

# Securing Sufficient High Quality Learning and Childcare Places

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2015



**“Rounded,  
Resilient  
and Ready”**

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## Introduction

Kirklees childcare sufficiency assessments have been published on an annual basis since they became a statutory duty in the Childcare Act 2006. Over time, statutory guidance has become less prescriptive about the contents of childcare sufficiency assessments but they remain a vital tool to share information with the public, elected members and the childcare market itself. They also provide the evidence base to justify interventions required to help the Council meet its statutory duty to ensure there is sufficient childcare available in Kirklees. Childcare includes free early education and care as well as childcare services paid for by parents for children aged 0 to 19 years.

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

### **Improving health and wellbeing in Kirklees** [\[link\]](#)

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

### **Further strengthening the Kirklees economy** [\[link\]](#)

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

### **Evidence about the importance of high quality early education**

Strong evidence that high quality early education makes a difference was confirmed in the final report published in 2014 from a Department for Education backed longitudinal study. The study found that children who have accessed high quality early education benefited from:

- having GCSE results boosted to the equivalent of gaining seven B grades rather than seven C grades
- being £26,000 better off over a lifetime (for the individual)

Furthermore, the report found that children who have accessed high quality early education contribute an additional £12,000 to the Exchequer.

Full details of the Effective Pre-school, Primary and Secondary Education (EPPSE 3-16) Project :

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/351496/RR354 - Students educational and developmental outcomes at age 16.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/351496/RR354_-_Students_educational_and_developmental_outcomes_at_age_16.pdf)

## An overview of the national childcare context

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

Following the 2015 general election result, the government pledged 30 hours of free childcare for 3 and 4 years olds in working families from 2017 and legislation has already started its journey through parliament in the form of the Childcare Bill 2015. This is likely to cost around £1.2 billion a year at a time when public spending is being cut and is very much linked the policy of “making work pay”. Further details are covered in the future demand section of this document.

In response to pressure from childcare providers the government has started a review of free early education and care funding and made a commitment to increase the average hourly rate paid.

These recent and very significant developments build on the policy and direction of the previous 2010 coalition government:

### Early intervention

The 2010 coalition government’s long term goal to reduce child poverty, reduce inequality and increase social mobility led to independent reviews and research; particularly the [Graham Allen Review on ‘Early Intervention’](#) and the [‘Review on Poverty and Life Chances’ by Frank Field](#).

Both these seminal documents highlight the ways in which high quality pre-school education and childcare for 2, 3 and 4 year olds support improved life chances for children particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds. They also highlight how childcare services for older children remove the barriers to work for parents and carers.

### Welfare reform

The reform of the welfare system and the move to incentivise work has meant that any barriers to making work pay, such as the availability and affordability of childcare have become intrinsically linked to the design of a reformed welfare and benefits system.

Consequently, childcare continues to gain political importance and is becoming increasingly recognised as part of a modern family support and welfare system. By removing barriers to work, childcare supports families to become economically active, maximising their family’s income and supports wellbeing. This can also lead to increased tax revenues and reduced welfare costs.

### **'More Great Childcare' [\[link\]](#)**

In January 2013, the government set out its policy to improve the affordability, availability and quality of childcare in order to ensure improved outcomes for children and remove barriers to work. The policy focused on four key themes:

- Raising the status and quality of the workforce
- Freeing high quality providers to offer more places
- Improving the childcare regulatory regime
- Giving more choice to parents and carers

### **'More Affordable Childcare' [\[link\]](#)**

Further government policy followed in July 2013 which was intended to:

- Help families to meet the costs of childcare;
- Increase the amount of affordable provision; and,
- Give parents and carers the right information so they can make informed choices about childcare.

Some of the policies implemented have thus far had a minimal impact on the Kirklees childcare market such as the introduction of childminder agencies. As predicted, others such as the expansion of free early education and care for 2 year olds, have had far reaching implications.

### **Recent policy still having a significant impact on the Kirklees childcare market**

- Although the majority of place expansion to meet the new demand from free early education and care for eligible 2 year olds is mostly complete the market has still to go through a period of normalisation and settling.
- Opening the early education market to large numbers of childminders without the previous need for membership of a formal network. As a result, childminders registered in Kirklees who offer early education continues to increase from 49 in autumn term 2013 to 97 in Autumn term 2014 and 131 in Autumn term 2015.
- Removal of barriers to registration, extending of age ranges and statutory consultation, making it easier for schools to offer childcare services.
- Significant reductions in the spending made available to local authorities (around 40% in Kirklees) means Kirklees Council is likely to provide reduced services in the future. This will continue to have an impact on the level of support childcare providers can expect from different departments within the council.
- The impact of the Children and Families Act 2014 and in particular a new code of practice for special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) increases choice for parents and places expectations on childcare providers to meet the needs of

children with SEND. The development of a 'Local Offer' requires local authorities to provide on-line information about services (including childcare) for families and children with SEND in one place.

- The introduction of a pupil premium for early years children from April 2015 at a rate of £0.53 per child per hour (approximately £300 per year). There are opportunities to encourage more eligible families to apply for this with take-up estimated to be 54% in Summer 2015.
- Separate early years Ofsted judgements for schools with nursery classes commenced in Autumn 2014.

### **Other policy changes that are anticipated in the future include:**

- The offer of 30 hours free childcare for working parents from 2017
- A review of free early education and care funding which started in summer 2015
- Further flexibilities with Ofsted registration from 1st January 2016 –
  - childminders will be able to operate from suitable non-domestic premises for up to half their time whilst still registered as a childminder.
  - childcare providers and childminders wishing to operate from multiple premises will only need to make a single registration application to Ofsted and will be able to add additional premises to an existing registration without completing a separate registration application each time they open or acquire a new site.
- The opportunity for providers to pay for an early re-inspection by Ofsted. The legal framework is in place for this, however, Ofsted has not confirmed when this option will be made available.
- An Ofsted single inspection framework for early years from September 2015.
- A review of the future of children's centres announced in summer 2015
- An aspiration to remove early education funding to providers (including Academy schools with a nursery class) judged less than good.

### **Future policy development**

In June 2014 a Lords Select Committee was established to investigate the issues associated with the affordability of childcare. They were tasked with understanding funding, financing, quality and the accessibility of childcare and what part the government should play in this.

Ministers have indicated that the findings of the Select Committee will be considered in the review of free early education and care funding and the statutory guidance that will accompany the expected Childcare Act 2015.

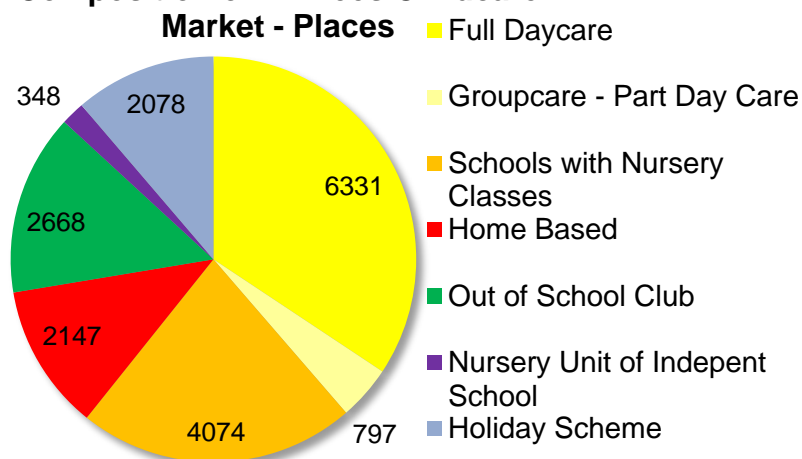
Building on the EPPSE 3-16 research highlighted on page 3, the Department for Education has commissioned ['The Study of Early Education and Development'](#) (SEED). The purpose of this longitudinal research is to build evidence on the effectiveness of early years education and the short- and long-term benefits of government investment.

## An overview of the Kirklees childcare market

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

To support this analysis, the local authority carries out an annual audit of all Ofsted registered childcare provision in the district. The findings from audits completed March 2015 to May 2015 are presented below.

### Composition of Kirklees Childcare



The audits indicated there are 770 registered providers of early education and childcare in Kirklees, comprising: 175 groupcare settings (142 full day / 33 part day); 77 schools with nursery classes; 358 home based providers; 90 out of school clubs; 6 nursery units of independent schools and 64 providers which offer holiday scheme places.

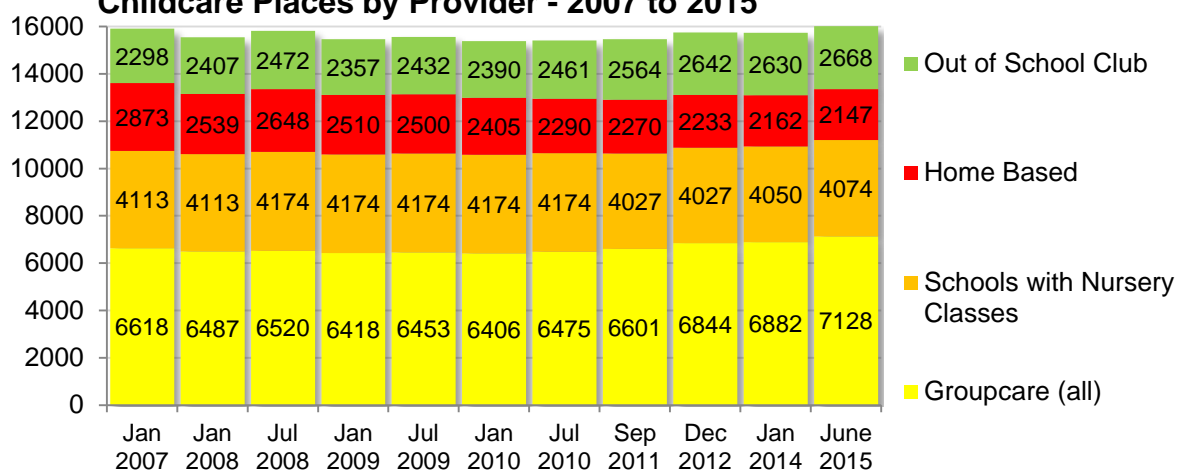
Together they provide

**18,443**

**childcare places**

The chart above shows the proportion of all registered childcare places in Kirklees by provider type. The 358 home based providers represent a large portion of providers (46%) but account for a much smaller portion of the total places (12%).

### Childcare Places by Provider - 2007 to 2015



The bar chart above shows the number of places provided by most provider types has remained relatively static up to 2014. The exception being the slow decline in home based places, which has fallen from 2873 to 2147 over an 8 year period. This follows similar national trends. From 2014 to 2015 there has been a 3.6% growth in the number of group based places (6882 to 7128) which will be a direct result of the council's intervention in the

market to create places to meet the new demand for 2 year olds eligible to free early education and care. The difference of 246 full time places could account for nearly 500 part-time places and further growth can be expected as a number of places were in a development stage at the time of the 2015 audits.

The cost of childcare in Kirklees is generally lower than national averages and similar to regional averages, although there are local variations (which are covered in more detail in the ward profiles and Appendix 4). The table below sets out the average costs of childcare provision (where local providers have responded to audits), using the most common type of cost:

Provider Type	Cost Type	% of Providers Responding	Kirklees Average	Regional Average*	National Average*
Groupcare – Full Day	Daily Rate	98%	£37.85	£37.76	£45.78
Groupcare – Part Day	Sessional Rate	100%	£8.15		
Home Based	Hourly Rate	86%	£3.47	£3.57	£4.18

\* Source: Family & Childcare Trust Cost Survey 2015 (based on 25 hours so converted on an hourly basis to 10 hour day or 3 hour session for comparison)

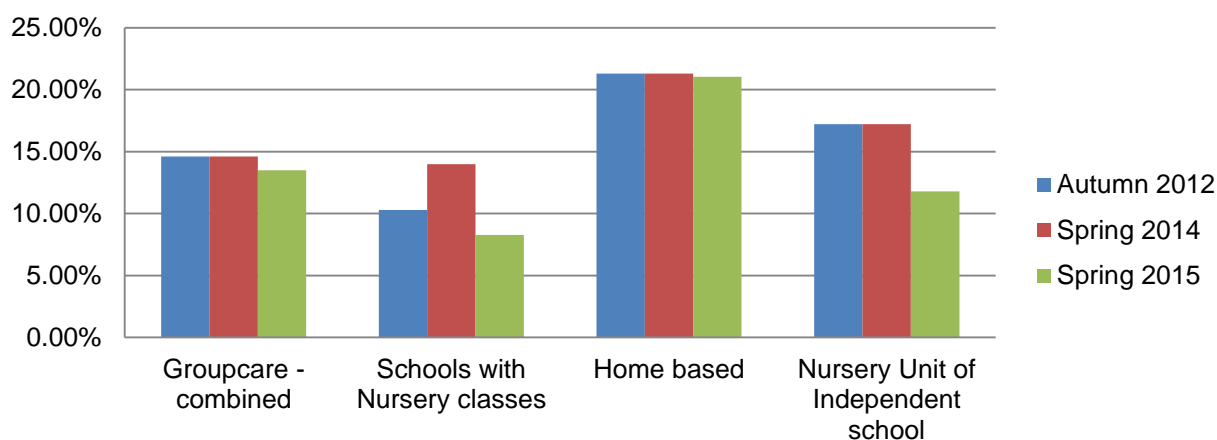
Analysis of the changes in average cost over time can be found in the childcare provider sustainability and the cost of childcare section on page 22.

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

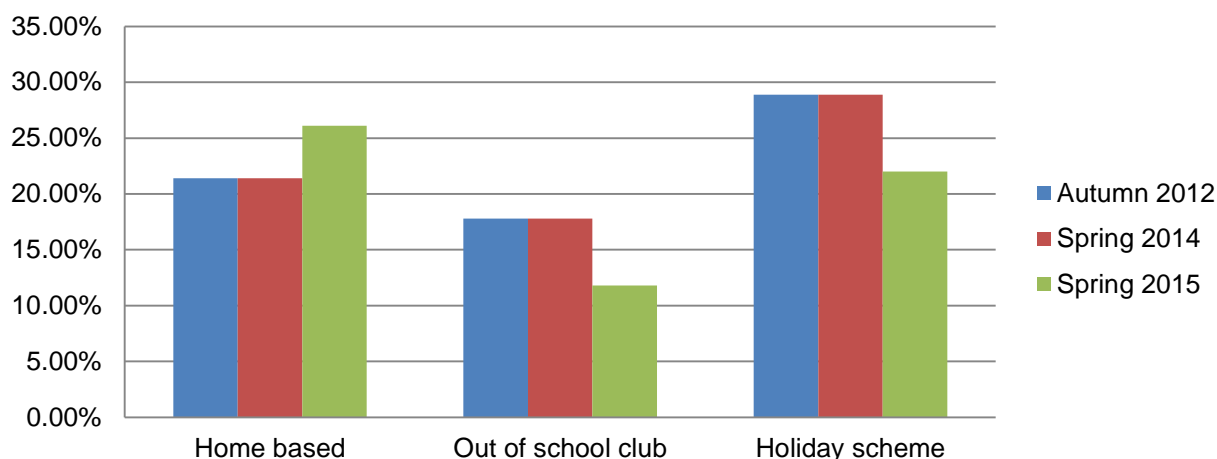


## Vacancy trends

### Under 5 Vacancies - Autumn 2012 to Spring 2015



### Over 5 vacancies - Autumn 2012 to Spring 2015



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

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

Spring 2015 shows a drop in vacancies for children aged under 5 across all provider types. Similarly a reduction in vacant places for children aged over 5 can also be seen with the exception of home based provision.

The 2 year old expansion programme and in particular the opportunity to utilise spare capacity in the market is likely to be one of the reasons for this change. Other factors are likely to include:

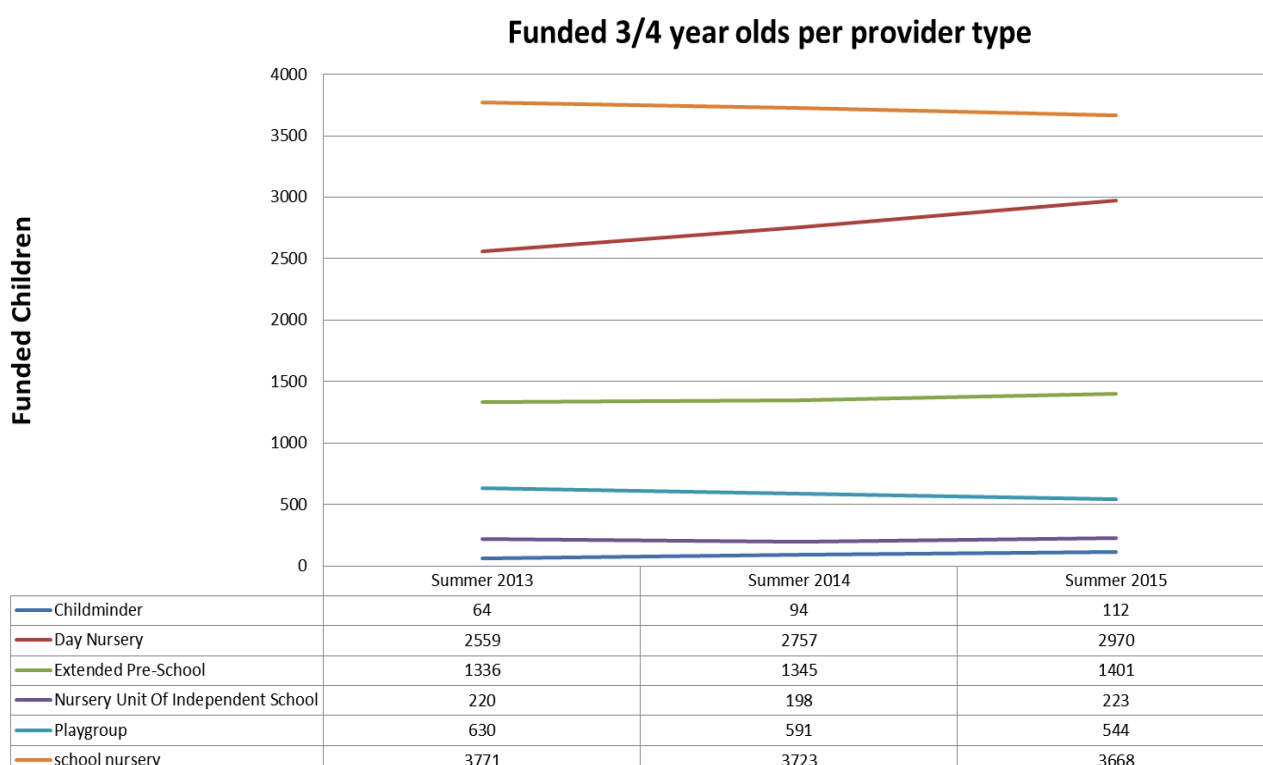
- Increasing demand from a growing child population in some areas

- Continued growth in employment levels driven by welfare reform and an upturn in the economy.

The increase in vacancies for children over the age of 5 in home based provision is more challenging to explain. It may be associated more with parental choice.

The exception to a static vacancy position in 2014 was schools with nursery classes. In the 2014 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment it was suggested that this may be due to parents and carers struggling with the cost of childcare favouring more flexible provision between 2012 and 2014.

Further analysis of the assumption made in the 2014 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment about numbers of free early education and care children accessing their entitlement by provider type and the link to flexibility can be seen below:



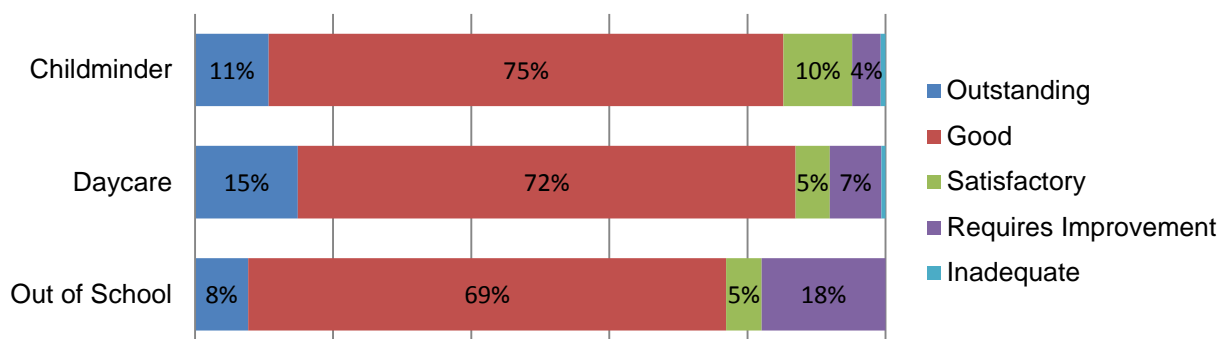
This adds evidence to the 2014 assumption showing a slow decline in the number of funded children accessing their provision in school nursery classes and playgroups (mostly part-time groupcare). Generally these types of provision have the least flexible offers suitable to meet the needs of most working parents.

Day nurseries and extended pre-schools (full time groupcare) and childminders are shown to have increasing numbers of funded children. Generally these types of provision have the most flexible offers suitable to meet the needs of most working parents.

## The quality of childcare in Kirklees

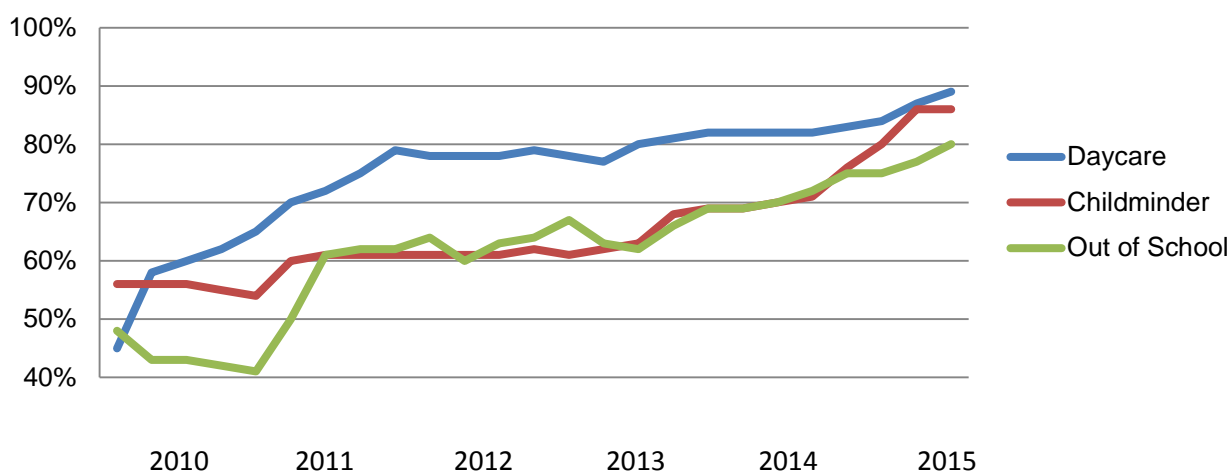
The following table shows the Ofsted quality judgements by provider type for Kirklees:

**Kirklees Ofsted Inspection Outcomes as at 31st March 2015**



Significant progress has been made in improving the quality of childcare in Kirklees since 2009. The following graph illustrates this positive picture despite the inspection regime becoming more rigorous from 2013.

**Kirklees Ofsted gradings good and above - trend over time**



Separate early years judgements for schools began to take place in autumn 2014 but it will be some time before a complete data set similar to the above is available. From the 21 schools with nursery classes inspected in Kirklees to summer 2015, 81% were judged good or outstanding for the whole school, however 95% were judged good or outstanding for their early year provision. This compares to a national picture of 86% judged good or outstanding for early years provision (please note that the national statistics are only available to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 at this time).

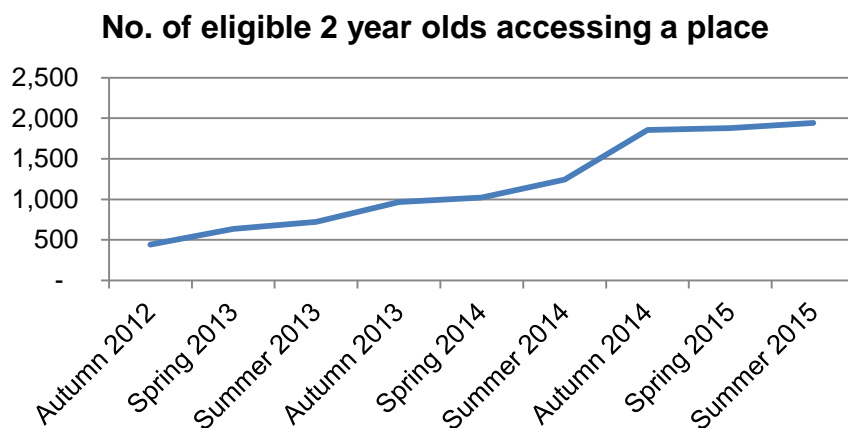
**“Parents choosing between providers are likely to find high quality education regardless of the type of provider. Every type of provider now has high levels of performance nationally”**

Source: Ofsted, [The report of Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Education, Children’s Services and Skills 2015 – Early Years](#)

## Kirklees childcare market - future demand

### Free early education and care for disadvantaged 2 year olds

As reported in previous Childcare Sufficiency Assessments the number of 2 year olds eligible for free early education and care has significantly increased from 200 in 2009 to 2701 children in 2015 (this number changes termly and is slightly lower than original Department for Education estimates of 2840 children). Whilst nationally, 40% of 2 year olds are targeted by the eligibility criteria there are approximately 50% of 2 year olds eligible in Kirklees. As had been expected this continued to have, by far, the biggest impact on changing demand in the Kirklees childcare market. Full details about the eligibility criteria can be found on the following link: [www.kirklees.gov.uk/freechildcare](http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/freechildcare)



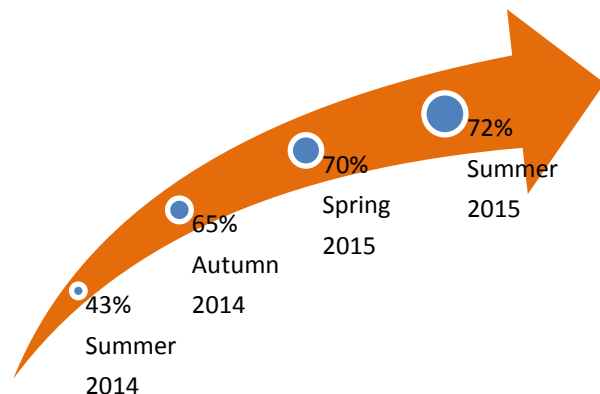
The graph to the left shows the increasing number of eligible 2 year olds accessing their entitlement to free early education and care over time.

**1,950**

2 year olds benefitted from free early education and care (Summer 2015)

Since the current eligibility criteria were introduced in summer 2014 the take-up rate of eligible 2 year olds has continued to rise. This is represented in the illustration to the right.

In summer 2015, take-up had reached 72% in Kirklees. This is above the national average of 63% and above the regional average of 68%.



However there are geographical variations in Kirklees, for example, in Batley East the take-up level is 54% (full details of take-up by local area can be found in Appendix 6). Work continues to promote the significant benefits that early education and care can provide for a child and their family. This includes direct marketing using information about eligible families provided by the Department for Education.

Kirklees council supported the creation of around 1000 part-time places to meet the new demand for eligible 2 year olds during 2014 and the first half of 2015. This work is almost complete but the supply of places will need careful monitoring as the market experiences a period of settling or normalisation following this significant expansion.

During the period of expansion and to date, **no parent has been unable to find an early education place for their child in Kirklees.**

As take-up gradually increases, some childcare providers in some areas can expect an increase in the future demand for free 2 year old places, however, this is likely to be at a slower rate of increase than previously experienced. There are opportunities for providers in areas of lower take-up, who understand their local market and can tailor their marketing activity, to benefit from this potential increase in demand. Details can be found in Appendices 5 and 6

### **30 hours free childcare**

The [Childcare Bill 2015](#) started its course through parliament on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015. Although the bill does not contain a large amount of detail, what is known to date is summarised below.

The 30 hours for eligible 3 and 4 year olds is 15 extra hours of childcare from September 2017 on top of the existing universally available 15 hours of early education and care. Families are expected to be eligible where:

- Couple families – both parents working
- Single parent families – parent works

Subject to:

- Minimum of 8 hours work (at minimum wage rates)
- Maximum household income £150k

It is expected to include self-employed parents.

There will be some early implementers in some areas for some children from 2016.

There has already been some debate about the use of the word “childcare” rather than “early education” and whether the policy is intended to benefit the child or the parent. “Early education” forms part of the legal definition of “childcare” and with the target audience being working parents, the primary aim appears to be to support work. The Department of Education has stated that they have no evidence to show a benefit of providing more than 15 hours of early education, therefore it can be concluded that the focus is childcare.

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

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

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

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

Making a number of assumptions (see appendix 8) early estimates indicate around 3,750 eligible families in Kirklees. With an 80% take-up (see above survey) this would be around 3000 families. Around 1,500 of these eligible families will already pay for most of these additional hours so new demand is estimated at around 1,500 15 hour places in the autumn term (one whole year cohort of children). With 3 points of entry to free early education and care and one point of entry to reception classes some children receive 4 and 5 terms of free early education and care. Adjusting for the peak of demand in the summer term, indications are that new demand could reach as much as 2,400 15 hour places.

Current data suggest there may be up to 2,000 vacant 15 hour places in Kirklees for 2 to 4 year olds (500 of which are sessional places). However, this is likely to be overstated (due to out of date data) and not all of these places will be in the right geographical place, be available at the right time or of the right quality (actual or perceived) to meet the needs of working parents.

Making the same assumptions, an early estimate of demand at ward level is presented in appendix 7. Along with this is an early estimate of the places that may be required at a ward level. This varies significantly between zero and 117 15 hour places, resulting in an estimated total of 721 new places required. Taking all the assumptions and risks into account, at the very least this may provide an insight into areas of future pressure and opportunity.

However, **caution** should be exercised in interpreting all the estimates at this early stage. A full explanation of the methodology used is presented in appendix 8.

It is acknowledged that the demand for childcare is more transient than this analysis can represent, with parents accessing childcare provision across ward boundaries. Furthermore, even where no gap in places is indicated at ward level there may be more localised pressure and opportunities below ward level.

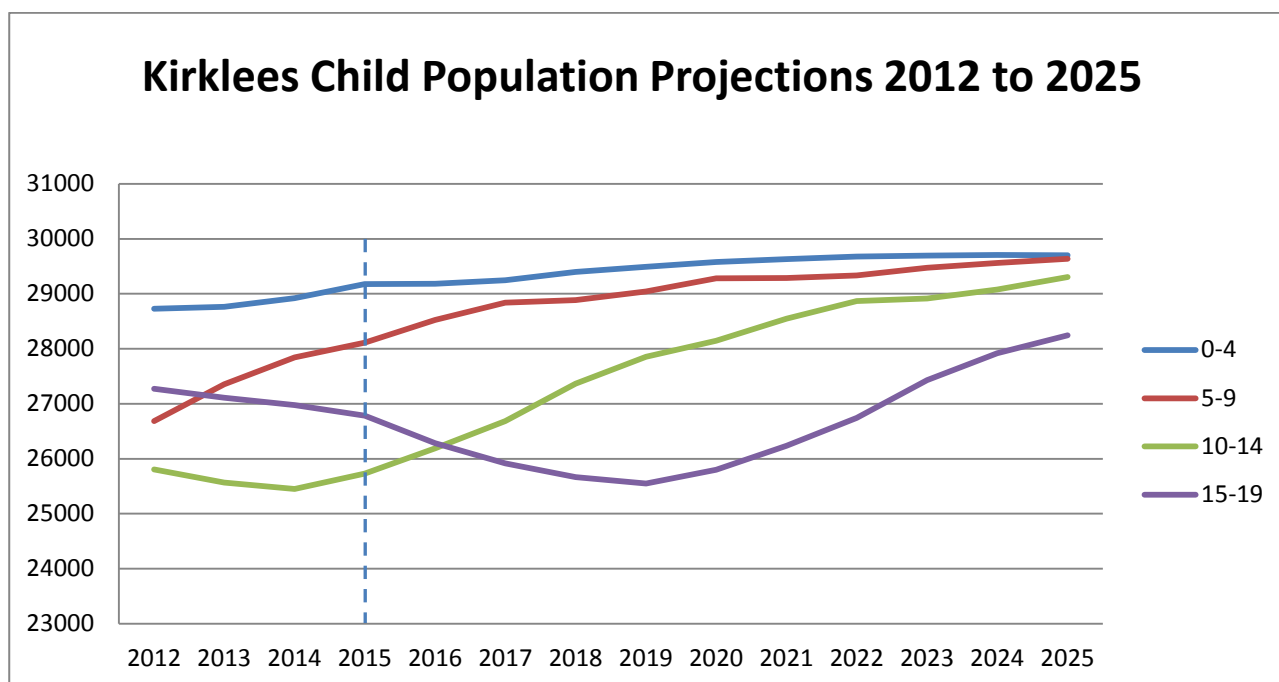
Anyone using these early estimates for decision making should study the methodology carefully and accept full responsibility for the risks involved.

2011 census information used in the ward level estimates is also available to the public at Lower Super Output Areas level (LSOA – an area covering 400 to 1200 households and the lowest geographical level which the government publishes data). It may therefore be possible undertake analysis at a more local level potentially grouping a small number of LSOAs together. However, analysis of this nature can never provide absolutes regardless of the geographical boundaries used.

An early look at the spread of working parents in Kirklees at LSOA level indicates that demand is likely to be widespread rather than grouped in pockets. Predictably, there appears to be a link between areas of higher deprivation and lower numbers of working families but with growing employment rates there are high numbers of working families in all areas of Kirklees.

## Child population

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



Whilst it is useful to see Kirklees wide trends, there are local variations which need to be taken into account when planning for sufficient childcare places. For this level of detail a different data set is widely used to provide proxy population estimates based on registrations with GP practices. This method of estimating population by its nature takes into account births, deaths and migration. A full analysis of population estimates based on GP registrations at ward level can be found in Appendix 3.

The following table compares whole year cohorts of GP registration data:

Age group (cohort at 31 Aug 2014)	1	2	3	4	5
Total Kirklees child population	<b>5480</b>	<b>5714</b>	<b>5948</b>	<b>5758</b>	<b>5729</b>
Percentage of change from age group to age group <small>(previous year change – 2014 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment)</small>	<b>- 4.1%</b>	<b>- 3.9%</b> <small>(-3.6%)</small>	<b>+ 3.3%</b> <small>(+2.4%)</small>	<b>+0.5%</b> <small>(+0.5%)</small>	
The school year when the whole cohort will be entitled a 3/4 year old early education place	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13

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

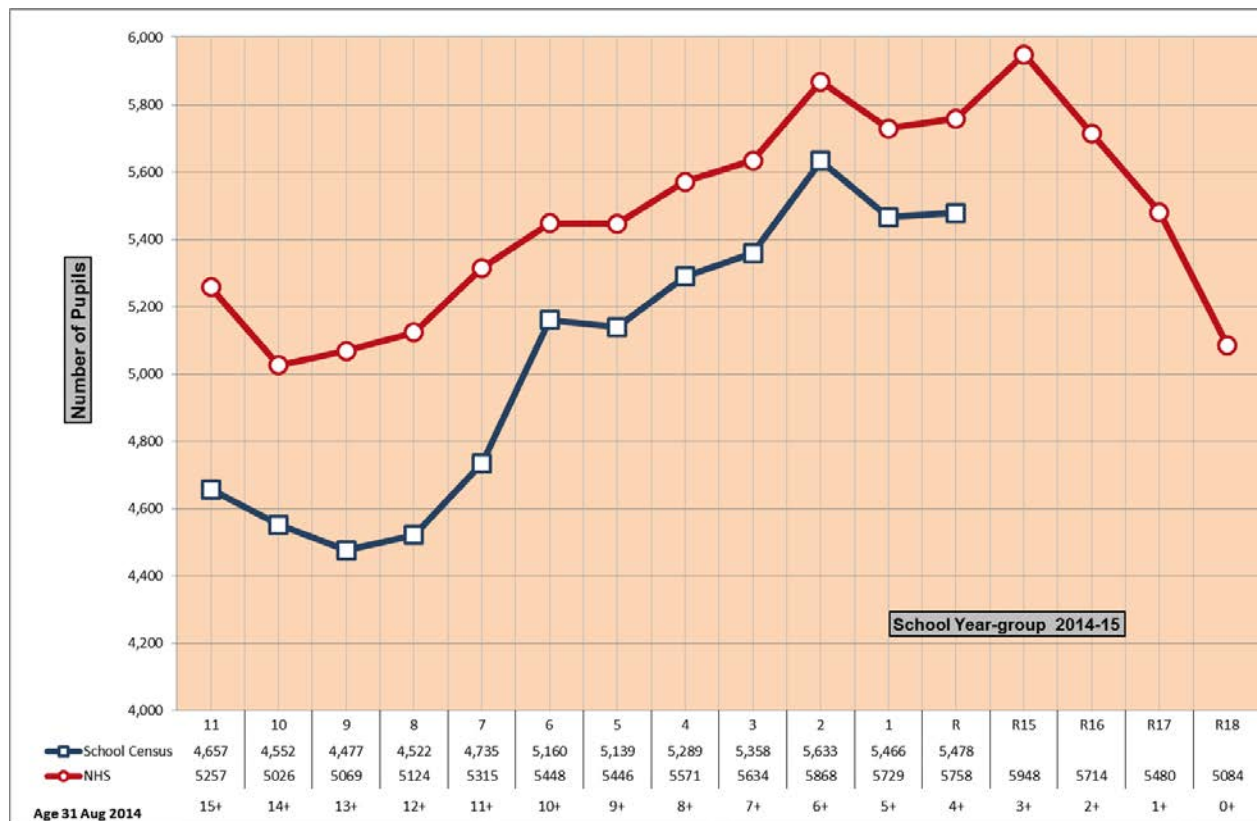


By comparing whole year cohorts of GP registration data it is possible to identify possible fluctuations in the number of children per cohort which may be one of the factors impacting on the changing demand for childcare.

Note: The numbers of children under 1 are not included in this illustration as early gaps in the data collection can distort the picture.

The same data is used for the planning of school places where it is shown alongside school census data as illustrated below.

### School year group numbers 2014-15 – NHS data and Kirklees school pupil census



Sources : NHS data - WYCSA (GP registration lists) January 2015, Kirklees Public Health  
Kirklees school census January 2014 - Information Unit, Directorate for Children and Adults

The data relating to population of children under reception age is represented as potential future reception cohorts. Presenting the data in this way will be of particular interest to schools and out of school clubs. Further details and an explanation of the variation between GP registration data and school census data, please refer to the School Organisation, Planning and Development document at the following link:

<https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/community/parentsCarers/schools/organisationPlanning.aspx>

In summary, the ONS predicted Kirklees slowing of the 0-4 population growth may have arrived earlier than expected with drops of 3.9% and 4.1% across the 1 and 2 year old cohorts respectively since peaking at 5948 Children (GP registrations for 3 year olds). This masks wide variations at ward level for the same cohorts with a rising population identified in seven wards compared to sharp declines in population in other wards. ONS still predict an upward trend in the 0-4 age range for the foreseeable future in Kirklees.

**Caution** should be exercised in using the available population data as well as interpreting the illustrations derived from the data and that presented at ward level in Appendix 3 for the following reasons:

- GP registration data does not match ONS forecasts (see below)
- It is a snapshot in time and subject to change
- The data by its very nature will always be incomplete and out of date before publication
- At a ward level there are greater accuracy risks associated with small sample sizes
- Comparing data extracted at different times of the year may not fully reflect the impact of seasonal variation (births/migration)

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

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

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

Kirklees Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Population, migration, births and deaths

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/you-kmc/partners/health/jsna/pdf/KirkleesJSNAPopulationbirthsanddeaths.pdf>

Kirklees Fact Sheet – population and households

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/you-kmc/information/pdf/populationHousing.pdf>

Links to more demographic information about Kirklees

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/you-kmc/information/kirkleesInformation.aspx>

Migration Yorkshire – population and migration information

<http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk>

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

Take-up of free early education and care in Kirklees remains relatively high and continues to rise. Based on local measures using GP registrations as a population base the average take-up level in 2011/12 was 93.2% rising to an average of 95.1% in 2014/15 (see Appendix 2).

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

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

The take-up trend information in Appendix 2 shows lower than average take-up in the summer term. Whilst limited evidence is available, this is thought to be influenced by:

- First choice providers not always having available places at this time of year as demand in the summer term is at a peak (caused by the maximum number of children eligible for an early education place under the three points of entry system before a full cohort of children move on to a reception class the following term)
- Families with children entitled to start their early education from the 3 point of entry in the summer term choosing to wait until the start of the new academic year before re-organising their childcare arrangements to suit the whole family

The gap appears to have closed slightly in 2015 which may be due to a larger number of children starting their provision aged 2 years and continuing seamlessly to 3 and 4 year old provision.

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

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

## Housing and business developments

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

Kirklees Council cabinet members have agreed that a draft Kirklees Local Plan will move to consultation phase in November 2015. A copy of all the supporting documents can be found at the following link: <http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/business/regeneration/localplan/index.aspx>

The draft Local Plan provides the first insight into the proposed locations, scale and timing of future housing developments. Details of a draft phasing of future developments can be found in appendix 3 of the Draft Local Plan Strategy and Policy Document. This information is of particular interest for the future planning of childcare places and can be found at the following link:

<https://democracy.kirklees.gov.uk/ecSDDisplay.aspx?NAME=SD427&ID=427&RPID=500193480&sch=doc&cat=13273&path=13273>

Further localised information about the location and scale of proposed developments is available from the same link and includes the following maps:

- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Kirklees North (S1)  PDF 4 MB
- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Kirklees East (S2)  PDF 4 MB
- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Huddersfield (S3)  PDF 4 MB
- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Kirklees West (S4)  PDF 6 MB
- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Kirklees South West (S5)  PDF 5 MB
- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Kirklees South (S6)  PDF 4 MB
- Draft Local Plan Policies Map - Kirklees South East (S7)  PDF 4 MB

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

Using similar techniques an estimate of the impact on childcare places at ward level using the draft phasing proposals is presented in appendix 10 of this childcare sufficiency assessment document which takes into account a number of assumptions including:

- 1.5 childcare places for 0-5 year olds per 100 new homes multiplied by 4 full age groups (based on there being half as many childcare places for children aged 0-5 in Kirklees per age group than there are school places)
- 2 after school places for children aged 5 to 11 (based on a 10% conversion of school places to existing after school places multiplied by 7 age groups)
- Vacancies used in the 2015 Kirklees Childcare Sufficiency Assessment plus an allowance for new and closed provision to September 2015
- Includes estimates of the new demand for “30 hours free childcare” (as presented in appendix 7)

## Childcare provider sustainability and the cost of childcare

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

Historically, sustainability of childcare provision has presented a threat to the stability of childcare markets nationally. In general the sustainability of childcare providers in Kirklees has been reasonably stable for the past two to three years.

The improving situation can in part be attributed to extra new demand in the market from the expansion of 2 year olds eligible to free early education and care. However childcare providers have been faced with rising expenditure (in particular, utility charges, food and wages) at a time when the government funding rate for free early education and care has been frozen for 4 years.

The charges childcare providers make to parents have continued to rise above the level of inflation in Kirklees as the following table shows:

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

The average cost of groupcare for a full day in Kirklees has increased by 4.2% since 2014 which is higher than regional increases (3.8%) but lower than national increases (5.4%).

The 2015 audits show an increase of 12.7% for part time (sessional) provision. No regional or national comparisons are available but when converted to an hourly rate, this type of provision remains the lowest cost in Kirklees at an average of £2.72 per hour ( compared to group care full day £3.78 per hour and home based £3.47 per hour)

Home based average cost in Kirklees have increased by 2.0% since 2014, however, average regional cost have fallen slightly whilst national cost have increased by 3.2%.

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

## Living wage

The Chancellor in his Autumn budget 2015 announced that he would be making the implementation of the Living Wage compulsory for all staff employed over the age of 25 at a rate of £7.20p per hour from April 2016 rising to £9 per hour by 2020.

The steps from 2016 to 2020 are at this stage unconfirmed but following chart assumes an evenly staged increase:

April 2016	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
£7.20p	£7.65p	£8.10p	£8.55p	£9.00p

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

April 2016	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
10.7%	6.25%	5.88%	5.55%	5.26%

## Workplace pensions

For any employer with at least one member of staff it is mandatory to enrol their staff into a workplace pension where they meet certain criteria and to contribute to it.

The new requirement, called Automatic Enrolment, has applied to larger employers since October 2012 and by 2018 will apply to all employers. The government is introducing the requirement in stages both for the start date and the amount of contributions to be made by employer and employee. Employers with fewer than 30 employees could be register between the 1 November 2015 and 1 February 2018 depending on the staging date allocated.

Key dates for rates of contributions:

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

## Provision for statutory sick pay

The government announced in the 2013 Budget that it would be scrapping the statutory sick pay percentage threshold scheme from April 2014.

Many childcare providers will have taken advantage of this scheme in the past to reclaim some of the statutory sick pay (SSP) paid to their employees subject to certain criteria.

## **The future is not all negative**

The following opportunities may help balance some of the sustainability and childcare cost pressures:

- The expansion to 30 hours will provide new revenue opportunities for many childcare providers and make childcare more affordable for parents of 3 and 4 year olds.
- The government has committed to a [review of free early education funding](#) and to an increase in the average rate following pressure from childcare providers. Consultation closed in August 2015 and a report is expected later in 2015.

## **Families in challenging circumstances**

### **Looked After Children**

In 2009 just 37% of looked after children aged 3 to 4 were recorded as accessing free early education and care in Kirklees, steps have been taken to improve this and it can now be reported that take-up has increased to 96% of eligible 2, 3 and 4 year olds (50 children out of 52). Furthermore, for each child that is not accessing their entitlement the reason is known and the validity checked by a senior social worker. This success is a result of agreed protocols and good working relationships between education and social care professionals.

### **Children with a special educational needs and disabilities**

2 year old children in receipt of disability living allowance are eligible for 15 hours of free early education.

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

### **Families in or at risk of poverty**

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

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

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

### **Childcare brokerage service**

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

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



## Ward level gap analysis methodology 2015

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

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

**Places (vacancies) by type and age:** wards with significantly low levels of vacancies are identified across the child age groups and types of childcare provision. Part day provision is not identified as a gap if there are vacancies in full day provision as most will offer part days as well. Provision just outside the ward boundary and formal pick-up services are also taken into account where applicable.

**Childcare prices:** where information is available, wards with childcare charges significantly higher than Kirklees and regional averages are identified.

**Take up levels for 2 year olds eligible to free early education and care:** where take-up levels in summer 2015 were below the average national level of 63% (Kirklees average take-up was 72%)

**30 hours of free childcare:** based on early demand and gap estimates (see appendices 7,8 and 9). Estimates of over 50 required places are described as 'significant expansion', 10 to 50 required places are described as 'some expansion' and 0 to 10 required places are described as a 'small expansion'

**Childcare at atypical hours:** where there is no provision available either before 8am or after 6pm

**Population trends:** where there are indications of changing trends in the population of children aged under 5 they have been highlighted in **grey**

### Priority

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

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

**AMBER** – indicates potential gaps associated with the childcare market which requires monitoring and in some cases market intervention on a graduated basis. All estimates for the 30 hours of free childcare gaps have been categorised in this section given they are not required until 2017

## Ward level gap analysis 2015

<b>Almondbury</b>	<b>No issues identified</b>
<b>Ashbrow</b>	Home based (childminding) prices are higher than Kirklees average Some expansion of places is expected to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare
<b>Batley East</b>	Limited vacancies for children under 2 years. There are 2 group based vacancies and one home based vacancy. <b>Lower take-up of free early education and care for 2 year old (54% - the lowest in Kirklees, 92 of 169 eligible children)</b> Significant expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017
<b>Batley West</b>	No provision reported to be available after 6pm, however brokerage cases have not indicated any unmet demand Limited vacancies for under 2's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision <b>Lower take-up of free early education and care for 2 year old (61%, 128 of 211 eligible children)</b> There are indications of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
<b>Birstall and Birkenshaw</b>	A small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017 There are indications of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years
<b>Cleckheaton</b>	Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017
<b>Colne Valley</b>	Limited vacancies for under 2's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision
<b>Crosland Moor &amp; Netherton</b>	No vacancies for under 2's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision Limited vacancies in out of school clubs, however there are vacancies in home based provision for school aged children No holiday provision, however there is no evidence of sufficient local demand for this type of provision and there are vacancies in provision just outside the ward boundaries
<b>Dalton</b>	Limited vacancies for under 2's and 2 to 5's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017 There are indications of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years

<b>Denby Dale</b>	<p><b>Lower take-up of free early education and care for 2 year old (62%, 24 of 39 eligible children)</b></p> <p>There are indications of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<b>Dewsbury East</b>	<p>Limited vacancies for under 2's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision</p> <p>Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</p> <p>There are indications of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<b>Dewsbury South</b>	<p>Limited vacancies for under 2's and no vacancies for 2 to 5's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision</p> <p>No vacancies in out of school clubs, however there are vacancies in home based provision for school aged children</p> <p>No provision reported to be available after 6pm, however brokerage cases have not indicated any unmet demand</p> <p>Significant expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</p>
<b>Dewsbury West</b>	<p>No provision reported to be available after 6pm, however brokerage cases have not indicated any unmet demand</p> <p>Limited vacancies in out of school clubs, however there are vacancies in home based provision for school aged children</p> <p>Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</p> <p>There are indications of a slight decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<b>Golcar</b>	<p>Limited vacancies for under 2's in group based provision, however vacancies are available in home based provision</p> <p>Group based prices are higher than Kirklees average</p>
<b>Greenhead</b>	<p>Out of school prices are higher than Kirklees average</p> <p>There are indications of a slight increase in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<b>Heckmondwike</b>	<p>Significant expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</p> <p><b>Lower take-up of free early education and care for 2 year old (61%, 96 of 158 eligible children)</b></p>
<b>Holme Valley North</b>	<p>Limited vacancies for under 2's and 2 to 5's in home based provision, however vacancies are available in group based provision</p> <p>Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</p> <p><b>Lower take-up of free early education and care for 2 year old (61%, 36 of 59 eligible children)</b></p>

<p><b>Holme Valley South</b></p>	<p><b>No holiday vacancies:</b> There are however vacancies in holiday schemes in surrounding wards. Given the limited relative demand for holiday schemes, the high levels of vacancies across the district and the realistic expectation that some travel is required to access this type of childcare, this is not considered to be a gap  <b>Group based prices are higher than Kirklees average</b>  <b>A small expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</b>  <b>Out of school prices are higher than Kirklees average</b>  There are indications that after a slight increase there is now the start of a significant decline in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<p><b>Kirkburton</b></p>	<p><b>No school based nursery classes, however vacancies are available in group based and home based provision.</b>  <b>Some expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</b>  There are indications of a slight increase in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<p><b>Lindley</b></p>	<p><b>No vacancies in school based nurseries however vacancies are available in group based and home based provision</b>  <b>Limited vacancies in out of school clubs, however there are vacancies in home based provision for school aged children</b>  <b>Significant expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</b>  <b>Group based prices are higher than Kirklees average</b></p>
<p><b>Liversedge &amp; Gomersal</b></p>	<p><b>Limited vacancies in out of school and holiday clubs, however there are vacancies in home based provision for school aged children</b>  <b>Significant expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</b>  There are indications of a slight increase in child population based on children aged under 5 years</p>
<p><b>Mirfield</b></p>	<p><b>Limited vacancies in school based nurseries however vacancies are available in group based and home based provision</b>  <b>Significant expansion of places is expected to be needed to meet the new demand for 30 hours free childcare in 2017</b></p>
<p><b>Newsome</b></p>	<p><b>Limited vacancies in home based provision for older children, however there are vacancies in group based out of school and holiday clubs</b>  <b>Out of school prices are higher than Kirklees average</b></p>

The analysis is based on data collected in February and March 2015 contained in the 2015 childcare ward profiles with additional information as required. 30 hour free childcare estimate and take up of free early education and care for eligible 2 year old are as at summer 2015.

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

## **Additional analysis of out of school provision**

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

Analysis in 2015 showed that the vast majority of primary and middle schools are served by at least one of the out of school services. In most cases there is a choice between group based clubs and home based provision.

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

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

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

## Links between childcare and the planning of school places

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

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

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

Sufficiency of statutory school place information is available at the following link:  
<https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/community/parentsCarers/schools/organisationPlanning.aspx>

### Progress report - local gaps identified in the 2014 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

Gaps in places required to meet the growing demand related to 2 year olds eligible to free early education and care:

Local area	Progress	Current status
Littletown	Kirklees Council supported the creation of additional places in North Heckmondwike, South Heckmondwike and Roberttown/Noristhorpe postal sectors to address the identified gaps	Complete
North Heckmondwike		Complete
Thongsbridge / New Mill	The number of eligible children in this area has reduced. At this current time there are therefore sufficient places to meet demand	Complete

## Contacts

Help to find suitable childcare and support the cost of childcare:

**Website:** [www.kirklees.gov.uk/childcaresearch](http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/childcaresearch)

For parents experiencing difficulties finding suitable childcare:

**Family Information Service, Kirklees Direct**

Tel: **01484 414887**

Email: [fis@kirklees.gov.uk](mailto:fis@kirklees.gov.uk)

For childcare sufficiency issues or to comment on this assessment:

Email: [childcare.sufficiency@kirklees.gov.uk](mailto:childcare.sufficiency@kirklees.gov.uk)

### Responsible Officer:

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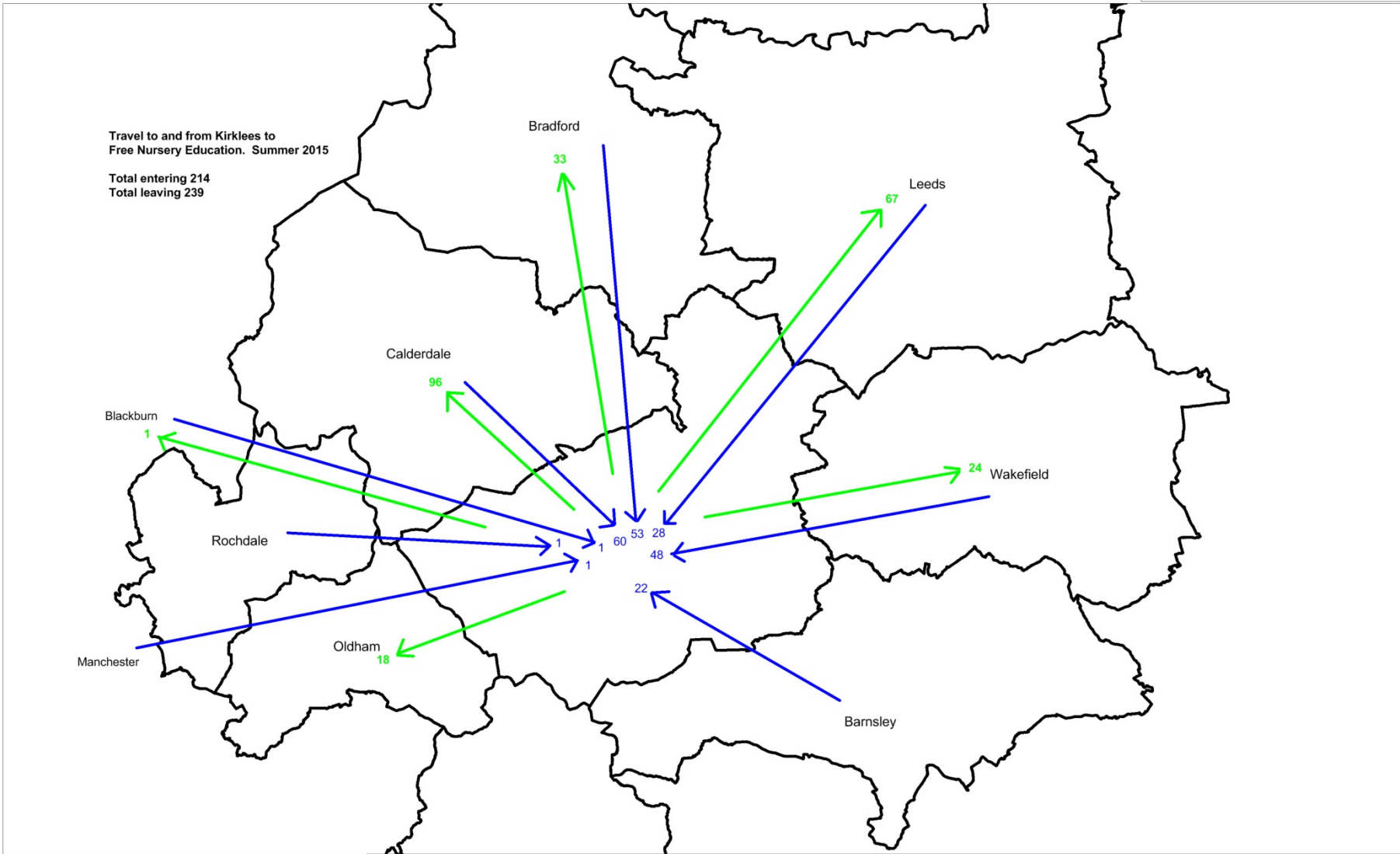
Email: [martin.wilby@kirklees.gov.uk](mailto:martin.wilby@kirklees.gov.uk)

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

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**Kirklees Council - Learning and Skills Service**

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Take-up of Free Early Education and Care Trend<sup>6</sup>

	Autumn 2011			Spring 2012			Summer 2012		
	Population (July 11)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (Jan 12)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (July 12)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,867	333	94.5%	5,839	481	91.8%	5,823	701	88.0%
4 year olds	5,664	327	93.8%	5,750	255	95.6%	5,777	241	95.8%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>11,531</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>11,589</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>93.7%</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>91.9%</b>

	Autumn 2012			Spring 2013			Summer 2013		
	Population (July 12)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (Jan 13)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (Jan 13)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,783	312	94.6%	5,885	452	92.3%	5,905	604	89.8%
4 year olds	5,890	278	95.3%	5,819	252	95.7%	5,786	228	96.1%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>11,673</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>95.0%</b>	<b>11,704</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>11,691</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>93.0%</b>

	Autumn 2013			Spring 2014			Summer 2014		
	Population (ONS Mid 2012)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Mar 14)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Aug 14)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,588	89	98.4%	5,885	408	93.1%	5,859	585	90.0%
4 year olds	5,684	198	96.5%	5,834	214	96.3%	5,783	131	97.7%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>11,272</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>93.9%</b>

	Autumn 2014			Spring 2015			Summer 2015		
	Population (GP lists Aug 14)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Jan 15)	No. not taking up	% Take up	Population (GP lists Jan 15)	No. not taking up	% Take up
3 year olds	5,932	315	94.7%	5,827	328	94.4%	5,787	393	93.2%
4 year olds	5,755	223	96.1%	5,815	214	96.3%	5,824	236	95.9%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>11,687</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>11,611</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>94.6%</b>

## Notes

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

## Number of children living in each ward by age\*

Ward	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Almondbury	183	224	206	210	232	195	202	211	223	179	189	189	176	168	164	211	228
Ashbrow	304	294	328	311	308	295	287	272	293	283	284	257	250	265	258	284	247
Batley East	253	291	287	299	270	288	282	313	266	287	311	267	301	312	281	259	279
Batley West	277	291	315	349	307	326	335	309	315	277	291	301	264	251	246	268	273
Birstall and Birkenshaw	179	188	192	237	208	196	222	189	203	198	194	202	196	185	178	180	199
Cleckheaton	170	208	190	197	206	205	196	182	179	215	149	177	158	168	195	181	192
Colne Valley	197	219	213	216	228	248	221	242	185	212	197	173	192	179	171	198	176
Crosland Moor & Netherton	309	305	309	331	283	349	301	280	280	288	269	262	259	263	218	222	255
Dalton	214	214	246	261	242	229	238	213	248	216	197	244	172	204	198	214	195
Denby Dale	134	159	162	176	163	183	187	196	169	185	181	175	170	189	176	189	197
Dewsbury East	171	215	222	225	240	207	234	248	199	225	239	197	222	194	225	221	241
Dewsbury South	253	286	282	297	277	291	330	277	301	295	287	333	288	313	274	308	294
Dewsbury West	367	395	412	456	415	433	417	383	425	426	393	379	372	362	373	339	332
Golcar	237	252	260	237	259	229	253	230	233	223	223	207	201	201	173	223	200
Greenhead	345	336	332	328	347	315	282	306	286	267	270	262	234	237	222	260	220
Heckmondwike	244	277	267	304	276	255	282	283	268	243	280	255	242	197	241	234	248
Holme Valley North	151	189	179	177	185	186	201	207	226	187	221	195	184	190	193	201	223
Holme Valley South	154	156	220	202	185	212	224	222	213	219	240	241	253	227	239	252	242
Kirkburton	123	131	141	182	179	181	216	210	185	204	208	197	164	171	175	171	181
Lindley	219	194	234	275	224	252	241	237	209	209	206	216	235	215	213	223	256
Liversedge & Gomersal	200	246	261	265	285	241	257	221	255	239	231	212	205	220	229	235	236
Mirfield	176	200	210	189	228	219	244	211	215	198	202	203	211	201	208	218	218
Newsome	224	210	246	224	211	194	216	192	195	171	186	171	175	157	176	166	188
<b>Kirklees</b>	5084	5480	5714	5948	5758	5729	5868	5634	5571	5446	5448	5315	5124	5069	5026	5257	5320

\* Source: WYCSA (GP Registrations) January 2015

The 0 age range is presented for completeness but greyed out as at this early stage of data release it is often unreliable

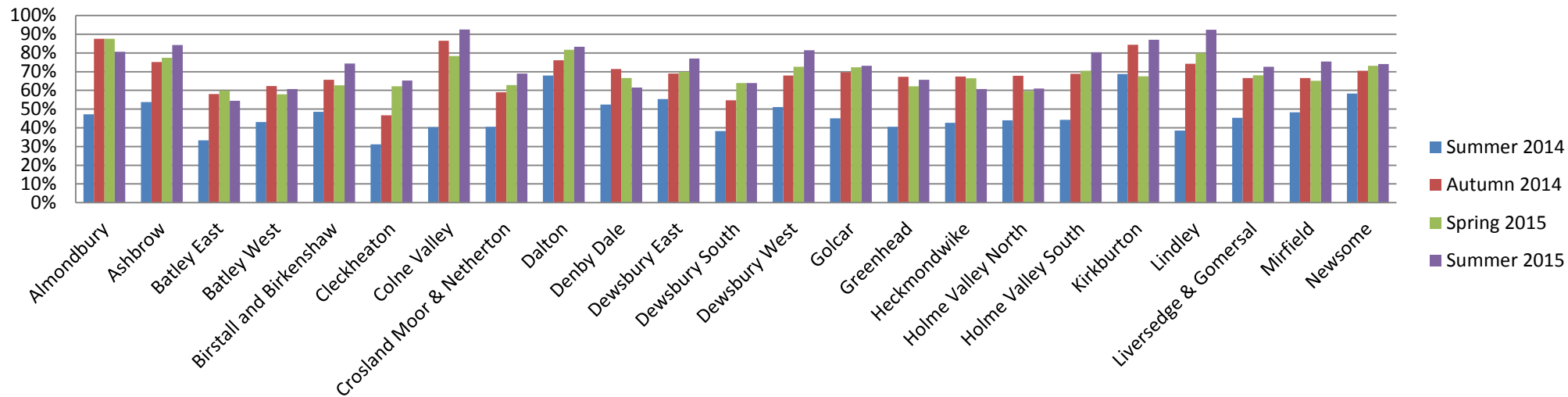
Childcare prices per ward	Home based hourly rate			Groupcare - full day - daily rate **			Groupcare - part day - sessional rate		
	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest
Almondbury	2.50	3.38	3.80	35.00	37.67	40.00	10.50	10.50	10.50
Ashbrow	3.00	3.92	5.00	36.60	38.45	40.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
Batley East	3.25	3.38	3.50	32.00	33.25	35.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Batley West	3.00	3.15	3.60	33.00	35.84	38.50			
Birstall and Birkenshaw	3.50	3.82	5.00	33.50	36.25	40.00	8.00	8.50	9.00
Cleckheaton	3.00	3.58	4.00	31.00	36.90	43.50	5.00	5.83	6.50
Colne Valley	3.00	3.42	4.00	35.00	37.80	40.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
Crosland Moor & Netherton	3.10	3.89	5.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	8.25	8.25	8.25
Dalton	3.00	3.38	4.00	37.00	38.50	40.00	6.60	9.30	12.00
Denby Dale	3.00	3.25	3.50	38.29	40.14	44.50			
Dewsbury East	2.50	3.11	3.50	31.00	34.45	37.80	10.50	10.50	10.50
Dewsbury South	3.50	3.67	4.00	32.00	34.50	37.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dewsbury West	3.25	3.25	3.25	33.00	37.06	43.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
Golcar	2.50	3.33	5.00	37.00	40.25	44.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Greenhead	3.00	3.25	3.50	39.50	41.40	43.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Heckmondwike	2.40	2.95	3.50	33.50	34.83	37.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Holme Valley North	3.20	3.58	4.00	37.00	39.17	43.50	6.55	8.08	9.60
Holme Valley South	3.00	3.46	4.00	39.50	42.61	48.50	11.40	11.40	11.40
Kirkburton	2.80	3.50	4.00	34.45	37.32	39.50	8.00	8.00	8.00
Lindley	3.00	3.82	4.50	39.50	41.68	43.00			
Liversedge & Gomersal	2.50	3.52	4.50	38.00	38.58	39.75	6.00	7.08	8.50
Mirfield	3.00	3.62	4.50	28.00	35.32	39.95	10.00	10.00	10.00
Newsome	3.00	3.60	4.00	35.00	39.60	42.50			
<b>Kirklees average 2015</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>35.12</b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>40.85</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>8.83</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside average*</b>		<b>3.57</b>			<b>37.76</b>				
<b>England average*</b>		<b>4.18</b>			<b>45.78</b>				
Kirklees averages 2014	<b>2.80</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>31.35</b>	<b>34.51</b>	<b>37.68</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>7.31</b>
Kirklees averages 2013	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>30.75</b>	<b>33.74</b>	<b>36.73</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.98</b>

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

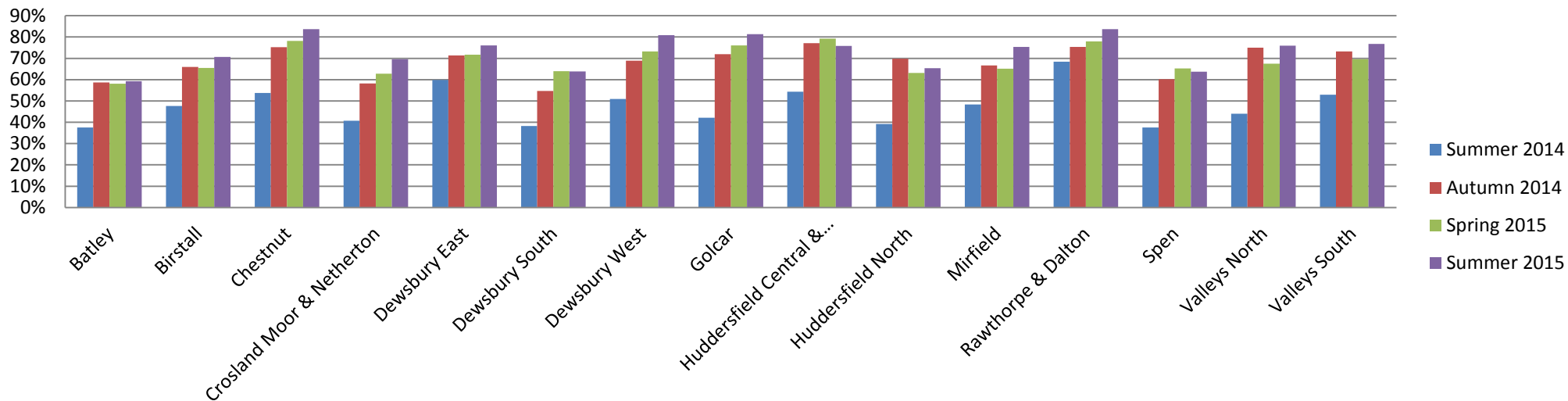
\* Source: Family & Childcare Trust Cost Survey 2015 (based on 25 hours so converted on an hourly basis to 10 hour day or 3 hour session for comparison)

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

% take up at ward level



% take up at Advisory Board level



## Eligible 2 year olds per ward – summer 2015

Ward	Estimate number of eligible children	Eligible children confirmed a placed in provision	Take up level
Almondbury Ward	93	75	81%
Ashbrow Ward	191	161	84%
Batley East Ward	169	92	54%
Batley West Ward	211	128	61%
Birstall and Birkenshaw Ward	78	58	74%
Cleckheaton Ward	98	64	65%
Colne Valley Ward	54	50	93%
Crosland Moor and Netherton Ward	168	116	69%
Dalton Ward	114	95	83%
Denby Dale Ward	39	24	62%
Dewsbury East Ward	126	97	77%
Dewsbury South Ward	155	99	64%
Dewsbury West Ward	253	206	81%
Golcar Ward	112	82	73%
Greenhead Ward	166	109	66%
Heckmondwike Ward	158	96	61%
Holme Valley North Ward	59	36	61%
Holme Valley South Ward	56	45	80%
Kirkburton Ward	31	27	87%
Lindley Ward	53	49	92%
Liversedge and Gomersal Ward	117	85	73%
Mirfield Ward	69	52	75%
Newsome Ward	131	97	74%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2701</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>72%</b>

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

## Summary of estimate future demand for 30 hours by ward

Ward	Estimated new demand (15 hour places) in summer term	Estimated gap in 15 hour places in summer term
	see methodology and detail below in appendix 8 and 9	
Almondbury Ward	97	0
Ashbrow Ward	145	27
Batley East Ward	91	51
Batley West Ward	108	0
Birstall and Birkenshaw Ward	135	10
Cleckheaton Ward	115	33
Colne Valley Ward	41	0
Crosland Moor and Netherton Ward	130	0
Dalton Ward	72	45
Denby Dale Ward	66	0
Dewsbury East Ward	133	21
Dewsbury South Ward	105	65
Dewsbury West Ward	88	14
Golcar Ward	124	0
Greenhead Ward	50	0
Heckmondwike Ward	144	74
Holme Valley North Ward	92	44
Holme Valley South Ward	114	8
Kirkburton Ward	136	38
Lindley Ward	139	100
Liversedge and Gomersal Ward	159	117
Mirfield Ward	136	74
Newsome Ward	65	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2485</b>	<b>721</b>

**Caution** should be exercised in interpreting these estimates at this early stage. A full explanation of the methodology used is presented in appendix 8 and a detail breakdown of the calculations can be found in appendix 9. Anyone using these early estimates for decision making should study this carefully and accept full responsibility for all the involved risks.

## Methodology used to estimate future demand for 30 hours childcare

Estimates	Methodology at ward level															
A. Number of families meeting the working criteria	2011 Census reported the number of couple families with both parents working and the number of lone parent families with one parent working. The criteria which excludes parents working less than 8 hours and earning over £150k per annum has not been accounted for as it is considered to represent very small numbers and no reliable data is held to accurately assess this. Changes in adult population since the 2011 census have also not been accounted for as no accurate ward level data is available. However, as a guide, the Kirklees population is estimated to have increased by 0.6% to 0.7% per year since 2011, Nomis, Office for National Statistics.															
B. Rise in employment rates since the 2011 census	The reduction in the percentage of working age population (16-64 year old) claiming of jobseekers allowance between census day on 27 <sup>th</sup> March 2011 and July 2015 have been used at ward level to directly uplift the number of families now likely to be meeting the working criteria. Data from Nomis, Office for National Statistics.															
C. Number of families meeting the working criteria with children of the eligible age	<p>2015 GP registration data relating to 2 year olds was taken as a proportion of all children (2 year olds will become future 3 year olds). Adjustments were made based on research presented in the <a href="#">ONS, Families in the Labour Market, December 2014</a> (page 19) showing the difference in employment rates of women dependant on the age of their child as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="427 1104 1238 1507"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="427 1104 735 1238">Women with dependant children:</th> <th data-bbox="735 1104 967 1238">Employment rate</th> <th data-bbox="967 1104 1238 1238">Difference from "All"</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 1238 735 1305">age 0-4</td> <td data-bbox="735 1238 967 1305">60.90%</td> <td data-bbox="967 1238 1238 1305"><b>-8.70% **</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 1305 735 1373">age 5-10</td> <td data-bbox="735 1305 967 1373">73.30%</td> <td data-bbox="967 1305 1238 1373">3.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 1373 735 1440">age 11-18</td> <td data-bbox="735 1373 967 1440">78.40%</td> <td data-bbox="967 1373 1238 1440">8.80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 1440 735 1507">All</td> <td data-bbox="735 1440 967 1507">69.60%</td> <td data-bbox="967 1440 1238 1507">n/a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Women with dependant children:	Employment rate	Difference from "All"	age 0-4	60.90%	<b>-8.70% **</b>	age 5-10	73.30%	3.70%	age 11-18	78.40%	8.80%	All	69.60%	n/a
Women with dependant children:	Employment rate	Difference from "All"														
age 0-4	60.90%	<b>-8.70% **</b>														
age 5-10	73.30%	3.70%														
age 11-18	78.40%	8.80%														
All	69.60%	n/a														
D. Estimated take-up levels	80% based on a <a href="#">2015 survey conducted by the National Day Nursery Association</a> which found that nearly 80% of parents would probably or definitely take all 30 free hours offered to them. The full impact of families changing their working habits in the future as a direct consequence of this policy will only be evident in time.															
E. Families already paying for extra hours	The January 2015 Early Years Census collects information from childcare providers about individual children and includes a field for extra (paid) hours. This only includes paid hours in the same provider where a child accesses their free early education and care (10+ extra hours was used as a cut off for children included). In addition a survey of schools with nursery classes was conducted in Summer 2015 to assess the number of nursery children collected or dropped off by a childcare provider (no assessment of hours was used so all children collected or dropped off were included)															



F. New demand autumn term	Based on a full cohort of children (12 months of births) equivalent to free early education and care demand in an autumn term. Calculation based on result of: $(C \times D) - E$
G. New demand summer term (height of demand)	Taking account of 3 points of entry to eligibility for free early education and care and 1 point of (exit) entry to reception, summer represents the height of demand for early education. Adjustment is therefore made on the proportion of (birth) days between 1 <sup>st</sup> September and 31 <sup>st</sup> March (children eligible to start in spring and summer) on the basis of: $212/365$ days or $F + 58.1\%$
H. Vacancies	Vacancy information held by Kirklees council at July 2015 for all free early education and care providers (providers judged by Ofsted to be inadequate have been excluded). Only full time vacancies were used. In the case of extended pre-schools, full daycare providers, independent schools and childminders. The number of full time vacancies was doubled to convert them to 15 hour places. Some vacancy information held had not been updated between spring and summer terms as this relies on the good will of childcare providers and a voluntary process. Consequently vacancy information at the height of demand in the summer term may be over stated.
I. New 15 hour places required	Calculation based on result of: $G - H$ However, not all vacant places will be in the right place at the right time to meet the needs of working parents.

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

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

This methodology is based to the information available on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015 and assumes the additional 15 hours offered will be applied on a similar basis to free early education and care where it has not been stated otherwise by the government.

## Detailed breakdown of estimate future demand for 30 hours by ward

Wards	Couple family: Both parents working	Lone parent family: Parent working	Total	Allowance for increased employment rates	Revised Total	2 yr olds as % of child population less adj for employment rate by age of child **	Estimated No. of eligible families eligible	80% of parents say they would definitely or probably take all the hours	less children already taking 10+ hours in same provider	less children collected by PVI from school nursery (two providers)	Estimated new demand (15 hour places) in Autumn term	Estimated new demand (15 hour places) in Summer term	Vacancies in sessional providers (15 hour vacancies)	Vacancies in full/extended day providers (15 hour vacancies)	Early estimated new places required in summer term (15 hour places)
Row Labels										* = incomplete data					
Almondbury Ward	2,338	430	2,768	2.0%	2,823	6.4%	180	144	31	52	61	97	41	86	0
Ashbrow Ward	1,958	620	2,578	3.0%	2,655	6.8%	181	145	50	3 *	92	145	28	90	27
Batley East Ward	1,408	228	1,636	2.3%	1,674	6.2%	103	82	23	2	57	91	32	8	51
Batley West Ward	1,882	391	2,273	2.4%	2,328	6.7%	157	125	43	14	68	108	30	164	0
Birstall and Birkenshaw Ward	2,314	373	2,687	2.1%	2,743	7.1%	195	156	39	31 *	86	135	9	116	10
Cleckheaton Ward	2,334	371	2,705	2.2%	2,765	6.4%	176	141	27	41	73	115	24	58	33
Colne Valley Ward	2,542	360	2,902	2.0%	2,960	6.3%	188	150	72	52	26	41	36	38	0
Crosland Moor and Netherton Ward	1,536	339	1,875	2.7%	1,926	7.6%	146	117	27	8	82	130	29	102	0
Dalton Ward	1,926	478	2,404	2.7%	2,469	7.1%	176	141	24	71 *	46	72	13	14	45
Denby Dale Ward	2,480	300	2,780	1.1%	2,811	6.1%	170	136	53	41	42	66	22	68	0
Dewsbury East Ward	2,060	409	2,469	2.0%	2,518	6.8%	170	136	33	19	84	133	44	68	21
Dewsbury South Ward	1,612	290	1,902	1.4%	1,929	6.1%	118	94	25	3	66	105	20	20	65
Dewsbury West Ward	1,494	364	1,858	2.3%	1,901	6.9%	132	106	44	6	56	88	28	46	14
Golcar Ward	2,248	506	2,754	2.2%	2,815	6.5%	183	146	54	14	78	124	49	106	0
Greenhead Ward	1,614	337	1,951	2.2%	1,994	7.0%	139	111	72	8	31	50	8	70	0
Heckmondwike Ward	2,062	357	2,419	2.0%	2,467	7.4%	182	145	46	8	91	144	16	54	74
Holme Valley North Ward	2,472	311	2,783	1.2%	2,816	5.3%	149	119	43	18	58	92	12	36	44
Holme Valley South Ward	3,004	367	3,371	1.3%	3,415	5.4%	184	147	65	10	72	114	18	88	8
Kirkburton Ward	2,568	264	2,832	1.0%	2,860	5.7%	164	131	45	0	86	136	18	80	38
Lindley Ward	2,712	433	3,145	1.7%	3,198	7.1%	228	183	87	8	88	139	1	38	100
Liversedge and Gomersal Ward	2,604	459	3,063	2.1%	3,127	6.5%	204	163	41	21	101	159	12	30	117
Mirfield Ward	2,766	398	3,164	1.5%	3,211	5.6%	179	143	31	26	86	136	0	62	74
Newsome Ward	1,304	380	1,684	2.5%	1,726	7.3%	127	101	26	34	41	65	25	52	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,238</b>	<b>8,765</b>	<b>58,003</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>59,131</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>721</b>

Based on the methodology presented in appendix 8

## Draft Kirklees Local Plan:

## Appendix 10

### Initial childcare impact assessment of the phasing of housing developments (October 2015)

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

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

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

Ward No.	Ward	IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT
		5 years	10 years	15 years
1	Almondbury	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>25</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>7</b> after school places (5+ years)
2	Ashbrow	Anticipated need for approximately <b>18</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>78</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>134</b> additional places (0-5 years)
3	Batley East	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>33</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>16</b> after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>76</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>30</b> after school places (5+ years)
4	Batley West	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
5	Birstall and Birkenshaw	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>16</b> additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately <b>25</b> additional places (0-5 years)
6	Cleckheaton	Anticipated need for approximately <b>14</b> additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately <b>41</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>50</b> additional places (0-5 years)

Ward No.	Ward	IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT
		5 years	10 years	15 years
7	Colne Valley	Anticipated need for approximately <b>35</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>63</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>80</b> additional places (0-5 years)
8	Crosland Moor & Netherton	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>29</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>54</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>7</b> after school places (5+ years)
9	Dalton	Anticipated need for approximately <b>31</b> additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately <b>44</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>54</b> additional places (0-5 years)
10	Denby Dale	Anticipated need for approximately <b>17</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>59</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>81</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>8</b> after school places (5+ years)
11	Dewsbury East	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>18</b> additional places (0-5 years)
12	Dewsbury South	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>75</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>145</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>25</b> after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>206</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>45</b> after school places (5+ years)
13	Dewsbury West	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>17</b> additional places (0-5 years)
14	Golcar	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
15	Greenhead	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>8</b> additional places (0-5 years)

Ward No.	Ward	IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	CUMULATIVE IMPACT
		5 years	10 years	15 years
16	Heckmondwike	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places	No anticipated need for additional places
17	Holme Valley North	Anticipated need for approximately <b>35</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>67</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>74</b> additional places (0-5 years)
18	Holme Valley South	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>20</b> additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately <b>35</b> additional places (0-5 years)
19	Kirkburton	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>27</b> additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately <b>33</b> additional places (0-5 years)
20	Lindley	Anticipated need for approximately <b>45</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>88</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>5</b> after school places (5+ years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>97</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>8</b> after school places (5+ years)
21	Liversedge & Gomersal	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>70</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>89</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>108</b> additional places (0-5 years)
22	Mirfield	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>50</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>64</b> additional places (0-5 years)	High level of anticipated need for approximately <b>72</b> additional places (0-5 years)
23	Newsome	No anticipated need for additional places	Anticipated need for approximately <b>21</b> additional places (0-5 years)	Anticipated need for approximately <b>43</b> additional places (0-5 years) and <b>9</b> after school places (5+ years)

**Assumptions:**

- 1.5 childcare places for 0-5 year olds per 100 new homes multiplied by 4 full age groups (based on there being half as many childcare places for children aged 0-5 in Kirklees per age group than there are school places)
- 2 after school places for children aged 5 to 11 (based on a 10% conversion of school places to existing after school places multiplied by 7 age groups)
- Accounts for vacancies used in the 2015 Kirklees Childcare Sufficiency Assessment plus an allowance for new and closed provision to October 2015
- Includes estimates of the new demand for “30 hours free childcare” (as presented in appendix 7)

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