

## Views of parents and carers

A questionnaire was developed in partnership with the Early Years team, Parent Community & Young People's Participation team and the Family Information Service to gather data about the use of childcare in Haringey and the views of parent/carers of the childcare market. Fifteen thousand questionnaires were distributed via children's centres, play centres, schools, nurseries, libraries, job centres and health visitors.

To compliment the questionnaire focus groups were held with parents/carers who were Turkish, Kurdish, Somali and parents whose children had a special educational need or disability. The focus groups explored the issues raised in the survey in more detail.

### Profile of respondents

A total of 735 parent/carer questionnaires were completed and returned. The table below shows the geographical distribution of responses to the questionnaire. It shows that West Green, White Hart Lane and Hornsey wards had the highest number of respondents.

Figure 66: number of responses from each ward.

Alexandra	28	Northumberland Park	32
Bounds Green	27	Out Borough	74
Bruce Grove	31	Seven Sisters	31
Crouch End	28	St Ann's	29
Fortis Green	21	Stroud Green	16
Haringey – part postcode	73	Tottenham Green	23
Harringay	27	Tottenham Hale	38
Highgate	16	West Green	47
Hornsey	36	White Hart Lane	40
Muswell Hill	27	Woodside	29
Noel Park	33	Unknown	29

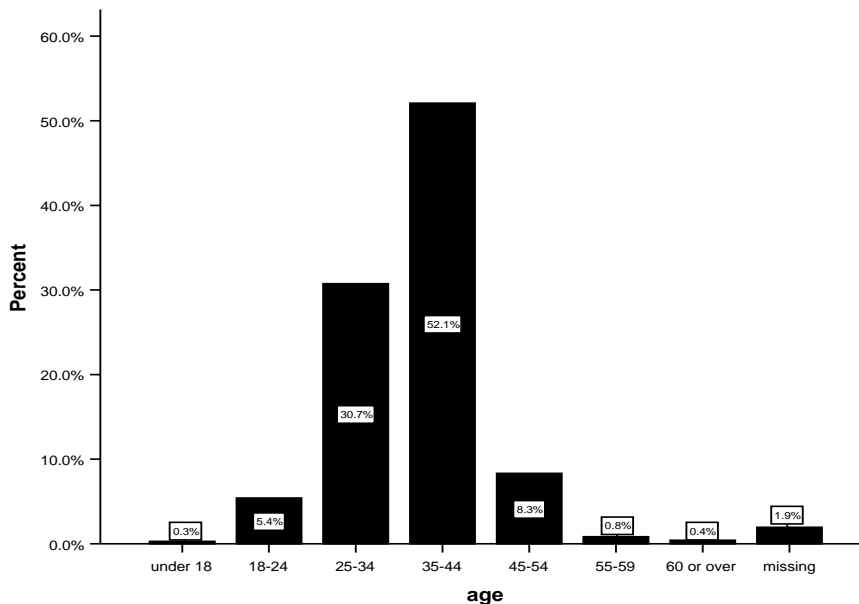
A total 88% of the respondents were female, 8% were male and 4% did not provide this information.

Figure 67 shows the ethnicity of parents who responded to the questionnaire. The majority (28.7%) were White British, 28.5% were from White Other backgrounds, 24.1% were Black or Black British and 6.4% were from an Asian background.

Figure 67: ethnicity breakdown of respondents.

Ethnic Group	Percentage
White British	28.7%
Irish	3.5%
Turkish	3.8%
Any Other White ethnic group	21.2%
Asian	6.4%
Black British	7.6%
Black Caribbean	7.9%
Black African	7.9%
Any other Black ethnic group	0.7%
Mixed	3.4%
Any other ethnic group	3.5%
Did not state	5.3%
Total	100%

Figure 68: age break down of respondents.

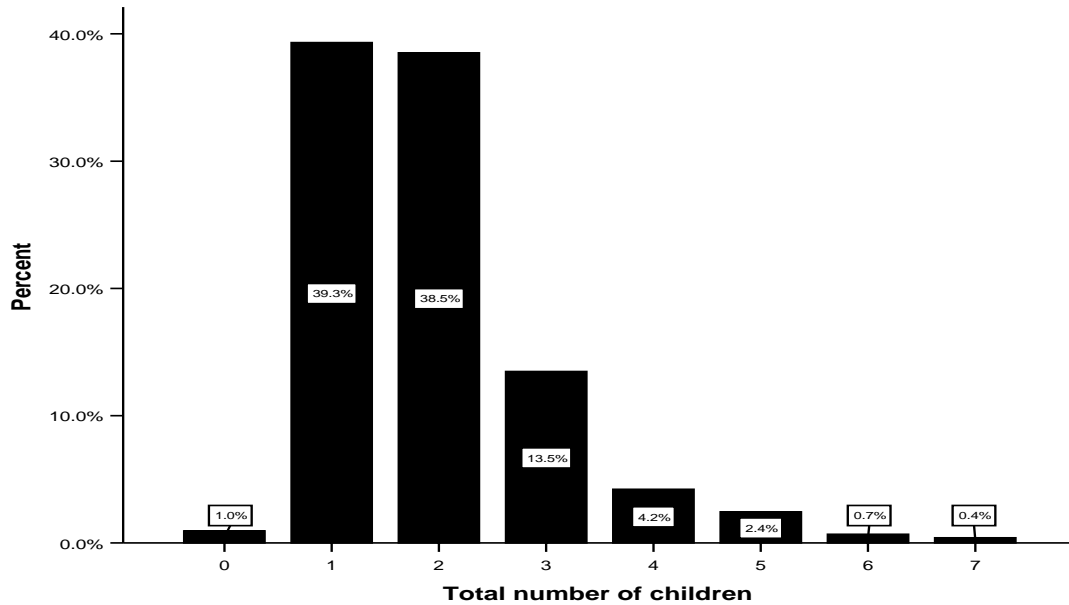


The majority of respondents (52.1%) were aged between 35-44 followed by the age group 25-34 (30.7%) .

## Family composition

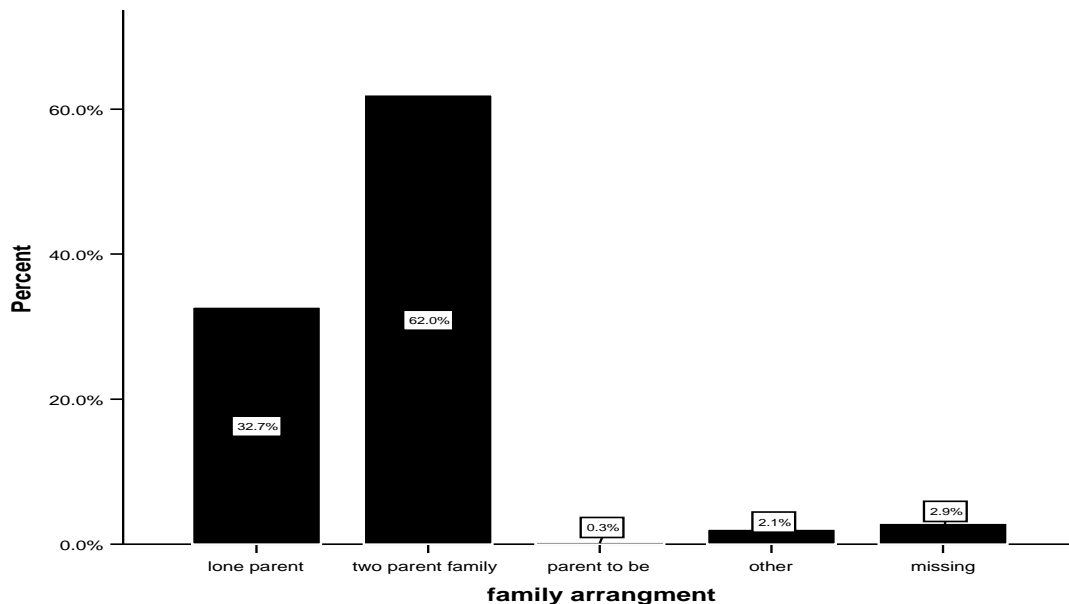
Figure 69 shows that 39.3% of respondents had only one child, 38.5% had two children and 21.2% of respondents had three or more children.

Figure 69: number of children in respondents families.



The majority of respondents (62%) were part of two-parent families. Almost a third (32.7%) were lone parents. This is shown in the graph below.

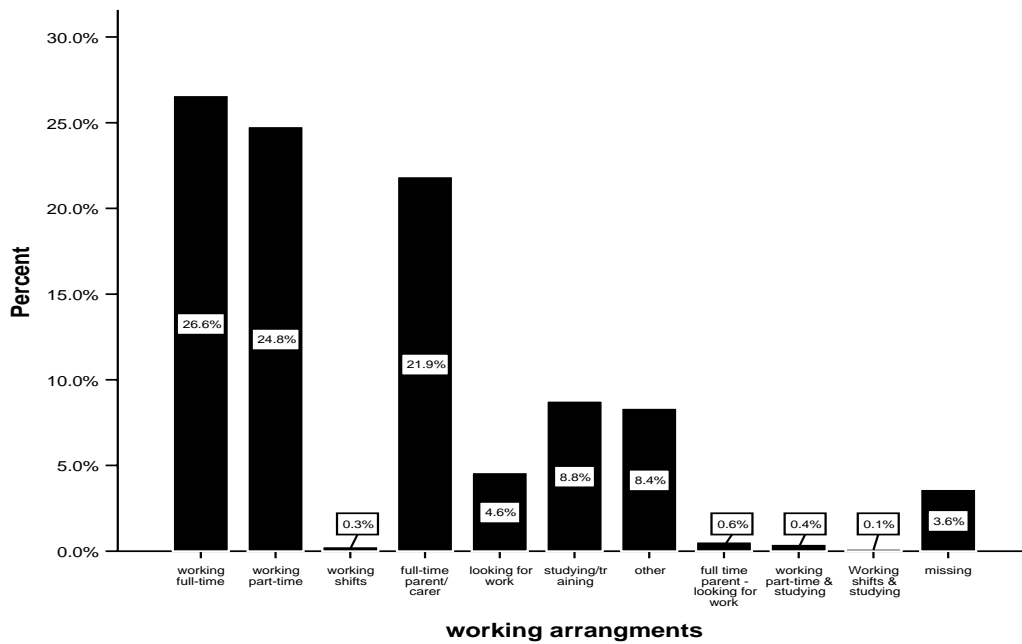
Figure 70: family arrangement of respondents.



## Household income and employment

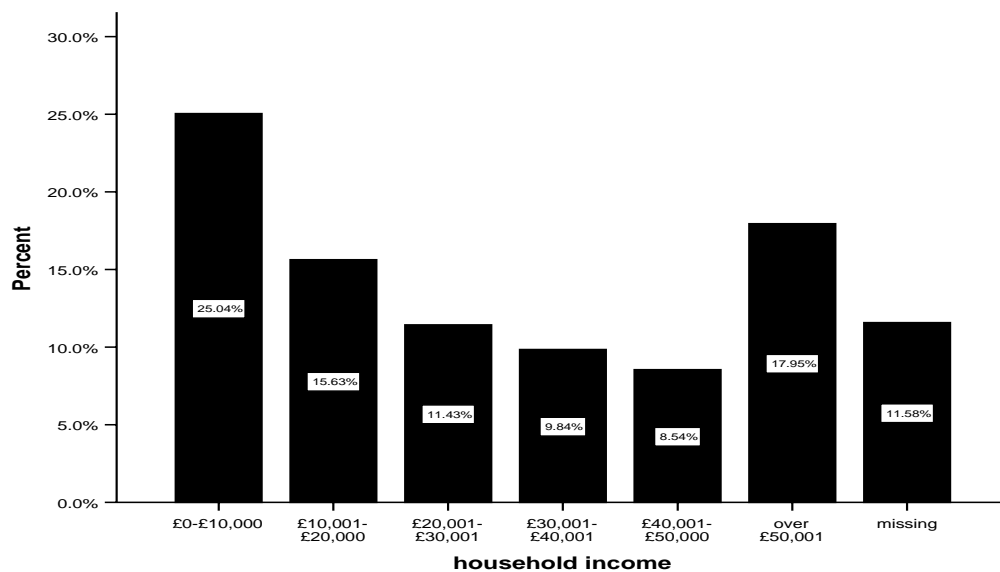
Just over a quarter (26.5%) of the respondents stated that they were employed full-time, while just under a quarter (24.8%) were employed part-time, only 0.3% stated that they worked shifts. In total 21.9% were full-time parent/carers and 22.9% were either training, looking for work, or a combination of both.

Figure 71: working arrangements of respondents.



The most common household income range amongst the surveyed parents/carers was the income bracket £0-£10,000 (25%). Just under a fifth of the respondents stated that their household income was over £50,000.

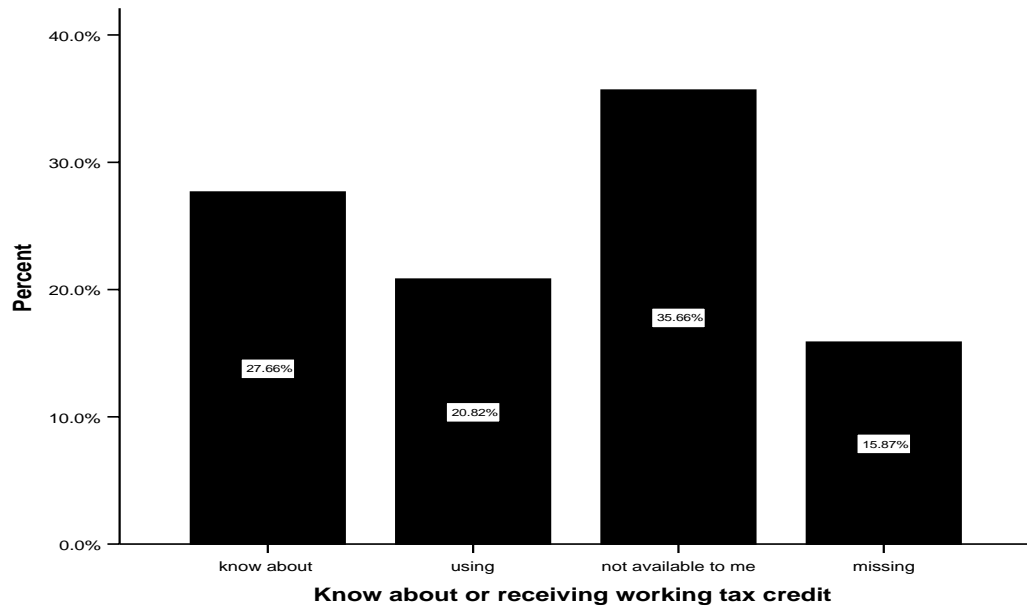
Figure 72: household income of respondents.



## Receipt of tax credits

A fifth (20.8%) of the respondents were using working tax credits. Just over a third (35.6%) knew about working tax credits but stated that they were not eligible to claim.

Figure 73: households which know about or receive working tax credits.



## Parents/carers with children that had either a special educational need or disability

Eighty four parents reported that their child had either a special educational need or disability. This corresponds to 11.4% of the total sample.

## Types of childcare used in the past 6 months

Parent/ carers were asked what types of childcare provision they had used over the past 6 months. The most commonly used type of childcare regularly used (2-5 times per week) by respondents in the past 6 months was full-time nursery places (18.4%). Other popular types of childcare regularly used were part-time nursery places (17.5%), drop-in play session (13.1%) and after school clubs (13.1%). Types of provision that were used less often were crèches (1.8%), holiday play schemes (3.2%), and breakfast clubs (5%). The full breakdown is shown in the table below.

Figure 74: types of childcare used in the last 6 months by all parents.

Type of childcare	Never used	Occasionally	Once per week	2-4 times per week	5 times per week or more	During school holidays	Would like to use, but currently are not	Did not respond
After-school club	49%	3.4%	5.6%	7.1%	6%	0.7%	12.1%	16.1%
Before school club	53.5%	3.5%	1.4%	2%	3%	.3%	9.5%	26.8%
Childminder	49.9%	5.3%	3%	7.5%	3.5%	0.5%	3.8%	26.4%
Crèche	48.6%	6.4%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0%	5%	36.7%
Full-time nursery place	42%	2.4%	0.4%	4.1%	14.3%	0.3%	7.1%	29.4%
Family or friends	17.3%	38%	5.6%	7.3%	4.5%	3%	2.6%	21.8%
Holiday play scheme	40.7%	6.9%	0.5%	1.6%	1.6%	12.9%	9.5%	26.1%
Nanny or au pair	54.1%	1.9%	0.8%	3.5%	2.6%	0.4%	4.5%	32.2%
Part-time nursery place	42%	2.2%	0.8%	8.2%	9.3%	0.4%	6.9%	30.2%
Pre-school or playgroup	43.5%	3.4%	2.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.3%	7.6%	30.3%
Drop-in play session	34.6%	11%	9.1%	12.1%	1%	0.7%	5.9%	25.7%

It is not possible to break this information down by under or over 5 year olds, as over 60% of respondents had 2 or more children, typically with children aged both under and over 5.

Respondents were asked why they were not currently using childcare that they had indicated they would like too. Figure 75 provides the full breakdown of reasons.

Figure 75: respondents' reasons for not accessing certain types of childcare settings.

Reason	Frequency
Lack of available childcare (including nurseries, breakfast & after school clubs and holiday provision)	60
The cost/ affordability of childcare	44
Not having enough information on childcare	21
Have not started/gone back to work yet	13
Children are too young to access the provision	10
Childcare is not flexible enough	7
Not open at the required times	6
Nothing that caters for my child's needs	5
The age of the provision is inappropriate	4
Do not have the appropriate transport arrangements / the provision is too far	4

Figure 76: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 6 months by ethnicity of parents/carers.

Type of childcare	White British	Irish	Turkish	Any Other White ethnic group	Asian	Black British	Black Caribbean	Black African	Any other Black ethnic group	Mixed	Any other ethnic group	Total
After-school club	18.3%	22.7%	4.3%	7.6%	4.5%	25.5%	32.7%	10%	0%	28.6%	0%	15.3%
Before school club	6.2%	5.6%	9.1%	2.6%	2.4%	11.1%	20.5%	9.4%	0%	5.3%	10%	6.9%
Childminder	22.4%	33.3%	0%	10%	7.5%	22.2%	11.1%	16.2%	20%	21.1%	0%	15.4%
Crèche	1.5%	8.3%	14.3%	2.7%	0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%	0%	6.3%	0%	2.9%
Full-time nursery place	30.3%	40%	13.6%	12.7%	9.5%	46.9%	41.5%	33.3%	50%	40.9%	25%	26.5%
Family or friends	11.3%	21.1%	24%	15.2%	19.5%	23.3%	11.9%	13.2%	20%	10%	21.7%	15.3%
Holiday play scheme	4.3%	0%	8.3%	1.7%	4.8%	4.9%	7.7%	2.9%	0%	10%	0%	4.1%
Nanny or au pair	14.5%	11.1%	0%	9.2%	2.6%	5.9%	0%	0%	0%	14.3%	10%	8.6%
Part-time nursery place	30.5%	53.3%	20.8%	23.9%	21.4%	23.5%	20%	16.7%	25%	26.3%	10%	25.3%
Pre-school or playgroup	18.6%	35.3%	8.7%	17.8%	15%	15.6%	11.4%	24.2%	25%	26.3%	10%	17.6%
Drop-in play session	22.7%	11.1%	12%	19.5%	10%	10.6%	5.4%	13.5%	40%	36.8%	18.2%	17.8%

Respondents who were White British, Irish, Black British, Black Caribbean or Mixed in ethnicity were statistically more likely to regularly use after-school clubs. Turkish, Any Other White ethnic group, Asian or Any other ethnic group were statistically less likely to regularly use childminders or full-time nursery places for their childcare needs. White British, Black Caribbean and Mixed ethnicity respondents were less likely to use their family and friends for their childcare needs.

Figure 77: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 6 months by working arrangements.

Type of childcare	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working shifts	Full-time parent/carer	Looking for work	Studying / training	Other	missing	Total
After-school club	33.5%	15.9%	0%	1.5%	3.8%	16.4%	6.8%	5.3%	15.6%
Before school club	15.4%	5.3%	0%	1.6%	0%	11.1%	2%	5.9%	6.8%
Childminder	26.9%	24.3%	0%	2.5%	0%	8.7%	6.1%	5.6%	15.1%
Crèche	2.9%	4.2%	0%	3.6%	5.6%	0%	0%	0%	2.9%
Full-time nursery place	43.8%	18.5%	0%	14.3%	8.7%	39.5%	28.6%	6.7%	25.7%
Family or friends	22.9%	16.6%	50%	9.8%	22.7%	11.1%	5.4%	18.8%	14.9%
Holiday play scheme	6.5%	3%	0%	1.5%	13%	0%	3.8%	0%	3.8%
Nanny or au pair	14.8%	14.7%	0%	1.7%	4.5%	5.1%	4%	0%	8.8%
Part-time nursery place	18.6%	32.1%	0%	24.6%	16%	23.4%	28.8%	12.5%	24.6%
Pre-school or playgroup	10.6%	20.1%	0%	18.8%	34.6%	14.3%	22%	0%	17.4%
Drop-in play session	10.7%	14.8%	0%	28.9%	15.4%	15.6%	20.8%	0%	17.4%

Those respondents who were in employment and those studying / training were more likely to regularly use extended school provision (e.g. before and after school clubs), childminders and full-time nursery places for their childcare needs. Those respondents who were full-time parent/carers were significantly more likely to regularly use drop-in sessions.

Figure 78: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 6 months by family structure.

Type of childcare	Lone parent family	Two-parent family	Other	missing	Total
After-school club	21.6%	12.7%	7.1%	11.1%	15.5%
Before school club	10.4%	5.1%	0%	6.3%	6.6%
Childminder	10.3%	18%	14.3%	0%	15%
Crèche	3.7%	2.4%	7.1%	0%	2.8%
Full-time nursery place	32.9%	24%	6.6%	8.3%	25.8%
Family or friends	19.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	15.1%
Holiday play scheme	5.5%	3.2%	0%	0%	3.8%
Nanny or au pair	3.5%	10.9%	14.3%	8.3%	8.8%
Part-time nursery place	22.1%	27.1%	14.3%	8.3%	24.9%
Pre-school or playgroup	7.6%	13%	0%	15.4%	17.7%
Drop-in play session	16.1%	17.6%	35.7%	13.3%	17.5%

Lone parent families were significantly more likely to regularly use their family and friends for childcare than two parent families. Lone parent respondents were more likely to regularly use extended school provision than two parent families. Two parent families were more likely to use play groups than one parent families. One parent families were more likely to use full-time nursery places, whereas two parent families were more likely to use part-time nursery places.

Figure 79: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 6 months by household income.

Type of childcare	£0-£10,000	£10,001-£20,000	£20,001-£30,000	£30,001-£40,000	£40,001-£50,000	Over £50,001	Missing	total
After-school club	6.3%	18.6%	18.2%	21.1%	21.7%	17.1%	10.9%	14.9%
Before school club	4.8%	9.3%	7.1%	6%	9.8%	6.2%	5.4%	6.7%
Childminder	3.1%	7.1%	22.8%	29.6%	25%	30.5%	3.7%	15.6%
Crèche	3.5%	6.4%	0%	0%	3.3%	1.2%	2.1%	2.7%
Full-time nursery place	22.9%	24%	34.5%	28%	21.1%	30.4%	16%	25.5%
Family or friends	17.5%	12.6%	19.7%	14%	18.6%	12.4%	10%	15%
Holiday play scheme	0.8%	8.1%	3.2%	1.9%	4.7%	5.5%	2%	3.7%
Nanny or au pair	0.8%	1.3%	4.2%	6.4%	24.3%	23.7%	8.3%	9%
Part-time nursery place	24.2%	16.3%	19.2%	23.9%	29.3%	36.4%	24%	24.9%
Pre-school or playgroup	13.2%	23.5%	18.4%	23.9%	25%	12.4%	16.3%	17.6%
Drop-in play session	15.6%	15.5%	25%	18.4%	14.6%	15.2%	21.4%	17.3%

As the household's income increases, respondents said that they were more likely to regularly use after school clubs, childminders and nannies. There was a significant association between household income and use of part-time nursery places. Just under a quarter of respondents whose income was in the lowest bracket had regularly used part-time nursery places, this decreased significantly to the £10,001-£20,000 income bracket, then steadily increased as household income increased.

Figure 80: type of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 6 months by ward.

Type of childcare	After-school club	Before school club	Childminder	Crèche	Full-time nursery place	Family or friends	Holiday play scheme	Nanny or au pair	Part-time nursery place	Pre-school or playgroup	Drop-in play session
Alexandra	19.2%	7.7%	25%	0%	10.0%	15.4%	4%	27.3%	23.8%	25%	19%
Bounds Green	19%	0%	6.7%	0%	35%	26.1%	5%	11.1%	31.6%	26.3%	10%
Bruce Grove	7.7%	11.5%	14.8%	0%	14.3%	17.9%	0%	0%	20%	12%	20.8%
Crouch End	8.7%	0%	15%	0%	21.1%	18.2%	0%	23.8%	52.9%	27.9%	31.6%
Fortis Green	31.6%	0%	35.7%	0%	27.3%	12.5%	0%	0%	18.2%	7.7%	8.3%
Harringay	13.6%	5.3%	20%	11.8%	28.6%	4.5%	0%	15%	14.3%	19%	26.1%
Highgate	25%	18.2%	12.5%	20%	33.3%	25%	0%	25%	50%	14.3%	14.3%
Hornsey	10.7%	0%	16.7%	0%	24%	0%	7.4%	7.7%	20%	22.2%	17.2%
Muswell Hill	12%	4%	4%	0%	22.7%	0%	0%	12%	16%	20.8%	4.2%
Noel Park	9.7%	8.3%	15.4%	0%	4.3%	17.9%	14.8%	4.3%	40%	37.5%	11.1%
Northumberland Park	18.5%	9.1%	16.7%	4.8%	17.4%	13%	4.3%	0%	9.1%	9.1%	13.6%
Seven Sisters	24%	14.3%	14.3%	0%	29.4%	23.8%	9.5%	11.8%	12.5%	11.1%	16.7%
St Ann's	14.3%	5.3%	23.8%	5.9%	31.6%	42.3%	5.6%	11.1%	20%	4.8%	34.8%
Stroud Green	14.3%	0%	0%	0%	36.4%	7.7%	0%	8.3%	53.8%	18.2%	15.4%
Tottenham Green	15%	5%	15.8%	0%	21.1%	20%	0%	0%	35%	26.3%	35%
Tottenham Hale	25%	20%	0%	13%	34.6%	25%	4%	0%	26.1%	30.4%	17.4%
West Green	7.7%	5.9%	16.2%	0%	31.3%	11.8%	6.7%	9.4%	24.2%	10%	19.4%
White Hart Lane	2.8%	5.4%	2.9%	3%	20.6%	13.2%	2.7%	2.9%	26.5%	15.4%	13.5%
Woodside	10.3%	5.6%	13%	10.5%	21.1%	14.3%	5.6%	5.3%	26.1%	20%	30.4%
Haringey postcode (incomplete)	21.5%	7.4%	21.6%	2.4%	28.6%	10.3%	3.6%	11.1%	23.4%	17.4%	17.3%
Total	15.6%	6.9%	15%	2.8%	26%	15.1%	4.4%	9%	25%	18%	17.6%

Respondents living in Fortis Green, Highgate, Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters wards were more likely to use after school clubs. Respondents living in St Ann's ward were significantly more likely to regularly use family and friends for their childcare needs. Parents/ carers living in Noel Park, Seven Sisters, Hornsey and West Green wards were statistically more likely to use holiday play scheme provision than parents/ carers living in other wards. Parents/ carers living in Alexandra, Crouch End and Highgate wards were statistically more likely to use a nanny, than respondents from other wards.

Figure 81: types of childcare parents would like to use but are currently not, by ward.

Type of childcare	After-school club	Before school club	Childminder	Crèche	Full-time nursery place	Family or friends	Holiday play scheme	Nanny or au pair	Part-time nursery place	Pre-school or playgroup	Drop-in play session
Alexandra	23.1%	19.2%	16%	21.7%	4.3%	7.4%	30.8%	8%	20.8%	16.7%	16%
Bounds Green	25%	4.3%	0%	4.2%	16%	0%	12%	0%	4.3%	8.7%	4.3%
Bruce Grove	10.3%	10%	3.4%	0%	10%	0%	28.6%	0%	6.7%	6.7%	3.4%
Crouch End	16%	16%	16.7%	0%	8.3%	0%	16.7%	16%	0%	9.1%	4.3%
Fortis Green	5.3%	7.1%	0%	8.3%	13.3%	0%	0%	6.7%	12.5%	17.6%	11.8%
Harringay	14.8%	0%	0%	6.7%	9.1%	0%	4.6%	3.7%	11.5%	11.1%	0%
Highgate	16.7%	9.1%	0%	0%	10%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hornsey	5.7%	2.9%	6.1%	8.8%	5.7%	5.7%	8.6%	8.6%	17.1%	5.7%	8.6%
Muswell Hill	3.8%	7.7%	7.7%	12.5%	12%	0%	11.5%	7.7%	15.4%	7.7%	3.8%
Noel Park	21.9%	22.2%	10.7%	11.5%	14.8%	10%	24.1%	15.4%	3.6%	7.1%	6.9%
Northumberland Park	3.1%	3.7%	3.3%	7.4%	10.7%	7.1%	10.3%	3.7%	11.1%	11.1%	14.3%
Seven Sisters	20.7%	11.1%	3.7%	11.5%	7.7%	7.1%	11.5%	3.8%	3.8%	7.4%	7.4%
St Ann's	3.8%	0%	3.8%	4%	8.3%	0%	4.3%	0%	12.5%	16%	0%
Stroud Green	6.3%	14.3%	7.1%	7.1%	0%	0%	6.7%	0%	0%	7.1%	6.7%
Tottenham Green	13.6%	13.6%	4.5%	9.1%	4.5%	0%	18.2%	0%	4.5%	13.6%	9.5%
Tottenham Hale	13.5%	9.4%	3%	0%	9.1%	3.1%	9.1%	6.5%	6.1%	3.2%	3.1%
West Green	17.8%	17.1%	2.4%	7.5%	7.3%	2.3%	11.9%	4.9%	4.8%	10%	4.9%
White Hart Lane	10.3%	12.8%	10.5%	5.4%	12.8%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	10.5%	12.5%	10.3%
Woodside	11.1%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%
Haringey postcode (incomplete)	11.3%	16.7%	0%	6.7%	9.1%	1.5%	4.6%	3.1%	12.7%	6.3%	4.5%
Total	12.8%	10.8%	4.3%	6%	8%	2.8%	10.7%	5.1%	7.9%	8.6%	6.5%

Respondents living in Fortis Green, Hornsey, Muswell Hill, Northumberland Park, St Ann's and Stroud Green wards were less likely to indicate that they would like to access after school provision. Parents/carers living in Alexandra, Bruce Grove, Crouch End, Noel Park, Seven Sisters, Stroud Green, Tottenham Hale, West Green and White Hart Lane wards were more likely to state that they would like to use breakfast clubs. Respondents living in Bounds Green, Fortis Green, Noel Park and White Hart Lane wards would like to use more full-time nursery provision. There was a significantly larger demand for nannies in Noel Park. Respondents from the majority of wards would like to use holiday play scheme provision.

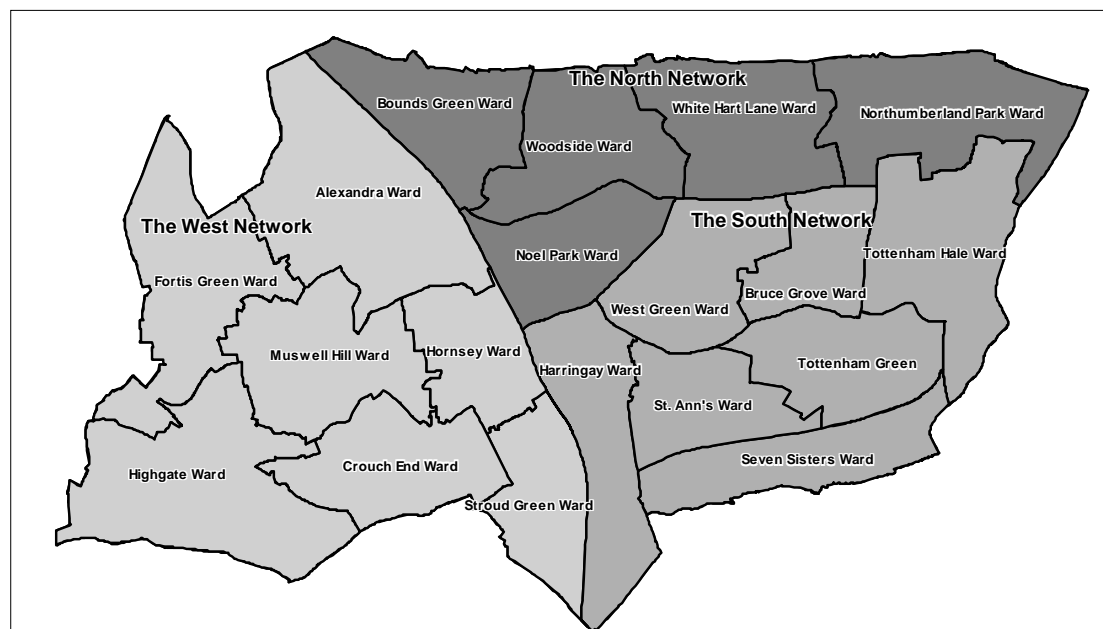
Figure 82: type of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 6 months by network area.

Type of childcare	After-school club	Before school club	Childminder	Crèche	Full-time nursery place	Family or friends	Holiday play scheme	Nanny or au pair	Part time-nursery place	Pre-school or playgroup	Drop-in play session
West network	16.3%	3.8%	15.9%	1%	23.1%	9.9%	2.3%	15.2%	30.3%	20.8%	16%
North network	11%	5.9%	10.6%	3.4%	19.3%	16.5%	6.4%	4.3%	26.8%	21%	15.5%
South network	15.1%	9.8%	15.1%	2.7%	27.2%	20.6%	3.8%	6.7%	22.2%	15.9%	24%
Haringey total	15.6%	6.9%	15%	2.8%	26%	15.1%	4.4%	9%	25%	18%	17.6%

Respondents living in the west network were significantly less likely to regularly use family and friends for their childcare needs; however they were more likely to use a nanny.

Network areas are smaller geographical areas of Haringey made up of between five - seven wards. In Haringey there are three network areas, these are the west, north and south. These children’s network areas look at providing joined up services for children at a more localised level. The map below shows which wards make up the three network areas.

Figure 83: ward and network location.



## Cost of childcare

Respondents were asked about their average weekly childcare costs. A total of 319 families had to pay for childcare while 376 did not have to pay. For families who had to pay for childcare the total cost ranged from £10 - £1,400 per week. The mean weekly childcare cost for was £119. The 25<sup>th</sup> percentile was £40 the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (or median) was £85 and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile was £162.

Figure 84: breakdown of childcare costs by network area.

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean average	25 <sup>th</sup> percentile	50 <sup>th</sup> percentile (or median)	75 <sup>th</sup> percentile
West network	£5	£1400	£141.91	£40.75	£99.5	£179.5
North network	£4	£350	£99.54	£50	£75	£161.25
South network	£5	£425	£98.88	£35	£82.5	£150
Haringey total	£4	£1400	£119	£40	£85	£162

Respondents living in wards in the west network on average pay more for their childcare than those living in the north or south networks. Respondents living in the north and south networks pay less on average than the Haringey total average.

Figure 85: Respondents were asked if they could afford to pay any more for childcare and if they could, how much more could they pay.

	Couldn't afford any more	Up to £15	£15 - £30	£30 - £45	£45 - £60	more than £60	missing
West network	30.6%	4%	10.4%	8.1%	5.8%	8.7%	32.4%
North network	27.3%	8.1%	8.7%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	47.2%
South network	31.9%	11.9%	5.3%	5.3%	0.9%	3.5%	41.2%
Haringey total	30.7%	9%	7.8%	5.4%	2.9%	3.8%	44.2%

From those respondents who answered this question, the majority reported that they could not afford to pay any more in childcare fees, irrespective of which network they resided in. Those who said they could afford to pay more tended to be from the west network, a two parent family and in the higher income bracket.

Those respondents with lower income households were more likely to spend less on childcare. For example, 51.1% of respondents with a total household income of between £0-£10,000 spent between £0-£50 on childcare compared to 15.6% of respondents whose total household income was in the top grouping of £50,001 or more a year.

White British, Black British and Irish respondents were less likely to have free childcare than Black Minority Ethnic ( BME) respondents and more likely to be spending over £100 on childcare. 39.8%, 48.2% and 46.2% of White British, Black British and Irish respondents respectively received free childcare compared to 96.4% Turkish, 63.8% of Black Caribbean and 63.8% of Black African respondents.

Lone parents were more likely to either have free childcare or spend less on their weekly childcare bills than two parent families.

Respondents who worked full-time spent more on childcare than those who worked part-time. Full-time parent’s/carers were more likely not to pay for childcare.

Figure 86: respondents use of working tax credit.

	<b>Know about</b>	<b>Using</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Missing</b>
West network	25.4%	14.5%	39.9%	20.3%
North network	24.8%	18.6%	34.2%	22.4%
South network	26.1%	21.7%	32.7%	19.5%
Haringey total	25.9%	19.5%	33.3%	21.3%

Parent/carers living in the south and north networks were more likely to be using working tax credits. Parent/carers living in the west network were more likely not to be eligible in accessing working tax credits. Parent/carers in the north network were the least likely to know about working tax credits.

Figure 87: respondents use of the childcare element of WTC.

	<b>Know about</b>	<b>Using</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Missing</b>
West network	22.5%	8.1%	40.5%	28.9%
North network	23.6%	16.1%	36%	24.2%
South network	19.9%	19.5%	34.5%	26.2%
Haringey total	21.4%	16.2%	34.7%	28%

Parent/carers living in the south and north networks were more likely to be using the childcare element of working tax credits. Parent/carers living in the west network were more likely not to be eligible in the childcare element of accessing working tax credits. Parent/carers in the south network were the least likely to know about the childcare element of working tax credits.

Figure 88: respondents use of childcare vouchers.

	<b>Know about</b>	<b>Using</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Missing</b>
West network	26.6%	11%	31.2%	31.2%
North network	24.2%	3.1%	36.6%	36%
South network	23.5%	3.5%	36.7%	36.2%
Haringey total	24.2%	5.3%	34%	36.5%

Parent/carers living in the west network were more likely to be using childcare vouchers. Parent/carers living in the south and north network were more likely not to be eligible for childcare vouchers.

Figure 89: respondents use of the 12 ½ hours of free childcare.

	<b>Know about</b>	<b>Using</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Missing</b>
West network	16.2%	12.7%	27.2%	44%
North network	16.1%	14.3%	36%	33.6%
South network	10.2%	11.1%	38.1%	40.7%
Haringey total	13.9%	12.1%	33.3%	40.7%

There were no significant differences between the network a parent/carers was living in and whether they were accessing the twelve and a half hours of free childcare. Parent/carers in the south network were the least likely to know about the twelve and a half hours of free childcare.

## Times of childcare

This section explores the times that respondents currently use childcare and the times they would like to use childcare. This has been broken down by under and over 5 year olds.

### Children aged 5 or under

Five hundred respondents stated they had one or more children aged under 5 years old.

Figure 90: number of under 5 year olds using childcare at specified times.

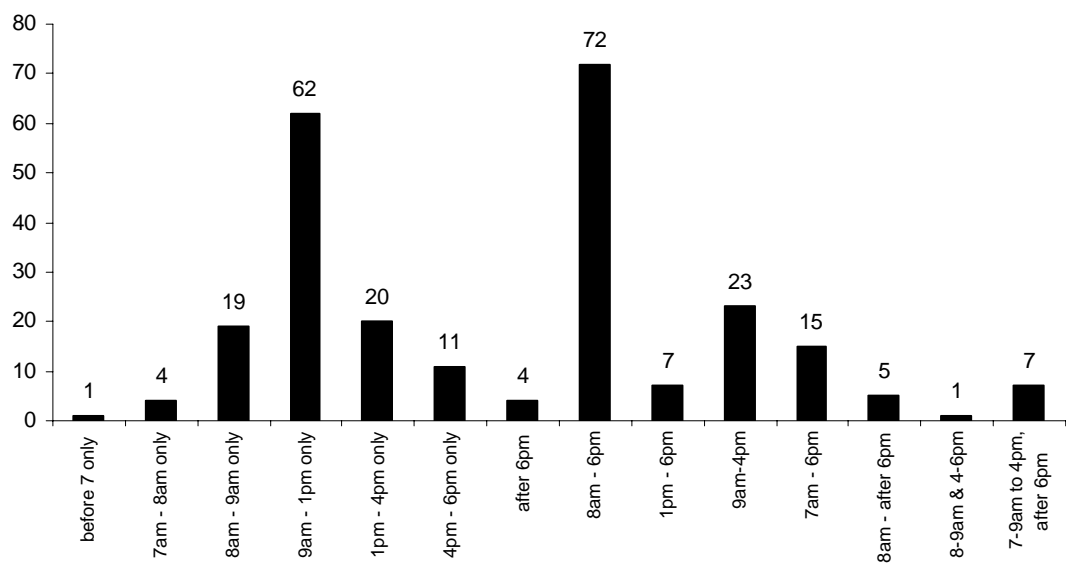
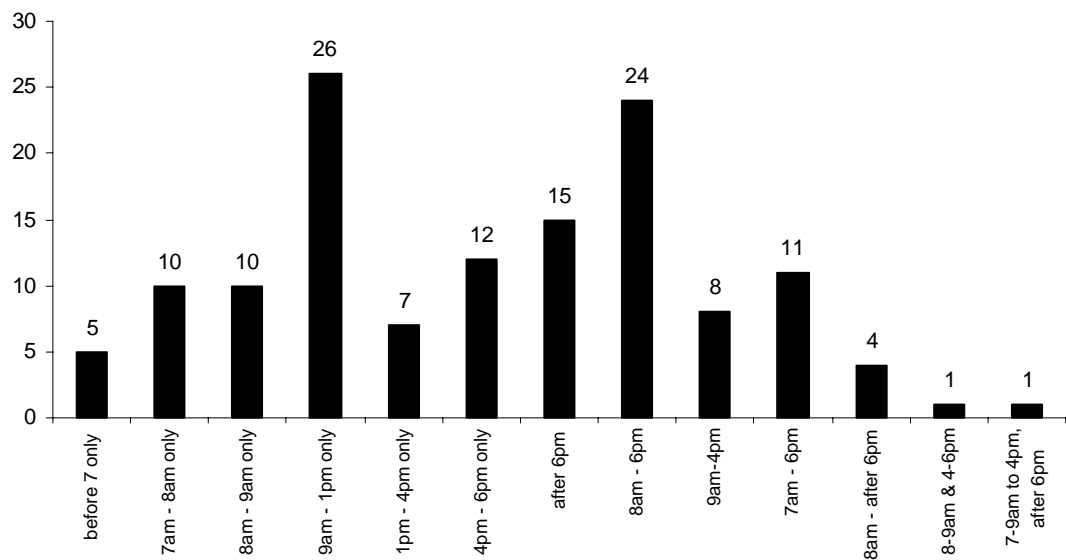


Figure 91: number of under 5 year olds who would like to using childcare at specified times.



## Children aged 5 or over

Four hundred & thirty three respondents stated they had one or more children aged between 5 - 18.

Figure 92: number of over 5 year olds using childcare at specified times.

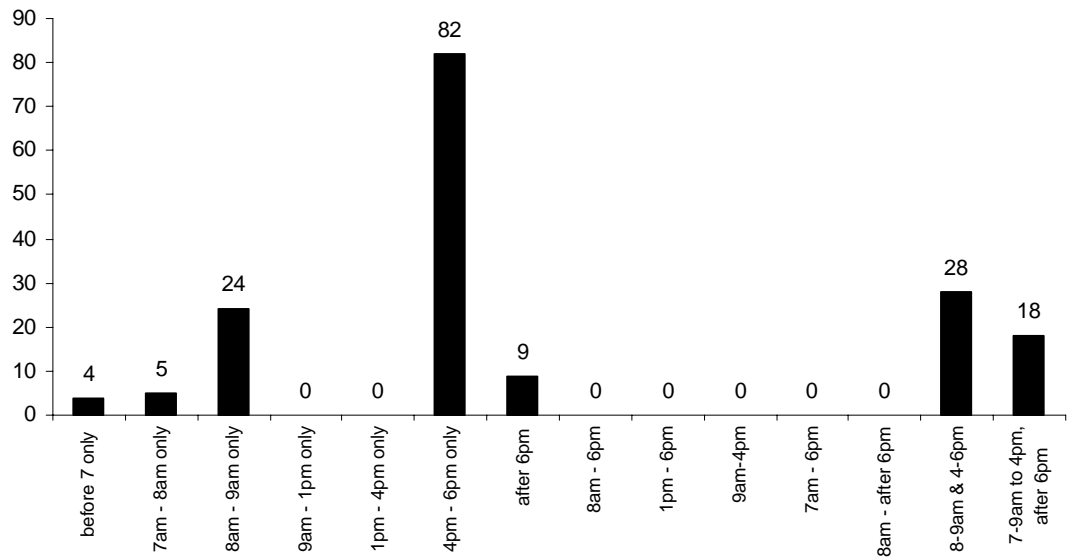
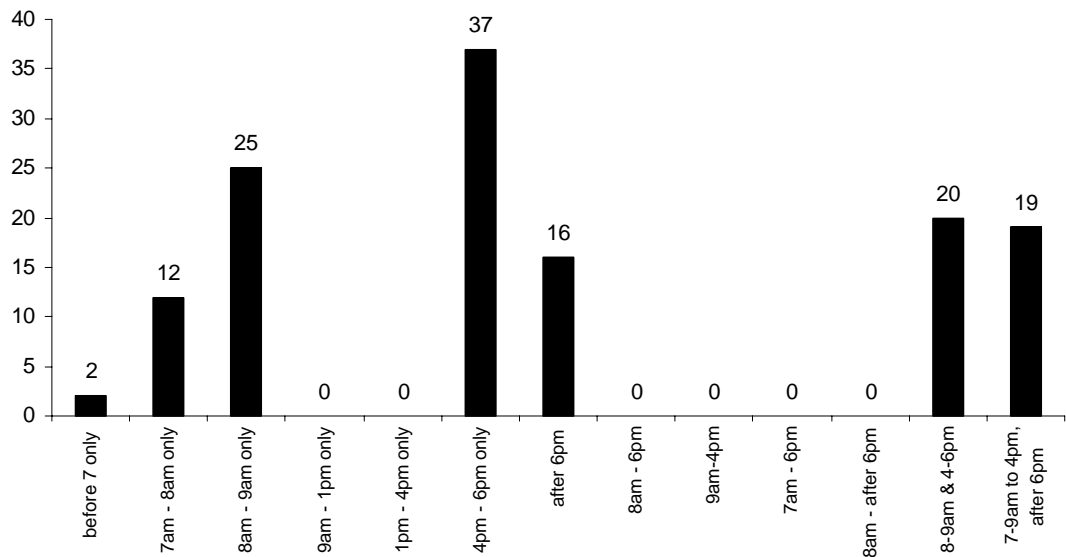


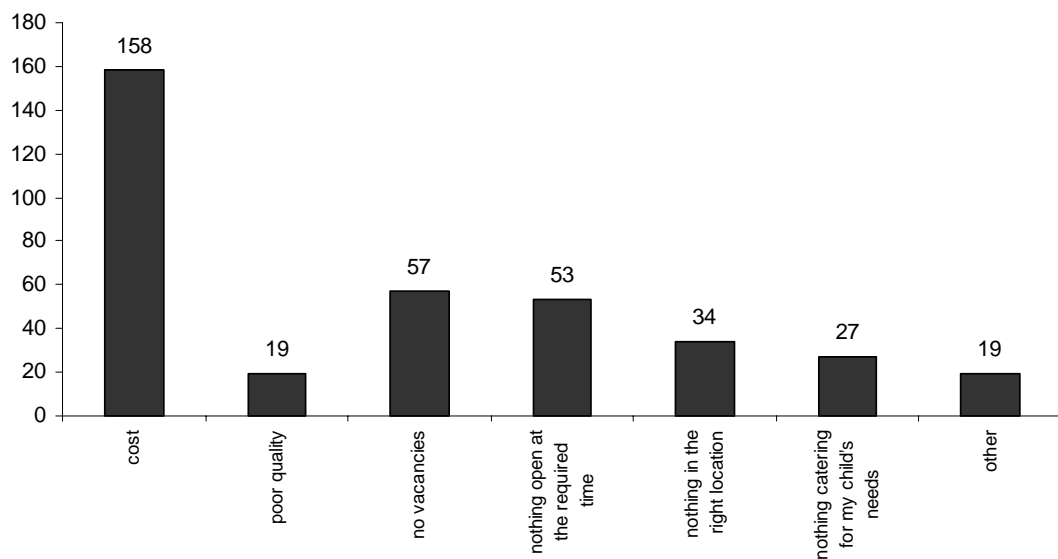
Figure 93: number of under 5 year olds who would like to using childcare at specified times.



Respondents were given the opportunity to state other reasons for not using formal childcare. Three people stated that there was no childcare available to cater for very young children (under 1 year old). Two respondents stated that they had trust issues about leaving their child with strangers. Two respondents said they had difficulty finding childcare as their child had special educational needs.

## Reasons for not using childcare

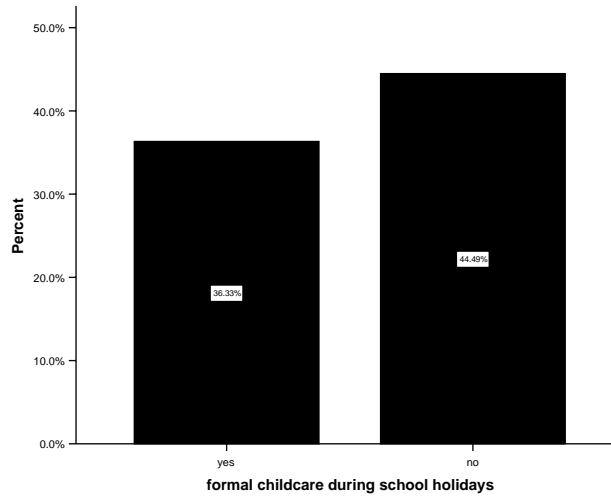
Figure 94: respondents reasons for not using childcare.



## Childcare during school holidays

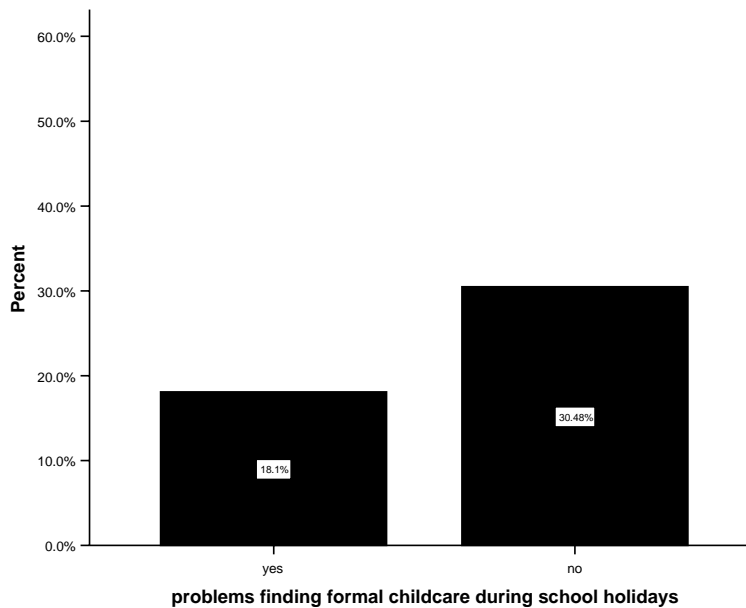
Figure 95 shows that 36.3% of the respondents or 267 respondents said they do require formal childcare during the school holiday. Just over 19% did not answer this question.

Figure 95: percentage of respondents requiring formal childcare during the school holidays.



From the 36.3% who required childcare during the holiday, 18.1 % reported that they had experienced difficulties securing formal childcare for holiday periods. Just over 51% did not answer this question.

Figure 96: percentage for respondents that reported that they had problems finding formal childcare during the school holiday.



Two parent families were statistically more likely to state that they required childcare during the school holidays. For instance, 62.9% of two parent families expressed a need for formal childcare during the school holidays compared to 34.4% of one parent families. Respondents who worked full-time were statistically more likely to state that they required childcare than respondents in any other working arrangement. As the total household income increases, so did the difficulty in finding school holiday childcare. Respondents living in Alexandra, Fortis Green and Highgate wards were statistically more likely to state that they required childcare during the school holidays.

### **Under 5 school holiday childcare**

For respondents who had children under the age of 5, 175 stated that they required childcare during the school holidays. Of this group 126 respondents had one child, 45 respondents had two children and 4 respondents had 3 children under 5 years old and requiring formal childcare during the school holidays.

### **Over 5 school holiday childcare**

Respondents who had children over the age of 5, 180 respondents stated that they required childcare during the school holidays. Of this group 124 respondents had one child, 42 respondents had two children and 14 respondents had three or more children over 5 years old and requiring formal childcare during the school holidays.

## Respondents views on childcare

Figure 97 shows the average ratings for different aspects of childcare provision in Haringey (a rating of 1 equals strongly agree, a rating of 4 equals strongly disagree).

Figure 97: average rating for different aspects of childcare provision.

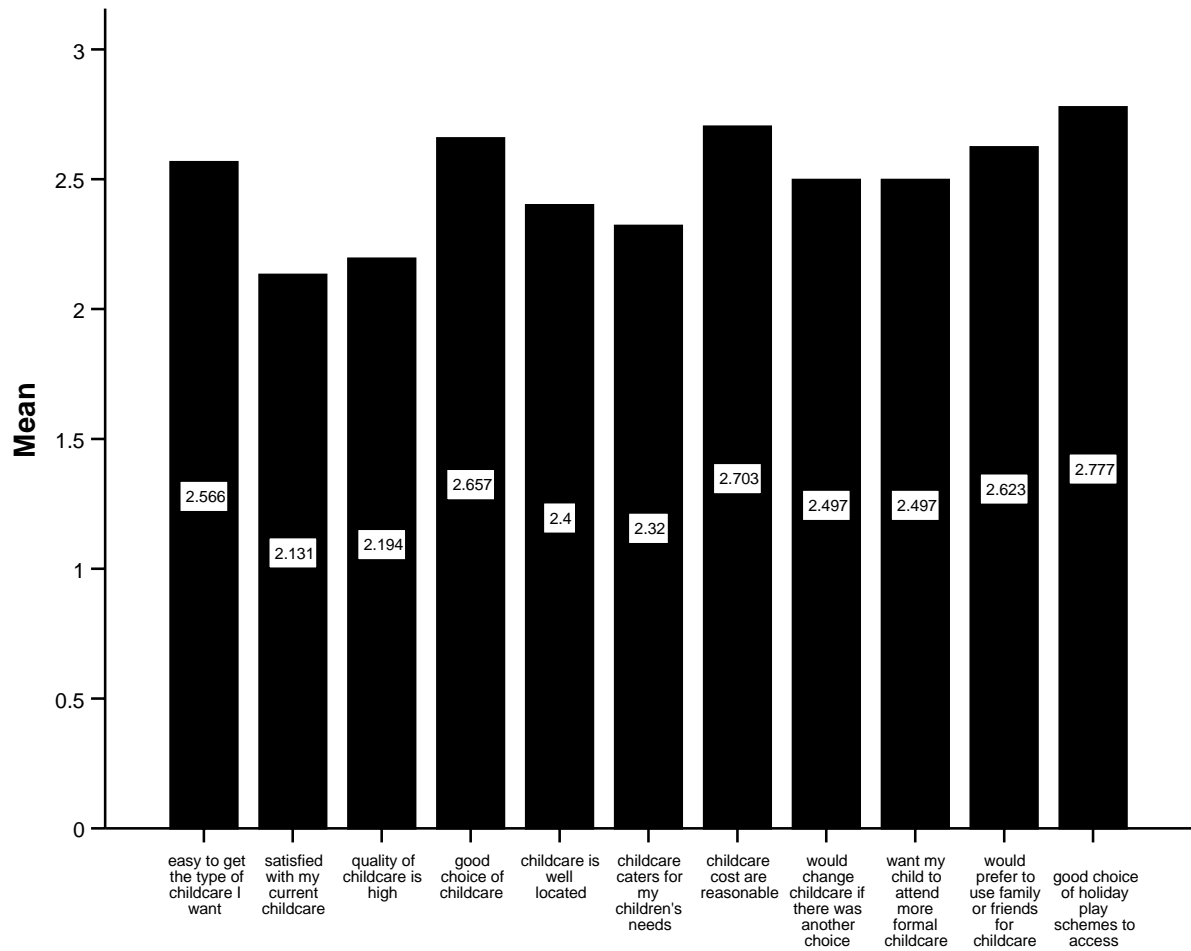
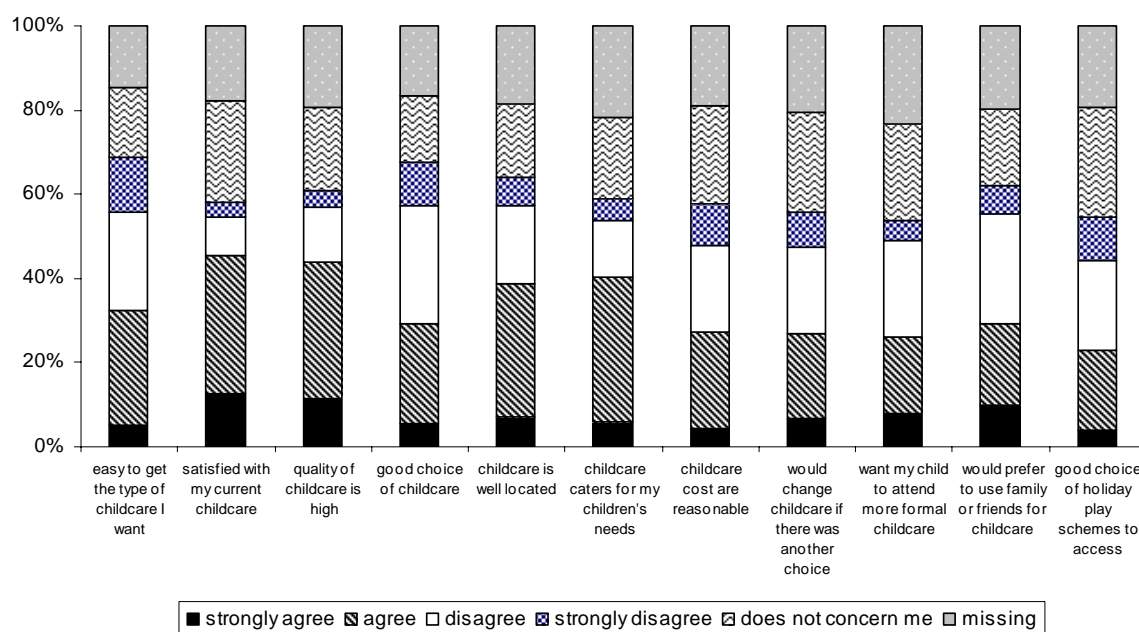


Figure 98: percentage respondents scored for different aspects of childcare provision.



On the whole respondents were satisfied with the childcare they currently had in place. Parents/carers felt that the quality of childcare their children received is high and it is well located. The majority of respondents did not feel that there was a good choice of, or access to holiday play schemes. The feeling of the majority of respondents was that their childcare costs were unreasonable and that there was a poor choice of childcare in Haringey.

Each of the childcare statements were tested to see if there were any significant associations between ethnicity, employment status, total household income and ward of residency. Any significant associations are discussed below.

### Ethnicity

Asian, Black British, Black Caribbean & Black African respondents were more likely to agree that they would like their children to attend more formal childcare.

White British and Irish respondents were less likely to agree they would like to use family or friends for childcare.

## **Working arrangements**

Respondents who were looking for work, studying/training or a full-time parent would have preferred their child to attend more formal childcare. Respondents who were working either full-time or part-time showed less interest their child attending less formal childcare. Respondents who were looking for work would have preferred to change their childcare arrangements.

## **Household income**

The wish to use family or friends for childcare increased as the income bracket decreased.

The majority of respondents across all the income brackets agreed that childcare in Haringey is currently well located. However as the income bracket increases respondents felt that there was not a good choice of childcare.

As the total household income increases, so does the satisfaction with current childcare.

## **Ward of residency**

Respondents who lived in Haringey, Highgate, Hornsey, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane wards were more likely to agree that there was a good choice of holiday play schemes to access.

Respondents who lived in Haringey, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Woodside wards were more likely to agree that they found it easy to get the type of childcare they wanted.

## Focus groups with parents

Focus groups were held with parents/carers who were Turkish, Kurdish, Somali and parents whose children had a special educational need or disability. The focus groups explored the issues raised in the survey in more detail. The key points which emerged from the focus groups were:

Parents/carers from minority ethnic backgrounds stated how it would be very useful if a member of staff at the childcare setting their children attended spoke the same first language as them.

Parents/carers from minority ethnic backgrounds tended to state a preference in using group based care (i.e. PVI or maintained provision) over childminder provision as it was perceived to be more educational and safer.

Among newly arrived and ethnic minority communities participants noted how it would be useful to have open meetings / drop in support sessions held at community centres and information on childcare published in community languages would help to break down barriers.

Affordability of childcare is an important issue for all parents, the majority of whom were either low income families or on income support.

Parent/carers noted how it was difficult to find childcare to cover emergency situations especially if they were single parents in this country by themselves.

Parent/carers of children with either special educational needs or disabilities noted how childcare settings do not have enough places or staff appropriately trained that can deal with children who required one to one supervision or have complicated needs. Holiday childcare provision is very difficult to secure and often it will only cover one or two weeks.

Parent/ carers commented about the lack of under 5 settings able to accommodate children with either special educational needs or disabilities. Those settings offering provision are heavily oversubscribed and have very long waiting lists. Lack of respite provision or emergency childcare was also highlighted as a gap.

Parent/carers of children with either special educational needs or disabilities highlighted the difficulties in working full-time and trying to secure the appropriate childcare. In many cases parents are unable to work due to the problems they have in secure appropriate childcare that can cater for their child's needs.