

Oxfordshire County Council

Childcare Supply Projections

April 2008

Table of contents

Table of contents	2
Table of figures	3
The scenarios	4
Scenario 1: Consistent number of children per place across Oxfordshire	7
Scenario 2: Maintaining average number of children per place with population change	10
Changes in the population.....	10
Impact on supply of places during term-time.....	10
Impact on supply of places during school holidays	11
Scenario 3a: Standardised uplift	13
Impact on number of places during term-time	13
Impact on number of places during school holidays	13
Scenario 3b: Differential uplift	16
Impact on number of places during term-time.....	16
Impact on number of places during school holidays	17
Glossary	18

Table of figures

Figure 1: Localities in Oxfordshire	6
Figure 2 Holiday and term time places for 0-7 year olds in Oxfordshire	7
Figure 3 Change in places by locality to meet the Oxfordshire average (mean)	8
Figure 4 Oxfordshire Population Projections for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 by locality.....	10
Figure 5 Number of term time childcare places required to keep pace with population growth / decline	11
Figure 6 Number of holiday time childcare places required to keep pace with population growth / decline.....	12
Figure 7 Term time places 3%, 5% and 8% increase based on 2010 projection.....	14
Figure 8 Holiday places 3%, 5% and 8% based on 2010 projection.....	15
Figure 9 Varied uplift on term time places based on 2010 projections	16
Figure 10 Varied uplift on holiday places based on 2010 projection.....	17

The scenarios

This report presents a series of projections on the supply of childcare in Oxfordshire. It shows the number of places that might be required for children aged 7 years and under, up to 2010. It does this for term-time and school holiday places.

As with most predictive methods it is an in-exact science, but throughout this report we have clearly outlined our assumptions and the accompanying spreadsheet provides more detail about each calculation.

The projections are based on the following scenarios:

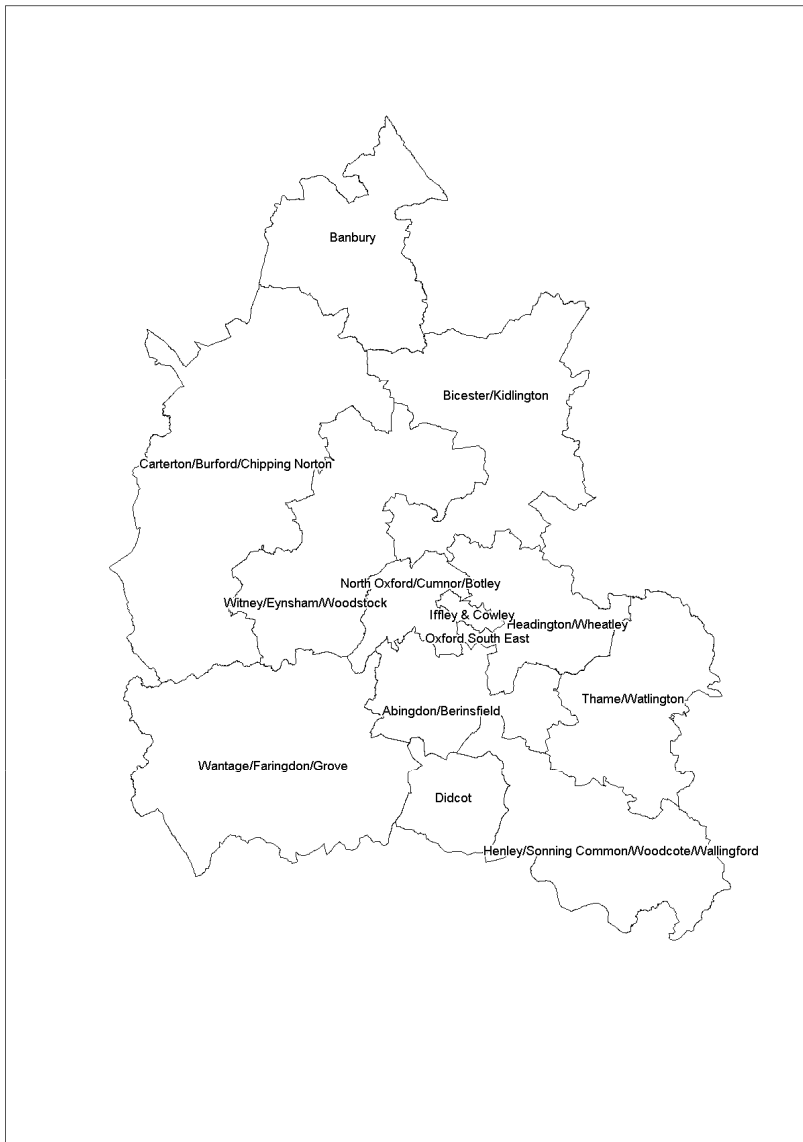
- **Scenario 1: Consistent number of children per place across Oxfordshire.** We have calculated the number of places that will be needed to bring each locality up (or down) to the current overall average number of children per place in Oxfordshire for term-time and school holidays (see worksheet titled S1 Ox Average).
- **Scenario 2: Maintaining number of children per place with population change.** Using data provided to us by Oxfordshire County Council, we have calculated the change in the number of children aged 7 and under on a year-by-year basis until 2010 (see worksheet titled S2 Ox Projection). We have then calculated the number of places required to maintain the average number of children per place up to 2010 (see worksheet titled S3 Ox Projection).
- **Scenario 3a: Standardised increase in demand/expectations for childcare.** We have then calculated across-the-board 3%, 5% and 8% uplifts in the number of places required across each locality in Oxfordshire using the 2010 projected childcare supply as a base. This has been designed to give an indication of the supply needed with a 3%, 5% and 8% increase in demand or expectations from parents/carers in Oxfordshire (see worksheet titled S4 Standard % increase on 2010)
- **Scenario 3b: Differential increase in demand/expectations for childcare.** This scenario is an alternative to 3a and presents a differentiated increase in demand/expectations across localities in Oxfordshire. We have used statistically significant differences at a locality level in parents/carers responses to the childcare demand questionnaire to apply different uplifts to 2010 supply. The localities with the 25% highest levels of agreement to the question “I

would like my child to attend more childcare” have had an 8% uplift in supply, the middle 50% have received a 5% uplift and the bottom 25% a 3% uplift. This has been designed to reflect differences in expectations at a locality level between parents/carers (see worksheet titled S5 Varied uplift model).

Please note that:

- This analysis is conducted at locality level (see map below). The projections do not highlight any within-locality differences in provision over time.
- Some of the places available to children under 8 years may be taken-up by children aged over 8 years. As a result, this analysis shows the maximum number of places available.

Figure 1: Localities in Oxfordshire



Scenario 1: Consistent number of children per place across Oxfordshire

Figure 1 below shows the current situation in Oxfordshire concerning childcare supply as of 2007¹. This shows that:

- The average number of children per childcare place during term time is 3.0.
- The average number of children per childcare place during holidays is 3.9.

Figure 2 Holiday and term time places for 0-7 year olds in Oxfordshire

Locality	Term time places	Holiday places	Total number of children aged 7 and under	Children per place during term time	Children per place during holidays
Abingdon / Berinsfield	1545	1018	5449	3.5	5.4
Banbury	1915	1498	5844	3.1	3.9
Bicester / Kidlington	2167	1665	6870	3.2	4.1
Carterton / Burford / Chipping Norton	1636	893	4628	2.8	5.2
Didcot	1161	967	3272	2.8	3.4
Headington / Wheatley	1309	1060	2839	2.2	2.7
Henley / Sonning Common / Woodcote / Wallingford	1633	1429	4522	2.8	3.2
Iffley and Cowley	854	547	3536	4.1	6.5
North Oxford / Cumnor / Botley	1776	1427	4274	2.4	3.0
Oxford South East	739	714	2877	3.9	4.0
Thame / Watlington	1045	884	3336	3.2	3.8
Wantage / Faringdon / Grove	1674	1283	4798	2.9	3.7
Witney / Eynsham / Woodstock	1675	1009	4590	2.7	4.5
Grand Total	19125.5	14399	56834	3.0	3.9

Figure 2 shows how many places need to be added or reduced in each locality in Oxfordshire to achieve a consistent number of children per childcare place of 3.0 in term time and 3.9 in holiday time within each locality.

¹ The total number of children aged 7 and under is taken from Oxfordshire County Council projections for 2007.

Figure 3 Change in places by locality to meet the Oxfordshire average (mean)

Locality	Term time: places required to bring each locality to average of 3.0 children per place		School holidays: places required to bring each locality to average of 3.9 children per place	
	Total number of places required	Change on current supply	Total number of places required	Change on current supply
Abingdon/Berinsfield	1816	+271	1397	+379
Banbury	1948	+34	1499	0
Bicester/Kidlington	2290	+124	1762	+97
Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton	1543	-93	1187	+294
Didcot	1091	-70	839	-128
Headington / Wheatley	946	-362	728	-332
Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford	1507	-126	1160	-270
Iffley and Cowley	1179	+325	907	+360
North Oxford / Cumnor / Botley	1425	-351	1096	-331
Oxford South East	959	+220	738	+24
Thame / Watlington	1112	+68	855	-29
Wantage / Faringdon / Grove	1599	-74	1230	-53
Witney / Eynsham / Woodstock	1530	-145	1177	+168
Total	18945	-181	14,573	+179

Figure 2 shows the following:

- Localities that require an increase in both term time and holiday time provision to meet the Oxfordshire average are: Abingdon and Berinsfield, Banbury (although here no change is required for holiday provision), Bicester/Kidlington, Iffley and Cowley and Oxford South East.
- Localities that require an increase in term time provision and a reduction in holiday provision to meet the Oxfordshire average are: Thame / Watlington.
- Localities that require a reduction in term time places and an increase in holiday places to meet the Oxfordshire average are: Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton and Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock.
- Localities that require a reduction in term time and holiday time places to meet the Oxfordshire average are: Didcot, Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford, Headington/Wheatley/North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley and Wantage/Farringdon/Grove.

Overall, Oxfordshire would require a reduction of 181 term time places to meet its current average and an increase of 179 places to meet its current holiday average.

In theory, the application of a consistent average number of children per place should result in reallocation of places between localities but no change to the total childcare stock across Oxfordshire. However, the table shows a change because the averages have been calculated on the basis of to one decimal point.

Scenario 2: Maintaining average number of children per place with population change

Changes in the population

Figure 4 shows projected changes in the population aged 7 and under by locality in Oxfordshire from 2007 to 2010.

Figure 4 Oxfordshire Population Projections for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 by locality

Locality	2007 total	% change expected 2007-08	2008 total	% change expected 2008-09	2009 total	% change expected 2009-10	2010 total
Abingdon/Berinsfield	5449	1	5486	1	5545	0	5523
Banbury	5844	0	5847	0	5854	1	5904
Bicester/Kidlington	6870	-1	6811	0	6826	0	6856
Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton	4628	-1	4590	-1	4546	0	4529
Didcot	3272	-1	3232	0	3239	3	3343
Headington/Wheatley	2839	2	2897	2	2967	1	3009
Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford	4522	-1	4491	-1	4452	-2	4381
Iffley and Cowley	3536	5	3719	5	3893	2	3989
North Oxford/ Cumnor/ Botley	4274	1	4305	2	4385	2	4494
Oxford South East	2877	2	2942	2	3013	3	3090
Thame/Watlington	3336	-1	3291	-2	3238	-1	3202
Wantage/Faringdon/Grove	4798	-1	4746	-1	4717	0	4728
Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock	4590	0	4588	0	4599	0	4614
Total	56,834	0	56,946	1	57,275	1	57,660

Impact on supply of places during term-time

Figure 5 shows the subsequent numbers of term time childcare places by year that is required to maintain the status quo in Oxfordshire given population changes (and building on scenario 1 above).

For Oxfordshire as a whole term time childcare supply would need to increase by a further 275 places by 2010 to keep pace with projected 7 and under population growth.

The localities from scenario 1 that will require an increase in childcare supply based on population projections are:

- Iffley and Cowley
- North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley
- Oxford South East

- Headington / Wheatley
- Abingdon / Berinsfield
- Banbury
- Didcot
- Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock

Localities that may reduce childcare places in light of a falling population of children aged 7 and under are:

- Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford
- Thame/Watlington
- Wantage/Farringdon/Grove
- Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton
- Bicester/Kidlington

Figure 5 Number of term time childcare places required to keep pace with population growth / decline

Locality	S1 ² 2007	2008	2009	2010	Change 2010 compared to current supply
Abingdon/Berinsfield	1816	1829	1848	1841	296
Banbury	1948	1949	1952	1968	54
Bicester/Kidlington	2290	2271	2275	2286	119
Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton	1543	1530	1516	1510	-126
Didcot	1091	1077	1080	1114	-47
Headington/Wheatley	946	966	989	1003	-306
Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford	1507	1497	1484	1460	-173
Iffley and Cowley	1179	1240	1298	1330	476
North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley	1425	1435	1461	1498	-278
Oxford South East	959	980	1004	1030	291
Thame/Watlington	1112	1097	1079	1067	23
Wantage/Farringdon/Grove	1599	1582	1572	1576	-98
Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock	1530	1529	1533	1538	-136
Total	18945	18982	19092	19220	95

Impact on supply of places during school holidays

For Oxfordshire as a whole an additional 212 holiday time childcare places would be required to maintain the current average of 3.9 children per childcare place in 2010.

Figure 5 below shows that localities that may require an increase in holiday provision going forward include:

- Iffley and Cowley
- North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley
- Oxford South East
- Headington/Wheatley
- Abingdon/Berinsfield

² S1 refers to the calculation in the S1 Ox Average spreadsheet.

- Didcot
- Banbury
- Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock

Localities that may need a reduction in holiday time childcare supply to maintain the status quo include:

- Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford
- Thame/Watlington
- Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton
- Wantage/Farringdon/Grove
- Bicester/Kidlington

Figure 6 Number of holiday time childcare places required to keep pace with population growth / decline

Locality	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change 2010 compared to current supply
Abingdon/Berinsfield	1397	1407	1422	1416	398
Banbury	1498	1499	1501	1514	16
Bicester/Kidlington	1762	1747	1750	1758	93
Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton	1187	1177	1166	1161	268
Didcot	839	829	830	857	-110
Headington/Wheatley	728	743	761	771	-289
Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford	1159	1152	1142	1123	-306
Iffley and Cowley	907	954	998	1023	476
North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley	1096	1104	1124	1152	-275
Oxford South East	738	754	773	792	78
Thame/Watlington	855	844	830	821	-63
Wantage/Farringdon/Grove	1230	1217	1210	1212	-71
Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock	1177	1176	1179	1183	174
Total	14,573	14,602	14,686	14,785	386

Scenario 3a: Standardised uplift

Standardised uplifts of 3%, 5% and 8% have been calculated on the number of places that have been projected to be required in 2010 in light of population change.

Impact on number of places during term-time

Figure 6 shows that:

- If there was a 3% increase in expectation additional to the population increase up to 2010, Oxfordshire would require an additional 671 term time childcare places compared to current 2007 supply.
- If there was a 5% increase in expectation additional to the population increase up to 2010, Oxfordshire would require an additional 1,056 term time childcare places on the current 2007 position.
- If there was an 8% increase in expectation additional to the population increase up to 2010, Oxfordshire would require an extra 1,632 term time childcare places.

Impact on number of places during school holidays

Figure 7 shows the impact of an across the board uplift of 3%, 5% and 8% in holiday time childcare places based on the 2010 projections.

This shows that:

- If there was a 3% increase in expectation in addition to the 2010 projection, Oxfordshire would require an extra 834 holiday childcare places on the current 2007 position.
- If there was a 5% increase in expectation in addition to the 2010 projection, Oxfordshire would require an extra 1,130 holiday childcare places on the current 2007 position.
- If there was an 8% increase in expectation in addition to the 2010 projection, Oxfordshire would require an extra 1,574 holiday childcare places on the current 2007 position.

Figure 7 Term time places 3%, 5% and 8% increase based on 2010 projection

Locality	Required places 2010	Required places with 3% increase	Required places with 5% increase	Required places with 8% increase	Change compared to current supply with 3% uplift	Change compared to current supply with 5% uplift	Change compared to current supply with 8% uplift
Abingdon / Berinsfield	1841	1896	1933	1988	351	388	443
Banbury	1968	2027	2066	2125	113	152	211
Bicester / Kidlington	2286	2354	2400	2468	188	233	302
Carterton / Burford / Chipping Norton	1510	1555	1585	1631	-81	-51	-5
Didcot	1114	1148	1170	1203	-13	9	42
Headington / Wheatley	1003	1033	1053	1083	-276	-255	-225
Henley / Sonning Common / Woodcote / Wallingford	1460	1504	1533	1577	-129	-100	-56
Iffley and Cowley	1330	1369	1396	1436	515	542	582
North Oxford / Cumnor / Botley	1498	1543	1573	1618	-233	-203	-158
Oxford South East	1030	1061	1081	1112	322	342	373
Thame / Watlington	1067	1099	1121	1153	55	76	108
Wantage / Faringdon / Grove	1576	1623	1655	1702	-50	-19	28
Witney / Eynsham / Woodstock	1538	1584	1615	1661	-90	-60	-13
Total	19,220	19,797	20,181	20,758	671	1,056	1,632

Figure 8 Holiday places 3%, 5% and 8% based on 2010 projection

Locality	Required places 2010	Required places with 3% increase	Required places with 5% increase	Required places with 8% increase	Change compared to current supply with 3% uplift	Change compared to current supply with 5% uplift	Change compared to current supply with 8% uplift
Abingdon / Berinsfield	1416	1459	1487	1529	441	469	511
Banbury	1514	1559	1590	1635	61	92	137
Bicester / Kidlington	1758	1811	1846	1899	146	181	234
Carterton / Burford / Chipping Norton	1161	1196	1219	1254	303	326	361
Didcot	857	883	900	926	-84	-67	-41
Headington / Wheatley	771	795	810	833	-265	-250	-227
Henley / Sonning Common / Woodcote / Wallingford	1123	1157	1180	1213	-272	-249	-216
Iffley and Cowley	1023	1053	1074	1105	506	527	558
North Oxford / Cumnor / Botley	1152	1187	1210	1244	-240	-217	-183
Oxford South East	792	816	832	856	102	118	142
Thame / Watlington	821	846	862	887	-38	-22	3
Wantage / Faringdon / Grove	1212	1249	1273	1309	-34	-10	26
Witney / Eynsham / Woodstock	1183	1219	1242	1278	210	233	269
Total	14,785	15,228	15,524	15,968	834	1,130	1,574

Scenario 3b: Differential uplift

This section presents a percentage uplift based on the aggregated mean response of parents by locality answering the item “I would like my child to attend more childcare” (answers ranged from 5 “Strongly Agree” to 1 “Strongly Disagree”). On the basis of this we allocated a differential percentage increase for each locality:

- Top 25% localities (i.e. the average where respondents were most likely to “strongly agree”) were given an 8% uplift.
- Middle 50% localities were given a 5% uplift.
- Bottom 25% localities were given a 3% uplift. However, due to a number of localities having the same mean of 2.5 in response to this question, only two localities were given this percentage rather than three.

Impact on number of places during term-time

Figure 8 shows that, based on the varied uplift calculation described above, Oxfordshire would require 20,267 places during term time. This is an increase of 1,141 based on the current childcare supply.

Figure 9 Varied uplift on term time places based on 2010 projections

Locality	Term time places 2010	Percentage increase applied	Number of places required	Change compared to current 2007 supply
Abingdon/Berinsfield	1841	5%	1933	388
Banbury	1968	8%	2125	211
Bicester/Kidlington	2286	5%	2400	233
Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton	1510	5%	1585	-51
Didcot	1114	5%	1170	9
Headington/Wheatley	1003	3%	1033	-276
Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford	1460	3%	1504	-129
Iffley and Cowley	1330	5%	1396	542
North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley	1498	8%	1618	-158
Oxford South East	1030	8%	1112	373
Thame/Watlington	1067	5%	1121	76
Wantage/Faringdon/Grove	1576	5%	1655	-19
Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock	1538	5%	1615	-60
Total	19,220		20,267	1,141

Impact on number of places during school holidays

Figure 9 shows that based on the varied uplift model, Oxfordshire would require an additional 1,196 holiday childcare places on the current 2007 position to maintain the average of 3.9 children per holiday place.

Figure 10 Varied uplift on holiday places based on 2010 projection

Locality	Holiday places 2010	Percentage increase applied	Number of places required	Change compared to current 2007 supply
Abingdon/Berinsfield	1416	5%	1487	469
Banbury	1514	8%	1635	137
Bicester/Kidlington	1758	5%	1846	181
Carterton/Burford/Chipping Norton	1161	5%	1219	326
Didcot	857	5%	900	-67
Headington/Wheatley	771	3%	795	-265
Henley/Sonning Common/Woodcote/Wallingford	1123	3%	1157	-272
Iffley and Cowley	1023	5%	1074	527
North Oxford/Cumnor/Botley	1152	8%	1244	-183
Oxford South East	792	8%	856	142
Thame/Watlington	821	5%	862	-22
Wantage/Faringdon/Grove	1212	5%	1273	-10
Witney/Eynsham/Woodstock	1183	5%	1242	233
Total	14,785		15,590	1,196

Glossary

Explanations of types of childcare are drawn from the Sure Start document *Looking for childcare? A SureStart guide to help you make the right choices*. It is available at:

<http://www.surestart.gov.uk/doc/P0002413.doc>

Term	Explanation
After-school club	See out of school activities below.
BME	Black and minority ethnic group.
Breakfast club	See out of school activities below.
CDO	Childcare Development Officer
Childminder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered childminders look after your child along with other children, usually in their own home. They are allowed to care for up to six children under the age of eight, including their own – but only three of them can be aged under five. Self-employed, they decide on working hours. Most are willing to work early mornings, evenings and weekends, as well as part-time. All registered childminders are required to undertake a basic training course, including first aid, and most go on to do further training and professional development. Your child should experience learning and development activities suitable for their age.
Children's Centre	See Sure Start Children's Centre below.
Day nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A day nursery provides care and education for children between the ages of six weeks and five years. (Many also offer out of school care for five- to eleven-year-olds.) Day nurseries can be run by the council, the community, based in the workplace or privately run. Opening times are from around 7am to 7pm (hours vary but many nurseries may start before 8am), 50 weeks of the year. You can send your child full or part time. Your child should experience learning and development activities suitable for their age.
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families. Further information is available at www.dcsf.gov.uk
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index. This is a subset of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Further information is available at www.communities.gov.uk
Nannies and other home-based carers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nannies and other home-based child carers are employed by you to provide care for children, usually in your home. They will fit in with unusual working hours, and work part time or even live in. Some may agree to do additional jobs around the house (cooking, tidying etc.). Shared nannies work for you and another family. Most nannies and some other home-based child carers have a recognised childcare qualification or nursery nurse training, but this isn't compulsory.
NEG/NEF	Nursery Education Grant or Nursery Education Grant. This is the grant to childcare providers in order to provide the free entitlement to 15 hours of childcare per week for 38 weeks for children aged 3 and 4 years.

Term	Explanation
Nursery schools and classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery schools and nursery classes provide early education and childcare for children between three and five years old (some will take children from two and a half). Some schools and classes are part of the state education system; others are run by private and voluntary sector organisations. Private provision charge fees which vary across the country. Nursery schools are open during school hours, usually 9am to 3:30pm in term time for full or half-day sessions. Many have extended their provision to cater for the needs of working parents. Your child should experience learning and development activities suitable for their age. Some may also offer out of school care before or after school during term time and in the school holidays, which could include a range of services for children under five and their families.
OCIS	Oxfordshire Children's Information Service. Further information available from www.oxoncis.org.uk
Ofsted	Responsible for regulating and inspecting care of children and young people and education and skills for learners of all ages. Further information is available at www.ofsted.gov.uk
ONS	Office of National Statistics. Further information is available at www.statistics.gov.uk
Out of school activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many schools offer a variety of formal childcare and other activities outside usual school hours. These range from formal childcare in primary schools to music, art, sport and other study support activities. As a result the school is often open from 8am to 6pm, including during holiday periods. Breakfast clubs are normally open from 8am. After-school clubs are typically open from 3.30pm and up to 6pm. Holiday play schemes tend to be open from 8am to 6pm and run outside of term time. Sometimes referred to as out of school clubs, these services are based on school sites, but may also be in youth clubs, community centres or nurseries. Some schools organise the childcare themselves, but others will work with local voluntary groups, private providers and childminders, who will provide staff and sometimes facilities.
Pre-school and playgroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-schools or playgroups provide care and most offer early education for children between two and five years old. A pre-school or playgroup can be organised by the community on a not-for-profit basis, often with help from parents. They offer sessions from two-and-a-half hours to four hours, during term time, every day or for several days a week. Your child should experience learning and development activities suitable for their age. Some are developing their services to offer longer sessions or full-time daycare.
PVI	Private, Voluntary and Independent. Usually refers to a type of childcare provider that isn't run by the local authority.
SEN	Special Educational Need.

Term	Explanation
Sure Start Children's Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sure Start Children's Centres provide a range of easily accessible and flexibly tailored services for families and children from pregnancy until the age of five. Their services include integrated early years provision and health services for children.• They will also offer parenting education, family support services, outreach to parents, a base for childminders and links with Jobcentre Plus, Children's Information Services (CIS) and adult learning.• They are open a minimum of 48 weeks a year, five days a week, ten hours a day.• Many centres will be developed from Sure Start local programmes, Neighbourhood Nurseries and Early Excellence Centres, Maintained Nursery Schools and health centres, and will involve private/voluntary provision.• A Sure Start Children's Centre usually serves a community with about 800 children under five years old. In rural areas with a more dispersed population numbers may be smaller. Note: early years provision means early learning integrated with care.



Cordis Bright Limited

Epworth House
25/35 City Road
London EC1Y 1AA
Telephone 020 7330 9170
Facsimile 020 7330 9171
www.cordisbright.co.uk
Email: info@cordisbright.co.uk

Cordis Bright is a consultancy working for social care organisations, children's services and allied partnerships, across both statutory and independent sectors. Our work is grounded in quality research, robust technical skills and a deep knowledge and understanding of the sectors we work in.