

## CHILDCARE SUFFICIENCY ANNUAL REPORT 2022



### **CORONAVIRUS (COVID 19) PANDEMIC**

This report was collated in the usual way using data and information from 2021, and using provider information collated during 2022. Where information was available, this report takes account of the impact to Childcare Sufficiency during the pandemic.

The government-planning guide provides information and support for all Schools and Early Years Providers, which is regularly updated. Tameside Council continues to work closely with the sector to support the continued operation of schools, colleges and childcare settings.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 introduced a new statutory duty on local authorities to ensure sufficient childcare to meet demand. The act defines sufficient childcare as:

*“As far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in the area who require childcare in order to enable them:*

- a) To take up or remain in work*
- b) To undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work”*

The duty also applies to the provision of free early education and childcare for 3 and 4 year old children.

A sufficient childcare market is defined as one that develops sustainable childcare that is affordable and of high quality.

## 2. LEGISLATION

Local Authorities are required to secure sufficient childcare so far as reasonably practicable for working parents or those studying or training for employment with children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children).

Local Authorities should take into account where it is ‘reasonably practicable’ when assessing what sufficient childcare means in the area and include:

- The state of the local childcare market, including supply and demand
- The state of the labour market
- The quality and capacity of childcare providers including funding, staff, premises and experience

The Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities on the Delivery of Free Early Education for Three and Four Year Olds and Securing Sufficient Childcare (2018) suggest that Local Authorities should “report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare”.

## 3. THE BOROUGH OF TAMESIDE

### 3.1 Description

Tameside Borough was created on 1 April 1974 and is one of the ten metropolitan districts of Greater Manchester. It consists of nine towns in a mainly urban area, stretching from the city of Manchester to the Peak District and shares its borders with Stockport, Oldham, Manchester and the Borough of High Peak.

Tameside is comprised of 19 wards and is characterised by some of the worst 5% of deprived areas nationally. Tameside is noted to be the 37th most deprived borough nationally on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019.

See **Appendix 1** Income Deprivation affecting Children 2019 - for further information.

### 3.2 Population

The population of Tameside as recorded by the Census 2021 is approximately 231,071. This is an increase of 5.4%, or 11,747 residents over the Census 2011 population figure of 219,324.

### 3.3 Ethnicity

The following table shows 82.32% of residents recorded by the Census 2021 in Tameside describe themselves to be White British. This is above the national average of 74.42% but less than the Census 2011 when 88.51% of residents identified as White British.

	White British		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Tameside</b>	190,305	82.4	40,765	17.6
<b>East</b>	53,930	90.2	5,940	9.8
<b>North</b>	33,931	67.9	16,672	32.1
<b>South</b>	41,904	83.6	8,311	16.5
<b>West</b>	60,540	86.2	9,839	13.8

(Source Census 2021)

### 3.4 Age

Using data extracted from the Census 2021 the following table shows the breakdown of age across the borough and by the administrative neighbourhoods – north, east, south and west:

- North-Ashton
- East- Mossley, Stalybridge, Dukinfield
- South-Hyde and Longdendale
- West-Denton, Droylsden, Audenshaw

Notably, from a childcare demand perspective, approximately 63% of the population is of working age: 16 to 64 years which is a small decrease compared to the Census 2011 when it was 65% approximately. This figure becomes significant when considered in conjunction with Birth Rate data.

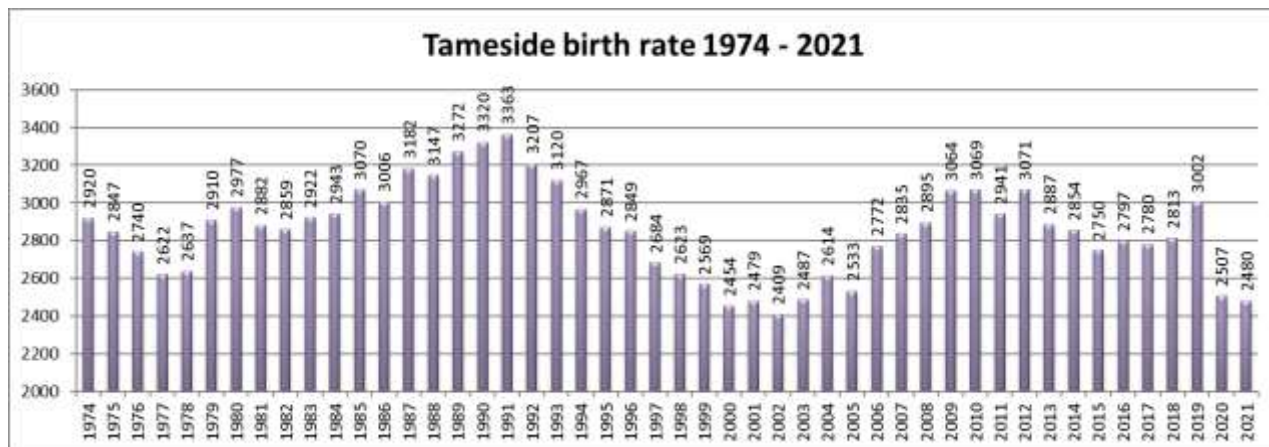
	0 to 4		0 to 15		16 to 64		65+	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Tameside</b>	13,664	5.9	45,934	19.9	144,620	62.6	40,509	17.6
<b>East</b>	3,367	5.6	11,616	19.3	37,548	62.6	10,729	18.0
<b>North</b>	3,364	6.6	10,926	21.5	31,653	62.3	8,041	16.1
<b>South</b>	3,186	6.3	10,368	20.6	31,417	62.4	8,416	17.0
<b>West</b>	3,756	5.3	13,034	18.5	44,034	62.5	13,320	19.0

(Source Census 2021)

### 3.5 Birth Rate

The graph shows Tameside births from 1974 to 2021 and illustrates there has been an upward trend for births across the borough from 2005 onwards, which caused an increase in demand for childcare places for early years and school age children.

The graph shows that the birth rate, following a notable decrease has remained static, until 2020 when it has dropped to similar levels to that in 2005. Traditionally, the birth rate tends to follow a fluctuating 25 year cycle, it is expected therefore that this trend will repeat again in future years. During 2021, the birth rate remained at a similar level to that in 2020. Birth rates will continue to be monitored and remain one of the key factors in determining demand for childcare, especially given the sustained decrease during 2020 and 2021, and with the predicted birth rate for 2022 to be at a similar lower levels. A sustained lower birth rate can affect demand for childcare and primary school places, which may start to impact early years' provision from 2023 onwards. This could negatively affect the supply of early years' provision where providers are struggling with low numbers. Low occupancy levels may affect sustainability, potentially resulting in a reduction of early years places, which will in turn affect early years roles and in a worst-case scenario potential closures.



### 3.6 Economic Growth

Since 2008, Tameside's economy has been adversely affected by the global recession and has suffered to a greater extent than most other parts of Greater Manchester. Despite experiencing steady employment growth over time, it is notable that Tameside has secured the lowest level of employment growth in the past 5 years compared to other Greater Manchester (9GM) authorities. However, Tameside does have a reasonably strong employment rate and the business growth rate over the past five years has been fairly strong compared to the others in GM

Due to the rollout of Universal Credit replacing Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and other benefits for many claimants, the following table illustrates the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work. This data set replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

The Covid 19 pandemic has affected economic growth within the borough and may potentially impact in the future. The Claimant count during 2021 has decreased compared to the previous year, which is a fall of approx. 30.85% from January to December 2021. The claimant count

represented as a percentage of the population using 16 to 64 has also decreased from 7.7% in January 2021 to 5.3% in December.

**Claimant Count Numbers for 2021 (to nearest 5)**

	<b>North Total</b>	<b>West Total</b>	<b>South Total</b>	<b>East Total</b>	<b>Tameside Total*</b>
<b>January 2021</b>	2,945	2,965	2,230	2,850	10,990
<b>February 2021</b>	3,085	3,120	2,315	2,970	11,490
<b>March 2021</b>	3,030	3,020	2,270	2,900	11,220
<b>April 2021</b>	2,985	2,930	2,200	2,820	10,935
<b>May 2021</b>	2,820	2,655	2,040	2,625	10,140
<b>June 2021</b>	2,730	2,470	1,895	2,480	9,575
<b>July 2021</b>	2,690	2,465	1,870	2,405	9,430
<b>August 2021</b>	2,620	2,360	1,775	2,295	9,050
<b>September 2021</b>	2,440	2,215	1,700	2,195	8,550
<b>October 2021</b>	2,385	2,140	1,635	2,130	8,290
<b>November 2021</b>	2,300	2,010	1,570	2,050	7,930
<b>December 2021</b>	2,225	1,895	1,530	1,950	7,600

(Source: NOMIS: Claimant Count Jan – Dec 2021)

\*The Tameside total is sometimes higher or lower than the sum of its constituent neighbourhood totals. This is because each neighbourhood figure is calculated by adding together the totals of its constituent lower-super output areas (about 35 LSOAs per neighbourhood) and the LSOA totals are pre-rounded by NOMIS to the nearest 5 whereas the total Tameside figure is extracted by NOMIS separately.

**Count 2021**

Claimant count represented as a percentage of 16-64 population

	<b>North Total</b>	<b>West Total</b>	<b>South Total</b>	<b>East Total</b>	<b>Tameside Total*</b>
<b>January 2021</b>	9.3	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.7
<b>February 2021</b>	9.8	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.1
<b>March 2021</b>	9.6	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.9
<b>April 2021</b>	9.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.7
<b>May 2021</b>	8.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1
<b>June 2021</b>	8.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.7
<b>July 2021</b>	8.5	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6
<b>August 2021</b>	8.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3
<b>September 2021</b>	7.7	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.0
<b>October 2021</b>	7.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.8
<b>November 2021</b>	7.3	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.6
<b>December 2021</b>	7.1	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.3

(Source: NOMIS: Claimant Count Jan – Dec 2021)

### 3.7 Economic Activity

The following table indicates the breakdown of the borough according to economic activity, which highlights at the time of Census 2021, 60.50% of the borough is economically active.

	Economically Active		Economically Active: Employees		Economically Active: Self-Employed		Economically Active: Unemployed		Economically Active: Full-Time Student		Economically Inactive	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Tameside</b>	112,079	60.5	91,692	49.5	13,963	7.5	6,424	3.5	3,215	1.7	73,057	39.5
<b>East</b>	29,012	60.1	23,930	49.6	3,718	7.7	1,364	2.8	769	1.6	18,479	38.3
<b>North</b>	22,041	55.6	17,625	44.5	3,008	7.6	1,408	3.5	770	1.9	16,873	42.5
<b>South</b>	23,537	58.9	19,423	48.4	2,979	7.5	1,135	2.8	706	1.8	15,605	39.4
<b>West</b>	34,282	59.7	28,480	49.6	4,168	7.2	1,634	2.9	968	1.7	22,098	38.6

(Source: Census 2021)

### 3.8 School Readiness

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) sets the standards that all early years' providers must meet to ensure children learn and develop well and are kept healthy and safe. It promotes teaching and learning to ensure children are school ready and gives them the broad range of knowledge and skills that provide the right foundation for good future progress through school and life. (*Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage, page 5*).

Tameside accepts that being school ready is about more than just the child being ready for school. This transition needs the support and cooperation of all individuals involved, to create a holistic approach so a child has an enjoyable and positive experience. Schools should be ready for the child as much as the child is ready for school, helping smooth the transition between play based early learning and more formal classroom based teaching. Parents are encouraged to recognise that they are key to preparing their children for school. Key to this successful transition is positive cooperation between parents, childcare professionals and teachers.

In 2022, 65% of pupils in Tameside have achieved a good level of development (GLD) on the revised EYFS profile. Whilst not directly comparable to 2019, the GLD gap between Tameside and national is 5% having been 5% in 2019. The national average for achievement of GLD is 65% though this is subject to change, compared to the national average in 2019 for the previous EYFS profile, which was 72%.

From September 2021, the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) reforms and new framework became statutory, which is designed to improve outcomes for the most disadvantaged children to narrow development gaps at school entry. The reforms are also designed to reduce bureaucracy in the early years' assessments and planning, which will enable practitioners to have more time to spend developing a rich curriculum focusing on the needs of the children in their care.

## 4. REVIEW OF THE LOCAL CHILDCARE MARKET

### 4.1 Childcare Supply

The amount of childcare provision that is currently available has seen some minor changes since the last annual sufficiency report completed in 2021, the most notable change is a further decrease in the number of registered childminders within the borough.

Based on the information collected during summer 2022 the childcare market and the number of childcare places appears to have remained stable and will continue to be monitored.

A high proportion of providers offer 30 hours free childcare which indicates continued demand and we have also seen an increase in take up over the last 12 months, which reverses the fall in take up during the first year of the pandemic. Further analysis of the sufficiency of current 2 year and 30 hour provision in the borough is detailed later in this report.

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference + / -
Childminders	285	280	271	254	223	211	188	-23
Pre-school playgroups	21	20	17	16	16	17	16	-1
Private nurseries	49	51	55	54	54	56	55	--1
Out of school clubs	53	57	54	84	92	94	96	+2
Maintained School Nursery Classes	66	66	66	66	65	64	63	-1
Independent School with Early Years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

(The figures given above are for providers who are listed with the Families Information Service, some providers are not listed e.g. crèches that are not required to be registered with Ofsted as they offer less than 2 hours of provision).

#### 4.2 Breakdown of Current Childcare by Area

The following tables highlights the number of providers and places reported during the summer term 2022, where available.

##### Ashton Under Lyne Area

Type	2019 No of Providers	2019 No of Places	2020 No of Providers	2020 No of Places	2021 No of Providers	2021 No of Places	2022 No of Providers	2022 No of Places
PDN	13	1021	14	989	14	946	12	771
Childminder	46	138	36	117	31	103	32	112
Playgroup/ Pre-School	4	193	3	108	3	112	3	92
Out of School	16	192	20	576	22	689	19	700
School Nursery	16	598	15	607	15	599	14	476
<b>Totals</b>	94	2142	88	2397	85	2449	80	2151

In Ashton-under-Lyne, we have seen the closure of 2 private day nurseries, which has impacted on the number of childcare places. There has also been a further school nursery class closure in this area, which was due to falling demand and very low occupancy levels. We have seen some reductions in the overall places in 3 of the sectors; however, aside from the closures some of this



reduction is linked to falling demand, with providers closing rooms or reducing their numbers to align with child to staff ratios. The number of childminders has slightly increased which is positive.

#### Denton/Droylsden/Audenshaw Area

Type	2019 No of Providers	2019 No of Places	2020 No of Providers	2020 No of Places	2021 No of Providers	2021 No of Places	2022 No of Providers	2022 No of Places
PDN	13	1064	13	1013	13	1015	13	965
Childminder	101	303	93	313	93	303	82	306
Playgroup/ Pre-School	7	286	7	345	7	345	7	275
Out of School	30	609	30	808	28	695	31	1087
School Nursery	18	780	18	874	18	908	18	903
<b>Totals</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3042</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3353</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3266</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>3536</b>

In this area there has been a reduction in the number of childminders however, the number of places has increased slightly, which may indicate that more childminders have employed assistants which enables them to double the number of children taken. In the main, apart from some reduction in place numbers, this area retains the same number of group providers and school nursery classes from the previous year, which is positive, however we have seen some place reductions, which is due to lower demand or issues with recruitment. There is also an increase in the number of Out of School clubs and places. Whilst there is a reduction in the number of providers, in this area, overall the total number of places has increased.

#### Dukinfield/Stalybridge/Mossley Area

Type	2019 No of Providers	2019 No of Places	2020 No of Providers	2020 No of Places	2021 No of Providers	2021 No of Places	2022 No of Providers	2022 No of Places
PDN	17	1278	16	1084	16	1093	17	1169
Childminder	73	219	62	200	53	174	46	201
Playgroup/ Pre-School	2	47	2	45	3	65	3	61
Out of School	25	667	24	791	24	859	26	1068
School Nursery	17	546	17	662	16	584	16	494
Independent School	1	20	1	14	1	14	1	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2771</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2796</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2789</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3006</b>

In this area, we have seen an increase in the number of Private Day Nurseries and Out of School clubs, which has increased the number of places, but there is a further reduction in the number of childminders. However, despite the reduction, childminder place numbers appears to have increased compared to the previous year, which again may indicate the employment of assistants or improved data reporting. In all other sectors, we have retained the same number of providers albeit a slight decrease on place numbers in school nurseries, because of decreased demand. Whilst there is a slight reduction in total number of providers, overall the total number of places in this area has increased, which is positive.

## Hyde/Longdendale

Type	2019 No of Providers	2019 No of Places	2020 No of Providers	2020 No of Places	2021 No of Providers	2021 No of Places	2022 No of Providers	2022 No of Places
<b>PDN</b>	11	885	11	764	13	867	13	897
<b>Childminder</b>	34	102	32	106	34	116	28	96
<b>Playgroup/ Pre-School</b>	3	84	4	100	4	100	3	68
<b>Out of School</b>	13	313	18	587	20	716	20	717
<b>School Nursery</b>	15	494	15	525	15	506	15	482
<b>Totals</b>	76	1878	80	2082	86	2305	79	2260

In this area, we have seen the loss of one playgroup/preschool, however while the provision was Ofsted registered it never actually opened for business, therefore there is no actual impact on the loss of these places. There is also a reduction in the number of childminders, however this has not impacted greatly on the overall places. In other sectors, the number of providers and places remains unchanged from the previous year, which is positive. Overall, within this area the total number of places available has decreased slightly which is largely due to the reduction of childminders and the loss of 1 pre-school.

## Totals for Tameside

Type	2019 No of Providers	2019 No of Places	2020 No of Providers	2020 No of Places	2021 No of Providers	2021 No of Places	2022 No of Providers	2022 No of Places
<b>PDN</b>	54	4248	54	3850	56	3921	55	3802
<b>Childminder</b>	254	762	224	736	211	696	188	715
<b>Playgroup/ Pre-School</b>	16	610	16	598	17	622	16	496
<b>Out of School</b>	84	1781	92	2762	94	2959	96	3572
<b>School Nursery</b>	66	2418	65	2668	64	2597	63	2355
<b>Independent School</b>	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	13
<b>Totals</b>	475	9833	438	10628	443	10809	418	10953

Across the borough, the total number of childcare places available is largely unchanged from the previous year. The childcare market is evolving continually and this year we have recorded provision that has adapted to demand by reducing their places either by a reduction in place numbers or the temporary closure of rooms. Most have indicated this is mainly due to lower demand and can be increased if there is a change. Despite these changes, the data highlights that overall the number of places across the borough remains similar to the previous year, which will impact positively for parental choice for childcare.

The number of childminder places where no data is provided is an estimated number based on each childminder having the capacity to take three children under the age of 5 (as per Ofsted guidance) so this will depend on how many under 5 children childminders elect to take.

See **Appendix 2** – Maps highlighting Group Provision, Out of School Clubs and Childminders

#### 4.3 Demand for Childcare

During 2021, the Families Information Service (FIS) received a total of 5821 enquiries of various types. Of these 655 were enquiries where full details were taken. A further breakdown confirmed that a large proportion of these full enquiries initiated, related to childcare, nursery education or 2 year funded places, totaling 95.57% of the enquiries, which highlights continued demand for formal childcare.

On analysis of the short enquiries where full details were not provided, 24% approx. of this type of enquiry related to childcare, nursery education and 2 year funded places or from childcare providers. The number of enquiries relating to early help increased substantially during 2021 with an increase of 17% to 67% of this type of call. This follows the amalgamation of Early Help Access Point together with Families Information Service.

Many parents search online and Tameside provides an 'Online Childcare Finder'. Statistics inform that during the period between January to December 2021 there were 3,816 searches for childcare on the Families Information Service Online service, which is a 5.59% increase from the previous year in 2020.

This can be accessed from the following web link: <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/childcarefinder>

The Tameside website also provides access to a Service Information Directory, which is a much wider online search function providing, parents with information on services for children, young people and their parents/carers e.g.

- Activities
- Children Centre Activities
- SEND – Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
- Parenting
- Youth Clubs
- Toddler Groups and more

This site can be found by accessing the following link <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Tameside-Service-Information-Directory>

#### 4.4 Parental Questionnaires

During the period of January to December 2021, the Families Information Service routinely contacted parents who had made an enquiry for childcare to establish data about their search and ascertain any issues or barriers to finding the type of childcare they were seeking.

During this period, 60 parents were contacted and all (100%) provided feedback, which is very positive.

Of the 60 contacted 100% were successful in finding childcare:

59	Found their 1 <sup>st</sup> Choice
1	Found an alternative but were happy with their choice

Of the 60 contacted, the following responded to their preference for the type of childcare sourced:

33	Looking for a Group Provider e.g. Private Day Nursery/Pre School Playgroup
2	Looking for a Childminder
25	Were Looking for a Private Day Nursery or a Childminder
4	Looking for 15 Hours Free Early Education

Of the 60, the following responded to the preference for the amount of childcare required

2	Looking for Full Time Childcare
9	Looking for Part Time Childcare
49	Looking for just their free early years hours

Of the 60 contacted, the following indicated their overall experience in finding childcare:

57	Found the experience positive
1	Found the experience Negative
2	Had a mixed response

Of the 60 contacted, they were all asked what the main factor in choosing childcare was:

28	Indicated Location
15	Indicated they had used the provision before
7	Indicated the Excellent reputation of the provision/ Word of Mouth
1	Indicated their 1 <sup>st</sup> Choice was full
4	Based on the Visit/Environment
1	Based on the Ofsted rating
1	Parent is a member of staff
3	Child already attending prior to receipt of free hours

Of the 60 contacted, they were all asked if they felt the costs were reasonable

31	Indicated zero costs as they were accessing their free hours
23	Felt the costs were reasonable
3	Felt the costs were not reasonable
2	Did not respond
1	Didn't know

### **Parental Comments on their Chosen childcare**

“Everything about the nursery is really good”

“The nursery is brilliant”

“My childminder is wonderful”

“Speech and Language, since attending is really improving”

“This is the best nursery for my daughter”

“My child has settled in well and enjoys her time there”

“Before starting my child had funny eating habits and would only eat puddings, I asked the nursery for help and it seems to be working, he enjoys going and it’s better for him”

“Mum has noticed their child is developing more since accessing their free early education”

“My son loves it and has developed more both socially and emotionally”

### **Child Comments**

3 different types of childcare were contacted to ask for what children think of their childcare/nursery

“I like playing at nursery and sitting on the carpet when my teacher reads a story”

“I like playing with my friends and watching what plant I grow”

“I like the painting, play dough and playing with the cars”

The follow up calls for feedback to the initial enquiries for childcare provided a positive update as all enquiries had been able to source childcare, which also supports the data to indicate that there appears to be sufficient childcare within the borough.

Location and Reputation of childcare are the main reasons parents choose their provision, whilst cost is important it is not the main factor in a parent’s decision making.

The quotes provided by Parents about their chosen childcare highlight a positive experience for their children whilst attending and many have indicated how it is helping their child develop and become ready for school.

#### **4.5 Free Places for Three and Four Year Old Children**

In Tameside according to Department for Education national statistical release data, (provided to all local authorities in 2022 from data sourced from the January census) and comparing to population data, 95% of 3 and 4 year olds are taking up some or all of their free early education funding. This is a 2% increase on the previous year and hopefully if this trend continues we may achieve the pre pandemic levels of take up, of approx. 98%.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	98%	99%	99%	98%	98%	95%	93%	95%

Take up for 2-year funding saw a decrease during both 2020 and 2021 however, during 2022 there has been a 2% increase in take up which also reflects the underlying work by teams within the council to encourage families to take up this offer. The decrease can be attributed to the impact of the pandemic as most North West local authorities had shown a decrease in take up during 2021. To ensure that this trend is reversed there has been increased activity to assist families to apply and seek a place for their child and participation for summer 2022 shows a slight increase on the previous term, which is encouraging. Despite some loss of provision and changes to places, there are no reported issues with families having difficulties accessing places and there appears to be plenty of choice and opportunity for parents to take up the offer.

Percentage of 2 year old children benefitting from funded early education places by local authority All providers - Percentage of population								
Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage	59%	73%	85%	85%	77%	77%	71%	77%

See **Appendix 3** - Map of Childcare providers delivering free Early Education Funding.

#### 4.6 Free Places for Two Year Old Children

The complete eligibility criteria for 2 years olds who are entitled to a free 15-hour early education and childcare place can be found on the following page:

<https://www.tameside.gov.uk/surestart/childcare/2yearoldfunding>

Target numbers for potentially eligible 2 year olds from the DfE target lists remained relatively static up to autumn 2021 when the target number was 1215. However, in summer 2022 it has decreased to 1099. A detailed assessment of the number of two-year places was collated during summer 2022 to inform on the number of two-year places available within the borough and to identify any further gaps.

In Tameside, we generally have a good take up of places, which are monitored term on term. The level of applications for 2 year funding was negatively impacted during the national lockdown, however following the reopening of the early years sector we are now seeing an increase in applications and take up is starting to improve. Take up during summer 2022 increased to 83% compared to summer 2021 which was 80%.

The information provided to collate this information was based on the following data sets:

- Potentially eligible families identified by the DFE during June 2022 by ward
- Total number of vacancies – Supplied from all providers delivering free early education (summer 2022)
- Total number of 2 year olds attending provision by ward area (summer 2022)

Across all wards, 18 out of the 19 wards were reporting vacancies at the time of the sufficiency data collection. The following wards indicated a shortfall in places, (assuming every family on the list was to take up a place), however in some of these wards the shortfall was minimal:

- Ashton Hurst
- Ashton St Peters
- Ashton Waterloo
- Denton South
- Droylsden West
- Stalybridge North

The eligible family data was collated, analysed and mapped according to their postal address, and additional data was added to pinpoint group provision and childminders delivering free early education to show location in relation to potentially eligible families.

Consideration was given to other provision located in bordering wards that were also within a reasonable walking distance (approx. half mile radius) to ascertain sufficiency of 2-year-old provision.

**Ashton Hurst** – this area is showing 62% take up of places, which is a decrease of 2% on the previous year with a small deficit of places. There is provision in this area that is operating at lower capacity than its capable of, therefore should demand increase there is scope for places to increase subject to staffing. Data is also highlighting that there were available places within a half-mile radius in Ashton St Michaels.

**Ashton St Peters** – this area is showing 76% take up. We have lost one group provider within this ward, which is also impacting on the number of places. However, data highlights that 3 existing providers are not operating at full capacity and have scope to increase capacity by re-opening rooms again, subject to demand. The data also highlights place availability in Dukinfield, which for some families is within a half-mile radius.

**Ashton Waterloo** – this area is showing take up at 48% which is a substantial decrease on the previous year, however there has been a closure of one group provider in this ward which is affecting places. This area will require further monitoring, however the data confirms that two of the existing group providers has capacity to take further children subject to demand and there are surplus places in the St Michaels ward, that some families in this ward could access.

**Denton South** – This area is showing a take up of 51% however there were reported vacancies. We are also aware of a nursery that is undergoing refurbishment so were not operating at full capacity at the time of data collection which also impacted on availability of places. Once completed we anticipate this will plug any current shortfall in this area.

**Droylsden West** – this area is showing a 28% take up of places, which is an increase on the previous year of 25%. Data also highlights that currently many families living in this ward are accessing provision in Droylsden East ward which if analysed collectively improves the overall take up of families who live in Droylsden West to 72%. It also highlighted that there were still further places available in Droylsden East.

Whilst take up of families living in this ward is low, the data is showing that families are moving to a neighbouring ward to take up a place, this area will continue to be monitored.

**Stalybridge North** – this area is showing 21% take up of places, which is a sharp decrease on the previous year at 44%. At the time of reporting 1 of the larger group settings in this area was temporarily restricted for free entitlement due to its Ofsted rating which has impacted substantially on places. In addition, one of the group providers has closed a room due to lower demand and another had temporarily restricted numbers due to the nursery undergoing refurbishment. This area will continue to be monitored as from the 2-year analysis; there were no reported vacancies in this area. This area borders Dukinfield/Stalybridge, which had surplus places within walking distance for some families.

Further analysis was obtained to ascertain how families were taking up their places across Tameside and whether they chose provision located in their home ward or elsewhere in the borough. This data highlights that during the summer term, which is the busiest of the three, it indicates 80% take up of 2-year places at the time of the data collection.

On average 55% of families took up a 2-year place within the ward in which they live, whereas 41% travelled to a neighbouring ward. The remainder, which is around 4%, is families who reside outside of Tameside but have chosen to take their 2-year place here.

See **Appendix 4** – Analysis of 2 Year Free Places and Take up

### Further Action – 2 Year Place Creation

The data for 2022 is highlighting some reductions to places by a small number of providers with the main reason due to lower demand, but a small number of providers have indicated an issue recruiting quality staff, which prevents them expanding the places to usual capacity. This has been highlighted as a national issue and has been raised at both national and regional level.

The birth rate for the first half of 2022 is highlighting similar projected birth levels as in 2020 and 2021, which confirms a further year of births at anticipated lower levels; the birth rate is also predicted to remain at lower levels for the next few years.

In light of a predicted lower birth rate, which is one of the biggest factors for demand for early years and childcare places, this is a key consideration in the decision making for place creation. With a lower demand for places, adding new places into the market place could adversely impact on the sustainability of existing provision. Therefore, further place creation will not be considered at this time but will be carefully monitored. It is also predicted that during 2023, providers will start to feel the full effects of the lower birth rate of 2020, which may further impact demand for childcare.

#### 4.7 30 Hours Free Childcare

Since 1 September 2017, parents/carers that qualify are entitled to a further 15 hours of free early education per week or a maximum of 570 hours per year, giving them up to 30 hours free early education per week over a maximum of 38 weeks. To apply parents/carers must apply directly to Her Majesty's Revenues and Customs (HMRC) and renew their eligibility regularly as per their renewal dates. Further information can be located on the HMRC website <https://www.childcarechoices.gov.uk/>

During the pandemic, the number of families taking up some or all of their additional entitlement via their private, voluntary or independent provider or via their school nursery decreased slightly. However, take up of places during summer 2022 increased to more or less the same levels as in summer 2020. Continued monitoring of take up and available places will continue.

No's of Families taking all or part of their Extended Entitlement (30 Hours)									
2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022	
Term	Take Up	Term	Take up	Term	Take Up	Term	Take Up	Term	Take Up
Autumn 2017	1123	Autumn 2018	1251	Autumn 2019	1307	Autumn 2020	1242	Autumn 2021	1282
Spring 2018	1465	Spring 2019	1651	Spring 2020	1760	Spring 2021	1649	Spring 2022	1719
Summer 2018	1742	Summer 2019	1938	Summer 2020	1996	Summer 2021	1971	Summer 2022	1992

The majority of all group providers and childminders on the directory are registered to deliver the offer, and 50 of the 63 primary schools with a nursery, are also delivering the offer or registered to deliver the offer.

#### 30 Hours Free Childcare

From Autumn 2020, we noted a slight downward trend in take up of 30 Hours, which again could be the impact of the pandemic and a reduction of parental eligibility. However since autumn 2021



levels have increased again over the academic year and during Summer 2022 levels of take up were back to the higher levels noted in Summer 2020 , this will be monitored over the next 12 months to assess any changes to this trend. After analysis of the data provided during summer 2022, approximately half of all families (52.24%) taking up their offer sourced provision within their home ward, 41.08% took up a place in another Tameside ward and approximately 6.68% of families taking up a place came from outside of Tameside.

This makes it difficult to plan for the sufficiency of places as potentially families are sourcing provision, which is convenient for either extended family, on routes into work or as a preference for a particular provider. (See **Appendix 5**)

The analysis during summer 2022 highlighted a total of 373 vacancies for universal 15-hour entitlement, with recorded vacancies in all wards of Tameside except 1. For the 30 hours or the extended part of the entitlement there were a total of 374 vacancies, again with recorded vacancies in all wards, however there are three areas where the level of vacancies was minimal and this will continue to be monitored. (See **Appendix 5**)

#### **Further Action**

There is no detailed statistical data available on qualifying numbers of families for 30 hours, so careful termly monitoring will be needed to see where and how families are taking up their place. In addition, as this offer is predominantly aimed at working parents/carers, it is difficult to monitor how far parents are travelling from home to a provider e.g. they may source childcare near work or extended family. Information from the 2022 sufficiency data collection indicates that more families took up a place within their home ward (approx. 3%) which is also a positive indicator.

The number of recorded vacancies across the whole sector has decreased from the previous year. However, while the number of providers and possibly places have decreased or been removed due to closures, some of the reduction can be attributed to an increased take up of the extended entitlement during 2021-22.

Based on vacancy data available during summer 2022, it appears that there are sufficient places available, and no action is needed at present other than continued monitoring of places, take up and vacancies.

#### **4.8 Childcare for Children Aged 5-11 and During School Holidays**

In Tameside at the time of analysis, there were 96 Out of School clubs, (includes holiday clubs) and an approximate increase of 613 places, which appears to have increased dramatically from the previous year. This is largely due to an improved data collection and where provision has reopened within a number of schools, possibly due to leadership changes or following temporary closures during the pandemic.

#### **Full and Part Time places for age 4 upwards**

The analysis of vacancy data highlighted that there were vacancies for both before and after school places within all wards within the borough, however in some areas the vacancies were minimal e.g. Hyde Newton, however Hyde Godley was showing availability of places.

The data also highlighted vacancies available for this age range in all wards within the borough of both full and part time places for children to attend during the school holidays. The exception to this is Droylsden West, where there were no vacancies however; there were both full and part time places in Droylsden East.

### Full Time and Part Time places for 8 year olds and over

The analysis of vacancy data highlighted that there were vacancies for both before and after school places within all wards within the borough, however in some areas, vacancies were lower e.g. Hyde Werneth, however the data is highlighting availability of places in both other Hyde wards.

The data also highlighted both full and part time places were available for school holiday clubs for this age range, however in some areas the vacancies were minimal e.g. Audenshaw, Longdendale and all wards in the Hyde area. The exception to this is Droylsden West where there were no vacancies but there was availability of places in Droylsden East.

Out of School clubs were adversely affected by the pandemic however overall the total number of places reported had increased.

At the time of analysis, there were no major gaps in provision however places will continue to be monitored. (See **Appendix 6**)

#### 4.9 Childcare for Disabled Children and Children with Special Educational Needs (SEND)

The Early Years Quality Improvement Team provides training and support to childcare settings to enable them to offer inclusive childcare provision. All Early Years Childcare providers are able to access SENCO surgeries where they receive guidance to effectively deliver the SEN Code of Practice.

Childcare providers are able to support children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND) and there has been increased parental confidence that Early Years providers are able to meet the needs of children with SEND.

Data provided from the Census 2021 highlights that 19.90% of residents in the borough are identified as Disabled under the Equality Act. (At the time of publication data was not available from Census 2021 to identify the percentage of children.)

	Total: All usual residents		Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot		Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little		Not disabled under the Equality Act	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Tameside</b>	231,071	100.0	21,138	9.1	25,071	10.8	184,862	80.0
<b>East</b>	59,868	100.0	5,358	8.9	6,685	11.2	47,825	79.9
<b>North</b>	50,600	100.0	4,941	9.7	5,311	10.5	40,348	79.7
<b>South</b>	50,217	100.0	4,520	9.0	5,542	11.1	40,155	79.9
<b>West</b>	70,382	100.0	6,319	9.0	7,530	10.8	56,533	80.2

(Source: Census 2021)

Since July 2017, there has been a dedicated Special Educational Needs Caseworker available for early years. They work closely with the Early Years Quality Officers and Early Years Settings, including those in the maintained, non-maintained and Private Voluntary and Independent Sector.

Three Dedicated Early Years Quality Officers (EYQO) have a focus on SEND in Early Years provision across the borough. The EYQO will ensure the highest quality of care and education is offered to meet children's needs. They support the Tameside SEND process, making sure all early

years' practitioners are collecting relevant information to ensure smooth transitions to the most appropriate educational setting for children with SEND.

All Early Years Childcare providers are able to access additional support for children with identified disabilities and special education needs, by means of the:

- Disability Access Fund
- SEN Inclusion Fund

Both measures are intended to enable Early Years providers to promote equal access to opportunities and resources for children in early years whom have an identified SEND.

#### 4.10 Quality of Childcare

The DfE identify within current statutory guidance that they would like the outcome for all children to be able to take up their free hours in a high quality setting. Evidence shows that higher quality provision has greater developmental benefits for children, particularly for the most disadvantaged children, leading to better outcomes.

Legislation was agreed and Ofsted is now the sole arbiter of quality for delivery of Early Education Funding, which has resulted in a changed role for Local Authorities. In response to this, the following table provides a breakdown of all the key types of providers according to their Ofsted rating (data collated as at summer 2022):

Group Settings and Independent Schools	Data Collated Summer 2019		Data Collated Summer 2020		Data Collated Summer 2021		Data Collated Summer 2022	
	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %
Inadequate	1	1.41	0	0	0	0	1	1.39
Requires Improvement	2	2.82	0	0	0	0	2	2.78
Good	51	71.83	54	76.1	52	70.27	51	70.83
Outstanding	12	16.90	9	12.7	9	12.16	7	9.72
Not Yet Graded	5	7.04	7	9.8	13	17.56	11	15.28
Meets Standards	-		1	1.4	0	0	0	0

There are 61 group providers in total with approximately 80.55%% rated as good or outstanding, which is a slight decrease on the previous year. The number of providers who are awaiting their first inspection has decreased to 15.28%, which does reduce the percentage of those good or outstanding. The number of settings rated inadequate or requires improvement has increased which could be attributed to the pause in Ofsted inspections since the pandemic and also the new requirements of the EYFS (Early Years Foundation Stage).

Out of School Clubs	Data Collated Summer 2019		Data Collated Summer 2020		Data Collated Summer 2021		Data Collated Summer 2022	
	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %
Inadequate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.04

Requires Improvement	3	3.57	1	1.09	1	1.10	2	2.08
Good	58	69.05	61	66.30	66	72.53	65	67.71
Outstanding	12	14.29	10	10.87	8	8.79	9	9.38
Await 1 <sup>st</sup> Inspection	9	10.71	16	17.39	13	12.09	14	14.58
Met	2	2.38	4	4.35	5	4.39	5	5.21
Other					1	1.10	0	0

There are 96 Out of School Clubs with 77.09% rated as good or outstanding, which is a decrease on the previous year. In addition, 14.58% are awaiting their first inspection. Therefore, if those awaiting their first inspection were excluded, the total achieving good or outstanding is actually 90.24%.

Childminders	Data Collated Summer 2019		Data Collated Summer 2020		Data Collated Summer 2021		Data Collated Summer 2022	
	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %	Actual	Percentage %
Inadequate	6	2.36	7	3.14	5	2.37	7	3.72
Requires Improvement	7	2.76	6	2.7	6	2.84	3	1.60
Good	164	64.57	145	65.02	132	62.56	125	66.49
Outstanding	15	5.90	13	5.83	12	5.69	8	4.26
Awaiting Inspection	36	14.17	30	13.45	37	17.54	29	15.42
Met	26	10.24	22	9.86	19	9.00	16	8.51

(Included in Inadequate are 5 childminders classed as not met e.g. require actions)

In total, there are 188 childminders within the borough, which is a further decrease on the previous year. Of these, 133 or 70.75% of the childminders are rated as good or outstanding. 45 childminders have not yet been inspected, or are classed as 'Met'. Therefore, if those awaiting inspection are excluded, the total achieving a good or outstanding result is actually 93.00%, which is the same as the previous year.

Schools with a Nursery Class	Data Collated Summer 2022	
	Actual	Percentage %
Inadequate	1	1.59
Requires Improvement	3	4.76
Good	53	84.12
Outstanding	5	7.94
Yet to be Inspected	1	1.59

In total there are 63 primary schools within the borough that have a nursery class and provide early education, of these 92.06% are rated good or outstanding, with only 1 school awaiting inspection which if excluded, the total achieving a good or outstanding result is actually 93.54%.

Of the 63 schools, 50 or, 79.36% are currently offering the 30 hours free childcare for 3/4 year olds and a further school is planning to offer it from September 2022, which once available will increase the number of schools offering 30 hours to 51 or 80.95%.

#### 4.11 Affordability of Childcare

Childcare costs vary from area to area within the borough and from type to type, however the tables below illustrate typical average childcare costs in Tameside collated during summer 2022 based on a full time attendance e.g. 50 hours of care per week and 25 hours:

##### **Average cost for group providers offering up to 50 hours per week**

Under twos per week attending 50 Hours	£219
Under twos per week attending 25 Hours	£128
Aged 2 plus per week attending 50 hours	£219
Aged 2 plus per week attending 25 Hours	£126

- The most expensive rate for under two's for 25 hours was £145
- The cheapest rate for under two's for 25 hours was £105
  
- The most expensive rate for aged 2 plus for 25 hours was £150
- The cheapest rate for aged 2 plus for 25 hours was £90
  
- The most expensive rate for under two's for 50 hours was £260
- The cheapest rate for under two's for 50 hours was £190
  
- The most expensive rate for aged 2 plus for 50 hours was £275
- The cheapest rate for aged 2 plus for 50 hours was £173

##### **Childminders - The typical average weekly costs for a childminder in the area:**

Under twos per week attending 50 Hours	£188
Under twos per week attending 25 Hours	£98
Aged 2 plus per week attending 50 hours	£188
Aged 2 plus per week attending 25 Hours	£98

##### **Out of School provision can be offered at various providers however typical costs include:**

Out of school club typical average weekly for a place for 15 hours per week	£73.00
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

The data highlights that childcare costs within the borough has increased in most age ranges which may be reflective of the increased costs for childcare providers to run their businesses and also pay their staff e.g. increased pension and national insurance contributions, plus increases to the national minimum wage in April 2022.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Since 2011 when the last full 3-year Childcare Sufficiency Assessment was conducted, the market has been assessed annually in line with the new statutory duty. At the time of the last full assessment in 2011, this reported there was adequate childcare at the times when most people needed it, with the majority using childcare for the working day over Monday to Friday.

During 2022 the initial indicators highlight the childcare market in Tameside has remained relatively stable, there has been a reduction in the number of places at Private Day Nurseries Pre-

Schools/Playgroups and School Nurseries however, the number of places within Out of School Clubs has increased. From the data and anecdotal information received from providers on the reductions, a reduced demand for places is an overarching factor. A small number of provision reported issues with recruiting experienced staff with desired levels of qualification as another factor. Most have confirmed that as demand increases again for places they can reopen rooms that have been closed or can staff accordingly for an increased level of demand. Whilst there is generally place reductions in 3 of the 5 childcare types, because of the predicted lower birth rate for the next few years, providers are adapting to meet these lower levels of demand for childcare. The childcare market in Tameside is constantly evolving and at the time of reporting data, a further nursery opened in autumn 2022 and there was also a proposal for a further new nursery in one of the areas highlighted as having reduced places due to a closure.

Overall, the number of childcare places available across the borough has increased which impacts positively on parental choice.

The number of families that were potentially eligible for a 2 year place at the time of the data collection (summer 2022) has decreased which impacts on demand. The data shows an increase in take up, which could be attributed to growing confidence with families to return to formal childcare after the height of the pandemic and as we moved out of restrictions.

Further analysis of two-year provision highlighted a number of areas to monitor. All areas will be reviewed but because of the predicted and sustained lower birth rate, no further action for capital projects is required at this time.

Providers who have reduced their places in identified wards due to demand, have indicated that they can increase their 2 year places as the need for places grows. Any corresponding increase for places should influence the market, with providers responding to meet any increased childcare need.

Analysis of the sufficiency of two-year places and the take up of the free entitlement for three and four year olds will remain under review. The DfE statistical release 2022 indicates that take up of 3 and 4 year olds is 95% in comparison to the total 3 and 4 year population; this is considered a high take up and is evident across the borough at maintained, private, voluntary and independent providers.

Changes are noted within the childcare market but other than the areas identified for further monitoring for 2-year places; no major identified gaps in provision have been highlighted.

On further investigation, most families in these areas can be served by neighbouring wards with vacancies. There were 2 areas specifically identified for monitoring, Droylsden West and Stalybridge North. In Droylsden West most family's needs were served in the nearest ward which was Droylsden East which, also had vacancies. Stalybridge North's places will increase once a newly purchased nursery is refurbished and reopens any temporarily restricted places. At the time of publication, another nursery in this area closed for business and a new provider is now being sourced due to the need to provide places in this area. Both areas will continue to be monitored.

Not all sectors of childcare providers responded to the request to provide data, which prevents a full assessment of the sufficiency of childcare places in all areas. Without any other anecdotal information to highlight any specific gaps in provision for childminders, we have been unable to

fully assess sufficiency of all places, but conclude from the vacancies available from those that did submit that there is still sufficient provision.

The current escalating costs for energy is also a concern as to how it will impact the childcare sector, government announcements for support for businesses and also those who work from home will be welcome, however this is still an area for concern and the longer term impact on the sector. Some businesses may need to increase fees further for parents or will cease to trade due to sustainability. Both may have a detrimental effect on the sector as the loss of childcare providers will reduce choice and availability and some parents may be priced out of the cost to afford formal childcare.

### **30 Hours Free childcare**

The roll out of 30 hours free childcare is now in its sixth year and at this point, there are no reported issues with parents experiencing insufficient provision. Approximately 80% of the boroughs primary schools with a nursery offer 30 hours, which provide much-needed additional places. At the time of data collection which was during the busiest reported term, (summer) there were vacancies for 30 hours in all areas of the borough. This will be continually monitored and reported upon annually.

### **Impact of Covid 19**

During the data collection period in summer 2022, the increase in take up for both 2 year places and for 3 and 4 year olds was very encouraging. The main factor anticipated to affect the childcare market moving forward is the sustained lower birth rate; however, it is hard to predict any future impact of Covid 19 and also how the change in working patterns and arrangements will affect the market in the future.

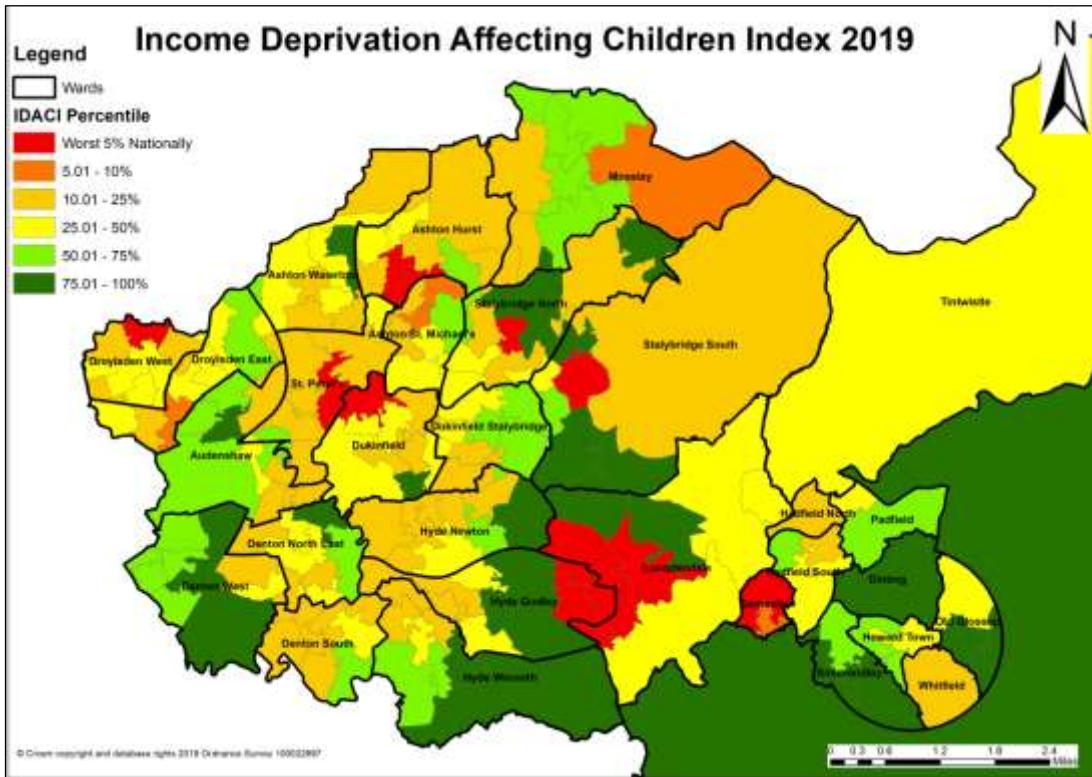
The impact of the pandemic may have a longer-term effect on the childcare market and will require continued monitoring.

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The 2022 annual report did not highlight any major gaps in the borough that require action at this point. However, to ensure sufficiency the following recommendations are suggested:

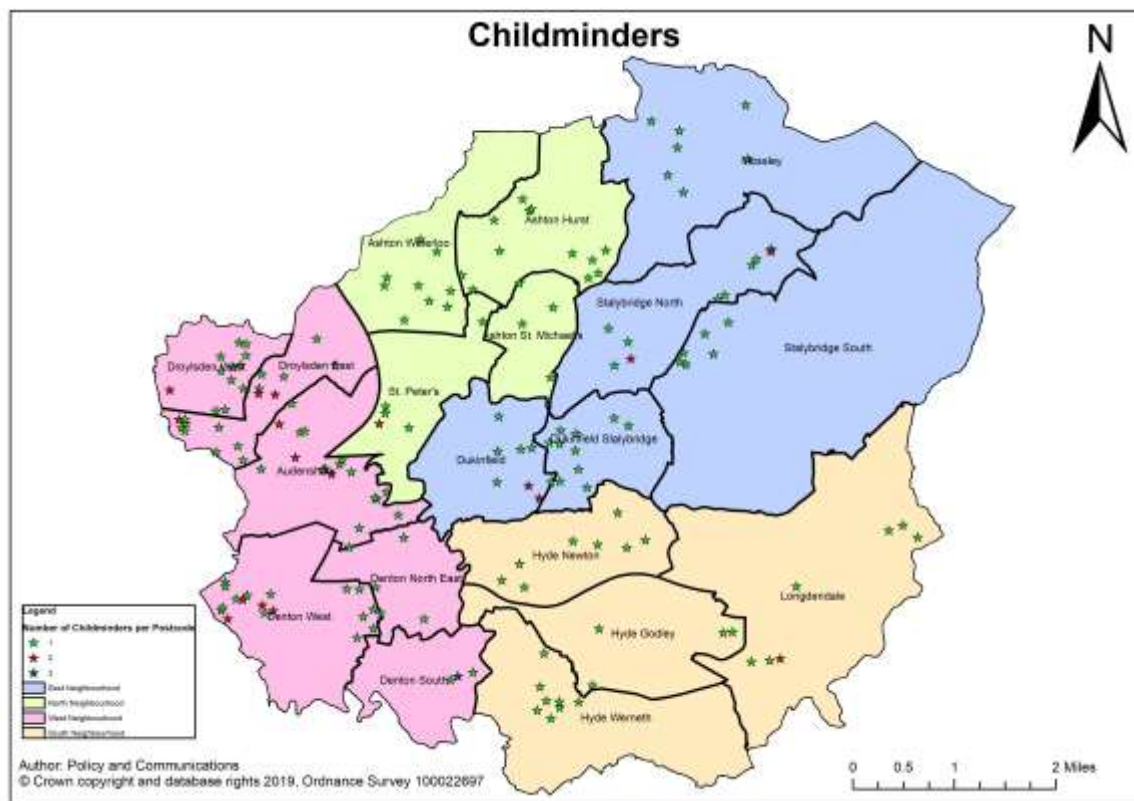
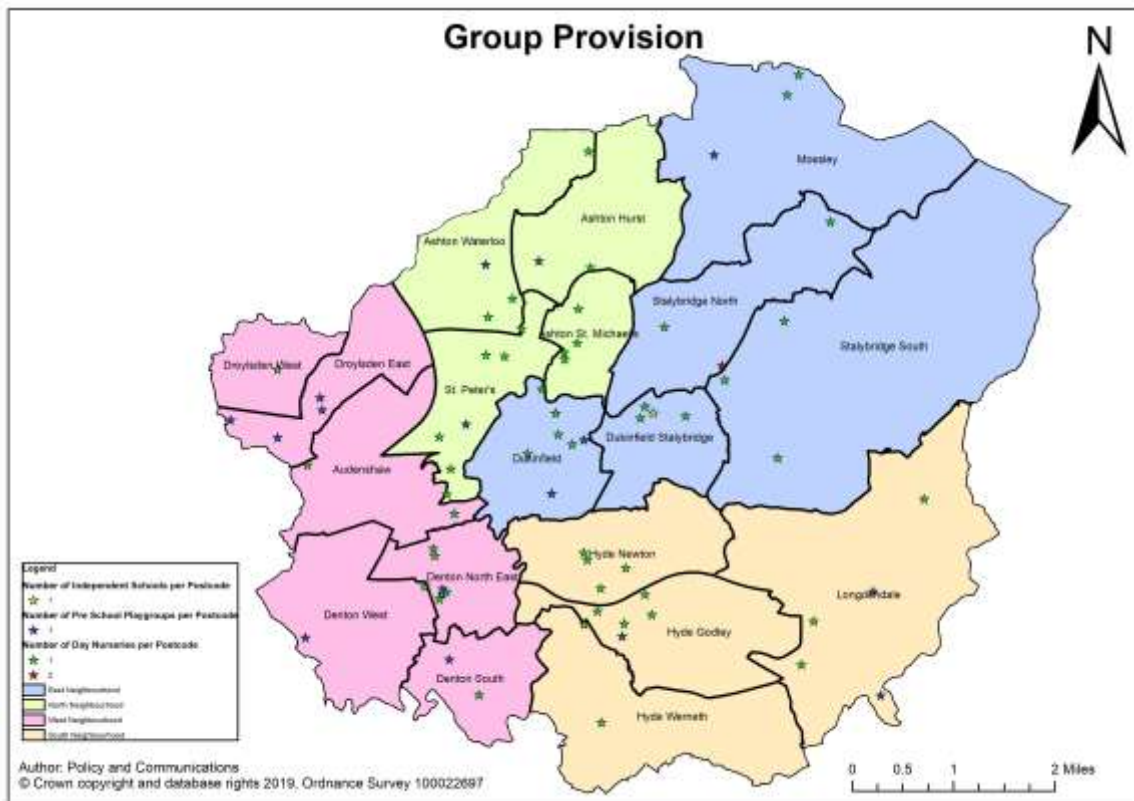
1. To monitor the birth rate and inform childcare providers of the lower birth levels, to enable them to plan ahead for the eventualities of a potential reduced need for formal childcare
2. Continue to monitor the number of 2-year places across the borough to address any required action for any identified gaps. To follow up on the actions identified which will inform any future place creation required
3. Review place take up of 30 hours and analyse any trends or shifts in the market place and the sufficiency of the number of places available

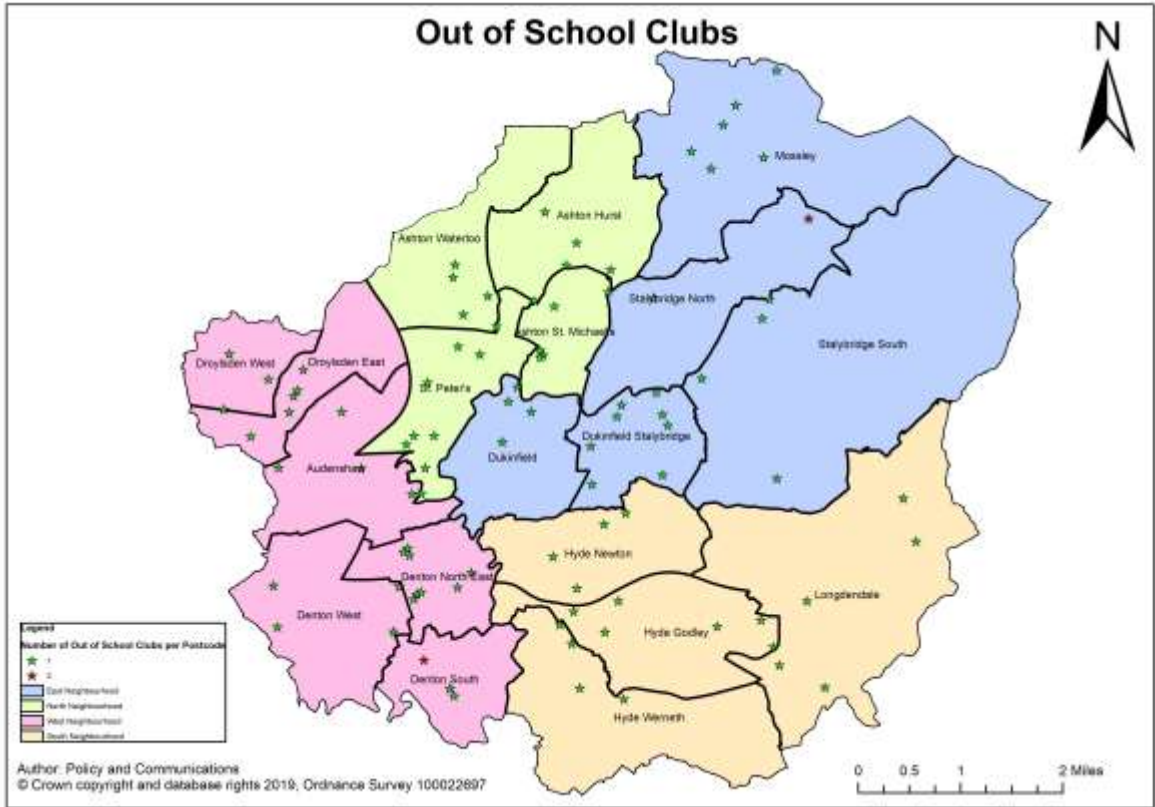
# APPENDIX 1



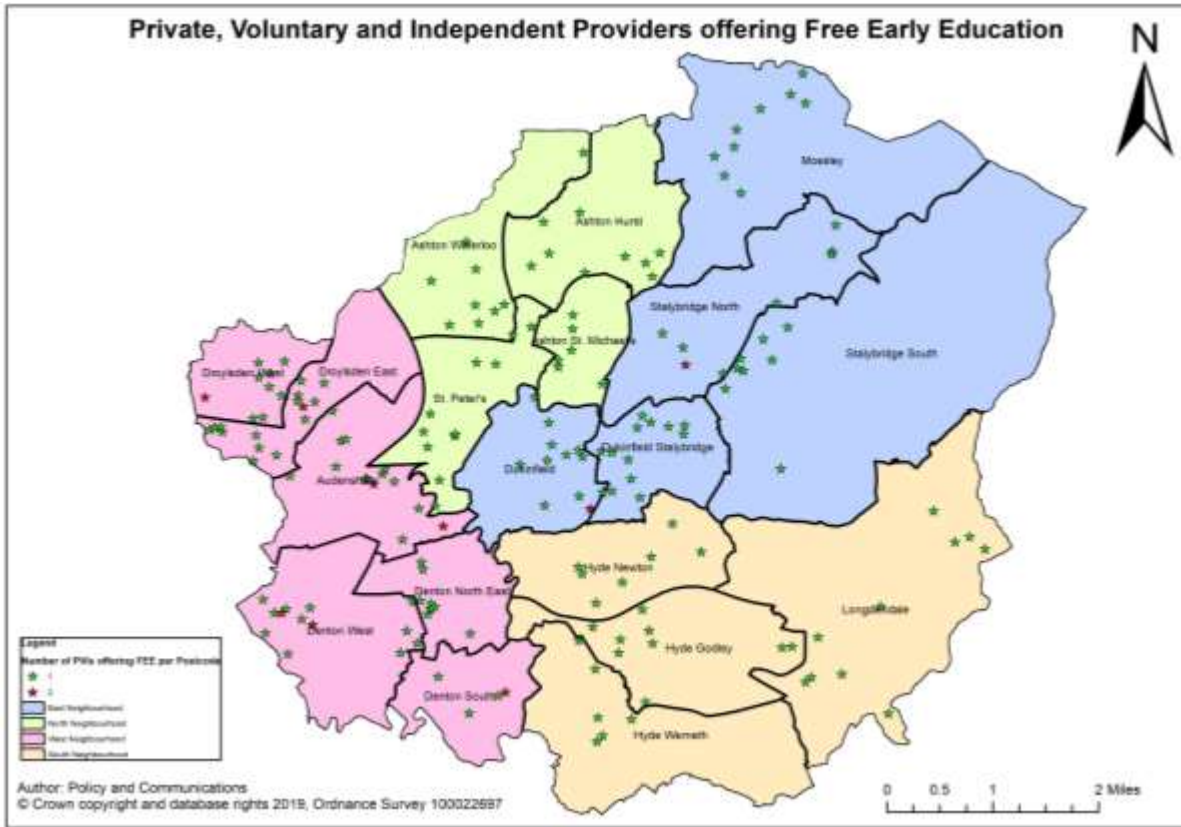


APPENDIX 2 All Maps updated for 2022





**APPENDIX 3 - (FEE- Free Early Education)**



## APPENDIX 4

### ANALYSIS OF 2 YEAR FREE PLACES AND TAKE UP – SUMMER 22

Ward	April DfE target list for Summer 2022	2 Year Olds in a place during Summer 2022	Percentage in a place %	Those who attend provision in their home ward	Those who attend a place from another ward in TMBC	Those who attend from outside of the borough	Maximum Number of FEF Vacancies for 2 Years	Total places	Families attending outside their home ward but within TMBC %	Inward Migration %
Ashton Hurst	68	42	62%	27	13	2	11	53	31%	5%
Ashton St Michaels	82	84	102%	38	45	1	40	124	54%	1%
Ashton St Peters	122	93	76%	62	27	4	5	98	29%	4%
Ashton Waterloo	58	28	48%	23	5	0	4	32	18%	0%
	<b>330</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Audenshaw	40	28	70%	16	8	4	8	36	29%	14%
	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Denton North East	34	67	197%	24	43	0	22	89	64%	0%
Denton South	53	27	51%	24	3	0	14	41	11%	0%
Denton West	25	18	72%	5	9	4	16	34	50%	22%
	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Droylsden East	42	62	148%	24	31	7	8	70	50%	11%
Droylsden West	47	13	28%	5	5	3	1	14	38%	23%
	<b>89</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Dukinfield	72	107	149%	56	49	2	49	156	46%	2%
Dukinfield / Stalybridge	33	42	127%	10	31	1	29	71	74%	2%
	<b>105</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>142%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Hyde Godley	78	51	65%	30	21	0	60	111	41%	0%
Hyde Newton	80	58	73%	43	14	1	28	86	24%	2%
Hyde Werneth	47	34	72%	23	10	1	11	45	29%	3%
	<b>205</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Longdendale	53	55	104%	36	14	5	54	109	25%	9%
	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Mossley	39	22	56%	18	3	1	16	38	14%	5%
	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Stalybridge North	81	17	21%	9	8	0	0	17	47%	0%
Stalybridge South	36	29	81%	12	17	0	6	35	59%	0%
	<b>117</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>4%</b>

(Includes data provided by Private, Voluntary and Independent Early Years Providers)

## APPENDIX 5

### ANALYSIS OF 3/4 YEAR FREE PLACES AND TAKE UP OF UNIVERSAL AND EXTENDED ENTITLEMENT – SUMMER 2022

Ward	3/4 Year Olds in a Universal place during Summer 2022	Children Attending in home Ward	Children Attending from other TMBC Wards	Children Attending from Outside TMBC	Maximum Number of FEF Vacancies for 3/4 Years Universal	Total Universal Places (Children in place + Vacancies)	Families attending outside their home ward but within TMBC %	Inward Migration from other Authorities %
Ashton Hurst	218	131	75	12	6	224	34.40%	5.50%
Ashton St Michaels	322	179	131	12	28	350	40.68%	3.73%
Ashton St Peters	379	204	158	17	14	393	41.69%	4.49%
Ashton Waterloo	155	114	40	1	7	162	25.81%	0.65%
<b>1074</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>37.62%</b>	<b>3.91%</b>	
Audenshaw	241	121	101	19	19	260	41.91%	7.88%
<b>241</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>41.91%</b>	<b>7.88%</b>	
Denton North East	243	110	118	15	28	271	48.56%	6.17%
Denton South	112	83	28	1	13	125	25.00%	0.89%
Denton West	163	73	57	33	25	188	34.97%	20.25%
<b>518</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>39.19%</b>	<b>9.46%</b>	
Droylsden East	262	123	116	23	15	277	44.27%	8.78%
Droylsden West	128	85	34	9	1	129	26.56%	7.03%
<b>390</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>38.46%</b>	<b>8.21%</b>	
Dukinfield	312	188	119	5	38	350	38.14%	1.60%
Dukinfield / Stalybridge	188	77	109	2	15	203	57.98%	1.06%
<b>500</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>45.60%</b>	<b>1.40%</b>	
Hyde Godley	280	163	112	5	63	343	40.00%	1.79%
Hyde Newton	263	187	73	3	9	272	27.76%	1.14%
Hyde Werneth	170	110	52	8	15	185	30.59%	4.71%
<b>713</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>33.24%</b>	<b>2.24%</b>	
Longdendale	153	93	45	15	35	188	29.41%	9.80%
<b>153</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>29.41%</b>	<b>9.80%</b>	
Mossley	213	166	21	26	33	246	9.86%	12.21%
<b>213</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>9.86%</b>	<b>12.21%</b>	
Stalybridge North	159	106	53	0	0	159	33.33%	0.00%
Stalybridge South	141	88	48	5	9	150	34.04%	3.55%
<b>300</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>33.67%</b>	<b>1.67%</b>	
<b>4102</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>4475</b>	<b>36.32%</b>	<b>5.14%</b>	

Ward	3/4 Year Olds in a Universal place during Summer 2022	3/4 Year Olds in a Uni + Ext place (with same provider) during Summer 2022	3/4 Year Olds in a Extended place during Summer 2022	Children Attending for Extended hours in home Ward	Children Attending from other TMBC Wards	Children Attending from Outside TMBC	Maximum Number of Extended Vacancies for 3/4 Years	Total Extended Places (Children in place + Vacancies)	Families attending outside their home ward but within TMBC %	Inward Migration from other Authorities %
Ashton Hurst	218	74	76	41	29	6	3	79	38.16%	7.89%
Ashton St Michaels	322	140	141	61	71	9	48	189	50.35%	6.38%
Ashton St Peters	379	151	152	43	98	11	5	157	64.47%	7.24%
Ashton Waterloo	155	57	58	40	18	0	13	71	31.03%	0.00%
<b>1074</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>50.59%</b>	<b>6.09%</b>	
Audenshaw	241	141	150	73	64	13	35	185	42.67%	8.67%
<b>241</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>42.67%</b>	<b>8.67%</b>	
Denton North East	243	123	129	49	72	8	11	140	55.81%	6.20%
Denton South	112	44	45	27	18	0	10	55	40.00%	0.00%
Denton West	163	82	89	50	24	15	10	99	26.97%	16.85%
<b>518</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>43.35%</b>	<b>8.75%</b>	
Droylsden East	262	125	131	51	66	14	22	153	50.38%	10.69%
Droylsden West	128	61	63	38	20	5	8	71	31.75%	7.94%
<b>390</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>44.33%</b>	<b>9.79%</b>	
Dukinfield	312	148	150	81	65	4	44	194	43.33%	2.67%
Dukinfield / Stalybridge	188	94	98	35	62	1	15	113	63.27%	1.02%
<b>500</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>51.21%</b>	<b>2.02%</b>	
Hyde Godley	280	110	113	58	50	5	52	165	44.25%	4.42%
Hyde Newton	263	139	145	99	44	2	6	151	30.34%	1.38%
Hyde Werneth	170	75	78	47	24	7	15	93	30.77%	8.97%
<b>713</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>35.12%</b>	<b>4.17%</b>	
Longdendale	153	51	57	30	18	9	22	79	31.58%	15.79%
<b>153</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31.58%</b>	<b>15.79%</b>	
Mossley	213	145	152	116	14	22	24	176	9.21%	14.47%
<b>213</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>9.21%</b>	<b>14.47%</b>	
Stalybridge North	159	77	78	43	35	0	2	80	44.87%	0.00%
Stalybridge South	141	86	86	58	26	2	29	115	30.23%	2.33%
<b>300</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>37.20%</b>	<b>1.22%</b>	
<b>4102</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>2365</b>	<b>41.08%</b>	<b>6.68%</b>	

(Includes data provided by Schools and Private, Voluntary and Independent Early Years Providers)



APPENDIX 6

ANALYSIS OF OUT OF SCHOOL PROVISION – SUMMER 2022

2022		Before and After School				Holiday Club			
		Places		Vacancies		Places		Vacancies	
Area	Ward	Number of Providers	Maximum Number of Places 4 Yrs and over	Maximum Number of Before School Vacancies 4 Yrs and over	Maximum Number of After School Vacancies 4 Yrs and over	Number of Providers	Maximum Number of Places 4 Yrs and over	Maximum Number of Full Time Vacancies 4 Yrs and over	Maximum Number of Part Time Vacancies 4 Yrs and over
Ashton under Lyne	Ashton Hurst	11	200	53	52	8	69	5	0
	Ashton St Michaels	8	247	72	20	3	47	35	24
	Ashton St Peters	10	170	8	1	7	176	41	22
	Ashton Waterloo	9	142	69	8	6	59	19	29
Sub totals		38	759	202	81	24	351	100	75
Audenshaw	Audenshaw	17	224	37	39	11	69	23	0
Sub totals		17	224	37	39	11	69	23	0
Denton	Denton North East	9	180	58	59	8	220	23	24
	Denton South	8	171	46	29	5	91	11	19
	Denton West	16	220	28	29	11	121	29	8
Sub totals		33	571	132	117	24	432	63	51
Droylsden	Droylsden East	14	231	47	44	12	88	6	3
	Droylsden West	10	141	27	32	7	54	22	40
Sub totals		24	372	74	76	19	142	28	43
Dukinfield	Dukinfield	9	134	42	45	6	92	34	15
	Dukinfield / Stalybridge	16	239	79	52	13	160	74	48
Sub totals		25	373	121	97	19	252	108	63
Hyde	Hyde Godley	10	324	78	24	7	102	17	0
	Hyde Newton	5	118	28	13	4	82	8	4
	Hyde Werneth	7	111	21	24	7	125	36	13
Sub totals		22	553	127	61	18	309	61	17
Longdendale/Hattersley	Longdendale	8	179	20	20	6	104	18	7
Sub totals		8	179	20	20	6	104	18	7
Mossley	Mossley	10	298	62	39	7	104	32	30
Sub totals		10	298	62	39	7	104	32	30
Stalybridge	Stalybridge North	9	150	40	32	9	290	60	30
	Stalybridge South	10	246	177	32	5	55	6	4
Sub totals		19	396	217	64	14	345	66	34
Grand Totals 2022		196	3725	992	594	142	2108	499	320
Grand Totals 2021		211	3826	1308	952	140	1473	478	169
% change from previous year		-7%	-3%	-24%	-38%	1%	43%	4%	89%

(Includes data provided by Schools and Private, Voluntary and Independent Early Years Provider)