

# Stockton-on-Tees

## Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

August 2022



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# Introduction

The Childcare Act 2006 and 2016 and the associated statutory guidance for local authorities on Early Education and Childcare – June 2018, requires Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (the Local Authority) to secure sufficient childcare, as far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0 – 14 (or up to 18 for disabled children).

The duty is detailed in the following sections of the Acts:

## Childcare Act 2006

- Section 6 secures sufficient childcare for parents;
- Section 7 secures free early years provision free of charge;
- Section 7A discharges its duty;
- Section 9 gives LA's the power to attach requirements to the arrangements they make with providers (other than the governing body of a maintained school) to deliver childcare including free early years provision;
- Section 9a allows regulations to be made which prescribe the requirements local authorities may or may not impose when they make arrangements;
- Section 12 provides information, advice and assistance to parents about childcare in the area;
- Section 13 to secure the provision of information, advice and training to childcare providers and childcare workers

## Childcare Act 2016

- Section 1 places a duty on the secretary of state to secure the equivalent of 30 hours free childcare over 38 weeks of the year for qualifying children;
- Section 2 allows the Secretary of state to discharge her duty under section 1 of the Act by placing a duty on English local authorities to secure free childcare for qualifying children;

To secure sufficient childcare places, local authorities should take into account:

- what is 'reasonably practicable' when assessing what sufficient childcare means for their area;
- the state of the local childcare market, including the demand for specific types of providers, in a particular locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists;
- the state of the labour market including the sufficiency of the local childcare workforce;
- the quality and capacity of childcare providers and childminders registered with a childminder agency, including their funding, staff, premises, experience and expertise;
- should encourage schools in their area to offer out-of-hours childcare from 8.00am until 6.00pm and in school holidays;
- should encourage existing providers to expand their provision and new providers to enter the local childcare market; and
- should encourage providers to take sustainable business approach to planning and signpost providers to resources to support them.

The Local Authority is responsible for determining the appropriate level of detail in the report, geographical division and date of publication. However, the report should include:

- a specific reference to how we are ensuring there is sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of: children with special educational needs and disabilities disabled children; children from families in receipt

of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit; children with parents who work irregular hours; children aged two, three and four taking up free places; school age children; and children needing holiday care.

- Information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children, and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision; and
- Details of how any gaps in childcare provision will be addressed.

In addition, the Local Authority is required by legislation to maintain a service that provides information, to parents and prospective parents on the provision of childcare in their area, as listed in Schedule 1 of the Childcare Act 2006 and from 1<sup>st</sup> September publish this information electronically on the local authority website and update it at a minimum termly on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1<sup>st</sup> April and 1<sup>st</sup> September, ensuring parents are aware of:

- Early education places for two, three and four year olds;
- The option to continue to take up their child's 15 hour early education place until their child reaches compulsory school age;
- How to identify high quality provision in their area.

### The Stockton-on-Tees childcare market

Stockton-on-Tees has a robust childcare market with a combination of 54 privately owned and voluntary sector childcare providers in addition to 127 childminders. Three Independent Schools also provide early years places for 3 & 4 year olds. Primary schools play a key role in offering the majority of universal 15 hour places for 3 & 4 year olds and 80% are now offering 30 hour free childcare places, 10 also deliver 2yr funded places, and many offer after school places for school aged children.

The Local Authority has an excellent relationship with childcare providers and good partnership working has ensured that the quality of settings in Stockton is exceeding the national average, ensuring the closing the gap for children.

The childcare sector works closely with Local Authority Officers to explore sufficiency issues and identify workable solutions.

### The report

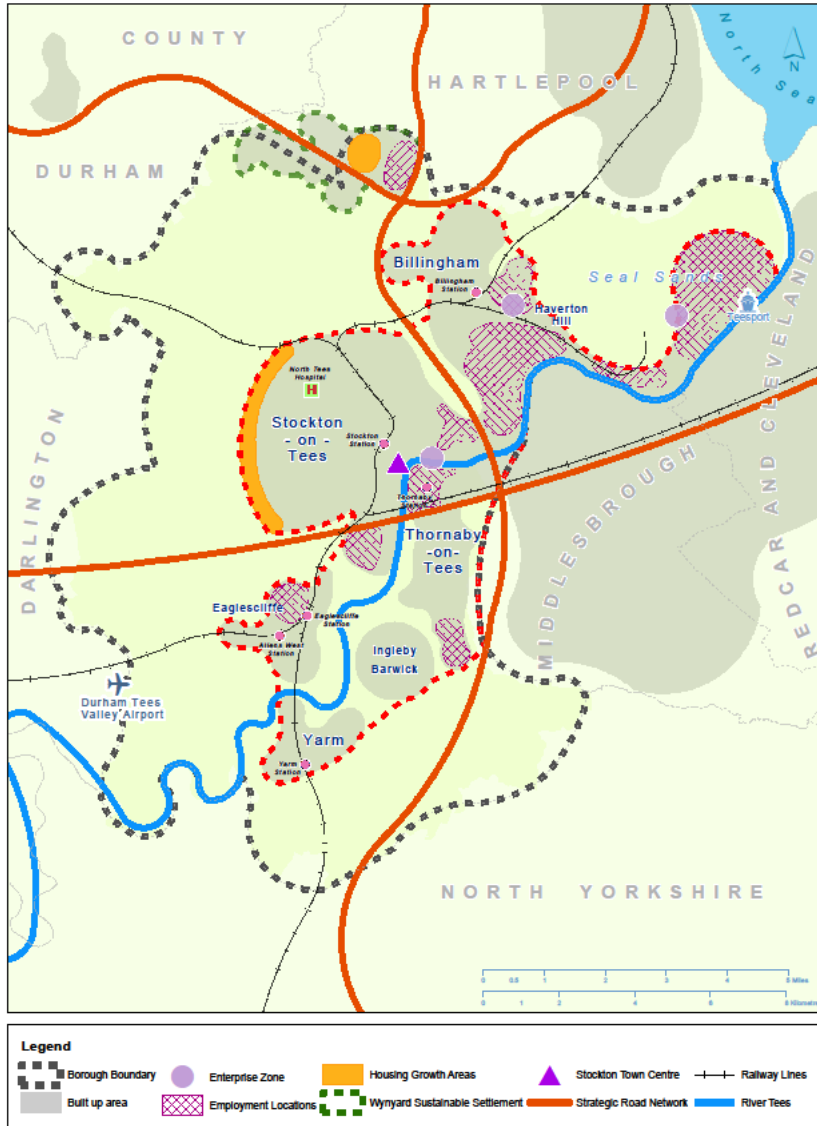
This report takes into account what the Local Authority means as 'sufficient childcare' in the borough and includes the following:

- Background and contextual information regarding population, Labour Market Information (LMI), early years and childcare numbers across the borough.
- Information about the supply of childcare for particular age ranges of children, and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision.
- The state of the local childcare market, including the demand for specific types of providers, in particular ward areas and the amount and type of supply that currently exists.
- The quality and capacity of childcare providers.
  - Details of how gaps in childcare provision will be addressed.

This Assessment Report will be updated and reported to the Council's Cabinet for endorsement annually. The Assessment Report will also be made available and accessible to parents on the [Stockton Information Directory](#).

# Stockton-on-Tees in context

## Economic Geography



## Location and Economic Profile

Stockton-on-Tees is a Borough of wide contrasts, a mixture of busy town centres, urban residential areas and picturesque villages. The Borough covers approximately 20,000 Hectares.

The principal settlements are Stockton, Billingham, Thornaby, Ingleby Barwick, Norton and Yarm; whilst Wynyard is expected to grow into a substantial residential location.

The River Tees courses through the Borough and sustains a variety of uses; from a working river upstream; a leisure destination; and forming part of the tranquil green corridors.

The Borough is bounded by County Durham to the north; Darlington to the west; Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Hartlepool to the east; and Hambleton to the south.

Stockton-on-Tees benefits from good access to the strategic road network – A1M, A19, A66 and A67 – and a network of bus routes that provide frequent services to connect residents to work and leisure destinations predominantly across Tees Valley, and for the movement of goods and services.

There are six train stations in total providing frequent access to destinations in Tees Valley and across the North, and a direct link to London via the East Coast Mainline.

The Borough is home to Durham Tees Valley Airport.

The Borough forms part of the Tees Valley Combined Authority wider functioning area, which is home to some 667,170 people.

## Demographic profile

In 2020 the population was 197,419 living in around 87,991<sup>1</sup> dwellings. In the last ten years, it is estimated that the population has risen by 6,517 people between 2010 and 2020. The population in the Borough is projected to grow to 199,610 by 2028 which is an increase of 1.11% over the ten-year period 2018-2028. 18.76% of the population within Stockton-on-Tees are children and young people aged (0-14), which is higher than across the North East (16.74%) and slightly higher than England (18.06%).

### Estimated resident population in '000s (% of total population)

Projected Year	2020	2024	2028	2032
<b>Age 0-4</b>	11,077	10,343	10,023	9,905
	5.61%	5.18%	5.00%	5.5%
<b>Age 5-9</b>	12,921	12,087	11,106	10,755
	6.54%	6.05%	5.54%	5.37%
<b>Age 10-14</b>	13,032	13,472	12,719	11,647
	6.60%	6.74%	6.35%	5.81%
<b>All Ages</b>	197,419	199,757	200,364	200,459

Source: [ONS Population projections for Local Authorities – Table 2](#)

The percentage of the Borough's population from a black minority ethnic background increased from 2.8% in 2001 to 5.4% in 2011<sup>2</sup>. The largest minority ethnic group is Asian or Asian British, this group accounts for 3.5% of the population, which is double the figure recorded 10 years ago. Within this group, the largest BME group is Pakistani or British Pakistani.

<sup>1</sup> Council Tax

<sup>2</sup> Census



Using indices of multiple deprivation<sup>3</sup>, the Borough is ranked 73 most deprived out of the 317 local authorities in England. However, whilst 29.6% of the population live within the top 20% of most deprived areas of England, 25.08% live in the 20% least deprived areas.

### Labour Market Information (LMI)

In 2020 there were estimated to be around 84,000 jobs in Stockton-on-Tees. 13,000 jobs (15.5% of jobs) were in the “Wholesale and Retail Trade” sector and 12,000 (14.3% of jobs) were in “Human Health and Social Work Activities” these sectors make up similar proportions of the labour market to figures for England. There were 10,000 jobs in manufacturing which makes up 11.9% of the workforce whilst it only makes up 7.9% of the workforce in Great Britain.

Within the “Human Health and Social Work Activities” there were an estimated 400 jobs associated with businesses classified as ‘Child Day Care Activities’ in Stockton-on-Tees.

The sub-sector of ‘Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products’ makes up 15% of manufacturing jobs and is particularly specialist to Stockton-on-Tees making up a proportion of total jobs more than 4 times the figure for Great Britain. Other specialist sectors include, Engineering Activities, Construction and Business Administration and Support Services.

75.8% of jobs in Stockton-on-Tees are in the private sector, which is similar to the proportion for Great Britain (76.3%) yet higher than the Tees Valley (74.2%) and North East (73.2%) figures.

Driven largely by replacement demand, more than 100,000 jobs were projected in the region between 2017 and 2027, implying an average annual rate of 10,000 jobs. 6% of those job opportunities over that time were forecast to be new jobs. The remaining 94% were forecast to be replacement jobs from those who would leave the workforce by 2027.

Employee jobs by industry 2020	Stockton-on-Tees (Employee Jobs)	Stockton-on-Tees %	North East %	Great Britain %
Mining And Quarrying	600	0.7	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	10,000	11.9	10	7.9
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning	250	0.3	0.7	0.5
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management	500	0.6	0.7	0.7
Construction	5,000	6	4.3	4.8
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Vehicles	13,000	15.5	13.5	14.9
Transportation And Storage	4,500	5.4	4.7	5.1
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	6,000	7.1	8.6	7.2
Information And Communication	2,500	3	3	4.5
Financial And Insurance Activities	2,250	2.7	2.2	3.5
Real Estate Activities	700	0.8	1.5	1.8

<sup>3</sup> IMD 2015

Employee jobs by industry 2020	Stockton-on-Tees (Employee Jobs)	Stockton-on-Tees %	North East %	Great Britain %
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	5,000	6	5	8.7
Administrative And Support Service Activities	8,000	9.5	8	8.8
Public Administration And Defence	4,000	4.8	6.7	4.6
Education	7,000	8.3	9.8	9
Human Health And Social Work Activities	12,000	14.3	17	13.6
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	1,250	1.5	2	2.2
Other Service Activities	1,000	1.2	1.6	1.9

### Economic activity

Economic activity refers to the number or percentage of people of working age who are in employment plus those that are unemployed (actively seeking and available for work). Economic activity rates in Stockton-on-Tees (75.8%) are higher than the Tees Valley (74.5%) and North East (74.7%) and lower than Great Britain (78.4%).

A model-based estimate of unemployment strengthened by figures from DWP benefit claimants is available which predicts that for the year ending December 2021 around 5,200 people were unemployed in Stockton-on-Tees. As a proportion of the economically active population (5.6%) the figure is lower than the equivalent for the North East figure (6.1%) but lower than nationally (4.5%).

Indicator Numbers in Bold (Figures and percentages relate to the population aged 16-64 unless stated)	Stockton-on-Tees	Tees Valley	North East	Great Britain
<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>93,300</b> (75.8%)	<b>310,600</b> (74.5%)	<b>1,209,400</b> (74.7%)	<b>31,449,700</b> (78.4%)
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>87,800</b> (71.2%)	<b>290,000</b> (69.4%)	<b>1,135,900</b> (70.2%)	<b>30,024,000</b> (74.8%)
<b>Employees</b>	<b>79,000</b> (64.7%)	<b>255,700</b> (61.6%)	<b>1,012,700</b> (62.6%)	<b>26,204,400</b> (65.3%)
<b>Self-Employment</b>	<b>8,600</b> (6.4%)	<b>33,800</b> (7.7%)	<b>120,000</b> (7.4%)	<b>3,730,000</b> (9.3%)
<b>Unemployment (Model-based)</b> Percentage is proportion of economically active population	<b>5,200</b> (5.6%)	<b>20,600</b> (6.6%)	<b>73,400</b> (6.0%)	<b>1,425,700</b> (4.4%)



## Economic Inactivity

Economic inactivity refers to people who are of working age (16-64 but are not actively seeking work. Reasons for this may include sickness, study, retirement or choosing to look after family/home. An estimated 24.2% of residents in Stockton-on-Tees are economically inactive which is higher than Great Britain (21.6%) but lower than regionally (25.3%) and than the Tees Valley (25.5%).

## Patterns of work

A slightly lower percentage of employee jobs are full-time (more than 30 hours a week) in Stockton-on-Tees compared to the wider North East Region and the rate for Great Britain.

Employee jobs (2021)	Stockton-on-Tees	North East	Great Britain
Full-Time	70.7	70.8	72.2
Part-Time	29.3	29.2	27.8

## Working age benefits

The claimant count includes those seeking Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), which is an employment benefit payable to people under pensionable age who are available for and actively seeking work. It also includes those on Universal Credit who are the equivalent of JSA claimants due to being out of work and having requirements to look for work.

Stockton-on-Tees has now rolled out the “full service” of Universal credit so all new claimants will claim the benefit. Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance so the number of people recorded as being on the claimant count is likely higher than before the rollout and comparisons to other areas and previous years are difficult.

As of May 2022, a total of 5,205 people made up the ‘claimant count’, which is 4.3% of the working age population. The highest concentration of claimants is in the 59-49 age group, making up 60% of the claimant count in Stockton-on-Tees.

### Claimant Count by Gender (May 2022)

	Stockton-on-Tees		North East	Great Britain
	(Numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All People	5,205	4.3	4.3	3.9
Males	3,245	5.4	5.4	4.6
Females	1,960	3.2	3.3	3.2

Source: ONS claimant count ([NOMIS](#))

### Claimant Count by Age (May 2022)

	Stockton-on-Tees		North East	Great Britain
	(Numbers)	% of claimants	% of claimants	% of claimants
Aged 18 to 24	945	18	18	16
Aged 25 to 49	3,100	60	58	60
Aged 50+	1,155	22	24	25

Source: ONS claimant count ([NOMIS](#))

## Income

Based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2021 the average gross weekly pay in Stockton-on-Tees is £575.70; more than the average for the North East region (£538.70), but lower than Great Britain as a whole (£612.80).

### Average (Median) gross weekly pay 2021

Gross Weekly Pay	Stockton-on-Tees	North East	Great Britain
Full-Time Workers	£561.30	£546.80	£613.10
Male Full-Time Workers	£612.50	£579.20	£655.50
Female Full-Time Workers	£468.80	£498.90	£558.10

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis](#) ( via [NOMIS](#)) (in published reports, median earnings rather than the mean will generally be used. The median is the value below which 50% of employees fall. It is preferred over the mean for earnings data as it is influenced less by extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data.)

## Potential impact from approved and strategic housing developments

The Local Authority considers any potential future children yield numbers in terms of planning sufficient childcare places from approved housing developments across the borough. All housing developments must include a percentage of affordable housing within its development that is considered when planning any future childcare arrangements. The Local Authority also considers the impact on the 'childcare offer' of the other strategic sites (1,000 or more homes) and their likely pupil yield numbers.

# The demand for childcare

## Population of children

Estimated population aged 0-15 as a percentage of total by Ward area and 5 year change					
Ward	2015 Population (0-15 year)	2020 Population (All Ages)	2020 Population (0-15 year)	% change 2015-2020	% of ward 2020 population
Billingham Central	1,595	7,408	1,669	4.64%	22.53%
Billingham East	1,772	7,221	1,737	0.87%	24.05%
Billingham North	1,462	8,399	1,355	-7.32%	16.13%
Billingham South	1,447	6,517	1,378	-4.77%	21.14%
Billingham West	658	5,208	722	9.73%	13.86%
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	1,020	6,322	952	-6.67%	15.06%
Eaglescliffe	1,952	10,579	1,992	2.05%	18.83%
Fairfield	832	5,433	827	-0.06%	15.22%
Grangefield	1,161	6,530	1,210	4.22%	18.53%
Hardwick and Salters Lane	1,824	7,894	2,106	15.46%	26.68%
Hartburn	982	6,257	999	1.73%	15.97%
Ingleby Barwick East	2,353	10,740	2,323	-1.27%	21.63%
Ingleby Barwick West	3,024	12,850	3,133	3.60%	24.38%
Mandale and Victoria	2,520	12,326	2,570	1.98%	20.85%
Newtown	1,809	7,080	1,671	-7.63%	23.60%
Northern Parishes	700	4,236	859	22.71%	20.28%
Norton North	1,269	6,471	1,253	-1.26%	19.36%
Norton South	1,331	7,905	1,280	-3.83%	16.19%
Norton West	924	5,971	914	-1.08%	15.31%
Parkfield and Oxbridge	1,866	9,512	2,072	11.04%	21.78%
Roseworth	1,731	7,338	1,745	0.81%	23.78%
Stainsby Hill	1,225	6,222	1,195	-2.45%	19.21%
Stockton Town Centre	1,224	7,605	1,437	17.40%	18.90%
Village	1,392	6,853	1,472	5.75%	21.48%
Western Parishes	553	3,522	621	12.30%	17.63%
Yarm	1,556	11,020	1,918	23.26%	17.40%

Source: [ONS – Small area population estimates – experimental statistics](#)

Estimated child population by 5-year age band as a percentage of total by Ward area						
Ward	Age 0-4		Aged 5-9		Aged 10-14	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Billingham Central	475	6.41%	558	7.53%	531	7.17%
Billingham East	495	6.86%	579	8.02%	574	7.95%
Billingham North	382	4.55%	415	4.94%	463	5.51%
Billingham South	345	5.29%	489	7.50%	456	7.00%
Billingham West	204	3.92%	230	4.42%	237	4.55%
Bishopsgarth & Elm Tree	268	4.24%	312	4.94%	318	5.03%
Eaglescliffe	501	4.74%	635	6.00%	723	6.83%
Fairfield	224	4.12%	269	4.95%	283	5.21%
Grangefield	253	3.87%	411	6.29%	458	7.01%
Hardwick and Salters Lane	669	8.47%	754	9.55%	584	7.40%
Hartburn	256	4.09%	346	5.53%	330	5.27%
Ingleby Barwick East	552	5.14%	788	7.34%	830	7.73%
Ingleby Barwick West	774	6.02%	1,034	8.05%	1,140	8.87%
Mandale and Victoria	791	6.42%	832	6.75%	784	6.36%
Newtown	442	6.24%	579	8.18%	556	7.85%
Northern Parishes	242	5.71%	238	5.62%	325	7.67%
Norton North	375	5.80%	387	5.98%	415	6.41%
Norton South	390	4.93%	387	4.90%	428	5.41%
Norton West	251	4.20%	318	5.33%	301	5.04%
Parkfield and Oxbridge	681	7.16%	653	6.87%	604	6.35%
Roseworth	519	7.07%	592	8.07%	549	7.48%
Stainsby Hill	330	5.30%	403	6.48%	386	6.20%
Stockton Town Centre	484	6.36%	429	5.64%	422	5.55%
Village	428	6.25%	538	7.85%	442	6.45%
Western Parishes	165	4.68%	182	5.17%	236	6.70%
Yarm	581	5.27%	563	5.11%	657	5.96%

Source: ONS – Small area population estimates population projections for Local Authorities: Table 2

### Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN and those registered with a disability)

The Department for Education (DfE) 'Children with SEN' published 4/07/2022 based on where the pupil attends schools using the January 2022 school census indicated that there was a total of 1,485 pupils with Education, Health and care Plan/Statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) – an increase of 130 pupils on the previous year.

Pupils in all school with EHC Plans/Statements including independent schools and general hospital								
19/20			20/21			21/22		
Total pupils	Pupils with statements	%	Total pupils	Pupils with statements	%	Total pupils	Pupils with statements/EHC Plans	%
33,952	1252	3.7	34,029	1355	4.0	34,228	1485	4.3

### Children 0-5 with SEN or a Disability accessing early years in either a PVI setting or school

For the period 2021/22 there were 257 children aged 0-5 assessed through the EYOPP for additional support/funding who were accessing early years and childcare provision in Stockton.

### Children and Young People's Disability Register

The Local Authority has a duty to have a 'Children's & Young People's Disability Register, which can be found on [Stockton's Local Offer](#). The purpose of the register is to gather information on disabled children or children with a complex need which will assist with service planning to meet their needs, now and in the future. As at 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 the details of 485 children have been registered by parents and carers.

Diagnosis	Age				Total
	1-7	8-12	13-17	Above 18	
Asperger's	0	1	12	37	50
Attachment Disorder	0	6	8	11	25
ADHD	1	2	13	46	62
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	8	23	54	83	168
Development Delay	11	28	44	43	126
Epilepsy	0	9	19	16	44
Learning Difficulties	13	32	87	116	248
Physical Impairment	7	13	23	34	77
Sensory Loss Hearing	0	2	7	12	21
Sensory Loss Visual	1	10	6	16	33
Speech & Language Difficulties	11	42	54	47	154
Waiting for Diagnosis	9	14	29	13	65
Other	6	15	49	58	128
No response	0	1	1	0	2
<b>Total number of children</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>485</b>

Source: Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Disability Register July 2022

# The supply of childcare

## Registered childcare

Data has been supplied by the Local Authority's Families Information Service (FIS).

Since September 2008 childcare for children aged less than 8 years old has had to be registered on one of two Ofsted childcare registers.

- **The Early Years Register (EYR)** – all childcare providers caring for children aged up to five are required to join the Early Years Register (unless exempt).
- **The Ofsted Childcare Register (OCR)** – this has two parts:
  - The compulsory part – providers of childcare to children aged 5 to 7 years must register on the compulsory part of the OCR (unless exempt);
  - The voluntary part – providers of childcare to children aged 8 and over, and care for children of any age that is activity based or provided in the child's own home, can choose to be registered on the voluntary part of the OCR if they meet the requirements.

The following section provides an overview of registered provision.

### Number of registered childcare places in Stockton

Type of provision	Number of registered childcare places							
	0-1 years	2 years	3-4 years	5-7 years	8+ years	Total places	% all places	Number of providers
Childminding	132	158	148	372	184	<b>994</b>	12.5	127
Day Nursery	530	769	818	153	50	<b>2320</b>	29.17	40
Out of School Care	0	0	134	356	214	<b>704</b>	8.85	24
Pre-school / Playgroup	6	107	109	0	0	<b>222</b>	2.79	7
Maintained Nursery	0	147	3566	0	0	<b>3713</b>	46.69	60
Totals by age range	668	1181	4775	881	448	<b>7953</b>		
% of all registered places	8.4	14.85	60.04	11.08	5.63			
<b>Total registered places 0-5 years = 6624 (83.3% of total places)</b>								

Source: Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022

Comparing number of childcare places to 2021, there has been a reduction of 140 childminding places, 92 day nursery places and 72 out of school places. Number of places for children aged 0-5 has reduced by 48 but has increased by 2.1% of total places available.

Number of childminders has reduced by 16, number of day nurseries has reduced by 3, number of out of school providers has reduced by 2.



## Geographical distribution of childcare places

The following table details the number of childcare places and the number of vacancies, by type of childcare provider, based on Local Authority ward areas.

Ward	Number of registered childcare places					Number of Vacant Places
	Child-minding	Day Nursery	Out of School Care	Pre-School Playgroup	Total Places	
Billingham Central	6	0	0	32	38	12
Billingham East	6	169	25	0	200	78
Billingham North	48	0	0	0	48	11
Billingham South	16	103	44	0	163	69
Billingham West	85	0	0	20	105	21
Bishopsgarth & Elm Tree	59	63	0	0	122	50
Eaglescliffe	56	100	96	18	270	106
Fairfield	18	55	0	0	73	27
Grangefield	50	0	0	0	50	5
Hardwick	17	56	0	0	73	3
Hartburn	27	188	157	0	372	102
Ingleby East	132	34	64	0	230	79
Ingleby West	129	104	130	48	411	68
Mandale & Victoria	6	165	0	0	171	77
Newtown	12	169	18	0	199	93
Northern Parishes	6	108	0	0	114	39
Norton North	33	70	0	0	103	2
Norton South	39	92	32	0	163	50
Norton West	49	0	0	0	49	14
Parkfield & Oxbridge	29	304	16	0	349	66
Roseworth	0	72	0	0	72	36
Stainsby Hill	32	170	0	38	240	134
Stockton Town Centre	11	24	0	0	35	13
Village	36	168	34	0	238	117
Western Parishes	9	0	40	0	49	30
Yarm	83	106	48	66	303	95

Source: Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022

## Vacancies

Vacancies are calculated against registered places. A large number of settings are likely to operate fewer places than they are registered for. For example, a childminder may be registered for 6 children but could choose to care for no more than 4. The FIS had records of 1,397 vacancies in registered provision as at July 2022. This represents 17.57% of total places.

The majority of recorded vacancies were in day nurseries (accounting for 57.7%). The highest number of vacancies was for children aged 3-4 years old (412 vacancies, 29.5% of total).

## Vacancies by age range and type of provision

Age range	Number of vacancies by type of provision				
	Childminding	Day Nursery	Out of school care	Pre-school	Total
0 - 1	50	180	0	2	232
2	46	249	0	32	327
3 – 4	42	308	39	23	412
5 – 7	81	53	153	0	287
8 -17	48	16	75	0	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1397</b>

Source: Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022

Compared to 2021 the total number of vacant places has reduced by 157 places (11%). The largest reduction in places is in the age group 5-7yrs, which equates to a reduction of 27% of places.

## Charges

The FIS hold detailed information on charges for individual settings, across a number of different charging patterns. Below are the average charges by setting type. For further information on an individual providers charges please visit to the [www.stocktoninformationdirectory.org](http://www.stocktoninformationdirectory.org).

Charging period	Type of provision / Charges					
	Day Nursery	Childminder	Pre-School playgroup	Out of School Club	School Breakfast Club	School After School Club
Per hour	£7.55	£4.53	5.27	£5.40		
Per session / half day	£31.14	£16.40	£15.55	£12.54	£2.97	£5.07
Per day	£48.64	£33.14	£34.01	£30.38		
Per week	£233.74	£157.06	n/a	£90.00		

Source: Stockton-on-Tees BC FIS July 2022

Compared to 2021 charges the cost of a full-time place in a day nursery has increased by 21% and 1% for a full-time place with a childminder. The weekly cost for a place in an out of school club has remained the same.

Comparing childcare costs to the national childcare survey 2022, produced by Coram Family and Childcare the cost per week in a day nursery for a child under 2 in England is £273.57 and for the North East is £238.03, for childminders the cost is £211.76 and £237.58 respectively.

Working parents can claim support with childcare costs through the Tax Free Childcare scheme which provides a contribution of up to 20% towards the cost of childcare, this also includes registered after school activities.

## Opening times

As with charges there is considerable variation in opening times, both within and between different types of provision. For further information on an individual providers opening and closing times please visit to the [www.stocktoninformationdirectory.org](http://www.stocktoninformationdirectory.org).

The majority of nurseries open from 7.30am until 6.00pm, playgroups tend to open from 9.00am until 3.30pm. Breakfast clubs are delivered by private providers and schools generally opening from 7.30am until the start of the

school day. After school clubs again are delivered by private nurseries and schools opening after the end of the school day and closing between 4.30pm and 6.00pm. Childminders offer childcare from early in the morning (from 6.00am) until late in the evening (up to around 10pm), occasional overnight care and at weekends, including Sundays. They also offer care wrapped around the school the day. Currently 2 childminders open on Saturdays and 2 childminders open on a Sunday.

### **Holiday Activities and Food (HAF)**

In 2021, a £220m programme was rolled out nationwide in all 151 English local authority areas. The Holiday Activities and Food programme (HAF) aims to offer valuable support to families on lower incomes, through access to rewarding activities alongside healthy meals.

The policy aims that there should be free holiday clubs available for school-aged children eligible for benefits-related Free School Meals (FSM). It is not expected that all eligible children will attend. LAs are also encouraged to make provision available for non-eligible children who are able to pay.

Activities should include provision across a range of outdoor and indoor sport, physical activities, arts and crafts, games and play, food learning and cooking, and trips etc.

Expected outcomes for children and families:

- Eat more healthily in the school holidays.
- To be more active in the school holidays.
- To take part in engaging and enriching activities to support the development of resilience, character, and wellbeing along with wider educational attainment.
- To be safe and not socially isolated.
- To have greater knowledge of health and nutrition.
- To be more engaged with school and other local services.

Government grant funding covers coordination and provision of free holiday places for six weeks a year: four weeks in the summer, one week at Easter (2021) and one week at Christmas.

The Council is offering a programme of activities for children and young people aged 5-16 years old across Stockton-on-Tees including those with additional needs and SEND over the six weeks summer holidays. An estimated 19,000 places will be available to 8,000 children who are in receipt of benefits-related free school meals, and they will be eligible for four hours of activities a day for four weeks of the summer holidays including a nutritious meal. There is a wide range of activities on offer including sports, dancing, cooking, swimming, ice skating, high wire activity course, visits to the seaside and farms delivered by partners across the Borough to offer children and young people some fantastic opportunities and experiences.

## Early Years funded places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

All children who meet the prescribed criteria are able to take up high quality early education, regardless of their parents' ability to pay – benefiting their social, physical and mental development and helping to prepare them for school. Evidence shows that regular good quality early education has lasting benefits for all children.

### Universal entitlement

The Local Authority is required by legislation to secure early education places by offering 570 hours a year over no fewer than 38 weeks for **every** child in the borough from the relevant date; until the child reaches compulsory school age (the beginning of the term following their fifth birthday). Take-up of the universal entitlement as at January 2022 is 95%, which is higher than the national average of 92%. Take up for 4 year olds is 99% and for 3 year olds it is 91%.

All primary schools in Stockton-on-Tees have nursery classes; 82.5% of places accessed in summer term 2022 were through maintained provision.

No. of 3 & 4 year olds taking up universal funded early education places					
by type of provider.					
Type of provider	No. of children 2018	No. of children 2019	No. of children 2020	No. of children 2021	No. of children 2022
PVI	492	584	621	613	743
Childminders	0	34	37	68	31
Independent schools	139	103	100	103	106
Maintained nursery	4347	3998	3993	3784	3523
State Funded Secondary Schools	0	91*	0	0	0
Special schools	16	7	8	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4994</b>	<b>4817</b>	<b>4751</b>	<b>4572</b>	<b>4266</b>

Source: DfE 'Provision for Children under 5 years of age in England: January 2022' published June 2022

### Extended entitlement (30 hours free childcare)

In September 2017, the Government introduced an extended free childcare entitlement for working parents (employed persons, self-employed persons, and parent on zero hours contracts) of three- and four-year-olds which provides eligible parents with a total of 30 hours of free childcare per week, over 38 weeks or the equivalent number of hours across more weeks per year. As at July 2022 there were 1495 children accessing a 30 hour places.

#### 30 hour places - take-up and vacancies at ward level

Ward	Estimated No. of places available	Take-up of places	% of vacant places
Billingham Central	69	48	30%
Billingham East	162	103	36%
Billingham North	12	5	58%
Billingham South	42	38	10%

Ward	Estimated No. of places available	Take-up of places	% of vacant places
Billingham West	80	61	24%
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	80	80	0%
Eaglescliffe	132	108	18%
Fairfield	57	57	0%
Grangefield	11	4	64%
Hardwick & Salters Lane	64	36	44%
Hartburn	101	96	5%
Ingleby Barwick East	87	69	21%
Ingleby Barwick West	193	134	31%
Mandale and Victoria	128	59	54%
Newtown	81	53	35%
Northern Parishes	112	110	2%
Norton North	58	41	29%
Norton South	65	28	57%
Norton West	54	31	43%
Parkfield and Oxbridge	90	74	18%
Roseworth	28	23	18%
Stainsby Hill	157	61	61%
Stockton Town Centre	28	19	32%
Village	75	52	31%
Western Parishes	45	20	56%
Yarm	149	85	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>1495</b>	
	<b>Number of vacant places</b>		<b>642</b>
	<b>Conversion rate</b>		<b>90.5%</b>

Source Stockton-on Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022

Conversion rate applies to the percentage of parents who apply for a 30 hour code with HMRC and then go on to access a 30 hour place with a childcare provider/school.

No. of 3 & 4 year olds taking up a 30 hour free childcare place by type of provider	
Type of provider	Actual no. of children benefitting from 30 hour free childcare
PVI	699
Childminders	141
Independent schools	0
Maintained nursery	655
Special schools	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1495</b>

Source Stockton-on Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022

Compared to 2021 30 hour place take-up has increased by 9.76%. The number of primary schools in Stockton now offering 30 hour places has increased to 80%, providing parents with more choice of where they can take-up their free place.

## Two year old entitlement

At the end of July 2022, there were 676 two year olds accessing a free childcare place, this equates to 91.8% of eligible children accessing a place. Percentage take-up is calculated from information received from DWP on the number of potentially eligible 2yr olds. Since the launch of the offer of funded 2yr places the number of eligible children on the list has decreased by 36%, this is due to both a fall in birth rate and parents moving onto Universal Credit which for some has made them ineligible for a free place.

No. of 2 year olds taking up a free early education place by type of provider								
Type of provider	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PVI	554	722	785	760	681	656	589	508
Maintained	24	95	48	65	82	86	150	131
Special schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childminders	17	35	44	43	56	61	42	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Percentage take-</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>

Source: Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022

## Number of 2 year old children accessing a free early education place by ward

Ward	No. of 2yr olds accessing a place	No. of eligible 2y olds as per DWP	Percentage take-up
Billingham Central	32	28	114.29%
Billingham East	39	52	75.00%
Billingham North	13	14	92.86%
Billingham South	30	31	96.77%
Billingham West	4	6	66.67%
Bishopsgarth & Elm Tree	13	16	81.25%
Eaglescliffe	10	13	76.92%
Fairfield	5	11	45.45%
Grangefield	5	5	100.00%
Hardwick & Salters	59	60	98.33%
Hartburn	2	2	100.00%
Ingleby Barwick East	8	13	61.54%
Ingleby Barwick West	17	15	113.33%
Mandale & Victoria	78	100	78.00%
Newtown	59	55	107.27%
Northern Parishes	2	6	33.33%
Norton North	33	28	117.86%
Norton South	23	28	82.14%
Norton West	3	11	27.27%
Parkfield & Oxbridge	53	56	94.64%
Roseworth	39	40	97.50%
Stainsby Hill	35	37	94.59%
Stockton Town Centre	67	60	111.67%
Village	24	30	80.00%
Western Parishes	1	7	14.29%
Yarm	7	12	58.33%
Out of area	15		
<b>Total</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>91.85%</b>

Source Stockton-on Tees Borough Council FIS July 2022



## Comparing Stockton take-up to national, regional, and statistical neighbours

Stockton is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> out of its 11 statistical neighbours for take-up of 2yr places. Nationally we are ranked 12<sup>th</sup> out of 151 LA's, regionally 5<sup>th</sup> out of 12 LA's.

### Disability access fund

The disability access fund is available for childcare providers to claim an additional £800 per child per year for a child attending their setting who is attracting disability living allowance. It was introduced in April 2017 and is for children who are claiming universal 3 and 4 year old early years entitlement. The provider can spend the funding on resources, equipment, minor adaptations, or staff training to benefit the child.

Disability Access Fund	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Sum22
No. of children benefitting	30	30	30	26	45	20

### Early years pupil premium

Early years pupil premium was introduced in April 2015 and is an extra amount of funding providers receive to help them support their most disadvantaged children. Children qualify if they are 3 or 4 years old, are receiving government-funded early education, and their parents receive benefits used to access free school meals.

Early Years Pupil Premium	Sum 2017	Sum 2018	Sum 2019	Sum 2020	Sum 2021	Sum 2022
No. of children benefitting	647	689	697	541	694	741

## Quality of provision

Stockton has a good range of quality childcare across the borough with the majority (98.6%) of provision rated good or outstanding as at July 2022, which is higher than the national percentage (96%) and regional percentage (97%) as at March 2022. Support and challenge are given to settings and childminders that are less than good in order to improve provision and Ofsted ratings.

Ofsted Inspection Outcomes	Outstanding	Good	Requiring Improvement	Inadequate	Met	Met (with actions)	No action (CM Agency Support Visit)	Not Met (with Actions)	No. Awaiting Inspection
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Childminders	18	78	1	1	16	0	7	0	6
Providers	10	36	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: FIS – July 2022

If you would like to read the latest Ofsted report for an individual setting these can be found on the Stockton Information Directory on each childcare provider record at [www.stocktoninformationdirectory.org](http://www.stocktoninformationdirectory.org)

**Number and percentage of 3 & 4 year old children benefitting from funded early education in PVI and maintained nursery, primary and special schools by Ofsted inspection rating**

Ofsted rating	Stockton		North East		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Outstanding	824	20%	12,625	24%	251,841	23%
Good	3,194	78%	37,067	70%	777,997	70%
Requires Improvement	78	2%	2,451	5%	61,190	6%
Inadequate	2	0%	520	1%	19,340	2%
Did not match to Ofsted	168	4%	2,136	4%	101,858	8%
<b>Total</b>						

Source: DfE 'Provision for Children under 5 years of age in England: January 2022' published 30 June 2022

**Number and percentage of 2 year old children benefitting from funded early education in PVI and maintained nursery, primary and special schools by Ofsted inspection rating**

Ofsted rating	Stockton		North East		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Outstanding	85	15%	1,807	22%	24,184	21%
Good	485	83%	6,087	74%	87,664	75%
Requires Improvement	8	1%	235	3%	3,091	3%
Inadequate	3	1%	64	1%	1,299	1%
Did not match to Ofsted	70	11%	622	7%	19,169	14%
<b>Total</b>						

Source: DfE 'Provision for Children under 5 years of age in England: January 2022' published 30 June 2022

# Analysis of provider and parent surveys

## Provider Survey

Of the 240 registered childcare providers in Stockton, 126 responded to the survey of which, 46% were childminders, 27% were private nurseries, 3% were pre-schools, 5% were out of school clubs, 18% were school nurseries and 1% an LA managed nursery.

### Change in demand

32.5% of those who responded stated demand had increased slightly or a lot, as opposed to 37.5% who stated demand had reduced slightly or a lot, 30% stated demand had remained the same.

The highest percentage reason for decrease in demand was for parent paid hours which equated to 9.63% of respondents followed closely by parents choosing one provider for their 30hrs childcare (8.70%). The highest percentage reason for increase in demand was for 30hr places (8.70%), followed by wraparound childcare (7.45%).

22% of respondents said they could not meet demand and stated the following reasons:

- No availability
- Increased demand for children with SEND which cannot be met due to lack of qualified staff and lack of funding
- Parents working shifts who need to change days weekly
- Lack of staff
- Requests for babies but that age group is not currently catered for

### Change in provision in last year

27% of providers had not made any changes to their provision in the last year. Those who had made changes stated 24% increase in fees, creation of more places (7.78%), increase to the length of the day (6.59%), and operating for fewer days (5.59%).

The following reasons were stated for making changes:

- Increased fees to keep up with rise in inflation and increase in staff wages
- Reducing hours due to little demand for breakfast club
- Parents hours have reduced at work
- Funding rates

### Support for children with SEND

When asked about confidence in meeting children's needs respondents where 90% confident or very confident they could meet communication and interaction needs, 87% confident or very confident they could meet cognition and learning and social, emotional and mental health needs and 82% confident or very confident they could meet sensory or physical needs.

When asked if there would be any adjustments (in terms of physical environment and/or practice) that would need to be considered to ensure any identified additional needs are met respondents responded with the following:

- Funding to support further staffing and help support in areas of need
- More staffing as we cannot allow staff out for training during opening hours due to staff shortages
- Training for practitioners working at each age about the importance of giving the child to respond to questions and asking leading questions to develop learning further

- Lock-down has caused many new children to have issues with attachment and communication difficulties in most cases. Staff have also been trained in different techniques to support children's communication.
- More quiet activities or spaces to hear and listen to children.
- Support from SALT, refresher Makaton training.
- Speech and language training from practitioners, need is higher than ever before
- Increased funding to provide a lower ratio for small/individual work.
- We have very limited funding and numbers of staff, as a small school. We do not have additional quiet spaces which can make supporting SEND children, with high needs, a challenge.
- Small group interventions to encourage C and L New outdoor sensory area to encourage C and I through music
- Staff training to support the needs of identified pupils. More specialist provision not achievable with current staffing levels/expertise
- Identify how to effectively differentiate an activity to suit the needs and different levels of the children accessing the activity. How to work in the moment and identify the point where adult interaction can be used to further learning and build from the child's interest.
- Training surrounding ASD/ADHD and regarding mental health effects due to lockdown i.e., increased anxiety, reduced social skills.
- Dependent on the additional need changes may be needed - e.g., smaller groups, one to one, creating more 'safe/cosy go to areas' - extra training for staff
- Further resources to support children who need additional support with their emotions.
- The Nursery meet demands for social and emotional needs however mental health is a more complex issue and funding to support additional staff would assist the nursery in providing a more complex support service.
- More space and specialist equipment
- We would need to extend and build a separate room to meet children's physical and sensory needs as we are currently too small to do this.
- We would need to purchase additional resources that would meet sensory needs
- Adapting environment to cater for sensory needs i.e., quieter areas. Access and moving around in the setting due to steps and upstairs toilet
- Increased resourcing for physical needs especially outside environment

## Staffing

4% of settings had made staff redundant in the last year and 4% are considering redundancies in the future. 17% of respondents are using temporary or agency staff.

When asked about issues with recruitment and retention of different types of qualified staff, Level 3 non-management staff were reported as those hardest to recruit (16.78%) and to retain (4.03%), followed by Level 2 staff (8.33%) for recruitment and (1.39%) for retention.

	EYTS	EYPS	QTS	L3 Mgt	L3 Non Mgt	L2	Unqualified
Recruiting	4.14%	4.79%	2.07%	6.94%	16.78%	8.33%	3.52%
Retention	1.38%	1.37%	0.69%	1.39%	4.03%	1.39%	0.7%

The reasons being stated for recruitment and retention were as follows:

- There is a distinct lack of Early years Practitioners applying for roles.
- Low funding = low pay which means people no longer want to work in childcare and more and more people are moving to different industries with less responsibility for more money.
- We are finding it hard to retain staff due to higher wages been offered elsewhere such as agencies, schools etc. We have trouble recruiting staff who are level 3 or above this seems to be nationally
- A lot of Nursery staff are disheartened and/or moved into other work over covid and they have not returned
- There is not enough qualified and interested people wanting to work in childcare that are able to work the hours we are open.
- Lack of people wanting to work in the childcare sector due to poor pay and long hours.
- Staffing has been one of our biggest issues since covid. We are seeing more staff leave the sector and move into something that is less stressful and are having lots of difficulties in recruiting suitable and qualified staff as many do not want to be in the EY sector anymore. More staff are taking steps away from their careers to spend more time with their family. Some practitioners applying for roles, are not qualified for the role they are applying for. The calibre of practitioners is no longer there, and we are looking to train up more of our own staff through our apprentice programme. It is made more difficult when staff leaving are moving on to higher paid and less responsibility roles in other sectors.
- The pay we are able to offer does not match other industries or schools etc. almost every nursery in the area is recruiting and offering higher rate of pay lack of newly qualified staff - hopefully will change September as 2020 intake qualify
- I have had 3 level 3 staff leave in the past 6 months, all of whom had been with me for many years. They all left the sector due to wages. As the owner of a setting, it upsets me that I cannot, along with all other settings, pay my staff the wage they deserve for all the hard work that they do, but until the funding rates are addressed this will not change. We simply do not have the money to pay our staff a good wage.
- Poor quality of applicants
- Recruitment is becoming a major issue within the sector some of it is based on salaries and working towards the minimum wage prospective new employees will not apply due to the current wage system
- Training

18.25% of respondents stated that not having sufficient numbers of staff was a barrier to them accessing training

### Financial stability

52.38% of respondents stated they income was sufficient to meet costs, as opposed to 20.63% of respondents who stated that they did not have sufficient income to meet costs. 10.32% stated income would exceed their costs.

62.70% of respondents did not have any cash reserves, 16.67% stated they did have reserves varying from 1 month to a few years.

Confidence in their setting's financial sustainability over the next year, 38.10% were confident or very confident, opposed to 18.25% who were not confident. 25.40% were neither confident nor unconfident.

When asked about concerns 14.29% stated income levels were not a concern whereas 38.89% stated they were. Cash flow 15.08% not a concern, 33.34 they were a concern. Expenditure exceeding income 38.1% a concern, 15.08% not a concern. Financial sustainability/resilience 30.95% a concern, 14.29% not a concern. High level of demand which cannot be filled 10.31 a concern, 31.74% a concern. Low levels of demand 30.95% a concern, 20.63% not a concern.

### Parent/Carer Survey

There were 388 responses to the survey of which 97.68% were residents of Stockton and 2.32% were resident outside of the borough. 96.13% were parents/carers of a child up to the age of 14 or were expecting a child. 26.03% were the parent/carers of a child with SEND.

Of those who responded 74% are currently using formal/informal childcare. Main reasons for not using childcare are, the cost (11.86%) followed by nothing suitable for my child with SEND (5.67%).

52.84% of respondents expected their childcare needs to change in the next 12 months to 3 years, with part-time childcare being the main response for 12 months' time (25.26%) and 3 years' time (19.59%). Weekday, working hours was the main response for when childcare would be required (29.11%) and before and after school (27.43%) for 12 months, holidays (25%). For 3 years' time schools holidays (25%) was the main response followed by before and after school (20.58%).

The main response for type of childcare was family/friends (24.47%) followed by after school club (23.29%) and breakfast club (21.38%) for 12 months' time. For 3 years after school club was the main response (19.41%) followed by breakfast club (19.08%), then holiday club (17.85%).

When asked about the importance of location of childcare the following were ranked as fairly/very important close to home (50%), close to school (43.56%), cost (50.77%), qualified staff (**51.03**), good atmosphere (**51.29**), good facilities (50.77%) safety/security (50.25%).

Parents were asked if they were aware of funded childcare entitlements and benefits. 81.44% were aware of the funded 2yr places, 83.76% were aware of 15yrs free childcare for 3&4 year olds, 87.89% were aware of 30hrs free childcare, 70.36% were aware of tax free childcare.

The most popular way for parents to find out about childcare was through family/friends (22.71%), followed by school/childcare provider (12.98%, then the gov.uk website (12.98%) and search engine e.g., google (11.65%).

### Responses from parents with children with SEND

The table below shows the total number of responses by ward area, number of parents with children with SEND and number of children by age with SEND

By ward area	Total No.	No. Parents with SEND children	No. of children with SEND																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Billingham	1	1								1		1		1	1						
Billingham Central	14	4					2		1		1		1								
Billingham East	12	4							2		1		1		13						1
Billingham North	13	3							2		1		1		1						1
Billingham South	7	2			1										1						
Billingham West	3	1																			



By ward area	Total No.	No. Parents with SEND children	No. of children with SEND																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bishopsgarth and Elm Tree	19	6		1	1						1	1	1			1		1	1		
Eaglescliffe	23	5			1		2	1	1		1		1								
Fairfield	16	1						1	1												
Grangefield	18	3									1				1				1		
Hardwick & Salters Lane	17	4											1			1				1	
Hartburn	15	5							1	1			2								
Ingleby Barwick East	9	2																2			
Ingleby Barwick West	21	8				1		1	1	3		2							2		
Mandale and Victoria	31	10			1			1		1	1	2		3				1	1		
Newtown	15	7			1		1	2		2			1	1							
Northern Parishes	5	1			1	1														1	
Norton	1																				
Norton North	12	6			1	1			2	1	1		1		1						
Norton South	13	5								2	1			1							
Norton West	15	2			1								1				2				
Parkfield and Oxbridge	27	6					1				1		1								
Roseworth	10	3					1				3	1		2	1				1		
Stainsby Hill	9	4									1	1				1			2		
Stockton Town Centre	19	2						1			2		1	1							
Village	6	1														1					
Western Parishes	3	1						1													
Yarm	28	3			1				1									1			
Out of the Area	6	2						1	2												
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Percentage of returns SEND</b>		<b>26.29%</b>																			

When asked when parents thought their childcare needs would change

48% of parents with children with SEND do not use childcare, the main reason being they could find nothing suitable for their child (22%), followed by preferred to look after their children at home (10%)

48% of parents with children with SEND are not using childcare. The main reasons for not using childcare are, nothing suitable for my child (22%), followed by prefer to look after my child at home (10%).

47% expect their childcare needs to change, 43% expect their childcare needs to change in the next 12 months, occasionally (43.18%), part-time (45.45%) and full-time (11.36%). 41.12% expect their childcare needs to change in 3 years, occasionally (28.57%), part-time (52.38%) and full-time (16.67%).

The two most popular times that childcare would be required is before and after school (75%) and school holidays (81.82%)

The type of provider required is:

Family/Friends 54.55%

After School	68.18%
Breakfast	52.27%
Holiday school activities	61.36%
Holiday club	70.45%
Term time school activities	38.64%
Childminder	27.27%
School nursery	18.18%
Full Daycare	13.64%
Preschool	4.55%

When asked about what their priorities are when looking for childcare the following was stated: -

Good atmosphere	95.45%
Good facilities	95.45%
Safety & Security	95.45%
Cost	93.18%
Qualifications	93.18%
Cater for disability	93.18%
Recommendation	93.18%
Close to home	88.64%
Flexibility	88.64%
Ofsted inspection	86.36%
Close to school	72.73%
Close to work	38.64%
Home based	31.82%