



**Salford City Council**  
**Childcare Sufficiency Assessment**  
April 2011



## Foreword

**In Salford our vision is to create a city where people choose to live and work. We want all our children and young people to have the best start in life and to be able to lead safe, healthy and fulfilling lives, and make a positive contribution to their communities and to society. We will ensure access to a range of universal services as well as developing more targeted services to meet their specific needs.**

The provision of nursery education and childcare places supports many aspects of family life in Salford. Not only does it enhance children's development and educational achievement, but assists parents' economic needs by helping them to work or train and develop professionally. Quality childcare provision can also provide opportunities for children's social development, positive play experiences and support for parents with their challenging but satisfying role of bringing up children in today's world.

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## Acknowledgements

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**Parents and Salford childcare providers** who gave the time to complete and return the parental and provider surveys, participated in telephone surveys and took part in focus groups to share their views about childcare in Salford.

**Employers in Salford** (facilitated by our partners on the Children's Trust)

Greater Manchester Police, NHS Salford, Salford City College, Jobcentre Plus, and Morrisons retail stores.

These organisations facilitated distribution of parental surveys and took part in their own right as employers operating in Salford, completing employer surveys and sharing their views about childcare from an employers' perspective.

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## 1. Introduction

**Section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 places a statutory duty on Salford City Council to carry out an assessment of the sufficiency of childcare in the area. The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) is a measurement of the nature and extent of the need for, and supply of, childcare within the local authority. The purpose of the assessment is to help identify where there are gaps in the childcare market and to ensure effective consultation with parents, providers and employers in planning how to support the market to address them. In accordance with the Act, Salford City Council is now publishing a full CSA for 2011.**

The assessment is the first step towards securing sufficient provision and will help the local authority meet its duty under the Act. Salford City Council is responsible for ensuring that provision of childcare is sufficient to meet the needs of parents in the area who require it in order to enable them to:

- a. take-up, or remain in, work, or
- b. undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

The findings of this assessment aim to provide an analysis of supply and demand that highlight the potential gaps in the local childcare market, which can be considered to fall into the following categories:

- Geographical gaps: a shortage of childcare places in an area.
- Income gaps: a shortage of affordable childcare.
- Specific needs gaps: a shortage of suitable places for disabled children, or children with other specific needs or requirements, including those from particular faiths or community groups.
- Time gaps: a shortage of childcare when it is required by parents.
- Age gaps: a shortage of childcare suitable to the needs and requirements of a certain age group<sup>1</sup>.
- Type gaps: a shortage in the type of childcare for which parents may be expressing a preference.

The childcare sufficiency duty applies 'so far as is reasonably practicable'. This recognises that it may not be practicable for a local authority to secure childcare to meet the requirements of every parent in their area.

<sup>1</sup>This applies to childcare for disabled children until they reach 18 and to childcare for other children until the 1st September after their 14th birthday.



## 2. Background

**In light of today's economic situation and the imminent welfare reforms being introduced by the Coalition Government, the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is an important tool to try to understand the childcare market in Salford as it is now, and how it may change in the future.**

The findings of this report should support the Local Authority in the work being completed on child poverty, as childcare is considered to be central to supporting employment and is therefore a key preventative factor for child poverty.

A new report by the Equality and Human Rights Commission<sup>2</sup> found that there is “strong evidence of the importance of quality, flexible, accessible and affordable early years’ education and childcare for improving life chances and social mobility – for parents, children and families.”

They also found that a “lack of affordable, flexible and quality childcare impacts most on low paid and lone parent groups. Those children most at risk of poor outcomes and with the most to gain from quality early education and care, are least likely to use it.”

By ensuring that there is sufficient childcare provision in Salford, this should support families seeking employment and in turn help to improve child outcomes. A research study by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation<sup>3</sup> has found

that appropriate childcare provision could move between 17% and 50% of children out of poverty.

In Salford there has been a long tradition of ensuring quality childcare provision. In the past significant investment has been made to stimulate childcare places, i.e. through the New Opportunities Fund to support out of school provision, Neighbourhood Nursery Funding, to support growth in full daycare provision in deprived areas, funding to support pre-school playgroups to extend their opening hours and move from sessional care to full daycare, and the development of Sure Start Children’s Centres.

Salford also has an award winning Family Information Service, which enables families to access expert help and advice to secure childcare and to look at options to help support paying for childcare.

Within Salford formal childcare that supports working parents includes private and local authority day nurseries, childminders, before and after school clubs, holiday clubs and extended day pre-school playgroups. The majority of primary schools also offer free school nursery places for children the September after their third birthday. This free childcare offer has been extended in the city through the introduction of 15 hours of free early education and childcare for all three and four year olds and more recently through the two year old funding pilot.

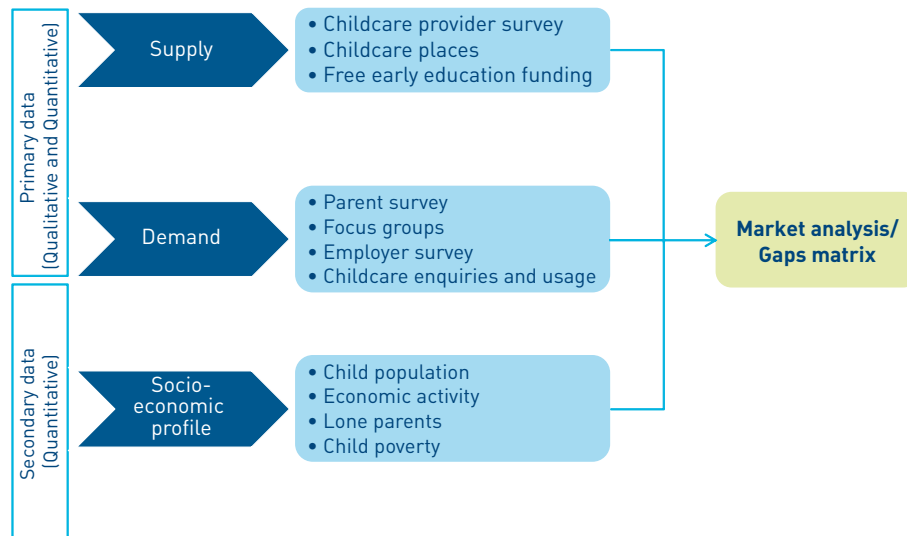
<sup>2</sup> Childcare Matters: improving choices and chances for parents and children. Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Childcare and Child poverty. Jane Waldfogel and Alison Garnham for The Joseph Rowntree Foundation series: Eradicating Child Poverty, the role of key policy areas 2008.

### 3. Methodology

There are a number of steps involved in completing a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA). Figure 1 provides a summary of how the 2011 CSA has been conducted in Salford.

Figure 1 – Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) flowchart



The geographical area used for this study has been at Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) of which there are 30 in Salford. MSOAs have been used as the primary unit of analysis as they are co-terminus with lower level areas used to present census data, are not subject to boundary changes, and are broadly similar in size of population. The gap analysis has been produced by summarising the MSOA data and is presented at locality level.

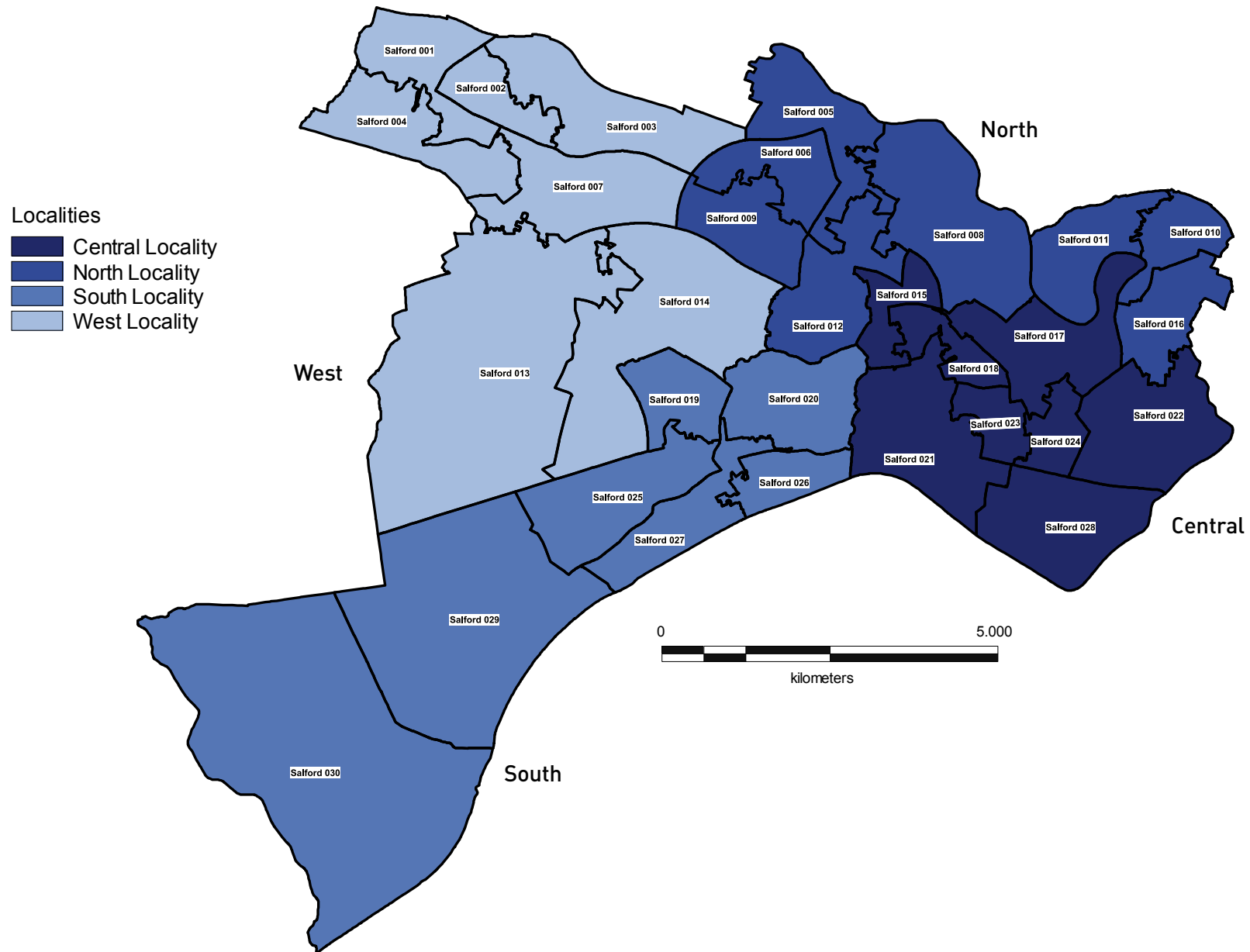
Figure 2 – Key to Salford MSOA areas

<b>MSOA</b>	<b>MSOA local name</b>
<b>Salford 001</b>	Little Hulton West (Spa, Greenheys and Dukesgate Estates)
<b>Salford 002</b>	Little Hulton East (Conniston and Mount Skip Estates)
<b>Salford 003</b>	Walkden North (Linnyslaw, Blackleach, Hill Top and Oakwood)
<b>Salford 004</b>	Little Hulton South (Madams Wood and Kenyon Way)
<b>Salford 005</b>	Clifton
<b>Salford 006</b>	Swinton North (Wardley and Newtown)
<b>Salford 007</b>	Walkden South (Parr Fold, Whittlebrook and Mesne Lea)
<b>Salford 008</b>	Agecroft
<b>Salford 009</b>	Swinton North (Wardley and Moorside)
<b>Salford 010</b>	Broughton Park (East Kersal)
<b>Salford 011</b>	Lower Kersal
<b>Salford 012</b>	Swinton Centre and Victoria Park
<b>Salford 013</b>	Boothstown and Ellenbrook
<b>Salford 014</b>	Worsley (Roe Green, Broadoak and Worsley Village)
<b>Salford 015</b>	Lancaster Road, Kingsway and Danesway areas

<b>MSOA</b>	<b>MSOA local name</b>
<b>Salford 016</b>	Broughton
<b>Salford 017</b>	Charlestown and Duchy Estate
<b>Salford 018</b>	Claremont and Irlam O'th Height
<b>Salford 019</b>	Winton and Westwood Park
<b>Salford 020</b>	Monton, Ellesmere Park and Eccles Town Centre
<b>Salford 021</b>	Weaste and Seedley
<b>Salford 022</b>	Windsor and Ordsall
<b>Salford 023</b>	Langworthy and Buile Hill
<b>Salford 024</b>	Pendleton
<b>Salford 025</b>	Winton and Brookhouse
<b>Salford 026</b>	Eccles, Barton and Patricroft
<b>Salford 027</b>	Eccles and Peel Green
<b>Salford 028</b>	Ordsall and the Quays
<b>Salford 029</b>	Irlam
<b>Salford 030</b>	Cadishead



Figure 3 - Map of Salford by Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) and locality



As specified by government guidance, the age ranges, here and throughout the research are age two and under; ages three and four; ages five, six and seven; ages eight, nine and ten; ages 11, 12, 13 and 14; and, for disabled children ages 15, 16 and 17. In examination of specific data and dependent on the subject matter, age groups have been combined (e.g. children zero to four representing all pre-school children).

To assess the supply of childcare Salford Family Information Service (FIS) are the prime data holders and have supplied up to date information from Evince (Integrated Childcare System). To complement this hard data, a telephone survey was carried out between October and November 2010 with the majority of Ofsted registered childcare providers in Salford<sup>4</sup>. In total, 225 childminders, 40 day nurseries, 44 before and after school clubs, 23 holiday providers, and five extended day pre-school playgroups were contacted. In addition, all Salford primary schools were contacted to determine any 'exempt from registration' out of school provision delivered from the school site. The survey provided a snap shot of uptake of childcare places in the city as well as providing key data about the delivery of services in each area. The level and spread of current and planned childcare provision across the authority was then analysed by type of care, age-group served, opening times, and cost.

Professional discussions also took place with local authority officers who have responsibility for the quality, workforce/training and business development of childcare providers, in order to gain a greater level of understanding of the childcare market in Salford.

In order to assess the demand for childcare a city wide parental survey was undertaken. Between May and June 2010 Salford Family Information Service arranged for 10,000 copies of a structured questionnaire to be distributed via Salford schools, Sure Start Children's Centres and community venues across the city. An online version was also widely advertised, including promotion by partners on the Children's Trust. To ensure the robustness and quality of the findings, Melyn Consulting, an external agency, undertook the inputting and analysis of the responses to the parent survey.

In total, 1,638 surveys were completed providing a response rate of 16.3% with 1,447 responses identified as being from Salford residents. Compared to the number of children and young people in Salford, responses were equivalent to nearly 7% of all families with children aged 0 to 14 years across the city. This is statistically significant allowing conclusions to be made with a confidence level of 99% and a confidence interval of 3.27. In other words, we can be 99% sure that if all the families in Salford had responded the results would have been the same give or take 3%.

A separate analysis report of the parent survey has been produced by Melyn Consulting and can be viewed at [www.0-19insalford.info](http://www.0-19insalford.info).

In addition to the survey, focus groups were held with parents during September 2010 in order to get an in-depth understanding of their childcare needs. Most of the focus groups were targeted so that they included parents whose views were under-represented, e.g. non-working parents, young parents, Orthodox Jewish parents. A total of 41 parents/carers were consulted via six focus groups and one parent and toddler group. This figure includes six parent couples and four registered childminders.

An electronic employer survey was also emailed to key organisations on the Children's Trust and local retailers in November 2010. The purpose was to understand how the childcare market affects employers and how improvements could support recruitment and retention of staff.

Secondary data sources have been used within this assessment in order to gain an understanding of demographic and socio-economic factors that may impact on parental demand and ability to pay for childcare within a particular area.

In order to collate and analyse the data from the different quantitative and qualitative sources a data matrix has been used to help identify key gaps within the market that may be preventing the take-up of formal childcare.

<sup>4</sup> This excludes any pre-school playgroups who only offer sessional care for less than four hours per day.



## 4. Families in Salford

There are a number of factors that affect the demand and ability to pay for childcare. It is necessary to get a clear understanding of these wider determinants in order to see how demand levels may differ in particular areas of the city. This section will provide a broad overview of the socio-economic profile of Salford, and will include details on the child population, live birth data, the number of children living in lone parent or workless households, levels of deprivation and child poverty, and potential family housing development.

### 4.1 Population of children

The latest population estimates indicate that there are 38,421 children aged 0-14 years living in Salford<sup>5</sup>. This is representative of 17.1% of the total population. The figure can be broken down into the age bands shown in **Figure 4**.

**Figure 4 – Estimated Salford child population by age**

Age range (years)	Child population	Disabled children
0-4	15,008	900
5-9	11,505	690
10-14	11,908	714
15-17		535
Total	38,421	2,839

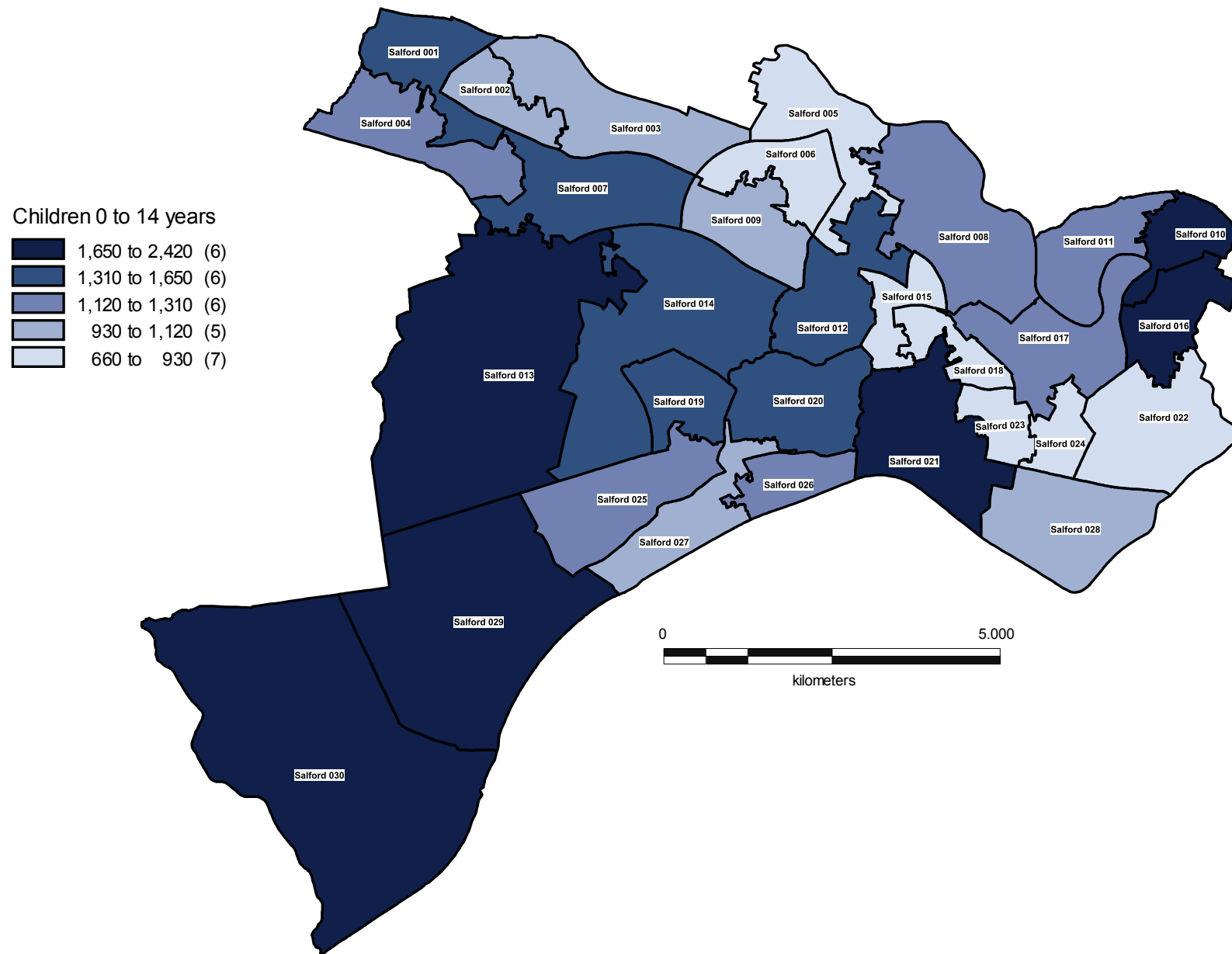
In Salford, it is estimated that between 3.4% and 6% of all children are disabled<sup>6</sup>. Based on the higher percentage this gives an estimated population of 2,839 disabled children. If the proportion of severely disabled children follows the national estimate of 1.2% this provides a figure of 568 children. For the purposes of childcare sufficiency, disabled children aged between 15-17 years also need to be included in the overall assessment.

According to the 2001 Census, 92.7% of Salford residents were White British. Data from the January 2010 School Census suggests that amongst Salford school children, 80.5% were White British. This may indicate a growing population of ethnic minority people in Salford. By area, there are a greater proportion of the school age children from minority ethnic groups living in North and Central Salford. Please refer to **Appendix 1** for further information.

<sup>5</sup> ONS 2010 Resident Population Estimates – All Persons, mid-2001 to mid-2009.

<sup>6</sup> In Salford, it is estimated that between 3.4% and 6% of all children are disabled. Ann Mooney, Charlie Owen and June Statham, Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London. Disabled Children: Numbers, Characteristics and Local Service Provision (2008)

Figure 5 – Map of child population 0 – 14 years by area

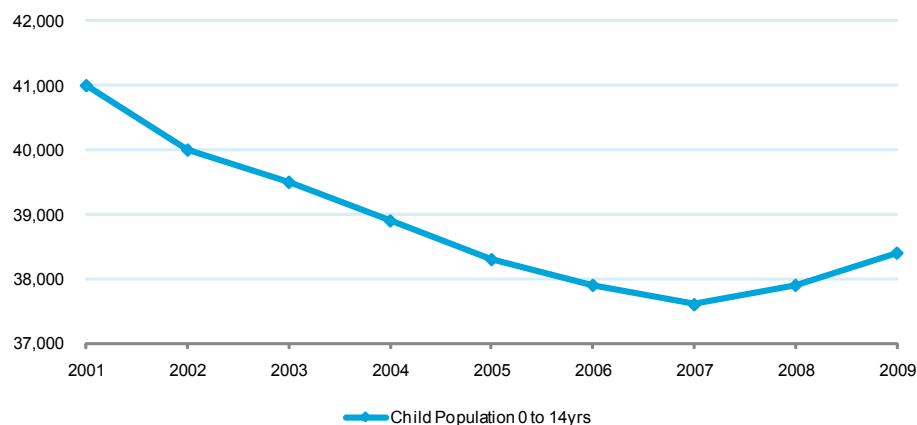


The proportion of children aged 0-14 years living in Salford is represented in **Figure 5**. The number of children in an area provides one indication of where there may be high demand for childcare services.

Based on current population estimates<sup>7</sup>, the area with the highest concentration of children aged 0-14 years is Salford 016 (Broughton) with 2,416, followed by Salford 010 (Broughton Park) with 2,010 and Salford 029 (Irlam) with 1,942. Conversely, the area with the lowest concentration is Salford 023 (Langworthy and Buile Hill) with an estimated 660 children aged 0-14 years, followed by Salford 024 (Pendleton) with 714 and Salford 022 (Windsor and Ordsall) with 757.

The estimated child population statistics for Salford between 2001 and 2009, as depicted in **Figure 6**, show that the population was reducing for the first five years, but that there has been consistent growth since 2007<sup>8</sup>.

**Figure 6 – Child population trends (2001-2009)**



<sup>7</sup> ONS 2010 Resident Population Estimates – All Persons, mid-2001 to mid-2009.

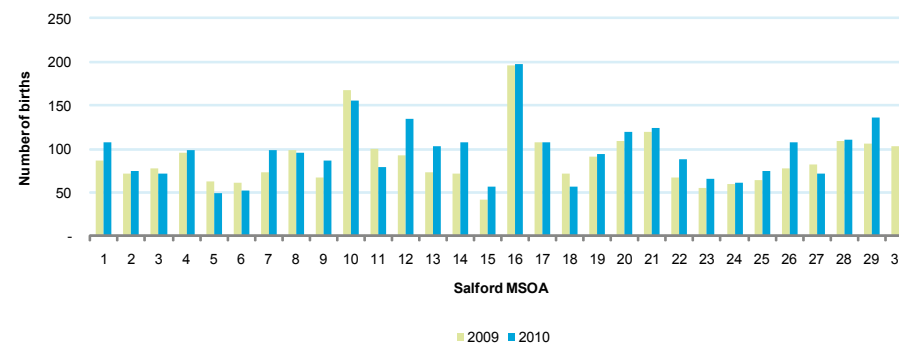
<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Salford NHS Information Team.

## 4.2 Live birth data

This increasing trend is supported by live birth data which shows a 10% increase between January to October 2010 compared to the same period the year before<sup>9</sup>.

**Figure 7 – Live birth data comparison (January to October 2009-10)**



In 2009, there were 3,248 live births recorded, with 2,660 of these being born between January-October 2009. Between January-October 2010 there have been 2,926 live births. The area with the highest birth rate is Salford 016 (Broughton) with 198 births and the lowest rate is Salford 005 (Clifton) with 49 births (January-October 2010).

A point of interest is the percentage change in birth rates between January-October 2009 and 2010. For example, Salford 014 (Worsley) has 49% more births compared to the same period the year before (72 in 2009, 107 in 2010); followed by Salford 012 (Swinton Centre) with a 44% increase (93 in 2009, 134 in 2010). Using the same time frame, over half the areas have shown an increase in birth rates. Conversely, a reduction in birth rates is notable in Salford 005 (Clifton), 011 (Lower Kersal) and 018 (Claremont and Irlam O'th Height ) with a 22% reduction compared to 2009.

## 4.3 Economic activity

Ensuring there is sufficient childcare to meet the needs of working parents is a primary aim of this assessment. Therefore the level of economic activity needs to be taken into consideration when assessing the demand for childcare.

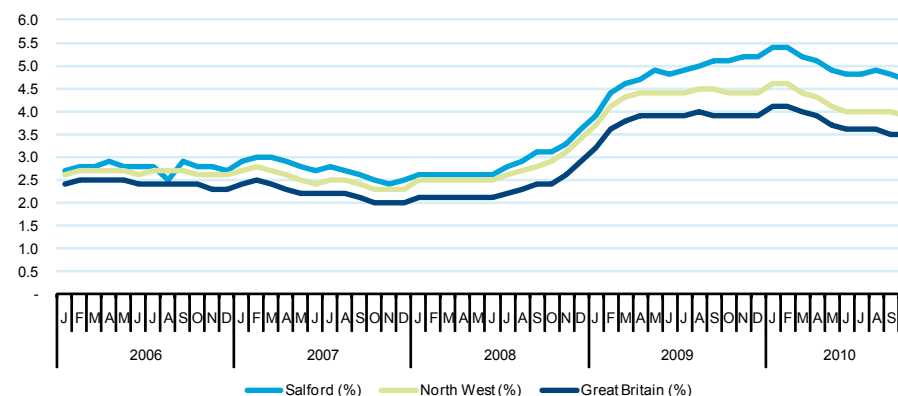
According to official labour market statistics 108,300 (72.5%) Salford residents aged 16-64 were economically active between April 2009 and March 2010<sup>10</sup>. This is a reduction of 1.5% compared to the same period the year before and is less than the average for the North West (74.4%) and Great Britain (76.5%) respectively.

Looking at the same time frame, 47,600 (65.7%) women in Salford were in employment. This is a reduction of 4.8% compared to 2008-09 and is less than the average for the North West (68.1%) and Great Britain (70.8%)<sup>11</sup>.

Average earnings for full-time employees living in Salford are £443.70 per week or £11.50 per hour. Again, these are less than the North West (£471.20) and Great Britain (£501.80) average earnings. Residents are, however, earning approximately £43.00 more per week or £1.44 per hour compared to 2006. Compared to the total working population in Salford, women currently earn on average £420.10 per week or £11.27 per hour<sup>12</sup>.

The level of economic inactivity is also important when considering the factors affecting demand and ability to pay for childcare. Latest figures regarding Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Salford are shown in **Figure 8**.

**Figure 8 - Percentage of Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimants (2006-10)**



The data trend shows that Salford has above average figures for JSA claimants compared to North West and national figures, with a more notable increase since 2009. As of October 2010 there were 7,013 JSA claimants in Salford, representing 4.7% of the resident population aged 16-64<sup>13</sup>.

In addition to the JSA claimant data, we can also draw on tax credit information to determine the number children living in workless households in Salford. It would follow that the higher the level of unemployment in an area, the lower the demand for formal childcare. On average a third of children in Salford live in workless households. However, by MSOA area there are large differences in numbers of children, as shown in **Figure 9**<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> NOMIS – ONS annual population survey (April 2009 – March 2010).

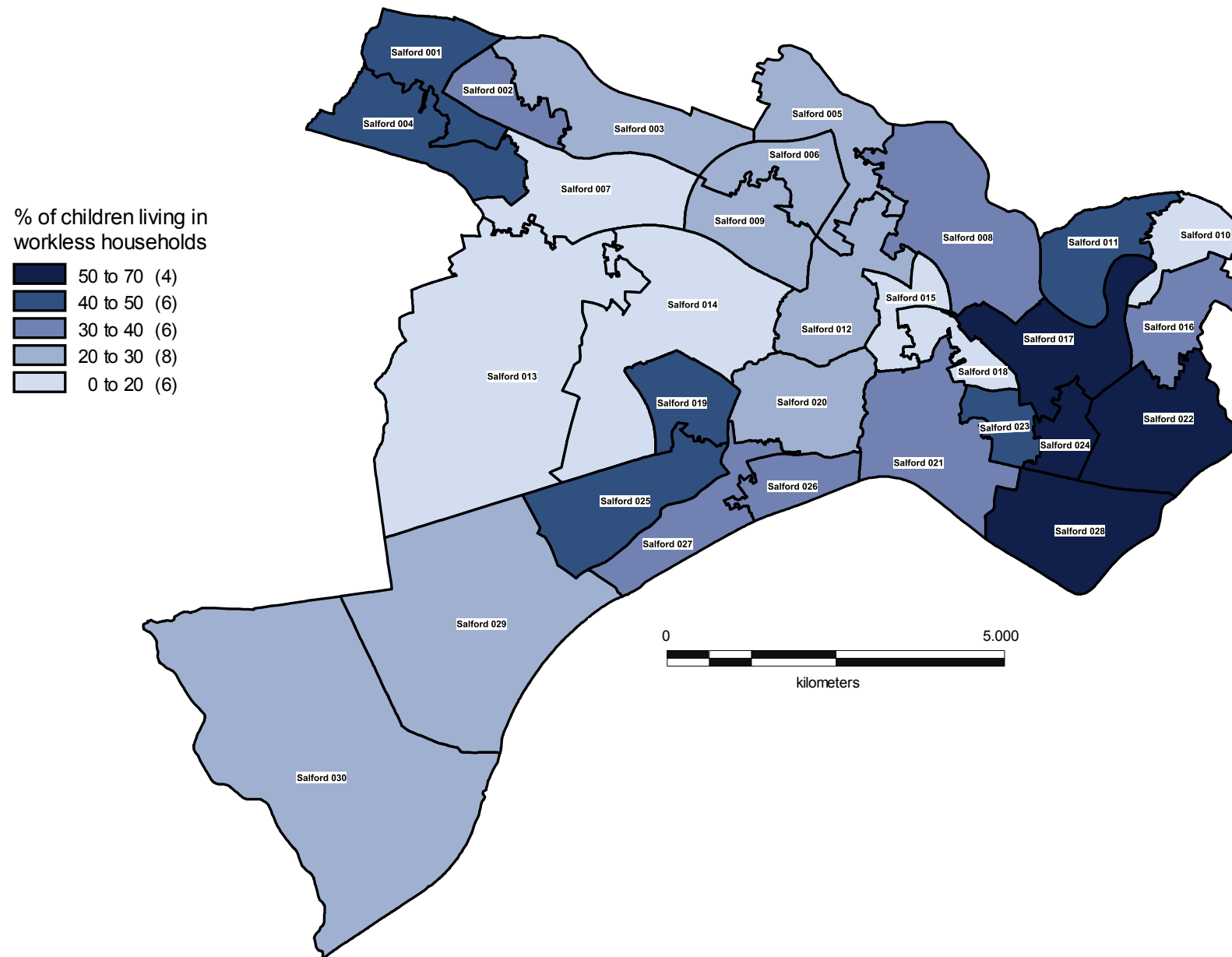
<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> NOMIS – ONS annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis (2010).

<sup>13</sup> NOMIS – ONS Total JSA claimant count – short time series – (October 2010).

<sup>14</sup> HMRC Tax Credit Data Small Area Statistics (2008).

Figure 9 – Percentage of children aged 0-14 years living in workless households



The highest proportions of children living in workless households are in Salford 024 (Pendleton) 66%; Salford 017 (Charlestown and Duchy Estate) 56% and Salford 001 (Little Hulton West) 48%. Conversely, only 5% of children in Salford 014 (Worsley) and 10% of children in Salford 013 (Boothstown and Ellenbrook) live in workless households. These findings are reflective of the levels of deprivation in the city, where areas of central Salford and Little Hulton are considered to be some of the most disadvantaged<sup>15</sup>.

## 4.4 Lone parents

Lone parents could be hard hit by reductions in help with childcare costs and a freeze on Working Tax Credits. On top of cuts to Housing and Council Tax Benefit and a freeze in Child Benefit, lone parents will see real reductions in their weekly income. .

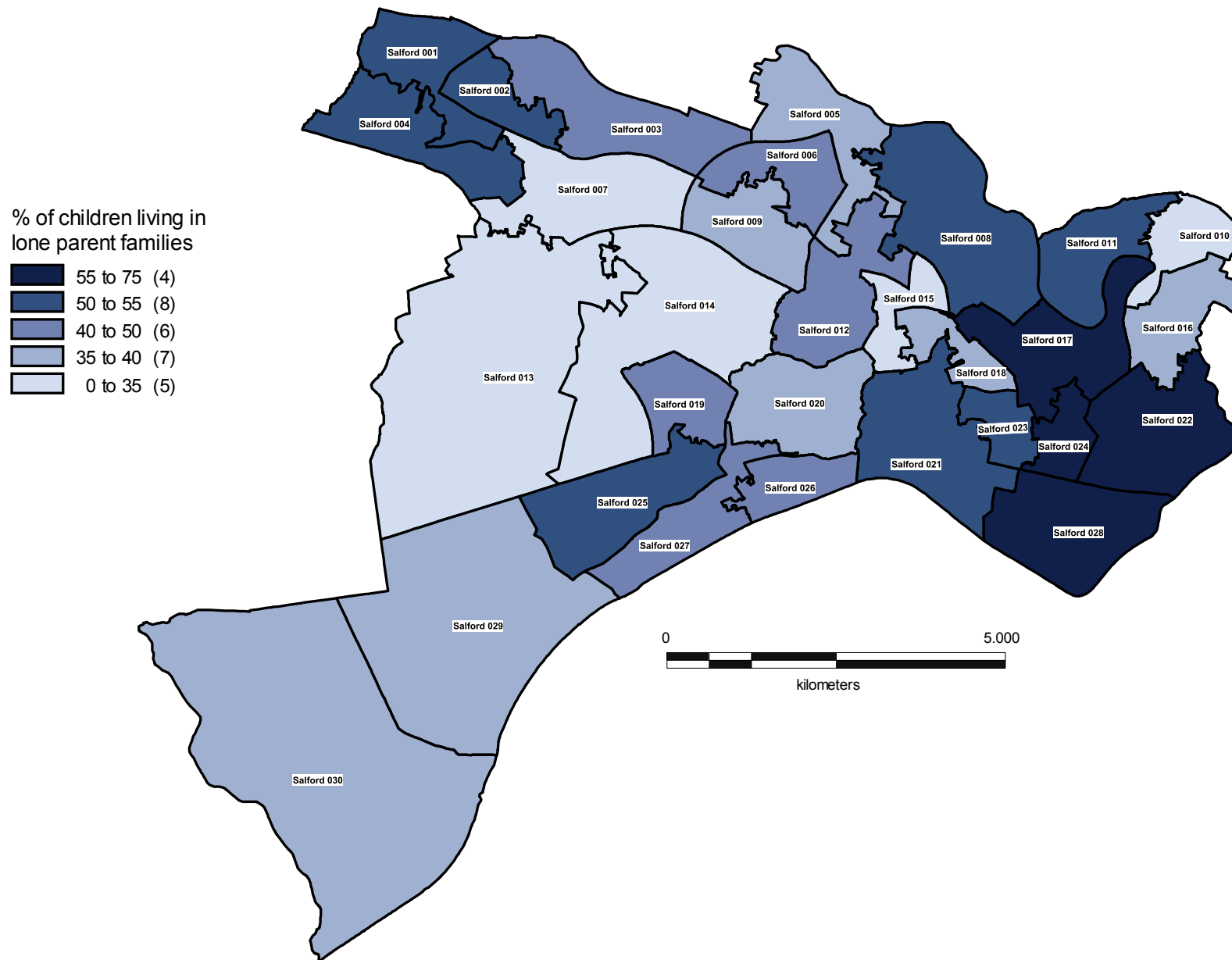
The childcare needs of lone parents tend to be greater than two parent families. However, as lone parents are less likely to work this would also impact on demand. In Salford, according to tax credit data, there are 18,655 (44.4%) children living in lone parent families; of these 57% live in workless households<sup>16</sup>. The proportion of children living in lone parent families (**Figure 10**) follows a similar distribution to the proportion of children living in workless households (**Figure 9**). In this instance the number of children living in lone parent families ranged from 8% in Salford 010 (Broughton Park) and 21% in Salford 014 (Worsley) to 67% in Salford 028 (Ordsall) and 71% in Salford 024 (Pendleton).

<sup>15</sup> Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007).

<sup>16</sup> HMRC Tax Credit Data Small Area Statistics (2008).



Figure 10 – Percentage of children living in lone parent families



## 4.5 Child poverty and deprivation

Poverty negatively affects the lives of children, families and communities. Children who grow up in poverty often do not enjoy the same range of experiences as other children and this often results in poorer outcomes in childhood and adult life. Child poverty means growing up in a low income household<sup>17</sup>. When children and families experience poverty and deprivation, their standard of living is well below what would be considered acceptable by most people in Britain today<sup>18</sup>.

The latest HMRC data (2008) shows 29.4% of all children in Salford live in poverty. This is significantly higher than average child poverty rates for the North West (22.8%) and England (20.9%)<sup>19</sup>. The city has the second highest child poverty rate in Greater Manchester and is within the worst 10% of local authorities nationally. **Figure 11** shows how child poverty levels are concentrated across the authority.

The distribution of children living in poverty is consistent with the levels of deprivation associated with those areas, e.g. the higher the rate of deprivation, the more children live in poverty. **Figure 12** is a map of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 by score for 144 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Salford. Setting this in context, 67 (46.5%) of Salford LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England and 51 (35.4%) are classed within the worst 10%. The local authority as a whole is ranked 15th out of England's top 50 most deprived areas<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or where the household is out of work and in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobseekers' Allowance.

<sup>18</sup> Ending child poverty IN Salford – Position statement (June 2010) – Salford City Council.

<sup>19</sup> HMRC – Child Poverty Statistics (NI 116) – 2008 – Snapshot as at 31st August 2008

<sup>20</sup> North West Research and Intelligence Unit (NWRIU) – [www.nwriu.co.uk/research\\_and\\_intelligence/society/society\\_publications/indices\\_of\\_deprivation.aspx](http://www.nwriu.co.uk/research_and_intelligence/society/society_publications/indices_of_deprivation.aspx).

Figure 11 – Percentage of children living in poverty by Lower Super Output Area

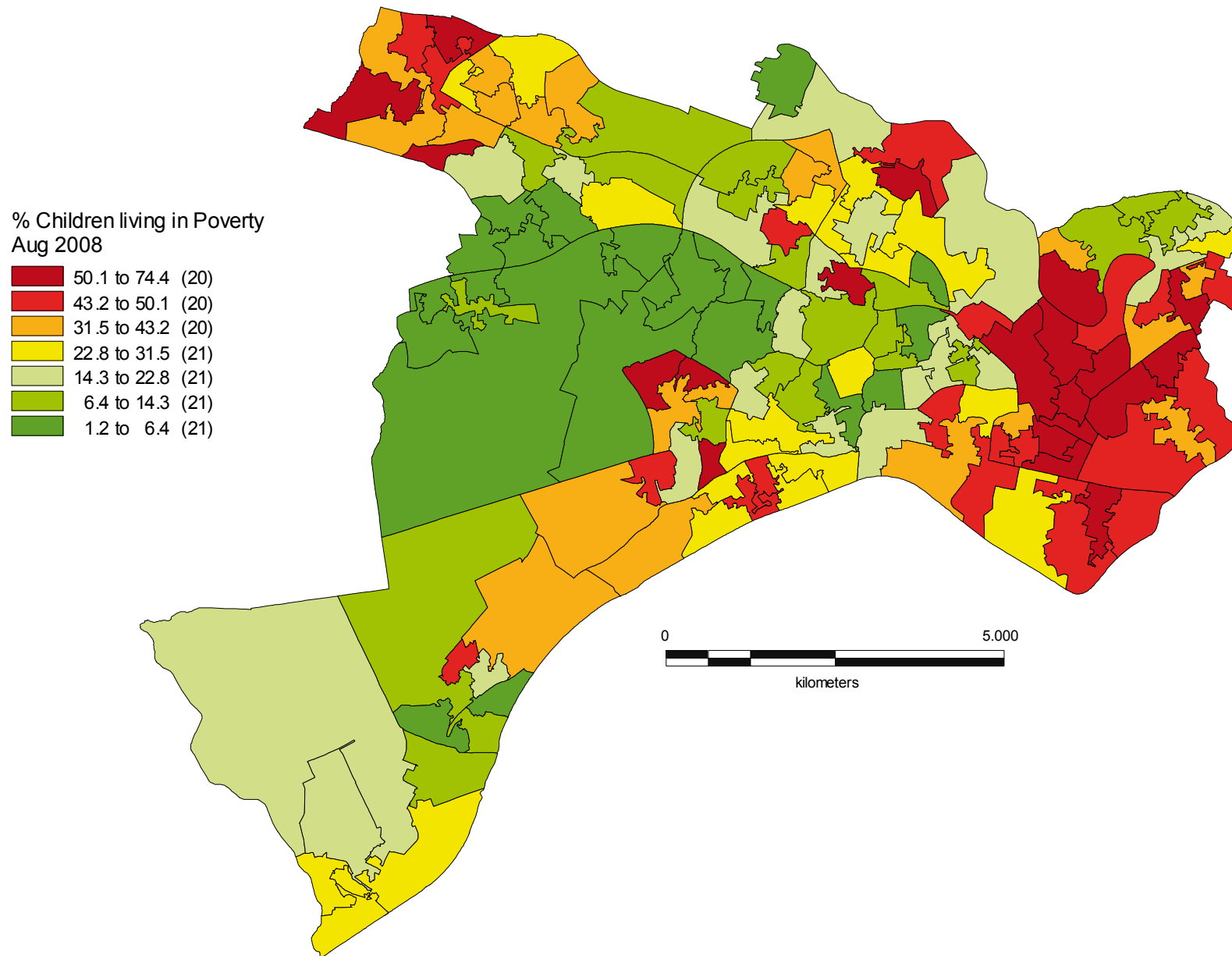
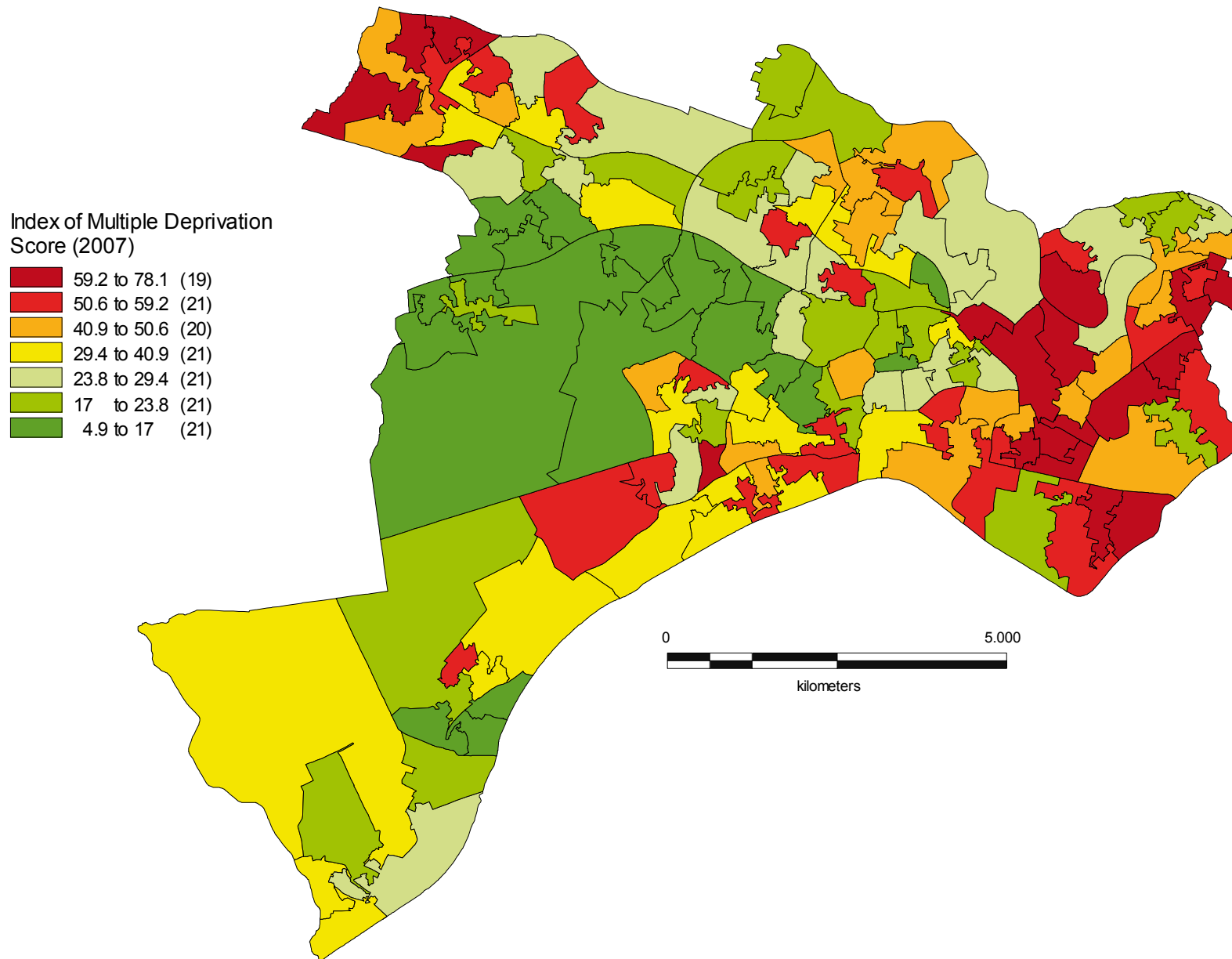


Figure 12 – Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 by Lower Super Output Area



## 4.6 Family housing developments

The information provided below is based on the current draft Local Development Framework: Core Strategy. However, changes in central government policy mean that Salford City Council is now reconsidering its options in terms of the planned number and distribution of dwellings within the city. A new dwelling provision strategy is expected by April 2011, which will likely include a reduction in future housing provision. As such the figures provided below may overstate the scale of family housing development in Salford.

**Figure 13 – Draft Core Strategy family housing projections 2009-27**

	<b>Total 2009-27</b>	<b>% 2009-27</b>
<b>Houses</b>	8,926	27.1%
<b>Apartments</b>	23,970	72.9%
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>32,896</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Current projection figures show a total of 32,896 new dwellings in Salford between 2009-27. Of these 8,926 (27%) are forecast to be houses.

Between 2009-16 it is estimated that 13,697 net additional dwellings will be created. These new family housing completions (houses and apartments) will potentially have an impact on the estimated child population (0 to 16 years) in the city. For example, it is estimated that an additional demand for 1,009 primary school places and 781 secondary school places will be generated. For the pre-school population it is estimated that there will be 1,207 more children. This is a total change to the population of 2,997 children aged 0 to 16 years.

Most of the projected development is concentrated in Central Salford, around Ordsall, Salford Quays and Irwell Riverside areas. This reflects the regeneration of the area and development of MediaCity UK. If plans stay the same, over 95% of the new builds are likely to be apartments.

Comparatively, development in the rest of the city is on a smaller scale, however over 50% of the proposed builds in the South and West localities of the city are family houses rather than apartments. In the North of the city a mixture of development is proposed, with more houses than apartments projected for Swinton / Pendlebury areas and more apartments (over 80%) projected for Higher Broughton and Broughton Park.

Larger housing developments proposed for the North, South and West localities tend to be on site clearances, e.g. former site works, sewerage works, school sites and the former Royal Manchester Children's Hospital in Pendlebury.

## 5. Supply of childcare

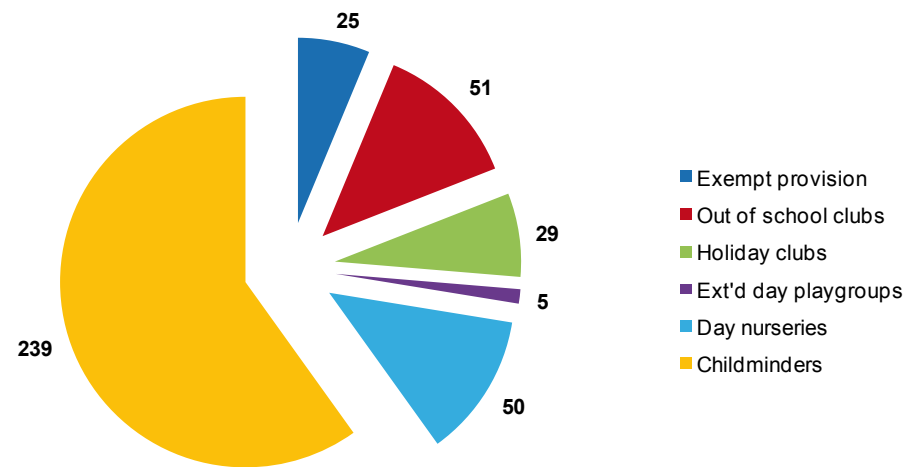
For the purposes of this assessment the supply of formal childcare includes private and local authority day nurseries, childminders, out of school clubs, holiday clubs and extended day pre-school playgroups. Schools offering out of school provision, which is exempt from Ofsted registration on the General Childcare Register, have also been included. Definitions of the different types of childcare can be viewed in Appendix 2.

Pre-school playgroups offering childcare for less than four hours per day and crèches have not been included in this review. However, the impact of sessional care (and crèche provision to support training) on providing support to working families, or those wishing to enter employment or training, will be considered as part of the CSA action plan.

### 5.1 Childcare providers

Across Salford there are a total of 374 Ofsted registered childcare providers. In addition, there are 25 school run breakfast and/or after school clubs. This gives a total of 399 childcare providers<sup>21</sup>.

Figure 14 – Childcare providers by type (November 2010)



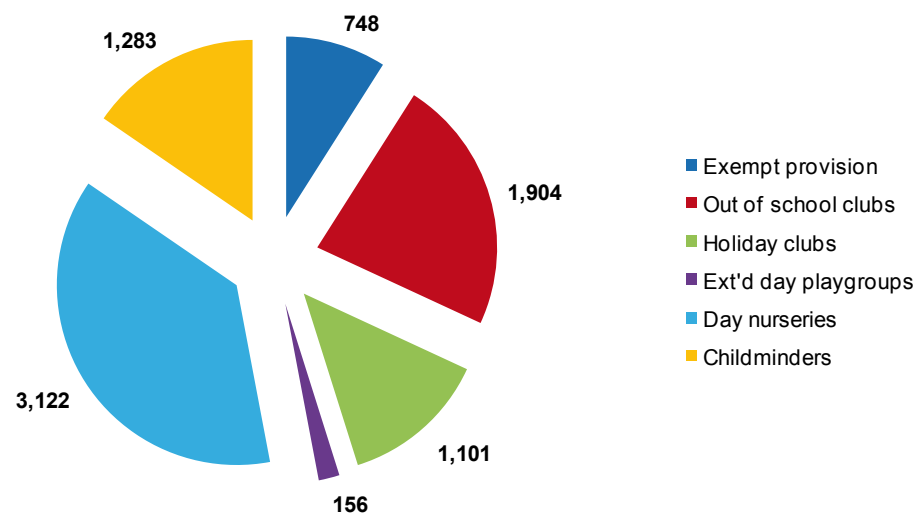
<sup>21</sup> Salford Family Information Service (November 2010) / Ofsted (October 2010). Total excludes pre-school playgroups and crèches. It does, however, include 23 childminders who aren't currently minding, but are still registered with Ofsted and 10 childminders who work with a partner.

**Appendices 3-6** show the geographical spread of the different types of provision, which have been broken down in to the four main localities in Salford – Central, North, South and West. Providers offering more than one type of carescheme have been coded appropriately, e.g. day nurseries that offer out of school and holiday provision are mapped separately to nurseries that only offer daycare.

## 5.2 Childcare places

In total, the 399 providers offer 8,314 childcare places<sup>22</sup>. The most number of places are offered by private day nurseries (3,122, 38% full daycare places).

**Figure 15 – Childcare places by type (November 2010)**



The supply of childcare can be measured by taking the number of places in any area and setting it against the resident population of children. The previous government suggested that this should be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{number of childcare places} \div \text{child population} \times 100$$

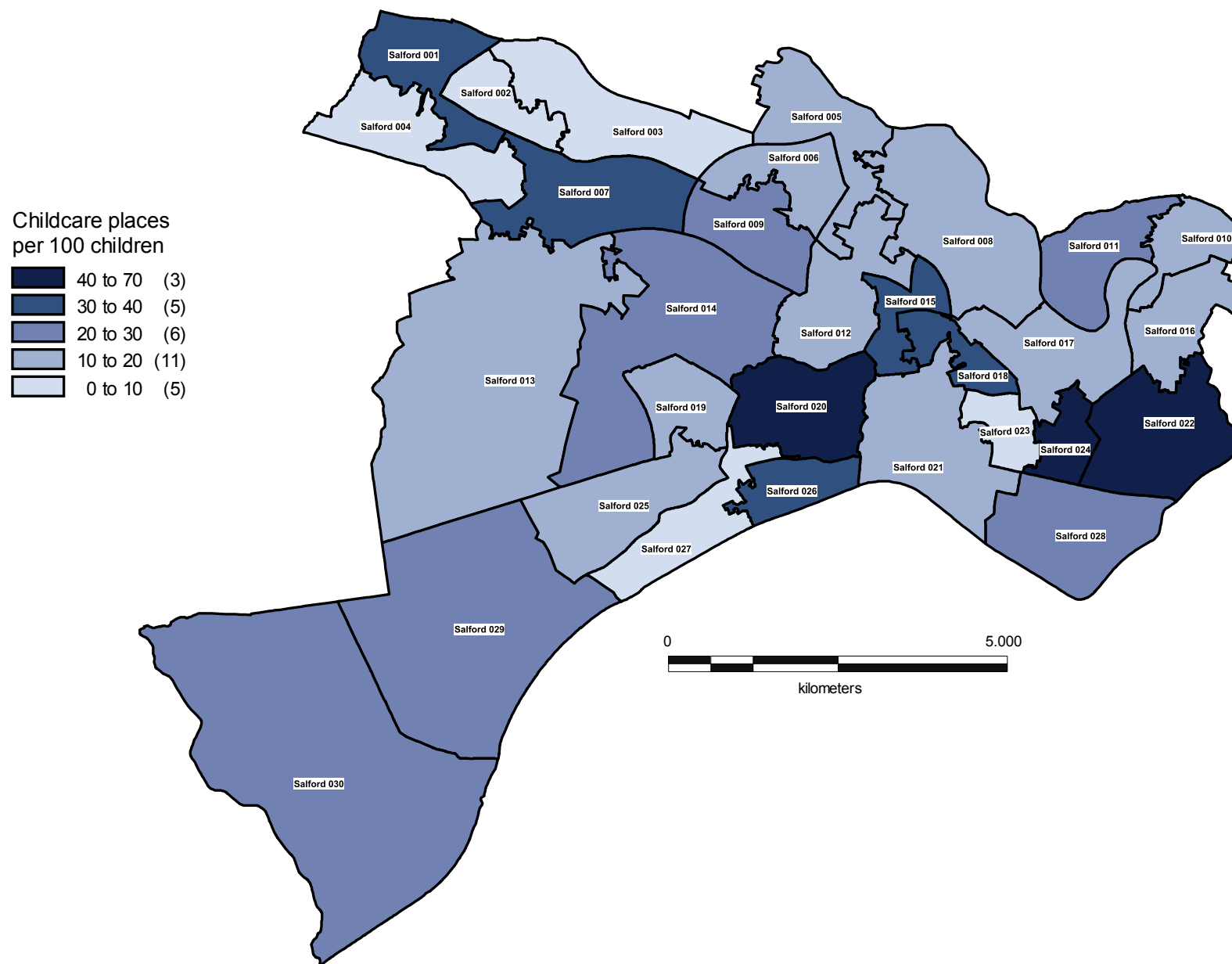
In Salford, there are an estimated 21 childcare places per 100 children, based on 38,955 children aged 0 to 14 years (including disabled children up to 17 years)<sup>23</sup>.

Across the city there are varying levels of childcare provision with an estimated 5 places per 100 children in Salford 002 (Little Hulton East) to 13 places per 100 in Salford 013 (Boothstown and Ellenbrook) and 66 places per 100 in Salford 022 (Windsor and Ordsall) as shown in **Figure 16**.

<sup>22</sup> Salford Family Information Service (November 2010) / Ofsted (October 2010). Total excludes pre-school playgroups and crèches.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

Figure 16 – Map of childcare places per 100 children (0-14 years)

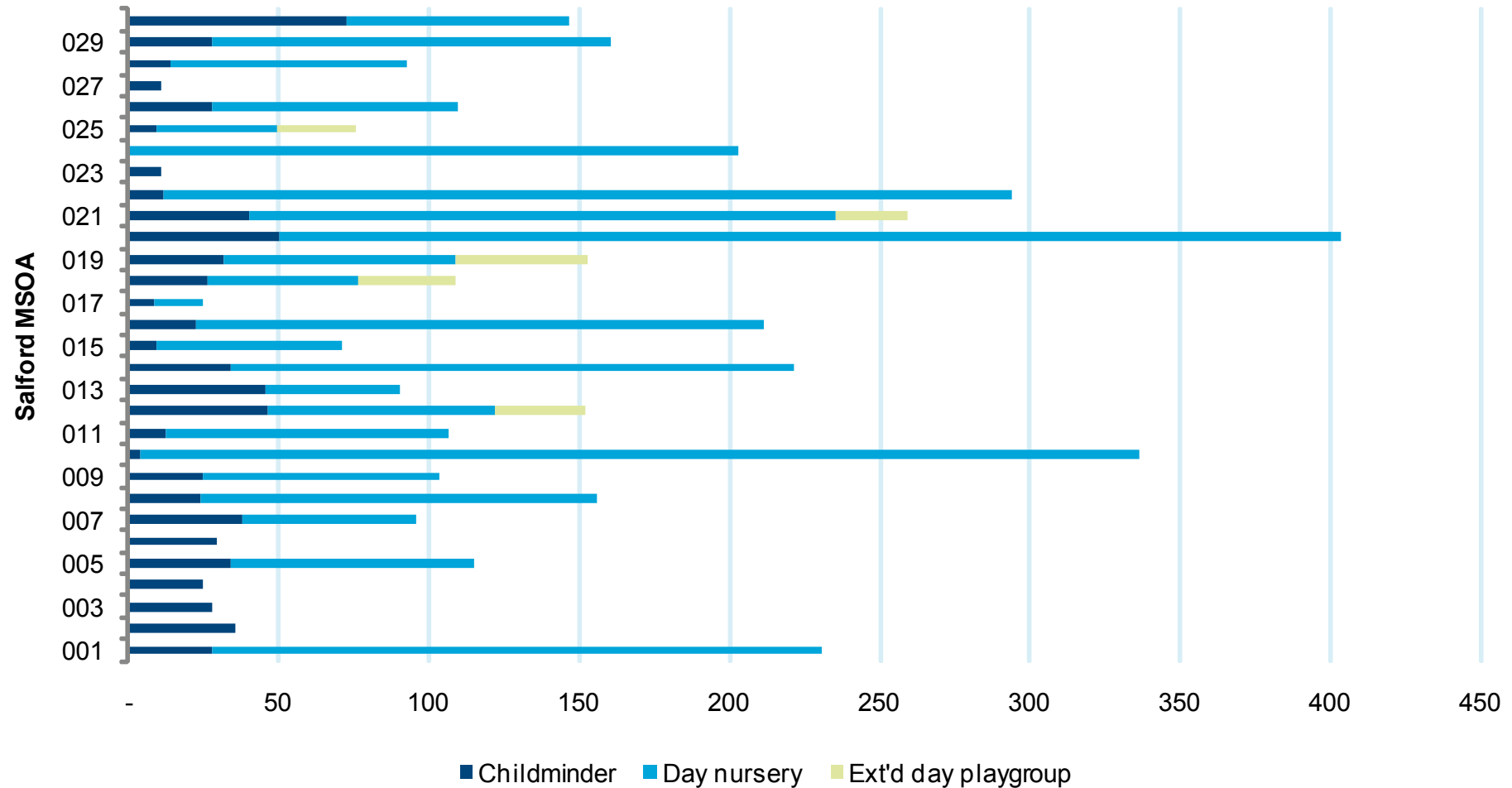




## 5.2.1 Early years childcare

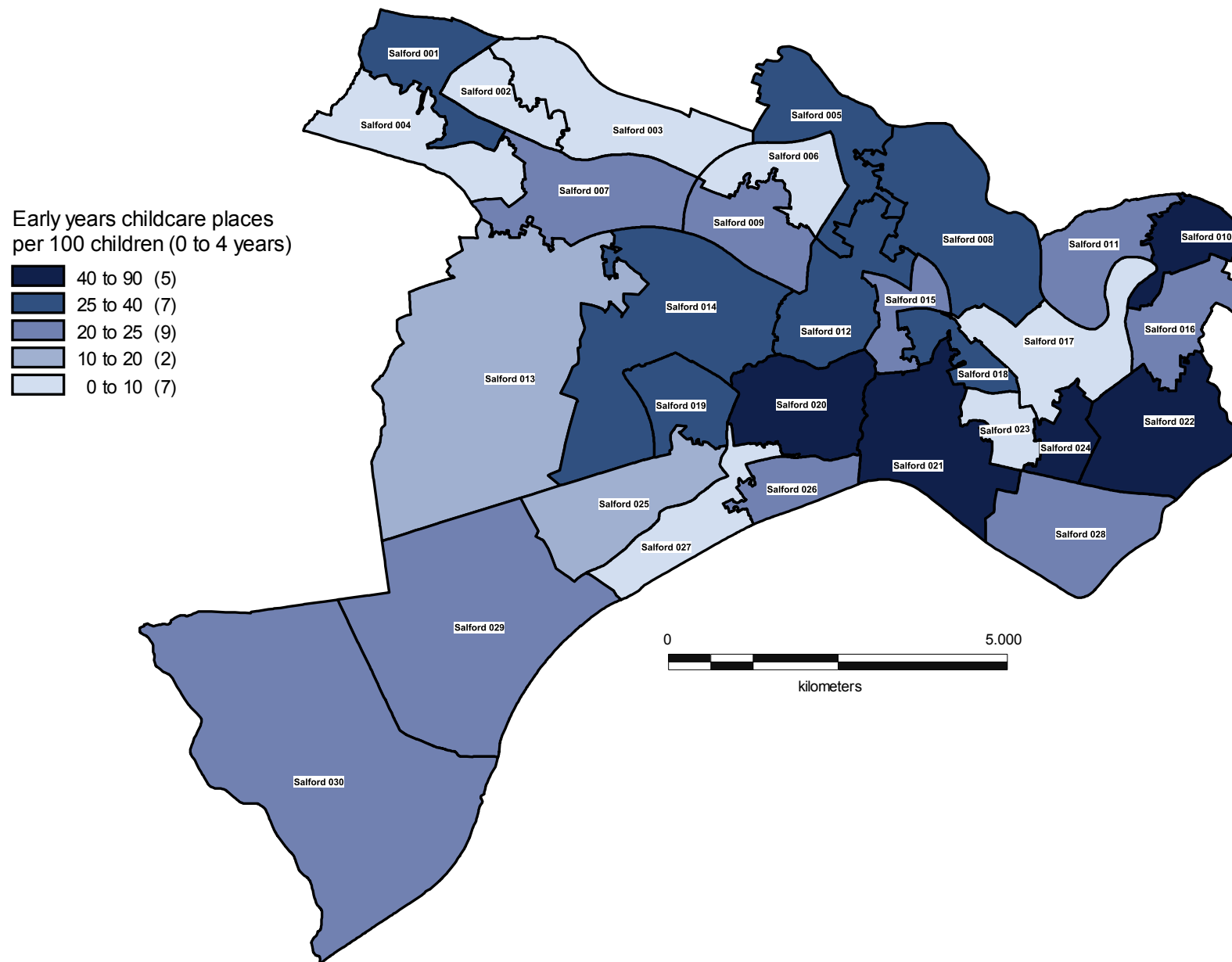
In Salford there are currently 4,059 daycare places for pre-school children aged 0 to 4 years. This is comprised of 3,122 nursery places, 781 childminder places<sup>24</sup>, and 156 extended day playgroup places (**Figure 17**). This equates to 27 full-time places per 100 children aged 0 to 4 years (**Figure 18**).

**Figure 17 – Early years childcare places by area and type of provider**



<sup>24</sup> The Salford FIS childcare provider survey (Oct-Nov 2010) found that 66% of children cared for by childminders were aged under 5. This percentage has therefore been apportioned to the estimate number of early years childcare places.

Figure 18 – Map of early years childcare places per 100 children aged 0 to 4 years



**Figures 17 and 18** give an indication of the spread of early years provision across the city and where it is mostly concentrated. For example, Salford 020 (Monton, Ellesmere Park and Eccles Town Centre) has just over 400 places, which equates to 68 full-time places per 100 children aged 0 to 4 years. In the west of the city, Salford 001 (Little Hulton West) has 231 early years places, which equates to 38 full-time places per 100 children.

The areas with the lowest number of daycare places are Salford 023 (Langworthy and Buile Hill) and Salford 027 (Eccles and Peel Green) both with 11 places. This equates to 4 and 2 places per 100 children respectively.

The high concentration of nursery provision in specific areas of the city will likely serve families living in neighbouring areas. For example, families living in Salford 002 and 004 (Little Hulton East and South) could use full daycare provision located in Salford 001 (Little Hulton West) or Salford 007 (Walkden South). Therefore any potential over or undersupply of places needs to be considered within this context. The notional gaps in childcare places are discussed in detail in the gap analysis section of the report.

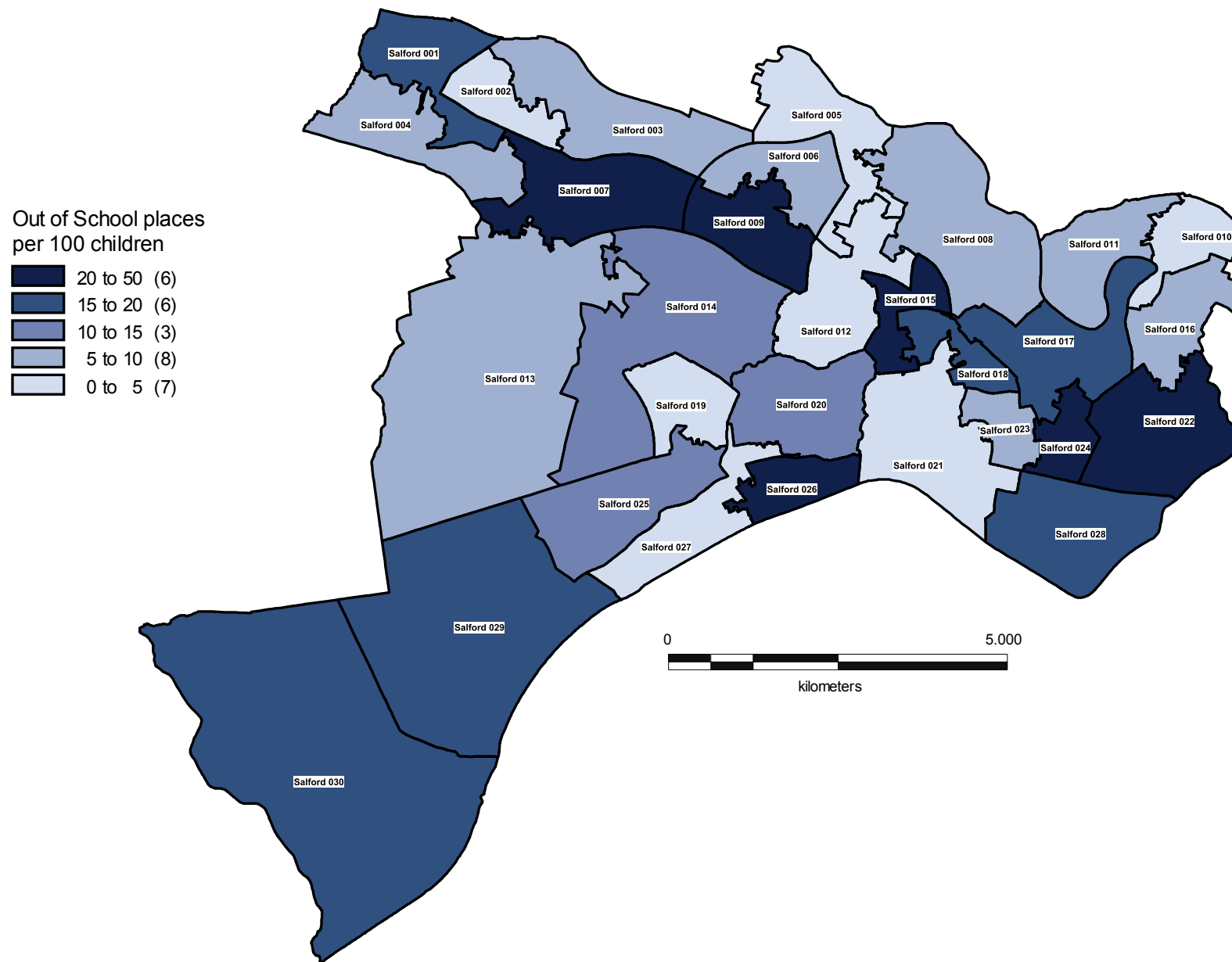
### 5.2.2 Out of school childcare

Out of school childcare comprises of before and after school clubs as well as provision offered by childminders. In total there are 3,153 out of school places (including school run provision)<sup>25</sup>. This equates to 13 out of school places per 100 children aged 5 to 14 years (including disabled children up to 17 years).

If childminder numbers are removed this leaves a total of 2,652 places offered by out of school clubs or 11 places per 100 children (**Figure 19**).

<sup>25</sup> The Salford FIS childcare provider survey (Oct-Nov 2010) found that 33% of children cared for by childminders were aged over 5 years. An additional 100 children over 8 years were also cared for by childminders. These figures have been apportioned to the estimate number of out of school childcare places.

Figure 19 – Map of out of school club places per 100 children aged 5 to 14 years



The highest rate of out of school club places is in Salford 022 (Windsor and Ordsall) with 39 places per 100 children. There is one private out of school club in this area which is looking to expand its places further, as well as four local primary schools. Each school offers a breakfast club and two offer after school provision (until 4.00pm); a third school is looking to open an after school club in the spring term.

When considering the accessibility of out of school childcare, it is important to consider the number of schools served by individual clubs or childminders rather than a club's proximity to a child's home.

Seven primary schools in Salford have no onsite after school provision or private out of school clubs offering a pick up service. Each of these schools only has up to three childminders offering an out of school service. The schools are located in the areas listed below. Four of the schools do, however, run breakfast clubs from 8.00am or 8.15am.

- 1 in Salford 001 (Little Hulton West)
- 1 in Salford 011 (Lower Kersal)
- 2 in Salford 017 (Charlestown and Duchy Estate)
- 2 in Salford 016 (Broughton)
- 1 in Salford 019 (Winton and Westwood Park)

Furthermore, in Salford 010 (Broughton Park), there are numerous independent faith schools. Out of school and holiday provision for families using these schools is very limited.

### 5.2.3 Holiday care

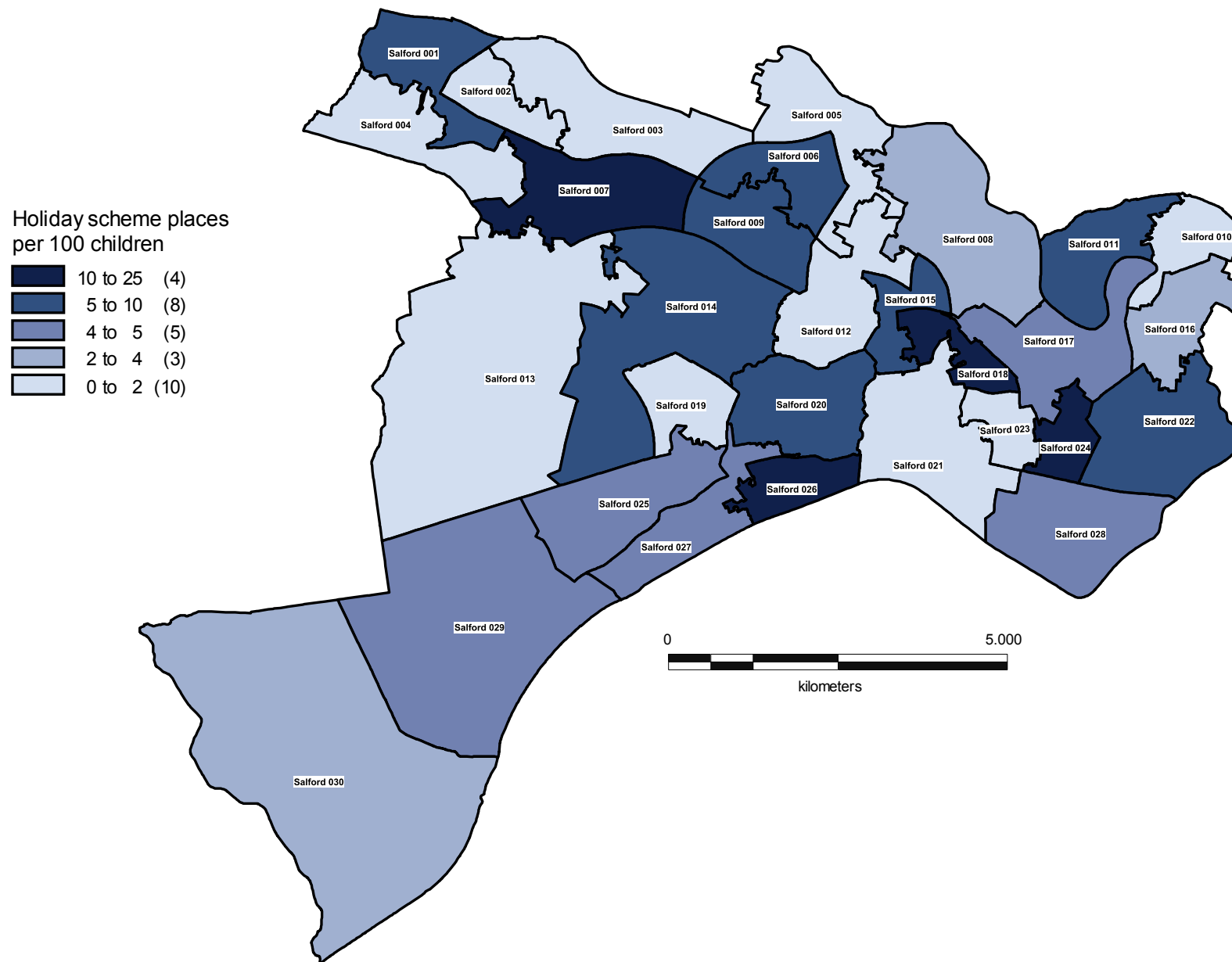
The total number of holiday scheme places is 1071<sup>26</sup>. By locality this comprises of 304 places in the South, 323 in Central, and 222 in both North and West localities. Overall this equates to 5 holiday childcare places per 100 children aged 5 to 14 years (including disabled children up to 17 years).

**Figure 20** shows the geographical spread of places across the city.

The highest rate of holiday places is in Salford 018 (Claremont and Irlam O'th Height) with 20 places per 100 children offered by two providers, followed by Salford 024 (Pendleton) with 18 places per 100 offered by one holiday provider. A third of areas in the city have no holiday care places and a further 4 areas have less than five places per 100 children.

<sup>26</sup> Salford Family Information Service (November 2010).

Figure 20 – Map of holiday care places per 100 children aged 5 to 14 years



## 5.3 Availability of childcare

### 5.3.1 Opening times

In order to assess the market to determine if there is sufficient childcare we need to look at when childcare is available and whether this meets the needs of working parents.

On average childminders offer childcare Monday to Friday between 7.30am and 5.50pm<sup>27</sup>. 25% offer care before 7.30am, with the earliest advertised start time being 6.00am. Nearly 50% offer care until 6.00pm, with 10% offering care after 6.00pm. The latest advertised finish time is 9.30pm in Salford 029 (Irlam).

Childminders are usually able to offer a flexible service and the majority are happy to work with parents to help meet their requirements, including full day, out of school and holiday care. Currently, 7 childminders advertise a weekend service and another 30 are willing to offer short notice, emergency or short term care. Overnight care is currently offered by 12 childminders. In addition, 5 childminders offer out of school rather than full daycare and work until approximately 6.00pm.

Across the authority the average opening times for day nurseries are 7.30am to 6.00pm, Monday to Friday<sup>28</sup>. The earliest advertised opening is 7.00am (4 nurseries). Most of Sure Start Children's Centre nursery provision opens from 8.00pm until 6.00pm. Only one nursery opens after 6.00pm. This nursery offers the longest opening hours in the city (7.00am to 7.00pm) in order to cater for the childcare needs of NHS staff working at the hospital. The shortest hours offered are between 8.30am to 5.30pm, which reflects the needs of the nursery's target audience – college students. Both nurseries are in Salford 021 (Weaste and Seedley).

Out of school clubs in Salford tend to open at either 7.30am or 8.00am. Only two nursery based clubs offer care from 7.00am in Salford 001 (Little Hulton West). The after school provision on average runs until 5.50pm, with the majority closing at 5.45pm or 6.00pm. School managed breakfast and after school clubs (exempt provision) also open at 8.00am, but close earlier than privately run clubs, e.g. between 4.00pm and 5.30pm.

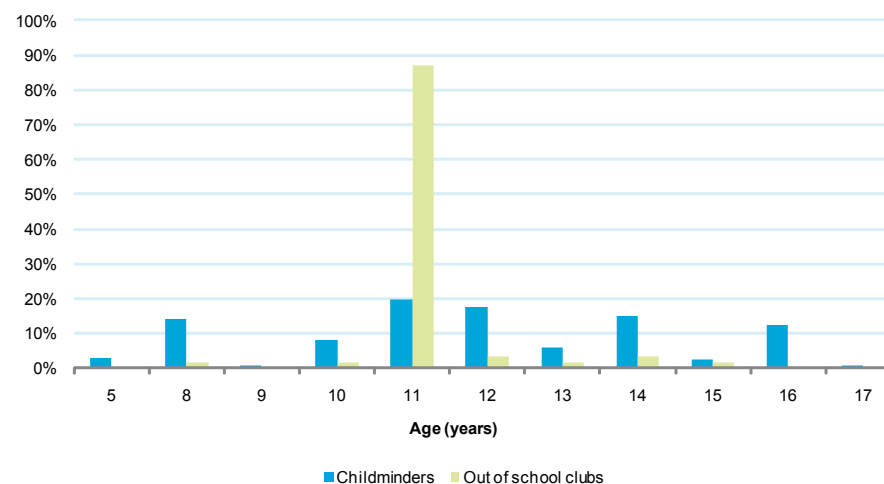
<sup>27</sup> Based on 92% of childminder responses re: opening times captured during the Salford FIS childcare provider survey (October to November 2010).

In Salford, Ofsted registered holiday clubs are generally open from 7.30am/8.00am until 5.45pm/6.00pm. Earlier opening hours are offered by nursery run holiday clubs. Some clubs are closed during the Christmas holidays, particularly the days between Christmas and New Year. Clubs are open for a minimum of four weeks during the summer holidays, depending on demand.

### 5.3.2 Older children

In addition to opening hours, we also need to consider the age ranges catered for by childcare providers, and whether this is sufficient to meet the needs of parents with older children, e.g. over 11s.

Figure 21 – Out of school care – upper age limits



<sup>28</sup> Excludes Jewish day nurseries and kindergartens – the majority of which tend to open 9.00am - 3.00pm term time only for 2.5 years old and over. The longest opening hours offered by one nursery are 8.15am - 6.00pm, all year round.

**Figure 21** shows that the majority of out of school clubs offer care for children aged 11 years or under. Only 10% of clubs offer provision for older children, with one nursery based provider offering care for children up to the age of 15 in Salford 007 (Walkden South). The upper age limits shown in **Figure 21** for out of school clubs follow the same pattern as the holiday clubs. Childminders, on the other hand, are more diverse with 54% advertising that they will cater for children aged 12 years or over.

Potential gaps may exist in terms of the number and type of providers offering out of school and holiday childcare for older children (12 years and over). Further information about the availability of childcare by area is included in **Appendices 7 - 10** as part of the gap analysis.

One out of school provider suggested that the local authority could look at using the Youth Service to co-work with providers to offer age-appropriate activities. The provider felt they weren't able to cater for the needs of older children on the same site as younger children as this impacted on the quality of childcare provided.

## 5.4 Childcare costs

In order to make it as easy as possible to collect income data<sup>29</sup>, childcare providers were able to give figures for the following time periods: per hour, per session, per day, per week. Hourly rates were calculated from half day, day and weekly amounts to provide a comparable period for all providers.

The average hourly rates by type of provision are illustrated in **Figure 22**. Day nursery and childminder average hourly rates are about the same at £3.00 per hour. After school and holiday places are cheaper at £2.49 and £1.91 per hour respectively. However, the average hourly rates do differ by area. For example, the most expensive childminder rates are in Salford 010 (Broughton Park) and Salford 028 (Ordsall and the Quays). This is because the childminders in these areas only advertise an hourly rate and don't offer a daily or weekly reduction for full-time places.

Reductions and discounts are available to families using formal childcare. Most common are reductions in fees for siblings attending the same setting. Nurseries also offer different pricing structures depending on the age of a child. As childminders are self-employed they have the most flexibility with their pricing structure – a number of childminders base their charges around the needs and circumstances of individual families. This would potentially offer the most flexibility for shift workers.

In Salford, on average, a full-time daycare place at a day nursery or childminder would cost £150.00 per week (based on 10 hours per day, Monday to Friday). Compared to the £443.70 gross, full-time, weekly earnings of workers living in Salford (see Section 4.3) this would represent 33.8% of the weekly income. This excludes any tax credits working parents may be entitled to help towards childcare costs.

Findings from the 2010 annual childcare costs survey by the Daycare Trust show that average childcare costs for the North West (and England as a whole) are generally higher than the costs of childcare in Salford. The only exception is the average Salford childminder rates which are slightly higher than the North West at £3.00 per hour compared to £2.76.

<sup>29</sup> Salford Family Information Service [November 2010].



Figure 22 - Average childcare costs by area and type of provider

MSOA	Before school club	After school club	Day nursery	Childminder	Holiday care	Extended day playgroup
Salford 001	£4.00	£2.17	£2.83	£3.33	£2.05	
Salford 002				£2.79		
Salford 003		£2.67		£2.54		
Salford 004				£2.67		
Salford 005		£1.75	£2.80	£2.68		
Salford 006	£2.67	£2.80		£2.79	£1.56	
Salford 007	£4.25	£2.88	£3.41	£2.54	£1.89	
Salford 008	£2.97	£2.51	£2.99	£2.75	£1.71	
Salford 009	£2.73	£2.51	£2.64	£2.93	£1.56	
Salford 010			£3.25	£4.50		
Salford 011	£2.65	£2.44	£2.74	£3.29	£1.71	
Salford 012			£3.24	£2.88		£1.50
Salford 013	£3.53	£2.68	£3.10	£2.74		
Salford 014	£2.72	£4.06	£3.40	£2.98	£2.46	
Salford 015	£2.45	£2.25	£3.51	£2.50	£2.14	
Salford 016	£2.00	£2.00	£3.24	£3.89	£2.00	

MSOA	Before school club	After school club	Day nursery	Childminder	Holiday care	Extended day playgroup
Salford 017		£2.00		£2.48	£2.35	
Salford 018	£2.80	£2.49	£2.70	£2.85	£1.80	£2.50
Salford 019			£2.96	£2.85		£2.27
Salford 020	£4.43	£3.59	£2.52	£3.23	£1.98	
Salford 021			£2.81	£3.05		£3.00
Salford 022	£4.00	£2.67	£3.05	£2.56	£2.38	
Salford 023	£3.60	£2.00		£3.30		
Salford 024	£2.67	£2.33	£2.79		£1.71	
Salford 025	£2.75	£2.20	£2.94	£3.00	£1.74	£1.50
Salford 026	£2.71	£2.34	£2.50	£2.66	£1.54	
Salford 027				£2.50		
Salford 028		£3.33	£2.89	£4.40	£2.40	
Salford 029	£2.42	£2.14	£3.24	£3.05	£1.88	
Salford 030	£1.78	£1.56	£2.99	£3.14	£1.48	
<b>Average area hourly rates</b>	<b>£3.01</b>	<b>£2.49</b>	<b>£2.98</b>	<b>£3.00</b>	<b>£1.91</b>	<b>£2.15</b>

Key: Red - lowest and highest average hourly rates by type of provision. Blank denotes no childcare provider in area.

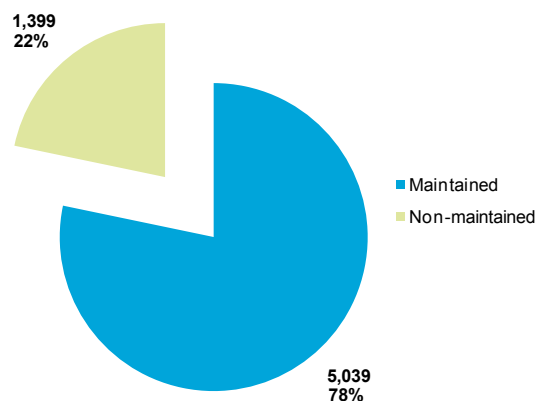
## 5.5 Free early years education

### 5.5.1 Three and four year olds

In Salford all three and four year olds are entitled to 15 hours per week of free early education and childcare the school term after their third birthday. Families can choose to take-up the offer during term (38 weeks) or stretch it out to cover holiday periods as part of a 'flexible offer'.

According to the School Census and Early Years' Census data for January 2010, 6,438 three and four year olds were claiming their free entitlement in Salford. In **Figure 23** the maintained sector refers to the school nursery and reception classes in primary schools. The non-maintained<sup>30</sup> sector refers to the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) childcare providers offering the free early education places.

**Figure 23 – Take-up of free early education places (January 2010)**

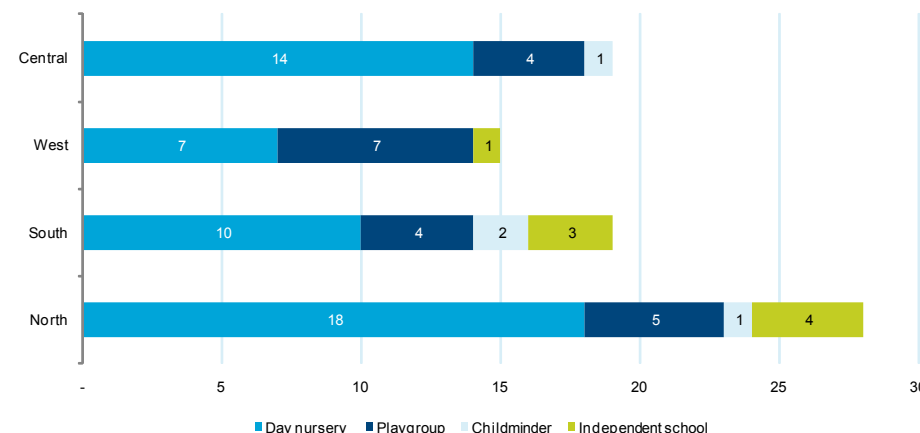


**Figure 24** shows the number of PVI providers offering free early education places in Salford. This is a total of 81, which includes pre-school playgroups<sup>31</sup>. The largest number of providers are in the North locality with 28 settings (35%). Only accredited network childminders are able to offer the early education places, which accounts for the low number shown. This in turn limits parental choice and may impact on the sustainability of childminders as the majority are unable to offer the free places.

<sup>30</sup> Local authority run nurseries are included as part of the non-maintained, Early Years' Census figures (Jan 2010).

<sup>31</sup> Salford Family Information Service (November 2010).

**Figure 24 –Salford PVI early education funding providers by locality**



### 5.5.2 Two year old funding

Salford City Council launched the two year old funding pilot in September 2009. Funded places are based on specific eligibility criteria, primarily aimed at disadvantaged children and children with speech and language difficulties. Eligible families are offered 15 hours free childcare per week during term time or 11 hours per week all year round.

As of December 2010, a total of 53 childcare providers were registered to offer two year old funded places, as shown in **Figure 25**. Most providers are located in Central locality (32%), followed by North locality (28%). Currently there are 175 two years olds accessing the free childcare. Eighty-one children have moved on to accessing the free early education places for three and four year olds.

**Figure 25 – Two year old funding providers and take-up  
(September 2009 - December 2010)**

Type of provider	2YOF settings	Current attendance	Previous attendance	Total children
Day nursery	36	142	72	214
Pre-school playgroup	15	32	9	41
Childminder	2	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>256</b>

## 5.6 Childcare in the community

**Government guidance for the CSA highlights the need for local authorities to pay particular attention to the childcare needs of specific target groups, e.g. families of disabled children, black and minority ethnic groups (BME), faith groups. It emphasises the need for all local authorities to support providers in ensuring that childcare is available and accessible to all.**

In Salford communities are becoming more diverse, with families from different cultures moving into or using childcare services within the area. This could be for work or study or by families seeking asylum or those granted refugee status. Findings from the provider survey (Nov 2010) are described below.

Nursery providers in Central Salford have noticed an increase in families using their provision who speak English as a second, or additional, language. In Salford 021 (Weaste and Seedley) and Salford 024 (Pendleton) providers commented on the rising number of overseas college students using the nurseries, e.g. White European and BME families. Nurseries catering for NHS staff noted an increase in African and Asian families using their provision (Salford 021), whereas another provider in Salford 015 (Lancaster Road) has more Polish families accessing their nursery.

Similarly, in the North of the city, providers have noticed more White European families taking up formal childcare. For example, in Salford 008 (Agecroft) nearly a quarter of families accessing the nursery are White European (mostly Polish). In Salford 005 (Clifton) and Salford 012 (Swinton Centre) a couple of providers also commented on more Polish families using their nurseries. Conversely, a nursery provider in Salford 016 (Broughton) stated that BME families take-up over a third of the places. They also noted a rise in Hungarian children using the nursery. In the same area, places at a local out of school club are predominately used by BME families (80%).

In the South of the city, one nursery provider in Salford 026 (Eccles, Barton and Patricroft) has noticed an increase in Black African families taking up formal childcare. A couple of other providers in the Eccles also noted a

slight increase in Eastern European families. In the West of the city, nursery providers in Little Hulton and Walkden areas reported more Eastern European and BME families are accessing formal childcare, e.g. Polish, Russian, Black African or Black Caribbean. In Salford 013 (Boothstown and Ellenbrook) and Salford 014 (Worsley) a couple of nursery providers have seen more take-up of places by Black and Asian families.

All of the childcare providers stated that they are fully inclusive and will cater for the childcare needs of families to the best of their abilities. On the whole providers do not find language to be a barrier and will learn key words and phrases, where necessary, in order to communicate with the children. There was, however, a suggestion from a provider in Salford 016 (Broughton) to help improve access to translation services. This is important for understanding contract terms and conditions, as well as sharing feedback on children's learning and development.

Findings from the CSA parent survey showed that 23% (333) of Salford residents were from minority ethnic groups (including White European). This is far higher than the proportion found in the general population of Salford according to the 2001 Census. This may indicate a growing population of ethnic minority people in Salford and supports the findings in **Appendix 1**, which shows the ethnicity of school age children.

In relation to faith groups, there is a large Jewish community in the North of the city in Salford 010 (Broughton Park) and Salford 016 (Broughton). A number of Jewish childcare providers are established in these areas. These are either private day nurseries, kindergartens attached to independent Jewish schools, or childminders. The childcare places on offer also cater for Jewish families from neighbouring areas, e.g. Prestwich in Bury. Recently there has been increased interest from women in the Jewish community in becoming registered childminders, which should offer more choice to parents. In Salford 022 (Windsor and Ordsall) a new provider is looking to offer full daycare nursery provision, catering primarily for the childcare needs of women of the Muslim faith.

We will strive to respond to the childcare needs of specific community groups in the city.

## 5.7 Childcare for disabled children

**The Childcare Act 2006 states that the CSA must take in to account the childcare needs of disabled children and those with Special Educational Needs (SEN).**

As part of the provider survey, childcare settings were asked about their experience of working with children with additional needs. The survey found that 182 (61%) providers have experience, 102 of which are registered childminders<sup>32</sup>. The majority of providers said that they had experience of working with children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (28%), physical disabilities (27%) and speech and language difficulties (25%). Other conditions included behavioural problems, learning difficulties, sensory and complex needs. Cerebral Palsy and Downs Syndrome were the most cited specific conditions. Childminders, in particular, stated that their knowledge and experience of working with disabled children had grown over time, or was due to their own personal circumstances rather than formal training.

The findings of the provider survey have acted as a precursor to an in-depth audit specifically funded through DCATCH<sup>33</sup>. The audit will help determine the training need requirements of childcare providers in order for them to offer a more inclusive, accessible service for families with disabled children. It will also accurately assess the number of disabled children accessing formal childcare in the city.

Since April 2008 Salford City Council has been given government funding through the Aiming High for Disabled Children (AHDC) Programme to enhance and improve short break care provision for disabled children. Short breaks give families a break from care duties, helping to reduce stress and allow children to experience new relationships, environments and positive activities. In terms of childcare related provision, short break care services include holiday schemes, day nurseries, childminders and out of school clubs.

Funded through AHDC, Salford Play Service and Salford Families have delivered a summer holiday playscheme at Springwood Special School for disabled children aged between 5 and 12 years. Forty-nine children accessed the scheme in 2009 and 65 attended in 2010. Each child was allocated a minimum of 2 days per week.

<sup>32</sup> Based on the survey responses of 298 childcare providers – Salford FIS (November 2010).

<sup>33</sup> Disabled Children's Access to Childcare Programme (DCATCH) – audit to be undertaken December 2010 to February 2011.

<sup>34</sup> Ofsted local area children's services performance profile (Quarter 7, August 2010).

## 5.8 Quality of childcare

In addition to the affordability and availability of childcare the quality of provision is an important factor when considering parental preference for childcare.

### 5.8.1 Ofsted performance profile

According to the latest Ofsted performance profile summary for Salford 55% of childcare providers received good or outstanding in their inspection. This is based on 309 inspections of which 202 were childminders. Only 1% of all settings received an inadequate grading<sup>34</sup>.

### 5.8.2 Delivering quality childcare

- 48% of Salford's early years settings have been supported over a 3 year period to develop high quality provision for outdoor learning involving:
  - Landscape designers and early learning experts working together on Capital Projects to transform their outdoor play areas.
  - 6 months of training and support from qualified teachers for 2 or more members of staff from each childcare setting.
  - A collection of specialist early learning resources for outdoor learning.
- 100% early years settings are supported in the use of Quality Improvement Frameworks by the team of childcare and early learning specialists. This is aimed at improving quality and standards, which is captured in Ofsted ratings.
- 50% of early years settings have been supported in achieving 'I Can Early Talk' accreditation.
- 20 early years settings have benefited from the ECaT (Every Child a Talker) programme and another 20 have just begun this programme. This involves training at least one member of staff as an Early Language Professional and giving ongoing support to the childcare settings so that the new skill sets are embedded.

- 100% early years settings receive advice and expertise from an Area SENCo in developing their provision for children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and the skills of staff to meet the special educational needs of all children. This sometimes leads to the additional support of an Inclusion Officer working directly with children to model interventions and develop staff confidence.
- 100% childcare settings can access support and advice in Ofsted registration matters.
- 100% providers access the early years training programme.
- 23 (9.6%) of registered childminders are part of a quality assured network.
- All have a good Ofsted rating or above and benefit from additional training, support and monitoring visits.

### 5.8.3 Consulting with children and young people

This is an area of development which will form part of the action plan. Progress as of November 2010 is described below.

In early 2010 Salford Early Years Team, in collaboration with Salford Family Information Service, developed a training and resource package to support consultation with children on the quality of the childcare provision they access.

Since May 2010 four training sessions have been delivered to 85 people from 81 settings from the PVI childcare sector. Children's Centre and early years staff from maintained schools also attended. A further five sessions are planned for delivery between November 2010 and March 2011.

The training gives participants a solid understanding of the background legislation that supports consultation as well as techniques and resources to enable this to be carried out. All were made aware of ethical and safeguarding considerations in their practice.

The resources issued to support consultation included cameras and sound recording equipment, all of which are designed for children to use. Once the

participants had used the resources with the children further consultation was undertaken with children in the settings around the specific aspects of the setting that they liked (or did not like). The children who participated were aged between one and nine. The feedback included:

**“The project provoked some interesting reactions (from children) one being the look one child gave another when it was suggested that adults should ‘play’ at nursery.**

**Children have definite opinions about what they like and dislike, although for some children the use of the digital camera to take pictures of areas they dislike and like made the question more tangible”.**

This project has enabled practitioners to value children's opinions and include their ideas in planning and making changes to the environment. It has given the settings useful feedback on ways of improving their service to meet children's needs, with ongoing benefits of promoting children's learning and supporting parents input into children's learning and development.

**“We found the resources from ‘consulting with children’ to be very useful in our setting. The children enjoyed taking photos of each other and things they found in the garden. We were able to extend the children's learning through follow up activities using the pictures the children took. The children loved recording their own voices and making their own interpretations of the sounds heard while in the garden”.**

## 6. Demand for childcare

During May and June 2010, a consultation exercise took place to establish the views of parents and carers in Salford regarding childcare. As described in Section 3 – Methodology, Melyn Consulting undertook the analysis of the surveys. In total 1,638 surveys were completed providing a response rate of 16.3% with 1,447 responses identified as being from Salford residents. This is statistically significant allowing conclusions to be made with a confidence level of 99% and a confidence interval of 3.27. In other words, we can be 99% sure that if all the families in Salford had responded, the results would have been the same, give or take 3%.

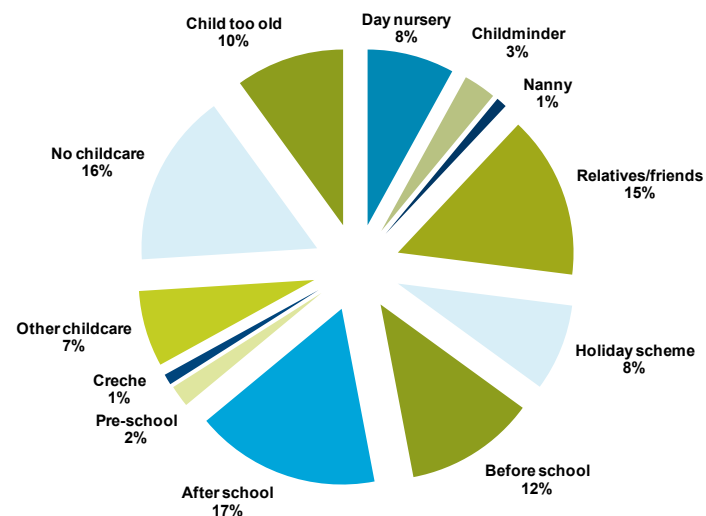
A separate analysis report of the parent survey has been produced by Melyn Consulting, entitled 'Parents' views on childcare in Salford'. This can be viewed at [www.0-19insalford.info](http://www.0-19insalford.info). Included are all the comments written by parents. The key findings of the parent survey are presented in Sections 6.1 and 6.2.

### 6.1 Childcare use

Survey responses showed that 74% of parents with children aged 0 to 14 years used some form of childcare in Salford<sup>35</sup>. Of these, 15% were using informal care arrangements with relatives or friends. It was evident from

the survey, that parents commonly use a combination of childcare provision – including informal care. The proportion of parents using informal care is consistent across the age ranges.

Figure 26 – Childcare use by families with children of all ages



<sup>35</sup> Based on 1,638 responses to the parent survey, June 2010 (Melyn Consulting analysis report).

On average, families using childcare do so for an average of 2.4 days each week. Users of breakfast clubs attend most frequently 3.7 days per week, after school clubs 3.2 days and holiday clubs 2.9 days per week. Pre-school children use day nurseries, pre-schools or childminders for around 2.5 to 2.7 days per week.

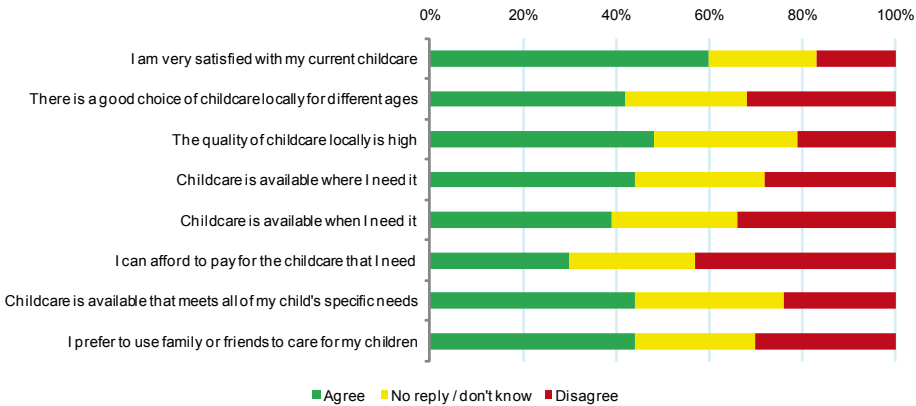
Parents with pre-school children (0 to 4 years) are more likely to use formal childcare with day nurseries being the most used type of care. For families with school-aged children, over a quarter use no childcare at all with 10% of parents of children saying that their children are too old to require childcare. Of those using formal care, out of school care is most commonly used with 17% using after school clubs at least once a week and 12% of parents using breakfast clubs.

By area some of the highest usage is in Salford 020 (Monton and Eccles), Salford 014 (Worsley) and Salford 008 (Agecroft), where approximately 70% of respondents from those areas stated that they use formal childcare. The lowest uptake of formal childcare was in Salford 24 (Pendleton), Salford 003 (Little Hulton East) and Salford 025 (Winton and Brookhouse).

## 6.2 Parent survey

Parents’ perceptions<sup>36</sup> of different aspects of childcare, e.g. accessibility, availability, affordability, and quality are shown in **Figure 27**. A summary of parent responses by local area are included in **Appendices 7-10** and are discussed within the gap analysis section.

Figure 27 – Parents’ perceptions of childcare in Salford



### 6.2.1 Summary of findings

#### Satisfaction with childcare arrangements

60% of parents who expressed a view said that they were satisfied with their current childcare arrangements. Most satisfied were parents using out of school care. Although 72% of parents using informal childcare, e.g. friends and family, were satisfied with this arrangement, some parents said they use this on grounds of cost rather than being their preferred option.

**“If I had to pay for childcare it wouldn’t be worth working. I rely on free childcare by grandparents”** – Parent from Clifton (Salford 005)

**“I have no choice but to use family and neighbours for childcare, as I can’t afford it”** – Parent from Eccles (Salford 020)

#### Choice

43% of parents surveyed in Salford said that they thought that there was a good choice of childcare locally. However, 31% said that choice was not good. In particular, many parents said that there was not enough out of school childcare – either in term-time or during holidays. In some cases there was no provision at all, in others there weren’t enough places.

<sup>36</sup> Based on 1,174 responses to the parent survey, June 2010 [Melyn Consulting analysis report]



**“There is not enough childcare which covers before and after school and school holidays. I have to use a childminder who charges for a full-time place for my three year old even though she is in school all day”**

– Parent from Wardley and Moorside (Salford 009)

**“More onsite school childcare required - before and after school care. More choices - every option locally is over subscribed”** – Parent from Eccles (Salford 020)

**“Waiting lists at certain nurseries are too long – not enough spaces”** – Parent from Little Hulton West (Salford 001)

### **Accessibility**

In terms of local childcare provision a number of parents highlighted gaps. Again most comments related to out of school childcare and a potential lack of onsite provision at local primary schools. 20% of parents also commented on the unmet demand for childcare for older children (11-14 years) out of school and during holidays.

**“My children attend a school which has no after school provision. If there was an after school club I would be able to work longer hours. In the absence of childcare at that time I have to work part-time”** – Parent from Swinton Centre (Salford 012)

**“My son attended a before/after school and holiday club whilst at primary school. On going to secondary school I felt that the club he attended was not suitable; there was only one other older child there and lots of younger children. All the attention went to the younger children and my son was left to entertain himself for a couple of hours until I could collect him. He was not happy going there and he was always complaining of being bored. There was not enough activities for older children at the club”** – Parent from Walkden South (Salford 007)

**“My child leaves primary school this summer, she is now 11 years old but she is too old to attend any ‘holiday’ club sessions once she commences secondary school. I am not prepared to leave her on her own at home and I see this as a difficulty due to working full-time”** – Parent from Irlam (Salford 029)

### **Availability**

Overall, 47% of Salford parents (who expressed an opinion<sup>37</sup>) said that childcare was not available when they needed it. In particular, parents working shifts said that they found it difficult not only to find childcare that fits with non-standard working hours, but also face difficulties in accessing childcare that was flexible to changing shift patterns week-on-week. In addition, parents said that opening hours in out of school and holiday clubs were not meeting their needs, e.g. lack of availability before 8.00am and after 5.00pm.

**“Childcare for shift workers is difficult to find. In the past I have had to pay for a nursery place on days when I did not need it due to working different shifts every week. Flexible nursery places would be helpful for shift workers as there are no provisions for weekend workers or early/late shift workers”** – Parent from Boothstown and Ellenbrook (Salford 013)

**“A lot of people work outside of the normal working days (Monday-Friday) - maybe working shifts or four days in work, two days off. I struggle getting childcare to be flexible for rolling shifts”** – Parent from Cadishead (Salford 030)

**“More provision at school for after school care that lasts until 6pm, not after school club that finish at 4.30pm so make it useless for people that finish work at 5pm or after”** – Parent from Boothstown and Ellenbrook (Salford 013)

### **Affordability**

The majority of comments captured in the survey were about affordability. 59% of parents said that they could not afford to pay for the childcare that they needed<sup>38</sup>. Parents using day nurseries were most likely to say that childcare was unaffordable, followed by those using childminders and holiday clubs. As expected, the results of the survey show that families in Salford earning the least income perceive childcare to be the most unaffordable. The cost (or perceived cost) in relation to wages put many people off working at all.

<sup>37</sup> Based on 1,074 responses to the parent survey, June 2010 (Melyn Consulting analysis report).

<sup>38</sup> Based on 1,638 responses to the parent survey, June 2010 (Melyn Consulting analysis report).

Figure 28 – Affordability of childcare (by family income)



As well as the level of fees charged by childcare providers, a number of parents say that inflexible charging practices make childcare unaffordable.

Of those parents who were claiming the childcare element of the Working Tax Credit, 51% said that they found childcare affordable, compared with only 43% of parents who were not claiming or in receipt. This suggests that for those claiming the tax credit for childcare, it makes a significant difference. However, examination of the family incomes of parents responding to the survey suggests that many parents are not claiming their entitlement to support. The majority of parents said that they could not afford to pay for the childcare that they needed.

**“Childcare fees should be lower so more parents see it worthwhile to go back to work, often you go back to keep your job, but actually just earn to pay for childcare”** – Parent from Eccles (Salford 020)

**“I have worked since my child was a baby so I could support my family but I have ended up paying most of my money on childcare and would have been financially better off living off the state”** – Parent from Winton and Westwood Park (Salford 019)

**“Price of childcare is very high. As I work 32hrs and my husband works full-time we don’t get help towards childcare fees, so really we work just to keep children in childcare”** – Parent from Winton and Westwood Park (Salford 019)

**“Generally it’s all very expensive and if I didn’t earn a decent salary I wouldn’t see the point in working”** – Parent from Worsley (Salford 014)

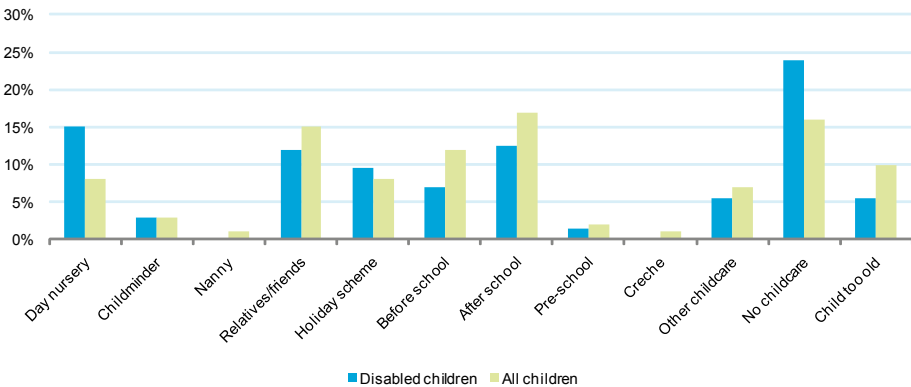
**“I would like childcare local so I could go to work. I would love to work but all the childcare is quite a lot of money to keep my child looked after whilst I’m at work”** – Parent from Charlestown and Duchy Estate (Salford 017)

**“Hourly childcare in afterschool clubs. Some parents do not need care until 6.00pm but are forced to pay for a full session”** – Parent from Boothstown and Ellenbrook (Salford 013)

**Disabled children**

195 parents of 242 disabled children took part in the parent survey and responses suggest that use of childcare services by disabled children is less than for all children. Taking into account formal and informal services, 49% of families with a disabled child use childcare compared with 53% of families with non-disabled children. 24% of families with a disabled child use no childcare services at all compared with 16% of other families.

Figure 29 – childcare use by disabled children and all children



Parents of disabled children using childcare were more likely to be using it to provide respite or to enable children to socialise. The proportion of families with disabled children responding to the parent survey who worked was just 45%, compared with 76% for all families.

Childcare use by families with disabled children is much higher for pre-school children (0 to 4 years), with significant differences noted in take up once children are of school age. Nearly 80% of families surveyed with disabled children aged under 2 years were using formal childcare compared with very few of the disabled 15 to 17 year olds that were surveyed<sup>39</sup>. This is in part undoubtedly due to the general lack of childcare supply for all children in this age-group and, as commented upon by a number of parents, any specialist childcare services for older disabled children.

Overall childcare use by older disabled children was very limited with just 6% of disabled children over the age of 11 using formal childcare. Although this mirrors the situation in the general population, childcare for this age-group is something that parents of disabled children say is needed as they are currently struggling to find suitable childcare.

**“There is no after school provision at Springwood School. Holiday clubs for children with disabilities should be easier to access”** – Parent from Eccles (Salford 020)

**“My 11 year old has ADHD which makes finding holiday childcare more difficult. I would like him to be able to go to a scheme that meets his need. When he goes to high school in September there is no before or after school care available for him. His needs mean he is not able to go to school and walk home unaccompanied. I am considering reducing my work hours if there are no alternatives”** – Parent from Swinton Centre (Salford 012)

**“My child is 15 years of age but unable to be left on his own due to learning difficulties. I find childcare in school holiday a constant stress. His grandparents have him in holidays at the moment but they are in their 70's and find him tiring”** – Parent from Wardley and Moorside (Salford 009)

**“Have no choice but use grandparents. There are no special needs childcare so I have to rely on my parents in school holidays which they**

**don't really like, but what choice do I have”** – Parent from Winton and Brookhouse (Salford 025)

**“No provision for children with special educational needs. This has been a problem since the children were little and still continues today. Before and after school care is not available for children with disabilities”** – Parent from Lancaster Road area (Salford 015)

### Quality

While the CSA is not about any measurements of quality, the quality of services – and parents' perceptions of quality – is an important factor in their use of childcare. The parent survey found that 57% of parents felt the quality of childcare was high in Salford. In particular, nearly three-quarters of nursery users thought that the quality was high.

**“I am very happy with my childminder and she will always go to meetings held for activities etc. She is provided with all equipment to keep my children happy and busy”** – Parent from Agecroft (Salford 008)

**“Having recently researched the areas childcare options for my son I feel that Salford's provision is very good”** – Parent from Langworthy and Buile Hill (Salford 023)

**“Higher standards of out of school childcare provisions and a wider range as at present, I believe that they are of poor quality and not easily available compared to other boroughs”** – Parent from Pendleton (Salford 024)

### Potential childcare gaps

In summary, the main themes emerging from the parent survey about potential childcare gaps in Salford are:

- Lack of affordable childcare.
- Lack of out of school and holiday childcare.
- Lack of provision for older children (11 years and over).
- Lack of specialised provision for disabled children.
- Lack of flexibility in terms of payment terms, opening times and providers able to accommodate the changing working patterns of shift workers.

<sup>39</sup> Parent Survey, June 2010 (Melyn Consulting analysis report – Figure 24)

### 6.2.2 Focus groups

While the results of the parent survey were statistically significant to represent the views of all parents in Salford, a low response rate in a few areas may not have been representative. For this reason focus groups<sup>40</sup> were targeted at areas with the lowest responses and mainly incorporated the views of non-working parents, young parents and parents from the Jewish community.

The main themes emerging from the focus groups included:

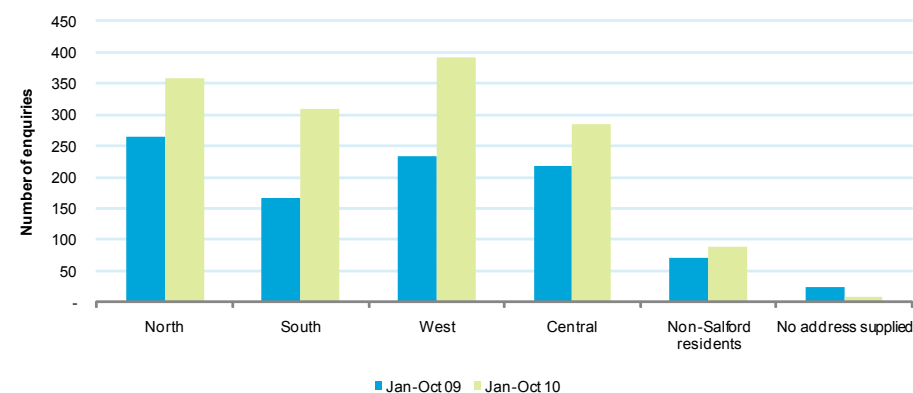
- **Cost of childcare** - For parents who are not working, many believe childcare is too expensive and are clearly put off by the perceived marginal benefits of working. This supports the findings in the parent survey. Suggestions were to offer free childcare at a younger age so that it 'opened the doors to employment'. Families with multiple children consider childcare to be too expensive.
- **Lack of trust or confidence** - For young parents in particular there is a lack of trust and/or confidence in formal childcare arrangements. They would be reluctant to leave their child in the care of 'strangers'. They were very protective and for some leaving their child with friends or family was not even an option they would consider.
- **Influences of media** - Linked to the above point, the childcare perceptions of parents are negatively influenced by media reports concerning safeguarding issues in childcare settings. Locally, word of mouth plays a big part in their understanding of the availability/choice of childcare and standards of quality.
- **Lack of choice** - Jewish parents felt that there is a lack of choice of types of providers, with availability of places limited due to high demand. A couple also felt that some provision is not as 'Orthodox' as they would like.
- **Lack of availability** - Parents discussed how there are high waiting lists for 'good' settings, particularly in relation to free early education places.

<sup>40</sup> Six focus groups held during September 2010 – see Section 3 - Methodology

### 6.3 Childcare enquiries

Childcare enquiries received by Salford Family Information Service (FIS) can indicate childcare demand across the city. In 2009, there were 1,097 childcare enquiries, with 979 being recorded between January-October 2009. Between January-October 2010 there were 1,440 enquiries; this is a 47% increase compared to 2009. The largest increase in calls originate from parents living in the South and West localities of the city, as shown in **Figure 30**.

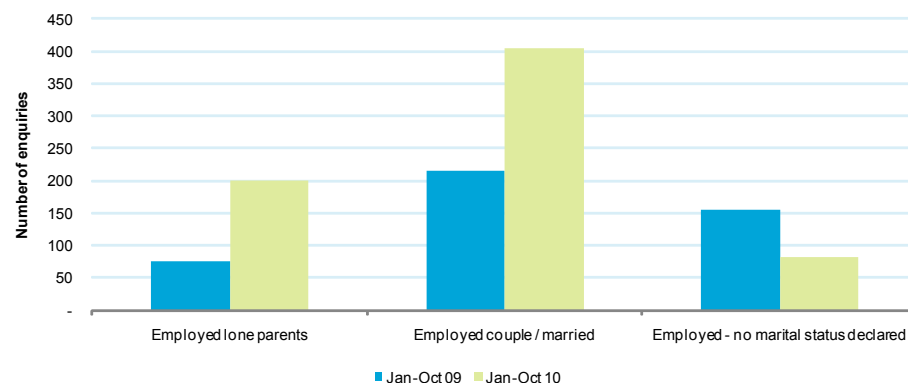
**Figure 30 – Childcare enquiries by locality (Jan-Oct 2009/10)**



**Figure 31** shows the number of childcare enquiries to Salford FIS from working parents between January-October 2009 and 2010. Overall there has been a 53% increase in childcare enquiries from working parents (447 enquiries in 2009 compared to 685 in 2010)<sup>41</sup>. As a percentage, working parents account for approximately 47% of all childcare enquiries to the service.

In the same period the largest increase in enquiries is from working lone parents (76 in 2009 compared to 200 in 2010). These enquiries account for approximately 38% of all calls from lone parents. Conversely, 62% of all childcare related calls from married couples/those living with a partner are from working parents.

**Figure 31 – Childcare enquiries by employment and marital status**



### 6.3.1 Jobcentre Plus fast track

Salford Family Information Service (FIS) works closely with Jobcentre Plus (JCP). FIS Advisers have attended JCP communication meetings and JCP have installed warm phones in the four job centres in Salford with direct free links to the information service for their customers.

There is a process in place between Salford FIS and JCP to “fast track” any JCP customers who indicate that childcare may be a barrier to taking up work or training. This process links into the statutory duty for the information service to broker childcare placements. Upon contact from

JCP or the customer direct Salford FIS will use their up to date childcare database and their geographic mapping software to identify suitable vacancies with childcare providers that match the customers’ specific requirements.

Demand for this service has been low and JCP’s Childcare Partnership Manager indicated that there have been no hotspots identified recently in Salford.

However there are significant changes being introduced by the new coalition Government as part of ‘Get Britain Working’ – an overall title for back to work support that Ministers have tasked Department for Work and Pensions with developing.

The Work Programme will be delivered by contracted providers and will focus on longer term unemployed people and those customers needing more intensive support. It is being introduced to make things simpler, by offering a coherent package of support for people who are out of work, regardless of the benefit they claim.

<sup>41</sup> Improvements in data collection methods will account for some of the changes in the reported levels of working parents.

<sup>42</sup> Based on the survey responses of 274 childcare providers to the childcare vacancy section – Salford FIS (November 2010). Survey included 197 childminders, 36 day nurseries, 27 out of school clubs and 14 holiday providers..

## 6.4 Vacancy analysis

Figure 32 - Childcare vacancies by locality and type of providers  
(November 2010) (n = 274 providers)

	South (71 providers)			West (74 providers)			North (73 providers)			Central (56 providers)		
Provider type	FTE vacancies	No. of places	% vacancies	FTE vacancies	No. of places	% vacancies	FTE vacancies	No. of places	% vacancies	FTE vacancies	No. of places	% vacancies
Day nurseries	84	376	22%	99	474	21%	182	764	24%	48	557	9%
Childminders	82	246	33%	51	222	23%	80	219	37%	26	110	23%
OOS clubs	20	292	7%	87	416	21%	124	492	25%	187	344	54%
Holiday clubs	1	34	3%	32	126	25%	46	124	37%	54	204	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>26%</b>

An indication of unmet demand can be made from the number of vacancies available in settings, by type across the area. Where there are high levels of vacancies there may be low demand.

Overall, 162 (59%) out of 274 childcare providers who took part in the provider survey stated that they had vacancies<sup>42</sup>. Of these, 132 (81%) of providers had at least one full-time vacancy available.

The provider survey provided a snap shot of vacancies between October to November 2010. The findings showed that there were a total of 1,202 (24%) full-time equivalent vacancies. **Figure 32** shows how the vacancies were distributed across the city by locality.

Based on the sample of 274 providers, there are between 20% and 27% childcare vacancies across the four localities, with more places available in North and Central localities. By type, the largest proportion of childcare settings with full-time equivalent vacancies was childminders. By area, **Figure 32** shows that Central locality has the least proportion of nursery places available. This indicates that there is either sufficiency of places or potential unmet demand in this area. The North locality has the largest

proportion of childminder vacancies; and the South locality has the least proportion of available out of school and holiday places based on the findings of the providers taking part in the survey.

In **Figure 32**, the percentages are based on the maximum number of childcare places that were available at the time, rather than the Ofsted registered figures. This takes into account any reduction in places due to staffing ratios and provides a more realistic figure to compare the reported vacancies.

## 6.5 Employer survey

In November 2010 seven large employers from Salford took part in a survey to share their views about childcare from an employers' perspective. This included the views of the City Council, where 60% of the workforce are Salford residents.

All of the employers offer part-time hours. Five out of seven offer numerous flexible working arrangements to staff, e.g. job share options, career break, flexi-time, temporary reduced hours, term-time only hours. NHS Salford offers the most flexible working arrangements to meet the needs of its staff.

Only one employer reported slight problems in employees taking-up or continuing employment. Childcare was cited as a minor contributory factor. The rest have experienced no problems with recruitment or retention.

Half of the employers felt that childcare could be more affordable and two felt that there could be a greater choice of childcare available to parents. Greater Manchester Police suggested improvements could be made to the childcare market so that there are more flexible sessions and extended opening hours available to support shift-working staff.

Five out of seven employers provide some form of childcare voucher scheme at their organisation, as well as information about local childcare provision and Working Tax Credits. Two employers offer onsite nursery provision and another offers an offsite workplace nursery scheme.

Employers reported that take-up of the childcare voucher schemes and workplace nursery provision was high compared to other benefits such as information on provision and financial assistance. Suggested improvements included more publicity about the support available to parents so that they can access childcare and have an increased understanding of their eligibility for childcare-related funding.



## 7. Gap analysis

The following section brings together the supply of childcare against demand. A data matrix has been used to make comparisons between the different sources of information and map any potential gaps that exist in the childcare market (Appendices 7 to 10).

The categories of childcare gaps considered within the analysis are geographical, income, specific need, time, age and type gaps.

### 7.1 Geographical gaps

The most straightforward method of identifying geographical gaps is to calculate the average number of childcare places in Salford overall, and the average number of childcare places per area, and attempt to bridge the gap between the two.

Bridging the gap based on this calculation means that all MSOA areas in Salford would need to demonstrate an average of:

- 27 places per 100 children for daycare places.
- 13 places per 100 children for out of school places.
- 5 places per 100 children for holiday places.

This would equate to the creation of 2,294 extra childcare places in areas of the city which are below the local authority average. The total number of new places by area are included in **Appendix 11**.

While this offers a straightforward solution to the calculation of sufficient childcare, it does not take into account the full range of parental demand for childcare. Nor does it consider the demand for places based on the socio-economic conditions in each area. The creation of new childcare places, as suggested above, would result in a minimum level of provision in each area of the city, but it is unlikely that this would be a sustainable approach. Instead, **Figure 33** sets this in context and uses the supply of childcare cross-referenced with parental demand to achieve a more balanced view of childcare sufficiency. The demand side data is calculated using a Demand Index, as set out in **Appendix 12**.



**Figure 33 - Childcare market analysis by MSOA**

Locality	MSOA code	MSOA local name	Early years supply	Out of school supply	Holiday supply	Demand for childcare
Central	Salford 015	Lancaster Road, Kingsway and Danesway areas	Low	High	High	High
Central	Salford 017	Charlestown and Duchy Estate	Low	High	Low	Low
Central	Salford 018	Claremont and Irlam O'th Height	High	High	High	High
Central	Salford 021	Weaste and Seedley	High	Low	Low	Low
Central	Salford 022	Windsor and Ordsall	High	High	High	Low
Central	Salford 023	Langworthy and Buile Hill	Low	Low	Low	Low
Central	Salford 024	Pendleton	High	High	High	Low
Central	Salford 028	Ordsall and the Quays	Low	High	High	Low
North	Salford 005	Clifton	High	Low	Low	High
North	Salford 006	Swinton North (Wardley and Newtown)	Low	Low	High	Low
North	Salford 008	Agecroft	High	Low	Low	Low
North	Salford 009	Swinton North (Wardley and Moorside)	Low	High	High	High
North	Salford 010	Broughton Park (East Kersal)	High	Low	Low	High
North	Salford 011	Lower Kersal	Low	Low	High	Low
North	Salford 012	Swinton Centre and Victoria Park	High	Low	Low	High
North	Salford 016	Broughton	Low	Low	Low	Low
South	Salford 019	Winton and Westwood Park	High	Low	Low	High
South	Salford 020	Monton, Ellesmere Park and Eccles Town Centre	High	High	High	High
South	Salford 025	Winton and Brookhouse	Low	High	Low	Low
South	Salford 026	Eccles, Barton and Patricroft	Low	High	High	High
South	Salford 027	Peel Green	Low	Low	Low	Low
South	Salford 029	Irlam	Low	High	Low	High
South	Salford 030	Cadishead	Low	High	Low	High

Figure 33 continued - Childcare market analysis by MSOA

Locality	MSOA code	MSOA local name	Early years supply	Out of school supply	Holiday supply	Demand for childcare
West	Salford 001	Little Hulton West	High	High	High	Low
West	Salford 002	Little Hulton East and Mount Skip	Low	Low	Low	Low
West	Salford 003	Walkden North	Low	Low	Low	High
West	Salford 004	Little Hulton South	Low	Low	Low	Low
West	Salford 007	Walkden South	Low	High	High	High
West	Salford 013	Boothstown and Ellenbrook	Low	Low	Low	High
West	Salford 014	Worsley	High	Low	High	High

There are four levels of possible market intervention in order to ensure childcare sufficiency:

- **High level of market intervention** – areas with low supply and high demand are those where a high level of intervention is needed to ensure sufficient childcare. New childcare places within these areas should be sustainable.
- **Medium level of market intervention** – areas with low supply and low demand levels are those where intervention in the market is probably needed in order to stimulate demand.
- **Low level of market intervention** – areas with high supply and high demand levels suggest that the childcare market is most likely to be functioning and market forces will meet demand with little intervention.
- **No market intervention** – areas with high supply and low demand levels are the areas where sufficiency of childcare is provided and parents' needs for childcare are met. There could be an over-supply of places in these areas.

#### Summary by locality

Formal childcare provision is available across the city. However, it is not evenly distributed, resulting in higher concentrations of providers in particular areas, as shown in **Appendices 3 to 6**.

#### Central locality

In parts of Central Salford the supply of early years childcare places is much larger than the population of children, however this compensates for the influx of families from neighbouring areas, within and outside of Salford, who need to access childcare for work or study, e.g. university students (Salford 022 and Salford 024), NHS staff working at the hospital (Salford 021). Families living in Salford 024 (Pendleton) are the least likely to take-up formal childcare, however there are three nurseries in the area. All three cater for the needs of student parents and have noted a rise in the take-up of childcare by families with English as a second language.

In Salford 015 (Lancaster Road), where there is a low supply of early years places, the demand could be met by a relatively new provider in the area who has vacancies, or by providers in neighbouring areas, e.g. Salford 012 (Swinton Centre).

Comparing localities, the demand for childcare from Salford residents living in Central Salford is the lowest (with the exception of Salford 015 and 018). This can mainly be attributed to the socio-economic make-up of the area. However, regeneration of parts of Central Salford may stimulate demand for additional childcare places, e.g. in Salford 028 (Ordsall and the Quays) the development of MediaCity UK and proposed new dwellings will likely attract families to the area for work, and in turn increase the demand for childcare.

Compared to other areas in the city, Central Salford has a relatively high supply of out of school and holiday provision. In areas of high demand, Salford 015 (Lancaster Road) and Salford 018 (Claremont and Irlam O'th Height), parents would like to have more choice of 'affordable' holiday schemes, more flexibility in terms of payment options, and more suitable provision for older children. In other areas, e.g. Salford 023 (Langworthy and Buile Hill) parents commented on the lack of flexibility to suit the needs of shift workers.

In terms of development, one provider in Salford 022 (Windsor and Ordsall) is planning to move and hopefully double its capacity for nursery, out of school and holiday provision in the area. A new provider in the same vicinity is looking to offer full daycare provision, catering primarily for the childcare needs of women of the Muslim faith. In Salford 023 (Langworthy and Buile Hill), where out of school provision is lower compared to other areas in the locality, a playgroup provider is expanding to offer an after school club. Similarly, in Salford 021 (Weaste and Seedley) an existing provider has recently started to offer out of school and holiday provision to local primary school-aged children.

### **North locality**

In the North of the city there tends to be a higher supply of early years places than out of school or holiday places. Five nurseries and a large number of childminders currently cater for the early years childcare needs of families in and around the Swinton area of the city. **Figure 33** shows that there is a low supply, but high demand for daycare places in Salford 009 (Wardley and Moorside). This supports the findings of the parent survey, which found that less than half of parents felt there was sufficient choice of providers in the area. This demand could be met by a potential new nursery provider looking to open in the area. In addition, two existing daycare providers in Salford 012 are both looking to expand their nursery provision.

Across most areas in the North locality parents refer to a lack of holiday provision. This includes a lack of provision available for older children in Salford 006 and 009 (Swinton North). A lack of out of school provision was emphasised by parents living in Salford 008 (Agecroft) and Salford 012 (Swinton Centre), which supports the findings in **Figure 33**.

There is also demand for provision which caters for the needs of disabled children, particularly after school and during the holidays.

In the Salford 016 (Broughton) the supply of childcare places is low in comparison to the estimated child population. However, demand for places is also relatively low. A recent development in the area is the potential establishment of a small nursery provision, offering up to 21 places to local families.

In Kersal, most of the provision is concentrated in the east (Salford 010 – Broughton Park) and caters for the needs of the Jewish community. High supply and demand suggest that no intervention is required to ensure sufficient childcare for working parents. However, there is a low supply of out of school and holiday provision within the Jewish community. This may require more research to determine if there is a high demand for places and whether they would be sustainable.

### **South locality**

In the South of the city most of the early years provision is concentrated around the Winton and Eccles areas (Salford 019 and Salford 020), with high rates of supply evident in **Figure 33**. In the surrounding areas supply of early years places are lower, with only one childminder operating in Salford 027 (Peel Green). The out of school provision is relatively high, with the exception of Salford 019 (Winton and Westwood Park) and Salford 027 (Eccles and Peel Green) where a lack of provision is emphasised by parents. In areas with high out of school provision, parents would still like more choice, with clubs offering longer opening hours, as well as suitable provision for older children and disabled children. The same is true for holiday provision, particularly in Salford 020 and 026. None of the out of school or holiday clubs cater for over 11s.

In **Figure 33** the daycare supply is considered to be low for Irlam and Cadishead (Salford 029 and 030). However, there are currently three nurseries and over 25 childminders operating across these areas. This disparity can be accounted for by the high population of children compared to the relative supply of early years places, plus findings from the parent survey show that the take-up of formal childcare is lower in these areas. For example, only 44% of respondents from Cadishead said they use formal childcare, with a further 20% choosing informal childcare arrangements.

Recently, a fourth private nursery provider has shown interest in opening a new provision in Cadishead, offering up to 30 full daycare places.

The supply of out of school care across all the primary schools in Irlam and Cadishead is high. Conversely, the supply of holiday provision is low. Families in both areas feel there is a lack of choice of holiday providers, particularly who can cater for the needs of children over 8 years and the needs of disabled children.

### **West locality**

In the West locality most of the childcare provision is in Salford 001 (Little Hulton West), Salford 007 (Walkden South) and Salford 014 (Worsley). Although Little Hulton West has one of the highest levels of non-working households in the locality, the childcare provision in this area will also act to serve the needs of families within the surrounding local areas.

A high demand for childcare, but low supply in Salford 003 (Walkden North) would indicate that a gap in the market may exist. Parents reported a lack of choice of providers in the area. In Salford 007 (Walkden South) and Salford 013 (Boothstown and Ellenbrook) there is a low supply of early years places compared to the population of children. However, both areas do each have a private day nursery and numerous childminders. The comments from parents in the survey related more to a demand for school nursery places. This demand is likely to be met by the establishment of new school nurseries at Mesne Lea and Boothstown Methodist Primary Schools in South Walkden and Boothstown respectively. This in turn may affect the take-up of early years funded places at other settings in the area, including playgroups.

In the Little Hulton, Walkden and Boothstown areas there seems to be a good number of out of school providers providing a service to local schools either onsite or as a pick up option. However, comments from the parent survey indicate that there is a lack of after school care after 6.00pm and a lack of onsite provision at specific schools. For example, parents living in Salford 014 (Worsley) have highlighted the need for more out of school provision, primarily located at Broadoak Primary School. The parent survey showed that parents living in Worsley are one of the least likely to agree that there is sufficient choice, or that childcare is available when and where it's needed.

The need for additional, affordable holiday provision was indicated by parents living across the locality. There are five holiday schemes in the west of the city, plus a holiday camp operating for short periods in the Worsley area. The take-up for the schemes is relatively high (75% or more) which could account for the need for more places.

## 7.2 Income gaps

The majority of parents said that they could not afford to pay for the childcare that they needed and the cost (or perceived cost) in relation to wages puts many people off working at all. For example, in Salford 024 (Pendleton) and Salford 028 (Ordsall and the Quays) between 33% and 50% of respondents cite not working due to a lack of affordable childcare. In the more affluent areas the hourly rates tend to be more expensive, but still only up to 60% of parents felt that childcare was affordable.

Of those parents who were claiming the childcare element of the Working Tax Credit, 51% said that they found childcare affordable, compared with only 43% of parents who were not claiming or in receipt. This suggests that for those claiming the tax credit for childcare it makes a significant difference. However, examination of the family incomes of parents responding to the survey suggests that many parents are not claiming their entitlement to support. With affordability the single greatest barrier to childcare use, strategies to increase tax credit take-up of the childcare element will be required.

As well as the level of fees charged by childcare providers, a number of parents say that inflexible charging practices make childcare unaffordable. Parents want to pay for the hours they use while providers often charge by half-days or days. This issue is particularly relevant to shift workers.

## 7.3 Specific needs gaps

Families with disabled children reported that there is a lack of specialised childcare provision within the city. They feel there is a lack of training and understanding in order to cater for the specific needs of their children. In particular, parents of school age children feel it is a 'struggle' to find suitable, inclusive and affordable out of school and holiday provision. For example, there is no formal out of school provision for children attending Springwood Primary School – either onsite or offered through private providers. For the last two years there has been a summer playscheme running at the school, which some working parents would have been able to access. However there has been no other formal provision running during other holiday periods.

There could be potentially more experience within the sector than parents are aware of, with 61% of surveyed providers stating that they have experience of working with children with additional needs. This suggests a need to improve the quality of information available to families with disabled children. The general lack of supply of childcare for children aged over 11 years is also a major barrier for families with disabled children.

Parents living in Salford 009 (Wardley and Moorside), 017 (Charlestown and Duchy Estate) and 025 (Winton and Brookhouse) were the least likely to agree that childcare meets their specific needs (less than 45%). Detailed comments from parents of disabled children living across Salford can be found in the parent survey analysis report produced by Melyn Consulting.

## 7.4 Time gaps

Childcare provision in Salford is typically open from 7.30am to 6.00pm, Monday to Friday. Out of school and holiday provision tend to be open from 7.30/8.00am until 6.00pm. However, school managed after school clubs do close earlier.

Less than half the parents surveyed felt that childcare is available when it is required. This was particularly a problem for shift workers in the city who noted a definite lack of childcare before 7.30am, after 6.00pm and at weekends. Parents of school age children found opening times to be more limited due to the hours offered by out of school and holiday clubs, especially school managed facilities. For example, in Salford 022 (Windsor and Ordsall) two onsite school clubs are only open until 4.00pm.

Childminders are usually able to offer a more flexible service to families, with 25% of childminders offering care outside 'standard' working hours. However, nursery provision offering longer opening hours are limited, e.g. two nurseries in Salford 001 (Little Hulton West) are open from 7.00am and one nursery in Salford 021 (Weaste and Seedley) is open 7.00am-7.00pm to cater for NHS staff working shift patterns.

## 7.5 Age gaps

### 0-2 years

Across the city there is a good supply of pre-school places, with the average childcare place able to cater for the demands of approximately two children. High occupancy rates suggest that supply is meeting demand; however nurseries across the city have waiting lists for full and part-time places, especially for the 1-2 year age group. Changes to maternity leave entitlement could account for this, with more parents choosing to stay at home longer before returning to work.

### 3-4 years

The childcare needs for this age group are mostly catered for by the provision of free, full-time, school nursery places across the city. Virtually all day nurseries and pre-school playgroups in Salford are registered to offer 15 hours of free early education places for three and four year olds. Currently there is some availability for places in settings, with waiting lists evident for places starting in January 2011. It is however unlikely that there is enough capacity to meet the needs of parents requiring full-time care if changes are made to school nursery admissions.

### 5-11 years

There are a range of registered out of school providers, not every school has out of school provision which meets the needs of parents, e.g. a number of parents refer to the lack of onsite school provision, or any provision at all. Others refer to the lack of holiday care available to this age group.

Extra curricular activities offered by schools, on the same site, may offer an alternative to formal childcare for older children, e.g. homework clubs, sports activities, or open access playschemes. However, these activities may not be available before school, they may be cancelled due to bad weather or staff sickness, and they usually don't operate after 4.30pm.

### **12-14 years (up to 17 years for disabled children)**

In Salford, the majority of formal childcare is available to children aged between birth and 11 years, as such there is a lack of provision for families requiring formal childcare for older children. This is particularly evident for parents of disabled children aged 12 to 17 years. Only 10% of out of school and holiday providers offer care for over 11s. Childminders can cater for older children, but the take-up of places is relatively low. For secondary age children the suitability of care needs to be considered. Parents commented on settings primarily focusing on the needs of younger children.

## **7.6 Type gaps**

Each locality has a range of types of provider, with childminders being the most widely distributed across the city. The most obvious gap in provision is the lack of formal holiday care with only 5 places per 100 children available, on average, across the city. This, as well as lack of out of school provision, was emphasised within the parent survey, both for primary and secondary age children.

Parents from the Jewish community feel that there is a lack of choice, with early years provision being dominated by nurseries and kindergartens, as well as a general lack of out of school and holiday providers.

Although there are a lot of childminders across the city, only a minority are able to offer free early education places, which limits the choice and availability of childcare for parents of pre-school children.



## 8. Conclusions and Recommendations

### 8.1 Conclusions

In conclusion, the 2011 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) has been an important tool in understanding the childcare market in Salford. It has provided a measurement of the supply and demand for childcare, as well as identifying key gaps. The parent survey captured the views and childcare needs of parents living across the city, which provided a statistically reliable and robust evidence base for the demand side data.

- A key issue for the majority of families is the affordability of childcare. This is an important factor to take account of when looking at measures to support employment and effectively reduce child poverty.
- Across the city there is a need for additional holiday provision. Over half the areas in the city have less than 5 holiday care places per 100 children, with some areas with no provision at all. Parents also feel there is a lack of out of school provision or choice of providers in some areas of the city.

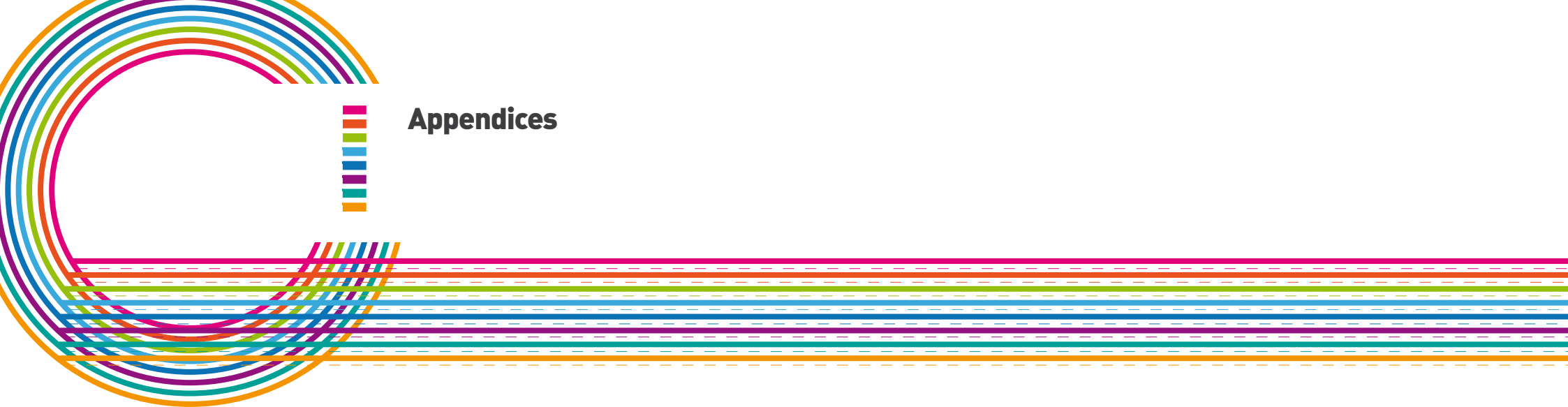
- In addition, there is a lack of formal childcare provision catering for older children aged 11-14 years, as well as disabled children up to 17 years. 90% of out of school and holiday clubs only offer provision to children up to 11 years of age. Childminders do offer provision for older children, but take-up is generally low.
- More specialised childcare is required that meets the specific needs of disabled children. In particular, parents of school-age children reported that they struggle to find suitable, qualified, providers who can meet their child's childcare needs out of school or during the holidays.
- In terms of flexibility of childcare, responses from parents who work atypical/shift patterns have indicated there is a need for more options in relation to payment terms, opening times and providers able to accommodate changing work patterns.
- In Salford, there is a general lack of childcare provision available before 7.30am and after 6.00pm. In some areas of the city, parents of school-age children found that the shorter opening hours of out of school and holiday clubs were not meeting their childcare needs.



## 8.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this assessment, a number of key recommendations can be included in the CSA action plan.

- Ensure key partners are involved in the production and delivery of the CSA action plan.
- Work with key partners to ensure joined-up and effective promotion of all financial support available to parents to increase the take-up of formal childcare, including the provision of advice and guidance to eligible families on how to access it.
- To ensure the childcare market is managed effectively and strategic childcare planning takes place, awareness needs to be raised amongst key partners, e.g. Working Neighbourhood Teams, of the specialist support and referral process (childcare brokerage) for parents who are unable to access childcare to support their employment or training needs. This will ensure that funding decisions are made from a robust evidence base and do not rely solely on unsupported anecdotal information.
- Build on any findings from the DCATCH audit to support childcare settings in providing inclusive, specialised, provision for disabled children, particularly in relation to out of school and holiday childcare services.
- Ensure parents of disabled children are able to access impartial, expert information on formal childcare provision that would support their employment and training needs.
- Work with key partners to explore how existing settings may be able to cater for the childcare needs of older children.
- Monitor the development of out of school and holiday provision in the city and help facilitate expansion where necessary.
- Continue to consult with parents, children and young people, about the development of childcare provision in the city. Provide training opportunities for childcare providers to develop their own consultation methods with children and families about the quality of provision on offer.
- Build capacity within the childcare market so that more registered childminders are able to draw down the free early education funding for three and four year olds. This will help to support sustainability in that sector and give choice to parents looking to use registered childcare provision.
- Continue to drive forward a culture of continuous quality improvement across childcare provision in Salford that is characterised by high expectations for children's learning and development, including the number of childcare providers achieving a Quality Improvement Award.
- Areas of future research could include:
  - Assessing the impact of sessional care on providing support to working families or those wishing to enter employment, e.g. care offered by pre-school playgroups or crèches.
  - Exploring potential implications for the childcare market should any changes be made to the school nursery place admission criteria.
  - Assessing the childcare needs of specific community and faith groups living in Salford.



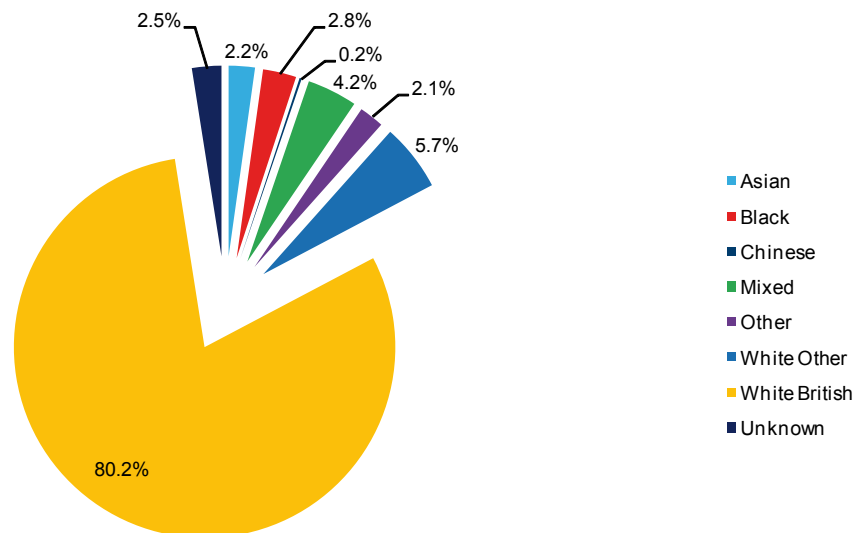
## Appendices

## Appendix 1 - Ethnicity of children in Salford schools

Table 1: Ethnicity of children in Salford schools by locality (January 2010, School Census)

	South	West	North	Central	Unknown	Total	% Total
Asian	179	91	157	134	92	653	2.2%
Black	96	99	245	214	177	831	2.8%
Chinese	8	7	18	13	10	56	0.2%
Mixed	216	218	291	314	211	1,250	4.2%
Other	226	54	99	123	117	619	2.1%
White Other	370	256	392	475	182	1,675	5.7%
White British	5,808	6,358	5,255	4,650	1,552	23,623	80.2%
Unknown	155	250	139	102	88	734	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>7,333</b>	<b>6,596</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>29,441</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% White British</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	

Graph 1: Ethnicity of children in Salford schools (January 2010, School Census)



## Appendix 2 - Definitions regarding childcare and different types of providers

### Ofsted registered childcare

People who wish to provide childcare – for example, as a childminder or day nursery – have to apply to register before they can do so, unless the type of childcare they offer is exempt from registration (for example out of school clubs managed by the school itself). Ofsted register childcare providers on the Early Years Register and/or the Childcare Register. A registered childcare provider will receive a certificate of registration that the childcare provider must display at all times. The certificate will have details of any conditions of registration and a childcare provider must meet their conditions of registration at all times.

### Definition of childcare

The law (section 18 of the Childcare Act 2006) defines childcare as any form of care for a child including education or any other supervised activity. It does not include:

- education provided by a school for children not in the early years age group
- any form of health care for children
- care provided by relatives
- fostering arrangements

Or care provided in:

- a children's home
- a care home
- a hospital in which a child is a patient
- a residential family centre
- a young offender institution or secure training centre

### The Early Years Register

Childcare providers must register on the Early Years Register if they care for children from birth to the 31 August following their fifth birthday – called early years age group.

### The Childcare Register - compulsory part

They must register on the compulsory part of the Childcare Register if they care for children from the 1 September following their fifth birthday up to the age of eight, unless they are exempt from registration. This usually means six and seven year olds, but could include some five year olds – called later years age group.

### The Childcare Register - voluntary part

Providers can choose to register on the voluntary part if they want to provide care that does not fall into the categories set out above. This includes:

- home-based care in the home of the child (nannies)
- activity-based settings such as sports coaching or tuition
- short-term care such as crèches
- care that is only for children aged eight to under 18

### Childminders

Childminding is where one person cares for children on domestic premises for 'reward'. This is normally in their own home. However, it can be someone else's home, as long as it is not the home of one of the children cared for. Reward can be either payment or other services in exchange for care. Childminders care for other people's children for more than two hours a day. They are registered and inspected by Ofsted for children from birth to eight years of age, but they can also cater for children over eight years. Childminders are self-employed and therefore can set their own working hours. They can be very flexible, many offering before and after school and holiday care as well as full daycare. Childminders can work on their own or with other childminders or assistants. Childminders may choose to be on one or both registers.

### **Day nurseries**

Day nurseries provide childcare on non-domestic premises such as purpose-built nurseries, church halls, community centres, spare classrooms in a school and so on. They provide care for children from birth to five years. Day nurseries offer four or more hours per day, they usually offer part or full-time places. Some nurseries may also offer before/after school and holiday care for children of school age.

### **Out of school clubs (OOS)**

Out of school clubs fit around school hours, providing care and activities and are registered and inspected by Ofsted for children up to eight years. They can also cater for children over eight and register with Ofsted on the voluntary part of the Childcare Register. Out of school clubs are usually based in or near schools and staffed by a team of playworkers. They usually offer a drop off and pick up service from local schools if the club is not based on a school site. There are three different types of care:

- breakfast clubs open in the mornings before school
- after school clubs open in the afternoons between about 3.30pm and 6.00pm
- holiday playschemes open during school holidays

Schools which manage their own out of school or holiday clubs are exempt from separate childcare registration with Ofsted, as the provision will be inspected as part of the school.

### **Holiday clubs / playschemes**

Holiday clubs provide a solution for parents who are looking for childcare in the school holidays. These are often provided as part of the services of existing out of school clubs although there are also other schemes that only run during the holidays. All holiday playschemes that look after children under the age of eight years old must register with Ofsted unless they offer an exempted service. Holiday clubs who wish to offer services for children over the age of eight can also choose to register on the Voluntary part of the Childcare Register so parents can claim the childcare element of the working families tax credit which will help them pay for childcare.

### **Extended day pre-school playgroups**

Extended day pre-school playgroups offer longer hours than traditional pre-school playgroups, the care is available for more than four hours per day.

### **Pre-school playgroups**

Pre-school playgroups offer sessional care to children aged between two and five years and are registered and inspected by Ofsted. There is a break between sessions with no children in the care of the provider (usually lunchtime). Sessions offered can be from 2.5 hours up to 4 hours during term time, some every weekday, others several days a week.

### **Nursery classes and schools**

Nursery classes and schools are part of primary or independent schools. They are open during school hours, usually 9.00am - 3.30pm and can offer full or part-time places for children three to five years. Some may also offer out of school and holiday care. Ofsted ensures that these services are registered and inspected regularly as part of the school inspection.

### **Nannies**

Nannies work in the home of the children they look after and will fit in with unusual working hours. Some nannies live in, others come to work daily, and others work for two or more families. Unlike childminders, nannies do not have to be registered and inspected. However, they may choose to voluntarily register with Ofsted on the Childcare Register.

### **Crèches**

Crèches provide childcare for children aged under eight and can voluntarily register with Ofsted on the Childcare Register. Crèches provide occasional care for children for short periods of time. Some are in permanent premises like training centres, leisure clubs, sports or shopping centres. They may also be established on a temporary basis to care for children while their parents are at time-limited activities such as conferences or special events.

### **Parent / adult and toddler groups**

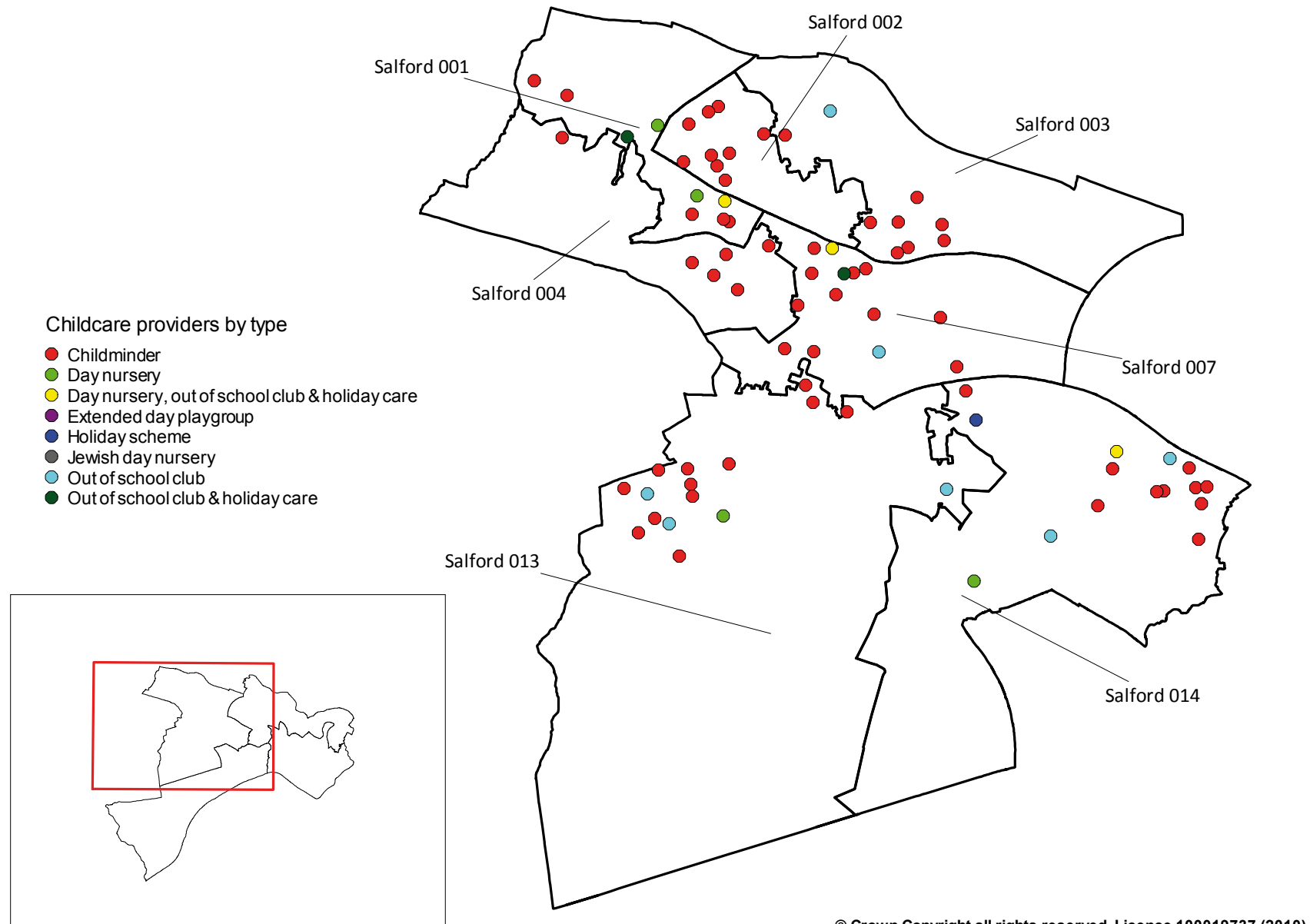
These are informal groups of parents and carers that meet locally with their children on a regular basis. They do not have to be registered with Ofsted as they do not offer childcare parents/carers must stay with their child during these sessions. The groups provide a networking opportunity for parents and carers to mix and meet new friends and usually open term-time only.

## Appendix 3 - South locality providers map



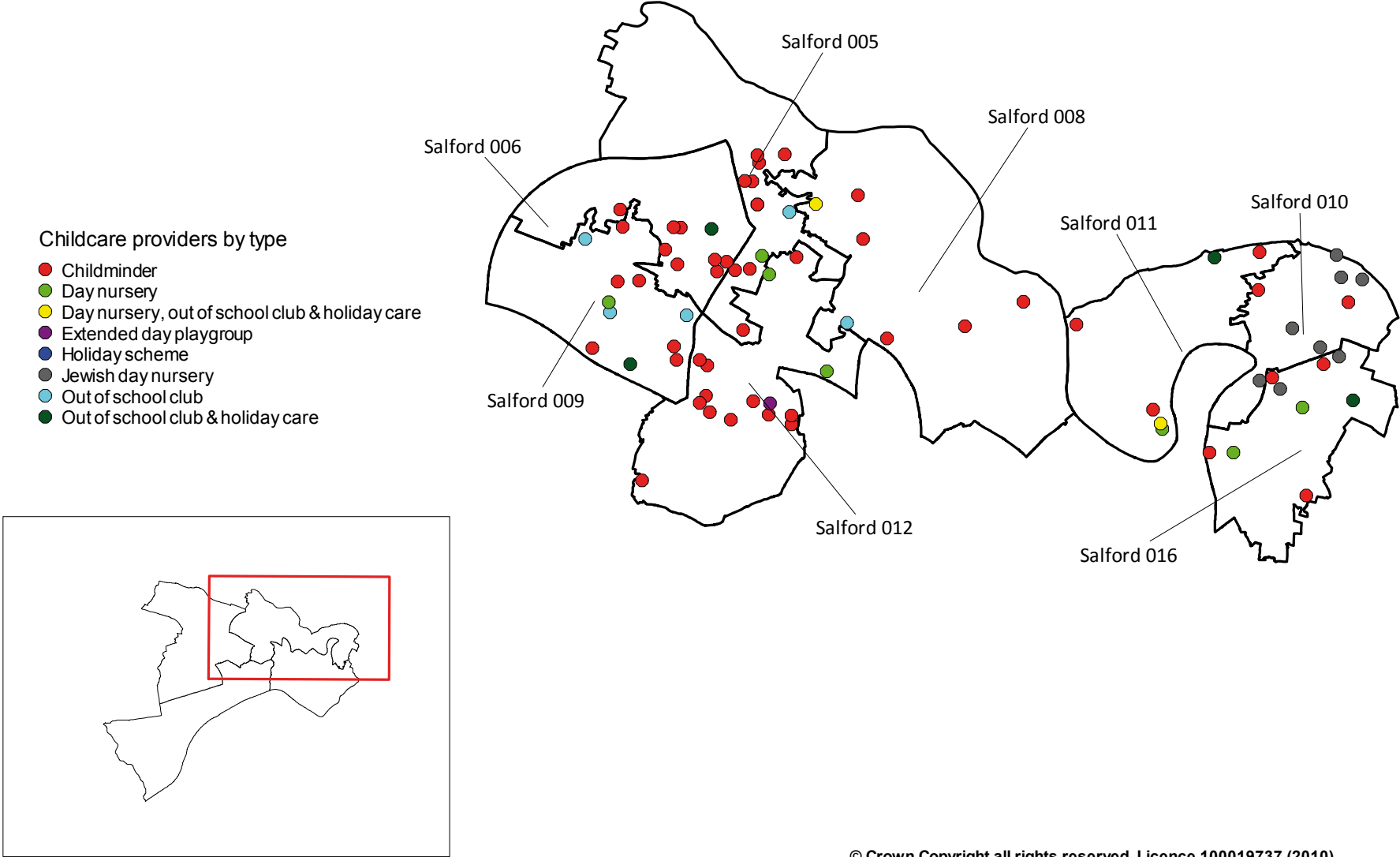
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## Appendix 4 - West locality providers map



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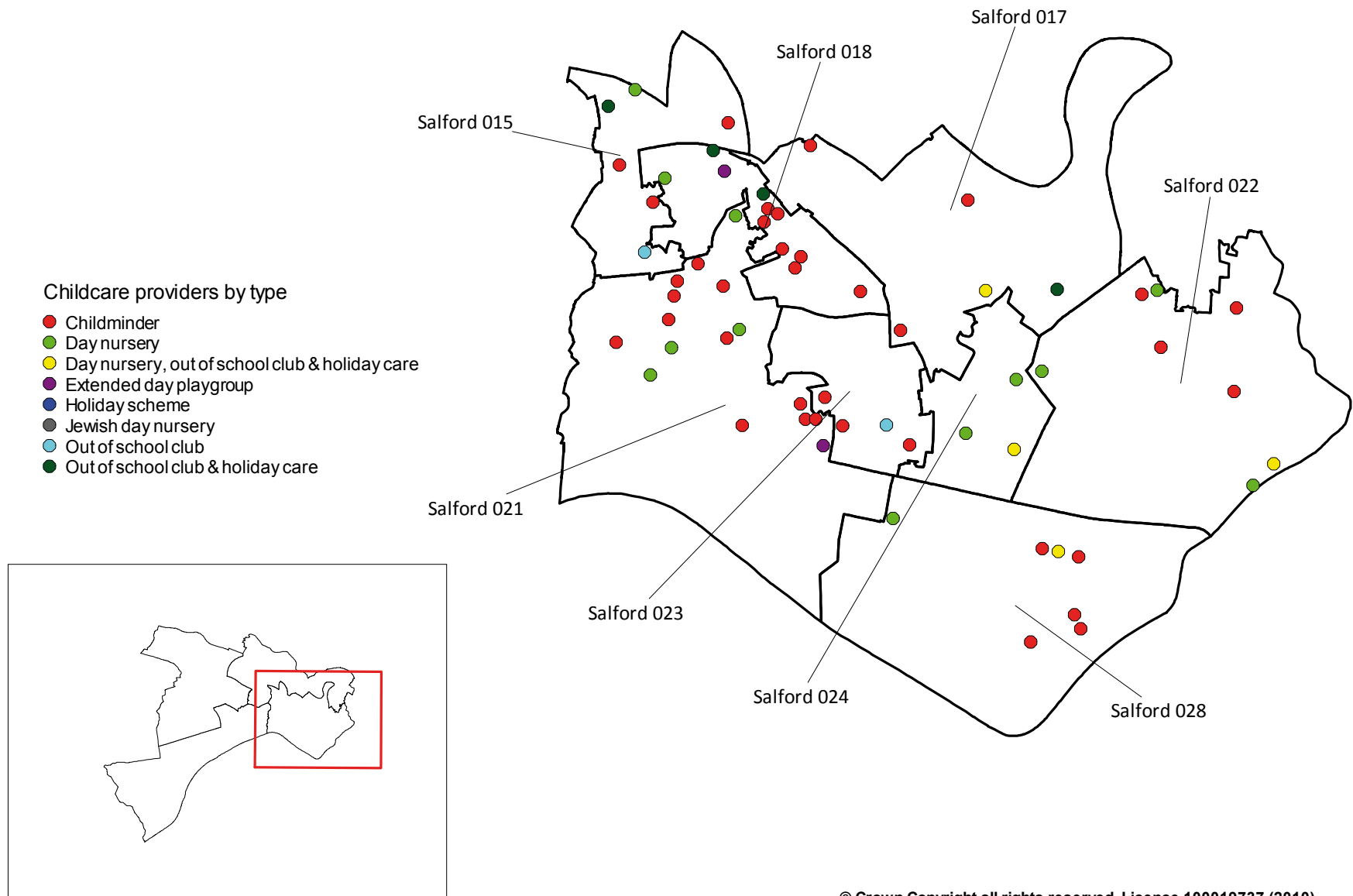
Appendix 5 - North locality providers map



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## Appendix 6 - Central locality providers map



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## Appendix 7 - South locality gaps matrix

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Winton	Salford 019	Above average population of children 0-14 years (>1400). 57% children live in working households (below average). Lowest rate in the locality. 48% children live in lone parent families (above average). Pockets of deprivation and child poverty.	<b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, one nursery and one extended day playgroup. <b>Cost:</b> Nursery offers average hourly rates; childminders offer slightly below average. <b>Availability:</b> Childminder average 7.30am-5.50pm. Two offer care after 6.00pm. Nursery is open from 8.00am-6.00pm and the extended day playgroup from 9.00am-3.00pm. <b>Age:</b> 0-14 years, oldest average 12 years. <b>Occupancy:</b> Relatively high occupancy at nursery 77%, but operating at reduced capacity due to staffing. Childminders average 69% full, only a couple have vacancies.	One of the highest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (68%). One of highest rates of shift working parents (12% respondents). High agreement that families are happy with their current childcare arrangements, the quality and location. Comments related to affordability, the lack of out of school care and providers able to cater for the needs disabled children.
	Salford 025	Average number of children 0-14 years (approx. 1200). 58% children live in working households (below average). 53% children live in lone parent families (above average). Highest rate in the locality. Mid to high rates deprivation and child poverty.	<b>Type:</b> Under five childminders, one nursery, one out of school and holiday club, an extended day playgroup and two school run breakfast or after school clubs. <b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates for the nursery and childminders; below average for the out of school and holiday club. <b>Availability:</b> Average opening 8.00am-5.45pm. No after school provision after 6.00pm, only the nursery is open until this time. <b>Age:</b> 0-12 years. <b>Occupancy:</b> Nursery has 77% occupancy, but is offering reduced places due to staffing ratios until Jan 2011. Childminders average 81% full, with no vacancies.	One of the lowest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (42%). Quarter of female respondents cite not working due to a lack of childcare. One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable, that it is available when or where it's required, that there is sufficient choice or that it meets their child's specific needs. Demand for more affordable childcare and provision (particularly out of school care) that meets the needs of disabled children.

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Barton	Salford 026  Eccles, Barton and Patricroft	<p>Average number of children 0-14 years (approx. 1200). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>60% children live in working households (below average).</p> <p>48% children live in lone parent families (above average).</p> <p>Mid to high rates deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, one nursery and three out of school clubs. Two of the clubs offer a holiday scheme. Three other local schools also offer a breakfast and/or after school club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates across all types of provider.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening hours 7.45am-6.00pm. The nursery is open from 8.00am, but a number of the childminders start at 7.30am or before. Holiday clubs are open 8.00am-5.30pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 13 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Childminders average 73% full. Nursery has high occupancy rate of 79%, but is operating at reduced capacity due to staffing. Take-up of out of school clubs is high, particularly after school provision.</p>	<p>59% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of highest rates of shift working parents (18% respondents).</p> <p>Happy with the quality and location of childcare. Would prefer longer opening hours for holiday and after school clubs, as well as more weekend childcare to support shift workers. Comments also relating to lack of facilities and childcare for older children and affordability.</p>
	Salford 027  Eccles and Peel Green	<p>Below average population of children 0-14 years (approx. 1000).</p> <p>68% children live in working households.</p> <p>Half children in area live in lone parent households.</p> <p>Average rates of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Only one childminder working with a partner, plus a local school offers a breakfast club from 8.00am.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rate.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminder offers 7.30am-7.30pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-14 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> The childminder is 71% full, including over eight places.</p>	<p>One of the highest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (67%).</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable or is available when and where it's required. Comments related to a lack of choice of after school providers and a need for cheaper childcare costs.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Eccles	Salford 020  Monton, Ellesmere Park and Eccles Town Centre	<p>High population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1500).</p> <p>77% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>38% children live in lone parent families (below average).</p> <p>Low levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over ten childminders, four nurseries, five out of school and four holiday clubs (two of which are nursery run).</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates for nurseries and childminders, above average for out of school clubs.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminders average opening times 7.55am-5.45pm. Nurseries are open longer 7.00am or 7.30am-6.00pm. Out of school club average 8.00am-5.45pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-12 years, oldest average nine years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Relatively high take-up of nursery provision. High occupancy in out of school provision (89%). Childminders average 84% full. About half have vacancies.</p>	<p>One of highest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (70%).</p> <p>One of the highest areas to agree that the current childcare arrangements and quality are good. Although there are quite a lot of providers, parents still would like more choice/availability in terms of after school and holiday care, as well as later opening hours. Demand for more childcare options for older children and children with specific needs. More flexibility with payment options, e.g. 'pay as you go'.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Irlam	Salford 029  Irlam	<p>Third largest population of children 0-14 years in the city (approx. 2000). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>72% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>39% children live in lone parent families (below average).</p> <p>Most of the area experiences low levels of deprivation and child poverty. One pocket of high deprivation.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, one nursery offering out of school and holiday provision, one provider offering out of school provision at most of the local primary schools and one private holiday club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates for out of school and holiday provision. The nursery and childminders are slightly above.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average childminder opening 7.40am-6.00pm. One childminders can work until 9.30pm and offers Saturday care. Nursery and out of school provision is 7.30am-5.45pm or 6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 14 years. Out of school club provision is up to 11 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> More part-time take-up of places at the nursery resulting in a lower occupancy rate, but high volume of children. High take-up of out of school clubs, with planned expansion to another primary school. Childminders average 78% full.</p>	<p>57% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>A high proportion are happy with their current childcare arrangements and the amount of choice in the area.</p> <p>However, comments related to lack of holiday childcare in the area. Demand for more choice of holiday providers, who can offer activities/ trips out for children, particularly eight years and over. Also demand for childcare which meets the specific needs of disabled children.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Cadishead	Salford 030  Cadishead	<p>High population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1800). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>76% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>38% children live in lone parent families (below average).</p> <p>Relatively low levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> 20 childminders, two nurseries, one provider offering out of school provision at two local primary schools, and one additional out of school and holiday club provider.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates for out of school and holiday provision, average nursery and childminder hourly rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening hours 7.30am–6.00pm. Childminders offer care from 7.00am, with a couple offering care after 6.00pm and on Saturdays.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 13 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> One new nursery to area – 42% occupancy so far. Childminders average 76% full – about half have vacancies. High take-up of out of school clubs at local schools, with planned expansion to another primary school.</p>	<p>One of the lowest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (44%). A further 20% choose to use informal care.</p> <p>One of the highest areas to agree that current childcare arrangements meet their needs and that the choice and quality of daycare and out of school provision is good.</p> <p>Similar to Salford 029 (Irlam) respondents commented on the lack of holiday childcare options, including older (12 years+) and disabled children. Also, demand for longer opening times and more flexibility to meet needs of shift workers. Other comments related to affordability.</p>

## Appendix 8 - West locality gaps matrix

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Little Hulton	Salford 001  Little Hulton West	<p>High population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1500). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>High unemployment rates with 48% children living in workless households (fifth highest in the city).</p> <p>54% children live in lone parent families (above average).</p> <p>High level of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, three nurseries, two of which run out of school and holiday clubs. Three local schools also run breakfast clubs. This is the highest concentration and choice of providers in the area. Families living in other areas of Little Hulton will use this provision.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates for nurseries, after school and holiday clubs. Above average rates for before school care and childminders.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average 7.00am-6.00pm. No provision after 6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-14 years, oldest average 12 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Average nursery occupancy rate 66%, with one nursery with over 85% places filled. Good take-up of out of school and holiday but one provider has reduced number of places. Childminders average 69% full. Most offer four full-time places.</p>	<p>60% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable. Comments related to a lack of availability of nursery and school nursery places. Lack of after school and holiday provision.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Little Hulton	<p>Salford 002</p> <p>Little Hulton East and Mount Skip</p>	<p>Below average population of children 0-14 years (&lt;1200).</p> <p>61% children live in working households (below average).</p> <p>53% children live in lone parent families (above average).</p> <p>Mid to high levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders. Nurseries located in neighbouring area.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rate.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> average 7.10am–6.00pm. One childminder starts at 6.00am and two will work until 7.00pm.</p> <p>Two primary schools in area have no onsite provision but up to four private out of school clubs and eight childminders offer an out of school service.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-17 years, oldest average 13 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Childminders average 75% full. Relatively large number of over eights on books. Just over half have vacancies.</p>	<p>One of the lowest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (42%).</p> <p>Quarter of female respondents cite not working due to a lack of childcare. One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable. Demand for more out of school and holiday care and/or longer opening times.</p>
	<p>Salford 004</p> <p>Little Hulton South</p>	<p>Average number of children 0-14 years (&gt;1200).</p> <p>Similar to Salford 001 (Little Hulton West) – high unemployment rates with 46% children living in workless households.</p> <p>Half children in area live in lone parent households.</p> <p>Mid to high levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders. Nurseries located in neighbouring area.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rate.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> average 7.30am–5.30pm. A couple offer care until 6.00pm.</p> <p>One primary school in area runs own breakfast club, no childminders offer a service to the school; more likely to pick up from other schools in Little Hulton or South Walkden.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-12 years, oldest average 11 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Childminders average 86% full. Only four are actively minding at present and one is advertising vacancies.</p>	<p>47% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable. Comments related to a lack of childcare available at weekends, a need for more holiday care and later opening times for after school clubs.</p>



Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Walkden North and South	<p>Salford 003</p> <p>Walkden North</p>	<p>Below average population of children 0-14 years (approx. 1000). Lowest rate in the locality.</p> <p>71% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>46% children live in lone parent families (just above average).</p> <p>Most of the area experiences low levels of deprivation and child poverty, with exception of one pocket of high deprivation.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders. One out of school provider offers a service to the two local primary schools (one school runs its own breakfast club).</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average 7.25am-6.00pm. A couple of childminders will start 7.00am or before and work up until 8.00pm. One works weekends.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 11 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Childminder average 75% full. A couple of childminders reported that they are likely to be retiring soon.</p>	<p>The highest percentage of respondents to state that they use formal childcare (74%).</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable. Comments related to a lack of choice of providers – e.g. school based after school and holiday care. Plus demand for later opening hours.</p>
	<p>Salford 007</p> <p>Walkden South</p>	<p>Above average population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1300). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>High rate of employment, with 80% of children living in working households.</p> <p>35% children live in lone parent families (below average).</p> <p>Affluent area, one of lowest levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p> <p>Opening of new school nursery September 2011 at Mesne Lea Primary.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over ten childminders, one nursery offering out of school and holiday provision, a private out of school and holiday provider operating across the west locality and one school based out of school club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Above average hourly rates for out of school and nursery places, but lower childminder and holiday rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average 7.30am-6.00pm. A number of childminders do start at 7.00am, but are more likely to close by 5.30pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-15 years, oldest average 12 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> High occupancy at nursery (84%) and out of school provision. High take-up of two holiday clubs in area. Average occupancy for childminders is 79%.</p>	<p>57% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>Comments related to a lack of school nursery places. Lack of affordable childcare (particularly for families who aren't entitled to tax credits). Request for longer opening hours for out of school clubs and more choice of holiday providers. Lack of provision which meet the needs of disabled children.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Boothstown and Ellenbrook	Salford 013  Boothstown and Ellenbrook	<p>One of the highest population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1900). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>Second highest rate of employment in the city, with 90% of children living in working households.</p> <p>28% children live in lone parent families (third lowest rate in the city).</p> <p>Affluent area, one of lowest levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p> <p>Opening of new school nursery September 2011 at Boothstown Methodist Primary.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over ten childminders and one nursery. Three schools have onsite private providers offering out of school provision.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Just above average hourly rates for nursery and out of school places, with childminders offering lower rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminder average 7.30am-5.40pm. Out of school is 8.00am-6.00pm and the nursery opens 7.30am-6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-14 years, oldest average 12 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Nursery has 62% occupancy, three to four year old places available. High take-up of after school provision. Average childminder occupancy is 78% - over half have no vacancies.</p>	<p>60% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>High level of agreement that there is good choice, quality and affordable childcare. Over 10% of respondents are shift workers. Request for longer opening hours for out of school clubs. Want more flexibility with payment terms – only pay for hours used. Reported lack of school nursery places and holiday care.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Worsley	Salford 014  Worsley	<p>High population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1500). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>Highest rate of employment in the city, with 95% of children living in working households.</p> <p>20% children live in lone parent families (second lowest rate in the city).</p> <p>Affluent area, lowest level of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over ten childminders, two nurseries, one of which offers out of school and holiday care. Two further out of school providers and one holiday club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Above average rates for after school, holiday and nursery places.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminder average 7.55am-5.30pm. Nurseries 7.30am-6.00pm. Out of school up to 6.00pm. No care after 6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 12 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> One provider has closed its holiday scheme and another has reduced the places for out of school and holiday provision due to lack of demand. Contradicts findings from parent survey. Occupancy is high in the nurseries (average 81%) - only part-time places available for most age groups. Childminder occupancy averages 81%.</p>	<p>One of the highest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (69%).</p> <p>One of the least likely areas to agree that there is sufficient choice, or that childcare is available when and where it's needed. Lack of onsite out of school provision at Broadoak Primary. Want more flexibility – only pay for hours used after school. Request for longer opening hours, e.g. before/after school. Request for more holiday clubs. Lack of places for two to three year olds. More provision required for disabled children. Over 10% of respondents are shift workers.</p>

## Appendix 9 - North locality gaps matrix

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Pendlebury	Salford 005  Clifton	<p>One of the lowest estimated numbers of children 0-14 years (&lt;900). Comparatively low birth rate.</p> <p>Majority of children live in working households (78%).</p> <p>38% children live in lone parent families (below average).</p> <p>Low level of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> High level of childminders (10 active), one nursery, one after school club run at local primary school.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates for nursery and childminders, after school club one of cheapest hourly rates in local authority.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.30am-6.00pm. Care is available 7.00am or earlier by some childminders.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-17 years, oldest average 11 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> High take-up at nursery, especially two to three years part time places. Waiting list for early education places. After school club is very popular – no full time vacancies available. Childminders average 59% full, over half care for children over eight years.</p>	<p>One of the lowest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (44%).</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable, but highest to agree that childcare is available when it's required. Also high agreement that childcare meets specific needs. Comments that there are sufficient numbers of childminders, but a lack of holiday care places.</p>
	Salford 008  Agecroft	<p>Average number of children 0-14 years (approx. 1200).</p> <p>62% children live in working households (below average).</p> <p>Half children in area live in lone parent households.</p> <p>Pockets of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Five active childminders, one nursery offering out of school and holiday places, one after school club based at local primary school.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.40am-5.50pm. Nursery from 7.30am-6.00pm. No care after 6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-15 years, oldest average 12 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Over 60% take-up at nursery, two to three years most popular age group. Out of school club is full. Holiday club very popular. Childminders average 67% full, but only two are advertising vacancies.</p>	<p>One of the highest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (72%).</p> <p>Just over half agree that childcare is available when and where it's required. Less agree that there is sufficient choice of providers. Comments re lack of before and after school places and lack of provision on school sites. Also comments re lack of affordable childcare.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Swinton North	Salford 006  Wardley and Newtown	<p>Similar to Salford 005 - one of the lowest numbers of children 0-14 years (&lt;1000). Comparatively low birth rate.</p> <p>71% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>44% children live in lone parent families (average).</p> <p>Low to mid levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, no nursery, one out of school and holiday provider based at Children's Centre offering service to minimum of three schools.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates, except after school which is slightly above.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.30am-5.45pm. Care is available from 7.00am by childminders. One offers care after 6.00pm. No weekends.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-14 years, oldest average 13 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Relatively new out of school and holiday provision – approx. 50% take-up for after school and holiday, 25% before school. Childminders average 58% full.</p>	<p>More likely to use formal childcare (51%) than Salford 005, but still reliance on informal childcare.</p> <p>About half agree that childcare is affordable. Less likely to agree that there is sufficient choice of provision or that it's available when it's required.</p> <p>Comments re lack of provision after 5.30pm and at weekends. Lack of choice and promotion of holiday clubs especially for older children. More support required for children with specific needs.</p>
	Salford 009  Wardley and Moorside	<p>More children than Salford 006 (&gt;1000), but still below average.</p> <p>75% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>40% children live in lone parent families (below average).</p> <p>Low levels of deprivation and child poverty, with exception of one small area.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, one nursery, four out of school clubs based at or near to local primary schools. One also offers a holiday club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates for out of school club and nursery. Holiday clubs rates lower than average.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminder average opening 7.45am-5.30pm. Nursery and out of school from 7.30am/7.45am to 6.00pm. No care before 7.30am or after 6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-14 years, oldest average 11 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Over 70% take-up at nursery, more part-time places occupied. Out of school clubs are popular, however one provider has reduced capacity due to falling numbers. Childminders average 83% full.</p>	<p>A high percentage of respondents use formal childcare (67%).</p> <p>One of the highest proportions of shift workers in the area (16% respondents).</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that there is sufficient choice of providers or that childcare meets their specific needs. Comments relate to the choice of holiday clubs and provision catering for older children. Provision for disabled children during holidays is very limited – want more inclusive provision and opportunities for teenagers.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Swinton South	Salford 012  Swinton Centre and Victoria Park	<p>High population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1500). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>72% children live in working households (above average).</p> <p>46% children live in lone parent families.</p> <p>Low level of deprivation and child poverty, with exception of one pocket within the area.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over ten childminders, two nurseries and an extended day playgroup.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Slightly above average hourly rates for nurseries, childminders just below average.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.30am-6.00pm. One childminder offers care from 7.00am and another until 6.30pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-13 years, oldest average 11 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Very high occupancy at nurseries, very few vacancies. Childminders average 68% full, offering on average four full-time places. Some are quite new and have a number of vacancies.</p>	<p>54% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the least likely areas to cite not working due to a lack of childcare. One of lower areas to agree that childcare is available at the times required or that there is sufficient choice. Comments related to out of school and holiday care at school sites, e.g. St Mary's RC; a lack of care after 6pm, the need for increased flexibility in nurseries, e.g. shorter sessions or 'pay as go' option. Also, lack of out of school and holidays care for disabled young people.</p>
Kersal	Salford 011  Lower Kersal	<p>Average number of children 0-14 years (approx. 1200).</p> <p>60% children live in working households (lowest level in the locality).</p> <p>Half children in area live in lone parent households.</p> <p>Pockets of high deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Less than five childminders, two nurseries, two out of school clubs offering service to specific schools and two holiday clubs.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates for out of school club and childminders. Nurseries and holiday club rates are below average.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.45am-6.00pm. No provision after 6.00pm. Jewish childminder 8.30am-1.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 3 months-11 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Nurseries over 50% full – waiting list for full time baby places at one nursery. Out of school clubs are popular. One private out of school club is full from one local primary school. Childminders average 75% full.</p>	<p>Low survey response rate – carried out follow up focus group at Children's Centre. Survey respondents least likely to agree that childcare is available when and where they require it, is of good quality or meets their specific needs. Comments related to lack of out of school pick up at St Paul's (Nevile Road) and providers catering for Jewish children with SEN. Focus group respondents felt childcare is a barrier to work due to cost, lack of flexibility in terms of session times and payment – don't want to pay for more than use.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Kersal	<p>Salford 010</p> <p>Broughton Park (East Kersal)</p>	<p>Predominately Jewish area.</p> <p>Second largest population of children 0-14 years in the city (&gt;2000). One of the highest birth rates.</p> <p>High employment rates, with 86% of children living in working households.</p> <p>8% children live in lone parent families (lowest rate in the city).</p> <p>More affluent area - low levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Six Jewish run nurseries and one Jewish childminder. Breakfast and after school club run at Brentnall Primary and after school club for KS1 pupils at Broughton Jewish Primary.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Above average hourly rates for nurseries and most expensive hourly rate for childminders.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average 8.40am – 3:00pm for Jewish daycare settings. Childminder only runs until 1.30pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 3 months-5 years (Brentnall is 3-11 years)</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> High occupancy for Jewish provision for pre-school aged children, over 50% take-up at nurseries offering places for under twos. The childminder has no vacancies.</p>	<p>Low survey response rate – carried out follow up focus group at Hershel Weiss.</p> <p>Survey respondents very happy with choice, location, quality and availability of childcare, but not the cost. Focus group respondents more likely to use informal care until child is three years old. Specific comments about lack of free early education places for three to four year olds in Jewish nursery settings. Feel there is a lack of choice of type of provision and that some nurseries aren't as 'orthodox' as they would like.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Broughton	Salford 016  Broughton	<p>Largest population of children 0-14 years in the city (approx. 2500) and highest birth rate.</p> <p>62% children live in working households (below average).</p> <p>40% children live in lone parent families.</p> <p>Mid to high levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Four nurseries, four childminders, one out of school and holiday provider and one school run breakfast club. Half the day care providers are Jewish.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Above average hourly rates for nurseries and childminders. Below average rates for out of school and holiday club.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Non-Jewish settings average 7.30am – 6.00pm. Jewish settings average 8.30am – 1.30pm or 3.45pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 3 months-16 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Over 70% occupancy at nurseries. The out of school provider has between 50-60% take-up for the after school and holiday clubs, but isn't running a before school club at present due to lack of demand. None of the childminders have vacancies.</p>	<p>50% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable. Nearly quarter respondents cite not working due to a lack of affordable childcare.</p> <p>Comments related to a lack of nursery places and a lack of flexibility, e.g. term time only care.</p>



## Appendix 10 - Central locality gaps matrix

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Claremont	Salford 015  Lancaster Road, Kingsway and Danesway areas	<p>Low estimated numbers of children 0-14 years (&lt;900). One of the lowest birth rates.</p> <p>High employment rates, with 89% of children living in working households.</p> <p>29% children live in lone parent families (one of the lowest rates in the city).</p> <p>Affluent area, one of lowest levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Less than five childminders, one nursery, two out of school clubs run at local primary schools and one has a holiday club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates for out of school clubs and childminders. Above average nursery and holiday club rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminder average 7.35am-5.25pm. Nursery and out of school av. 7.45am-6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-11 years, oldest average 9 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> New nursery to area – 42% occupancy. Most take-up is one to two year old places. Out of school clubs are very popular – one has a waiting list. Childminders average 75% full; only one has vacancies.</p>	<p>58% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the highest areas to agree that childcare is affordable and offers good quality and availability in terms of time and location. However, quite a lot of families do use informal childcare.</p> <p>Comments related to affordability and number of holiday schemes, more flexible 'pay as you go' options, a lack out of school options for over 12 years and for disabled children.</p>
	Salford 018  Claremont and Irlam O'th Height	<p>Low estimated numbers of children 0-14 years (&lt;900). Reducing birth rate.</p> <p>High employment rates, with 85% of children living in working households.</p> <p>37% children live in lone parent families.</p> <p>Affluent area, one of lowest levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over five childminders, one nursery, two private out of school and holiday clubs and an extended day playgroup.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.45am-5.45pm. Provision available up to 6pm. Out of school providers flexible with sessions to suit shift workers and one offers discount for NHS staff for holiday care.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-14 years, oldest average 12 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Good take-up at out of school and holiday provision – over 80%. Both looking for opportunities to expand. Childminders average 80% full.</p>	<p>One of the highest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (68%). More formal care used in terms of day nurseries and after school clubs.</p> <p>One of the highest areas to agree that childcare is available where it's needed and meets their specific needs. 93% are happy with their childcare arrangements. Comments re lack of care from 7.30am. Would like more flexibility not set number of sessions, more affordable holiday provision or discounted rates for families with two or more children.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Langworthy	Salford 023  Langworthy and Buile Hill	<p>The lowest estimated child population 0-14 years in the city (&lt;700).</p> <p>60% children live in working households (below average).</p> <p>54% children live in lone parent families.</p> <p>Mid to high levels of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Less than five childminders, and one out of school club on a school site.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates, except before school which is above.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminders offer 7.00am-7.00pm, plus one works Saturdays. Out of school 7.30am-6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16years, oldest average 12 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Childminders average 60% full. Out of school club has recently opened at new primary school.</p>	<p>48% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of highest rates of shift working parents (18% respondents). One of the highest areas to agree that quality of provision is good. Comments re lack of flexibility to suit needs of shift workers – longer hours, weekends, payment for sessions. Holiday care that is affordable and offer full day sessions, more childcare to meet specific needs of disabled children and support two working parents.</p>
	Salford 024  Pendleton	<p>Second lowest child population 0-14 years in the city (&lt;800).</p> <p>Highest rate of unemployment, with 66% of children living in workless households (double average for city).</p> <p>71% children live in lone parent families (highest rate in the city).</p> <p>Highest rate of deprivation and child poverty in the city.</p> <p>Nurseries cater for a high number of student parents and parents with ESOL needs.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Three nurseries, one of which offers out of school and holiday provision. Another is piloting a similar scheme for a neighbouring school.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average nursery opening 7.45am-6.00pm. Out of school and holiday 7.30am-6.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 3 months-12 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> 61% average occupancy at the nurseries. One is operating at reduced capacity due to staffing. Another nursery has recently increased its capacity to take more under 3s. The out of school and holiday clubs are relatively new – operating at 25% and 55% capacity respectively.</p>	<p>Lowest percentage of respondents to use formal childcare (26%). A third of respondents cite not working due to a lack of affordable childcare. Of those that do use formal childcare this is most likely to be a nursery or after school club. They highly agree that childcare is of good quality and is available when and where they need it.</p> <p>A couple of comments related to longer opening times for out of school clubs and more places for two year olds.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Weaste and Seedley	Salford 021  Weaste and Seedley	<p>Childcare tends to cater for needs of NHS staff working at the hospital or students studying at college.</p> <p>High population of children 0-14 years (&gt;1600). Relatively high birth rate.</p> <p>66% children live in working households (average).</p> <p>53% children live in lone parent families.</p> <p>Pockets of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Over ten childminders, four nurseries, and a new extended day playgroup. One nursery and out of school provider has recently moved premises to Salford 017.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates for nurseries, slightly above for childminders.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Childminders average 7.40am-6.00pm. Two offer longer hours and one works weekends. Nursery average 7.45am-6.00pm. Hope Hospital based nursery offers longest hours in the city of 7.00am-7.00pm for NHS staff.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 11 years. College only takes from two years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Very high occupancy at nurseries – over 87%, with exception of the college based nursery (38%). Childminders average 88% full. Some are quite new and have vacancies.</p>	<p>57% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>Generally happy with all aspects of childcare available. Comments related to lack of formal care and activities for older children (over eights), more flexibility of sessions and payment options, and cheaper rates.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Ordsall	Salford 028  Ordsall and the Quays	<p>Below average population of children 0-14 years (&lt;1000).</p> <p>High unemployment rates with 51% children living in workless households.</p> <p>67% children live in lone parent families (second highest rate in the city).</p> <p>Most of the area experiences high rates of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Five childminders, two nurseries, one of which offers an after school and holiday club. A local school also has an onsite breakfast and after school club.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates for nurseries, but above average for other provision. Childminder hourly rate is one of the most expensive.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.45am-6.00pm. Three childminders offer 7.00am start.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 13 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> One nursery has 55% occupancy; the other is virtually full and has a large waiting list for full and part-time places. Its after school and holiday provision is also very popular. Childminders average 88% full time occupancy. Only two have vacancies.</p>	<p>One of the lowest percentages of respondents to use formal childcare (48%). Over half of respondents cite not working due to a lack of affordable childcare.</p> <p>Comments related to affordability and a lack of available care out of hours and at weekends.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Ordsall/ Irwell Riverside	Salford 022  Windsor and Ordsall	<p>Childcare in this area also caters for the needs of student parents studying at the university.</p> <p>Third lowest child population 0-14 years in the city (&lt;800). Increasing birth rate.</p> <p>High unemployment rates with 54% children living in workless households (third highest in the city).</p> <p>66% children live in lone parent families (third highest in the city).</p> <p>Most of the area experiences high rates of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Less than five childminders, four nurseries, one of which offers out of school and holiday provision. Four of the local primary schools offer before and/or after school provision onsite (until 4.00pm).</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Average hourly rates for nurseries and after school. Above average before school and holiday rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7:45am–6.00pm. Half providers offer care from 7.30am.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 13 years</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Two nurseries have high occupancy (78%). A third nursery offering out of school and holiday is looking to expand and double its capacity. Childminders average 80% full – no over eights on books.</p>	<p>58% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that there is sufficient choice of providers. Nearly a fifth of respondents cite not working due to a lack of affordable childcare.</p> <p>Comments related to a lack of available places, a request for later opening hours for school run provision, a need for more accessible provision for disabled children and their siblings.</p>

Wards	MSOA	Factors affecting demand and ability to pay	Supply of childcare and provider survey results	Parent survey and focus groups
Irwell Riverside	Salford 017  Charlestown and Duchy Estate	<p>Average number of children 0-14 years (approx. 1200).</p> <p>High unemployment rates with 56% children living in workless households (second highest in city).</p> <p>63% children live in lone parent families.</p> <p>Most of the area experiences high rates of deprivation and child poverty.</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Less than five childminders, one school based after school and holiday club, three school run breakfast clubs and one nursery which also offers out of school service to school in Salford 021.</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> Below average hourly rates.</p> <p><b>Availability:</b> Average opening 7.30am-6.00pm, after school until 5.30pm and holiday 8.30am-5.00pm.</p> <p><b>Age:</b> 0-16 years, oldest average 11 years.</p> <p><b>Occupancy:</b> Nursery – possible temporary move to area - reduced capacity. Less than 50% take-up at after school club and less than 25% at holiday club. About 50% occupancy for childminders, but one is also a foster carer so has reduced capacity. A new childminder has recently become registered.</p>	<p>57% of respondents from this area stated that they use formal childcare.</p> <p>One of the lowest areas to agree that childcare is affordable, available when and where it's required, or that it meet their specific needs. Nearly quarter of respondents cite not working due to a lack of affordable childcare.</p> <p>Comments related to a lack of choice of provision, including out of school and holiday care.</p>

## Appendix 11 - Childcare gaps based on average levels of provision

MSOA code	MSOA local name	Early years places gap	Out of school places gap	Holiday places gap	Total places
Salford 001	Little Hulton West	0	0	0	0
Salford 002	Little Hulton East and Mount Skip	83	69	31	183
Salford 003	Walkden North	84	14	27	125
Salford 004	Little Hulton South	106	40	36	182
Salford 005	Clifton	0	21	23	44
Salford 006	Swinton North (Wardley and Newtown)	74	5	0	79
Salford 007	Walkden South	30	0	0	30
Salford 008	Agecroft	0	27	15	42
Salford 009	Swinton North (Wardley and Moorside)	16	0	0	16
Salford 010	Broughton Park (East Kersal)	0	120	57	177
Salford 011	Lower Kersal	18	20	0	38
Salford 012	Swinton Centre and Victoria Park	0	105	45	150
Salford 013	Boothstown and Ellenbrook	77	18	58	153
Salford 014	Worsley	0	4	0	4
Salford 015	Lancaster Road, Kingsway and Danesway areas	9	0	0	9
Salford 016	Broughton	57	96	15	168
Salford 017	Charlestown and Duchy Estate	110	0	1	111
Salford 018	Claremont and Irlam O'th Height	0	0	0	0

MSOA code	MSOA local name	Early years places gap	Out of school places gap	Holiday places gap	Total places
Salford 019	Westwood Park and Winton	0	100	41	141
Salford 020	Monton, Ellesmere Park and Eccles Town Centre	0	0	0	0
Salford 021	Weaste and Seedley	0	115	47	162
Salford 022	Windsor and Ordsall	0	0	0	0
Salford 023	Langworthy and Buile Hill	59	22	19	100
Salford 024	Pendleton	0	0	0	0
Salford 025	Brookhouse and Winton	47	0	1	48
Salford 026	Patricroft	20	0	0	20
Salford 027	Peel Green	109	57	28	194
Salford 028	Ordsall and the Quays	25	0	0	25
Salford 029	Irlam	30	0	6	36
Salford 030	Cadishead	50	0	7	57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>2,294</b>

Nb. Calculations are based on the number of childcare places per 100 children in the local population against the Salford average for the care type.



## Appendix 12 - Childcare demand index data

MSOA code	Child population density	Children in working households	Children in working lone parent households	Children not living in poverty	Childcare occupancy rate (FT)	Childcare is available where it's needed	Childcare is available when it's needed	Childcare demand index score
Salford 001	21%	52%	36%	56%	69%	56%	39%	6.1
Salford 002	19%	61%	45%	66%	74%	63%	55%	6.9
Salford 003	19%	71%	49%	76%	74%	67%	59%	7.5
Salford 004	21%	54%	35%	56%	86%	64%	35%	6.4
Salford 005	15%	78%	57%	81%	72%	74%	80%	8.1
Salford 006	16%	71%	46%	73%	54%	69%	54%	6.9
Salford 007	15%	80%	59%	86%	81%	55%	54%	7.5
Salford 008	18%	62%	40%	67%	76%	59%	53%	6.7
Salford 009	18%	75%	53%	83%	82%	55%	47%	7.3
Salford 010	31%	86%	42%	69%	76%	86%	71%	8.7
Salford 011	19%	60%	35%	69%	88%	20%	20%	5.6
Salford 012	17%	72%	54%	76%	74%	60%	46%	7.1
Salford 013	18%	90%	72%	95%	76%	73%	60%	8.6
Salford 014	16%	95%	78%	97%	85%	44%	32%	7.9
Salford 015	15%	89%	73%	93%	83%	71%	63%	8.6
Salford 016	23%	62%	30%	44%	81%	50%	50%	6.4
Salford 017	14%	44%	31%	43%	51%	44%	31%	4.7
Salford 018	15%	85%	67%	88%	86%	79%	63%	8.4
Salford 019	20%	57%	37%	69%	70%	73%	63%	7.0
Salford 020	14%	77%	55%	83%	85%	72%	56%	7.7
Salford 021	16%	66%	47%	65%	83%	63%	50%	6.9
Salford 022	9%	45%	31%	49%	79%	70%	55%	5.8
Salford 023	13%	60%	42%	60%	60%	63%	62%	6.4

## Appendix 12 - Childcare demand index data

MSOA code	Child population density	Children in working households	Children in working lone parent households	Children not living in poverty	Childcare occupancy rate (FT)	Childcare is available where it's needed	Childcare is available when it's needed	Childcare demand index score
Salford 024	13%	34%	25%	34%	59%	77%	77%	5.8
Salford 025	20%	58%	37%	60%	80%	42%	25%	5.9
Salford 026	18%	61%	39%	66%	77%	76%	62%	7.2
Salford 027	18%	68%	50%	72%	70%	42%	44%	6.6
Salford 028	12%	48%	39%	53%	84%	47%	56%	5.9
Salford 029	19%	72%	51%	80%	70%	67%	63%	7.6
Salford 030	19%	76%	49%	80%	75%	73%	61%	7.8

### Data sources:

Child population density: ONS 2010 Resident Population Estimates - All Persons, mid-2001 to mid-2009.

Children living in working households: HMRC Tax Credit Data Small Area Statistics (2008).

Children living in lone parent working households: HMRC Tax Credit Data Small Area Statistics (2008).

Children not living in poverty: HMRC Child Poverty Statistics (NI 116) - 2008 - Snapshot as at 31 August 2008.

Childcare occupancy rate: Childcare provider survey - Salford Family Information Service (Nov 2010).

Childcare is available where it's needed: Salford parent survey, Melyn Consulting, June 2010.

Childcare is available when it's needed: Salford parent survey, Melyn Consulting, June 2010.

Demand index: Sum of the 7 socio-economic indicators. An index benchmark of 7.0 has been used to indicate areas where childcare is more likely to be sustainable.



# Salford City Council



## Salford Family Information Service

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This document can be provided in large print, audio, electronic and Braille formats. Please contact Salford Family Information Service at Salford City Council on 0800 195 5565.

### If you need this interpreting please telephone

Arabic

إذا كنتم بحاجة الى تفسير او ترجمة هذا الرجاء الاتصال

Chinese

如果需要翻译，请拨打电话

Czech

Pokud potřebujete tlumočnické služby prosím zavolejte

Farsi

اگر به ترجمه این نیاز دارید ، لطفاً تلفن کنید

French

Si vous avez besoin que cela soit traduit contactez

Kurdish Sorani

ووب هكب زوفهلەت ،تئوهد تەنارپئى گرهو مهئى رهگهئى

Pashto

ئېړكو نوفلت افطل ،يړاوغ لوك همجرت اد هك

0800 195 5565

Polish

Jeżeli potrzebne jest Państwu to tłumaczenie, proszę zadzwonić pod numer.

Punjabi

جے تہانوں ترجمانی دے لوڑاے تے براہ کرم فون کرو

Hindi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ

Russian

Если Вам требуется перевод, просим звонить по телефону.

Somalie

Haddii aad u baahan tahay tarjumiddan fadlan soo wac

Tigrinyan

ነዚ ናይ ምትጓም አገልግሎት እንተ ደሊኹም ደውሉልና።

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس ترجمانی کی ضرورت ہے تو مہربانی کر کے فون کریں۔