East	£230.25	£217.47	£203.72	£203.66
North West	£207.10	£196.68	£182.32	£184.13
South East	£255.41	£255.47	£238.45	£233.70
South West	£251.35	£240.70	£219.67	£218.59
West Midlands	£251.81	£244.30	£210.28	£209.50
Yorkshire and Humberside	£213.66	£210.79	£195.83	£194.92

Yorkshire and Humber have one of the lowest average childcare costs in the country ranked second lowest in the 10 regions in England. North Yorkshire continues to be one of the lowest funded local authorities nationally.

Parents pay less for childcare for children who are three or four years old than they do for younger children. There are two reasons for this:-

- 1) Families receive some early years funding entitlement the term after a child's third birthday
- 2) Staff:child ratios are lower for children over two years old meaning that childcare costs less to provide.

Even with government funding available, in England the price of a full time childcare place for three and four year old children is 60% more than the average household spends on food weekly (ONS, 2019).

	25 hours a week, including universal entitlement (paying for 10 hours)	50 hours a week, including extended entitlement in England (paying for 20 hours) and universal entitlement in Scotland (paying for 35 hours)
England	£49.23	£95.84
Scotland	£44.39	£148.20
East Midlands	£42.18	£80.10
East of England	£47.53	£95.38
London, inner	£66.10	£124.06
London, outer	£58.76	£112.90
North East	£48.59	£100.53
North West	£41.85	£79.15
South East	£50.93	£99.33
South West	£47.71	£95.43
West Midlands	£49.86	£98.79
Yorkshire and Humberside	£42.92	£84.69

The Early Years National Funding Formula identifies the universal hourly funding rate of the entitlements for three and four year old children with all early education providers in North Yorkshire. Currently this is £4.01 per hour including 3p per hour deprivation funding allowance. Government funding for disadvantaged two year old children is paid at £5.20 per hour.

For early years childcare outside the funded entitlements, we report on average prices per hour reported to us by providers through the Families Information Service online provider portal. There may be variations to prices based on the number of hours a family uses, with reductions for longer hours or discounts for siblings. Providers are entitled to charge for additional services such as meals, nappies etc..

Average cost of early years childcare in North Yorkshire

Average costs per hour across North Yorkshire in the PVI sector

Provider Type	Craven District	Hambleton District	Harrogate District	Richmondshire District	Ryedale District	Scarborough District	Selby District	Average cost in NYCC
Childminder	£4.06	£4.37	£4.52	£4.51	£4.00	£3.91	£3.97	£4.24
Day Nursery	£5.71	£4.88	£5.50	£5.28	£5.00	£5.07	£4.99	£5.23
Preschool / playgroup	£4.68	£3.91	£4.81	£4.41	£3.98	£4.18	£4.44	£4.40

Average costs per hour for Maintained Nursery Schools

District	Average cost per hour
Craven	£6.00
Scarborough	£4.50

Average costs per hour for Maintained and Academy Nursery classes

Provider Type	Average cost in NYCC per hour
Maintained nursery class provision	£4.17
Academy nursery class provision	£4.51

Mean hourly fees for preschool children in North Yorkshire 2018/2019

Mean hourly fees	2018	2019
For two year old children	£4.50	£4.75
For three and four year old children	£4.50	£4.75

Source: Childcare and early years providers survey 2019

Cost of childcare for school age children

The Coram Family and Childcare Trust gathers information annually from all local authorities about the cost and availability of childcare for children aged 4 – 14 years during the 13 weeks school holidays per year. The average cost for after school club provision for children aged 5 – 11 years is £57.36 per week across Great Britain (or nearly £2,200 per year) term time. The average cost in England has risen by 3% since 2018 to £139.60 per week for holiday care.

	After school club	Childminder to 6pm
Great Britain	£57.36	£65.70
England	£58.17	£65.64
Scotland	£54.17	£68.44
Wales	£48.77	£63.14
East Midlands	£56.08	£55.91
East of England	£54.62	£67.66
London, inner	£57.75	£110.49
London, outer	£63.28	£81.63
North East	£57.85	£59.53
North West	£52.46	£57.39
South East	£62.42	£65.76
South West	£53.83	£67.63
West Midlands	£69.34	£64.29
Yorkshire and Humberside	£55.10	£58.55

For school age children during term time, we report on average prices before school per hour, and after school per hour. For holiday childcare, we report based on holiday club prices by day or by week. This does not include after school clubs such as choir/chess etc..

Average costs per hour across North Yorkshire by provision

Provider Type	Average cost per hour
Before school/breakfast club	£3.25
After school/out of school club	£4.03
Holiday club per hour	£4.25

6. Quality of childcare in North Yorkshire

In addition to a number of requests made for Business Support advice, general feedback from childcare providers working in the PVI sector would suggest that some providers have difficulty managing their vacancies and working out their financial viability ie being able to analyse the payroll costs of average wages against sales ratios (i.e.the number of childcare places taken). The occupancy rate fluctuates throughout the year for most providers, peaking in the Summer Term (March to August) and dipping in Autumn Term when many children have left to take up a place in a Reception Class or a School Nursery Class. This presents a problem for childcare providers as employers as they have to staff appropriately throughout the year to meet the needs of the children whilst not having unsustainable staffing levels.

Some childcare providers have expressed concern about being able to recruit and retain qualified early years staff. It is well documented that the early years workforce is suffering a recruitment crisis (Early Years Workforce Development in England, Education Policy Institute (EPI) Report 2019) and the local authority will monitor this situation to ensure there is sufficient high quality early years provision for children across the county.

There were 148 private, voluntary and independent (PVI) providers with staff with graduate status representing 34% of providers. This is slightly lower than the average for Yorkshire and Humberside which is 35% (DfE Stats, 2019). There were 6,605 two, three and four year old children benefitting from funded early education in PVI provision with staff with graduate status representing 54% of children. This is higher than the average for Yorkshire and Humberside which is 51% (DfE Stats, 2019).

There are six childminders who are currently registered with a Childminder Agency.

Ofsted Inspection Grades

All childcare providers must have registered with and be inspected by either Ofsted or a Childminder Agency. All private, voluntary and independent providers as well as governor run preschool provision in schools are on the Early Years Register. Schools with nursery classes and maintained nursery schools are on the Schools register. The grades for both registers are equivalent. Schools with nurseries have an overall inspection grade for the whole school and most also have a separate early years grade. Nursery classes in Independent schools do not generally have an Ofsted grade. Childminders who are registered with a Childminder Agency are graded according to the Childminder Agency grading.

Number and percentage of two year old children benefitting from funded early education in PVI provision, maintained nursery, primary and special schools by Ofsted inspection ratings in North Yorkshire

Ofsted Inspection Rating	Number of 2 Y O children	% of 2 Y O children
Outstanding	159	16
Good	772	79
Satisfactory/Requires Improvement	3	0
Inadequate	41	4
Total	975	100

DfE Statistics January 2019

Number and percentage of three and four year old children benefitting from funded universal 15 hours early education in PVI provision, maintained nursery, primary and special schools by Ofsted inspection ratings in North Yorkshire

Ofsted Inspection Rating	Number of 3/4 Y O children	% of 3/4 Y O children
Outstanding	2,109	20
Good	7,507	70
Satisfactory/Requires Improvement	679	6
Inadequate	407	4
Total	10,702	100

DfE Statistics January 2019

Number and percentage of three and four year old children benefitting from funded extended entitlement early education in PVI provision, maintained nursery, primary and special schools by Ofsted inspection ratings

Ofsted Inspection Rating	Number of 3/4 Y O children	% of 3/4 Y O children
Outstanding	839	23
Good	2,547	71
Satisfactory/Requires Improvement	122	3
Inadequate	94	3
Total	3,602	100

DfE Statistics January 2019

Providers with “Met” or “Not Met” grades

When providers do not have any children on site at the time of their first inspection, or for childminders if they do not have any children on site at the time of any inspection, they are given by Ofsted a grading of “Met” or “Not Met”. This indicates whether they are meeting the requirements for Ofsted registration and does not reflect the quality of the education or childcare provided.

During the Spring, Summer and Autumn Terms 2019 there were 176 Ofsted inspections across the PVI provision including OOSCs and holiday clubs. Some inspections were re-inspections of provision which were previously judged “Inadequate” or “Requires Improvement” and were subsequently judged as “Good”.

Ofsted Inspection Judgements – Spring, Summer and Autumn Terms 2019

District	Total number of inspections	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Met	Not Met
Craven	18	0	16	0	0	2	0
Hambleton	29	2	22	2	1	2	0
Harrogate	28	6	18	0	0	3	1
Richmondshire	21	3	14	0	0	2	2
Ryedale	13	3	8	1	0	1	0
Scarborough	34	2	28	1	3	0	0
Selby	34	2	23	1	3	2	2
Total	176	18	129	5	7	12	5

As at 31st December 2019, there were six providers with “Inadequate” and four providers with “Requires Improvement” Ofsted inspection judgements. There were 574 PVI providers registered with Ofsted therefore 98.3% of children attend a “Good” or “Outstanding” PVI provision in North Yorkshire.

7. Our plans for childcare - Priorities for 2020/2021

The priorities for North Yorkshire County Council for 2020/2021 are based on data gathered and existing research which has helped inform and understand the gaps between what childcare provision currently exists and the demand for childcare provision. As a local authority we will:-

- Continue to monitor the childcare market across all areas of county. This will help inform management strategy
- Monitor sustainability across the county but especially in those areas of deprivation. This is in recognition of the government's focus on disadvantage and on the understanding and knowledge that later outcomes are improved when disadvantaged children attend good quality early years provision
- Continue to support existing and new providers to deliver flexible, accessible and sustainable provision. This will ensure that North Yorkshire has a flexible and diverse childcare market which meets the needs of families and working parents
- Continue to ensure that families have up to date information regarding childcare including funding streams available to them.

Priorities and actions for 2020 - 20201

Specific actions based on the above priorities:-

- Improve processes within the local authority to help improve the % take up of two year old funded childcare places
- Improve the local authority's relationship with OOSC providers to ensure flexibility for working parents
- Help support providers to work together in partnership to offer 30 hours funding for working parents
- Carry out further research as to whether there is sufficient OOSC provision for children with SEND
- Continue to work with providers to develop systems for monitoring availability of places by age range across the county
- Continue to monitor the childcare market across the county but with particular focus on Craven, Scarborough and Selby districts.
- Continue to link early years sufficiency work with strategic planning work.
- Continue to support schools who are considering offering early years provision whilst maintaining overview and need for a flexible childcare market
- Continue to monitor staff vacancies and staff recruitment within the PVI sector to ensure availability of quality childcare provision across the county.