

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

April 2011



Table of contents

Contents	Page
1. Summary	i
2. Profile of Haringey	1
2.1 Population structure	2
2.2 Population changes	2
2.3 Births	2
2.4 Ethnic profile	3
2.5 Family structure	4
3. Profile of Children & Young People in the borough	7
3.1 Population of children	7
3.2 Distribution of children	8
3.3 Profile by age	11
3.4 Ethnicity of children & young people	15
3.5 Vulnerable children	17
3.6 Children with either a special educational need or disability	18
4. Factors affecting demand for childcare	21
4.1 Index of deprivation	21
4.2 Deprivation affecting children	22
4.3 Work and economic activity	23
4.4 Housing developments	30
4.5 Temporary accommodation	31
5. Supply of childcare for children under the age of 5	33
5.1 Overview of childcare providers	34
5.2 Location of providers by type of setting	34
5.3 Number of registered places	36
5.4 Number of children per childcare place	39
5.5 Vacancy rates	41
5.6 Opening times	42
5.7 Fees	45
5.8 Early Years Free Entitlement for 3 & 4 year olds	48
5.9 Two Year old Pilot	51
6. Supply of childcare for children aged 5 to 11	54
6.1 Overview of childcare providers	55
6.2 Location of childcare providers by type of provision	55
6.3 Location of childcare providers by type of setting	56
6.4 Number of places	57
6.5 Number of children per childcare place	58
6.6 Vacancy rates	60
6.7 Opening times	61
6.8 Fees	65

6.9 Holiday play schemes	67	
6.10 Supply of childcare for children aged 11-14 and up to 19 for disabled children	68	
6.10.1 Secondary schools	68	
6.10.2 Youth Service provision	68	
6.10.3 Holiday provision	68	
6.11 Supply of childcare for disabled children	68	
7. Views of parents and carers	71	
7.1 Profile of respondents	71	
7.2 Family composition	75	
7.3 Household income and employment	77	
7.4 Types of childcare	79	
7.5 Cost of childcare	91	
7.6 Times of childcare	94	
7.7 Children aged 5 or under	95	
7.8 Children aged 5 or over	96	
7.9 Childcare during school holidays	99	
7.10 Respondents views on childcare		102
7.11 Future Childcare needs	100	
7.12 Focus Group with parents	106	
7.12.1 Polish community	106	
7.12.2 Somali community	108	
7.12.3 Kurdish community	110	
7.12.4 Turkish community	112	
7.12.5 Parents who have children with a Special Educational Need	114	
7.12.6. Face to face interviews with Teenage parents	116	
8. Views of children and young people	117	
8.1 Use of clubs or activities	117	
8.2 Types of clubs or activities children attend	118	
8.3 Frequency of participation	118	
9. Views of childcare providers	120	
9.1 Methodology	120	
9.2 Views on the local childcare market	120	
9.3 Developing or extending provision	123	
9.4 Support required by childcare providers		125
9.5 Support required by childcare providers to better meet the needs of children with disabilities or additional needs	126	
9.6 Focus Group findings	127	
10. Gap Analysis	131	

Children and families in Haringey

This section provides a summary of the demographic profile of Haringey, including population, ethnicity and family structure. It uses data from the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2009 projections and Department for Communities and Local Government 2008-based household projections and the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC).

2. Profile of Haringey

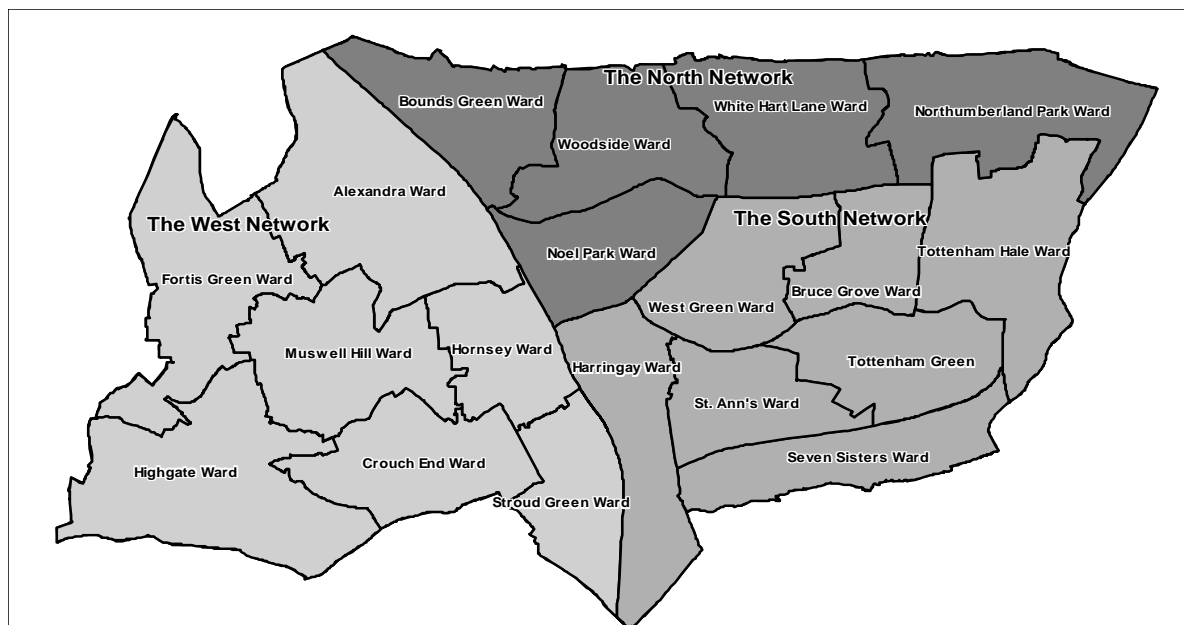
Haringey is one of London's 32 boroughs, located in the north of the capital. The 2009 Greater London Authority (GLA) projections show that Haringey has over 237,191 people living in 11.5 square miles. The borough is divided into 19 wards, represented by 57 elected councillors. The East Coast mainline from King's Cross divides the borough into half known as the east and the west. Haringey has a large amount of residential areas. There are 8,900 businesses in Haringey with large industrial areas mainly located in the east of the borough.

Haringey's population includes 58,400 children and young people aged under 20, which accounts for 24.6 % of the Haringey population. Latest available data shows that the wards in the east of the borough have the largest number of children aged 0-19, particularly Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane.

The population of children and young people is growing and comes from a diverse range of ethnic minority communities. There are over 120 languages spoken in Haringey schools.

Overall Haringey is the 18th most deprived borough in the country (out of 354) and ranks in the top five most deprived boroughs in London. Haringey's average of children and young people eligible for free school meals is twice the national average (34% compared with 17% respectively) but with vast disparities across the borough, for example, 7% in Alexandra ward compared to 44% in Noel Park.

Figure 1: Haringey wards and Children's Networks.



2.1. Population Structure

The 2001 Census identified that there were 216, 507 people living in Haringey, of which 34% were under the age of 25 (73,338). The 2009 population statistic estimates an increase in Haringey's population to 237,191 residents. The same statistics report a slight decline in the under 25 population to 31.5% (74,672).

In 2001, males slightly outnumbered females in the younger age groups from 0-19, but in all other age groups, females outnumbered males. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-2009 estimates show that males slightly outnumber females from ages 0-49, with the exception of the 10-14 age group.

2.2. Population changes

The Greater London Authority (GLA) is predicting a 6% increase (15,177) in Haringey's population between 2011 and 2020. The growth in population is seen predominately from the ages of 10 to early 30s and late 30s to early 60s.

2.3. Births

Since the early 1990s, there has been a rising trend in births in Haringey. The birth rate in Haringey has risen since 1993 from 3,462 to 4,193 in 2009. This has mainly been driven by an increase in births to mothers born outside of the UK. Whilst, nationally births to women born in England and Wales increased between 2001 and 2008, Haringey experienced a slight fall in the birth rate to women born in England and Wales during the same time period. Since 2001, the number of births to women born outside of the UK increased from 56% in 2001 to 64% in 2009. For example, there has been a significant increase in the number of births to mothers born in Poland with an overall increase of 273 births between 2001 and 2009.

Figure 2: number of live births in Haringey since 1974. (mid-year figures)



2.4. Ethnic profile of Haringey

The population of Haringey is amongst the most ethnically diverse in the country. According to January 2010 PLASC count, there was over 120 languages spoken in the borough. The table below shows Haringey's population projections by ethnic groups. Since 2001, the largest ethnic groups in the borough have been the Black Caribbean and Black African population and this trend is expected to continue. The Other White population is included in the total White population, which masks growth in the White Other population such as Turkish and Polish ethnic groups.

Figure 3: 2009 GLA Ethnic projections by year.

Ethnic Groups	2009 GLA Ethnic projections by year							
	2001		2009		2011		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White*	146,490	66%	151,692	64%	152,458	64%	162,297	64%
Black Caribbean	21,015	9%	20,268	9%	20,065	8%	19,759	8%
Black African	20,478	9%	21,136	9%	21,163	9%	21,990	9%
Black Other	7,933	4%	9,054	4%	9,230	4%	10,020	4%
Indian	6,313	3%	5,997	3%	5,953	3%	6,074	2%
Pakistani	2,135	1%	2,556	1%	2,626	1%	2,910	1%
Bangladeshi	3,054	1%	3,850	2%	4,010	2%	4,640	2%
Chinese	2,513	1%	3,539	2%	3,712	2%	4,471	2%
Other Asian	5,860	3%	6,185	3%	6,262	3%	6,721	3%
Other	7,208	3%	11,026	5%	11,712	5%	14,367	6%
Total Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic	76,508	34%	83,611	36%	84,733	36%	90,951	36%
All Ethnicities	222,998	100%	235,303	100%	237,191	100%	253,248	100%

Source: 2009 GLA Ethnic Projections

*white includes- White British, White Irish and Other White

2.5. Family structure

According to Greater London Authority (GLA) households in Haringey are expected to increase by 13,706 (14%) between 2011 and 2031. The change in the structure of household is dominated by an increase in one person households (8,691) followed by an increase in cohabitating couples (5,735) between the same time period. Married couples are the only household type projected to decline, see figure 4.

Figure 4: 2009 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) Projections of households for Haringey.

Type of Household	2009 SHLAA Projections of households for Haringey						
	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Married Couple	27,478	24,305	21,791	20,356	18,741	17,406	16,778
Cohabiting Couple	8,467	10,899	13,026	15,257	16,707	17,863	18,761
Lone Parent Household	10,695	12,065	12,827	13,878	14,249	14,347	14,532
2+ adults - no family	12,582	13,158	13,783	14,862	15,455	15,916	16,371
One Person Household	32,958	35,216	37,352	40,752	42,837	44,520	46,043
Total	92,180	95,643	98,779	105,105	107,989	110,052	112,485

Source: GLA 2009 SHLAA Projections

Figure 5: 2008-based household projections by number of dependent children, Haringey ('000).

Number of Dependent children	Couple (one family and no others)*1				Lone parent (one family and no others)*2				A couple and one or more other adults*3				A lone parent and one or more other adults*4			
	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031
0 dependent children	15.1	15.1	15.2	1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	5.7	5.5	-2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 dependent child	4.0	3.9	3.4	-15%	4.6	4.7	6.4	37%	1.8	1.8	1.7	-2%	1.4	1426	1.8	23%
2 dependent children	4.1	4.1	3.2	-23%	2.6	2646	3.4	27%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1%	0.9	928	1.5	61%
3+ dependent children	2.5	2.4	2.0	-21%	1.7	1.7	2.3	36%	0.6	0.6	0.7	17%	0.5	0.5	764	53%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government 2008-based household projections, released 26/11/2010. Based on the 2008-based Sub National Population Projections by the Office for National Statistics.

Definitions:

*1- Couple (one family and no others) - a household which contains one couple family (married or cohabiting), but no extended family members or other adults.

*2- Lone parent (one family and no others) - a household which contains one lone parent family, but no extended family members or other adults.

*3- A couple and one or more other adults- a household which contains one couple family, with other adult(s) which may be family members or not.

*4- A lone parent and one or more other adults- a household which contains one lone parent family, with other adult(s).

The Department for Communities and Local Government's 2008-based household projections show couple households (one family and no others) with one or more dependent child/ren are projected to decline between 2010 and 2031. Growth is projected for lone parent households with one or more dependent children between 2010 and 2031.

Summary

- The 2009 population projections estimate that Haringey's population has increased since the 2001 Census from 216,000 to 237,191.
- The GLA is predicting a 6% increase (15,177) in Haringey's population between 2011 and 2010.
- The birth rate in Haringey has risen since 1993. This has mainly been driven by an increase in births to mothers born outside of the UK.
- Since 2001, the largest ethnic groups in the borough have been the Black Caribbean and Black African.
- The Department for Communities and Local Government's 2008-based household projections show couple households (one family and no others) with one or more dependent child/ren are projected to decline between 2010 and 2031. Growth is projected for lone parent households with one or more dependent children between 2010 and 2031.

3. Profile of Children & Young People in the borough

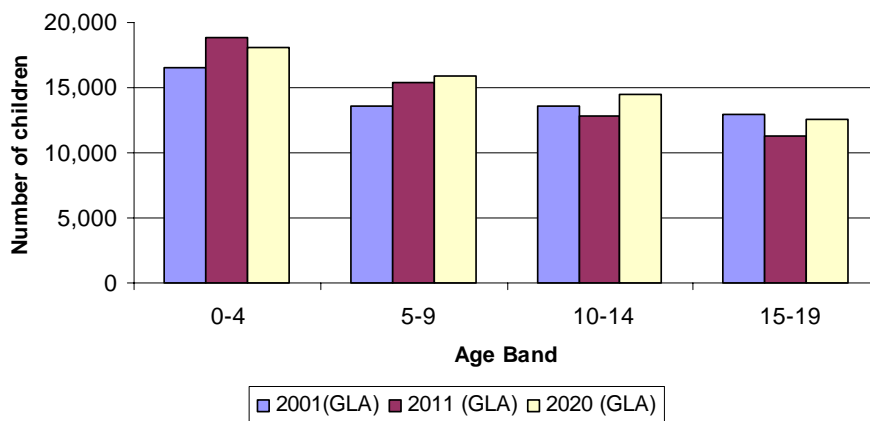
This section provides a summary of the demographic profile of children and young people in Haringey, including population, distribution, ethnicity and Special Educational Needs. It uses data from the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2009 projections, 2001 Census, Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2007 and 2010 and data from the Special Educational Needs team.

3.1. Population of children

In the 2007 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, 25.4% of Haringey's population were aged between 0-19 (2001 census). This was above the London (24.9%) and England (25.1%) averages. The 2009 population projections for Haringey show a slight decline of the 0-19 population to 24.6%. However, this is still above the ONS 2009 mid-year estimates for London (23.79%) and England (23.91%).

The GLA are predicting a 4% increase in the number of 0-19 year olds in Haringey between 2011 and 2020. The most marked increases of population growth are within the 10-14 age group (12% growth) and the 15-19 age group (11% growth) and. The under 5 population is projected to decline by 4% from 18,872 in 2011 to 18,034 in 2020- see figure 6.

Figure 6: projected numbers of children and young people in Haringey by age group, 2001, 2011 and 2020.



3.2. Distribution of children

Wards in the east of Haringey have more children and young people between the ages of 0-19 compared to the wards in the west of the borough. In 2011 this was still the case, with the exception of Harringay ward which has the lowest 0-19 population in the borough - see figure 8.

The wards in the east of Haringey also are more ethnically diverse. This can be seen in more detail in figure 13 which looks at ethnicity of school pupils by ward, as reported in the 2010 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Generally, according to the National Insurance Registration Data, new registrations or newly arrived communities (whose previous address was overseas) tend locate themselves in the eastern part of the borough where there is more social housing and rents are cheaper.

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Figure 7: age profile of children and young people in Haringey.

Network	Ward	0-4				5-9				10-14				15-19			
		2001	2009	2011	2020	2001	2009	2011	2020	2001	2009	2011	2020	2001	2009	2011	2020
North	Bounds Green	743	894	881	800	649	766	779	751	607	682	691	720	567	579	580	621
	Noel Park	690	1,088	1,118	1,053	654	803	841	890	705	573	622	784	824	690	663	748
	Northumberland Park	1,069	1,305	1,299	1,263	1,060	1,169	1,211	1,253	994	1,040	1,055	1,197	986	1,046	1,035	1,160
	White Hart Lane	898	1,138	1,181	1,082	1,018	943	970	1,034	1,049	942	920	1,007	998	1,010	994	986
	Woodside	773	986	1,009	987	677	798	806	877	714	615	650	728	765	642	622	698
	Sub-Total	4,173	5,411	5,488	5,185	4,058	4,479	4,608	4,806	4,069	3,852	3,937	4,437	4,140	3,968	3,893	4,214
South	Bruce Grove	951	1,339	1,347	1,275	797	1,002	1,036	1,048	829	713	757	880	753	666	634	728
	Harringay	573	790	804	763	386	329	347	365	452	314	310	345	512	383	356	359
	Seven Sisters	1,060	1,574	1,611	1,490	1,071	1,316	1,393	1,471	1,097	1,102	1,138	1,390	911	895	877	1,028
	St. Ann's	732	903	917	937	729	562	586	655	775	540	517	595	859	798	745	787
	Tottenham Green	864	966	996	1,071	805	791	783	884	812	597	609	668	852	583	528	585
	Tottenham Hale	1,046	1,293	1,333	1,521	1,045	1,045	1,043	1,253	985	768	788	992	970	732	691	851
	West Green	893	1,157	1,162	1,048	858	996	1,024	996	850	767	813	913	742	748	708	796
	Sub-Total	6,119	8,022	8,170	8,105	5,691	6,043	6,212	6,671	5,800	4,801	4,932	5,782	5,599	4,804	4,540	5,134
West	Alexandra	722	894	910	825	678	857	855	820	607	623	668	736	567	500	495	604
	Crouch End	618	706	692	624	502	529	539	500	421	402	410	426	321	266	254	275
	Highgate	565	622	609	564	423	605	596	572	395	470	512	521	327	283	291	346
	Hornsey	664	826	831	758	608	711	732	732	608	647	660	712	512	485	487	562
	Fortis Green	623	873	871	789	611	768	791	778	687	656	690	802	564	561	551	649
	Muswell Hill	611	716	718	653	587	633	627	609	565	549	575	601	483	431	415	440
	Stroud Green	638	597	583	532	521	479	459	423	483	437	441	412	460	373	357	347
	Sub-Total	4,441	5,235	5,214	4,744	3,930	4,580	4,600	4,434	3,766	3,784	3,956	4,209	3,234	2,900	2,850	3,222
Haringey		14,733	18,669	18,872	18,034	13,679	15,103	15,420	15,911	13,635	12,437	12,825	14,428	12,973	11,672	11,283	12,570

Source: 2001 'Key Statistics' and GLA 2009 population projections

Figure 8: age profile of children and young people in Haringey.

Network	Ward	All people 0-19			
		2001	2009	2011	2020
North	Bounds Green	2,566	2,921	2,931	2,893
	Noel Park	2,873	3,155	3,243	3,476
	Northumberland Park	4,109	4,560	4,600	4,873
	White Hart Lane	3,963	4,034	4,065	4,109
	Woodside	2,929	3,040	3,088	3,290
	Sub-Total	16,440	17,710	17,927	18,642
South	Bruce Grove	3,330	3,720	3,776	3,930
	Harringay	1,923	1,816	1,817	1,832
	Seven Sisters	4,139	4,888	5,019	5,378
	St. Ann's	3,095	2,804	2,764	2,974
	Tottenham Green	3,333	2,937	2,916	3,208
	Tottenham Hale	4,046	3,838	3,855	4,617
	West Green	3,343	3,667	3,707	3,753
	Sub-Total	23,209	23,670	23,854	25,692
West	Alexandra	2,574	2,875	2,927	2,984
	Crouch End	1,862	1,903	1,895	1,826
	Highgate	1,710	1,981	2,008	2,003
	Hornsey	2,392	2,669	2,709	2,763
	Fortis Green	2,485	2,858	2,903	3,017
	Muswell Hill	2,246	2,329	2,336	2,303
	Stroud Green	2,102	1,886	1,841	1,714
	Sub-Total	15,371	16,500	16,619	16,609
Haringey	55,020	57,880	58,400	60,943	

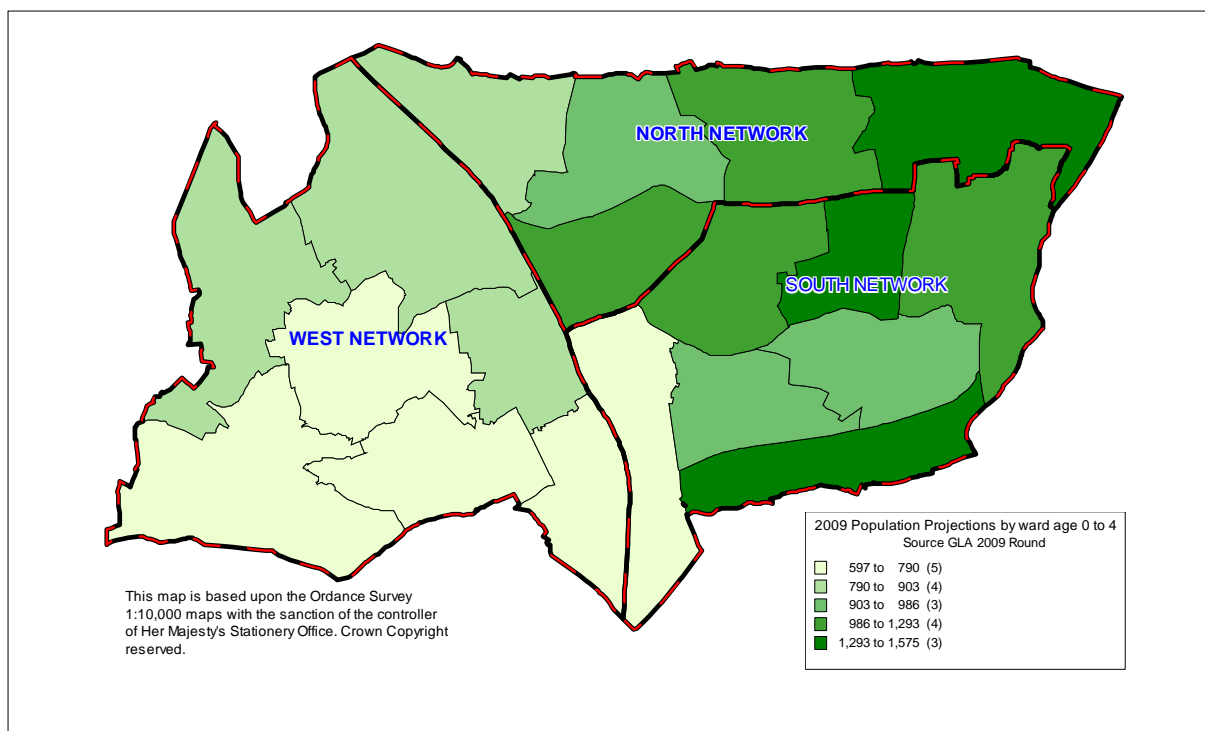
Source: 2001 'Key Statistics' and GLA 2007 and 2009 population projections

3.3. Profile by age

Profile of children between 0-4 year olds

In 2001, the number of 0-4 year olds in Haringey was higher than that of any other 0-19 age group. The 2009 GLA population projections indicate that there are 18,872 0-4 year olds in Haringey, continuing to have the largest number of children out of the 0-19 population. The wards with the highest number of children aged 0-4 were Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park. The wards with the lowest number of 0-4 year olds were Stroud Green, Highgate and Crouch End.

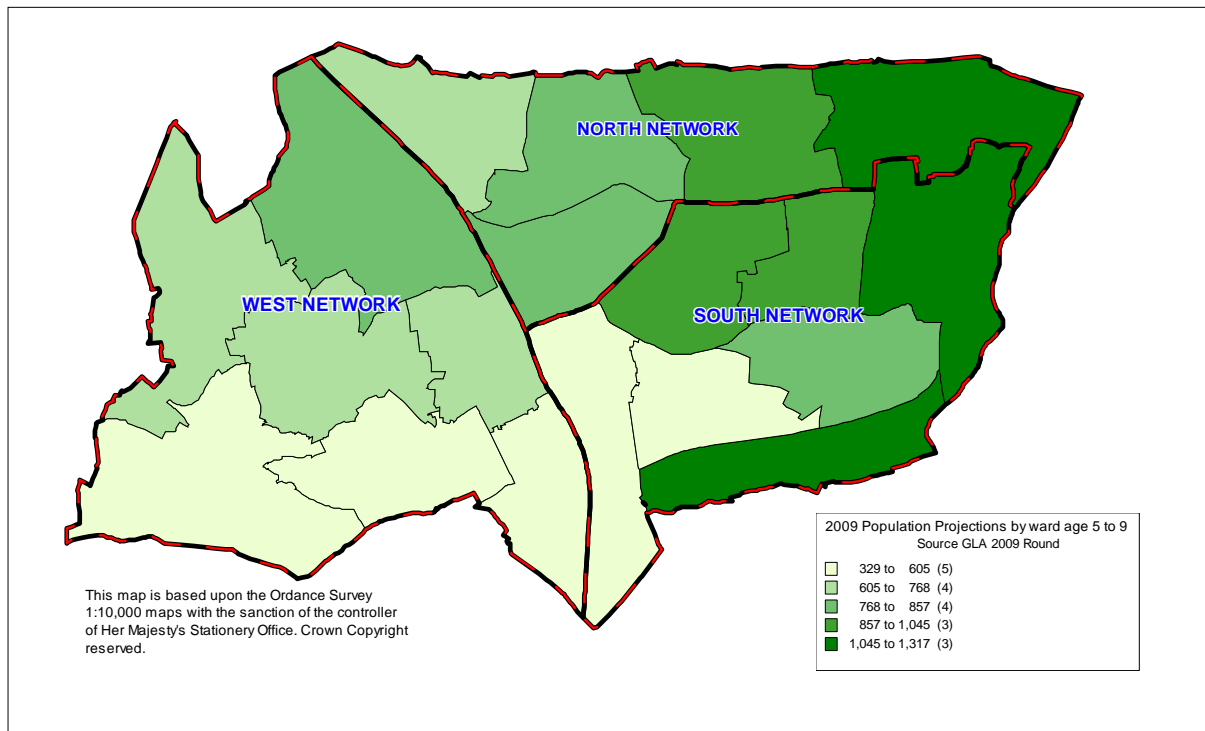
Figure 9: 2009 population projections by ward for children aged 0 to 4.



Profile of children aged 5-9 years old

In 2001, there were 13,679 children aged between 5 and 9 in Haringey. The 2009 projections indicate that there are 15,420 5-9 year olds in Haringey. The wards with the highest number of 5-9 year olds were, Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Bruce Grove and wards with the lowest number of 5-9 year olds were Harringay, Stroud Green and Crouch End - see figure 7.

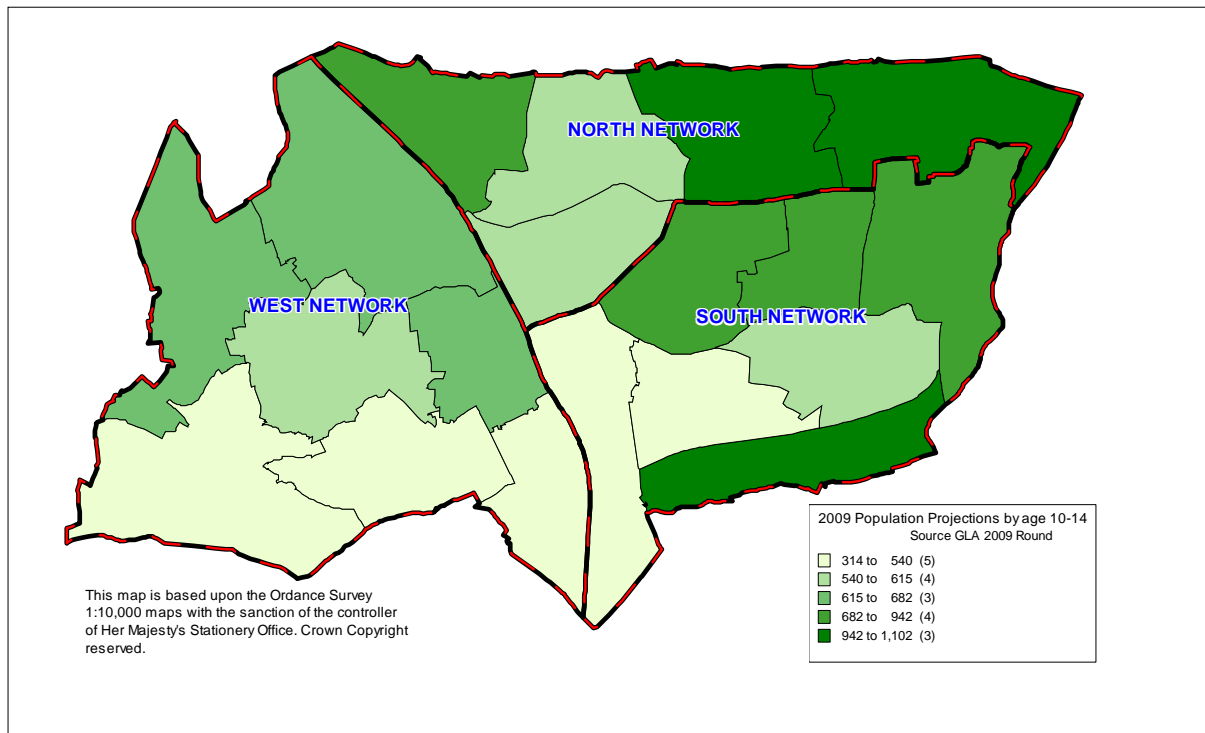
Figure 10: 2009 population projections by ward of children aged 5 to 9.



Profile of children aged 10-14 years old

In 2001, there were 13,635 children aged between 10 and 14 in Haringey. The 2009 projections indicate that there are 12,825 10-14 year olds in Haringey. The wards with the highest number of children aged 10-14 were Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Tottenham Hale and wards with the lowest number of 10-14 year olds were Harringay, Crouch End and Stroud Green – see figure 7.

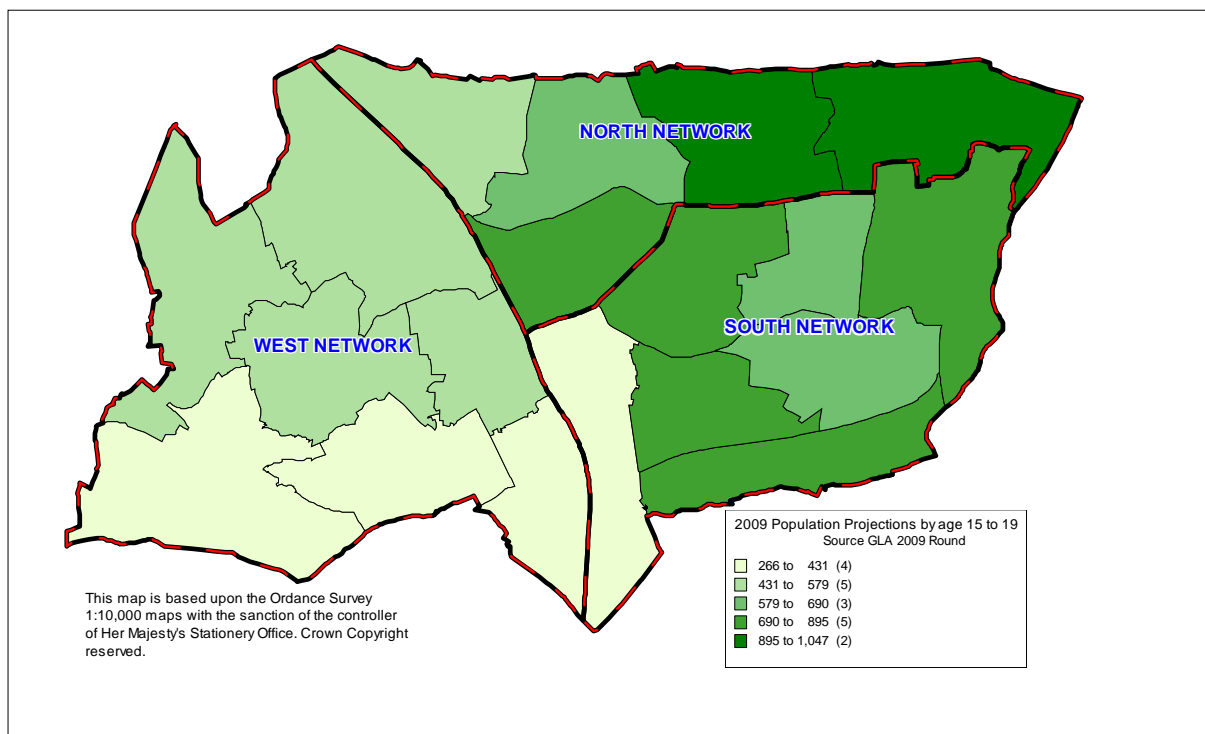
Figure 11: 2009 Population projections by ward of children aged 10-14.



Profile of children aged 15-19 years old

In 2001 there were 12,973 children between 15-19 years old. The 2009 projections indicate that there are 11,283 children aged 15-19 years old in Haringey. The wards with the highest number of 15-19 year olds were Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Seven Sisters and wards with the lowest number of children aged 15-19 were Crouch End, Highgate and Harringay – see figure 7.

Figure 12: 2009 Population projections by ward of children and young people aged 15-19.



3.4. Ethnicity of children & young people

The 2001 census showed that Haringey had four main ethnic groups within the 0-19 population: White British, Black African, Black Caribbean and White Other.

Figure 13 shows the ethnicity of children and young people who attend Haringey schools. Please note that figure 13 shows all pupils in Haringey schools and not only those who are resident in the borough. For 2010, the White British (16.4%), Black African (16%) and Black Caribbean (11.5%) and White Other (11.8%) remain the largest ethnic groups. Although the White British population appears to have fallen since 2007, these figures must be viewed with some caution as the proportion of unknown data has increased from 1.2% in 2007 to 9% in 2010.

Figure 13: Ethnicity of children & young people in Haringey schools 2007 and 2010.

Ethnic Group	Year Groups						Total		Total percentages	
	Reception- Year 6		Year 7 - Year 11		Year 12- Year 14					
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Any Other	440	397	371	357	49	105	860	859	2.70%	2.6%
Asian	1324	1160	781	777	183	165	2288	2102	7.30%	6.3%
Black Caribbean	2463	2089	1399	1399	119	331	3981	3819	12.60%	11.5%
Black-Other	279	266	246	231	24	58	549	555	1.70%	1.7%
Black African	3588	3021	1755	1776	230	523	5573	5320	17.70%	16.0%
Chinese	122	95	45	47	3	4	170	146	0.50%	0.4%
Mixed ethnic origin	1864	1617	963	1191	127	218	2954	3026	9.40%	9.1%
Other - Kurdish	602	386	397	411	25	26	1024	823	3.20%	2.5%
Other- Latin/South/Central American	219	257	100	124		20	319	401	1.00%	1.2%
Other-Vitenemese	133	103	104	106		7	237	216	0.80%	0.7%
White Albanian	187	189	60	84	9	4	256	277	0.80%	0.8%
White British	3940	3323	2021	1694	503	412	6464	5429	20.50%	16.4%
White Gypsy/ Roma/Irish/Traveller	434	395	169	170	20	16	623	581	2.00%	1.8%
White Kosovan	239	197	117	133	7	4	363	334	1.20%	1.0%
White Other	1831	2061	956	1433	97	409	2884	3903	9.10%	11.8%
White Turkish/Cypriot	1590	1374	953	990	80	28	2623	2392	8.30%	7.2%
Refused/Unknown/Not obtained	250	2816	63	127	71	42	384	2985	1.20%	9.0%
Total	19,505	19746	10500	11050	1547	2372	31552	33168	100.00%	100.00%

Source: PLASC 2007 and 2010

Ethnicity of Haringey children by ward

Ethnicity of 0-4 year olds

The January 2010 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) results for the 0-4 age group does not contain enough ethnicity data for this age group to enable statistically significant analysis.

Ethnicity of 5-9 year olds

The 2010 PLASC results show that there is little variation in the distribution of ethnic groups when compared to the 2001 census. The 2010 PLASC showed that White British 5-9 year olds ranged from 54% in Alexandra ward to 4% in Tottenham Green ward. For the Black African population figures ranged from 26% in Northumberland Park ward to 2% in Alexandra ward. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 23% in Bruce Grove ward to 3% in Alexandra ward. For the White Other population figures ranged from 16% in Highgate ward to 5% in Northumberland Park ward.

Ethnicity of 10-14 year olds

Data from the 2010 PLASC showed that Muswell Hill ward had the highest proportion (50%) of White British 10-14 year olds with Seven Sisters, Tottenham Green and Woodside the lowest (5%). For the Black African population figures ranged from 25% in Tottenham Green ward to 5% in Fortis Green ward. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 23% in Bruce Grove ward to 3% in Alexandra. For the White Other population figures ranged from 31% in Alexandra ward to 6% in Stroud Green ward.

Ethnicity of 15-19 year olds by ward

The 2010 PLASC showed that White British 15-19 year olds ranged from 52% in Fortis Green ward to 6% in Tottenham Green ward. For the Black African population figures ranged from 28% in Northumberland Park ward to 3% in Alexandra ward. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 22% in Bruce Grove ward to 2% in Alexandra ward. For the White Other population figures ranged from 41% in Alexandra ward to 4% in Crouch End ward.

3.5. Vulnerable Children

Child Protection Register

Children aged 0 to 4

On 31st August 2010, there were 108 children, under 5, subject to a child protection plan. The South (49) and North (47) networks had the largest number of children subject to a child protection plan.

Children aged 5 to 17

On 31st August 2010, there were 164 children aged between 5 and 17 on the child protection register. The North (67) and South (65) networks had the largest number of children subject to a child protection plan.

Looked After Children

Children aged 0 to 4

On 31st August 2010, there were 133 children Looked After by Haringey. The South (70) and North (48) networks had the largest number of children in care.

Children aged 5 to 17

On 31st August, there were 426 children Looked After by Haringey. The largest numbers of children in care were located in the South (182) and North (181) networks.

3.6. Children with either a special educational need or disability

Figure 14 shows the number of children in Haringey registered with either a Special Educational Need (SEN) or Disability. In 2007, there were 1,230 children and young people with either an SEN or disability, comprising 43 pre-school children, 526 primary school and 704 secondary school age children. In 2010, there were 1,300 children and young people with either an SEN or disability, comprising 37 pre-school, 572 primary school and 691 secondary school age children.

Figure 14: number of children and young people in Haringey registered with an SEN or disability.

Statemented Children by Primary Need	Pre-school	Pre-school	Primary		Secondary	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	15	17	113	232	66	142
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Disorder			52	49	134	96
Hearing Impaired	1	1	10	11	29	25
Moderate Learning Difficulties	11	9	136	103	232	187
Multi Sensory Impairment			0	0	1	1
Physical Disability	5	5	41	38	30	39
Profound Multiple Learning Difficulty	3	1	21	17	8	18
Speech Learning & Communication Needs	6	2	108	87	94	94
Severe Learning Difficulties	2	1	30	19	60	42
Specific Learning Difficulties			7	7	40	38
Visual Impairment		1	8	9	10	9
Total	43	37	526	572	704	691

Figure 15: comparison of 2007 and 2010 children and young people of pre-school to secondary school age in Haringey registered with an SEN or disability.

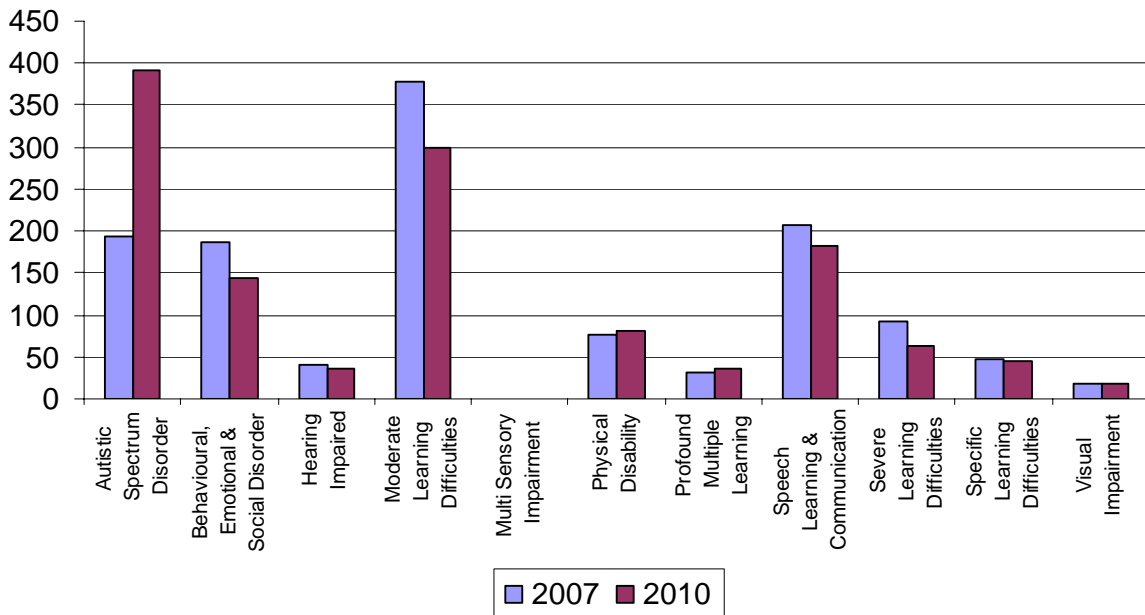


Figure 15 shows that the number of children being diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has steadily increased. Children being diagnosed with other types of primary needs have remained relatively stable. The number of children diagnosed with a moderate learning difficulty has slightly decreased.

Summary

- Haringey's 0-19 population is 24.6% which is above the ONS 2009 mid-year estimates for London (23.79%) and England (23.91%).
- The GLA are predicting a 4% increase in the number of 0-19 year olds in Haringey between 2011 and 2020, with marked increases of population growth amongst the 10-14 age group (12% growth) and the 15-19 age group (11% growth). The under 5 population is projected to decline by 4% between 2011 to 2020.
- Wards in the east of the borough have more children and young people between the ages of 0-19 compared with wards in the west of the borough.
- Wards in the east of the borough are also more ethnically diverse. The 2010 PLASC data shows that White British (16.4%), Black African (16%), Black Caribbean (11.5%) and White Other (11.8%) are the largest ethnic groups in Haringey schools.
- On 31st August 2010, the North and South networks had the largest number of children that were either subject to a child protection plan or Looked After by Haringey.
- In 2010, there were 1,300 children and young people with either an SEN or disability.
- The number of children being diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has steadily increased since 2007. Children being diagnosed with other types of primary need have remained relatively stable.

4. Factors affecting demand for childcare

This section provides a summary on the factors affecting demand for childcare, including Index of Multiple Deprivation, Work and Economic Activity and Changes to Tax Credits/Housing Benefits. It draws from data from the Department for Communities and Local Government, Office of National Statistics, CACI and Revenue & Customs.

4.1. Index of deprivation

The index of deprivation highlights the wards with high concentrations of deprivation and is a useful indicator for assessing whether residents can afford childcare in their local area.

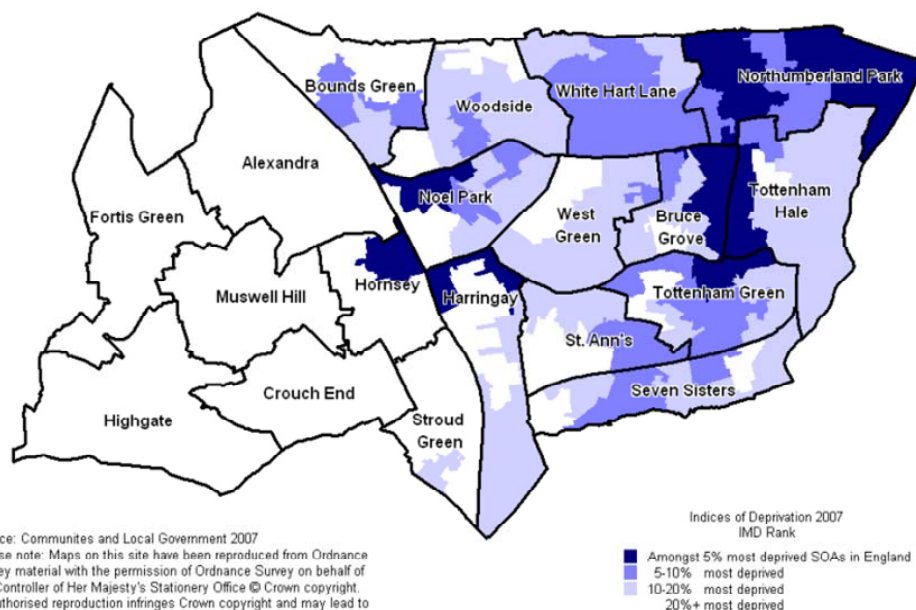
Geographical distribution of deprivation

The results from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 show that Haringey is the 18th most deprived authority nationally and is the 5th most deprived authority in London.

The map below illustrates the Index of Multiple Deprivation by super output areas (SOAs). The darker areas represent the 5% most deprived SOAs in England. Twenty seven per cent of Haringey's SOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. These SOAs are concentrated in the east of the borough, mainly in White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park wards, with the exception of the SOAs in the Campsbourne area of Hornsey, which is located in the west of the borough.

Figure 16: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007.

Indices of Deprivation 2007
Rank of IMD
Haringey SOAs



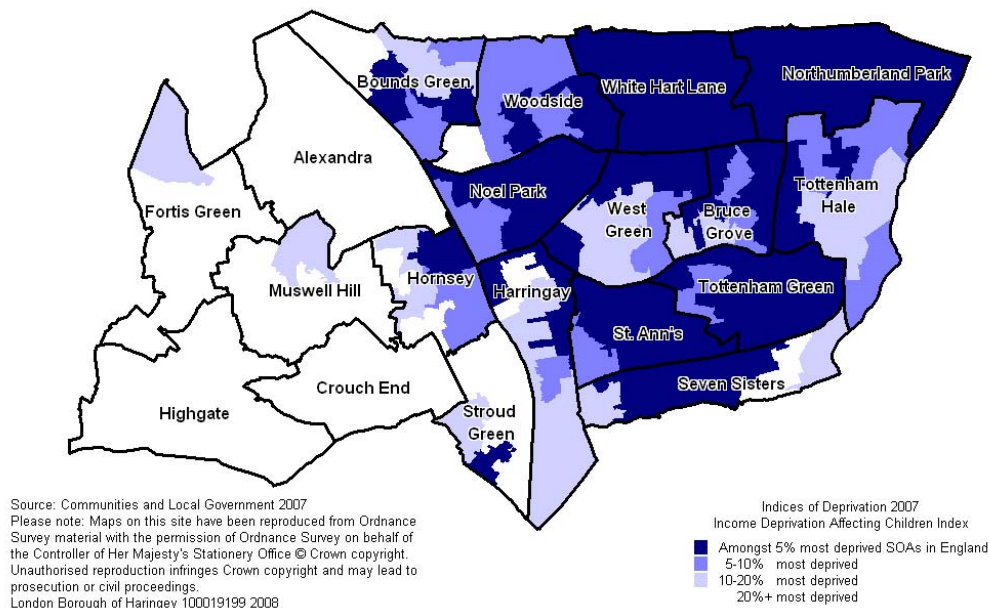
4.2. Deprivation affecting children

Haringey has the 8th highest proportion of children in poverty in the UK and the 7th highest in London (39.2%).

The income deprivation affecting children is shown in the map below. It shows that Haringey has 81 out of 144 super output areas that is 56.2% of Haringey are in the 10% most deprived in the country. There are pockets of extreme deprivation in the eastern part of the borough. The geographical spread of deprivation affecting children is much wider than that seen in the index of multiple deprivation map, with all wards in the east of the borough having at least one super output area in the 5% most deprived in the country.

Figure17: Income deprivation affecting children index for Haringey.

Indices of Deprivation 2007
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
Haringey SOAs



source: department for communities and local government 2007.

4.3. Work and economic activity

Since the first Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, published in April 2008, we have entered a period of recession with the job market presenting challenges for people not currently in work. Figures produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show that across the UK, employment levels fell by 0.5% between July 2008 and December 2008. The latest ONS figures show that whilst UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 0.5% between October 2010 and December 2010, the labour market remained resilient with employment levels growing by 167,000 jobs between July 2010 to September 2010. However, the full effects of the spending cuts and public sector job losses may present further challenges to the UK's economic recovery from April 2011 and beyond.

Figures 18 and 19 show the percentage of economic activity and inactivity in Haringey. Economic activity refers to people who are in employment and the unemployed, who are without a job, want a job and are actively seeking work and people who have found work but have not yet started. Economic inactivity refers to people who do not want to work and people who want a job but are not seeking employment; this may include retirees or the long term sick.

In April 2008, there were 114,300 economically active adults between July 2006 to June 2007. More recent ONS data shows that there has been a fall in the number of economically active adults in Haringey, a decline of 4,400 between July 2009 and June 2010. Haringey (67.5%) has lower than average numbers of economically active adults compared to the National (76.4%) and London averages (74.8%).

Across the UK, the recent recession has so far affected men's unemployment more than women's. In Haringey, there have been larger increases in the unemployment rates for women than men. Figure 18 shows that the number of unemployed men in Haringey rose from 4,000 between July 06-June 07 to 4,900 between July 09-June 10. For the same time frame, female unemployment significantly increased from 3,300 (6.4%) to 6,400 (13.7%). This is higher than the National (6.5%) and London averages (8.9%).

Female economic activity

There has been a fall of 4,600 economically active females from 51,700 (between July 2006 to June 2007) to 47,100 (between July 2009 to June 2010). The rate of female economic activity in Haringey (59.2%) is lower than the national (70.2%) and London (67.4%) averages.

Figure 18: comparison of economic activity from July 2006 to June 2007 with economic activity from July 2009 to June 2010.

	Haringey		Haringey		London		Great Britain	
	(numbers)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
All people								
	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10
Economically active [†]	114,300	109,900	73.30%	67.50%	75.00%	74.80%	78.50%	76.40%
In employment [†]	107,000	98,600	68.50%	60.50%	69.40%	68.10%	74.30%	70.40%
Unemployed (model-based) [§]	10,600	13,100	9.00%	11.70%	7.30%	8.90%	5.20%	7.70%
Male								
Economically active [†]	62,700	62,900	78.60%	75.40%	81.90%	82.20%	83.30%	82.60%
In employment [†]	58,600	58,000	73.50%	69.50%	75.80%	74.80%	78.50%	75.30%
Unemployed [§]	4,000	4,900	6.40%	7.80%	7.40%	8.90%	5.60%	8.70%
Females								
Economically active [†]	51,700	47,100	67.70%	59.20%	67.80%	67.40%	73.50%	70.20%
In employment [†]	48,400	40,600	63.20%	51%	62.70%	61.30%	69.80%	65.50%
Unemployed [§]	3,300	6,400	6.40%	13.70%	7.30%	8.90%	4.80%	6.50%

Source: ONS annual population survey.

[†] numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-59/64).

[§] numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active.

Figure 19: comparison of economic inactivity from July 2006 to June 2007 with economic activity from July 2009 to June 2010.

	Haringey		Haringey		London		Great Britain	
	(numbers)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10
All people								
Economically inactive	40,600	52,700	26.70%	32.50%	25%	25.20%	21.50%	23.60%
Wanting a job	11,200	12,200	7.30%	7.60%	6.90%	6.30%	5.40%	5.70%
Not wanting a job	29,400	40,400	19.30%	25%	18.10%	18.80%	16.10%	18%
Males								
Economically inactive	16,800	20,100	21.40%	24.60%	18.10%	17.80%	16.70%	17.40%
Wanting a job	4,900	4,600	6.20%	6.80%	5.20%	5.20%	4.30%	4.90%
Not wanting a job	11,900	15,500	15.20%	17.80%	12.90%	12.50%	12.40%	12.50%
Females								
Economically inactive	23,800	32,300	40.8	39.90%	32.60%	33.80%	26.50%	29.80%
Wanting a job	6,300	6,600	8.4	7.90%	7.50%	7.80%	6.50%	6.40%
Not wanting a job	17,400	25,600	32.4	32.00%	25.20%	26.00%	20%	23.40%

Source: ONS annual population survey.

Economic inactivity

Between July 2006 to June 2007, there were 40,600 economically inactive adults in Haringey. According to the Office of National Statistics, there were 52,700 economically inactive adults between July 2009 and June 2010, an increase of 12,100. Between the same periods, the number of adults not wanting a job increased by 11,000.

Unemployment rate

The slow down of the economy which began in the second quarter of 2008 generated an increase in unemployment. The local unemployment rate, (measured as a percentage of Jobseekers allowance claimants in the working age population) was 6.1% in December 2010. Unemployment levels peaked in December 2009 and remained at the same level for December 2010. There are significant differences in the unemployment rates between wards as seen in figure 20. Northumberland Park has the highest unemployment rate in the borough, more than three times the rate of Muswell Hill, Highgate, Alexandra, Crouch End and Fortis Green. Since December

2006, the number of Job Seekers Allowance recipients has increased across all wards.

The most recent monthly labour report from the ONS (December 2010) reported that the unemployment rate for August to October was 7.9%, up by 0.1% on the previous quarter (May-July). The rise in the number of job losses was mainly driven by a loss of 33,000 jobs in the public sector. In Haringey, 1,000 public sector jobs losses are expected in 2011. Parents living in Haringey may also work for Haringey Council and use local childcare. The effects on the childcare market within Haringey will not be fully felt until April 2011 and beyond.

Figure 20: claimant count rates with proportions for Job Seekers Allowance.

Ward	JSA claimant count rates with proportions							
	Dec-07		Dec-08		Dec-09		Dec-10	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Alexandra	115	1.5	176	2.4	263	3.5	216	2.9
Bounds Green	272	3.2	369	4.4	486	5.7	523	6.2
Bruce Grove	536	6	561	6.3	697	7.8	734	8.3
Crouch End	173	2	205	2.4	288	3.3	247	2.8
Fortis Green	153	1.9	172	2.1	267	3.2	236	2.9
Harringay	404	4.7	408	4.7	555	6.4	565	6.6
Highgate	140	1.8	162	2.1	250	3.3	200	2.6
Hornsey	389	4.7	397	4.8	579	7	541	6.5
Muswell Hill	145	2	141	1.9	247	3.4	189	2.6
Noel Park	344	4.1	446	5.3	641	7.6	643	7.6
Northumberland Park	706	8	694	7.9	883	10	990	11.2
Seven Sisters	378	4.2	458	5.1	565	6.3	604	6.8
St Ann's	432	4.8	474	5.2	587	6.5	544	6.0
Stroud Green	277	3.4	335	4.1	411	5	355	4.3
Tottenham Green	519	5.7	482	5.3	662	7.3	704	7.8
Tottenham Hale	564	6.4	544	6.2	678	7.7	748	8.5
West Green	402	5	460	5.7	641	8	583	7.2
White Hart Lane	430	5.1	449	5.3	536	6.4	566	6.7
Woodside	310	3.6	403	4.6	601	6.9	595	6.8
Total	6,689	4.2	7,336	4.6	9,837	6.1	9,783	6.1

Average Household income

Employment rates and average household income can indicate the ability to afford or access childcare. Falling demand for employment and the

subsequent increases in workless households for families with dependent children may affect demand for childcare services.

Figure 21 shows the average household income by ward in Haringey. This information is based upon income data from Research Company CACI.

Northumberland Park ward has the lowest mean household income at £27,221. Highgate ward has the highest average household income at £52,496. All of the wards in the West have average household income of more than £40,000.

Figure 21: mean average household Income.

Ward	Mean Income
Alexandra	£52,073
Bounds Green	£38,186
Bruce Grove	£32,271
Crouch End	£49,805
Fortis Green	£49,182
Harringay	£38,739
Highgate	£52,496
Hornsey	£42,729
Muswell Hill	£50,381
Noel Park	£29,067
Northumberland Park	£27,221
St Ann's	£31,789
Seven Sisters	£30,577
Stroud Green	£45,305
Tottenham Green	£27,512
Tottenham Hale	£28,674
West Green	£28,916
White Hart Lane	£28,194
Woodside	£34,508

Source: CACI 2010

Changes to Tax Credits

The June Budget announced changes to the payments of Child and Working Tax Credit. Lone parents claiming Income Support are being encouraged to return to work once their youngest child is 7 years old.

For the purposes of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, this section of the report examines the changes to Tax credits, Income Support and Housing Benefit and examines the implications of these changes on Haringey residents.

From April 2011, families who earn more than £40,000 per year will no longer be eligible to receive Child Tax Credits. Figure 22 shows that in Haringey between 2008 and 2009, there were 910 families in receipt of Child Tax Credit who earn £40,000 and above. From April 2011, these families will lose this benefit.

Figure 22: Average number of working families benefiting from tax credits in Haringey by their Income in 2008-09.

Award	Range of income used to taper awards							Total
	Up to £6,420	£6,421 to £9,999	£10,000 to £19,999	£20,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £39,999	£40,000 to £50,000	Over £50,000	
WTC and CTC	4,450	1,320	2,180	230	40	-	-	8,230
CTC only	-	-	450	1,730	1,130	680	230	4,210
WTC only	1,250	380	350	-	-	-	-	1,980
Haringey	5,700	1,700	2,980	1,960	1,170	680	230	14,420

Source: Revenue & Customs

Changes to Income Support for lone parents

Until October 2009 lone parents could stay on Income Support until their youngest child was 16 years old at which point their benefits changed to Job Seekers Allowance. Since October 2009 the age was lowered to 10 and in October 2010 the age was further reduced to 7. These changes to Income Support for lone parents could affect the demand for more flexible formal and informal childcare arrangements. For example, the demand for wrap around childcare (after school club and breakfast club places) could increase as more parents have to take up work. Feedback from Jobcentre Plus also suggests that informal childcare will become a more popular arrangement during the school pick up times for primary age children.

Changes to support with childcare costs

Currently, families who qualify for help with childcare costs can get up to 80% off their childcare costs if they use registered or approved childcare. From April 2011, eligible families will only be able to claim up to 70% of their eligible childcare costs. This means that families who receive help with their childcare costs could have to find up to an additional 10% of the costs themselves.

Changes to Housing Benefit

From April 2011, a Housing Benefit cap will be introduced which will cut the maximum housing benefit that can be claimed (for a four bedroom or larger) to £400 a week. It is likely that these changes will displace families on Housing Benefit to those parts of the borough where rents are cheapest. Recent research by the Centre for Housing and Planning Research suggests that almost 50% of Haringey will become 'unaffordable' to those on Housing Benefit, with families on Housing Benefit being directed to those parts of the borough where rents are cheapest. Where those families have children, this may result in an increased demand for childcare and school places in those areas.

It is also anticipated that there will be more outward migration from the Central London boroughs (including Westminster, Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea and Tower Hamlets) where rents are significantly higher and therefore unaffordable to boroughs such as Haringey, Enfield, Barnet and Waltham Forest – where private rented accommodation is less expensive. As more families with children move into the borough, this may create additional demand for childcare provision and school places.

4.4. Housing developments

The Mayor's London Plan (2008) has identified a housing target for Haringey of 6,800 new homes (680 homes a year) for the period between 2006 and 2016. If this pace continues at an average of 680 homes until 2026, this will mean over 13,000 new homes in the borough (from 2006-2026). At present, the borough is roughly on track in meeting the housing target of 640 additional units a year. The draft Replacement London Plan puts forward a figure of 820 new homes a year for Haringey from 2011, although this figure has not yet been adopted. Whether the housing figure for the borough is 680 or 820 homes per year, the resulting housing growth will increase the demand for childcare places in the future.

The London plan states that 50% of new housing developments should consist of affordable housing, with the draft Replacement London Plan putting forward the same figure. The Council's Housing Needs Assessment report produced in June 2007 indicates an extremely high level of housing need in the borough and identified a shortfall in affordable housing of 4,865 units p.a. The preliminary results of the sub regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced in February 2010 indicates a smaller shortfall in the provision of affordable housing in the borough with a need identified for 2025 units over a five year period which is around 50% of the total requirement (including market sale housing) of 4100 units.

Tottenham Hale is undergoing redevelopment, creating an additional 5,000 dwellings from four major developments. There has been a slow down in the delivery of these dwellings as a result of the economic downturn, but it is still expected that these homes will be delivered, although over a slightly longer timescale than had originally been anticipated.

The Central Leaside development, immediately adjacent to Northumberland Park ward and extending from Pickett's Lock in Enfield to the borough boundary with Haringey, is a large scale development which aims to transform the area by creating a mix of community businesses and homes.

The Haringey Heartlands development in Wood Green is expected to generate a minimum of 1,200 additional homes.

There are a number of other potential residential development sites that are likely to come on stream over the next fifteen years. These sites are outlined in the Council's Housing Trajectory which informs, among other things, the Core Strategy – the spatial land use plan for the borough which is close to adoption. All of these new housing developments will bring additional demand for childcare across all providers.

4.5. Temporary accommodation

Figures from the Department for Communities and Local Government's Statutory Homeless 3rd Quarter (July to September 2010) data show that Haringey has the highest number of units of temporary accommodation in the country.

Temporary accommodation can be used as an indicator of population mobility. Families who live in temporary accommodation may experience more mobility which may in turn affect their childcare choices. Haringey's Housing team is working to reduce the number of people housed in temporary accommodation in line with the Government targets. In 2007, Haringey had approximately 3,500 temporary accommodation units. In September 2010, there were 3,341 units of temporary accommodation, of which 2,575 were located within Haringey with high concentrations in the east of the borough. Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale wards have the largest number of temporary accommodation units with Highgate, Alexandra and Muswell Hill wards having the least, see figure 23.

Changes to housing benefit proposed in the Emergency Budget is likely to bring more families into the borough. It is anticipated that in many parts of inner London, households who have previously been accepted as potentially homeless and directed to the private rented sector are highly likely to re-present as homeless again. This will create additional demand for temporary accommodation if tenants evicted are considered unintentionally homeless. There may also be an increase in the number of applications to the housing register.

Figure 23: number of temporary accommodation units by ward.

Ward	Temporary Accommodation Units
Alexandra	26
Bounds Green	96
Bruce Grove	347
Crouch End	35
Fortis Green	61
Harringay	196
Highgate	12
Hornsey	114
Muswell Hill	26
Noel Park	170
Northumberland Park	192
Seven Sisters	150
St. Ann's	202
Stroud Green	37
Tottenham Green	205
Tottenham Hale	238
West Green	123
White Hart Lane	140
Woodside	205
Out of borough	766
Haringey	3,341

Summary

- Spending cuts and public sector job losses may present challenges to economic recovery. Subsequent job losses of public sector workers who work for Haringey Council and use local childcare may reduce demand for childcare within the borough.
- Changes to Income support for lone parents may increase demand for more flexible childcare arrangements.
- Changes to Housing Benefit, which will cut the maximum housing benefit that can be claimed (for a four bedroom or larger) to £400 a week is likely to increase outward migration from the Central London boroughs to boroughs such as Haringey– where private rented accommodation is less expensive.
- The Mayor’s London Plan (2008) housing target for Haringey of 6,800 new homes (680 homes a year) for the period between 2006 and 2016 will generate additional children in Haringey and is likely to increase the demand for childcare and school places.

5. Supply of childcare for children under the age of 5

This section provides a summary of the supply of childcare for children aged 5 or under in Haringey. It draws from data collected in September 2010 by Haringey's Families Information Service in their annual audit of childcare providers.

Definitions of different childcare settings

Crèches: facilities that provide occasional care for children under eight and are provided on particular premises on more than five days a year. They need to be registered where they run for more than two hours a day, even where individual children attend for shorter periods. Some are in permanent premises and care for children while parents are engaged in particular activities, e.g. education, family support activities or shopping.

Childminding: a childminder is registered to look after one or more children under the age of eight to whom they are not related too, on domestic premises. They may look after children over the age of eight but there is no requirement to register with Ofsted for this age group.

Full day care: facilities that provide day care for children under eight for a continuous period of four hours or more in any day, in non domestic premises. Examples include day nurseries and children's centres.

Sessional care: facilities where children under eight attend day care for no more than five sessions a week. Each session being less than a continuous period of four hours in any day. Two sessions are offered in any one day, with a break between sessions with no children in the care of the provider. An example of this type of childcare is playgroup settings.

Private Voluntary Independent (PVI) settings: part of the childcare market which is not controlled by the government or Local Authority.

5.1 Overview of childcare providers

There are 416 childcare providers for children under the age of 5. Included in this number are 279 childminders, 67 Maintained settings and 70 PVI settings. Figures 24, 25 and 26 show the location of childminders, maintained settings and PVI providers for children under the age of 5.

5.2. Location of Providers

Figure 24: location of childminders.

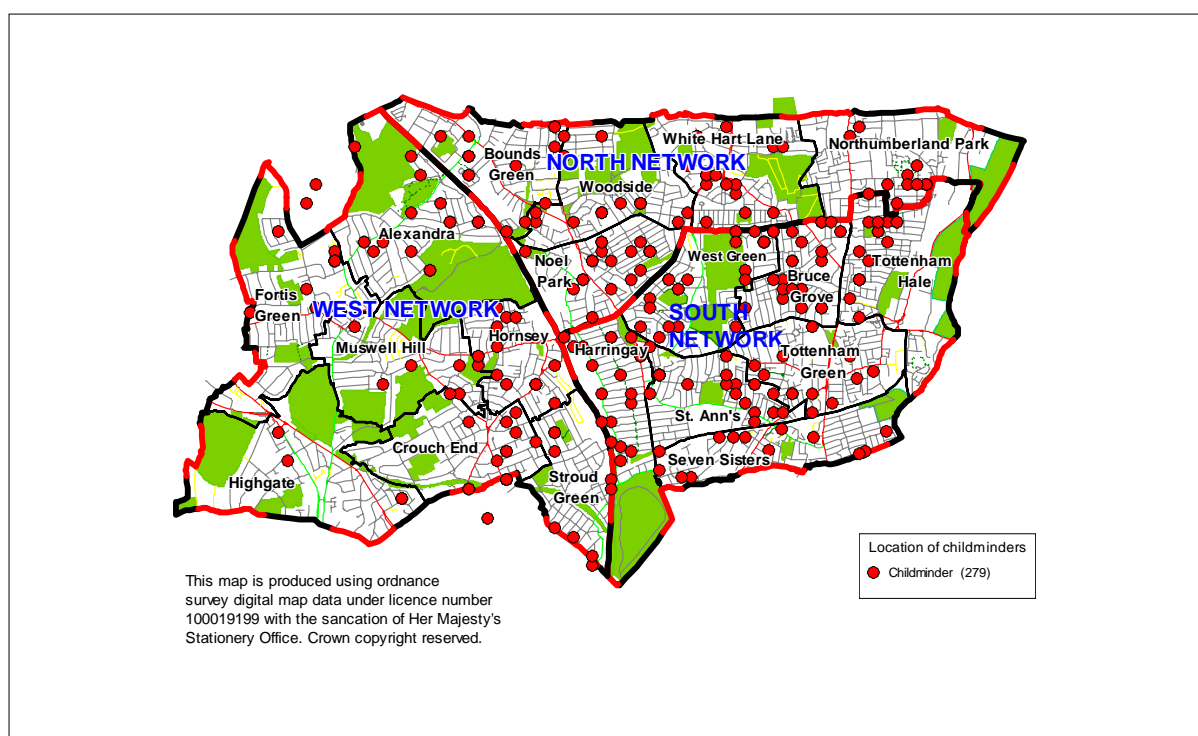


Figure 25: location of maintained providers.

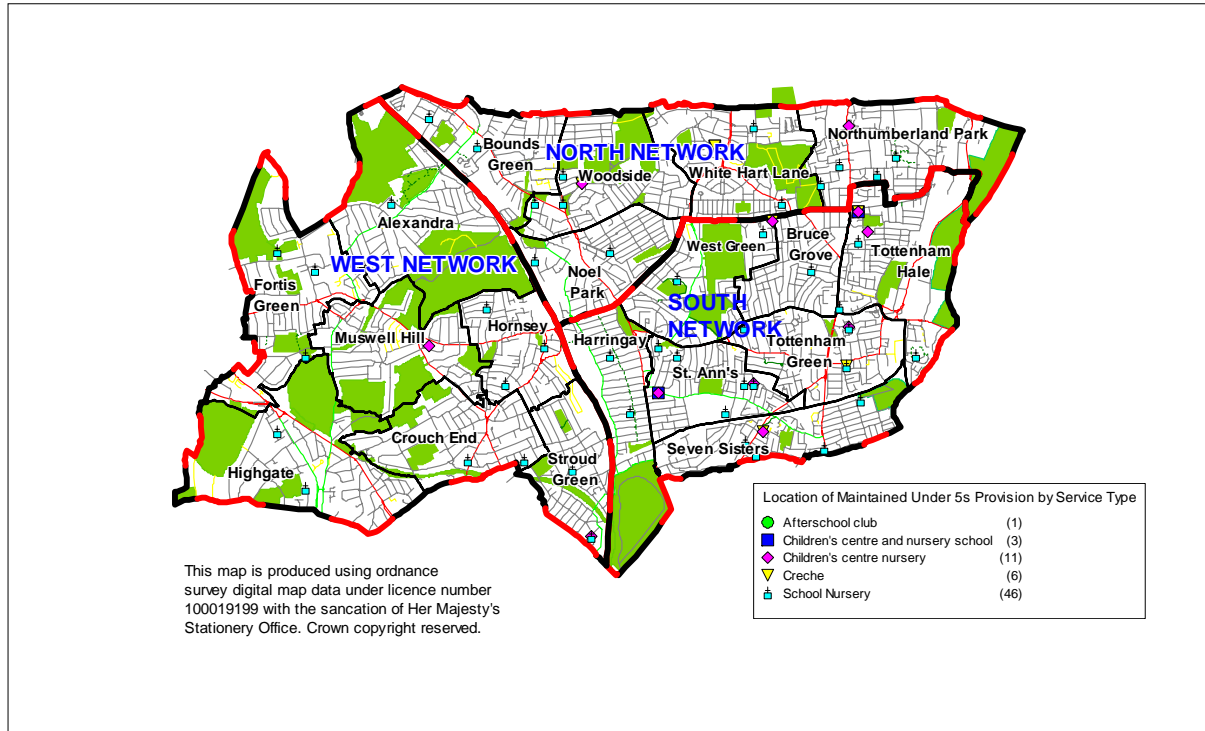
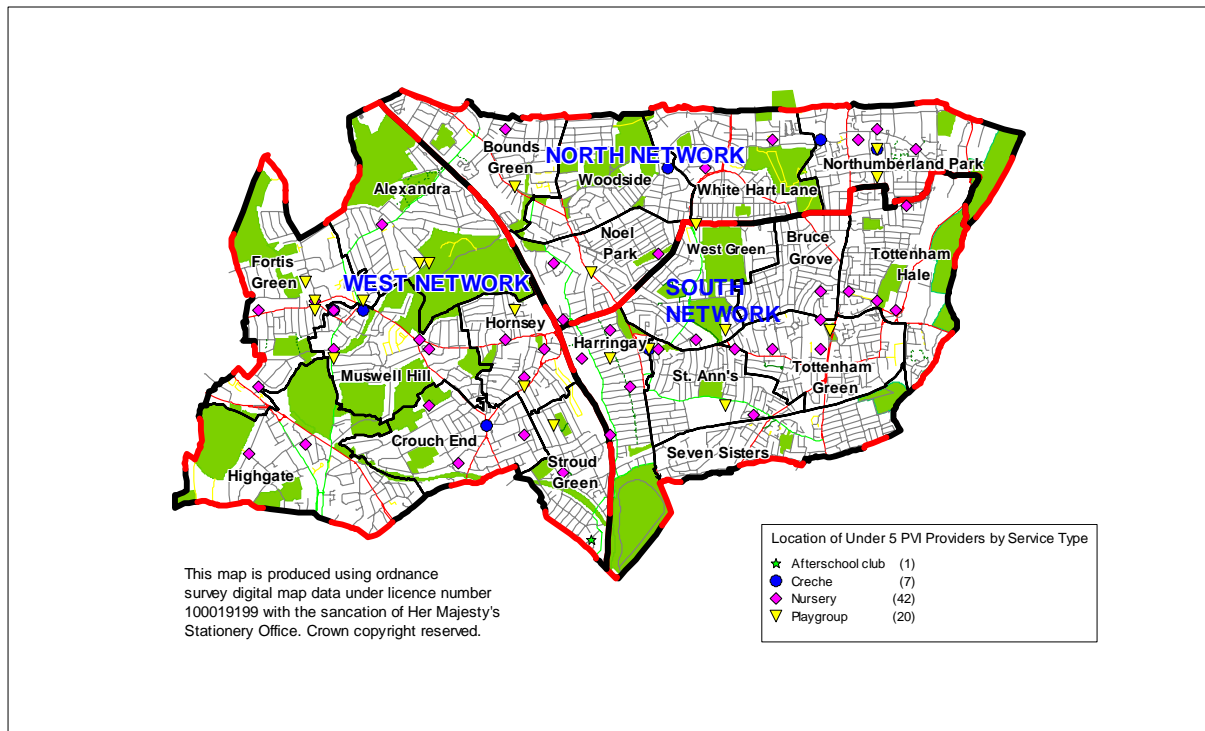


Figure 26: location of PVI group settings.



5.3. Number of registered places

Figure 27 shows the number of registered places within childminders, maintained nurseries and PVI group settings for Haringey by ward. Across Haringey there are 2,149 PVI places and 1,317 childminder places. Including after school clubs in children's centres, there are a total of 6,203 places across all providers.

Figure 27: number of full time equivalent registered childcare places.

Network	Ward	Childminder		Maintained Place		PVI Group settings		Grand Total
		No. of providers	No. of places	No. of providers	No. of places	No. of providers	No. of places	
North	Bounds Green	13	63	3	182	2	107	352
	Noel Park	20	96	2	78	4	137	311
	Northumberland Park	12	55	5	208	7	214	477
	White Hart Lane	20	93	4	220	3	57	370
	Woodside	16	75	4	197	1	12	284
	Sub-Total	81	382	18	885	17	527	1,794
South	Bruce Grove	21	105	1	26	1	45	176
	Harringay	18	82	2	74	5	149	305
	Seven Sisters	12	50	6	245	0	/	295
	St Ann's	17	65	8	325	6	139	529
	Tottenham Green	15	65	4	176	4	138	379
	Tottenham Hale	18	85	8	251 (291 inc 40 AC)	4	190	526 (566 inc 40 AC)
	West Green	22	105	5	235	2	44	384
	Sub-Total	123	557	34	1,332 (1,372 inc 40 AC)	22	705	2,592 (2,632 inc 40 AC)
West	Alexandra	17	102	1	26	3	68	196
	Crouch End	12	54	1	34	4	164	252
	Fortis Green	12	68	2	56	7	201	325
	Highgate	5	23	2	65	2	61	149
	Hornsey	14	69	3	104	5	140	313
	Muswell Hill	7	35	2	81	7	217	333
	Stroud Green	8	27	4	114	3	66	207
	Sub-Total	75	378	15	480	31	917	1775
Haringey		279	1,317	67	2,697 (2,737 inc 40AC)	70	2,149	6,163 (6,203 inc 40 AC)

Source: Family Information Service, (FIS) September 2010

*includes all maintained nurseries and any after school provision at children’s centres

*AC- after school club- the numbers in brackets include after school clubs in children’s centres which accommodate children from other schools/settings

*the number of childcare places is from the OFSTED registration

* whilst some providers offer full and part-time places, this table provides data about full-time equivalent places only

S

During the period 2008 -2010, ten nurseries have closed and two nurseries have opened in the borough.

There is significant variation in the number of childcare places across different wards in Haringey.

St Ann’s ward has the highest number of childcare places across all settings. Highgate has the lowest number of childcare places. Muswell Hill has the highest number of PVI group settings places, with Seven Sisters having none. Bruce Grove has the highest number of childminder places and Highgate the lowest.

Figure 28: total number of places offered by childminders.

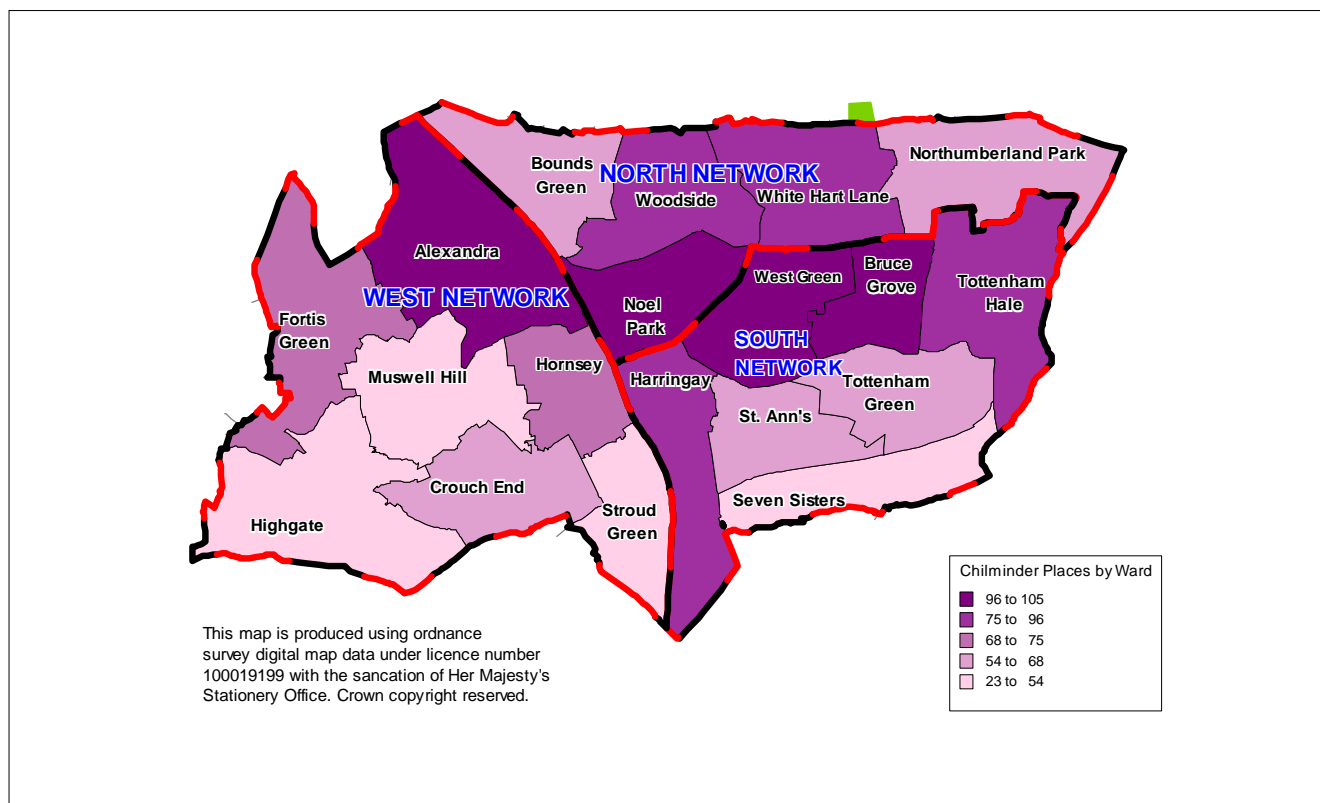


Figure 29: total number of places offered by maintained providers.

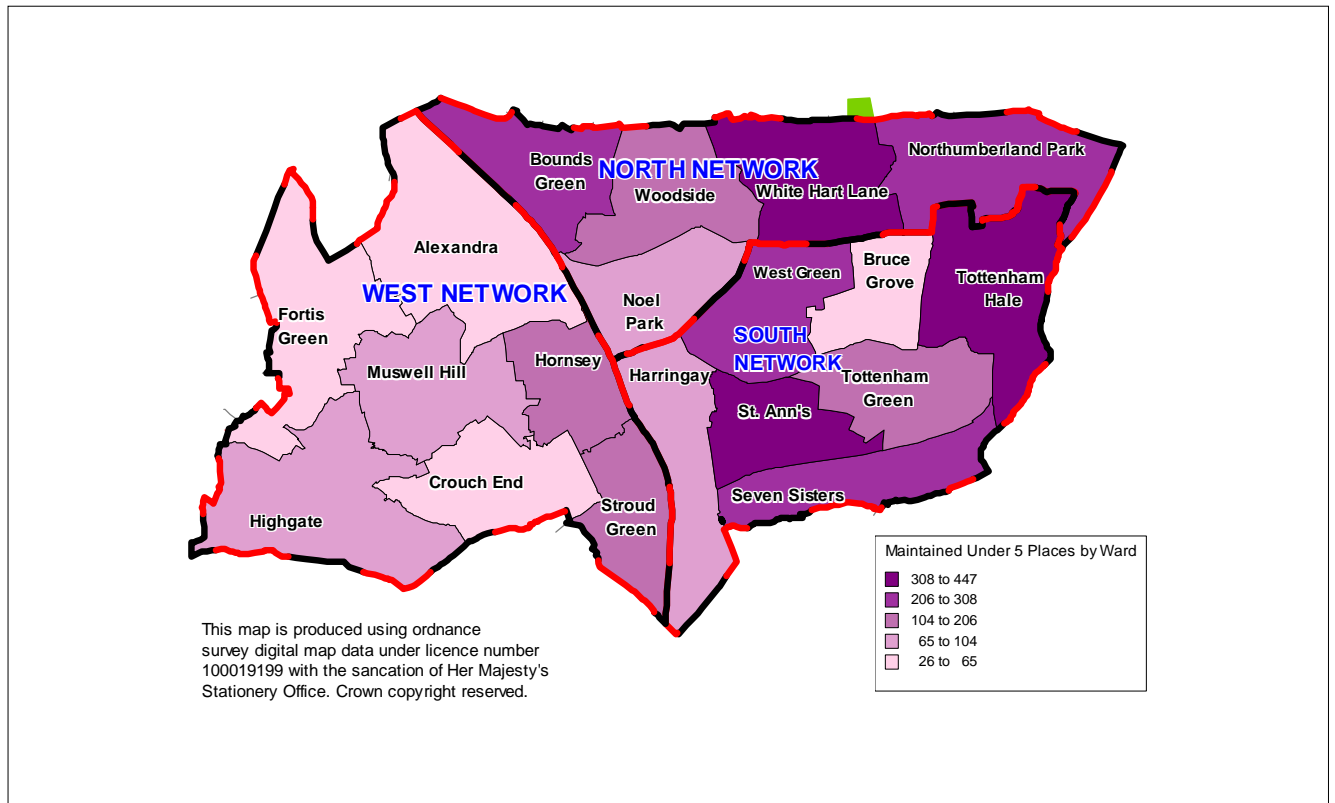
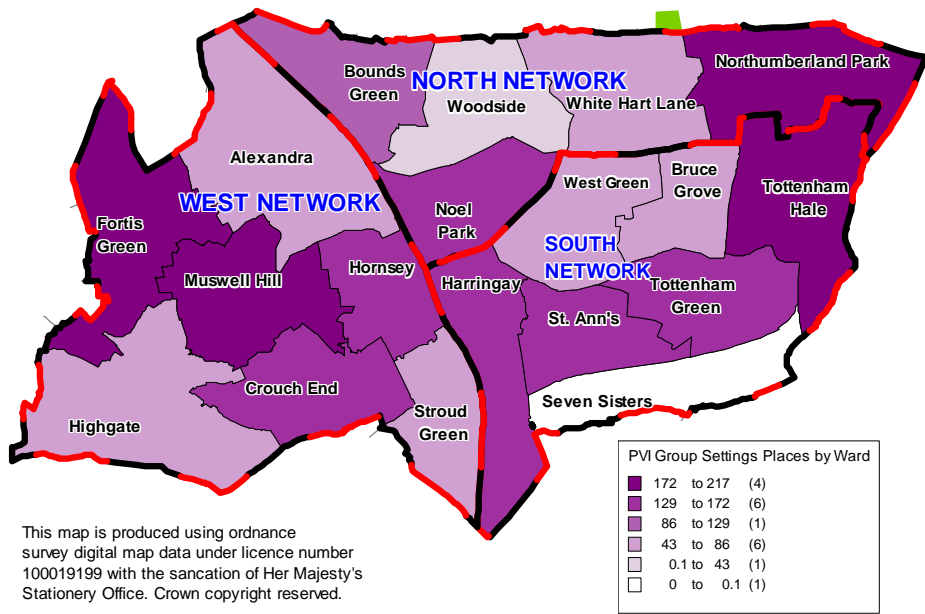


Figure 30: total number of places offered by PVI group settings.



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5.4. Number of children per childcare place

Figure 31 shows the average number of children per childcare place based on the 2009 GLA children population estimates. Across Haringey there is an average of 3.0, 0-4 year old children for every childcare place.

Figure 31: number of children per childcare place ratio using Full Time equivalent places.

Network	Ward	Number of 0-4s(GLA/LHO)	Childminders	Maintained Place	PVI Group Settings	Total all
North	Bounds Green	888	14.1	4.8	8.3	2.5
	Noel Park	1,102	11.5	14.1	8	3.5
	Northumberland Park	1,317	23.9	6.3	6.2	2.8
	White Hart Lane	1,154	12.4	3.7	20.2	3.1
	Woodside	999	13.3	5.1	83.3	3.5
	Sub-Total	5,460	14.3	6.2	10.4	3
South	Bruce Grove	1,355	12.9	52.1	30.1	7.7
	Harringay	799	9.7	10.8	5.36	2.62
	Seven Sisters	903	18.1	3.7	/	3.1
	St Ann's	1,605	24.7	3.6	11.5	3
	Tottenham Green	983	15.1	5.6	7.1	2.6
	Tottenham Hale	1,310	15.4	5.2(4.5)	6.9	2.5(2.3)
	West Green	1,150	11.2	4.9	26.1	3
	Sub-Total	8,105	14.6	6.1(5.9)	11.5	3.1(3.1)
West	Alexandra	904	8.9	34.8	13.3	4.6
	Crouch End	706	13.1	20.8	4.3	2.8
	Fortis Green	870	12.8	15.5	4.3	2.7
	Highgate	615	26.8	9.5	10.1	4.1
	Hornsey	822	11.9	7.9	5.9	2.6
	Muswell Hill	716	20.5	8.8	3.3	2.2
	Stroud Green	592	21.9	5.2	9	2.9
	Sub-Total	5,226	13.8	10.9	5.7	2.9
	Haringey	18,791	14.3	7.0(6.9)	8.7	3.0(3.0)

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010 and GLA/LHO estimates.

*the numbers in brackets include any after school provision at children's centres.

There is significant variation in the number of children per childcare place ratio across all wards in Haringey.

Bruce Grove has the highest number of children per childcare place ratio in the maintained sector across all providers. Woodside has the highest number of children per childcare place ratio for PVI group settings. St Ann's has the lowest number of children per childcare place ratio for the maintained sector. Muswell Hill has the lowest number of children per childcare place ratio across all childcare providers.

5.5. Vacancy rates

Figure 32 shows the number of providers with vacancies and the number of vacancies for children aged 0-4 across all childcare providers. Please note that this data only includes providers who responded with vacancy information. The highest numbers of childminder vacancies are located in Bruce Grove. The highest number of vacancies in maintained provision is in Tottenham Hale and St Ann's wards. The highest number PVI group setting vacancies are located in Tottenham Hale, Hornsey and Haringay.

Figure 32: number of providers with vacancies for children aged 0-4.

Network	Ward	Childminder		PVI group settings		Maintained Place	
		No. of providers	No. of vacancies	No. of providers	No. of vacancies	No. of providers	No. of vacancies
North	Bounds Green	11	28	0	0	4	13
	Noel Park	16	49	1	10	2	3
	Northumberland Park	8	22	3	23	0	0
	White Hart Lane	17	43	2	28	3	13
	Woodside	8	31	1	7	1	5
	Sub-Total	60	173	7	68	10	34
South	Bruce Grove	17	52	1	42	0	0
	Haringay	17	41	3	40	1	5
	Seven Sisters	10	19	/	0	3	15
	St Ann's	17	46	4	33	3	24
	Tottenham Green	11	25	3	20	0	0
	Tottenham Hale	10	34	1	46	3	26
	West Green	16	38	2	35	4	6
	Sub-Total	98	255	14	216	14	76
West	Alexandra	10	33	1	4	0	0
	Crouch End	9	18	3	25	0	0
	Fortis Green	7	10	0	0	0	0
	Highgate	5	18	2	20	1	1
	Hornsey	9	22	4	40	1	4
	Muswell Hill	2	3	1	2	0	0
	Stroud Green	6	14	0		0	0
	Sub-Total	48	118	11	91	2	5
Haringey		206	546	32	375	28	129

Source: Families Information Service (FIS) September 2010.

* The vacancy data covers both full time and part time vacancies. i.e. 2 F/t & 1 P/t = 3 vacancies.

* zeroes represent providers who responded with zero vacancies and where providers left vacancy information blank. Zeros can therefore not be used to indicate that providers in certain wards have full occupancy.

5.6. Opening times

Figure 33 shows the number of providers and the number of places available at particular time periods during the day (Monday to Friday). It shows whether the provider is open at any point during the time period specified, i.e. if a provider opens at 7.30am – 6.30pm they will have been classified as open between 7am - 6pm.

There are 67 providers regularly providing childcare from 7am. Maintained school nurseries operate between the hours of 9am-4pm in line with school opening hours. Children’s Centres tend to operate from 8am-6pm. There are 245 providers offering 2,597 places between 8am- 6pm, 207 of which are childminders. The only providers offering an extension to wrap around care (beyond the hours of 8am-6pm) are childminders and PVI group settings. There are 44 childminders and 5 PVI group settings that work from 7am- 6pm and 15 childminders which operate between 7am-7pm.

Figure 33: opening times by the number of providers and number of places.

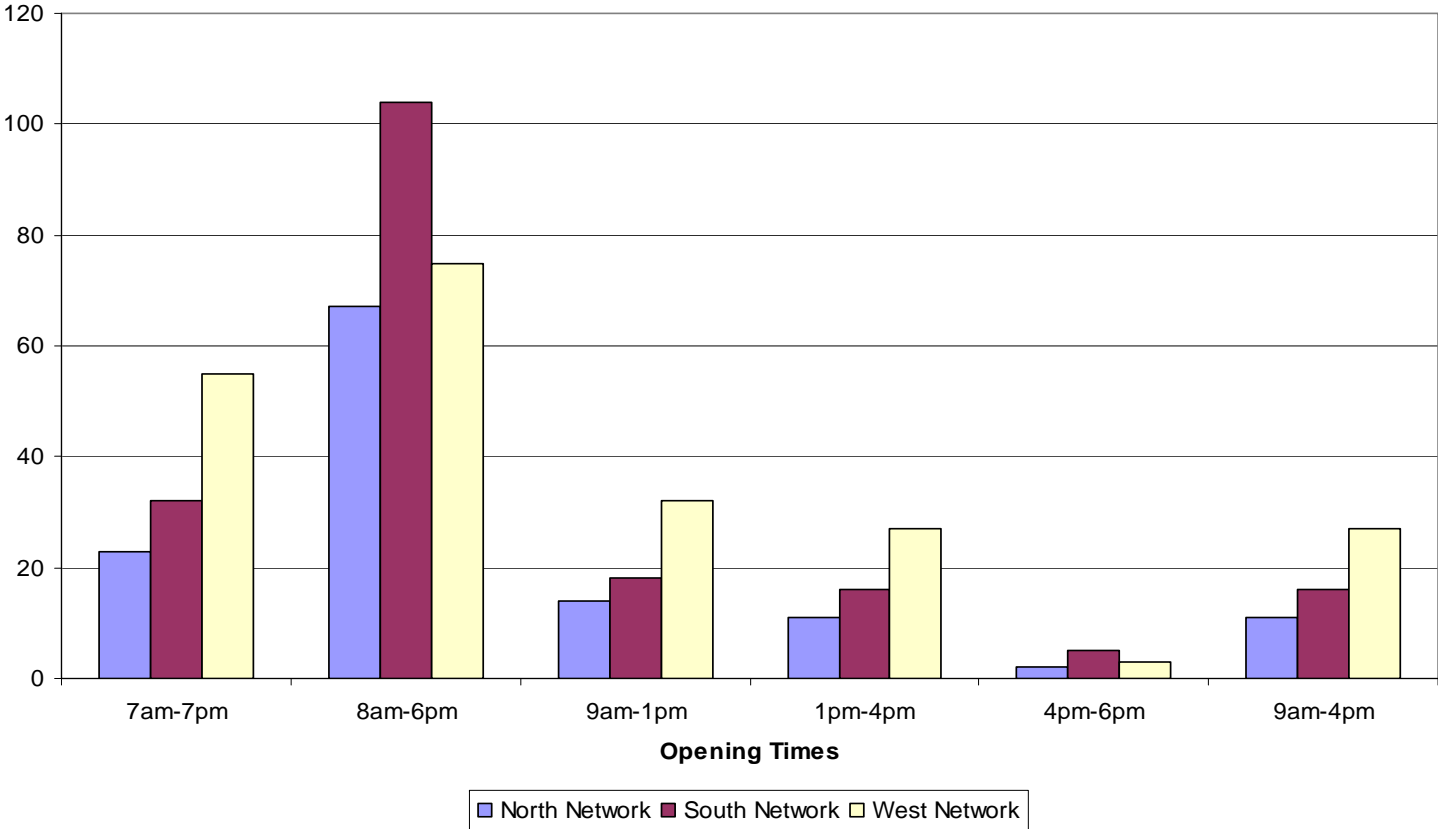
Opening times	Provider Type					
	Childminder		Maintained Place		PVI group settings	
	No. of providers	No. of places	No. of providers	No. of places	No. of providers	No. of places
7am-7pm	59	259	0	0	8	322
8am-6pm	207	1008	9	524	29	1065
9am-1pm	0	0	43	1691	17	399
1pm-4pm	2	6	35	1601	0	0
4pm-6pm	8	37	4	40	1	30
9am-4pm	3	7	24	1186	14	333
Grand Total	279	1,317	115	5,042*	69	2149

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) September 2010.

* The number of maintained places includes part-time places at school nurseries. This does not directly correspond to the number of maintained places in figure 27 on page 34 which details full-time equivalent places only.

Figure 34 shows the total number of providers by opening time and network. All networks have availability of 8am - 6pm childcare on offer to parents. Overall, the south network has the highest number of providers open between 8am – 6pm. The west network has the highest number of providers open between 9am - 4pm.

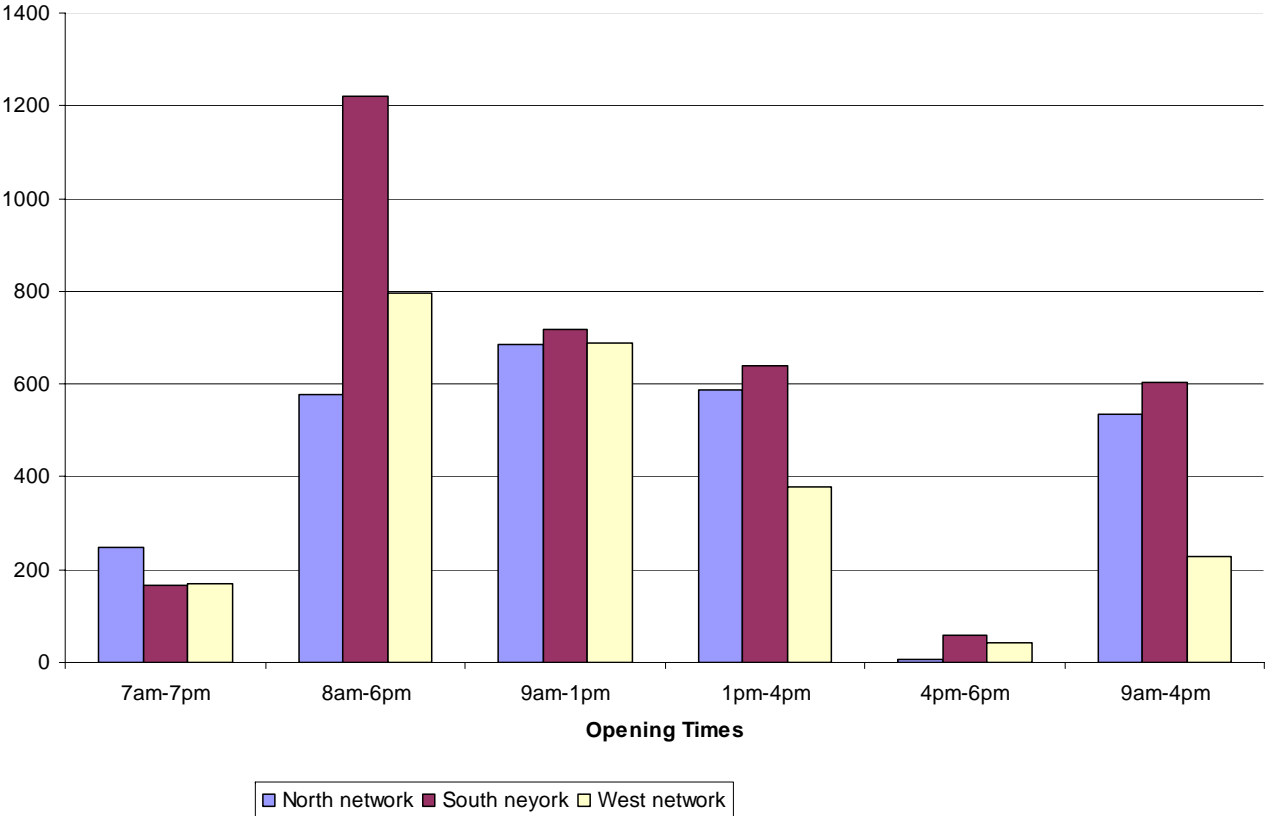
Figure 34: opening times by network– total number of providers.



Source: Family Information Service (FIS) September 2010

Figure 35 shows the total number of places by opening time and network. The south network has the highest number of places open across most time periods.

Figure 35: opening times by network – number of places.



Source: Family Information Service (FIS) September 2010

5.7. Fees

Data from the Family Information Service shows that the average day cost of a childcare place is £47.28 for children aged 0 - 2, £45.96 for children aged 2 - 3 and £45.12 for children aged 3 - 5.

Figure 36: Haringey average costs per day and week for PVI group settings and childminders.

Age	Average cost	
	Haringey day	Haringey week
0-2	£47.28	£190.90
2-3	£45.96	£178.79
3-5	£45.12	£172.65

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010.

Figure 37 and 38 show the mean household income and range in fees for group settings, children centres and childminders by ward.

Figure 37: range in daily fees for children centres and PVI providers by ward/network and mean household income.

Network	Ward	Mean household income (£)	Highest fee	Lowest fee	Average fee
North	Bounds Green	£38,186	£60.00	12.25*	£36.10
	Noel Park	£29,067	£50.00	£35.00	£43.00
	Northumberland Park	£27,221	£50.00	£35.00	£40.00
	White Hart Lane	£28,194	£35.00	£35.00	£35.00
	Woodside	£34,508	£35.00	£35.00	£35.00
	Network Average	£31,435	£60.00	£12.25	£37.82
South	Bruce Grove	£32,271	£36.00	£36.00	£36.00
	Harringay	£38,739	£38.00	£37.00	£37.50
	Seven Sisters	£30,577	n/a		n/a
	St Ann's	£31,789	£35.00	£35.00	£35.00
	Tottenham Green	£27,512	£48.00	£35.00	£41.50
	Tottenham Hale	£28,674	£40.00	£38.00	£39.00
	West Green	£28,916	£40.00	£37.00	£38.50
Network Average	£31,211	£48.00	£35.00	£31.92	
West	Alexandra	£52,073	£58.00	£58.00	£58.00
	Crouch End	£49,805	£48.00	£24.00	£36.00
	Fortis Green	£49,182	£70.00	£65.00	£67.50
	Highgate	£52,496	£75.00	£75.00	£75.00
	Hornsey	£42,729	£48.00	£35.00	£41.50
	Muswell Hill	£50,381	£85.00	£24.00	£51.60
	Stroud Green	£45,305	£35.00	£35.00	£35.00
	Network Average	£48,853	£75.00	£24.00	£52.09
	Haringey Average	£37,770	£85.00	£12.25	£42.00

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010 and CACI.

*averages fees for 2-3 year olds only

* n/a means there is no PVI in this ward and the maintained sector offer childcare free of charge

Muswell Hill had the largest range of charges within the PVI and maintained sectors, from £85 £24. The average childcare cost in Haringey for PVI group settings and maintained providers is £42.00.

Figure 38: range in daily fees by ward/network for childminders and mean household income.

Network	Ward	Mean household income (£)	Highest fee	Lowest fee	Average fee
North	Bounds Green	£38,186	£60.00	£50.00	£51.70
	Noel Park	£29,067	£56.00	£35.00	£41.30
	Northumberland Park	£27,221	£50.00	£26.00	£40.20
	White Hart Lane	£28,194	£50.00	£25.00	£39.96
	Woodside	£34,508	£50.00	£25.00	£40.00
	Network Average	£31,435	£60.00	£25.00	£43
South	Bruce Grove	£32,271	£50.00	£35.00	£45.50
	Harringay	£38,739	£60.00	£35.00	£43.60
	Seven Sisters	£30,577	£50.00	£30.00	£39.50
	St Ann's	£31,789	£50.00	£20.00	£36.80
	Tottenham Green	£27,512	£45.00	£35.00	£41.60
	Tottenham Hale	£28,674	£50.00	£30.00	£40.00
	West Green	£28,916	£60.50	£30.00	£42.10
	Network Average	£31,211	£60.50	£20.00	£41
West	Alexandra	£52,073	£60.00	£40.00	£51.80
	Crouch End	£49,805	£47.00	£45.00	£46.00
	Fortis Green	£49,182	£70.00	£60.00	£60.00
	Highgate	£52,496	£40.00	£40.00	£40.00
	Hornsey	£42,729	£50.00	£35.00	£45.50
	Muswell Hill	£50,381	£47.50	£47.50	£47.50
	Stroud Green	£45,305	£60.00	£40.00	£50.00
	Network Average	£48,853	£70.00	£35.00	£49
	Haringey Average	£37,770	£70.00	£25.00	£39.14

The average daily childcare cost in Haringey for childminders is £39.14. For childminders, daily fees ranged from £20 in St Ann's to £70 in Fortis Green for 8am-6pm provision.

5.8. Early Years Free Entitlement (EYFE) for 3 and 4 year olds

The figure below shows the number of childcare places using the full time equivalent which are available for three and four years olds to access for the free entitlement, in childcare settings in Haringey. The free entitlement can be offered as a stand alone part time place or as part of full day care provision.

Number of full time equivalent childcare places for three and four year olds

	3-5 year olds registered places (F/T Equivalent)			
	North	South	West	Totals
Maintained Primary Schools with nursery classes	502.5	626	371	1499.5
Nursery Schools	68.5	128.5		197
Children Centre Day Care Nurseries	143	116	36	295
Playgroups	72	153	221	446
PVI Nurseries	187	435	482	1032
Totals	973	1459	1110	3469.5
Population of Haringey eligible 3 & 4 year olds	1533	2313	1438	5284

Notes

1. Maintained Primary Schools places includes 560 full time funded places allocated as follows
- North 215, South 255, West 90

The above table shows that the South has the highest number of places, which is comparable to the South having the highest population of 3 and 4 year olds, the North has the least number of childcare places, however the population of 3 and 4 year old is higher than the West. In the West there are higher number of places available in the PVI sector versus the maintained sector which contrast to the North and South where the maintained sector has the larger number of places.

In Spring 2010, the take up of the free entitlement in Haringey settings is 73% against the national average which is 95%. There were 3,375 (64%) Haringey resident children accessing the Early Years free entitlement within Haringey's PVI and maintained sectors. The free entitlement was also accessed by out of borough children which accounts for 9% take up in Haringey provision.

The table below shows the take up of free entitlement places in the Spring 2010 school term. In Haringey five year olds or four year olds who will turn five in the relevant academic year between 1 September – 31st August are offered a full-time reception place. Four year olds born between 1st September – 31st December will start reception class in the following school year. Therefore children age 4 years old in reception class are excluded to show the eligible children for the free entitlement part time places.

Figure 39: Early Years free entitlement (EYFE) take up for 3 and 4 year olds.

Spring 2010	Total Haringey population	No. of children in PVI settings	No of children in Maintained Sector	Total take up of EYFE across all settings	% of 3-4 population
3 year olds EYFE	3756	948	1804	2752	73%
4 year olds EYFE	3449	286	804	1090	32% ^{*1}
4 year olds in reception	-1921				56%
Total eligible 3 & 4 yr old population	5284 ^{*1}				
Total accessing EYFE		1234	2608	3842^{*2}	73%

Source: 2010 GLA Population Projections, PLASC 2010 and free entitlement PVI 2010 Headcount

*1- uses adjusted 4 year old population which excludes 4 year olds in reception (1,921) from the total 4 year old population

*2- total includes out of borough children

The take up rates of the free entitlement is 73% for three year olds and 32% for four year olds in Haringey with a take up of 56% for four year olds in reception class. This implies that 3363 of three and four year olds, excluding reception, are not taking up the free entitlement, 1004 of which are three year olds and 2359 are four year olds.

Sixty eight percent of families access the free entitlement via the maintained sector, i.e. Nursery Schools, Nursery classes and Children's Centres, and thirty two percent of families access the free entitlement from Private, voluntary and Independent (PVI) nurseries. This percentage ratio reflects the capacity of places in the maintained sector versus PVI settings.

Figure 40: Number of Haringey children accessing the free entitlement by provider type and network.

Network	Resident ward of children accessing free entitlement	2010 GLA Population Projections for 3 and 4*1 year olds	Provider Type			Grand Total	% take up
			Maintained Sector	PVI Nursery	Playgroup		
North	Bounds Green	249	75	12	13	100	40
	Noel Park	326	124	31	12	167	51
	Northumberland Park	373	200	36	17	253	68
	White Hart Lane	308	203	21	5	229	74
	Woodside	277	118	18	4	140	51
	North Network	1,533	720	118	51	889	58%
South	Bruce Grove	504	225	26	14	265	53
	Harringay	152	147	26	14	187	123
	Seven Sisters	472	131	23	4	158	89
	St Ann's	178	164	24	21	209	44
	Tottenham Green	277	164	26	10	200	72
	Tottenham Hale	366	207	36	20	263	72
	West Green	364	160	18	8	186	51
	South Network	2,313	1,198	179	91	1,468	64%
West	Alexandra	329	100	49	40	189	57
	Crouch End	161	88	55	3	146	91
	Fortis Green	224	69	68	58	195	87
	Highgate	164	55	18	2	75	46
	Hornsey	185	110	35	11	156	84
	Muswell Hill	231	48	51	29	128	55
	Stroud Green	144	94	25	10	129	90
	West Network	1,438	564	301	153	1,018	71%
	Grand Total	5,284	2,482	598	295	3,375	64%

Notes

*1 the 4 year old population has been adjusted, using number of 4 year olds in reception, therefore the ward population total does not include 4 year olds in reception.

Figure 40 above provides a breakdown on the number of children accessing the free entitlement by provider type and ward. Five wards with take up above 80% are mainly situated in the west, Stroud Green, Crouch End, Hornsey Fortis Green, and Seven Sisters. The five wards with the lowest take up below 55% are mainly in the north and south, Bounds Green, Woodside, St Ann's, West Green and Hornsey. At a Network level, the West has the highest take up at 71% whilst the north and south have a take up of less than 65%.

5.9. Two Year old pilot

The two year old pilot is a government-funded programme that offers 15 hours free childcare provision for 2 year olds in families that are economically/socially disadvantaged. Children are referred by professionals working with the family and the referral process ensures that children with the greatest need are prioritised for places. In autumn 2010, there were 10 children's centres and 22 PVI nurseries across Haringey offering two year old pilot places.

One hundred and fourteen families accessed the two year old pilot through the maintained sector, (i.e. children's centres) and one hundred and twenty eight families via PVI nurseries and play groups. The families accessing the two year old pilot tend to be located in areas of higher deprivation, such as Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park wards.

Figure 41: number of Haringey children accessing the 2 year old pilot by provider type and network.

Network	Resident ward of children accessing 2 year old pilot	Provider Type			Grand Total
		Maintained sector	PVI nursery	Play group	
North	Bounds Green	1	0	5	6
	Noel Park	2	7	4	13
	Northumberland Park	7	3	16	26
	White Hart Lane	12	1	5	18
	Woodside	8	1	1	10
	Sub-Total	30	12	31	73
South	Bruce Grove	7	10	0	17
	Harringay	2	3	4	9
	Seven Sisters	13	15	0	28
	St Ann's	13	1	0	14
	Tottenham Green	12	12		24
	Tottenham Hale	16	9	6	31
	West Green	3	0	0	3
Sub-Total	66	50	10	126	
West	Alexandra	1	4	0	5
	Crouch End		2	1	3
	Fortis Green	1	4	1	6
	Highgate	0	0	0	0
	Hornsey	4	7	3	14
	Muswell Hill		1	0	1
	Stroud Green	8	0	0	8
	Sub-Total	14	18	5	37
Out of borough	Enfield	1	1	0	2
	Hackney	2	0	0	2
	Islington	1	1	0	2
	Sub-Total	4	2	0	6
	Grand Total	114	82	46	242

Ethnicity breakdown

During the 2010 autumn term, Black African (26%) and Black Caribbean (18%) families made up the largest ethnic groups accessing the 2 year old pilot, see figure 42 below.

Figure 42: ethnic breakdown of 2 year olds accessing the pilot in the autumn 2010 term.

Ethnicity of 2 year olds	Number of children	% of children
Any Other White Background	18	7%
Asian	13	5%
Black African	63	26%
Black Caribbean	43	18%
Chinese	5	2%
Mixed Race	28	12%
Not Specified	15	6%
White British	20	8%
White Irish/gypsy	2	1%
White Kurdish	5	2%
White Orthodox Jewish	16	7%
White Turkish/Cypriot	14	5%
Grand Total	242	100%

Source: Early Years Inclusion Team, December 2010

6. Supply of childcare for children aged 5 to 11

This section provides a summary of the supply of childcare for children aged 5 to 11 in Haringey. An audit on childcare provision for over 5s was conducted during September 2010 to November 2010 by the Children & Young People's service. The figures in this section are based on responses to that audit.

Definitions of childcare

Out of school care

Out of School care provides childcare for children over five years old which operate during one or more of the following periods: before school; after school or during the school holidays.

The information on after school provision is broken down to distinguish between activities provided by schools (i.e. dance, football and art classes) and registered after school club provision which operates from 3pm - 6pm. The information on morning/breakfast clubs focuses on secured provision which operates from 8am-9am.

The types of provision that are analysed in this section are breakfast clubs and after school clubs that are provided by children's centres, PVI's, special schools and primary schools.

6.1. Overview of childcare providers

There are 52 providers of breakfast clubs and 100 providers of after school club provision, of which 60 comprise of after school activities from 3pm-5pm. There are seven primary schools which offer both a registered after school club provision and after school activities. Figures 43 & 44 show the location of breakfast and after school clubs for children aged 5 to 11.

6.2. Location of childcare providers by type of provision

Figure 43: location of morning/breakfast club providers.

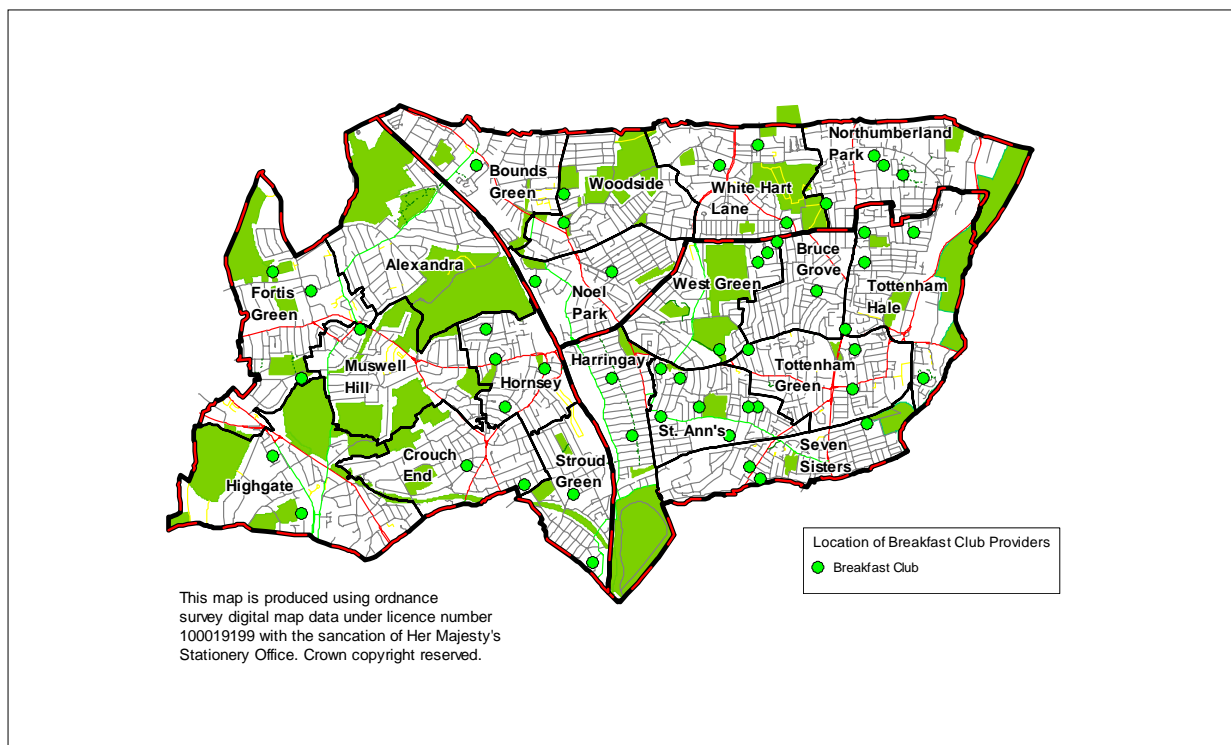
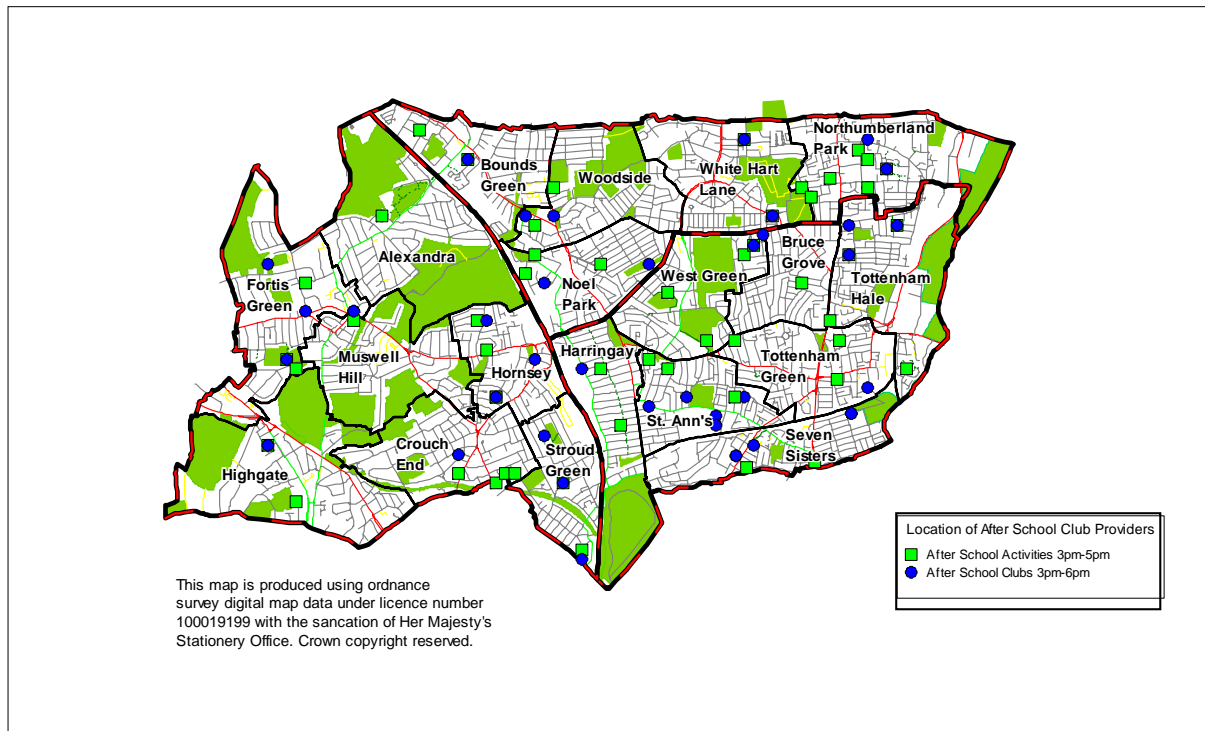
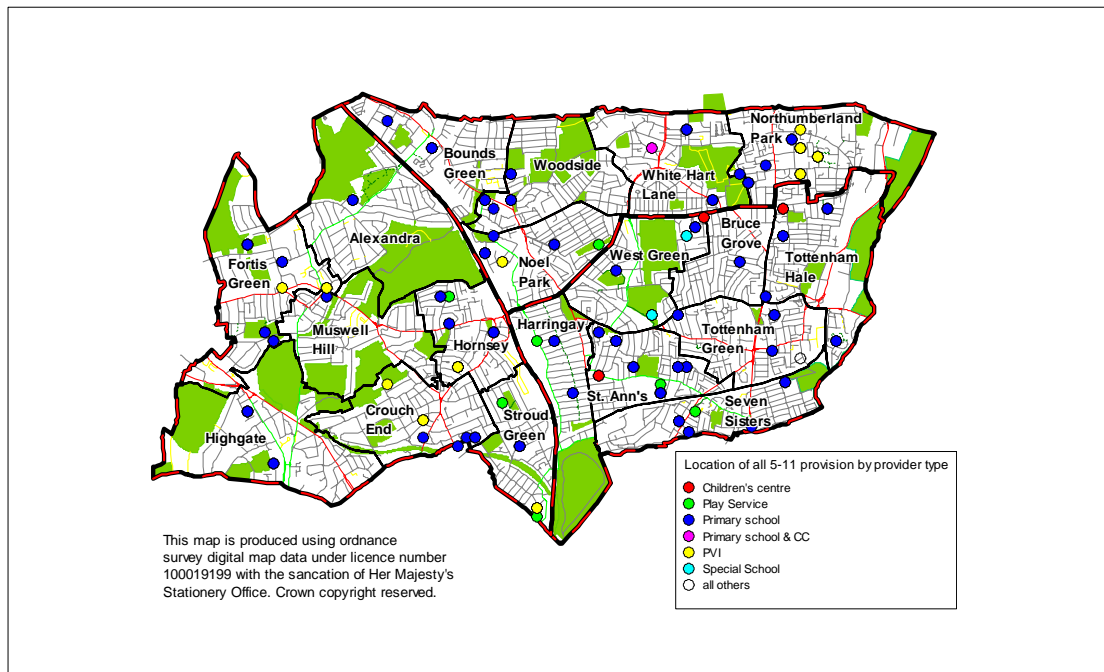


Figure 44: location of after school club providers.



6.3. Location of childcare providers by type of setting

Figure 45: location of 5 - 11 childcare provision by provider type.



6.4. Number of places

Figure 46 shows that there are a total of 1,902 breakfast club places and 3,138 after school places, of which 1,580 comprise of after school activities (ASA).

The number of providers of breakfast club provision remains the same in 2007 and 2010 however the number childcare places have increased from 1639 in 2007 to 1902 in 2010. The number of After School clubs and After School Activities have increased and the number of childcare places increased from 2321 to 3138.

Figure 46: number of before and after school providers and places by ward.

Network	Ward	Breakfast club		After school club				
		No. of providers	No. of places	No. of registered providers 3pm-6pm	No. of registered places	No. of ASA 3pm-5pm	No. ASA places	Total No. of places
North	Bounds Green	1	30	2	70	3	56	126
	Noel Park	2	90	3	95	2	50	145
	Northumberland Park	4	111	5	150	7	88	238
	White Hart Lane	3	98	2	80	2	85	165
	Woodside	2	90	1	40	4	97	137
	Sub-Total	12	419	13	435	18	376	811
South	Bruce Grove	1	45	0	0	1	15	15
	Harringay	2	60	1	25	2	62	87
	Seven Sisters	3	105	6	196	2	45	241
	St Ann's	8	227	6	164	6	133	297
	Tottenham Green	2	85	1	46	2	38	84
	Tottenham Hale	5	140	3	175	4	79	254
	West Green	5	135	2	61	6	164	225
	Sub-Total	26	797	19	667	23	536	1203
West	Alexandra	0	0	1	24	1	64	88
	Crouch End	1	32	2	56	3	78	134
	Fortis Green	2	90	4	132	3	187	319
	Highgate	2	310	1	30	2	130	160
	Hornsey	4	124	3	122	5	99	221
	Muswell Hill	2	60	1	27	2	62	89
	Stroud Green	3	70	3	65	3	48	113
	Sub-Total	14	686	15	456	19	668	1124
	Haringey	52	1,902	47*	1,558	60*	1,580	3,138

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) September 2010

*the total number of After School Club providers does not equal 100, as these figures include 7 primary schools which offer both registered After School Clubs and After School Activities

There is a variation in the number of before and after school places provided across the different wards in Haringey. For example, Highgate (310) and St Ann's (227) have the highest number of breakfast clubs places whilst Alexandra has no breakfast club provision. The wards with the highest number of registered after school club places (between 3pm and 6pm) are Seven Sisters (196), Tottenham Hale (175) and St Ann's (164). Bruce Grove continues to have no after school club provision running from 3pm-6pm.

6.5. Number of children per childcare place

Figure 47 shows the average number of children per place based on the 2009 GLA children population estimates. Across Haringey, there are a total of 12 school age children for every after school club place and 10 school age children for every breakfast club place.

Figure 47: number of children per childcare place ratio (GLA estimates 2009).

Network	Ward	Number of 5-10s(GLA)	ASC* places	ASA* place	Breakfast clubs
North	Bounds Green	913	13	16	30
	Noel Park	967	10	19	11
	Northumberland Park	1,390	9	16	13
	White Hart Lane	1,144	14	13	12
	Woodside	952	24	10	11
	Sub-Total	5,365	7	14	13
South	Bruce Grove	1,176	0	78	26
	Harringay	392	16	6	7
	Seven Sisters	1,588	10	12	7
	St Ann's	683	3	15	7
	Tottenham Green	922	20	24	11
	Tottenham Hale	1,222	7	15	9
	West Green	1,194	20	7	9
	Sub-Total	7,176	6	13	9
West	Alexandra	1,005	42	16	n/a*
	Crouch End	615	19	8	19
	Fortis Green	927	7	5	10
	Highgate	720	24	6	2
	Hornsey	861	7	9	7
	Muswell Hill	753	28	12	13
	Stroud Green	559	9	12	8
	Sub-Total	5,440	5	8	8
	Haringey	17,981	12	12	10

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010 and GLA 2009 estimates

* ASC – after school club; * ASA – after school activities;

* n/a – there is no breakfast club provision in the Ward

For breakfast club provision, the average number of children per childcare place ratio has increased from 9 children per place in 2007 to 10 children per place in 2010. For After School club provision the average number of children per childcare place ratio has increased from 11 children per place in 2007 to 12 children per place in 2010. However for After School Activities the average number of children per childcare place ratio has decreased from 16 children per place in 2007 to 12 children per place in 2010.

Figure 48 shows the average number of children per place based on the 2010 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC). The table aggregates the total school roll population (reception to year 6) by a school's ward location.

The table below provides further evidence that across Haringey, there are approximately 13 reception to year 6 pupils for every after school club place and 10 reception to year 6 pupils for every breakfast club place.

Figure 48: number of children per childcare place ratio (PLASC 2010).

Network	Ward school located in	Number of Reception to Year 6 pupils (PLASC 2010)*	ASC places	ASA place	Breakfast clubs
North	Bounds Green	602	9	11	20
	Noel Park	672	7	13	7
	Northumberland Park	1840	12	21	17
	White Hart Lane	1001	13	12	10
	Woodside	1710	43	18	19
	Sub-Total	5825	7	15	14
South	Bruce Grove	407	n/a	27	9
	Haringay	801	32	13	13
	Seven Sisters	1250	6	28	12
	St Ann's	1800	11	14	8
	Tottenham Green	783	17	21	9
	Tottenham Hale	1338	8	17	10
	West Green	1169	19	7	9
	Sub-Total	7548	6	14	9
West	Alexandra	421	18	7	n/a
	Crouch End	997	31	13	31
	Fortis Green	1298	10	7	14
	Highgate	793	26	6	3
	Hornsey	1355	11	14	11
	Muswell Hill	626	23	10	10
	Stroud Green	750	12	16	11
	Sub-Total	6240	6	9	9
	Haringey	19,613	13	12	10

Source: PLASC 2010

^ n/a – there is no breakfast club provision in the Ward

6.6. Vacancy rates

Figure 49 shows the number of providers with vacancies in breakfast and after school clubs. Please note that this data only includes providers who responded with vacancy information. Across Haringey there are 32 breakfast clubs with 200 vacancies and 36 registered after school clubs which run from 3pm-6pm with 239 vacancies. The wards with the highest number of breakfast club vacancies are Northumberland Park (37) and Hornsey (26). The highest number of after school club vacancies are located in Northumberland Park (66) and Fortis Green (33) wards.

Figure 49: number of providers with vacancies and number of vacancies for children aged over 5.

Network	Ward	Breakfast clubs		After school clubs	
		No. of providers	No. of vacancies	No. of providers	No. of vacancies
North	Bounds Green	1	2	1	3
	Noel Park	1	20	2	5
	Northumberland Park	3	37	5	66
	White Hart Lane	2	5	2	6
	Woodside	1	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	8	64	10	80
South	Bruce Grove	1	5	n/a	n/a
	Harringay	2	5	1	8
	Seven Sisters	2	23	3	15
	St Ann's	4	20	4	23
	Tottenham Green	1	0	1	4
	Tottenham Hale	3	12	2	10
	West Green	1	3	1	0
	Sub-Total	14	68	12	60
West	Alexandra	n/a	n/a	1	6
	Crouch End	0	0	1	0
	Fortis Green	2	9	4	33
	Highgate	1	3	1	7
	Hornsey	3	26	3	6
	Muswell Hill	1	8	1	15
	Stroud Green	3	22	3	32
	Sub-Total	10	68	14	99
	Haringey	32	200	36	239

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010

* n/a=no breakfast or after school club provision in respective ward

6.7. Opening times

Breakfast clubs

Figure 50 shows that across Haringey there are no providers or places offering breakfast clubs before 7am or from 7am -8am. All 52 breakfast clubs are open between 8am-9am offering a total of 1,902 places- see figure 50. Please note that if a provider is open at 8.15am until 8.45am they will have been classified as being opened between 8am -9am.

Figure 50: number of breakfast club providers, places and opening times by ward.

Network	Ward	No. of providers	No. of places
		8am-9am	8am-9am
North	Bounds Green	1	30
	Noel Park	2	90
	Northumberland Park	4	111
	White Hart Lane	3	98
	Woodside	2	90
	Sub-Total	12	419
South	Bruce Grove	1	45
	Harringay	2	60
	Seven Sisters	3	105
	St Ann's	8	227
	Tottenham Green	2	85
	Tottenham Hale	5	140
	West Green	5	135
	Sub-Total	26	797
West	Alexandra	0	0
	Crouch End	1	32
	Fortis Green	2	90
	Highgate	2	310
	Hornsey	4	124
	Muswell Hill	2	60
	Stroud Green	3	70
	Sub-Total	14	686
	Haringey	52	1,902

The majority of breakfast clubs are run by primary schools- see figure 51.

Figure 51: number of breakfast club places by type of provider.

Type of Provider	No. of providers	No of places	Total places (%)
Children's centre*	3	53	2.8%
Play Service	0	0	0%
Primary school	41	1595	83.9%
Primary school & Children's centre	1	8	0.4%
PVI	5	162	8.5%
Special School	2	84	4.4%
Grand Total	52	1,902	100%

* Woodlands Park, Pembury House and Broadwater Farm children's centre offer After school clubs for children aged 3-7.

After School Clubs

If a provider is open at any point during the time period specified, i.e. open at 3.15pm until 6.15pm they will have been classified as being opened between 3pm -6pm. There are 47 providers open between 3pm and 6pm providing 1,558 places. Seven out of 47 providers finish at 6.15pm and 3 out of 47 providers finish at 6.30pm. This has not been captured in the graph as these providers have been listed in the 3pm-6pm category.

Figure 52: number of after school activity and after school club providers, places by ward.

Network	Ward	No. of providers		No. of places	
		3pm-5pm	3pm-6pm	3pm-5pm	3pm-6pm
North	Bounds Green	3	2	56	70
	Noel Park	2	3	50	95
	Northumberland Park	7	5	88	150
	White Hart Lane	2	2	85	80
	Woodside	4	1	97	40
	Sub-Total	18	13	376	435
South	Bruce Grove	1	0	15	0
	Harringay	2	1	62	25
	Seven Sisters	2	6	45	196
	St Ann's	6	6	133	164
	Tottenham Green	2	1	38	46
	Tottenham Hale	4	3	79	175
	West Green	6	2	164	61
	Sub-Total	23	19	536	667
West	Alexandra	1	1	64	24
	Crouch End	3	2	78	56
	Fortis Green	3	4	187	132
	Highgate	2	1	130	30
	Hornsey	5	3	99	122
	Muswell Hill	2	1	62	27
	Stroud Green	3	3	48	65
	Sub-Total	19	14	668	432
	Haringey	60	47	1,580	1,558

After school clubs operated by PVI group settings make up 22% of total places with 10 primary schools providing after school care from 3pm-6pm.

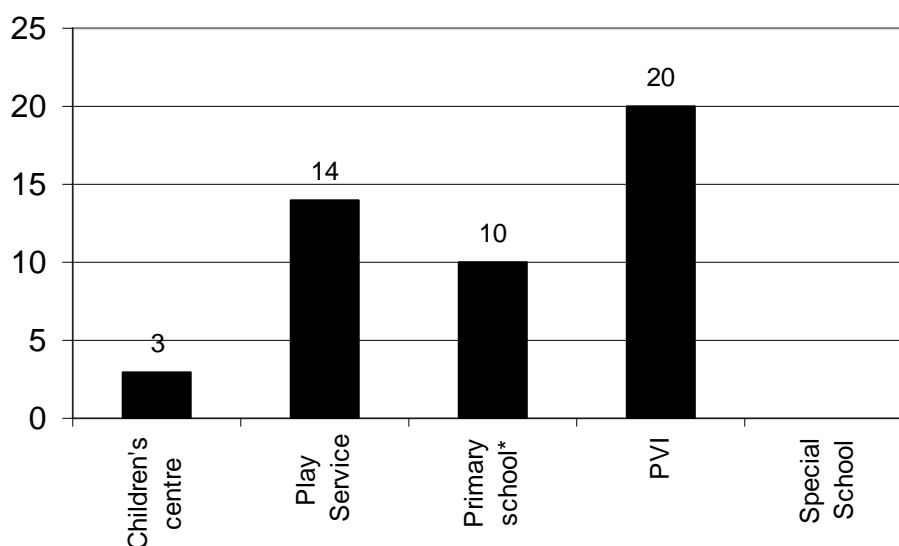
Figure 53: number of after school clubs places by type of provider.

Type of Provider	No of providers	No. of places	Total places (%)
Children's centre	3	89	3%
Play Service	14	456	15%
Primary school offering ASA	55*	1,780	57%
Primary school & CC offering ASA	1	28	1%
Special School offering ASA	4	90	3%
Primary school offering registered ASC	10*	318	10%
PVI	20	675	22%
Grand Total	107*	3,138	100%

*please note that 7 primary schools offer both After School Activities and registered After School care from 3pm-6pm, and have been counted twice in this table

The majority of after school clubs (20) are run by PVI settings, followed by the Play Service (14) and primary schools (10).

Figure 54: number of after school club providers open between 3pm-6pm.



6.8. Fees

The average weekly cost for after school clubs is £44.60 and £9.39 for breakfast clubs – see figure 56.

Figures 55: average costs per day for breakfast and after school clubs.

Network	Ward	Mean household income (£)	Breakfast club	After school club
North	Bounds Green	£38,186	£1.20	£6.40
	Noel Park	£29,067	£1.00	£10.00
	Northumberland Park	£27,221	£1.94	£9.20
	White Hart Lane	£28,194	£1.58	£8.80
	Woodside	£34,508	£0.50	£8.50
	Network Average	£31,435	£1.24	£8.58
South	Bruce Grove	£32,271	£0.50	/
	Harringay	£38,739	£1.50	£9.00
	Seven Sisters	£30,577	£0.77	£6.30
	St Ann's	£31,789	£2.47	£13.40
	Tottenham Green	£27,512	£0.50	£9.00
	Tottenham Hale	£28,674	£1.20	£10.00
	West Green	£28,916	£1.49	£9.00
	Network Average	£31,211	£1.68	£11.34
West	Alexandra	£52,073	/	£9.00
	Crouch End	£49,805	£4.00	£12.00
	Fortis Green	£49,182	£3.00	£8.75
	Highgate	£52,496	£4.25	£9.00
	Hornsey	£42,729	£2.50	£7.00
	Muswell Hill	£50,381	£3.00	£9.00
	Stroud Green	£45,305	£3.98	£8.50
	Network Average	£48,853	£4.15	£12.65
Haringey Average		£37,770	£1.96	£9.10

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010* the number in brackets represent average daily costs in after school activities from 3.30pm-4.30pm

Note: the daily and weekly costs may not directly correspond to each other as some clubs only operate a weekly charging policy and some settings offer a discount if children attend all five days.

Figure 56: mean household income and range in weekly fees by age group for maintained and PVI group settings.

Network	Ward	Mean Household Income (£)	Breakfast club	After school club
North	Bounds Green	£38,186	£6.00	£31.00
	Noel Park	£29,067	£5.00	£50.00
	Northumberland Park	£27,221	£9.69	£45.00
	White Hart Lane	£28,194	£3.75	£42.00
	Woodside	£34,508	£5.00	£42.40
	Network Average	£31,435	£5.89	£42.08
South	Bruce Grove	£32,271	£2.50	/
	Harringay	£38,739	£7.50	£42.50
	Seven Sisters	£30,577	£3.03	£30.00
	St Ann's	£31,789	£13.56	£66.75
	Tottenham Green	£27,512	£5.00	£42.50
	Tottenham Hale	£28,674	£5.80	£45.00
	West Green	£28,916	£3.50	£42.50
	Network Average	£31,211	£6	£38
West	Alexandra	£52,073	/	£42.50
	Crouch End	£49,805	£20.00	£60.00
	Fortis Green	£49,182	£15.00	£42.50
	Highgate	£52,496	£4.30	£45.00
	Hornsey	£42,729	£12.50	£37.50
	Muswell Hill	£50,381	£15.00	£42.50
	Stroud Green	£45,305	£19.92	£45.00
	Network Average	£48,853	£12	£45
	Haringey Average	£37,182	£9.39	£44.60

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) 2010 and CACI

The average weekly cost for breakfast clubs ranges from £2.50 in Bruce Grove to £20 in Crouch End. The average weekly cost of after school clubs range from £30 in Seven Sisters to £66.75 in St Ann's. Crouch End and Stroud Green wards have the most expensive breakfast clubs. St Ann's and Crouch End wards have the most expensive after school clubs.

6.9. Holiday play schemes

The responses received from the Family Information Service provider survey in September 2010 indicates that there were 20 registered holiday play schemes operating from 8am-6pm offering 768 places across Haringey. The ward with the highest number of providers of holiday play schemes was in Tottenham Hale (4). There were a number of wards in 2010 that had no holiday play scheme provision- see figure 57. There were 8 PVIs and 12 maintained providers of holiday play schemes in 2010 of which 8 were run by the Play Service and 4 managed by primary schools/children centres. Holiday play schemes run by the Local Authority were open during the Easter, Spring, Summer and half term periods.

Figure 57: number of holiday play schemes and places by network.

Network	Ward	Holiday Play scheme	No. of places
North	Bounds Green	0	0
	Noel Park	1	48
	Northumberland Park	2	60
	White Hart Lane	1	80
	Woodside	1	30
	Sub-Total	5	218
South	Bruce Grove	0	0
	Harringay	1	40
	Seven Sisters	2	110
	St Ann's	0	0
	Tottenham Green	1	46
	Tottenham Hale	4	126
	West Green	1	40
	Sub-Total	9	362
West	Alexandra	0	0
	Crouch End	1	32
	Fortis Green	3	96
	Highgate	0	0
	Hornsey	1	30
	Muswell Hill	0	0
	Stroud Green	1	30
	Sub-Total	6	188
	Haringey	20	768

Source: Family Information Service (FIS) September 2010

6.10. Supply of childcare for children ages 11 to 14 up to 19 with a disability

6.10.1. Secondary schools

There are 12 secondary schools in Haringey, nine of which provide a breakfast club where the pupils can eat breakfast from the hours of 8am - 8.30am. Two schools open from 7.45am. One school offers a breakfast club for vulnerable children to help improve their social well-being and attendance. All secondary schools in Haringey provide a varied menu of activities for their students after school, such as homework, sports and arts clubs.

6.10.2. Youth Service provision

Across the borough, Haringey Council provide youth projects for young people aged 13-19. In 2010, these activities ranged from sporting programmes to floristry design programmes. The activities are provided by Haringey are free of charge to the young people.

6.10.3. Holiday provision

Haringey's recreational services offer sporting programmes during the holidays for 8-16 year olds such as tennis, swimming, diving lessons, trampolining and Junior gym. These activities are fee paying. Charges range from £3 per session (Junior Gym) to £12 per week (tennis).

6.11 Supply of childcare for disabled children

There are thirty Council funded nursery part-time places provided in Children Centres for disabled children under 5 years. In Feb 2011 there was at least one part-time vacancy in each of the Children Centres.

Early Years Quality & Access funding was used in 2009-2011 to enable under 5s childcare providers to be more inclusive. This has shown an increase in disabled children accessing universal provision between 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

There are four special schools in the borough. All special schools provide after schools activities. The Broadwater Farm Estate has 1 primary school and 2 special schools. Students from the 2 special schools share a breakfast club provision and can also access the primary school breakfast club.

Aiming High for Disabled Children: better support for families

The vision behind Aiming High for Disabled Children (AHDC) is for all families with disabled children to have the support they need to live ordinary family lives, as a matter of course. Additional funding was provided by government for the period 2009-2011 for services for disabled children, young people and their

families. This funding has enabled the increase in group based provision for disabled children aged 0 -18 years during the period 2009-2011.

Consultation with parents, carers and children on the future of short breaks: process and outcomes

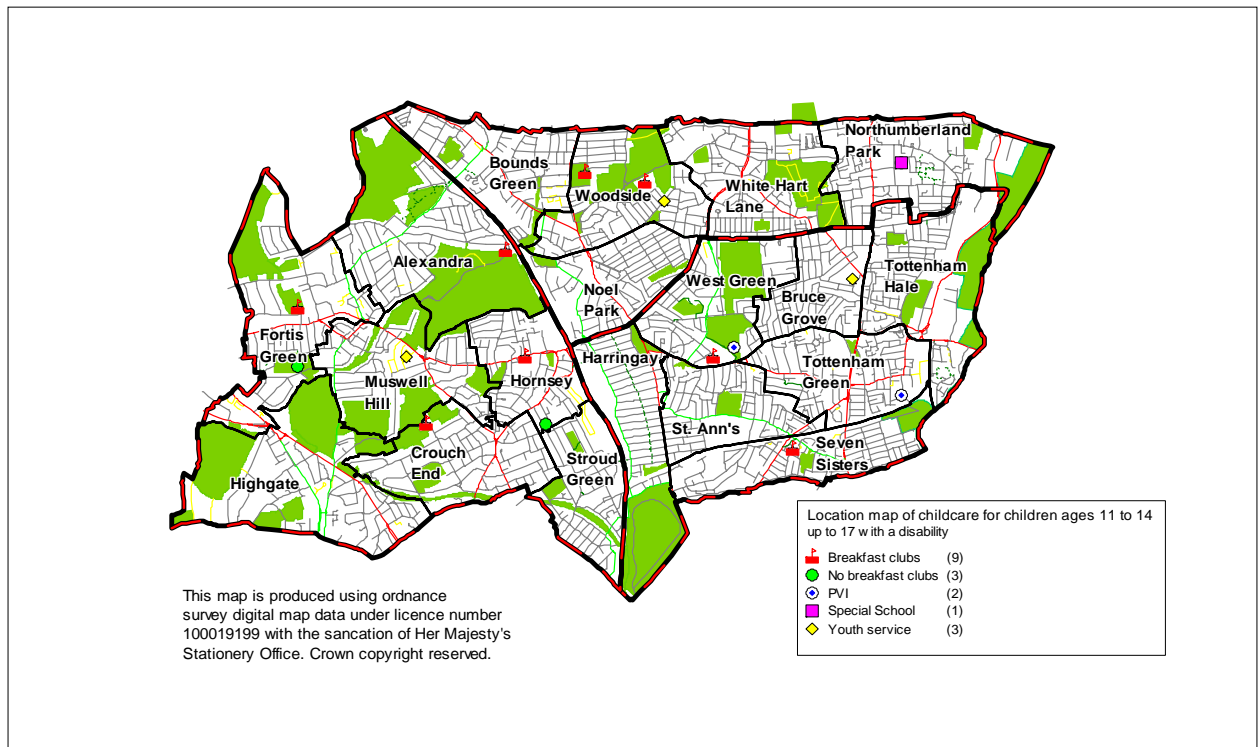
In 2009 a questionnaire was sent to seven hundred parents and carers of children with SEN statement, one hundred and fifty-two completed questionnaires were returned. Respondents ranked After School clubs and holiday playschemes as the most valued activities. Respondents stated the main barriers to joining activities were lack of information, cost, transportation and too few activities. Holiday play schemes was the most favoured activity for increased provision.

A consultation exercise was conducted with children and young people in 2008-2009 with disabled children attending local special schools to gain their views on the activities they liked and activities they disliked. The emerging theme was that children and young people prefer to be with friends and in groups when away from home.

Disabled Children's Access to Childcare (DCATCH) Programme

The DCATCH programme is a national Government initiative for 2010-11 aimed at improving access to childcare for disabled children and young people and break down attitudinal barriers among parents and professionals. Haringey Council DCATCH project focused on increasing the number of childminders who can care for disabled children by providing specialist training for childminders and the provision of resources. Thirty-nine childminders participated.

Figure 58: Location map of childcare for ages 11 to 14 up to 17 with a disability.



7.0. 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 complement the questionnaire focus groups were held with parents/carers who were Polish, 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.

7.1 Profile of respondents

A total of 784 parent/carer questionnaires were completed and returned. Figure 59 shows the geographical distribution of responses to the questionnaire, along with the number of families in each ward claiming child benefit in August 2010.

Figure 59: number of responses from each ward.

	Ward	Number of responses	Number of families claiming Child benefit as of August 2010
West Network	Alexandra	39	1565
	Crouch End	20	1350
	Fortis Green	45	1590
	Highgate	13	1080
	Hornsey	33	1550
	Muswell Hill	28	1235
	Stroud Green	20	1295
West Network total		198	9665
North Network	Bounds Green	16	1720
	Noel Park	27	1770
	Northumberland Park	30	2275
	White Hart Lane	26	2260
	Woodside	27	1815
North Network total		126	9840
South Network	Bruce Grove	33	2290
	Harringay	31	1480
	Seven Sisters	34	2245
	St Ann's	35	1725
	Tottenham Green	25	2025
	Tottenham Hale	31	2335
	West Green	28	1785
South Network total		217	13885
Other	Unknown	70	-
	Out Borough	59	-
	Haringey – part postcode	113	-
Other total		242	-

Sample size

With a sample size of 784, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$ at the 95% confidence level. When you survey a sample of the population, you don't know that you've found the correct answer, but you do know that there is a 95% chance that you're within the margin of error of the correct answer.

Gender profile of respondents

- 87.3% of the respondents were female
- 7.5% were male

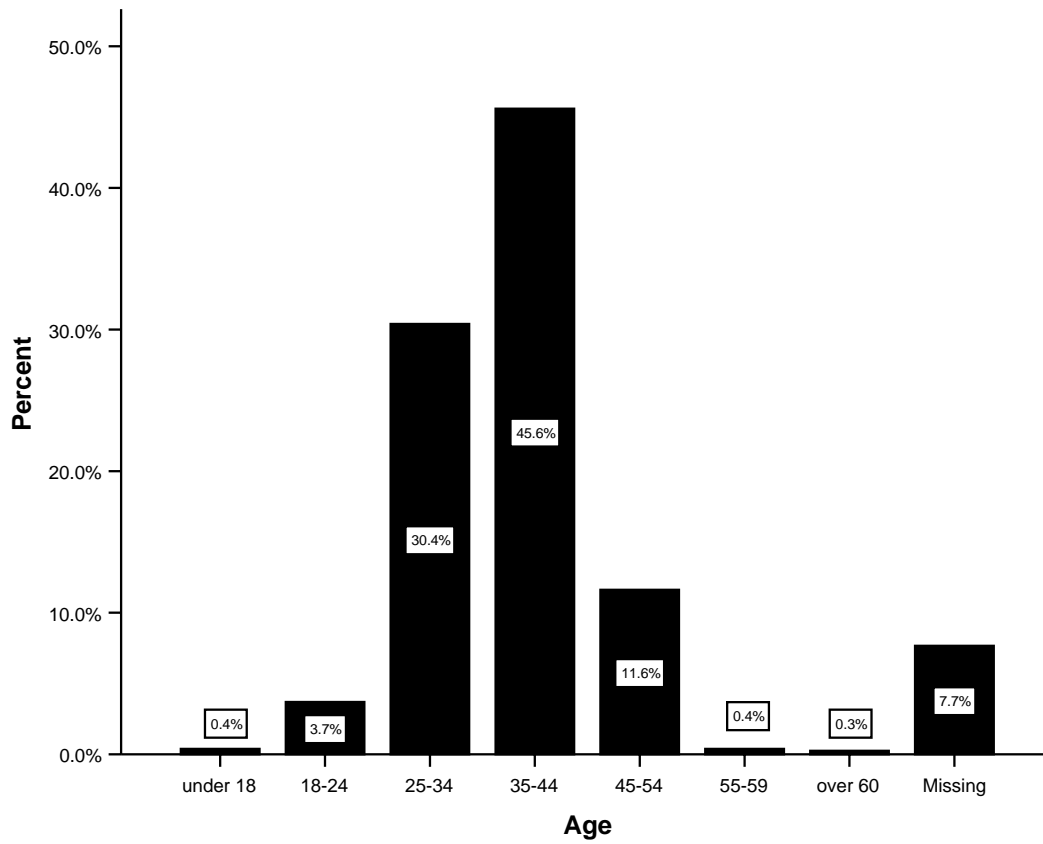
- 5.2% did not provide this information.

Figure 60: ethnicity breakdown of respondents.

Ethnic Group	Percentage	2009 GLA Ethnic projections for 2011
White British	32.20%	-
Irish	2.90%	-
Turkish	2.90%	-
Any Other White ethnic group	20.10%	-
Total white ethnic groups	58.10%	64%
Asian	4.30%	9%
Black British	7.40%	-
Black Caribbean	8.90%	8%
Black African	7.10%	9%
Any other Black ethnic group	1%	4%
Mixed	4%	-
Any other ethnic group	2.30%	6%
Did not state	6.90%	-
Total	100%	100%

There is a close resemblance of the ethnic breakdown of the respondents and the GLA population ethnic projections.

Figure 61: age break down of respondents.

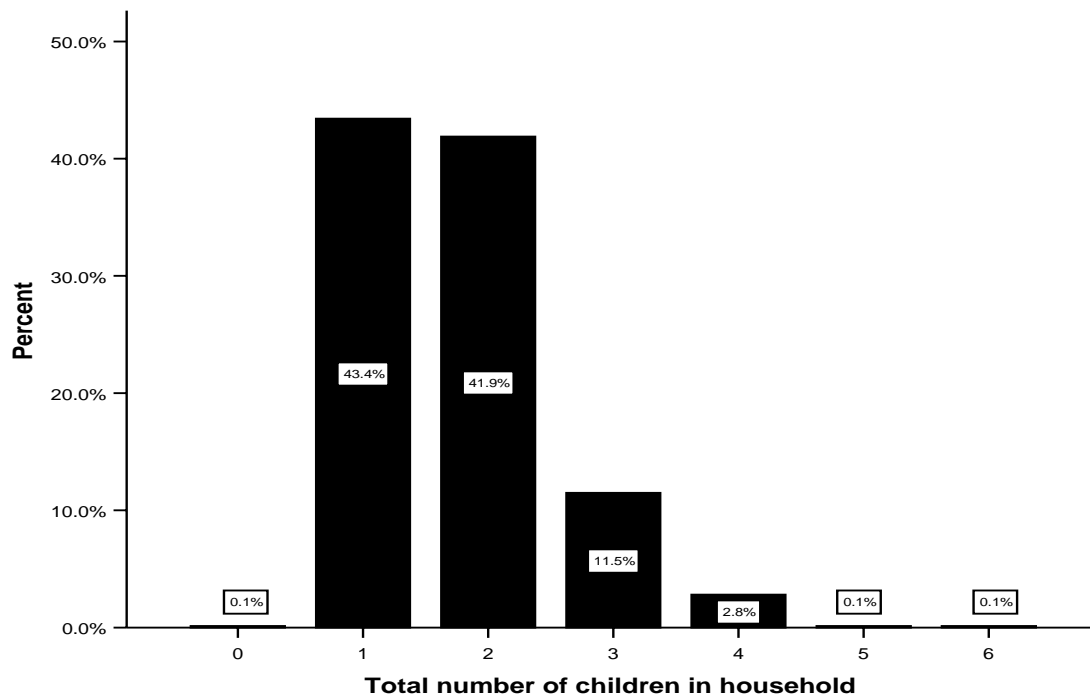


The majority of respondents (45.6%) were aged between 35-44 followed by the age group 25-34 (30.4%).

7.2. Family composition

Figure 62 shows that 43.4% of respondents had only one child, 41.9% had two children and 14.6% of respondents had three or more children.

Figure 62: number of children in respondent's families.



The age group with the largest number of children was the under 5 age group. The age distribution of children included in the questionnaire returns follows a similar trend to the GLA population projections.

Figure 63: number of children in each age group.

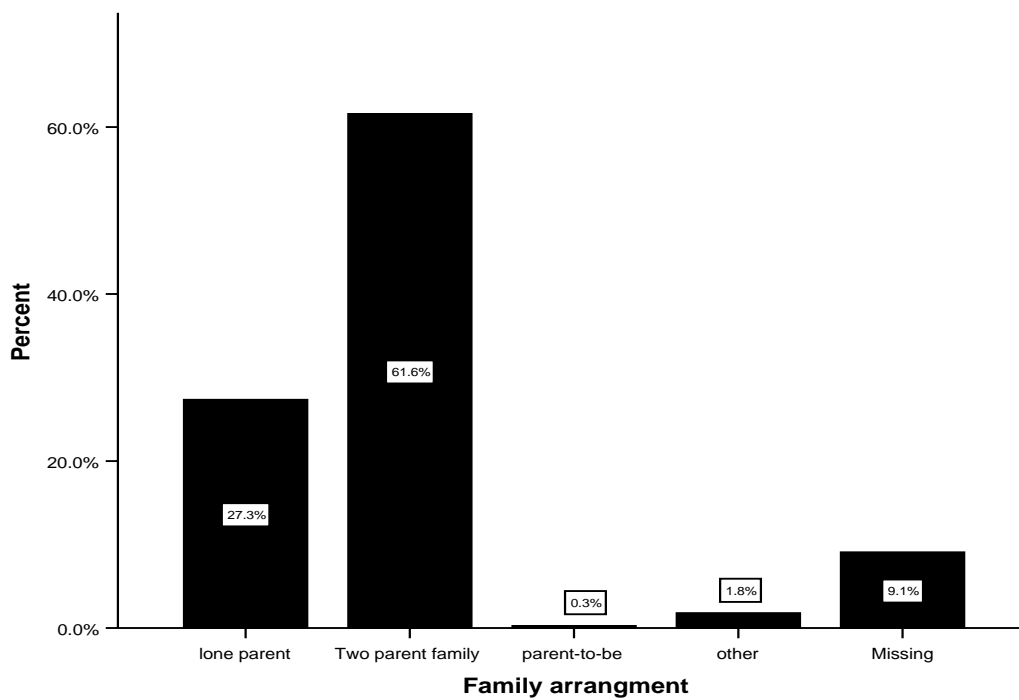
Age group	Number of children	GLA 2009 population projections for 2011
0-2	333	-
0-3	261	-
Under 5 total	594	18,872
5-9	459	15,420
10-14	52	12,825
15-18	43	11,283
Total	1148	58,400

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

Forty eight parents reported that their child had either a special educational need or disability. This corresponds to 6.1% of the total sample.

Family arrangements

Figure 64: family arrangement of respondents.

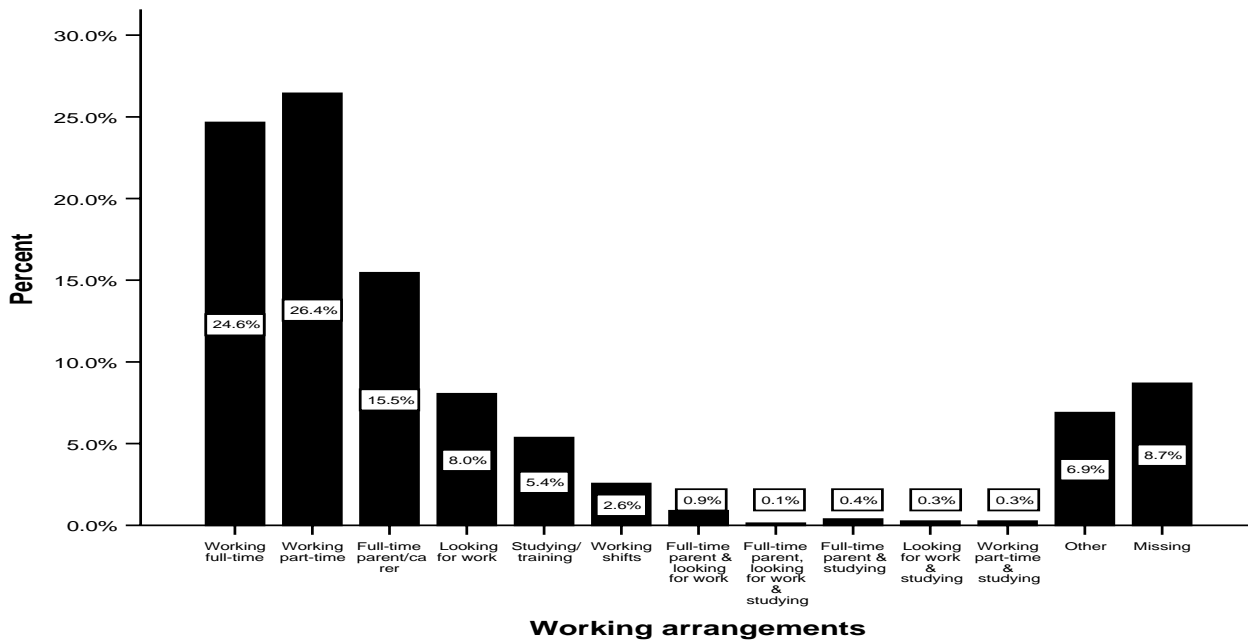


The majority of respondents (61.6%) were part of two-parent families. Just under a third (27.3%) of respondents were lone parents.

7.3. Household income and employment

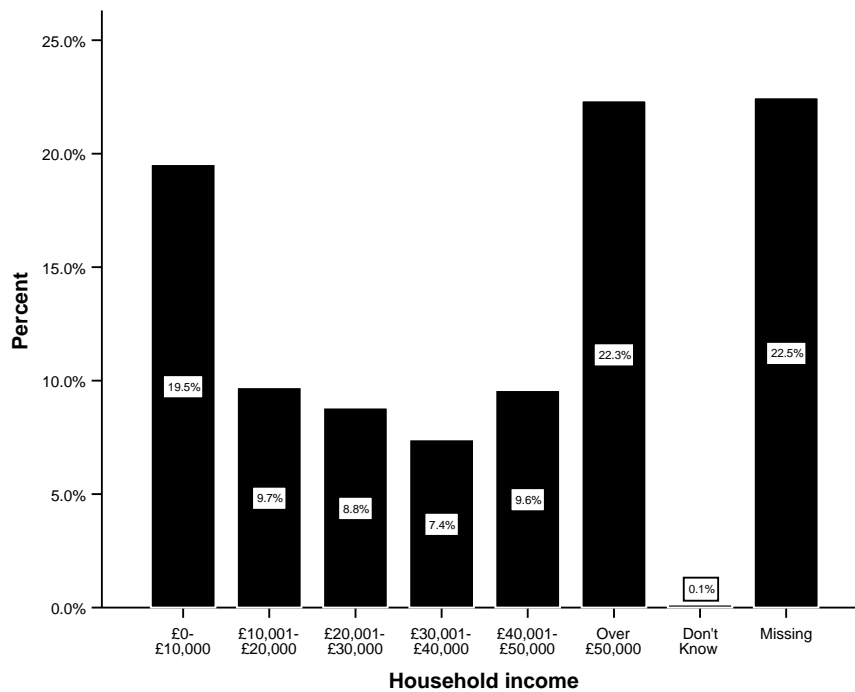
Just under a quarter (24.6%) of the respondents stated that they were employed full-time, while just over a quarter (26.4%) were employed part-time, only 2.6% stated that they worked shifts. In total 16.9% were full-time parent/carers and 15.4% were either training, looking for work, or a combination of both.

Figure 65: working arrangements of respondents.



The most common household income range amongst the surveyed parents/carers was the income bracket over £50,000 (22.3%). Just under a fifth (19.9%) of the respondents stated that their household income bracket was £0-£10,000.

Figure 66: household income of respondents.



7.4. Types of childcare

Over half (55.8%) of the respondents stated that they were currently using some form of childcare.

Figure 67: currently using childcare.

Using childcare	percentage
yes	55.8%
no	40.7%
missing	3.4%
Total	100%

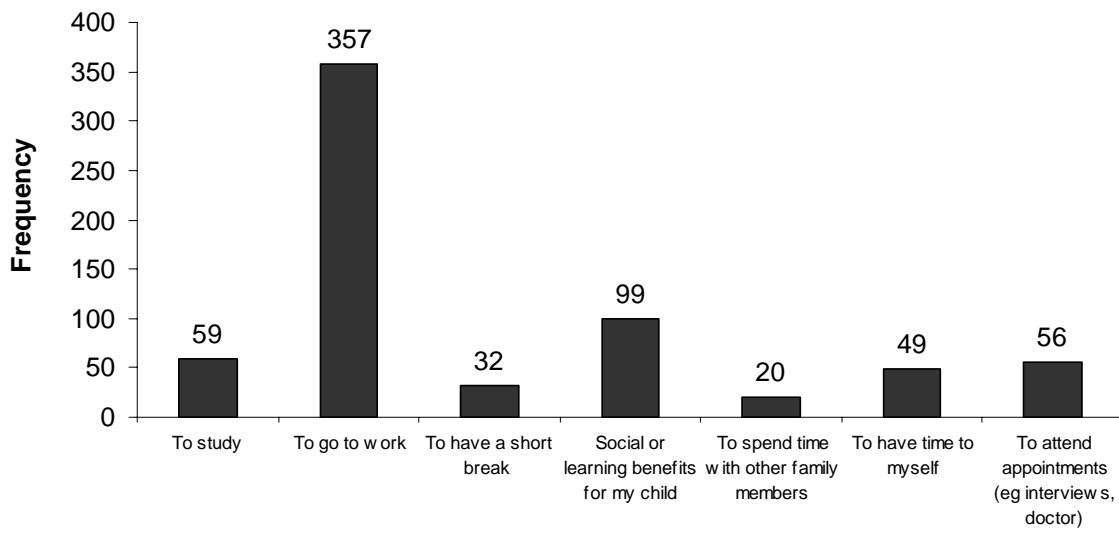
Parents/Carers main reasons for not using childcare were that they were full time parents or that they were currently not working or unemployed.

Figure 68: parents/carers reasons for not using childcare.

Reason	Frequency	Reason	Frequency
Full time parent	62	Child not old enough, but will need it soon	6
Not working/unemployed	39	Due to start looking soon	5
Can not afford childcare/too expensive	32	Can not find suitable childcare	4
Do not need childcare at the moment	16	Childcare does not start early enough or finish late enough	2
On maternity leave	15	The waiting list is too long	1
Child/Children at school	12	Worried about leaving child in childcare	1
Family helps out with childcare when necessary	9	Lack of SEN facilities	1
Working around the children/work from home	7	Made redundant	1

Parents/Carers main reasons for using childcare were to allow them to go to work.

Figure 69: parents/carers reasons for using childcare.



Types of childcare used in the past 12 months

Parent/ carers were asked what types of childcare provision they had used over the past 12 months. The full breakdown is shown in the table below. The most commonly used type of childcare provision regularly used (2-5 times per week) by respondents were full-time nursery place (19.3%). Other popular types of childcare regularly used were after-school clubs (15.1%) and childminders (14%). The types of childcare less often used were Overnight childcare (0.1%), holiday play scheme (2.6%) and Crèche (2.7%).

Figure 70: types of childcare used in the last 12 months by all parents.

	Type of childcare	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
Under 5 provision	Childminder	3.30%	1%	7.00%	7.00%	3.50%	0.50%
	Full-time nursery place	1.80%	1.10%	10.20%	9.10%	0.30%	7.20%
	Nanny or au pair	2%	0.80%	2.80%	1.70%	1.30%	5.10%
	Part-time nursery place	0.80%	0.40%	3.80%	4.30%	0.10%	6.60%
	Pre-school or playgroup	1%	0.60%	5.90%	3.10%	0.50%	5.90%
Over 5 provision	After-school club	4.50%	4.20%	9.70%	5.40%	2.20%	15.20%
	Before school club	5%	0.90%	3.10%	2.80%	0.50%	10.90%
	Holiday play scheme	4.9	0.10%	1.30%	1.30%	11.90%	7.70%
Informal childcare	Crèche	2.60%	1.00%	1.40%	1.30%	0.30%	5.90%
	Drop-in play session	5.60%	6.90%	10%	0.80%	0.60%	4.20%
	Family or friends	22.50%	4.70%	4.20%	2.30%	3.20%	3.10%
other	Childcare between 6pm - 7am (over night)	4%	0.50%	0.10%	0%	0.10%	4%

It is not possible to break this information down by under or over 5 year olds, as over 56.4% 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 to. Figure 71 provides the full breakdown of reasons.

Figure 71: respondents' reasons for not accessing certain types of childcare settings.

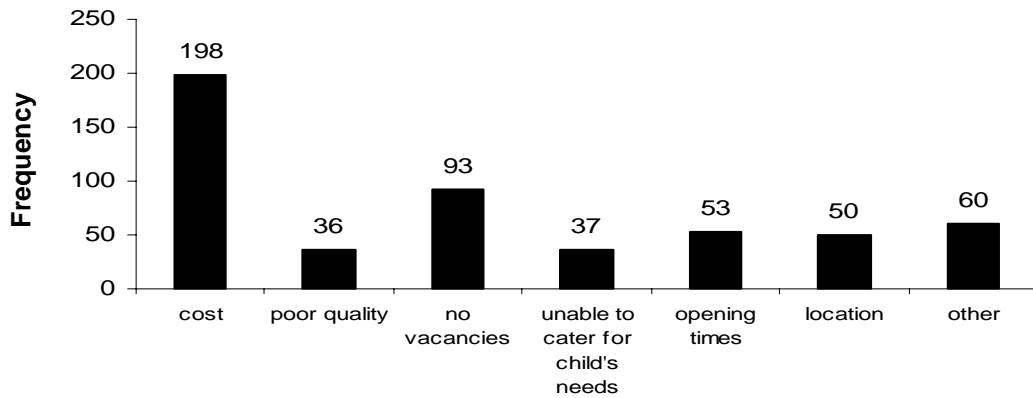
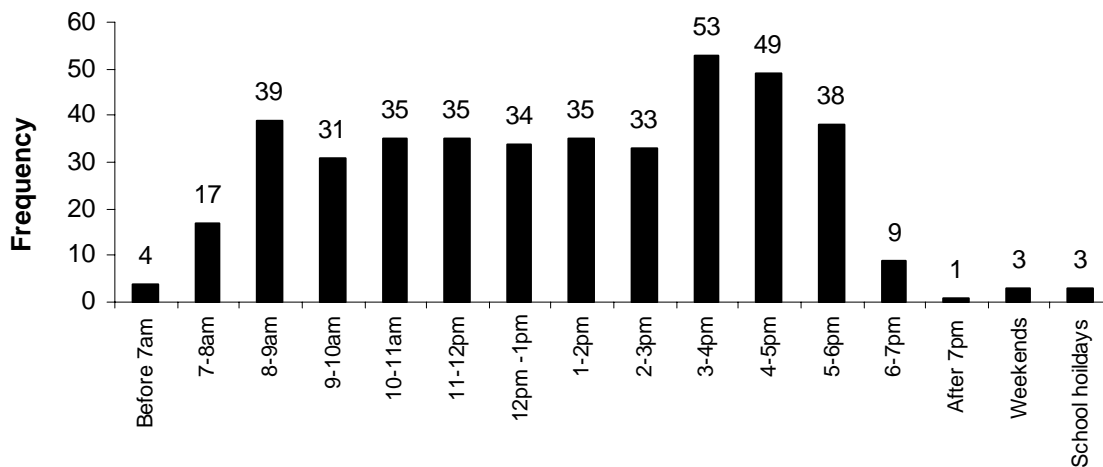


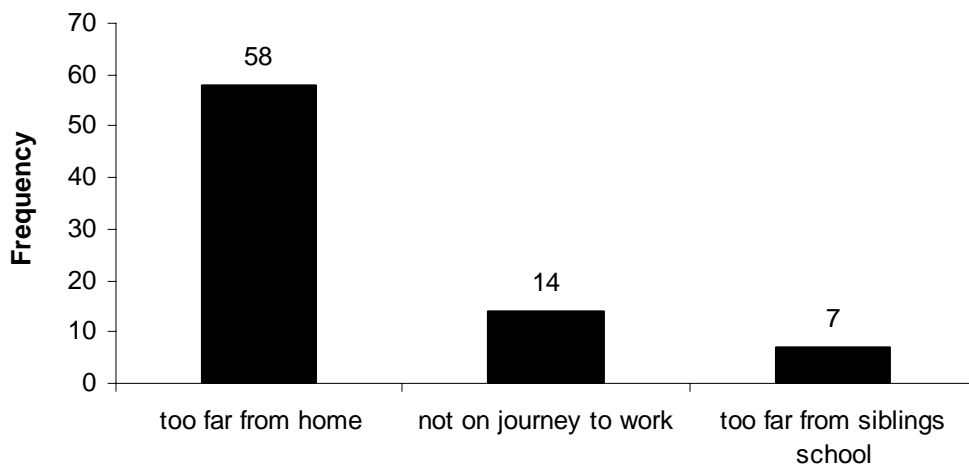
Figure 72: The times would like to use childcare if parents noted this as a reason for currently not using childcare.



Parents would like to access childcare the hour before school starts and for the after school hours, 3pm-6pm.

The times have been separated into hour slots – so if a parent wishes to use childcare from 8am to 6pm then they would be counted in each time slot from 8am to 6pm.

Figure 73: the reasons why parents noted location as a barrier for accessing childcare.



The main reason for parents/carers noting location as a barrier to accessing childcare was that the setting was too far from the home.

Figure 74: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 12 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	
Under 5 provision	Childminder	22.4%	33.3%	0.0%	10.0%	7.5%	22.2%	11.1%	16.2%	20.0%	21.1%	0.0%
	Full-time nursery	30.3%	40.0%	13.6%	12.7%	9.5%	46.9%	41.5%	33.3%	50.0%	40.9%	25.0%
	Nanny or au pair	14.5%	11.1%	0.0%	9.2%	2.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	10.0%
	Part-time nursery	30.5%	53.3%	20.8%	23.9%	21.4%	23.5%	20.0%	16.7%	25.0%	26.3%	10.0%
	Pre-school /playgroup	18.6%	35.3%	8.7%	17.8%	15.0%	15.6%	11.4%	24.2%	25.0%	26.3%	10.0%
Over 5 provision	After-school club	18.3%	22.7%	4.3%	7.6%	4.5%	25.5%	32.7%	10.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%
	Before school club	6.2%	5.6%	9.1%	2.6%	2.4%	11.1%	20.5%	9.4%	0.0%	5.3%	10.0%
	Holiday play scheme	4.3%	0.0%	8.3%	1.7%	4.8%	4.9%	7.7%	2.9%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Informal childcare	Crèche	1.5%	8.3%	14.3%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
	Drop-in play session	22.7%	11.1%	12.0%	19.5%	10.0%	10.6%	5.4%	13.5%	40.0%	36.8%	18.2%
	Family or friends	11.3%	21.1%	24.0%	15.2%	19.5%	23.3%	11.9%	13.2%	20.0%	10.0%	21.7%

There were no differences between the types of childcare regularly used and the ethnicity of the parents.

Figure 75: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 12 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
Under 5 provision	Childminder	15.1%	14.9%	20.0%	2.3%	4.6%	2.4%	5.6%
	Full-time nursery	31.6%	23.9%	35.0%	9.0%	10.8%	9.6%	5.6%
	Nanny or au pair	7.8%	6.3%	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%
	Part-time nursery	4.7%	9.0%	20.0%	24.1%	3.1%	11.9%	9.3%
	Pre-school or playgroup	4.2%	10.5%	5.0%	13.6%	10.8%	9.5%	7.5%
Over 5 provision	After-school club	26.9%	14.9%	20.0%	4.6%	7.7%	19.1%	16.7%
	Before school club	11.4%	6.7%	0.0%	1.6%	3.0%	7.2%	3.8%
	Holiday play scheme	5.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	4.6%	0.0%	3.7%
Informal childcare	Crèche	3.1%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	4.6%	7.2%	5.6%
	Drop-in play session	5.1%	7.7%	15.0%	22.0%	10.8%	11.9%	9.3%
	Family or friends	10.3%	8.2%	15.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
other	Overnight childcare	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Those respondents who were in employment were more likely to regularly use extended school provision (e.g. before and after school clubs). Those respondents who were full-time parent/carers or not in full time employment, were more likely to regularly use drop-in sessions.

Figure 76: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 12 months by family structure.

	Type of childcare	Lone parent family	Two-parent family	Parent to Be	Other
Under 5 provision	Childminder	5.2%	12.9%	0.0%	7.1%
	Full-time nursery	13.1%	22.8%	50.0%	14.3%
	Nanny or au pair	0.0%	6.6%	50.0%	7.1%
	Part-time nursery	5.7%	10.4%	0.0%	7.1%
	Pre-school or playgroup	6.1%	10.8%	0.0%	7.1%
Over 5 provision	After-school club	25.3%	12.6%	0.0%	14.2%
	Before school club	9.8%	5.0%	0.0%	7.1%
	Holiday play scheme	2.8%	2.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Informal childcare	Crèche	2.4%	2.9%	0.0%	7.1%
	Drop-in play session	7.0%	12.4%	0.0%	7.1%
	Family or friends	5.6%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
other	Overnight childcare	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%

Lone parent families were significantly more likely to regularly use extended school provision than two parent families. Two parent families were more likely to use play groups, part-time and full-time nursery places than one parent families. Two parent families were also more likely to use drop in sessions and nannies than one parent families.

Figure 77: types of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 12 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
Under 5 provision	Childminder	2%	10.50%	7.20%	10.30%	20%	17.10%
	Full-time nursery	10.50%	15.80%	28.90%	27.60%	22.70%	30.40%
	Nanny or au pair	0%	1.30%	0%	1.70%	6.60%	14.90%
	Part-time nursery	5.90%	9.20%	5.70%	12.10%	14.60%	9.70%
	Pre-school or playgroup	7.90%	10.50%	11.50%	6.90%	9.40%	11.50%
Over 5 provision	After-school club	15.80%	17.10%	20.30%	22.40%	13.30%	16.60%
	Before school club	4.60%	10.50%	5.80%	8.60%	8%	5.70%
	Holiday play scheme	1.40%	3.90%	2.80%	1.70%	2.70%	2.80%
Informal childcare	Crèche	4.60%	3.90%	0%	5.10%	1.30%	2.80%
	Drop-in play session	10.50%	7.90%	8.70%	8.60%	16%	9.70%
	Family or friends	4%	3.90%	11.10%	15.50%	5.30%	8%
Other	Overnight childcare	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.60%

As the household's income increases, respondents said that they were more likely to regularly use part-time nursery places, childminders and a nanny or au pair.

Figure 78: type of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 12 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	Overnight Childcare
West network	15.3%	4.0%	15.4%	3.0%	25.0%	9.1%	0.5%	9.7%	9.2%	10.2%	10.2%	0.5%
North network	14.6%	6.4%	5.6%	0.8%	15.6%	4.0%	4.8%	0.8%	4.8%	8.8%	12.9%	0.0%
South network	11.7%	3.7%	8.5%	3.7%	19.6%	6.4%	3.8%	0.5%	9.6%	7.5%	10.7%	0.0%
Haringey (Part Postcode)	20.2%	6.5%	8.2%	2.7%	12.9%	5.5%	0.9%	3.7%	7.4%	6.5%	11.0%	0.0%

Respondents living in the west network were more likely to regularly use childminders, and full-time nursery places for their childcare needs.

Figure 79: type of childcare regularly (2-5 times per week) used in the last 12 months, by ward of residency

Network	Type of childcare	Under 5 provision					Over 5 provision			Informal childcare			Other
		Childminder	Full-time nursery	Nanny or au pair	Part-time nursery	Pre-school / playgroup	After-school club	Before school club	Holiday play scheme	Crèche	Drop-in play session	Family or friends	
West	Alexandra	25.6%	7.7%	10.2%	15.4%	12.8%	12.8%	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%	12.9%	0.0%
	Crouch End	5.3%	31.6%	21.0%	21.1%	15.8%	15.8%	10.5%	26.4%	10.6%	21.1%	5.3%	5.3%
	Fortis Green	13.7%	27.3%	4.6%	4.5%	11.4%	13.7%	2.3%	15.9%	2.3%	9.1%	6.8%	0.0%
	Highgate	0.0%	7.7%	15.4%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	30.8%	0.0%
	Hornsey	9.1%	24.2%	9.1%	6.0%	3.0%	18.2%	3.0%	21.2%	6.0%	6.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	Muswell Hill	24.1%	34.4%	10.3%	3.4%	3.4%	24.1%	10.3%	34.5%	3.4%	6.9%	10.3%	0.0%
	Stroud Green	15.8%	36.8%	5.3%	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%	0.0%	26.3%	0.0%	15.8%	5.3%	0.0%
North	Bounds Green	6.3%	12.6%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%
	Noel Park	11.1%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	25.9%	11.1%	18.5%	0.0%	14.8%	500.0%	0.0%
	Northumberland Park	0.0%	10.3%	0%	6.8%	6.8%	17.2%	13.7%	13.7%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	White Hart Lane	12.0%	0.0%	4.0%	8.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	16.0%	4.0%	20.0%	4.0%	0.0%
	Woodside	0.0%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	3.7%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%
South	Bruce Grove	5.9%	26.5%	0.0%	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	2.9%	11.7%	2.9%	5.8%	5.8%	0.0%
	Harringay	12.9%	35.5%	0.0%	13.0%	25.8%	16.1%	12.9%	16.1%	3.2%	16.1%	6.5%	0.0%
	Seven Sisters	8.8%	17.6%	0.0%	11.8%	8.8%	5.9%	2.9%	5.9%	8.8%	14.7%	5.9%	0.0%
	St Ann's	11.5%	22.9%	0.0%	8.6%	5.8%	14.3%	8.6%	0.0%	5.8%	8.6%	5.7%	0.0%
	Tottenham Green	12.0%	16.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	16.0%	8.0%	0.0%
	Tottenham Hale	12.2%	15.2%	0.0%	12.1%	3.0%	18.1%	6.0%	12.1%	3.0%	9.1%	6.0%	0.0%
	West Green	0.0%	18.5%	3.7%	14.8%	18.5%	14.8%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	11.1%	7.4%	0.0%

Respondents living in Alexandra ward were more likely to use childminders. Respondents living in Highgate ward were significantly more likely to regularly use family and friends for their childcare needs. Parents/ carers living in wards within the west of the borough were more likely to use a nanny, than respondents from the east of the borough.

Figure 80: types of childcare parents would like to use but are currently not using by ward.

Network	Type of childcare	Under 5 provision					Over 5 provision			Informal childcare			Other
		Childminder	Full-time nursery	Nanny or au pair	Part-time nursery	Pre-school/ playgroup	After-school club	Before school club	Holiday play scheme	Crèche	Drop-in play session	Family or friends	Overnight childcare
West	Alexandra	2.6%	7.7%	5.1%	2.6%	7.7%	20.5%	25.6%	10.3%	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%
	Crouch End	15.8%	21.1%	10.5%	15.8%	10.5%	21.1%	10.5%	15.8%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fortis Green	9.1%	2.3%	2.3%	9.1%	2.3%	20.5%	11.4%	11.4%	2.3%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%
	Highgate	7.7%	15.4%	23.1%	23.1%	7.7%	30.8%	23.1%	23.1%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%
	Hornsey	6.1%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	6.1%	9.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%
	Muswell Hill	3.4%	3.4%	10.3%	6.9%	3.4%	13.8%	13.8%	3.4%	10.3%	3.4%	10.3%	3.4%
	Stroud Green	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	15.8%	15.8%	5.3%	36.8%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%
North	Bounds Green	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%	6.3%	12.5%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%
	Noel Park	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	11.1%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	11.1%
	Northumberland Park	6.9%	10.3%	3.4%	10.3%	6.9%	13.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%	10.3%
	White Hart Lane	8.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	16.0%	16.0%	12.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%
	Woodside	3.7%	11.1%	3.7%	3.7%	11.1%	14.8%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
South	Bruce Grove	8.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	8.8%	0.0%	5.9%
	Harringay	12.9%	12.9%	6.5%	9.7%	6.5%	19.4%	12.9%	3.2%	3.2%	6.5%	3.2%	3.2%
	Seven Sisters	5.9%	8.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	14.7%	0.0%	11.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
	St Ann's	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	8.6%	5.7%	1430.0%	8.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
	Tottenham Green	4.0%	12.0%	4.0%	4.0%	12.0%	20.0%	12.0%	4.0%	8.0%	0.0%	4.0%	8.0%
	Tottenham Hale	6.1%	6.1%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	15.2%	12.1%	12.1%	9.1%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	West Green	3.7%	3.7%	370.0%	11.1%	0.0%	18.5%	14.8%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Respondents living in Noel 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, Highgate, Seven Sisters and Stroud Green wards were more likely to state that they would like to use breakfast clubs. Respondents living in Crouch End ward would like to use more full-time nursery provision.

7.5. Cost of childcare

Respondents were asked about their average weekly childcare costs. The question asked of parents did not make a distinction between the different childcare settings or the costs for each individual child – simply a reflection on how much each family could afford for their total childcare costs. Actual cost of different childcare settings in Haringey is discussed on pages 45 and 47.

- 387 families had to pay for childcare while 326 did not have to pay (70 respondents did not answer this question).
- Total cost ranged from £4 - £650 per week.
- Mean weekly childcare cost was £121.67.
- 25th percentile was £40
- 50th percentile (or median) was £87.50
- 75th percentile was £175.

Figure 81: breakdown of childcare costs by network area.

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean average	25 th percentile	50 th percentile (or median)	75 th percentile
West network	£8	£650	£149.29	£50	£100	£200
North network	£4	£245	£86.15	£33.75	£62	£171.25
South network	£5	£350	£95.75	£35	£80	£150
Haringey total	£4	£650	£121.67	£40	£87.5	£175

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

	Couldn't afford any more	Up to £15	£15 - £30	£30 - £45	£45 - £60	more than £60	missing
West network	34.2%	6.1%	5.6%	5.6%	3.6%	12.8%	32.1%
North network	29.8%	7.3%	8.1%	4.0%	1.6%	4%	45.2%
South network	29.7%	5%	5%	3.7%	3.2%	4.6%	48.9%
Haringey total	33.2%	5.5%	6.1%	4.1%	2.8%	6.9%	41.4%

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, two parent families and in the higher income bracket.

Those respondents with lower income households were more likely to spend less on childcare. 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 83: respondents use of working tax credit.

	Know about	Using	Not Available to me	Missing
West network	16.3%	12.3%	44.4%	27%
North network	18.5%	25.8%	22.6%	33.1%
South network	19.6%	22.3%	30.2%	27.9%
Haringey total	23.9%	18.8%	28.1%	29.2%

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 and less likely to know about working tax credits.

Figure 84: respondents use of the childcare element of WTC.

	Know about	Using	Not Available to me	Missing
West network	14.3%	11.7%	44.4%	29.6%
North network	18.5%	16.9%	24.2%	40.4%
South network	16.9%	15.6%	30.1%	37.4%
Haringey total	17%	14.3%	32.3%	36.4%

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 know about, or be eligible to access the childcare element of working tax credits.

Figure 85: respondents use of childcare vouchers.

	Know about	Using	Not Available to me	Missing
West network	20.9%	11%	31.2%	31.2%
North network	20.2%	7.3%	25%	47.5%
South network	19.2%	9.6%	25.1%	46.1%
Haringey total	20.1%	13.4%	26.6%	39.9%

Parent/carers living in the west network were more likely to be using childcare vouchers.

Figure 86: respondents use of the 15 hours of free childcare.

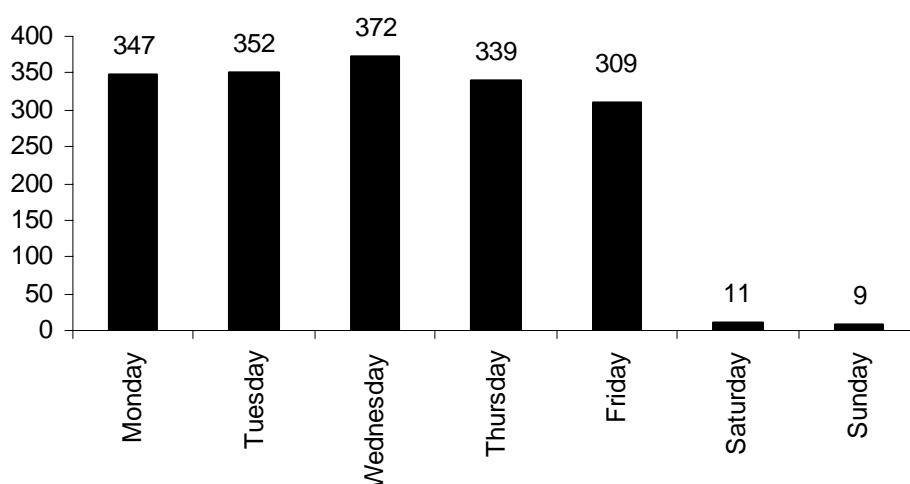
	Use 15 hours of free childcare per week		Buy additional hours on top of free entitlement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
West network	21.4%	15.3%	9.7%	18.4%
North network	25.8 %	16.9%	8.9%	24.2%
South network	25.6%	26%	8.2%	30.6%
Haringey total	23.1%	18.1%	9.5%	21.8%

There were no significant differences between the network a parent/carers was living in and whether they were using the 15 hours of free childcare and whether additional hours are brought on top of the free entitlement.

7.6. Times of childcare

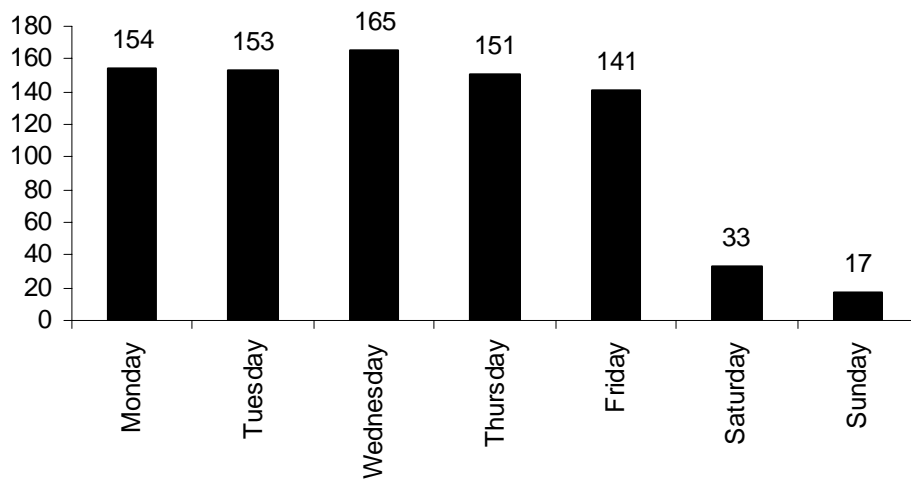
This section explores the days and times that respondents currently use childcare and the days and times they would like to use childcare.

Figure 87: day's childcare is currently used by parents.



There are no significant differences between the days parent/carers currently use – however Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are the days currently used the most for childcare by parents.

Figure 88: day's parents would like to use childcare.

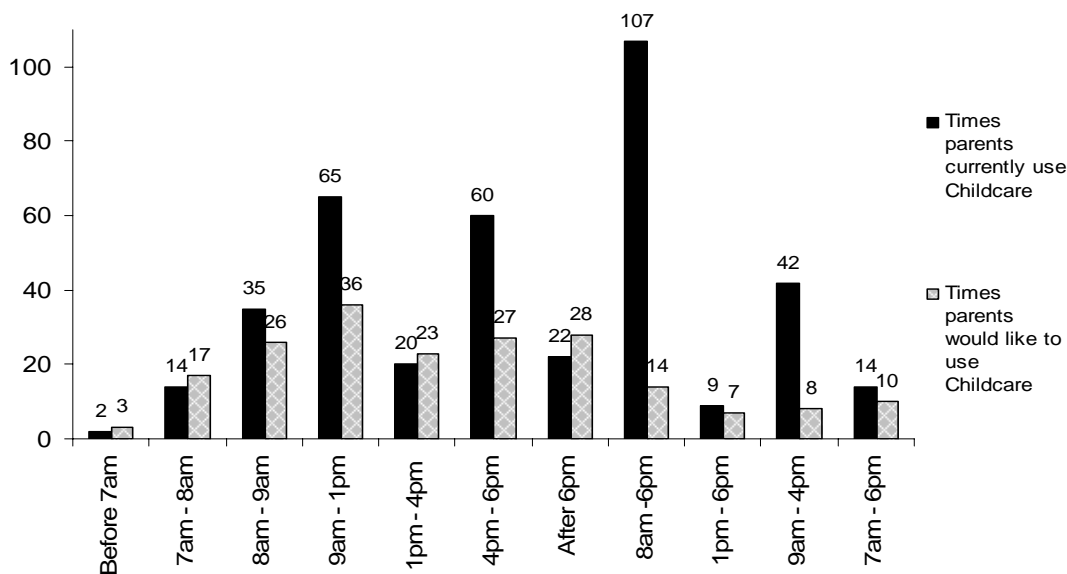


There are no significant differences between the days parent/carers would like to use – however Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are the days parents would like to use childcare.

7.7. Children aged 5 or under

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

Figure 89: number of under 5 year olds using childcare at specified times and times parents would like to use childcare.

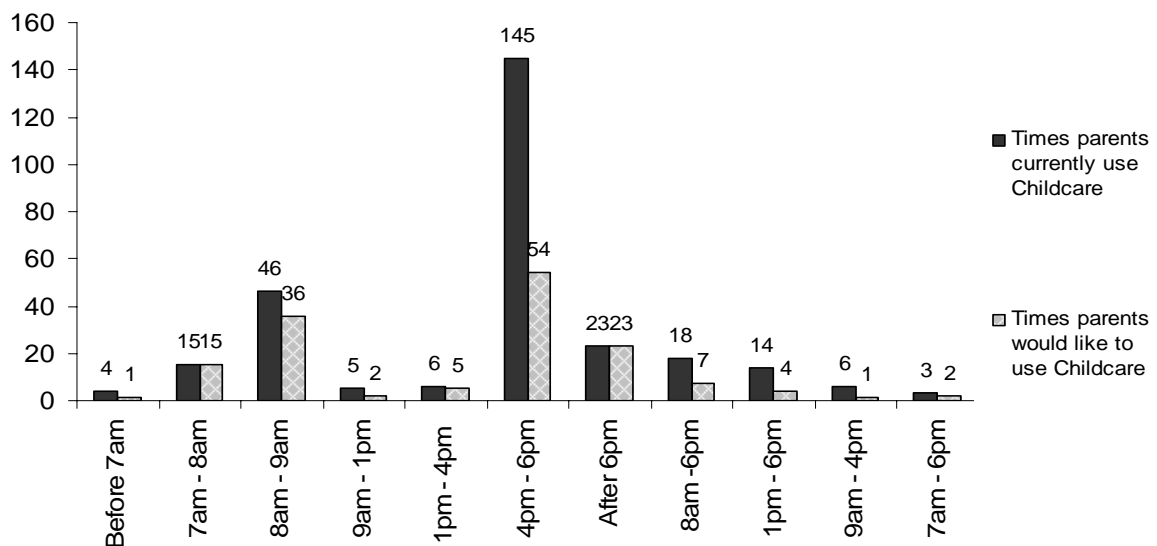


The times most frequently used by parents/carers for children under 5 was 8am to 6pm followed by 9am to 1pm then 4pm – 6pm. The times parents/carers would like to use and currently are not are 9am -1pm, followed by childcare after 6pm and childcare from 4pm – 6pm.

7.8. Children aged 5 or over

473 respondents stated they had one or more children aged between five and eighteen years old.

Figure 90: number of over 5 year olds using childcare at specified times and times parents would like to use childcare.

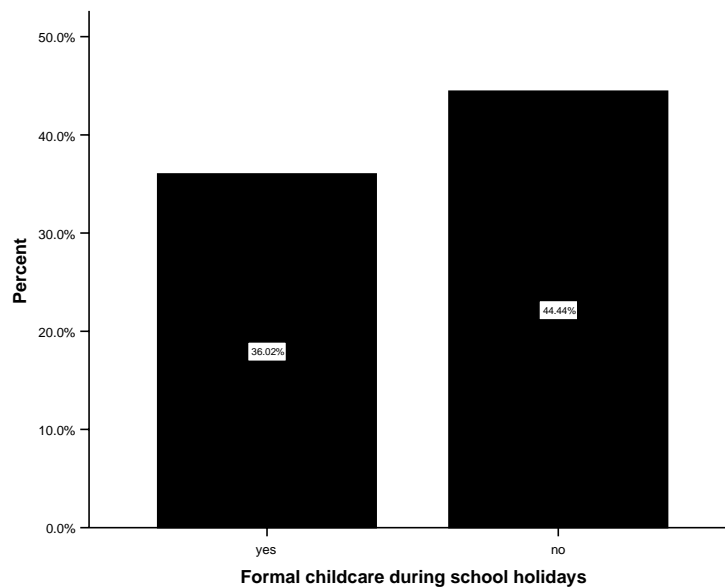


The times most frequently used by parents/carers for children over 5 was 4pm -6pm followed by 8am-9am. Parents/carers would like to use and currently using childcare from 4pm -6pm followed by 8am-9am. This represents the extended school day offer, before and after school provision.

7.9. Childcare during school holidays

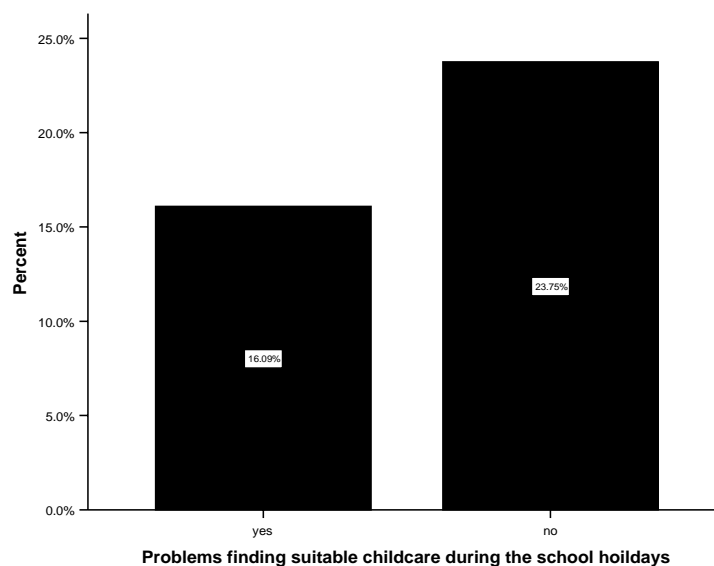
Figure 91 shows that 36% of the respondents or 282 respondents said they do require formal childcare during the school holiday. Just over 19.2% did not answer this question.

Figure 91: percentage of respondents requiring formal childcare during the school holidays.



From the 36% who required childcare during the holiday, 16.1% reported that they had experienced difficulties securing formal childcare for holiday periods. Just over 60% did not answer this question.

Figure 92: percentage for respondents that reported that they had problems finding formal childcare during the school holiday.



There was no difference between the requirement of formal childcare for two parent families and one parent families during the school holidays. Respondents who worked full-time were more likely to state that they required childcare than respondents in any other working arrangement. As the total household income increases, the difficulty in finding school holiday childcare decreased. There was no difference between the requirement for childcare during the school holidays and the ward respondents were living in.

Under 5 school holiday childcare

- 174 respondents stated that they required childcare during the school holidays.
- 78 reported having problems finding suitable childcare during the school holidays.
- 129 respondents had one child, 41 respondents had two children and 4 respondents had 3 children under 5 years old.

Over 5 school holiday childcare

- 192 respondents stated that they required childcare during the school holidays.
- 95 reported having problems finding suitable childcare during the school holidays.
- 126 respondents had one child, 58 respondents had two children and 8 respondents had three or more children over 5 years old.

7.10. Respondents views on childcare

Figure 93 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 93: average rating for different aspects of childcare provision.

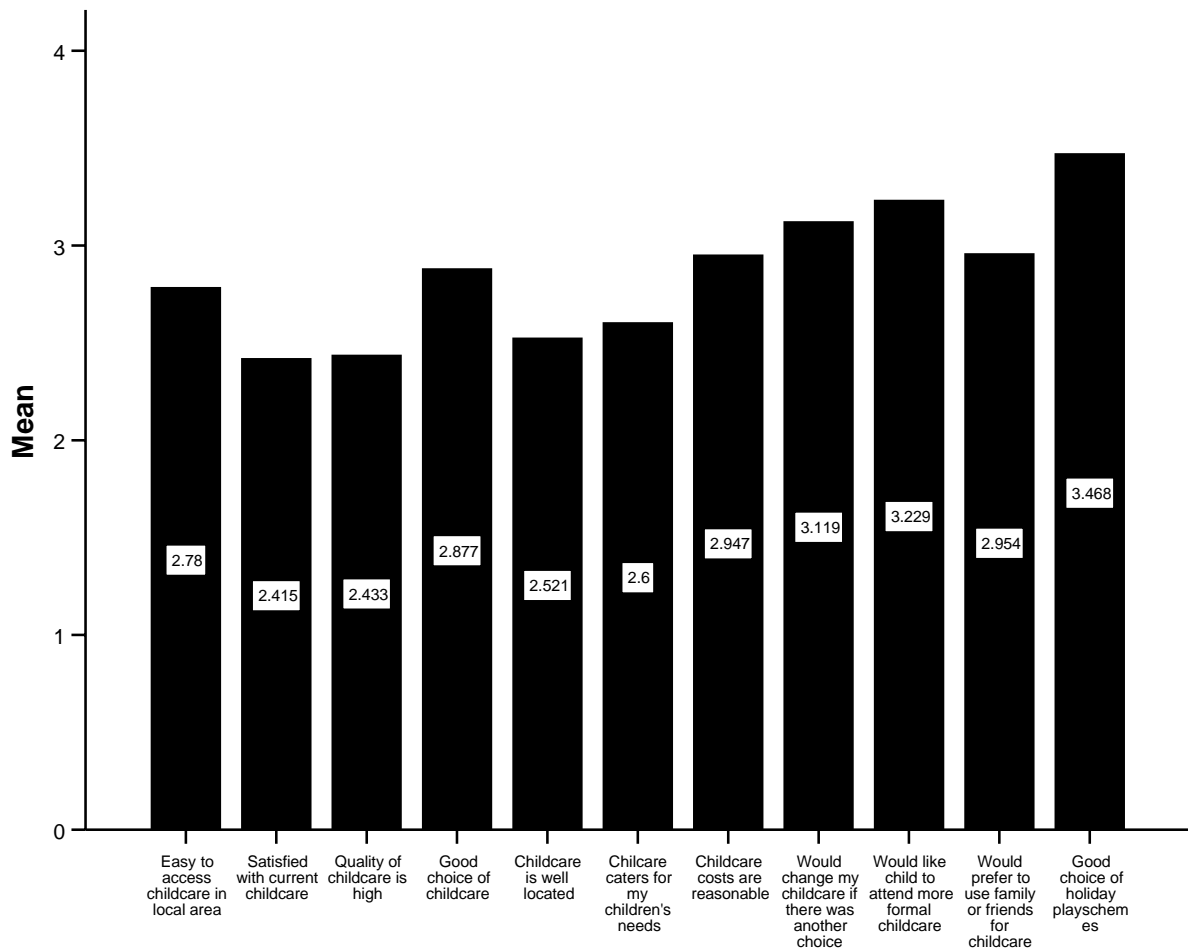
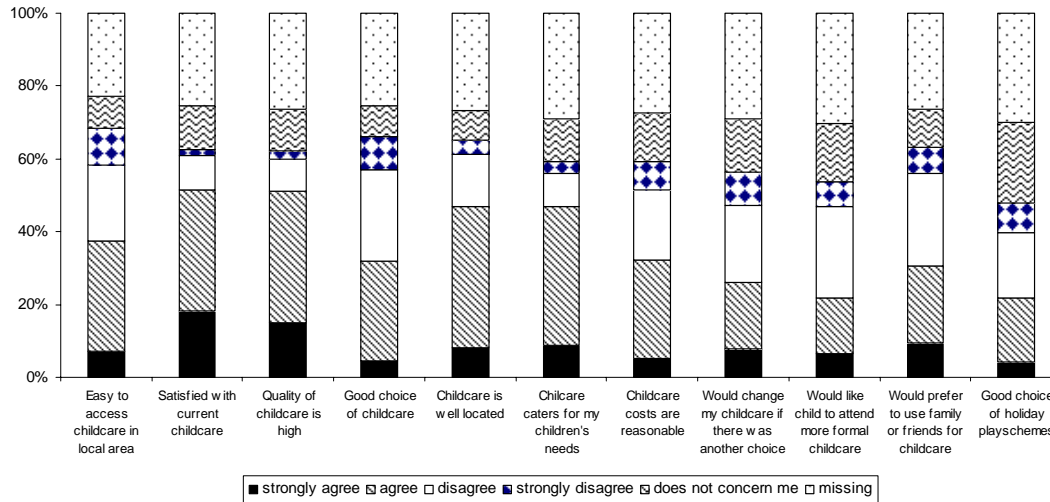


Figure 94: percentage respondents scored for different aspects of childcare provision.



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 felt that there was not 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 respondents were likely to agree that they were satisfied with their childcare and that the location was well placed.

Working arrangements

Respondents who were looking for work, studying/training or a full-time parent would like to change their current childcare arrangements and would prefer 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.

Working parents were unhappy with their childcare costs, but also felt that the quality was high and met the needs of their children.

Household income

As household income increased respondents' wishes to use more formal childcare and requiring childcare during the school holidays also increased.

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 Harringay, Noel Park, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane and Woodside wards were more likely to agree that there was a good choice of childcare and there was a good choice of holiday play schemes to access. Respondents living in these wards were also more likely to agree that they found it easy to get the type of childcare they wanted.

7.11. Future Childcare needs

Figure 95: future childcare needs.

	Type of childcare	In a years time	In 3 years time	In both a year & 3 years time
Under 5 provision	Childminder	12.6%	5.7%	5.2%
	Full-time nursery place (0-3 year old)	14.8%	5%	2.7%
	Full-time nursery place (3-4 year old)	12.8%	9.3%	1.8%
	Take up of 15 hours free entitlement	18.5%	10.5%	3.3%
	Nanny or au pair	5.6%	4%	5.5%
	Part-time nursery place(0-3 year old)	8.7%	3.6%	1.9%
	Part-time nursery place(3-4 year old)	5.6%	5.4%	1.3%
	Pre-school or playgroup	9.6%	4.2%	2.4%
Over 5 provision	After-school club	25.8%	14.7%	17.9%
	Before school club	15.2%	13.3%	12.6%
	Holiday play scheme	17%	6.9%	14.3%
Informal childcare	Crèche	7.7%	1.9%	1.8%
	Drop-in play session	11.9%	2.6%	4%
	Family or friends	12.8%	4.1%	12.9%
Other	Childcare between 6pm – 7am (overnight)	3.7%	1.8%	2.9%

The greatest need for future childcare in both a year and three years time is for extended school provision, both before and after school services. The future demand for overnight care and crèches appears to be limited. There is a large demand for the take up of the 15 hour free entitlement within the next year. The demand for full-time and part-time nursery places for under 3 year olds in three years time appears to be declining. However it could be a result of the children, who would fill these places, not actually being born yet.

Figures 96 and 97 show the future childcare demand broken down by ward.

Figure 96: future childcare needs in a years time by ward.

Network	Type of childcare	Under 5 provision							Over 5 provision			Informal childcare			Other	
		Childminder	Full-time nursery place (0-3 year old)	Full-time nursery place (3-4 year old)	Take up of 15 hours free entitlement	Nanny or au pair	Part-time nursery place(0-3 year old)	Part-time nursery place(3-4 year old)	Pre-school/playgroup	After-school club	Before school club	Holiday play scheme	Crèche	Drop-in play session	Family or friends	Childcare between 6pm - 7am (overnight)
West	Alexandra	12.8%	15.0%	10.0%	23.1%	15.4%	20.5%	4.6%	12.2%	64.0%	38.0%	38.4%	7.7%	10.4%	33.3%	5.1%
	Crouch End	52.6%	31.6%	10.5%	36.8%	36.8%	21.1%	31.6%	26.3%	47.4%	36.9%	42.1%	31.6%	42.1%	42.1%	10.6%
	Fortis Green	31.8%	19.1%	13.6%	27.3%	13.7%	13.6%	6.8%	15.9%	54.6%	34.1%	38.6%	6.8%	27.3%	40.9%	2.3%
	Highgate	15.4%	23.1%	23.1%	38.5%	30.8%	30.8%	15.4%	23.1%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	30.8%	15.4%	46.2%	7.7%
	Hornsey	21.2%	24.3%	9.1%	15.2%	9.1%	9.1%	6.1%	15.1%	48.5%	36.4%	48.5%	3.0%	21.2%	24.2%	12.1%
	Muswell Hill	20.6%	13.8%	6.9%	17.2%	17.2%	3.4%	0.0%	13.7%	55.2%	41.7%	41.1%	0.0%	13.7%	24.1%	13.7%
	Stroud Green	31.6%	21.1%	21.1%	36.8%	10.6%	26.3%	5.3%	21.1%	57.9%	63.2%	52.7%	21.1%	26.3%	42.1%	10.5%
North	Bounds Green	12.5%	18.8%	6.3%	25.0%	6.3%	6.3%	12.6%	18.8%	62.6%	37.5%	50.1%	0.0%	12.6%	25.0%	0.0%
	Noel Park	14.8%	22.2%	7.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	37.0%	14.8%	18.5%	7.4%	11.1%	25.9%	14.8%
	Northumberland Park	10.3%	3.4%	10.3%	13.8%	3.4%	6.8%	3.4%	6.8%	41.4%	20.7%	20.6%	6.9%	6.8%	10.3%	10.3%
	White Hart Lane	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%	12.0%	8.0%	16.0%	8.0%	12.0%	48.0%	20.0%	32.0%	8.0%	16.0%	16.0%	0.0%
	Woodside	11.1%	21.2%	18.5%	25.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	33.3%	18.4%	29.6%	14.8%	29.8%	25.9%	3.7%
South	Bruce Grove	14.7%	8.8%	11.8%	20.6%	5.8%	8.8%	5.9%	5.9%	44.2%	29.4%	2940.0%	8.8%	8.8%	29.4%	8.8%
	Harringay	25.8%	19.5%	29.1%	35.5%	16.1%	6.4%	16.2%	19.4%	71.0%	38.8%	51.6%	9.7%	19.4%	32.3%	3.2%
	Seven Sisters	20.5%	14.6%	11.7%	20.5%	2.9%	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	23.5%	20.6%	23.5%	14.6%	8.8%	29.4%	5.8%
	St Ann's	17.2%	22.9%	17.1%	20.0%	14.3%	22.8%	17.1%	14.3%	50.0%	22.9%	28.6%	22.8%	22.8%	37.1%	8.6%
	Tottenham Green	16.0%	16.0%	12.0%	24.0%	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	42.0%	28.0%	32.0%	12.0%	12.0%	16.0%	8.0%
	Tottenham Hale	3.0%	15.2%	24.2%	24.2%	0.0%	3.0%	6.1%	9.1%	36.4%	9.1%	24.2%	3.0%	12.1%	12.1%	0.0%
	West Green	11.1%	18.5%	18.4%	29.6%	7.4%	11.1%	11.1%	7.4%	22.2%	14.8%	22.2%	7.4%	11.1%	22.2%	7.4%
Haringey postcode (incomplete)	14.7%	28.4%	15.6%	14.7%	13.8%	5.5%	3.7%	11.0%	45.9%	31.2%	31.2%	10.1%	9.2%	22.9%	10.1%	

Figure 97: future childcare needs in 3 years time by ward.

Network	Type of childcare	Childminder	Full-time nursery place (0-3 year old)	Full-time nursery place (3-4 year old)	Take up of 15 hours free entitlement	Nanny or au pair	Part-time nursery place(0-3 year old)	Part-time nursery place(3-4 year old)	Pre-school or playgroup	After-school club	Before school club	Holiday play scheme	Crèche	Drop-in play session	Family or friends	Childcare between 6pm – 7am (overnight)
West	Alexandra	15%	10.30%	10%	20.60%	15.40%	7.70%	10.30%	5.10%	46%	31%	30.70%	0%	7.70%	25.60%	5.10%
	Crouch End	0%	5.30%	26.30%	26.30%	10.50%	5.30%	15.80%	5.30%	58.90%	42.20%	21%	0%	0%	21.10%	5.30%
	Fortis Green	27.20%	13.60%	15.90%	25%	13.70%	9%	11.40%	25%	40.90%	29.50%	40.90%	4.60%	11.30%	31.80%	2.30%
	Highgate	30.80%	23.10%	23.10%	30.80%	23.10%	7.70%	23.10%	15.40%	46.20%	61.50%	15.40%	7.70%	15.40%	30.80%	0%
	Hornsey	12.10%	15.20%	12.10%	15.20%	6%	6.10%	3%	3%	36.40%	36.40%	21.30%	3%	6%	15.10%	3%
	Muswell Hill	13.70%	6.90%	6.90%	10.30%	10.30%	0%	0%	3.40%	37.90%	27.70%	34.50%	3.40%	3.40%	17.20%	10.30%
	Stroud Green	21.10%	5.30%	5.30%	10.50%	5.30%	0%	5.30%	0%	42.20%	52.70%	31.60%	5.30%	0%	26.30%	10.50%
North	Bounds Green	0%	0%	12.50%	18.80%	18.80%	6.30%	12.60%	6.30%	31.30%	43.80%	18.80%	0%	6.30%	18.80%	0%
	Noel Park	3.70%	0%	11.10%	22.20%	7.40%	3.70%	7.40%	0%	29.60%	14.80%	18.50%	0%	3.70%	25.90%	22.20%
	Northumberland Park	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%	6.90%	0%	6.80%	6.90%	6.80%	26.10%	20.70%	3.40%	0%	6.80%	10.30%	0%
	White Hart Lane	4%	8%	8%	8%	8%	12%	12%	8%	24%	16%	20%	4%	12%	16%	4%
	Woodside	11.10%	3.70%	3.70%	14.80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29.60%	14.80%	11.10%	11.10%	7.40%	11.10%	3.70%
South	Bruce Grove	11.70%	2.90%	11.80%	5.90%	2.90%	2.90%	0%	5.90%	20.60%	14.70%	17.60%	2.90%	8.80%	5.90%	0%
	Harringay	16.10%	13%	16.20%	12.90%	3.20%	9.70%	9.70%	9.70%	51.60%	32.20%	35.40%	6.40%	6.50%	25.80%	3.20%
	Seven Sisters	8.80%	8.80%	17.60%	17.60%	5.90%	2.90%	5.90%	5.90%	23.50%	17.70%	11.80%	5.80%	0%	17.60%	5.80%
	St Ann's	14.30%	22.80%	25.70%	25.80%	11.40%	14.30%	17.10%	14.30%	31.40%	25.70%	20%	14.50%	17.10%	34.30%	5.80%
	Tottenham Green	16%	4%	8%	4%	8%	4%	0%	4%	20%	20%	12%	4%	0%	0%	0%
	Tottenham Hale	3%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	24.30%	15.10%	18.20%	0%	0%	6%	3%
	West Green	3.70%	7.40%	18.5	14.80%	3.70%	14.80%	3.70%	7.40%	15.90%	14.80%	11.10%	3.70%	7.40%	11.10%	0%
Haringey postcode (incomplete)	7.40%	8.3	9.20%	11.90%	12.90%	1.80%	3.70%	5.50%	31.10%	28.40%	20.20%	3.60%	7.40%	16.50%	6.40%	

7.12 Focus groups with parents

Focus groups were held with parents/carers who were Turkish, Kurdish, Somali, Polish, parents whose children had a Special Educational Needs or disability and teenage parents. The focus groups explored the issues raised in the survey in more detail.

7.12.1 Polish community

A focus group was conducted with parents from the Polish community. All of the mothers who participated had partners who were working. It was noted that, as first generation migrants, the Polish community do not have large extended families in the UK and with the high costs of full day nursery places; childcare responsibility rests upon the mother. The participants could all speak English and were confident about accessing childcare services, which they knew about through word of mouth.

Do you use childcare?

- Generally, use of full day childcare (8am-6pm) was low as the majority of the parents were full-time mums. They were aware of free part-time early education places for all 3 and 4 year-olds, with one parent due to take up a place in January 2011.
- All of the parents tended to use playgroups that were suggested to them via other members of the Polish community. Playgroups appealed to these parents because they were free, local and provided networking opportunities for both parents and children.
- The majority of parents tended to use friends more than family to assist them with their childcare needs because their families are still in Poland.

Experiences and perceptions

Cost/affordability of childcare is an issue

Some parents spoke about the strong work ethic of the Polish community and the will for women to work. However, the high costs of childcare were seen as barrier in taking up work. One parent who worked full-time when she had one child gave up work when she had her second child, citing childcare cost as the primary reason. Generally, the parents' feelings were that it was better to look after their child/ren while their husbands/partners worked.

Tax credit Issues

Some of the parents felt that there was a lack of awareness about tax credits. One parent advised that some Polish families who cannot speak English face language barriers when they contact the Tax credit helpline. These parents eventually give up and do not receive any financial help with childcare.

Lack of Information

Generally the Polish parents were unaware of the UK childcare concepts such as breakfast clubs and after school clubs, crèches etc. It was acknowledged that the UK system is different and families need to be made aware of these differences.

Parents also felt that there could be more information about childcare in Polish and they would welcome parental classes introducing them to the varying types of childcare on offer.

Quality

Overall parents were happy with the quality of the playgroup settings they use. However, it was felt that childcare services could be improved by having more Polish speaking staff.

7.12.2. Somali community

A focus group was conducted with parents from the Somali community. All of the mothers who participated looked after their children full-time. For mothers seeking employment, childcare was cited as an issue. It was noted that the Somali community help each other with childcare and for non-working mothers; there were no apparent childcare issues.

Do you use childcare?

- Generally, use of childcare was low as the majority of the parents were full-time mums with children of school age.
- One parent used a childminder when she was working which she found through her child's school.
- The majority of parents use family and friends to look after their children to provide them with breaks. There is a strong sense of community in the Somali culture and they support each other with childcare.
- The majority of parents wanted to make more use of holiday play schemes. However, there were various barriers to accessing this provision, such as lack of information and cost.
- The majority of parents also wanted to make more use of after school clubs to help them with childcare if they found work.

Experiences and perceptions

Cost/affordability

Some mothers had encountered financial difficulties whilst working and paying for childcare. One parent in particular, was very anxious for other Somali working mothers on low incomes. Her experience was that her Child Tax Credits were considered as part of her income which meant that she had to pay more council tax and received less housing benefit. In reality, the majority of her Child Tax Credits were used to pay for her childcare costs, subsequently she was financially worse off.

Choice of Providers

Somali parents need to be made aware about what childcare services are available in their area. There was limited or no knowledge of holiday play scheme provision. Parents wanted literature in their own language and letters informing them about holiday play schemes.

Opening Hours

The working parents tended to get cleaning jobs in the early morning, such as 7am-9am. They therefore required childcare from this time but were not sure about how to access suitable childcare. One parent cited childcare as a barrier preventing her from taking up employment.

7.12.3. Kurdish community

A focus group was conducted with parents from the Kurdish community. The majority of mothers had large families and looked after their children full-time. They were confident in accessing childcare services and used a wide range of childcare that was not too costly or free. The majority of parents looking for work were anxious about the affordability of childcare as they tended to have large families of 3 or 4 children. Parents expressed a desire to work in professions such as hairdressing.

Do you use childcare?

- Generally because the parents were without work, use of childcare centred around free or low cost services such as: playgroups, drop-in sessions at children's centres, nursery classes and after school activities.
- All of the parents use their family or friends to look after their children because they felt they were trustworthy, available, reliable and free of charge. There is a strong sense of community in the Kurdish culture and people supporting each other.
- One parent used a holiday play scheme for two weeks but had to withdraw her children because it was too expensive.
- The majority of parents wanted to use breakfast clubs to help them with childcare in the early morning, if they manage to take up work.
- Some parents wanted to use childminders but highlighted issues around trust and affordability.

Experiences and perceptions

Cost/affordability and availability

The majority of parents spoke about having large families and felt that childcare costs were too high. Generally, the parent's found it difficult to secure work in skilled areas, such as hairdressing because of the language barrier and their low skill base. They were conscious of the changes to benefits and concerned that their low skill base would not provide them with well paid jobs to pay for childcare for 3 or 4 children.

Choice of Providers

All of the parents wanted more family learning classes at the weekend to help them better support their children through education. They stressed that such services should be free of charge.

Quality

The majority of parents felt that childcare services could improve if staff were from their own cultures.

Capacity Building

Generally the parents felt that they were not supported enough by the Jobcentre Plus in finding suitable childcare. They spoke about being asked to attend training courses during the day but having no support in securing childcare. Some parents had a strong desire to take up training but cited childcare as an issue.

7.12.4. Turkish community

A focus group was conducted with parents/carers from the Turkish community. The parents/carers looked after their children full-time. Their use of childcare was low and limited to services that were generally free of charge.

Do you use childcare?

- Generally because the parents/carers were without work, use of childcare centred around free or low cost services such as: drop-in sessions at children's centres.
- Some of the parents used their family/friends to look after their children because they felt they were trustworthy and reliable.
- One parent wanted to use a full day nursery place at a local school (9am-3pm) but was unaware that her local school offered this service.
- Another parent wanted to use a part-time nursery place at a local school for her three year old born in September. She felt that there was a lack of available nursery school places for three year olds in the Crouch End area. She was also anxious that her child was missing out on valuable Early Years Free entitlement places and felt that the language barrier inhibited her from accessing other childcare providers, such as play groups that could also provide this service.
- The majority of parents wanted to use more drop-in sessions at Children's Centre in their local area.

Experiences and perceptions

Quality

Overall, parents were happy with the quality of the drop-in sessions they use. Some parents felt that childcare services could improve if there were more staff who spoke their language and that could advise them about how to access various childcare and Council services.

Cost/affordability

The majority of parents/carers were full time carers and tended to use childcare services that were generally free of charge such as drop-in sessions at Children's Centres and nursery classes at school. One parent/carer expressed a desire to work but cited language difficulties as a barrier.

Number of places/availability

Some of the parents wanted to access the Early Years Free entitlement at local school nursery's but were turned down on the grounds of their child's age. For example, one child who turned three in September was told to apply

for a nursery school place in the following academic year. Whilst, the parents acknowledged that admissions to nurseries were managed directly by the individual schools, they felt that the Local Authority should oversee the admissions process of nursery school to ensure a fair system.

7.12.5. Parents who have children with a Special Educational Need

A focus group was conducted with parents who have a disabled child or a child with Special Educational Needs who attend Haringey Special Schools. The children's disabilities varied from physical disabilities to global development delay. There was a real sense of "struggle" for some of the parents when trying to access support services from the Local Authority.

Some parents had a strong desire to work, whilst others were not in a position to work because of the full-time parental responsibility of having a disabled child or a child with Special Educational Needs. Use of childcare was generally low with parents wanting to use more childcare services.

Do you use childcare?

- Some parents used holiday play schemes but cited affordability as an issue. It was noted that whilst play schemes were free for two out of 4 weeks, some unemployed parents were being asked to pay for the remaining 2 weeks. Generally, parents were concerned that they would have to use their Disability Allowance which is already used to cover other expenses to pay for childcare in the summer holidays.
- One parent said that through Direct Payments she has been able to recruit someone to help her with her childcare needs in the mornings and afternoons which have really benefited her.
- Two parents/carers use respite care over the weekend.
- The majority of parents wanted to make more use of after school clubs to provide them with a break and support them when they go back to work.

Experiences and perceptions

Ensuring that childcare setting caters for my child's needs

Parents were concerned that their children were not being placed in the appropriate holiday play schemes that would best suit their needs. For example, one parent was given a place at a local play centre because her child was autistic. However, she felt that her child would have been better suited at another play centre where his friends were. Another parent felt that some workers did not understand her child's disability and were subsequently not providing good quality childcare. The majority of parents would like their children to go to childcare settings in the holidays and after school where there are pre-established relationships between the staff and child.

Availability of childcare

Generally, parents were concerned about how places at holiday play schemes were allocated to a disabled child or a child with Special Educational Needs. Some parents were told that places would only become available if a mainstream child did not take up a space. One parent was told to ring the holiday club until a place became available. She eventually gave up because there were no available places. The majority of parents felt that there was a lack of appropriate after school club childcare places for their disabled children. One parent expressed concern about the long waiting lists for specialist after school club provision

Opening Times

One parent who would like to work spoke about the difficulties in finding suitable childcare at the appropriate times for her son who has challenging behaviour and her young 2 year old daughter. She was concerned about securing childcare for her young child between the hours of 8am-6pm and her older son between the hours of 8am-9am and 4pm-6pm.

Flexibility

One parent expressed concern that the respite care she was offered did not meet her needs. For example, she wanted respite from Friday evening to Sunday morning, and was offered respite care from Saturday morning to Sunday morning. She felt that the service could be improved through more funding and more attention to matching services to meet specific needs.

7.12.6. Face to face interviews with Teenage parents

Face to face interviews were conducted with teenage parents at the Triangle Children's centre. All the mothers who participated were full-time mums. The majority of the parents would like to use childcare once their child/children is two years old to take up work or continue with their studies. The majority of young parents felt well supported with the current services on offer. They were aware of the types of childcare they would like to use and how it would be funded, for example, through the Care to Learn grant. The majority of teenage parents would like to use formal childcare in the future, while others felt that they would prefer to use a family member to look after their child.

8.0. Views of children and young people

Questionnaires were distributed to a sample of primary and secondary schools across the borough.

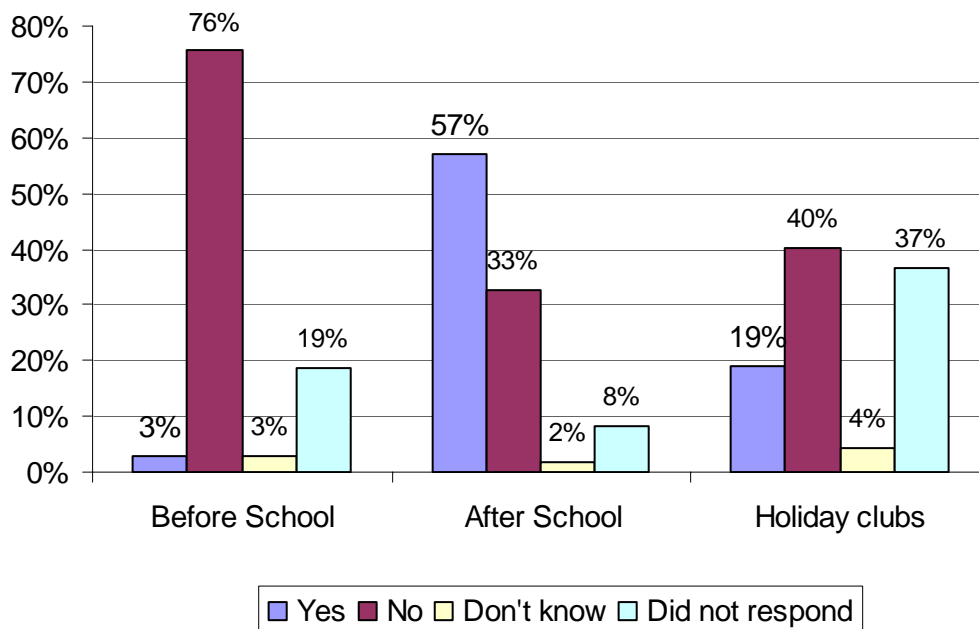
The questionnaire focused on the types of activities or clubs children attended before school, after school and during the holidays. The questionnaire also asked what children and young people thought about their clubs and activities, how often they attended these clubs and what future activities they would like to participate in.

- A total of 607 responses were received.
- The majority of responses were from year 8 pupils (77.1%), followed by year 5 pupils (19.2%) and year 6 pupils (3.6%).
- A total of 324 boys and 231 girls responded. Fifty five respondents did not specify their gender.

8.1. Use of clubs or activities

In the questionnaire, pupils were asked whether they participated in any clubs before school, after school and during the school holidays. Figure 98 shows that the majority of pupils (57%) took part in activities after school.

Figure 98: use of clubs or activities.



Pupils currently not attending any clubs were asked if they would like to take part in activities before school, after school or during the school holidays. Fifteen percent of children reported that they would like to use a before school club, 11% wanted to use an after school club and 13% wanted to take part in activities during the school holidays.

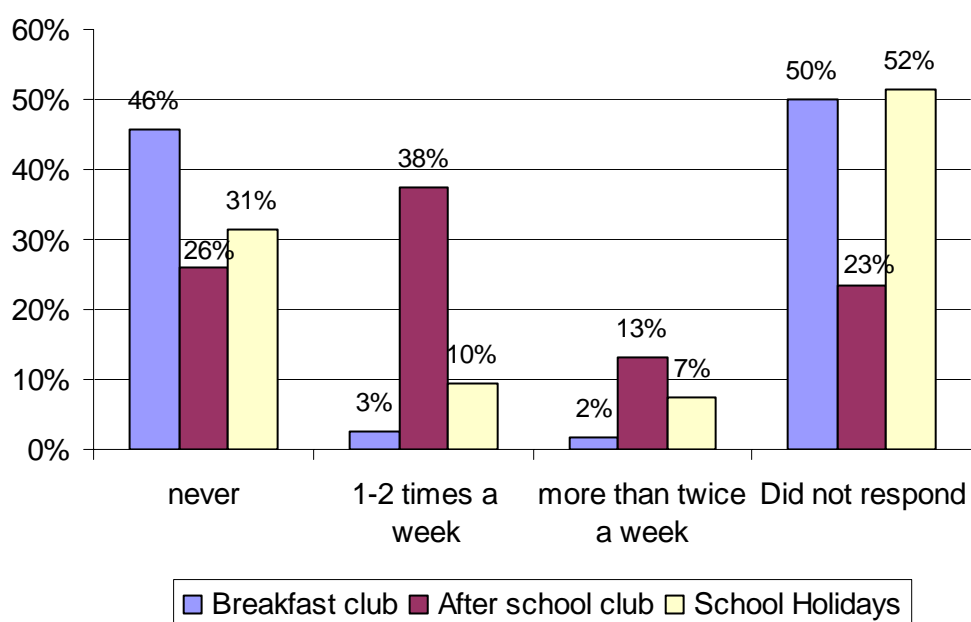
8.2. Types of clubs or activities children attend

Pupils were asked to list the types of activities they participated in before school, after school and during the holidays. The most common form of after school activity was football. Other popular after school activities included netball, cricket, badminton and trampolining. Types of activities children attended before school included, breakfast clubs and football. During the school holiday period, football was also listed as the most popular activity.

8.3. Frequency of participation

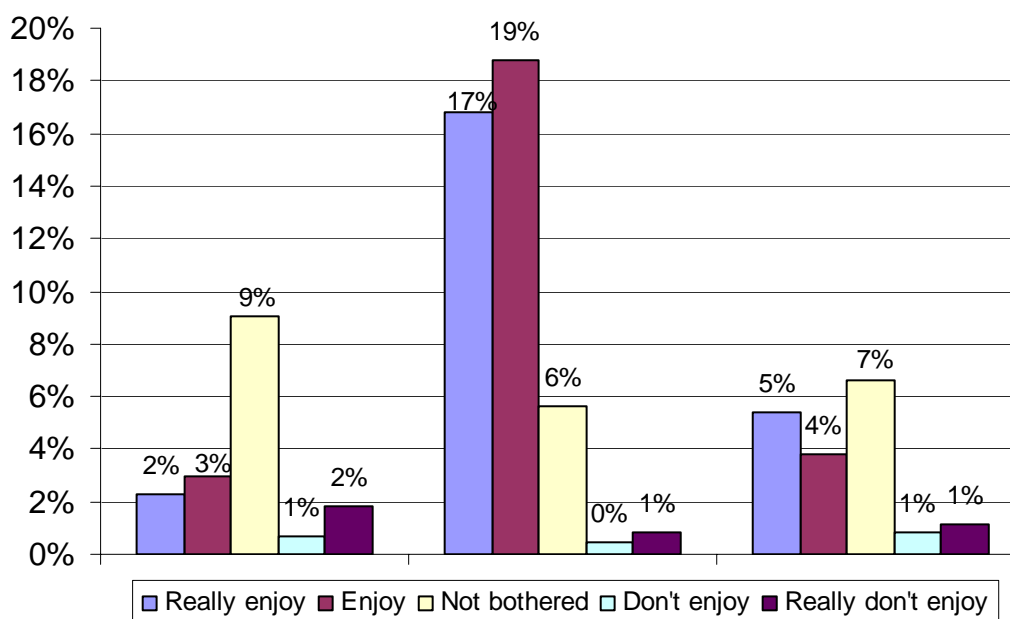
Figure 99 shows how often pupils attended their club or activity. Breakfast clubs have the lowest participation rate, with 3% of pupils attending between once and twice a week and 2% attending more than twice a week. Thirty eight percent of pupils participate in after school activities between once and twice a week. Fifty two percent of pupils participate in after school activities between once and twice a week.

Figure 99: frequency of participation in clubs or activities.



Generally, pupils really enjoyed or enjoyed participating in their after school activities or clubs. For breakfast clubs, approximately 5% of children reported that they really enjoyed or enjoyed attending these clubs and 9% cited that they were not bothered.

Figure 100: views of children on their clubs or activities.



Pupils were asked to list the types of activities they would like to attend before school, after school and during the holidays. The most popular activity was football. During the holidays, the majority of children reported that they wanted to participate in swimming, football and horse riding. The most popular before school activities children wanted to participate in were football, tai chi and breakfast clubs.

9.0. Views of childcare providers

9.1. Methodology

Questionnaires

Four hundred and sixteen questionnaires were distributed by e-mail to all childminders, PVI group settings and maintained providers within the borough. The questionnaire focused on providers' views of the childcare market in Haringey, their plans for the future and support required from the local authority.

A total of 159 responses were received. The majority, 72%, were from childminders, 23% from day nurseries/primary school nurseries, 3% from pre-school/playgroups/parent & toddler groups and 3% from after school and breakfast club providers.

Focus Groups

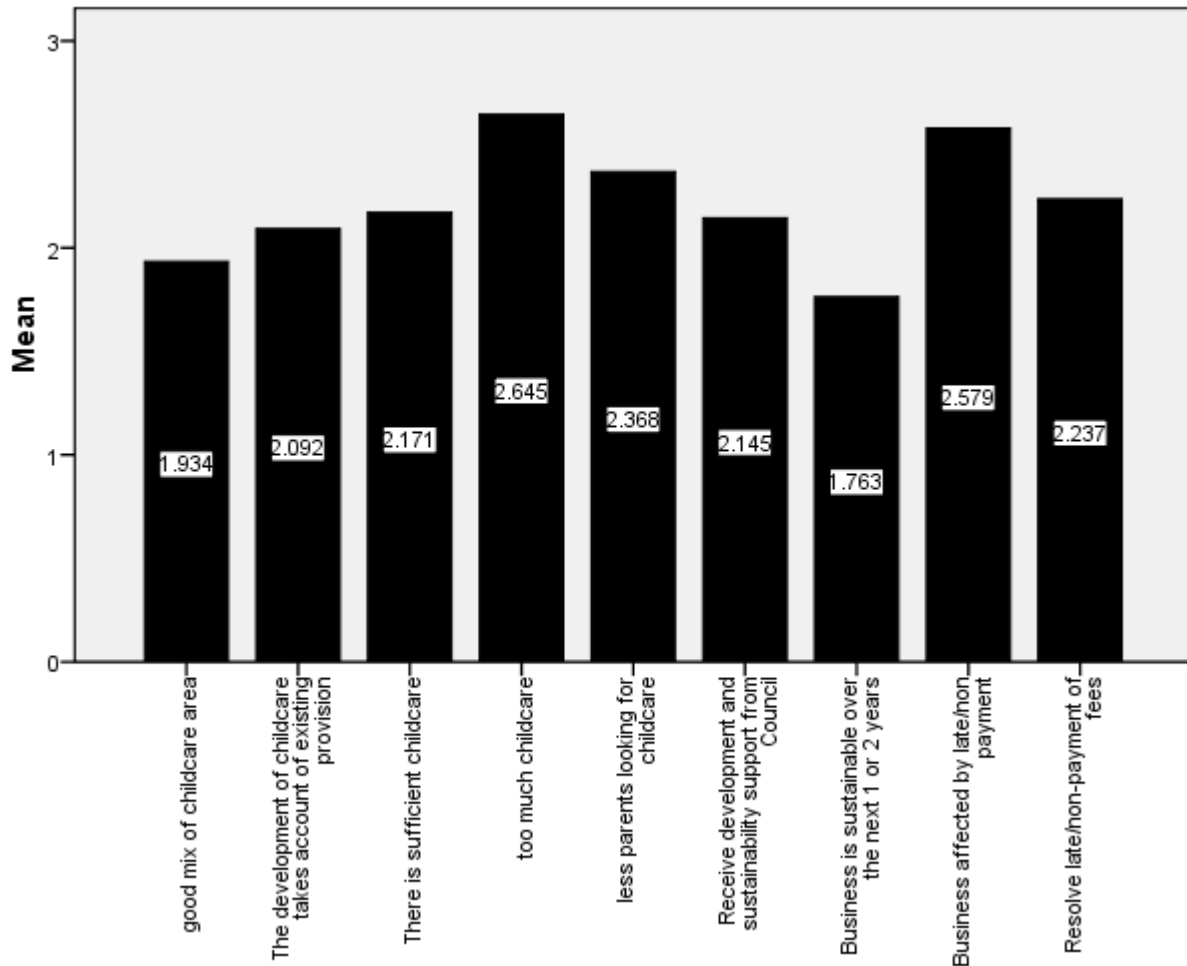
Focus Groups were conducted with childminders and PVI providers. Providers reported on their concerns surrounding sustainability, affordability and the challenges of providing childcare for children with Special Educational Needs. Please see page 123 for more information.

9.2. Views on the local childcare market

Providers were asked to rate the local childcare market on a four-point scale (a rating of 1 equals strongly agree, a rating of 4 equals strongly disagree). Figures 101 and 102 shows the average score for each aspect of the local childcare market.

For the purpose of this analysis the childminder's responses have been analysed separately from the PVI and maintained provider's responses.

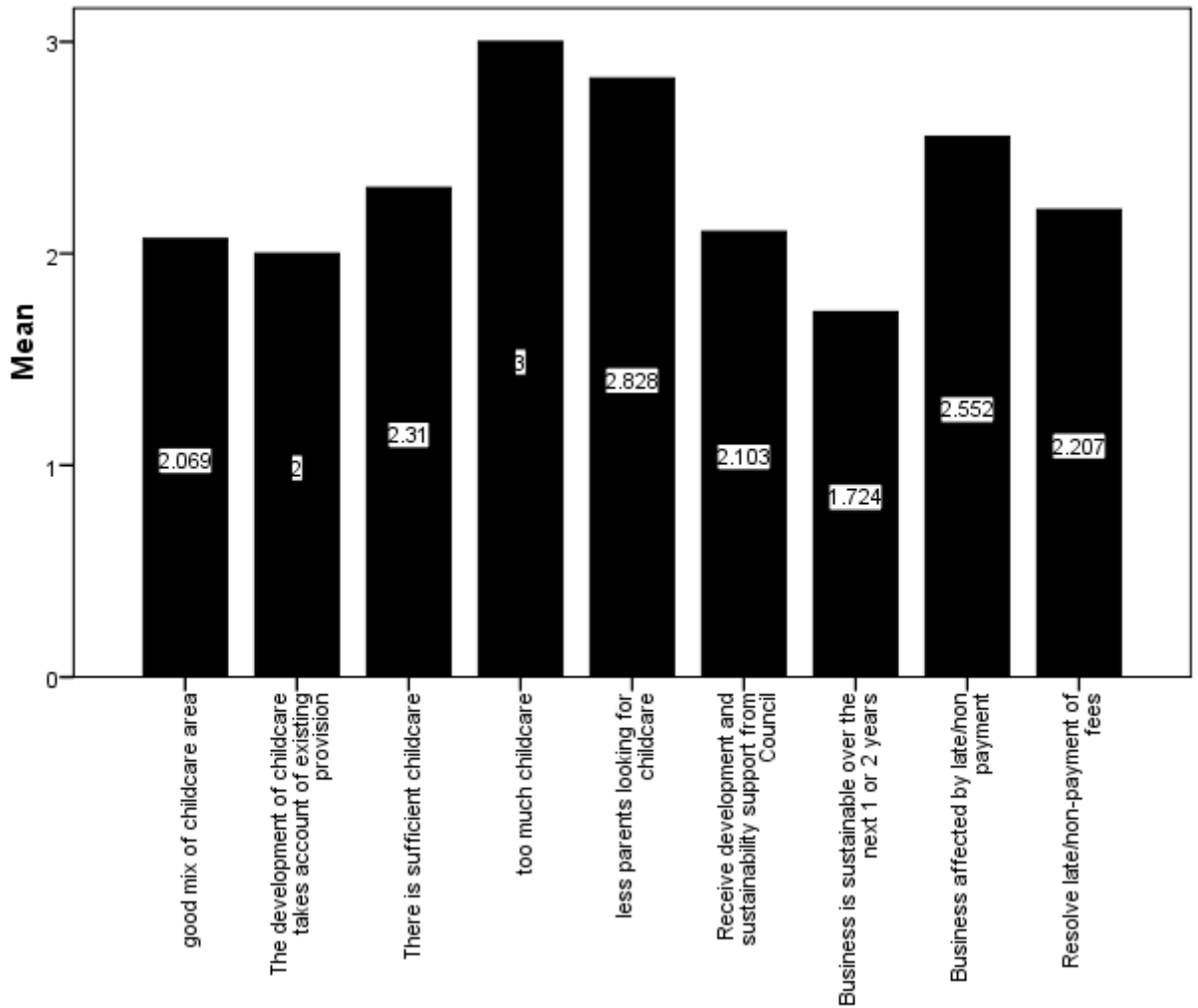
Figure 101: average rating for aspects of the childcare market by childminders.



Key:

- a rating of 1 equals strongly agree
- a rating of 4 equals strongly disagree

Figure 102: average rating for aspects of the childcare market by PVI & maintained sector.



Key:

- a rating of 1 equals strongly agree
- a rating of 4 equals strongly disagree

Generally childminders felt that there was a good mix of childcare in their area and that their businesses were sustainable over the next one or two years. They were more likely to agree that less parents were looking for childcare compared to maintained and PVI providers who disagreed with this statement. The maintained and PVI provider settings also felt that there was a good mix of childcare and these providers felt confident that their setting was sustainable for one to two years and that development of childcare took into account existing provision.

9.3. Developing or extending provision

Providers were asked whether they had plans to develop or extend their provision over the next three years.

- Thirty nine percent of childminders and twenty four percent PVI and maintained settings reported that they had plans to develop or extend their provision over the next three years.
- Thirteen percent of childminders stated that they would like to expand the number of places they offer compared to three percent for PVI and maintained providers.
- Fifteen percent of childminders and three per cent of PVI group settings and maintained providers were interested in expanding their opening hours.
- Fourteen percent of childminders stated that they had plans to extend their opening hours to cover the Sundays.

Figure 103: percentage of childminders and PVI Group/maintained settings with plans to develop or extend their provision over the next 3 years

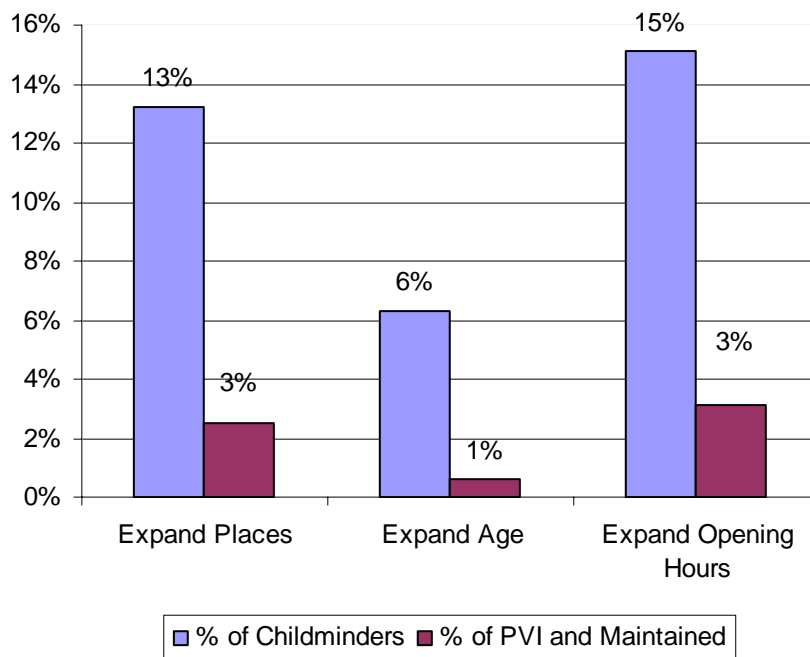
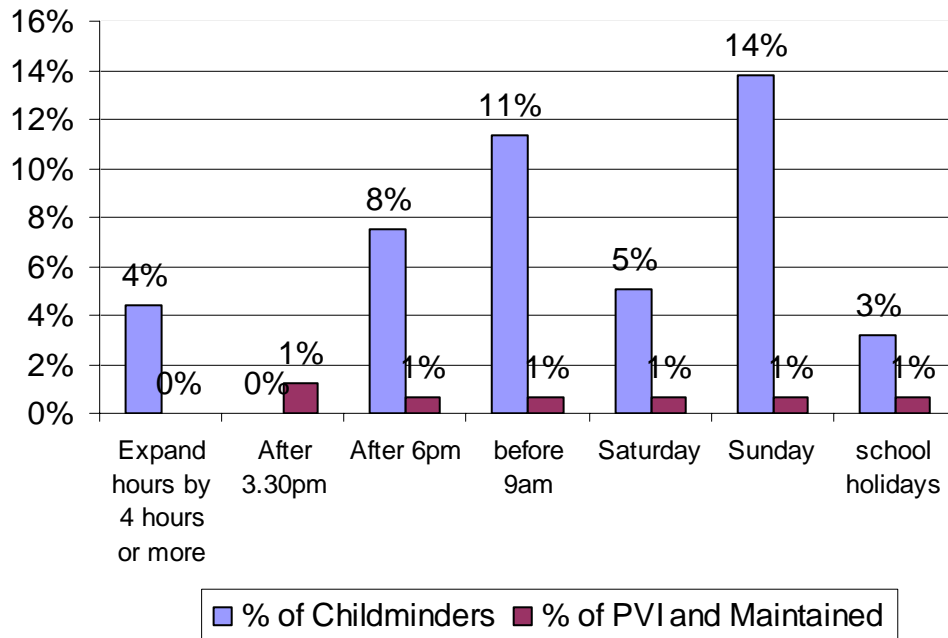
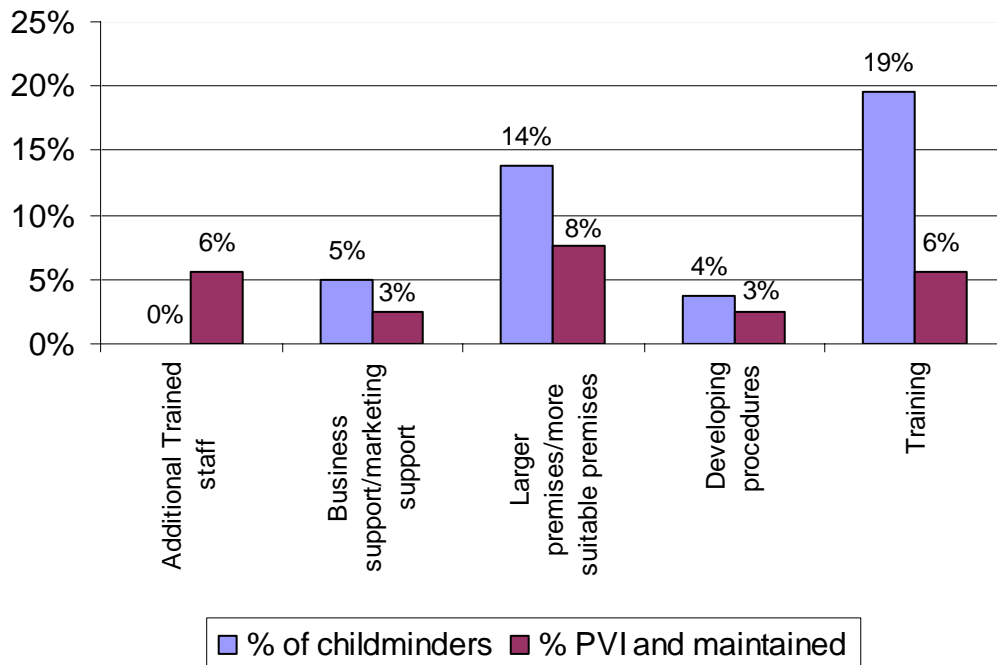


Figure 104: percentage of childminders and PVI Group/maintained settings with plans to extend their opening hours over the next 3 years



9.4. Support required by childcare providers

Figure 105: percentage of childminders and PVI Group/maintained settings who indicated they required support.

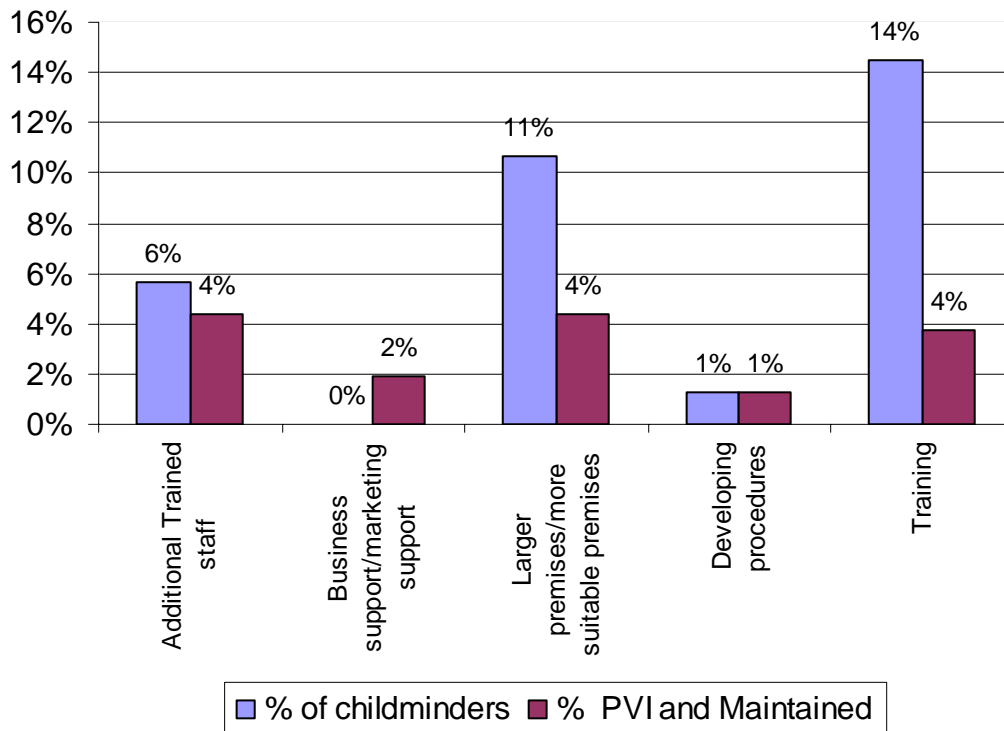


Nineteen percent of childminder respondents said that they wanted support with training. Fourteen percent of childminders and eight percent of PVI group settings and maintained provider respondents said that they wanted larger premises. Six percent of PVI and maintained provider respondents wanted additional trained staff and support with their training needs.

9.5. Support required by childcare providers to better meet the needs of children with disabilities or additional needs

Figure 106 shows what additional support providers would require in order to meet the needs of children with disabilities or additional needs.

Figure 106: percentage of childminders and PVI Group/maintained settings who indicated they required support.



Fourteen percent of childminder respondents said that they wanted support with training. Eleven per cent of childminders and four percent of PVI group settings and maintained providers respondents said that they wanted larger premises. Six percent of childminder respondents wanted additional trained staff compared with four per cent of PVI group settings and maintained providers.

9.6. Focus Group findings

Methodology of data collection

Focus groups were conducted in the format of table discussions at two provider workshops. Focus groups were also conducted with childminders at their respective network meetings. Questions were asked relating to affordability, sustainability, flexibility of childcare provision and how settings manage children with Special Educational Needs.

Feedback from Private Voluntary Independent Providers

Sustainability & Affordability

The free entitlement funding (15 hours of free childcare for 3 and 4 year olds) does not cover the full costs of providing the place, such as VAT increases, staff sickness, training, maternity and holiday pay cover. It was noted that the PVI sector does not have the same economies of scale as a school or children's centre setting. Some of the providers felt that there was too much competition for 3 and 4 year olds. They were concerned that parents were choosing school nurseries over PVI nurseries because the school nurseries are free of charge.

The majority of the providers located in the North and South networks felt that there was an issue around affordability of childcare. One setting reported that because they are located in an area of social disadvantage, local families did not take up full day care places. Instead, they rely heavily upon student parents to take up their full day care places. However, with the funding cut to university and the increase in tuition fees they anticipate a fall in demand for a full day nursery place.

Another setting, which provides childcare for student parents expressed concern about the non payment of childcare fees for young parents. It was noted that The Care for Learning Grant, which pays for the childcare of young parents attending college, is withheld if these parents do not attend. In such cases, the loss of payment created a budget deficit.

Special Educational Needs

The majority of providers expressed concern about the lack of resources and support available to them for children with a Special Educational Needs. They felt that the majority of specialist support was targeted at children's centres rather than being spread across the PVI sector. Some settings made the point that they are dealing with children with additional needs from their own budget and felt that this should not be coming from their own resources.

The majority of providers would like more support to help the settings deal with children with additional needs better.

Feedback from childminders -North Network.

Demand and Sustainability

The majority of childminders reported that parents are seeking more part time places over wrap around care from 8am-6pm. It was noted that parents are choosing to take up the free entitlement at maintained nursery settings and then looking for a childminder to fulfil the rest of their childcare needs. Some providers were concerned about their sustainability because of being unable to fill their full-time vacancies. This subsequently means they have less income and cannot afford to pay the bills and other household out goings. Some are considering alternative employment to childminding. Childminders feel that there is too much 0-5 year old provision in the North Network.

Flexibility of provision

Most childminders are flexible with the hours they work. In some instances children are dropped off at 6:30am, with parents picking the children up until after 6pm. One childminder reported that:

“Parents that use Childminders have a lot more flexibility regarding drop off and picking up the children – we also go out with the children”

Childminders tended to attend different drop-in play groups in the mornings with the children, allowing the children to mix with other children.

There are examples of some childminders picking up the children from the parents house.

The majority of childminders in the North network have been asked to cover parents who work weekends. One childminder advised:

“I used to work on Saturdays, however I found it hard as I don’t get a break and did not have the quality time to myself to catch up with the housework and spend time with my own family”.

Childminders stated that they could take children that have Special Educational Needs so long as they get the support and necessary resources from the Local Authority.

Working with local children centres

The childminders felt that there needed to be better partnership working with the children centres. For example :

- There is a demand for under 3 childcare places – childminders could work with the children centres to help them with this unmet demand.
- Childminders could market themselves through the children centres. The children centre staff could visit the childminders with parents taking some reassurance through a mutually beneficial system.
- Childminders would like to come into the children centres and share difference practices. Learning best practices from each other.

Feedback from Childminders - West Network

Demand, Sustainability and Flexibility of provision

Childminders reported that for children who were two years and older, parents were choosing to take up the 2 year old pilot at maintained nursery settings and then looking for a childminder to fulfil the rest of their childcare needs. Childminders also felt that there were a lot of first time parents calling, who did not realise how difficult it is to get a place in a maintained nursery, particularly for younger children (0-3 year olds). As a secondary measure, these parents were calling childminders to fulfil their childcare needs.

The majority of childminders are receiving more calls from parents who are looking for full days but only for a couple of days a week rather than for the full week. It seems that the majority of mothers are working less hours/days, with a tendency to job share more. Some childminders also reported that there appears to be more parents working from home who require childcare part of the day i.e. from 10am to 3pm or additional one off days (above the contracted days) to fit in with work commitments. It was noted that this could be accommodated, providing that a childminder had vacancies.

It was felt that the tax credit system is still not working properly. As the parents received the money and not the provider, parents still made excuses for late payments. The childminders felt the money should go directly to the childcare providers or pay the difference in vouchers which can be claimed by registered childcare providers.

Training

Childminders would like some training on financial management, some felt embarrassed to talk to parents about fees or late payments.

“Some parent’s say they forget to pay – couldn’t make it to the cash point to withdraw the money – but they never forget to drop their children off!”

It would be good to have an introduction to childcare practice course- with flexible start times for those of us who are working.

Childminders felt that Ofsted required too much paperwork, which is very time consuming, creating too much pressure and undue stress. The inspections took too long and it wasn’t always obvious why the inspectors asked certain questions.

Childminders found it difficult to attend some children centre drop-ins, or pick children up from nursery sessions, if they had to use their cars as the surrounding streets have parking restrictions. The children centres should have a pool of parking permits for the use of childcare providers that regularly attend the centre.

It was felt that childminders need to have more formal links with children centres

Childminders found the data held by the Family Information Service was normally wrong or needed updating most of the time. When updated information was submitted, it could take the FIS team up to seven weeks to make the necessary amendments.

10.0 Gap analysis

The Department for Schools (DfE) guidance on the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment states that a gap analysis should be conducted in relation to the following:

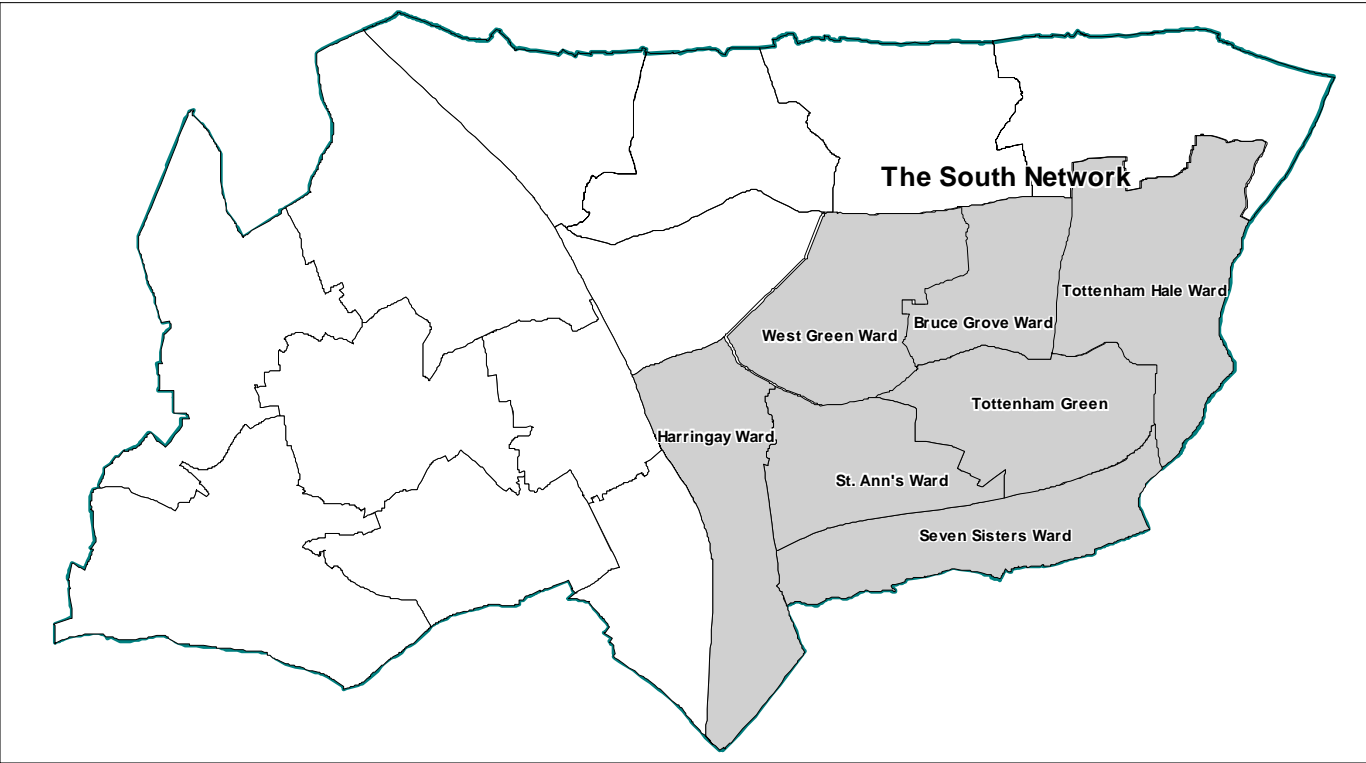
- geographical;
- types of childcare available;
- ages for which childcare is available;
- affordability;
- opening times;
- needs of children with a special educational need or disability;
- needs of families wishing to remain in work or seeking employment.

Geographical gaps

The information within this analysis provides a summary of the key issues in relation to childcare at a ward level. It highlights gaps in specific needs, times / flexibility, age, type and income. Please note that where descriptions of high and low are used, this is relative for comparisons within Haringey.

The South Network

Figure 107: the wards in the South Network area.



Description of the South Network

Total network population projection 0-90+: 92,721

Total 0-19 year old network population projection: 23,670

Income range: £27,512 (Tottenham Green ward) to £38,739 (Harringay ward)

Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Network	Total Number of wards in Network	Total number of SOAS in Network	Levels of deprivation			
			5%	5-10%	10-20%	20% +
South Network	7	56	6	12	24	14

Unemployment (Job Seeker's Allowance Claimant Count): 4,482

Housing Developments: Building work has begun on Hale village (former GLS Site). The location of the development is around Tottenham Hale station. There will be 1210 units within the Hale Village development, yielding an estimated 608 children.

Summary of supply and demand

Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible over provision of childminders for under 5s • Possible future demand for breakfast and After School Clubs for over 5's
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of parents surveyed reported that they could not afford to pay for childcare (29.7%)
Opening times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No notable opening time gaps for the supply or demand of childcare
Views of parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminders for under 5's

Bruce Grove

Bruce Grove ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 3776. Bruce Grove has the second highest 0-4 population in the borough. Bruce Grove is an area of high deprivation, 7 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally and 2 SOAS are in the 5% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £32,271 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. Bruce Grove has the second highest average income out of all its geographical neighbours. The JSA claimants count is 734 which is above the Haringey average. Bruce Grove has the highest number of temporary accommodation units in the borough. Although there is a low level of childcare facilities based in the ward, there is easy access to facilities in Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green and West Green wards.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Bruce Grove has the highest under 5 population with a childcare place ratio (7.7). This is above the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are less childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 53% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 49% vacancies, with low demand for this type of childcare and 59% in the PVI and maintained sector. There is only one PVI located in this ward which has 93% vacancies. However, it should be noted that this is a new nursery which opened in November 2010. With its location in the south east of the ward there is direct competition with providers in Tottenham Hale. Although there is a high child per place ratio, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

There is only one breakfast club in Bruce Grove with a few vacancies. Respondents indicated that there could be possible additional demand in the future for breakfast club provision.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

There appears to be possible future demand for after school provision, however there are no providers in Bruce Grove ward. There are limited after school club vacancies in the neighbouring wards such as Tottenham Green (2.2%) and Tottenham Hale (8.5%).

- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the demand for breakfast and after school club places before additional provision is provided.

Harringay

Harringay ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 1,817. Harringay has the lowest 0-19 population in the borough and the lowest 5-10; 10-14 population. Harringay ward is the least deprived ward in the south network area, however there is still a degree of deprivation when compared to the national averages, with 3 out of 7 SOAS in the 20% most deprived areas nationally. There is also high income deprivation affecting children with parts of the ward being amongst the top 5% most deprived Super Output Areas in England and the majority of the ward being in the top 10% to 20% most deprived Super Output Areas nationally. The average household income is £38,739 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770, which is the highest in the South Network area. The JSA claimants count is 565 which is above the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Harringay's childcare place ratio (2.6) is below the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 28% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 50% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare and 20% in the PVI and maintained sector.

Parents in this ward are more likely to use full-time nursery places or pre-school/playgroups for their childcare needs. This is also reflected within the parent's comments and responses. Although child per place ratio is below the Haringey average, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

- Possible over provision of childminder places;
- A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a low demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

The current supply of after school places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for additional future provision.

- Keep under review the need for after school provision.

Seven Sisters

Seven Sisters ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 5,019. Seven Sisters ward has the highest 0-19 population and the highest 0-14 population in Haringey. Seven sisters ward is an area of high deprivation, 7 out of the 9 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally and 3 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. There is very high income deprivation affecting children with the majority of the ward being amongst the top 5% most deprived Super Output Areas in England. The average household income is £30,577 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770 The JSA claimants count is 604 which is above the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Seven Sister' s childcare place ratio (3.1) is just higher than the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are relatively the same amount of childcare places per children as the average. There are a total of 12% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 38% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare and 6% in the PVI and maintained sector.

Parents in this ward are more likely to take up both part-time and full-time maintained nursery places. This is also reflected within the parent's comments and responses. Although child per place ratio is in line with the Haringey average, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs

- Possible over provision of childminder places;
- A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a low demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

The current supply of after school places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a low demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for after school provision.

St Ann's

St Ann's ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2764. St Ann's ward is an area of deprivation, 5 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally and 2 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £31,789 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. There is high income deprivation affecting children with the majority of the ward being amongst the top 5% most deprived Super Output Areas in England. The JSA claimants count is 544 which is below the Haringey average and is the lowest JSA claimant count in the South Network.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

St Ann's childcare place ratio (3.0) is the same as the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are the same amount of childcare places per children as the average. There are a total of 19% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 70% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare and 12% in the PVI and maintained sector.

The majority of childminders in St Ann's all seem to be clustered around the border of Tottenham Green Ward, which could be creating additional competition for children within a small area. Parents in this ward are more likely to take up of full time nursery places. This is also reflected within the parent's comments and responses. Although child per place ratio is in line with the Haringey average, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs

- Possible over provision of childminding places;
- A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.
- There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision and a possible demand for additional after school places. A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Tottenham Green

Tottenham Green ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,916. Tottenham Green ward is an area of high deprivation, 7 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 1 of these SOAS is in the 5% most deprived and 4 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £27,512 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. Tottenham Green ward has the second lowest average income in Haringey and is also the lowest in the South network. The JSA claimants count is 704 which is above the Haringey average. Tottenham Green has the third highest number of temporary accommodation units in the borough. There is a large housing development planned for Tottenham Hale ward which borders Tottenham Green ward and once completed, will see an additional 5000 units of additional housing.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Tottenham Green's childcare place ratio (2.6) is below the Haringey average (3) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 11.8% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 38.4% vacancies and 6.4% in the PVI and maintained sector. The majority of childminders in Tottenham Green seem to be clustered around the border of St Ann's Ward, creating additional competition for children within a small area. Although there is a low child per place ratio, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs. The level of vacancies in this ward could possibly be linked to the current high levels of parents out of work.

- Possible over provision of childminder provision.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The breakfast provision is currently full, with respondents indicating a future demand for this type of provision.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

There appears to be a shortage of after school places in Tottenham Green, as parents have indicated that they would like to use this facility, both now and in the future. Currently there are few vacancies in this ward.

- Possible demand for additional after school places;

- A hub school arrangement or better partnership arrangements could be looked at to address unmet demand.

The use of holiday provision by respondents living in Tottenham Green is one of the highest in Haringey. The data indicated that there could be additional demand in the future for holiday play schemes.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club and holiday provision before any additional services are provided.

Tottenham Hale

Tottenham Hale ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 3,855. Tottenham Hale ward is an area of high deprivation, 7 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 2 of these SOAS is in the 5% most deprived and 5 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £28,674 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. The JSA claimants count is 748 which is above the Haringey average. Tottenham Hale has the second highest JSA claimant count in Haringey. Tottenham Hale has the second highest number of temporary accommodation units in the borough. There is a large housing development planned for this ward which, once completed, will see an additional 5000 units of additional housing.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Tottenham Hale's childcare place ratio (2.5) is below the Haringey average (3) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 20% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 40% vacancies and 14.9% in the PVI and maintained sector. Take up for full and part-time nursery places is higher than for childminder places. This is also reflected within the parents comments and responses. The majority of childminders in Tottenham Hale seem to be clustered by the border of Bruce Grove (particularly along the length of the High road) and Northumberland Park wards, creating additional competition for children within a small area. Although there is a low child per place ratio, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs. The level of vacancies in this ward could be linked to the current high levels of parents out of work.

- A preference in using maintained places and PVI places over childminders
- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

There is a low vacancy rate (8.5%) for breakfast clubs in this ward, with respondents indicating a limited future demand for this type of provision.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

There currently appears to be possible demand for future after school club places.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

West Green

West Green ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 3,707. West Green ward is an area of high deprivation, 6 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally and 1 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £28,916 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. There is high income deprivation affecting children with parts of the ward being amongst the top 5% most deprived Super Output Areas in England and parts of the ward being in the top 5-10% and 10- 20% most deprived Super Output Areas nationally. The JSA claimants count is 583 which is above the Haringey average. West Green ward is split in half by Lordship Recreational Ground and Downhills Park which can act as a geographical barrier when trying to access childcare.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

West Green' s childcare place ratio (3.0) is the same as the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are the same amount of childcare places per children as the average. There are a total of 20% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 37% vacancies and 15% in the PVI and maintained sector. Parents in this ward are more likely to take up of full or part-time school nursery places and pre-school/playgroups. This is also reflected within the parent's comments and responses. Although child per place ratio is in line with the Haringey average, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

- Possible over provision of childminder places.
- A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminders places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

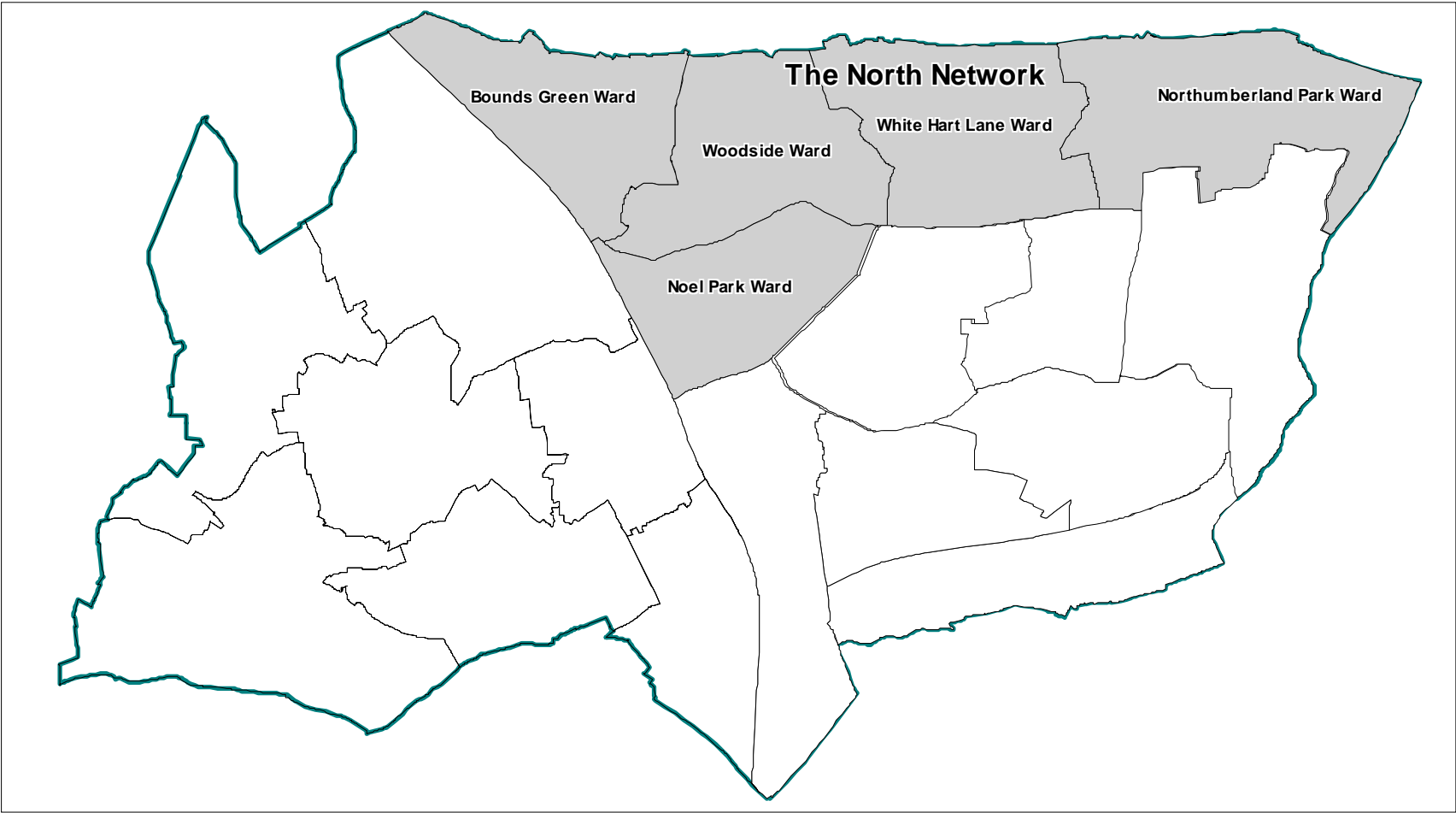
The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a low demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.
- There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision and possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

The North Network.

Figure 108: wards in the North Network area.



Description of the North Network

Total network population projection 0-90+: 64,644

Total 0-19 year old network population projection: 17,710

Income range: £27,221 (Northumberland Park ward) to £38,186 (Bounds Green ward)

Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Network	Total number of Wards in Network	Total number of SOAS in Network	Levels of deprivation			
			5%	5-10%	10-20%	20% +
North Network	5	39	5	15	12	7

Unemployment (Job Seeker's Allowance Claimant Count): 3,317

Housing Developments: The Haringey Heartlands development will have a minimum of 1000 units on the Land between Kings Cross East coast main line, Mayes Rd & Hornsey Park Rd N8. There are plans to regenerate the area around the North Circular Road (A406) between the A109 at Bounds Green and the A10 Great Cambridge Road. Enfield are continuing consultation on the North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) which will aim to facilitate the refurbishment of run-down or surplus buildings and maximise new housing. The NCAPP may create up to 2000 new homes along the North Circular Road in the next 5-10 years.

Summary of supply and demand

Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible over provision of childminders for under 5s • Possible current and future demand for After School Clubs for over 5s
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of parents surveyed reported that they could not afford to pay anymore for childcare (25.8%)
Opening times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No notable opening time gaps for the supply or demand in childcare
Views of parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminders for Under 5s

Bounds Green

Bounds Green ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,931. Bounds Green ward has areas of deprivation, 3 out of the 7 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally and 2 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £38,186 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. The average household income is the highest in the North Network and the second highest in the North and South networks. The JSA claimants count is 523 which is above the Haringey average and is the lowest JSA claimants in the North Network.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Bounds Green's childcare place ratio (2.5) is below the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There is total vacancy rate of 11.6% across all the childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 44% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare and 4.4% in the PVI and maintained sector. The supply of childcare places within the PVI and maintained sector is currently meeting demand, with low additional current and future demand. The data indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible future demand for additional provision.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Noel Park

Noel Park ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 3,243. Noel Park ward is an area of high deprivation, 7 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 1 of these SOAS is in the 5% most deprived and 2 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £29,067 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. The JSA claimants count is 643 which is above the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Noel Park's childcare place ratio (3.5) is above the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are less childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 22.7% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 51% vacancies, with low demand for this type of childcare and 6% in the PVI and maintained sector. There are a few vacant places within the maintained and PVI sectors with supply currently meeting demand. Respondents indicated possible future demand for additional full-time provision.

- Possible future demand for additional full-time provision
- Possible over provision of childminder places;

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual future demand for additional full-time provision before any additional services are provided.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a low demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Northumberland Park

Northumberland Park ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 4,600. The ward has the second highest 0-19 population in Haringey. The second highest 5-14 population and the highest 15-19 population in Haringey. Northumberland Park ward has the highest levels of deprivation, 8 out of the 8 SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas nationally, 4 of these SOAS is in the 5% most deprived and 4 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. . The average household income is £27,221 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. Northumberland Park ward has the lowest average income and the highest number of JSA claimants in Haringey. The JSA claimants count is 990.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Northumberland Park's childcare place ratio (2.8) is below the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There is a low vacancy rate (9.4%) across all the childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 40% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare and 5.4% vacancy rate in the PVI and maintained sector.

Parents in this ward are more likely to use both part-time and full-time provision for their childcare needs. This is also reflected within the parent's comments and responses. There is some additional current and future demand for both part-time and full-time provision; however there are a number of settings in Tottenham Hale ward, close to the boundary, which do have vacancies and are easily accessible from Northumberland Park.

Childcare costs are below the Haringey average in Northumberland Park and is one of the lowest in Haringey, however due to the high levels of deprivation affordability is a barrier in accessing childcare. Generally parents felt that there was a good choice of childcare in this ward.

- Affordability of childcare could be an issue.
- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a low demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

White Hart Lane

White Hart Lane ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 4,065. This ward has the third highest 0-19 population and the second highest 15-19 population in Haringey. White Hart Lane ward has the high levels of deprivation, all 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 6 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. . The average household income is £28,194 which is below the Haringey average of £37,770. The JSA claimants count is 566 and which is above the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

White Hart Lane's childcare place ratio (3.1) is just higher than the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are relatively the same amount of childcare places per children as the average. There are a total of 22.7% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 46% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare and 14.8 % in the PVI and maintained sector. The majority of vacancies are within the 3-4 year old provision. Generally parents felt that there was a good choice of childcare in this ward and found it easy to access the type of childcare they required. Although child per place ratio is relatively the same as the Haringey average, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

- Possible over provision of 3-4 year old places.
- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

Breakfast club provision is near capacity. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Possible demand for additional breakfast club places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Woodside

Woodside ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 3,088. Woodside ward has areas of deprivation, 6 of the 8 SOAS are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 1 of these SOAS are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average household income is £34,508 which is the second highest in the North network but below the Haringey average of £37,770. The JSA claimants count is 595 which is above the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Woodside's childcare place ratio (3.5) is above the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are less childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 15.1% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 41% vacancies, with low demand for this type of childcare and 5.7% in the PVI and maintained sector. There are a few places within the maintained and PVI sectors with supply currently meeting demand. The rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs. Respondents have indicated that there could possibly be additional future demand for full-time 0-3 year old nursery places and the take up of the 15 hours free entitlement.

- Possible future demand for additional 0-3 full-time provision.
- Possible future demand for take up of the 15 hours free entitlement.
- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible future demand for additional provision.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.

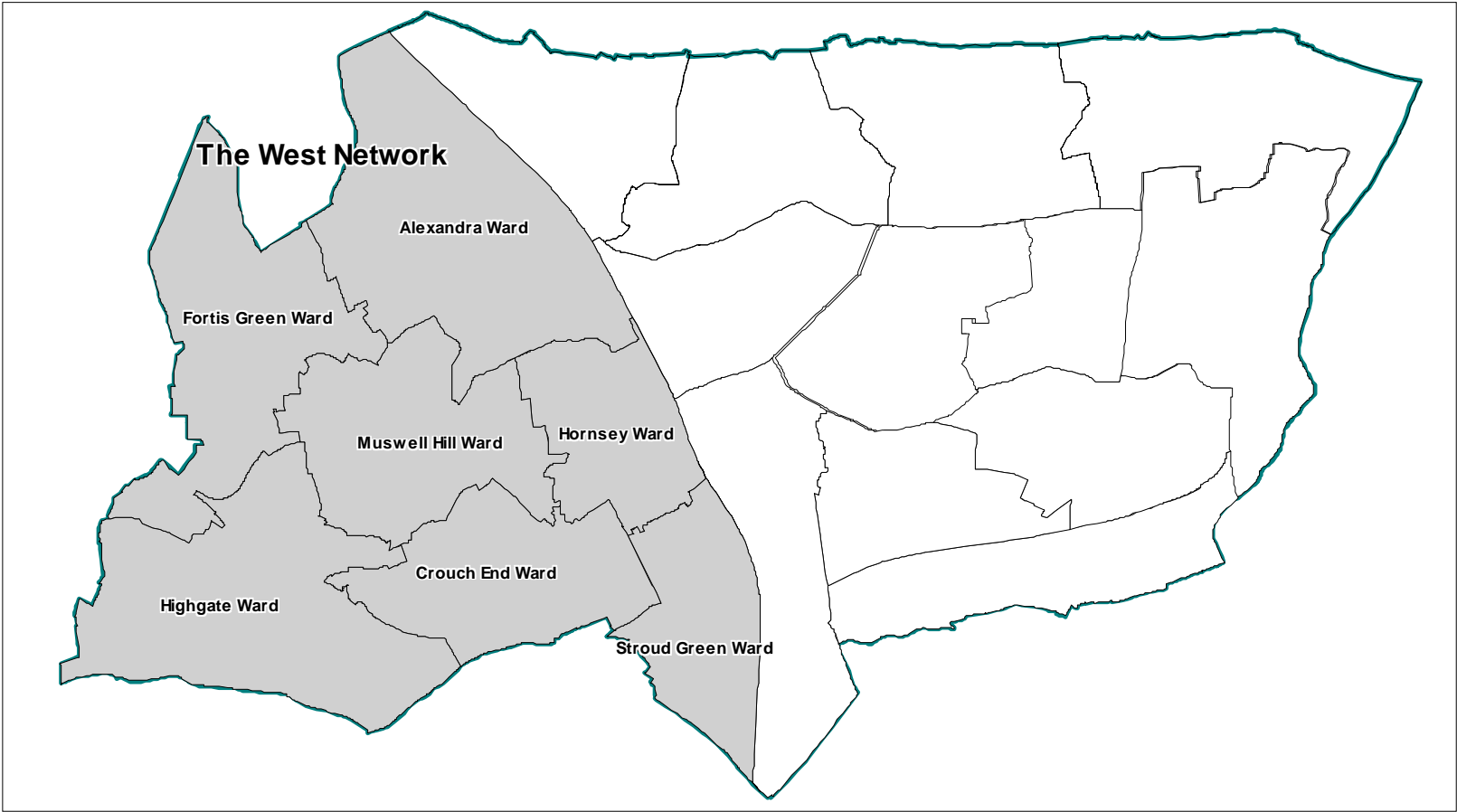
There appears to be possible current and future demand for after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

The West Network.

Figure 109: the wards in the West Network area.



Description of the West Network

Total network population projection 0-90+: 79,825

Total 0-19 year old network population projection: 16,500

Income range: £42,729 (Hornsey ward) to £52,496(Highgate ward)

Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Network	Total number of Wards in Network	Total number of SOAS in Network	Levels of deprivation			
			5%	5-10%	10-20%	20% +
West Network	7	49	1		1	47

Unemployment (Job Seeker's Allowance Claimant Count): 1,984

Housing Developments: No major housing developments planned

Summary of supply and demand

Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possible over provision of childminders• Parents are currently able to fulfil their childcare needs for under 5s• Possible current and future demand for After School Clubs and Holiday Play schemes for over 5s
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The majority of parents surveyed reported that they could not afford to pay anymore for childcare (21.4%)
Opening times	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No notable opening time gaps for the supply or demand in childcare.

Alexandra

Alexandra ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,927, which is the highest 0-19 population within the West network. Alexandra ward is one of the least deprived areas in Haringey, all 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally. The average household income is £52,073 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. The ward has the second highest average household income in Haringey and a low income deprivation affecting children. The JSA claimants count is 216 which is below the Haringey average. Alexandra has the second lowest number of temporary accommodation units in the borough.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Alexandra's childcare place ratio (4.6) is above the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are less childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 18.9% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 32% vacancies and 4.3% in the PVI and maintained sector. Respondents indicated that there was very little demand for any additional part-time or full-time provision, indicating that demand is currently being met. The rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

Currently there is no breakfast club provision in Alexandra ward. Parental responses indicate a possible current and future demand for breakfast club provision.

- Possible demand for additional breakfast club places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for additional after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Crouch End

Crouch End ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 1,895. The ward has the third lowest 0-19 population in Haringey, the second lowest 10-14 population and the lowest 15-19 population. Crouch End ward is one of the least deprived areas in Haringey, all 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally. The average household income is £49,805 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770 and there is a low income deprivation affecting children. The JSA claimants count is 247 which is below the Haringey average and the third lowest JSA claimant count in Haringey.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Crouch End's childcare place ratio (2.8) is below the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 17% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 33% vacancies and 12.6% in the PVI and maintained sector. Respondents indicated that they regularly used full-time, part-time, and Nanny or au-pairs for their childcare needs. Respondents also indicated that there is possible future demand for childminder places. The rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

Breakfast club provision is near capacity. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Possible demand for additional breakfast club places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for additional after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Fortis Green

Fortis Green ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,903. Fortis Green ward is one of the least deprived areas in Haringey, all 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally. The average household income is £49,182 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. There is a low income deprivation affecting children with the majority of the ward being amongst the 20%+ least deprived Super Output Areas in England and approximately a quarter of the ward being amongst the top 10-20% most deprived nationally. The JSA claimants count is 236 which is below the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Fortis Green's childcare place ratio (2.7) is below the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There is a low vacancy rate (3%) across all the childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have a low vacancy (14%) rate, with possible future demand for additional childminder provision. There are no vacancies within the PVI and maintained sector. Respondents in this ward were most likely to use full-time nurseries for their childcare needs. Although the rate of vacancies is low, parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs, and did not indicate a desire for additional childcare provision in the area.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

Breakfast club provision is near capacity, however parental responses indicate a possible demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Possible demand for additional breakfast club places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

The supply for after school club places is currently meeting demand. There appears to be possible future demand for additional after school and holiday play schemes provision.

- Keep under review the need for after school club provision.
- Keep under review the need for holiday play schemes provision.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for breakfast club provision before any additional services are provided.

Highgate

Highgate ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,008. Highgate ward has the second lowest 0-4 and 15-19 population. The Highgate ward is one of the least deprived areas in Haringey, all 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally. The average household income is £52,496 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. The ward has the highest average household income in Haringey and the lowest JSA claimant count. There is a low income deprivation affecting children with all of the wards being amongst the 20%+ least deprived Super Output Areas in England. The JSA claimants count is 200. Highgate has the lowest number of temporary accommodation units.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Highgate's childcare place ratio (4.1) is above the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are less childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 26.2% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 78.2% vacancies, with low demand for this type of childcare, and 16.6% in the PVI and maintained sector. Respondents indicated that they regularly used family or friends and drop-in play session to meet their childcare needs. Although the overall vacancy rate is low, parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs, and did not indicate a desire for additional childcare provision in the area.

- Possible over provision of childminder places

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

Breakfast club provision is near capacity, however parental responses indicate a possible demand for additional provision both now and in the future.

- Possible demand for additional breakfast club places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for additional after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Hornsey

Hornsey ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,709. Hornsey ward has pockets of deprivation, 6 of the 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally, and 1 SOAS is in the 5% most deprived areas nationally. . The average household income is £42,729 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. The JSA claimants count is 541, which is above the Haringey average and is the only ward in the West network which is above the Haringey average.

Hornsey is the most deprived ward in the west of Haringey. Hornsey has the highest percentage of children living in households that are income deprived and the lowest average household income in the west, however the average household income is above the averages in the North and South networks.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Hornsey's childcare place ratio (2.6) is below the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There are a total of 21.1% vacancies across all childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 31.9% vacancies, with low demand for this type of childcare, and 18.1% in the PVI and maintained sector. Respondents indicated that that they regularly used full-time nursery places. Although the overall vacancy rate is low, parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs, and did not indicate a desire for additional childcare provision in the area.

- Possible over provision of childminder places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for provision in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for additional after school provision.

- Possible demand for additional after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.

Muswell Hill

Muswell Hill ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 2,336. The Muswell Hill ward is one of the least deprived areas in Haringey, all 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally. The average household income is £50,381 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. There is a low income deprivation affecting children with the majority of the ward being amongst the 20%+ least deprived Super Output Areas in England and parts of the ward being amongst the top 10-20% most deprived nationally. The JSA claimants count is 189, which is the second lowest JSA claimant count in Haringey. Muswell Hill has the second lowest number of temporary accommodation units.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Muswell Hill's childcare place ratio (2.2) is below the Haringey average (3) meaning there are more childcare places per children than the average. There is a low vacancy rate (1.5%) across all the childcare providers in this ward. Childminders have 31.9% vacancies, with low demand for additional provision of this type, and 2.4% in the PVI and maintained sector. Respondents indicated that they regularly used full-time nursery places and childminders. Although the overall vacancy rate is low, parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs, and did not indicate a desire for additional childcare provision in the area.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for provision in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

The supply for after school club places is currently meeting demand. There appears to be possible future demand for additional after school and holiday play schemes provision.

- Keep under review the need for after school club provision.
- Keep under review the need for holiday play schemes provision.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for breakfast club provision before any additional services are provided.

Stroud Green

Stroud Green ward 2011 GLA 0-19 population projection is 1,841. The ward has the second lowest 0-19 population, the lowest 0-4 population and the second lowest 5-9 population in Haringey. The Stroud Green ward has an area of deprivation, 6 of the 7 SOAS are in the 20%+ least deprived areas nationally and 1 SOA is in the 20% most deprived areas nationally. The average household income is £45,305 which is above the Haringey average of £37,770. There is a low income deprivation affecting children with the majority of the ward being amongst the 20%+ least deprived Super Output Areas in England and parts of the ward being amongst the 5% most deprived and 10-20% most deprived nationally. The JSA claimants count is 355, which is below the Haringey average.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or under

Stroud Green's childcare place ratio (2.9) is just lower than the Haringey average (3.0) meaning there are relatively the same amount of childcare places per children as the average. Childminders have 51% vacancies with low demand for this type of childcare. Stroud Green has a high number of maintained settings which have a low vacancy rate across them (3%). The PVI sector also has 3% vacancies.

The majority of childminders in Stroud Green's all seem to be clustered around the southern end by Finsbury Park, which could be creating additional competition for children within a small area. Parents in this ward are more likely to take up full day and part-time provision. This is also reflected within the parent's comments and responses. Respondents indicated that there is a possible future demand for additional part-time places for the take up of the 15 hours free entitlement. Although child per place ratio is in line with the Haringey average, the rate of vacancies indicates that parents are able to fulfil their current childcare needs

- Possible over provision of childminder places;
- A preference in using maintained places over PVI and childminders places.

Childcare gaps for children aged 5 or over

The current supply of breakfast club places is meeting parental demand. Parental responses indicate a possible demand for provision in the future.

- Keep under review the need for breakfast club provision.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

There appears to be possible current and future demand for additional after school provision, although there is currently a high vacancy rate across the after school clubs in this ward.

- Keep under review the need for after school places.
- A hub school or better partnership arrangements with schools in neighbouring wards could be looked at to address unmet demand.

It would be necessary to carry out further investigation of the actual demand for after school club provision before any additional services are provided.