

An evaluation of childcare in the east end of Glasgow

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Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Glossary.....	6
Abbreviations.....	7
Executive summary.....	8
Background, aims and methods.....	8
Findings.....	8
Childcare provision and usage in the CHANGE area.....	8
Cost of childcare.....	9
Support to pay for childcare.....	9
The impact of the cost of childcare: case studies.....	10
Discussion and conclusion.....	10
Key findings.....	12
Childcare provision and usage in the CHANGE area.....	12
Support to pay for childcare.....	13
Cost of childcare and impact on families.....	14
Recommendations.....	15
1 Introduction.....	17
2 Summary of childcare provision in the CHANGE project area.....	19
2.1 Preschool nurseries.....	19
2.2 Out-of-school services.....	19
2.3 Childminders.....	20
2.4 Youth, play-based, and multi-purpose services.....	20
3 Registrations with preschool nurseries.....	21
3.1 Gender.....	21
3.2 Age.....	21
3.3 Ethnicity.....	22
3.4 Asylum status.....	23
3.5 Council of residence.....	23
3.6 Neighbourhood of residence.....	24
3.7 CHANGE neighbourhoods.....	26
3.8 SIMD deprivation decile.....	27
4 Children awaiting a preschool nursery place.....	31
4.1 Age.....	31
4.2 Asylum status.....	32
4.3 Neighbourhood of residence.....	32
4.4 SIMD deprivation decile.....	32

5	Cost of childcare	34
5.1	Household income	34
5.2	Cost of preschool nursery provision	34
5.2.1	Private nurseries (n=4).....	35
5.2.2	Voluntary nurseries (n=4).....	35
5.2.3	Council nurseries (n=6).....	36
5.2.4	Comparison across nursery providers.....	37
5.2.5	Additional costs.....	39
6	Out-of-school care (OSC)	41
6.1	Provision	41
6.2	Costs	41
6.2.1	Additional costs.....	43
7	Play, youth, and multipurpose services in CHANGE area	44
7.1	Provision.....	44
8	Support to pay for childcare	45
8.1	Universal Credit	45
8.2	Tax-free childcare allowance	46
8.3	Discretionary fee waivers	46
9	Statutory early learning and childcare (ELC)	48
9.1	Costs	49
10	The cost of childcare: Case studies	52
10.1	Case study 1: the one-parent family.....	53
10.1.1	Case study 1 summary	54
10.2	Case study 2: The two-parent family.....	54
10.2.1	Case study 2 summary	55
10.3	Case study 3: One-parent family and Universal Credit.....	56
10.4	Case study 4: two-parent family and Universal Credit	57
10.4.1	Case studies 3 and 4 summary.....	58
11	Cost of the nursery day	60
11.1	Cost of the nursery day for children not entitled to funded ELC.....	60
11.1.1	Cost of nursery day and household income	61
11.2	Cost of the nursery day for children entitled to funded ELC.....	63
12	Discussion.....	65
12.1	Comparison in childcare provision across the sectors.....	65
12.1.1	GCC nurseries	65
12.1.2	Private and voluntary nurseries.....	66
12.1.3	Childminders.....	68

12.2	Comparison of childcare provision across the ages	69
12.2.1	Children not entitled to funded ELC	69
12.2.2	Eligible two-year-olds and funded ELC	70
12.2.3	Children eligible for funded ELC	71
12.2.4	5-16-year olds.....	71
12.2.5	Impact of funded ELC	72
12.3	Recommendations.....	74
13	Conclusion	76
14	References.....	77
Appendices.....		80
Appendix 1. Map of childcare provision in CHANGE area.....		80
Appendix 2. Summary of preschool nurseries in the CHANGE area.....		81
Appendix 3. Summary of OSC and childminders in the CHANGE area.		83
Appendix 4. Summary of youth play and multipurpose services in CHANGE area.		84
Appendix 5. Summary of registrations of preschool (aged 0-5yrs) children at each CHANGE nursery.....		91
Appendix 6. Calculations for cost of childcare case studies.....		92

Glossary

Glasgow nurseries – refers to all preschool nurseries situated within Glasgow City Council boundaries, including CHANGE preschool nurseries.

CHANGE nurseries – refers to preschool nurseries situated within the CHANGE project area.

Nurseries outwith the CHANGE area – refers to nurseries situated within Glasgow City Council boundaries but not within the CHANGE project area.

Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) – refers to the entitlement of Scottish Government funded preschool education for all children aged three and four years, and eligible two-year olds and five-year olds.

Children aged 0-5 years – refers to all children aged from birth up to, and including, five years old. This covers six age categories: under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, and 5 years.

SIMD – refers to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation which identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. Areas are ranked from the most deprived (SIMD 1) to the least deprived (SIMD 10).

Abbreviations

BME	Black and minority ethnic
CHANGE	Childcare and Nurture, Glasgow East project
CYPIC	Children and Young People Improvement Collaborative
ELC	Early learning and childcare
GCC	Glasgow City Council
GCPH	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OSC	Out-of-school care
PEEK	Possibilities for Each and Every Kid
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
UK	United Kingdom

Executive summary

Background, aims and methods

'Childcare and Nurture, Glasgow East' (CHANGE) aims to grow childcare services that best support children and families in the local area, working in partnership with the local community. The work is led by Children in Scotland, with Glasgow City Council and is funded by the National Lottery Community Fund. The Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH) is the evaluation partner. The CHANGE project area comprises three neighbourhoods: Calton & Bridgeton; Tollcross & West Shettleston; and Parkhead & Dalmarnock. Small parts of the Springboig & Barlanark, and Mount Vernon & East Shettleston neighbourhoods also sit within the CHANGE area.

This report aims to: (1) describe childcare care provision within the CHANGE project area; (2) summarise the use of childcare services in relation to different demographic dimensions in comparison with Glasgow as a whole; and (for the preschool stage) compare the characteristics of children with a place to those on a waiting list; and (3) compare and summarise the cost of childcare at different ages and by type of childcare provider. Data were derived from the following sources: child nursery registrations at June 2018 from Early Learning and Childcare at Glasgow City Council; population data at June 2017 from National Records of Scotland; median household income data at 2014-17 from Scottish Government; cost of childcare at September 2018 from Children in Scotland; and discretionary GCC fee waivers at August 2017 to December 2018 from Glasgow City Council Education Services.

Findings

Childcare provision and usage in the CHANGE area

Registered childcare provision in the CHANGE project area comprises 14 nurseries, five out-of-school services, and three childminders. There are also seven youth, play-based, and multi-purpose services. At June 2018 registered childcare provision across these services had a maximum capacity for only 16% (n=1,170) of children aged 0-16 years living in the area. Almost half of all children aged 0-5 years living in Glasgow were registered with a nursery, of which 24% were on the waiting list for a place. Within the CHANGE area, almost three quarters of registrations at nurseries were for children aged three and four years old. The majority (86%) of children who attended nursery in the area were attending Glasgow City Council (GCC) nurseries,

and only these nurseries had children on a waiting list. Eighty-one percent of children on a waiting list for a CHANGE nursery came from the CHANGE area. Children aged two and three accounted for two thirds (61%) of the waiting list for GCC nurseries while children aged five years old accounted for the smallest proportion (2%).

In the CHANGE area, 60% of children aged 0-5 years old were from the most deprived SIMD decile (SIMD 1). There were no children attending CHANGE nurseries from the least deprived SIMD deciles (SIMD 8, 9 and 10). Among children awaiting a nursery place, two thirds came from SIMD 1 and none were from SIMD 9 and 10. These findings are indicative of the overall distribution of deprivation across the city and align closely with the deprivation profile of children living within the CHANGE area.

Cost of childcare

Private nurseries were on average 20% more expensive than GCC nurseries for full-time fees, and 28% more expensive for part-time fees. GCC nurseries had lower fees than private and voluntary nurseries in the CHANGE area. Yet in relation to the proportion of household income being spent on the average *nursery day* (once 'additional costs' associated with attending nursery are included) there was very little difference in the overall cost between nursery providers in the CHANGE area. Out-of-school care (OSC) costs increased by an average of 4% between the period March-September 2018. The daily rate for OSC during school holidays was 48% more expensive than the daily rate for OSC all-year-round. The requirement for deposits from private nurseries and from one OSC provider was also likely to create a significant financial barrier for some families wishing to access these services. Play, youth, and multi-purpose services in the CHANGE area were free to use and provided families with an additional out-of-school childcare option.

Support to pay for childcare

In Scotland, all children aged three and four years old, along with eligible two- and five-year-olds, are entitled to 600 hours of funded registered childcare (known as 'early learning and childcare' or ELC) per year. From August 2020, funded ELC will increase to 1,140 hours per year. At the time of writing all but one of the GCC nurseries within the CHANGE area were delivering the 1,140 funded ELC. The 1,140 hours funded ELC reduces the cost of full-time childcare by an average of 45% and

reduces the cost of part-time childcare by an average of 91%. The cost of preschool nursery provision remains considerably higher for children who are not entitled to funded ELC. Tax-free childcare allowance means working parents can claim up to £167 every month, for each child, to help with the cost of childcare for children aged 0-12 years (or 17 years if the child has a disability). Working families in receipt of Universal Credit can claim up to 85% of childcare costs for up to two children however there is a cap on the maximum amount paid. Furthermore, as dependent on families claiming their expenses, submitting the correct paperwork, having access to the internet, and are paid in arrears there are concerns that these requirements present significant barriers to families accessing childcare.

The impact of the cost of childcare: case studies

Case studies were used to highlight the total cost of childcare for different household types and the subsequent impact on disposable income. The case studies illustrated that without funded ELC the average cost of childcare equated to almost one third of the household income for one- and two-parent working families. Funded ELC and tax-free childcare allowance means two-parent working families who use part-time childcare will spend less than 10% of their household income on childcare costs. The case studies also demonstrated that one- and two-parent families in receipt of Universal Credit are priced out of registered childcare without childcare allowance. Families in receipt of Universal Credit who receive the *maximum* childcare allowance would spend proportionately less of their household income on childcare costs compared with working one- and two-parent families. These families would see the biggest savings with the 1,140 hours funded ELC where childcare costs would equate to 5% of the household income.

Discussion and conclusion

GCC nurseries are in high demand due to the competitive fees. The pricing structure of voluntary and private nurseries meant there were differential costs related to the pattern of use (i.e. at an hourly rate, full-time use was cheaper than part-time use). Voluntary and private nurseries, and childminders did offer greater flexibility compared with GCC nurseries but were more expensive adding to the financial burden of childcare. Yet when the overall cost of the nursery day is calculated there remains little difference in the cost of childcare across nursery providers. Overall, working families whose children are eligible for funded ELC and who use nurseries

on a part-time basis spent the smallest proportion of their household income on childcare costs. The differential costs across OSC services related to pattern of use (i.e. all-year-round use was cheaper than term-time or holiday use) meant some working families may struggle to strike a balance between affordability and the level of childcare they require. Due to the operating hours of registered childcare parents working outwith a 9am-5pm, Monday to Friday pattern may experience difficulties accessing registered childcare or may not be able to use their funded ELC entitlement. At an hourly rate, childminders are cheaper than OSC services but are more expensive than private and voluntary nurseries. Increasing the numbers of childminders in the east of Glasgow will improve childcare capacity and provide greater flexible childcare options.

There are cost implications from the lack of funded ELC for children aged under three years and those aged five years and over. These costs are acutely felt among low-income families, one-parent families, and families with multiple children as these groups spend the largest proportion of their household income on childcare. The high costs of childcare and funded ELC only for children aged three and four years has faced criticism for contributing to widening gender inequalities in the workforce.

Key findings

Childcare provision and usage in the CHANGE area

At June 2018 it was not possible for every child living within the CHANGE area to access registered childcare in the CHANGE area. The operating hours of registered childcare were likely to benefit families working within the hours of 9am-5pm, Monday to Friday. Parents working outwith these hours may experience difficulties accessing registered childcare or using their full funded childcare entitlement (known as 'early learning and childcare' or ELC). The high demand for Glasgow City Council (GCC) nurseries were attributed to the lower cost of fees, despite offering less flexibility compared with private and voluntary nurseries. Childminders were typically used for children not entitled to funded ELC.

- Registered childcare in the CHANGE area had capacity for 16% of all children aged 0-16 years living within the CHANGE area.
- Private and voluntary nurseries are open all-year-round, Monday to Friday, between the hours of 8am-6pm, while GCC nurseries are open term-time only between the hours of 8am-4.30pm.
- Out-of-school care (OSC) is open Monday to Friday 3-6pm during term-time, and 8am-6.30pm during school holidays.
- Childminders report their standard operating hours are weekdays 8am-6pm but some have additional flexibility such as late-pick up or overnight stays by arrangement.
- GCC nurseries (n=6) had a waiting list of 445 children.
- Only three of the six GCC nurseries catered for children aged under three years.
- All private and voluntary nurseries accepted children from birth.
- In 2017, there were 5,954 childminders in Scotland with capacity for 34,220 children aged 0-16 years. At June 2017, there were three childminders in the CHANGE area with capacity for 18 children.
- Childminders were the preferred childcare option for families who are not entitled to funded ELC, families who use more childcare hours, and among low-income groups.
- At June 2018 there were no secondary school children using OSC in the CHANGE area.

Support to pay for childcare

Funded ELC via a registered provider is available to all children aged three and four, and some eligible two- and five-year-olds. While all preschool nurseries are delivering funded ELC, only a small minority of registered childminders in Scotland do. Universal Credit and UK government tax-free childcare allowance both have caps on the amount of childcare costs which can be claimed, and the allowance is unlikely to cover the total cost of childcare. The cost of childcare for children who are not eligible for funded ELC is acutely felt among low-income families, one-parent families, and families with multiple children. Findings indicate that the high cost of childcare and lack of funded ELC for some age groups can widen gender inequalities and decrease participation in the workforce.

- Currently, eligible children can receive 600 hours of funded ELC per year. Over a 50-week year this equates to approximately 12 hours of childcare per week.
- As of August 2020, funded ELC will increase to 1,140 hours per year. Over a 50-week year this equates to approximately 23 hours of childcare per week.
- At January 2019, all but one of the GCC nurseries within the CHANGE area were providing 1,140 hours funded ELC. From August 2019, GCC nurseries will provide 900 hours funded ELC to all families living within GCC boundaries who have a household income of less than £45,000 per year.
- In 2017, only 2% of registered childminders in Scotland delivered funded ELC.
- Universal Credit childcare allowance payments are paid in arrears and require families to access the internet and submit the correct paperwork to claim expenses which can be significant barriers to families accessing childcare.
- Without the maximum childcare allowance, families receiving Universal Credit were priced out of accessing registered childcare.
- Statutory provision of funded ELC only when children are aged three years may inhibit women from participating in the workforce earlier because they cannot afford to cover the cost of childcare. This is likely to impact on one-parent families and the high childcare costs they pay as a proportion of household income. Or, childcare costs may price women out of the workforce because they are typically lower earners compared with men.

Cost of childcare and impact on families

The pricing structure of private and voluntary nurseries meant that the pattern of use, rather than the hours of use, resulted in considerable differences in the cost of childcare. GCC nursery fees were more affordable compared with private and voluntary nurseries. However, the costs associated with nursery attendance meant there was little difference between the different types of nursery in the overall cost of childcare as a proportion of the household income spent.

Full-time nursery provision was the most expensive childcare option in the CHANGE area. The future 1,140 hours funded ELC would reduce full-time nursery costs by almost half and reduce part-time nursery costs by as much as 91%.

Out-of-school care (OSC) is available for fewer hours per day but at an hourly rate it remained more expensive than nurseries. The hourly rate of a childminder is less than the hourly rate of OSC but more expensive than any nursery in CHANGE area. When household costs were considered alongside the cost of childcare, some forms of childcare (i.e. private nurseries, childminders, full-time care) may be unaffordable for many families.

- GCC nurseries charged an hourly rate while private and voluntary nurseries charged half-day, daily, and weekly rates. Therefore, fees for a child who attended private and voluntary nurseries on five half-days per week were higher than a child who attended nursery on two full days and one-half day per week: despite both children attending nursery for the same number of hours each week.
- Compared with voluntary and private nurseries, GCC nursery fees were, on average, 20% cheaper for full-time provision and 28% cheaper for part-time provision.
- Additional costs associated with attending nursery included: transport; food; nappies; wipes; formula; and a change of clothing.
- The cost of full-time nursery provision decreased by an average of 24% with 600 hours funded ELC and will decrease by an average of 45% with 1,140 hours funded ELC.
- The cost of part-time nursery provision decreased by an average of 50% with 600 hours funded ELC and will decrease by an average of 91% with 1,140 hours funded ELC.

- The recommended maximum expenditure on childcare costs in Scotland is 10% of the household income.
- Without funded ELC, the average cost of full-time childcare for two children, housing, and food equates to 69% of the household income for one-parent families: 20% *more* than the proportion of household income spent by two-parent families.
- With the 1,140 hours funded ELC, the average cost of full-time childcare for two children, housing, and food equates to 40% of the household income for one-parent families: 9% *more* than the proportion of household income spent by two-parent families.
- The daily rate for all-year-round OSC was almost 50% cheaper than the daily rate for school-holiday OSC.
- The average cost of childminders was £4.08 per hour.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report it is recommended that further research focus on:

1. exploring the impact of the cost of childcare and funded ELC on the ability for women to participate equally in the workforce
2. reviewing the impact on quality and continuity of care when childcare provision is accessed via multiple providers (e.g. nurseries and family members, or OSC and multi-purpose services)
3. examining how youth, play-based, and multi-purpose services may be used as alternative childcare provision for children not entitled to funded ELC.

Changes to how uptake of places at registered childcare services are recorded (i.e. recording the number of *hours* per day and per week individual children are accessing childcare places rather than solely recording one day or half-day) would provide more accurate understanding of capacity and use, and so aid local authority childcare provision planning. This level of data would also enable the future development of childcare services to suit family's needs and meet local demand and may contribute towards reducing waiting list numbers.

Supporting individuals to become childminders within the east of Glasgow, and in the CHANGE project area, will increase childcare capacity and provide more flexible

childcare options for families who require them. Furthermore, promoting childminders as a childcare option in areas where there are lower numbers may help to dispel negative perceptions.

Finally, extending funded ELC to all preschool children and/or extending the maximum available childcare tax-free childcare allowance ought to be considered to improve affordability for low-income groups, one-parent households, and families with multiple children; and would help encourage women to (re)enter the workforce.

1. Introduction

'Childcare and Nurture, Glasgow East' (CHANGE) aims to grow childcare services that best support children and families in the local area, working in partnership with the local community. Based on building relationships with families and services, over three years (2016-19) CHANGE seeks to improve family wellbeing, increase access to and uptake of childcare places, and enhance opportunities for families.

The work is led by Children in Scotland, a national charity working to improve children's lives, with Glasgow City Council (GCC) and is funded by the National Lottery Community Fund. The Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH) is the evaluation partner.

The CHANGE project area (Appendix 1) comprises three neighbourhoods: Calton & Bridgeton; Tollcross & West Shettleston; and Parkhead & Dalmarnock. Small parts of the Springboig & Barlanark, and Mount Vernon & East Shettleston neighbourhoods also sit within the CHANGE area.

This report is the second in a series of monitoring reports that the GCPH has compiled to describe child care provision and utilisation in the east of Glasgow as part of the wider evaluation of the CHANGE project.

This report aims to:

- a) describe childcare care provision in the east of Glasgow, specifically the CHANGE project area, and include a summary of: preschool, out-of-school, and play-based services in the area.
- b) summarise the use of these services in relation to different demographic dimensions (e.g. age, gender, ethnic group, asylum/refugee status, area deprivation, and geography) in comparison with Glasgow as a whole; and (for the preschool stage) compare the characteristics of children with a place with those on a waiting list.
- c) compare and summarise the cost of childcare at different ages and by type of childcare provider.

Data are derived from the following sources: child nursery registrations at June 2018 from Early Learning and Childcare at Glasgow City Council; population data at June 2017 from National Records of Scotland; median household income data at 2014-17

from Scottish Government; cost of childcare at September 2018 from Children in Scotland; discretionary fee waivers at August 2017 to December 2018 from Glasgow City Council Education Services.

2. Summary of childcare provision in the CHANGE project area

Registered childcare provision in the CHANGE project area comprises: preschool nurseries; out-of-school care (OSC); and childminders. There are also several youth, play-based, and multi-purpose services. A map of childcare provision in the CHANGE area is available in Appendix 1.

2.1 Preschool nurseries

In the CHANGE area there are 14 preschool nurseries with a total capacity for 987 children aged 0-5 years: four are private nurseries, six are run by Glasgow City Council (GCC), and four are run by voluntary organisations.

Of the 14 preschool nurseries operating within the CHANGE area, ten accept children from birth. Of the six GCC nurseries, two nurseries accept children from two years and one accepts children from three years only. Most nurseries are relatively small with a median capacity of 51 children (range: 32-140 children). The four nurseries with the highest capacity (range: 97-140 children) are GCC nurseries, while there are smaller private, voluntary, and GCC nurseries (range: 32-43 children).

Seven (voluntary and private) nurseries are open all-year round between the hours of 8am-6pm while GCC nurseries are open term-time only. Of the six GCC nurseries, four are open between the hours of 8am-6pm while two nurseries close at 4pm and one closes at 4.30pm. A more detailed summary of each nursery's capacity, number of waiting places, service provision, and recent Care Inspectorate^a grading is available in Appendix 2.

2.2 Out-of-school services

Five OSC services operating in the CHANGE have a total capacity for 216 children aged 4-16 years.

Three OSC services accept children from 4 years old. The remaining two OSC services in the CHANGE area accept children from age 5 only, so, children who enter Primary 1 before their fifth birthday would not be able to access these two services.

^a The national regulator for care services in Scotland.

All OSC services are of similar size with a median capacity of 32 children (range: 24-48 children). OSC services are open all year round, weekdays only, with different operating hours for term time and school holidays. All services are open 3-6pm for term time, while during school holidays four services are open from 8am-6pm and one service starts and is open later, with opening hours from 8.30am-6.30pm.

A more detailed summary of each OSC capacity and service provision is available in Appendix 3.

2.3 Childminders

The Scottish Childminding Association lists 105 registered childminders across the City of Glasgow but only three are operating within the CHANGE area. Each childminder in the CHANGE area has capacity for a total of six children aged 0-16 years although there are restrictions on the number of children they can look after for each age group. For example, childminders can only care for one child aged under one year old.

All childminders report their standard operating hours are weekdays 8am-6pm but some have additional flexibility. For example, school pick-up, part-time care, and overnight stays by arrangement. A more detailed summary of each childminder's capacity and service provision in the CHANGE area is available in Appendix 3.

2.4 Youth, play-based, and multi-purpose services

There are three youth groups, two play-based groups, and two multi-purpose services operating within the CHANGE area in less formal environments with no set capacity. A detailed description of each of these services is available in Appendix 4.

3. Registrations with preschool nurseries

This section describes the use of preschool nurseries in Glasgow and in the CHANGE project area in relation to different demographic dimensions (e.g. gender, age, ethnicity, asylum status, geography, and area-based deprivation).

Data extracted from the GCC preschool registration system in June 2018 showed that across Glasgow, 19,994 children aged 0-5 years were registered with a preschool nursery. This equates to 49% of the total population of children across Glasgow in this age category^b.

Of those children registered with a nursery, 76% had a registered nursery place and 24% were on a waiting list for a place.

3.1 Gender

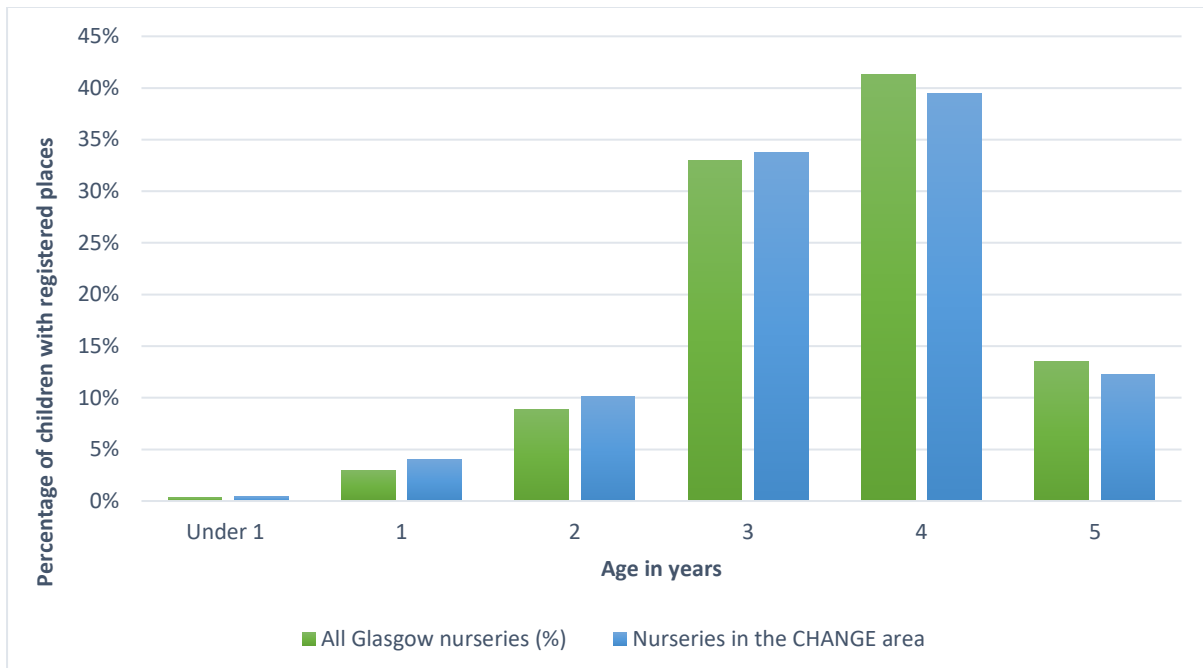
Across Glasgow nurseries, girls held 49% (n=7,379) of registered places and boys held 51% (n=7,828). This trend was reflected similarly across nurseries within the CHANGE area whereby girls accounted for 46% (n=503) and boys accounted for 54% (n=593) of registered places.

3.2 Age

Figure 1 illustrates that across Glasgow nurseries 74% of registered places were taken up by children aged three and four years. There was a similar pattern in nurseries within the CHANGE area ('CHANGE nurseries') where 73% of registered places were also taken up by children aged three and four. Meanwhile children aged up to one year accounted for less than 1% of places across Glasgow and CHANGE nurseries, respectively.

^b Total population of children aged 0-5yrs in GCC area is 41,136

Figure 1: Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) with a registered nursery place at Glasgow and CHANGE nurseries by age (at June 2018) expressed as a percentage. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰.



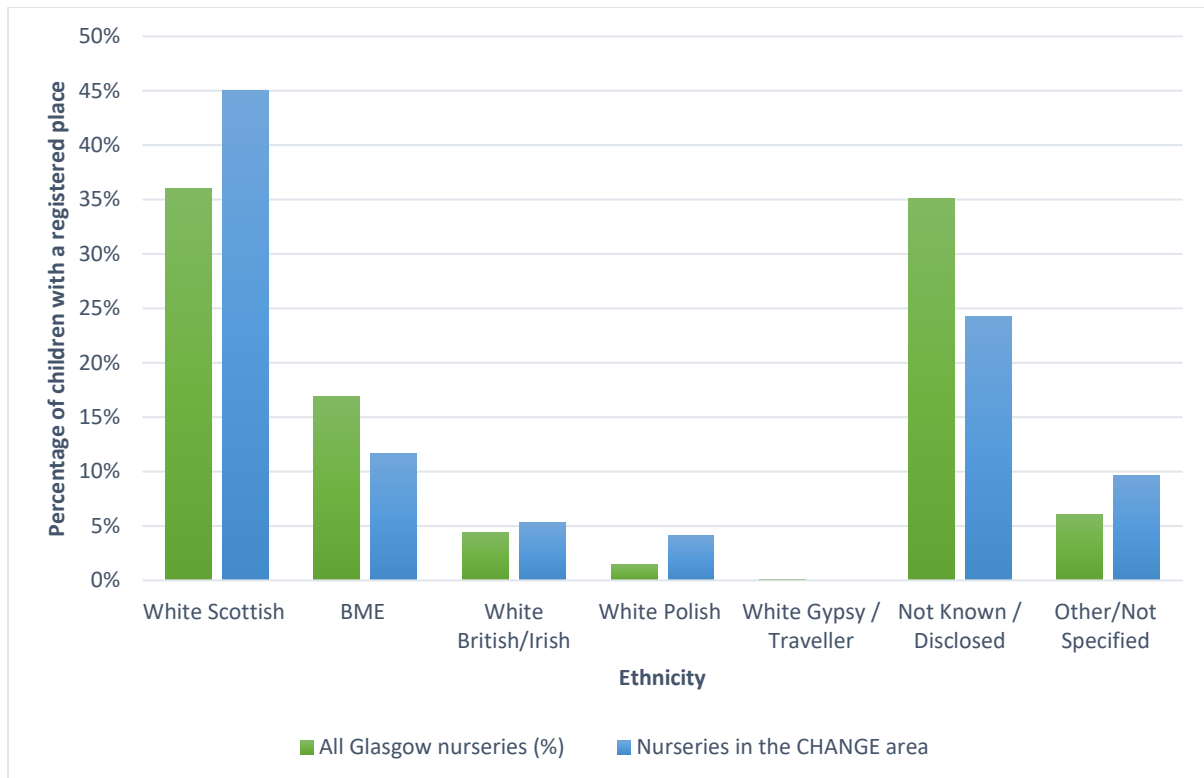
3.3 Ethnicity

Figure 2 illustrates that the highest proportion of registered places across Glasgow nurseries appear to be held by children from a White Scottish background (36%) followed by children from a Black and minority ethnic (BME) background (17%).

The proportion of children attending CHANGE nurseries who were from a White Scottish background was higher (45%) but lower for children with a BME background (12%).

However, across Glasgow nurseries ethnicity was not known, disclosed or specified for 41% of children therefore these data may not provide an accurate reflection of the ethnic diversity of children accessing nursery places.

Figure 2: Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) with registered place at Glasgow and CHANGE nurseries by ethnicity (at June 2018) expressed as a percentage. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰.



3.4 Asylum status

Across Glasgow nurseries, 2% of children with a registered place were from families seeking asylum and less than 1% were from families with refugee status. These figures were only slightly higher among children with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries at 3% and 1%, respectively.

3.5 Council of residence

Of those children with a registered place across Glasgow nurseries, 94% lived within Glasgow boundaries and less than 5% lived in the surrounding council areas; while a small proportion of children were travelling from further afield.

Similarly, of those children with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries almost all (97%) were living within GCC boundaries. A small minority (3%) of children attending CHANGE nurseries lived within the surrounding council areas and there were no children attending who lived further afield.

3.6 Neighbourhood of residence

The CHANGE project area comprises three neighbourhoods in the east of Glasgow: Calton & Bridgeton; Tollcross & West Shettleston; and Parkhead & Dalmarnock. Small parts of the neighbourhoods Springboig & Barlanark, and Mount Vernon & East Shettleston also sit within the CHANGE project area.

Figure 3 provides estimates for the number of children living in the CHANGE area by year of age, and highlights that across the age categories there were slightly more children aged two (n=872) and four (n=884) living within the project area, and the smallest population group were children aged five (n=772).

Figure 3: Population of preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living within the CHANGE area (at June 2017). Source: National Records of Scotland³⁴.

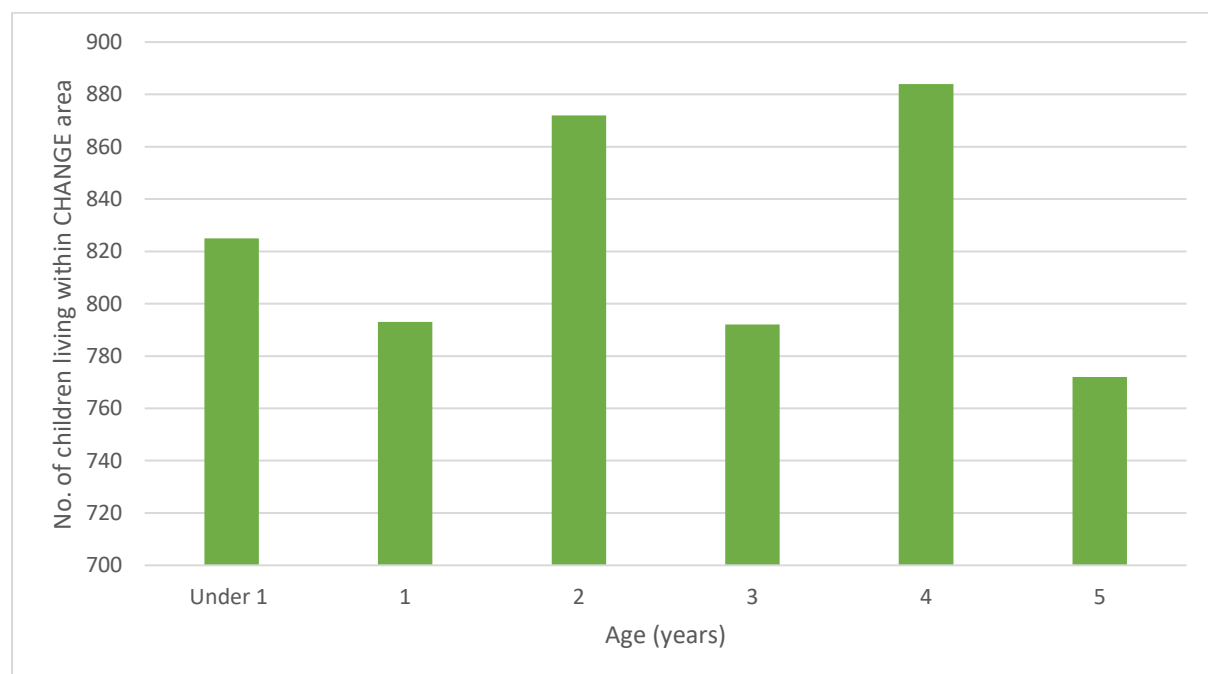


Table 1 provides a summary of the percentage of preschool children (aged 0-5 years) with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries by their council of residence (i.e. whether they lived within or outwith the CHANGE project area).

Table 1 highlights that 78% of children with a place at a CHANGE nursery were living within the CHANGE project area. Of the children living within the CHANGE area and registered with a CHANGE nursery, 86% were attending a GCC nursery. This also illustrates that almost half of all registered places at private (45%) and voluntary (44%) CHANGE nurseries were for children living *outwith* the CHANGE

project area which may be explained by families using CHANGE nurseries for convenience due to their proximity to their workplace rather than proximity to home.

Table 1. Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries by nursery type and child's residence within CHANGE project area (at June 2018). Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰.

Nursery types in CHANGE area	Children living <i>in</i> CHANGE project area (%)	Children living <i>outside</i> CHANGE project area (%)
Private	55	45
Council	86	14
Voluntary	56	44
All nurseries	78	22

Table 2 provides a summary of children aged 0-5 years living within the CHANGE area who have a registered place at CHANGE nurseries and who have a registered place at nurseries outwith the CHANGE area. This highlights that 17% of children who lived within the CHANGE area had a registered place at a CHANGE nursery, and 6% of children who lived within the CHANGE had a registered place with a nursery outwith the CHANGE area.

Table 2 also highlights that across the age groups, more children aged three (36%) and four (37%) had a registered place at a CHANGE nursery. Equally, among those living in the CHANGE area but attending a nursery outwith the project area, there were more children aged three (13%) and four (13%) with a registered place compared with all other age groups.

Table 2. Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living in CHANGE area with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries and nurseries outwith the CHANGE area by age (at June 2018) as a proportion of the population (at June 2017). Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council and National Records of Scotland³⁰.

	Age (years)						Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	
Population of CHANGE area	825	793	872	792	884	772	4,938
Children living within CHANGE area registered with CHANGE nurseries (%)	0.5	5	10	36	37	14	17
Children living within CHANGE area registered with nurseries outwith the CHANGE area (%)	0	1	4	13	13	7	6

3.7 CHANGE neighbourhoods

Table 3 provides an overview of the population of children living within the three main neighbourhoods of the CHANGE project area (Calton & Bridgeton; Parkhead & Dalmarnock; and Tollcross & Shettleston) and the proportion of those who (a) have a registered place at CHANGE nurseries, and (b) have a registered place at nurseries outwith the CHANGE area.

It is apparent that among those with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries a slightly higher proportion of children were living in Tollcross & West Shettleston (24%) compared with Calton & Bridgeton (21%), and Parkhead & Dalmarnock (20%) neighbourhoods. Similarly, among children registered with nurseries outwith the CHANGE area, 12% were living in Tollcross & West Shettleston and a small proportion were living in Parkhead & Dalmarnock (3%) and Calton & Bridgeton (8%).

Table 3. Population of preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living within three CHANGE neighbourhoods (at June 2017)] by registration at CHANGE nurseries and nurseries outwith the CHANGE area (at June 2018). Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and National Records of Scotland³⁴.

	Calton & Bridgeton	Parkhead & Dalmarnock	Tollcross & West Shettleston	Total
Population of 0-5yr olds	1,009	1,262	1,081	3,352
Population registered with CHANGE nurseries (%)	21	20	24	21
Population registered with nurseries outwith the CHANGE area (%)	8	3	12	7

Table 4 provides an overview of the population of children living within the three main CHANGE neighbourhoods by age, and the proportion of those who (a) have a registered place at CHANGE nurseries, and (b) have a registered place at nurseries outwith the CHANGE area.

Table 4 highlights that as a proportion of the population, children aged under one year accounted for a small minority (0.7%) of the total registered places at CHANGE nurseries. This was to be expected considering childcare during the first year is typically covered by parents on maternity/paternity leave. Of all children living within the three CHANGE neighbourhoods, the highest proportion of registrations at

CHANGE nurseries were for children aged three (46%) and four (48%) which is also as expected given that these age groups are eligible for funded ELC.

Table 4. Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living within three main CHANGE neighbourhoods with a registered place at CHANGE nurseries and nurseries outwith CHANGE area (at June 2018), expressed as percentage of the preschool population of the neighbourhoods (at June 2017). Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and National Records of Scotland³⁴.

	Age (years)						Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	
Population of three main neighbourhoods in CHANGE area (n)	584	548	591	524	576	529	3,352
Population registered with CHANGE nurseries (%)	0.7	6	12	46	48	17	21
Population registered with nurseries outwith CHANGE area (%)	0	1	4	16	16	8	7

3.8 SIMD deprivation decile

Table 5 provides an overview of the number of registered places at CHANGE nurseries by SIMD decile, in relation to the population of preschool children living in the CHANGE area.

Table 5 highlights that 60% (n=2,945) of all children aged 0-5 years living within the CHANGE area were from the most deprived 10% of communities (SIMD 1). Twenty-one percent of children living in SIMD 1 in the CHANGE area had a registered place at a CHANGE nursery. Notably, there were no children in the least deprived communities (SIMD 8, 9, 10) in the CHANGE area registered at CHANGE nurseries.

Table 5. Population of preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living within the CHANGE area (at June 2017) and proportion of the population registered with CHANGE nurseries (at June 2018). Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and National Records of Scotland³⁴.

	SIMD Deciles										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Population of preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living in CHANGE area (n)	2,945	856	559	214	45	145	66	57	35	16	4,938
Population registered with CHANGE nurseries (%)	21	14	14	14	0	7	5	0	0	0	17

Table 6 provides further detail on the number of registered places of children living in the CHANGE area, by the type of CHANGE nursery and SIMD decile.

A higher proportion of children living in the CHANGE area in SIMD 1 attended GCC nurseries (18%) compared with private (2%) and voluntary (1%) nurseries. A similar patterning in SIMD profiles was found across children aged three- and four-years-old.

Furthermore, across every SIMD decile, more children were attending GCC nurseries compared with private and voluntary nurseries suggesting regardless of SIMD there is a higher demand for GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area.

A summary of the registrations of preschool children for each CHANGE nursery can be seen in Appendix 5.

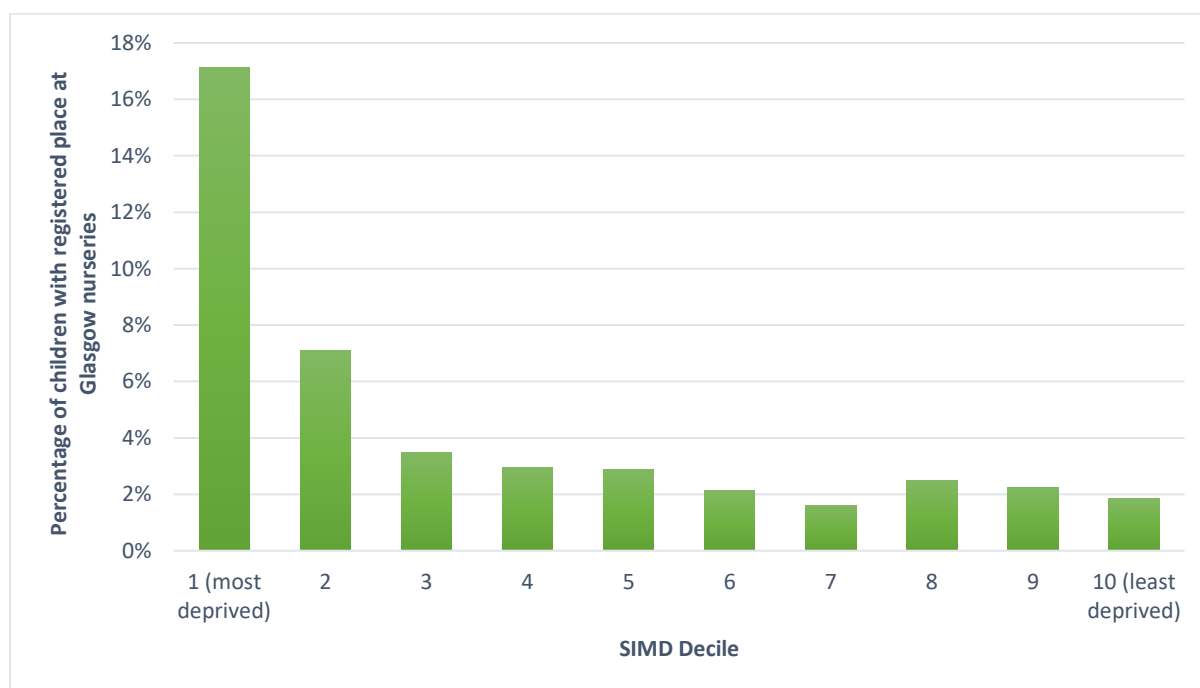
Table 6. Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living in CHANGE area with registered place at CHANGE nurseries by SIMD deprivation decile and nursery type (at June 2018) and population of preschool children in CHANGE area (at June 2017). Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and National Records of Scotland³⁴.

	SIMD Deciles										Total
	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (least deprived)	
Population of preschool children (aged 0-5 years) living in CHANGE area	2,945	856	559	214	45	145	66	57	35	16	4,938
Registrations at private CHANGE nurseries (n)	55	16	6	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	84
<i>As % of population</i>	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Registrations at council CHANGE nurseries (n)	521	91	58	23	0	7	2	0	0	0	702
<i>As % of population</i>	18	11	10	11	0	5	3	0	0	0	14
Registrations at voluntary CHANGE nurseries (n)	42	9	13	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	68
<i>As % of population</i>	1	1	2	1	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	1

Figure 4 shows that in Glasgow a high proportion of children registered with a nursery are from more deprived areas. For example, 17% of registered places were for children from SIMD 1 and only 2% of registrations were for children from SIMD 10.

However, it is important to note that this variation does not necessarily denote that fewer children from SIMD 10 attend nursery; rather it is indicative of the overall distribution of deprivation across the city whereby proportionately over half (54%) of Glaswegian children are living in SIMD 1 and 2 compared with 4% who live in SIMD 10².

Figure 4: Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) with registered place at Glasgow nurseries by SIMD decile at June 2018, expressed as percentage of population. Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and National Records of Scotland³⁴.



4. Children awaiting a preschool nursery place

This section provides an overview of the number of children awaiting a preschool nursery place in the CHANGE project area and in Glasgow, in relation to different demographic dimensions (e.g. age, gender, ethnic group, asylum/refugee status, areas deprivation, and geography).

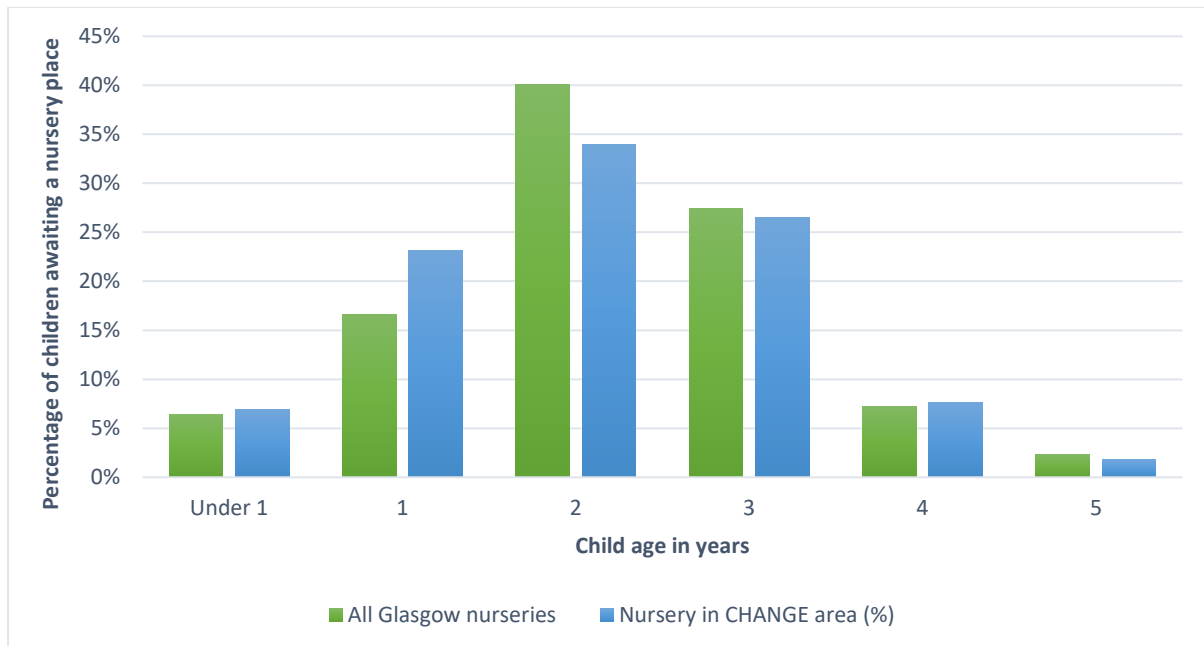
At June 2018 across Glasgow, of the 19,994 children aged 0-5 years who were registered with a preschool nursery, 24% (n=4,725) were on a waiting list for a place: of which 9% were on a waiting list for a CHANGE nursery.

4.1 Age

Children aged two- and three-years-old accounted for 67% of the waiting list for nurseries outwith the CHANGE area and 61% of the waiting list for CHANGE nurseries.

Across nurseries in Glasgow (including CHANGE nurseries) the proportion of children awaiting a place was comparably lower for those aged under one year (6%) and for those aged five-years-old (2%). However, it is likely that in these instances, childcare was covered by parents on maternity/paternity leave and children attending Primary school, respectively. Figure 5 provides a summary.

Figure 5: Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) awaiting a place at Glasgow and CHANGE nurseries by age at June 2018, expressed as percentage. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰.



4.2 Asylum status

Of children awaiting a place at Glasgow nurseries, 3% were from families seeking asylum and 1% were from refugee families. These figures were marginally higher among children awaiting a place at a CHANGE nursery at 4% and 2%, respectively.

4.3 Neighbourhood of residence

The waiting list (n=455) for CHANGE nurseries were solely for GCC nurseries.

Nineteen percent of children awaiting a CHANGE nursery place lived outwith the CHANGE project area. Of those children awaiting a nursery place who lived within the CHANGE area, all lived within the three main CHANGE neighbourhoods.

4.4 SIMD deprivation decile

The variance in the proportion of children across the SIMD deciles who were awaiting a place at a CHANGE nursery can be seen in Table 7.

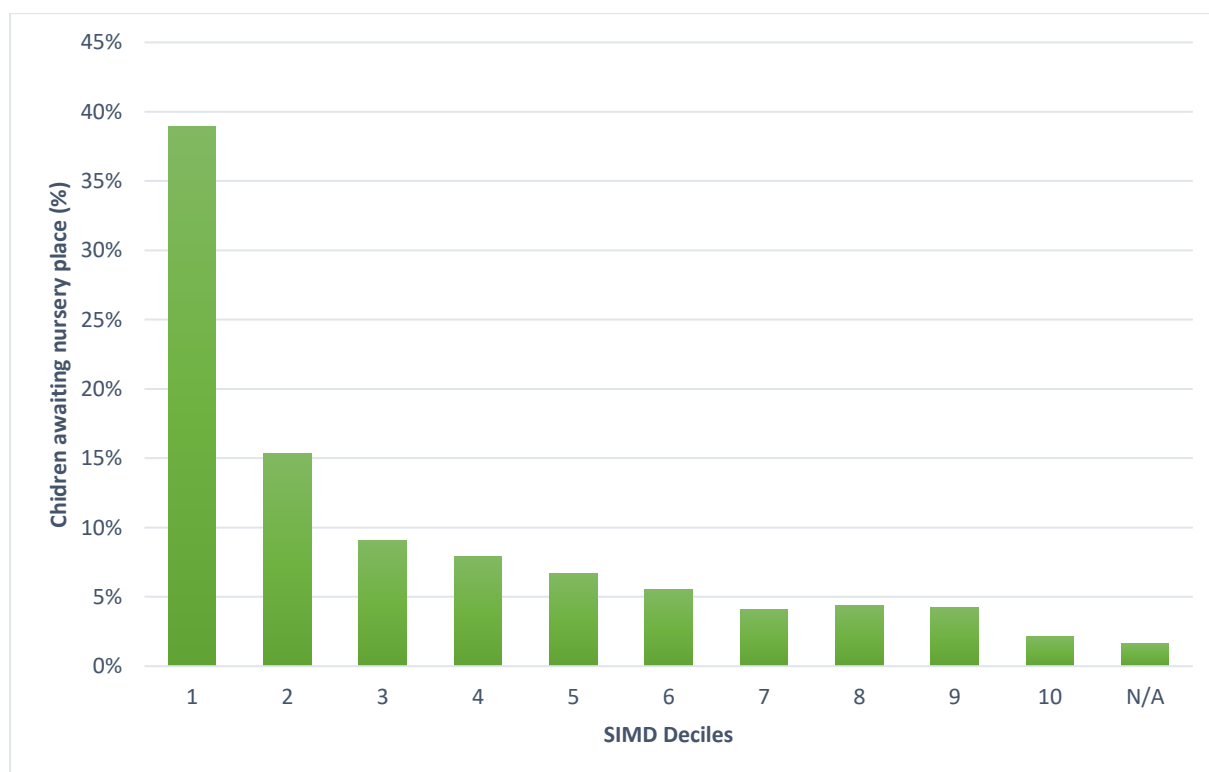
This highlights that 65% of children awaiting a nursery place at CHANGE nurseries were from SIMD 1, and there were no children from SIMD 9 and 10 awaiting a nursery place. Furthermore, there were no children awaiting a place at private or voluntary nurseries within the CHANGE area.

Table 7. Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) awaiting a place at GCC CHANGE nurseries by SIMD deprivation at June 2018, expressed as percentage. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰.

	SIMD Deciles										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/A
Children awaiting place at Council CHANGE nurseries (%)	65	11	10	4	0.2	2	3	1	0	0	4

Figure 6 highlights that across all Glasgow nurseries, a higher proportion of children from SIMD 1 (39%) and SIMD 2 (15%) were awaiting a nursery place. These figures are in proportion to the population distribution of preschool children by deprivation across the city.

Figure 6 Preschool children (aged 0-5 years) awaiting a place at Glasgow nurseries by SIMD at June 2018, expressed as percentage. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council. and National Records of Scotland³⁰.



5. Cost of childcare

This section provides a summary of the cost of childcare within the CHANGE area at September 2018 in relation to Scottish median household income. Household income data is derived from a (2018) Scottish Government report while childcare costs have been gathered by Children in Scotland as part of the CHANGE project.

5.1 Household income

In 2018 the Scottish Government reported³ median net income thresholds (before housing costs) for one-parent and two-parent families, each comprising two children: one aged 5 and one aged 14.

Household incomes were presented as deciles, which divide the Scottish population into ten equal sized groups from the lowest household income (1st income decile) to the highest (9th income decile^c).

The Scottish Government reported the household income for one-parent families ranged from £297 to £1,108 per week with a median of £582 per week; and the household income for two-parent families ranged from £378 to £1,413 per week with a median of £742 per week. Table 8 provides a summary.

Table 8. Net Scottish income thresholds for different household types before housing costs at 2014-17. Source: Scottish Government 2018³.

	One-parent family with 2 children		Two-parent family with 2 children	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly	Annual
Scottish median income	£582	£30,300	£742	£38,700
Scottish 1st income decile (lowest)	£297	£15,500	£378	£19,700
Scottish 9th income decile (highest)	£1,108	£57,800	£1,413	£73,700

5.2 Cost of preschool nursery provision

The average weekly costs of preschool nursery provision across the CHANGE area are presented below. These costs are based on fees for the maximum full-time provision available of a ten-hour day over five days per week (50 hours per week), and for an average part-time provision of two ten-hour days and one five-hour day

^c "to split the population into ten decile groups, only nine decile points are needed."³

per week (25 hours per week). Nursery costs do not take account of ELC entitlement and its impact on costs. Section 9 explores the expansion of ELC entitlement and subsequent impact.

5.2.1 Private nurseries (n=4)

In the CHANGE area, private nursery provision was the most expensive service. The average weekly cost of full-time provision for one child was £180 and £96 for part-time provision. Table 9 provides a summary.

Table 9. Average weekly cost of private preschool nursery provision in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Pattern of use	Weekly cost		
	Lowest	Average	Highest
Full time	£170	£180	£185
Part time	£89	£96	£112

The average cost of private nursery provision in the CHANGE area as a proportion of Scottish median household income is summarised in Box 1.

Box 1. Average cost of private preschool nursery provision in the CHANGE area as a proportion of Scottish median household income. Sources: Children in Scotland³³ and Scottish Government³.

The average cost of **full-time** nursery provision for one child at a **private CHANGE** nursery equates to **31% of the median household income for a one-parent family** and **24% of the median household income for a two-parent family**.

The average cost of **part-time** nursery provision for one child at a **private CHANGE** nursery equates to **17% of the median household income for a one-parent family** and **13% of the median household income for a two-parent family**.

5.2.2 Voluntary nurseries (n=4)

In comparison with private nurseries, voluntary nurseries within the CHANGE area offered comparably lower rates of childcare. The average weekly cost of a full-time place for one child was £170 and £93 for part-time provision. Table 10 provides a summary.

Table 10. Average weekly cost of voluntary-led preschool nursery care in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Pattern of use	Weekly cost		
	Lowest	Average	Highest
Full time	£145	£170	£185
Part time	£91	£93	£98

The average cost of voluntary nursery provision in the CHANGE area as a proportion of median Scottish household income is summarised in Box 2.

Box 2. Average cost of voluntary preschool nursery provision in the CHANGE area as a proportion of Scottish median household income. Sources: Children in Scotland³³ and Scottish Government³.

The average cost of **full-time** nursery provision for one child at a **voluntary** CHANGE nursery equates to **29% of the median household income for a one-parent family** and **23% of the median household income for a two-parent family**.

The average cost of **part-time** nursery provision for one child at a **voluntary** CHANGE nursery equates to **16% of the median household income for a one-parent family** and **13% of the median household income for a two-parent family**.

5.2.3 Council nurseries (n=6)

Unlike private and voluntary nurseries, GCC nurseries charged a standard hourly rate rather than a half-day, daily or weekly rate.

In 2018 the hourly rate increased from £2.54 per hour to £4 per hour, although families living within GCC boundaries were entitled to a reduced rate of £3 per hour. For families living within the CHANGE project area the net change (from £2.54 to £3 per hour) represented an increase of 18%: almost nine times higher than the average rate of inflation of 2.1% for 2018⁴.

Unlike private and voluntary nurseries, GCC nurseries are only open during term-time (approximately 38 weeks over three terms) meaning parents may also have to arrange for alternative childcare during school holidays.

The average weekly cost of a full-time place for one child at a GCC nursery in the CHANGE area (and who lives within GCC boundaries) was £150 per week, and part-time provision costs £75 per week. Table 11 provides a summary.

Table 11. Average weekly cost of GCC preschool nursery care in CHANGE project area, for families living within GCC boundaries. Source: Children in Scotland.

Pattern of use	Weekly cost
Full time	£150
Part time	£75

The average cost of GCC nursery provision as a proportion of median Scottish household income is summarised in Box 3.

Box 3. Average cost of GCC preschool nursery provision in the CHANGE area as a proportion of Scottish median household income. Sources: Children in Scotland³³ and Scottish Government³.

The average cost of **full-time** nursery provision for one child at a **council** CHANGE nursery equates to **26% of the median household income for a one-parent family** and **20% of the median household income for a two-parent family**.

The average cost of **part-time** nursery provision for one child at a **council** CHANGE nursery equates to **13% of the median household income for a one-parent family** and **10% of the median household income for a two-parent family**.

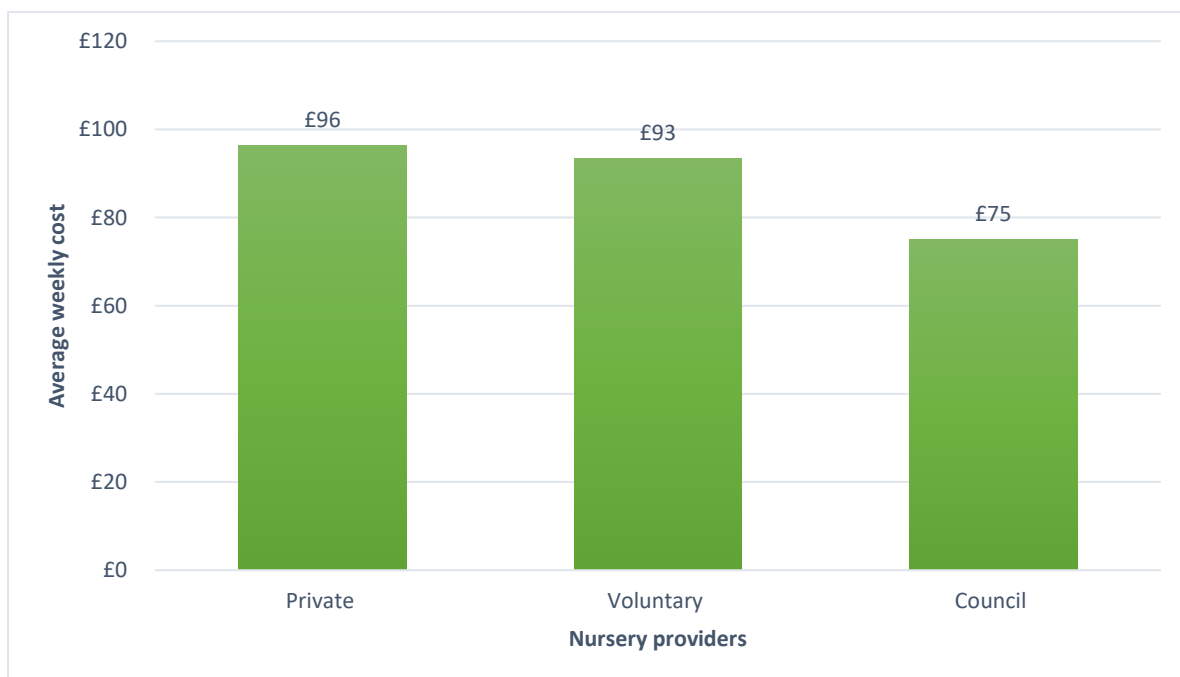
5.2.4 Comparison across nursery providers

Across nursery providers in the CHANGE area there was substantial variation in the costs, with the cheapest provided by GCC and the most expensive by private nurseries. Private nurseries were on average 20% more expensive than GCC nurseries for full-time fees (Figure 7), and 28% more expensive for part-time fees. (Figures 8).

Figure 7: Average weekly cost of full-time preschool nursery provision across nursery providers in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³³.



Figure 8: Average weekly cost of part-time preschool nursery provision across nursery providers in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³³.



5.2.5 Additional costs

Additional costs for preschool nursery services refer to those which are paid in addition to the core nursery fee. These can include charges for lunches and snacks, transport to and from nursery, registration fees, and voluntary charges for toy funds.

Most nurseries within the CHANGE area were accessible on foot however if required the cost of public transport can be an additional cost for some families depending on the pattern of use. While children under the age of five years travel free on all First Bus services in Glasgow, the estimated cost of bus travel for parents ranged from £3.30 for two single tickets (i.e. one day travel) to £23 for five separate ‘Day’ tickets (i.e. five days travel⁵ depending on the length of the journey, ticket type, and pattern of use. Table 12 provides a summary.

Table 12. Cost of First Bus travel in Glasgow. Source: First Group⁵.

Ticket type	Price
Single	£1.65
Day	£4.60
Week	£17.50

Food provision within nurseries and the associated charges varied between services. Within the CHANGE area, voluntary and private nurseries did not have additional fees for food while GCC nurseries charged the following: breakfast £0.50; lunch £1.52; and snacks £0.26. Thus, the estimated cost of food for a child attending a GCC nursery full time could be £11.40 per week, and approximately £6.58 per week for a child attending part time. Children whose parents have an income of less than £16,105 per year or who are in receipt of benefits were entitled to free meals in GCC nurseries. Parents were required to provide a supply of baby wipes, nappies, and formula milk for children who require them. One nursery^d included these supplies within their core charge.

Two of the four private nurseries^e in the CHANGE area charged parents who were late to pick up their children (i.e. after 6pm) at a rate of £5 for the first 30 minutes plus £5 for each additional five minutes, reportedly to cover staff wages. Both nurseries also required a £100 holding deposit upon registration which was deducted

^d Carbon Footprints nursery

^e Hyde n Seek Bridgeton and Hyde n Seek Templeton nurseries

from the first month's bill. This information was not available for the remaining two private nurseries in the CHANGE area.

One GCC nursery^f requested a voluntary contribution of £2.50 per child per week to cover the cost of "additional resources, daily snacks, baking ingredients, and treats such as end-of-term parties". Furthermore, it was common for all nurseries to require children to have a full change of clothes in addition to a coat, hat, and gloves for outdoor wear; and two pairs of footwear (for indoor and outdoor use) which may equate to an additional cost for parents.

^f St Paul's Nursery Class

6. Out-of-school care (OSC)

This section provides an overview of the provision and cost of out-of-school care (OSC) in the CHANGE project area at December 2018 as a proportion of median Scottish household income.

6.1 Provision

At December 2018 there were five OSC providers in the CHANGE area, each run by voluntary organisations. These OSC providers covered 12 schools for children aged 4-16 and had a total capacity of 216 children. OSC was provided in three formats: all year round (50 weeks per year); term-time (approximately 38 weeks per year); and holidays (approximately 60 days per year).

Across the five OSC services there were 190 users ranging from Primary 1 to Primary 7 age (approximately 5-10 years old). The highest proportion of users of OSC in the CHANGE area were in Primary 3 (n=71) and the smallest proportion were in Primary 7 (n=10). There were no children at secondary school (approximately 11 years and over) attending OSC in the CHANGE area.

At the time of writing OSC services were not operating at full capacity. Instead, one provider had six full-time spaces available, and all five services had 20 part-time spaces available.

6.2 Costs

The cost of OSC in the CHANGE area increased from the period March – September 2018 on average by 4%, but the biggest increase in cost was seen in the daily rate for all-year round places at 6%.

Table 13 provides a summary of the average cost of OSC within the CHANGE area by pattern of use. This highlights that the daily rate of OSC was lower when using the service all year round, rather than during term-time or holidays only.

Table 13. Average cost of OSC in the CHANGE area by pattern of use at Sept 2018.
Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Pattern of use	Daily	Weekly
All-year round (50 weeks per year)	£15	£64
Term-time (approx. 38 weeks per year)	£15.13	£68.75
School holidays (approx. 60 days per year)	£22.25	£107.50

The average weekly cost of one child attending OSC five days per week in the CHANGE area, as a proportion of median household income for one-parent families, is summarised in Box 4. Box 5 provides the same data for two-parent families.

Box 4. Average weekly cost of one child attending full-time OSC in the CHANGE area in relation to Scottish median household income for one-parent families. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and Scottish Government³.

The average cost of **full-time** OSC for one child **all year round** equates to **11% of the median household income for a one-parent family.**

Average cost of **full-time** OSC for one child during **term time** equates to **12% of the median household income for a one-parent family.**

Average cost of **full-time** OSC for one child during **school holidays** equates to **18% of the median household income for a one-parent family.**

Box 5. Average weekly cost of one child attending full-time OSC in the CHANGE area in relation to Scottish median household income for two-parent families. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and Scottish Government³.

The average cost of **full-time** OSC for one child **all year round** equates to **9% of the median household income for a two-parent family.**

The average cost of **full-time** OSC for one child during **term time** equates to **9% of the median household income for a two-parent family.**

The average cost of **full-time** OSC for one child during **holidays** equates to **14% of the median household income for a two-parent family.**

Boxes 4 and 5 highlight that the cost of OSC, as proportion of the household income, was higher for one-parent families: particularly those using the service during school holidays only. Notably, the cost of all-year round and term-time OSC equated to the same proportion of household income for two-parent families (9% respectively) while

there was a marginal difference between all-year round and term-time OSC for one-parent families (equating to 11% and 12% of household income, respectively).

6.2.1 Additional costs

OSC services are situated close to or within school buildings thus reducing the distance (and subsequent cost of travel) between school and service, and service and family home. For children reliant on public transport to attend school and/or OSC the cost of travel via bus ranged from £1-2 per day depending on the length of journey⁵.

All OSC services served snacks without a charge for each OSC session. All but one OSC provider^g required children to bring a packed lunch when using the service for a whole day (i.e. during school holidays) which had an estimated daily cost of £1.32. Furthermore, one OSC provider^h required a registration deposit of £200 which was payable in four weekly instalments depending on family circumstances⁶.

^g Carbon Footprints nursery

^h Rising Stars nursery

7. Play, youth, and multipurpose services in CHANGE area

This section provides an overview on the provision of play, youth, and multi-purpose services in the CHANGE project area.

7.1 Provision

There were seven play, youth, and multi-purpose services operating in the CHANGE area available for children aged 4-18 years, operating between the hours of 3.30-9pm. These services had no set capacity limits, and all were run by voluntary organisations and were free to use (although one serviceⁱ had occasional charges for trips and activities). An overview of these services can be seen in Appendix 4.

ⁱ Church House

8. Support to pay for childcare

This section describes the welfare and other support parents can receive to pay for the cost of childcare including: Universal Credit; tax-free childcare allowance; and in the instances of GCC nurseries, discretionary fee-waivers.

8.1 Universal Credit

As of December 2018, families receiving social security benefits living within the CHANGE area were expected to have their benefits replaced by Universal Credit.

Families are eligible for Universal Credit if parents: are on a low income or out of work; are aged over 18 years (although there are exceptions for 16- and 17-year olds); do not qualify for pension credit; and have £16,000 or less in savings. While the number of children in a family does not affect eligibility for Universal Credit it can affect how much families can receive⁷.

Families who receive Universal Credit and who are working can claim up to 85% of childcare costs, up to a maximum £646 per month for one child or a maximum £1,108 per month for two or more children. Prior to this, the maximum amount of childcare costs that could be claimed under Working Tax Credit was 70% up to a maximum of £175 per week for one child or £300 for two or more children.

To receive Universal Credit childcare payments, families are required to record their childcare expenses in their online journal and provide proof of payment (i.e. invoices or receipt from their childcare provider). Childcare costs via Universal Credit are paid in arrears meaning families are required to pay childcare costs upfront with Universal Credit payment typically received the following month¹.

The recent shift in the UK government's position on Universal Credit has resulted in a delay in rollout and subsequent changes to the two-child cap. Therefore, families in receipt of benefits living within the CHANGE area may not all be in receipt of Universal Credit.

8.2 Tax-free childcare allowance

Tax-free childcare allowance, introduced to Scotland in February 2018 and intended to replace the existing childcare voucher system over time, is available to parents who are not in receipt of tax credits or Universal Credit.

To be eligible for this scheme at least one parent must be in work (or in receipt of parental leave, sick leave, or annual leave) and earning at least the national minimum wage for 16 hours work each week. Parents cannot receive tax-free childcare in addition to Universal Credit, and they are not eligible if they or their partner have a taxable income of more than £100,000 per year⁹.

Under this scheme, for each £8 that a parent pays in childcare costs the UK Government will top up by £2 meaning that parents can receive up to £500 every three months (£2,000 per year) for *each* child to help with the cost of childcare. Tax-free childcare can also be used in conjunction with funded ELC. Tax-free childcare allowance is available for children aged 0-12 years old, or 17 years if the child has a disability¹⁰.

8.3 Discretionary fee waivers

Depending on family circumstances, there are instances where GCC nursery fees may be waived at the discretion of the head of the establishment. Such requests are sent to the Early Years' service manager for approval, and the length and cost of the waiver can vary depending on family circumstances.

Of the six GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area, 12 fee waivers were reported by three nurseries within the period August 2017 – December 2018 totalling £8,798.63. Table 14 provides a summary.

Table 14. Fee waivers for GCC preschool CHANGE nurseries from August 2017 to December 2018. Source: Glasgow City Council Education Services³¹.

Establishment	Date	No. of waivers	Reason for waiver	Cost
Silverdale Nursery	Dec-17	2	Exceptional circumstances	£1,936.89
Silverdale Nursery	Jul-18	2	Nursery error & family circumstances	£187.13
Silverdale Nursery	Oct-18	1	Support to family and child	£1,717.50
Silverdale Nursery	Nov-18	1	Support to family and child	£3,009.60
Green Trees Nursery	Dec-18	1	Support to family and child	£282.16
Parkhead Community Nursery	Sep-17	2	Exceptional circumstances	£386.51
Parkhead Community Nursery	Feb-18	1	Parent attending training	£420.48
Parkhead Community Nursery	Oct-18	1	Support to family and child	£651.32
Parkhead Community Nursery	Nov-18	1	Support to family and child	£207.04
Total Cost of Waivers				£8,798.63

9. Statutory early learning and childcare (ELC)

This section provides an overview of the costs of preschool nursery provision in the CHANGE area for children who are eligible for funded ELC; and compares the differences in costs for nursery provision between those who are eligible for funded ELC, and those who are not.

Children in Scotland aged three and four are entitled to 600 hours of registered childcare provision (i.e. ELC) per year funded by the Scottish Government. From August 2020 the Scottish Government will increase this provision to 1,140 hours per year. At the time of writing all but one GCC nurseries^j and three voluntary nurseries within the CHANGE area were delivering the 1,140 hours ELC.

Children aged two years are eligible for funded ELC if they are looked after by the council, or subject of a kinship care order or guardianship order. Funded ELC is also available to two-year-olds whose parents are in receipt of the following benefits: Income Support; Job Seekers Allowance; any income related element of Employment and Support Allowance; Incapacity or Severe Disablement Allowance; State Pension Credit; Child Tax Credit; maximum Child Tax Credit; and maximum Working Tax Credit when the income is less than £6,420 per year; support under part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999; and Universal Credit when the household take-home pay is £610 per month or less¹¹.

Children aged five years old are entitled to funded ELC if their entry to school has been deferred until the August after their fifth birthday *and* their fifth birthday falls between 1st January and the end of February. Families whose children's fifth birthdays fall between the beginning of the school term in August and end of December, and who wish to defer their child's entry to school until the following year, can apply to their local council to request an extra year of funded ELC¹².

The 600 hours funded ELC equates to approximately 12 hours of registered childcare provision per week based on a 50-week year. Thus, parents whose children attend registered childcare on a full-time basis (i.e. maximum 50 hours per week) will pay for the remaining 38 hours per week, and parents whose children

^j St Paul's Nursery class

attend on a part-time basis (i.e. average 25 hours per week) will pay for the remaining 13 hours per week.

The 1,140 hours funded ELC equates to approximately 23 hours of registered childcare provision per week based on an average 50-week year. Parents whose children attend registered childcare on a full-time basis will pay for the remaining 27 hours per week, while parents whose children attend on a part-time basis will pay for the remaining two hours per week.

9.1 Costs

To calculate the cost of nursery provision after deduction of funded ELC, childcare costs must first be calculated at an hourly rate. Table 15 provides a summary of the average hourly rate for full- and part-time nursery provision across providers in the CHANGE area.

Table 15. Average hourly rate of preschool nursery care, across providers, in the CHANGE area by pattern of use. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Pattern of use	Private	Voluntary	Council
Full time	£3.61	£3.40	£3
Part time	£3.85	£3.74	£3

Using the average hourly rate outlined in Table 16, the average *weekly* cost of nursery provision after deduction of the ELC can be calculated. Figure 9 compares the average weekly cost of full-time nursery provision for children with no funded ELC, 600 hours ELC; and 1,140 hours ELC.

Figure 9 highlights that full-time nursery provision in the CHANGE area was considerably higher for children who were *not* entitled to funded ELC. Once children turn three years old (or in the case of eligible two-year olds) the average cost of full-time nursery provision decreased by an average of 24% across providers.

Furthermore, 1,140 hours ELC means parents using full-time nursery provision would see an average decrease of 45% in costs across providers: a saving families using GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area would already be benefiting from.

Figure 9: Average weekly cost of full-time (maximum 50 hours per week) preschool nursery care in the CHANGE area and across providers with no funded ELC, 600 hours funded ELC, and 1,140 hours funded ELC. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

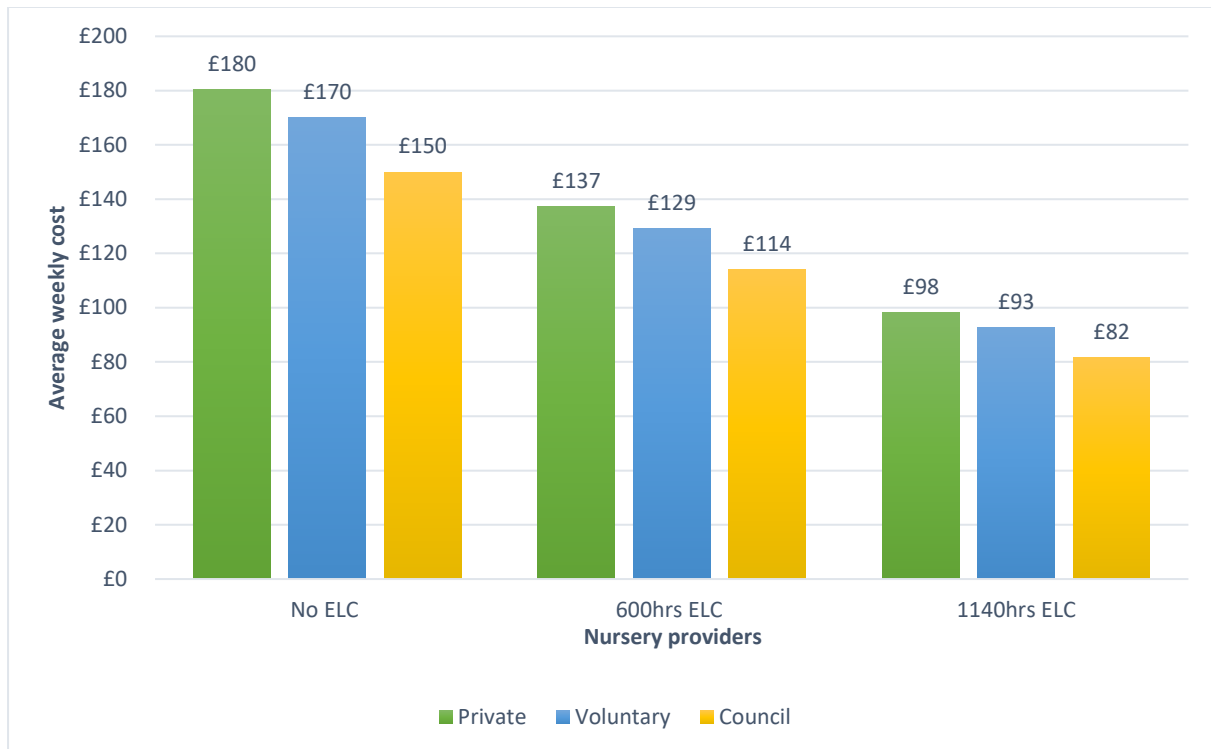
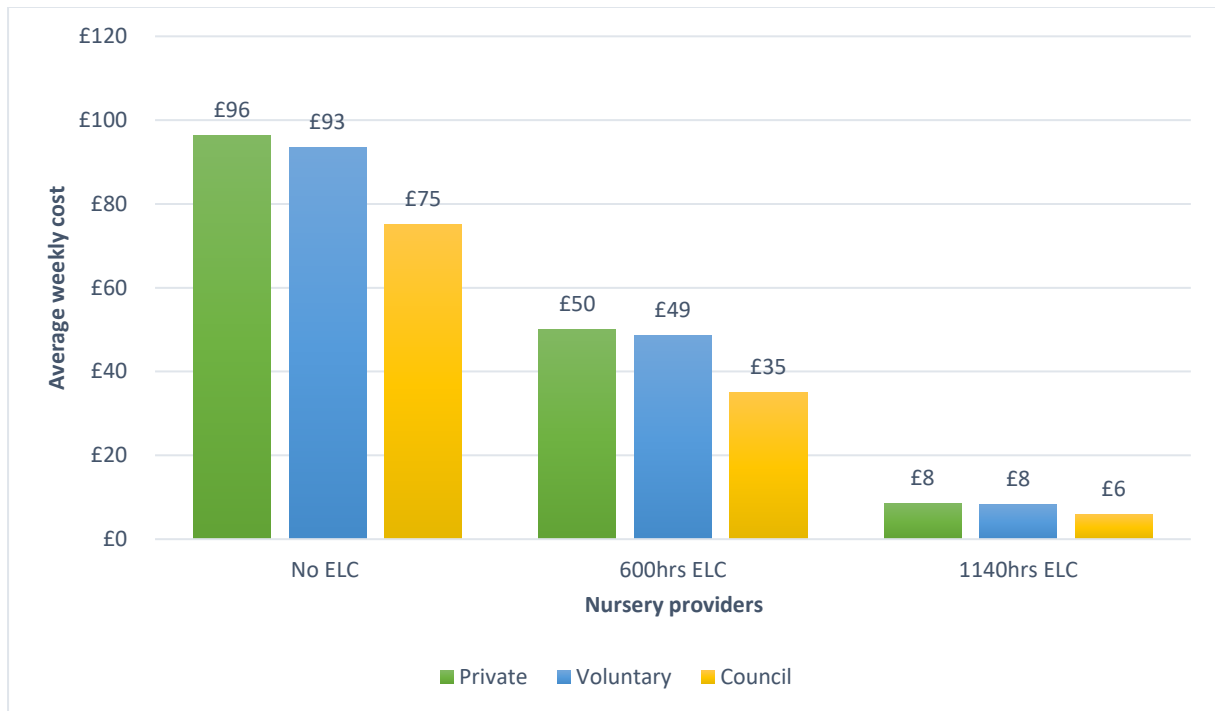


Figure 10 compares the average weekly cost of part-time nursery provision for the same three groups: no funded ELC; 600 hours funded ELC; and 1,140 hours funded ELC. Figure 10 illustrates that once children are eligible for funded ELC the biggest savings, across nursery providers, would be made by parents whose children are attending on a part-time basis.

For example, once children are eligible for 600 hours funded ELC parents save an average of 50% in the cost of part-time nursery provision, and with 1,140 hours ELC parents save an average of 91%. This is a stark comparison to the average cost of nursery provision for children aged under three years (with the exception of eligible two-year olds) and five years old, for whom childcare remains the most expensive.

Figure 10: Average weekly cost of part-time (average 25 hours per week) preschool nursery care in the CHANGE area and across nursery providers with no funded ELC, 600hrs funded ELC, and 1,140hrs funded ELC. Source: Children in Scotland³³.



10. The cost of childcare: case studies

This section provides examples of the cost of childcare as a proportion of household income. Comparisons in the pattern of nursery use, and welfare and support to pay for childcare are also provided. The purpose of the case studies is to illustrate the total cost of childcare for different household types in Scotland and the subsequent impact on their disposable income.

The case studies are based on one- and two-parent families each comprising two children: one child aged two and one child aged ten. In each case study the two-year-old attends nursery full time (at 50 hours per week over five days) or part time (at 25 hours per week over two and a half days), while the ten-year-old attends all-year round OSC care five days per week.

Childcare costs are based on average costs across the sectors in the CHANGE area as outlined in section five of this report, and nursery costs are provided for no funded ELC, 600 hours funded ELC, and 1,140 hours funded ELC.

For working families, childcare costs are provided after deduction of the maximum available tax-free childcare allowance^k. For families in receipt of Universal Credit childcare costs are provided after maximum available deduction for childcare^l.

Household income is the Scottish median household income as reported by the Scottish Government (2018). Household income for families in receipt of Universal Credit is based on the UK government baseline allowance for one- and two-parent families, aged over 25 years, with two children¹³. While families may receive additional support via Universal Credit (i.e. housing costs, payments for disabilities) these payments are not included within the household income estimates.

A full summary of costs and calculations can be found in Appendix 7.

^k Parents can receive £2 for every £8 spent on childcare up to maximum £166.67 per child, per month.

^l 85% of childcare costs or £1,108.04 maximum for both children

10.1 Case study 1: the one-parent family

Case study 1 is a one-parent family using full-time (Box 6) and part-time (Box 7) childcare.

Box 6. One-parent family and full-time childcare for two children.

Overview: The parent is working and entitled to tax-free childcare allowance and has a **household income of £2,522 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery full-time** and the ten-year-old attends **all-year round OSC**.

- The total cost of childcare is £961.63 per month (38% of the household income), decreasing to £769.63 per month (31% of household income) if tax-free childcare allowance is claimed.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC, the total cost of childcare is £794.96 per month (32% of the household income), or £636.96 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (25% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC, the total cost of childcare is £645.25 per month (26% of household income) or £517.25 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (21% of the household income).

Box 7. One-parent family and part-time childcare for two children.

Overview: The parent is working and entitled to tax-free childcare allowance and has a **household income of £2,522 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery part-time** and the ten-year old **attends all-year round OSC**.

- The total cost of childcare is £634.34 per month (25% of the household income), or £508.34 per month (20% of the household income) with tax-free childcare allowance.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC the total cost of childcare is £452.50 per month (18% of the household income), or £362.50 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (14% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC the total cost of childcare is £298.13 (12% of the household income), or £240.13 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (10% of the household income).

10.1.1 Case study 1 summary

Case study 1 highlights that working one-parent families living in the CHANGE area can spend approximately one third of their household income on full-time childcare or one fifth of their income on part-time childcare if they are using their tax-free childcare allowance, respectively.

When combined, tax-free childcare allowance and funded ELC can make a considerable impact on the cost of childcare for one parent families. However even with 1,140 hours funded ELC there remains a difference of 11% in the proportion of household income spent on full and part-time childcare provision in the CHANGE area. Consequently, for working one-parent families, part-time nursery provision may be a more affordable and realistic option even with funded ELC.

10.2 Case study 2: the two-parent family

Case study 2 is a two-parent family using full-time (Box 8) and part-time (Box 9) childcare.

Box 8. Two-parent family and full-time childcare for two children.

Overview: At least one parent is working and entitled to tax-free childcare allowance. The **household income is £3,215 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery full-time** and the ten-year-old attends **all-year round OSC**.

- The total cost of childcare is £961.63 per month (30% of the household income) or £769.63 per month (24% of the household income) with tax-free childcare allowance.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC, the total cost is £794.96 per month (25% of the household income), or £636.96 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (20% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC, the total cost is £645.25 per month (20% of household income) or £517.25 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (16% of the household income).

Box 9. Two-parent family and part-time childcare for two children.

Overview: At least one parent is working and entitled to tax-free childcare allowance. The **household income is £3,215 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery part-time** and the ten-year-old attends all-year round OSC.

- The total cost of childcare is £634.34 per month (20% of the household income), or £508.34 per month (16% of the household income) after deduction of maximum available tax-free childcare allowance.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC the total cost is £452.50 per month (14% of the household income), or £362.50 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (11% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC the total cost is £298.13 (9% of the household income), or £240.13 per month with tax-free childcare allowance (7% of the household income).

10.2.1 Case study 2 summary

Case study 2 highlights that two-parent families spend proportionately less on full and part-time childcare in any nursery in the CHANGE area than one-parent families. Furthermore, when children are eligible for funded ELC and parents are using their tax-free childcare allowance, two-parent families using part-time childcare will spend less than the recommended 10% of their household income on childcare costs.

Full-time childcare remains the most expensive service for two-parent families, particularly for children who are not entitled to funded ELC, and costs can equate to one third of the household income. This is on average 10% more expensive than part-time childcare. The costs of full-time childcare may impact on at least one parent participating in the workforce.

10.3 Case study 3: one-parent family and Universal Credit

Case study 3 is a one-parent family in receipt of Universal Credit using full-time (Box 10) and part-time (Box 11) childcare.

Box 10. One-parent family in receipt of Universal Credit and full-time childcare for two children.

Overview: The parent is in receipt of **Universal Credit**, is not working, and has a **household income of £826.57 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery full-time** and the ten-year-old attends all-year round OSC.

- The total cost of childcare is £961.63 per month (16% *more* than the household income), or £144.24 per month (17% of household income) after deduction of the maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance for the cost of childcare.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance, the total cost is £119.24 per month (14% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance the total cost is £96.79 per month (12% of household income).

Box 11. One-parent family in receipt of Universal Credit using part-time childcare for two children.

Overview: The parent is in receipt of **Universal Credit**, is not working, and has a **household income of £826.57 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery part-time** and the ten-year-old attends all-year round OSC.

- The total cost of childcare is £634.34 per month (77% of the household income), or £95.15 per month (12% of household income) after deduction of the maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance for the cost of childcare.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance, the total cost is £67.86 per month (8% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance, the total cost is £44.72 per month (5% of household income).

10.4 Case study 4: two-parent family and Universal Credit

Case study 4 is a two-parent family in receipt of Universal Credit using full-time (Box 12) and part-time (Box 13) childcare.

Box 12. Two-parent family in receipt of Universal Credit using full-time childcare for two children.

Overview: Parents are in receipt of **Universal Credit**, are not working, and have a **household income of £1,007.64 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery full-time** and the ten-year-old attends all-year-round OSC.

- The total cost of childcare is £961.63 per month (95% of the household income), or £144.24 per month (14% of household income) after deduction of the maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance for the cost of childcare.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance, the total cost is £119.24 per month (12% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance, the total cost is £96.79 per month (10% of household income).

Box 13. Two-parent family in receipt of Universal Credit using part-time childcare for two children.

Overview: Parents are in receipt of **Universal Credit**, are not working, and have a **household income of £1,007.64 per month** (before housing costs). The two-year-old attends **nursery part-time** and the ten-year-old attends all-year-round OSC.

- The total cost of childcare is £634.34 per month (63% of the household income), or £95.15 per month (9% of household income) after deduction of the maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance for the cost of childcare.
- After deduction of 600 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance, the total cost is £67.88 per month (7% of the household income).
- After deduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC and maximum (85%) Universal Credit allowance the total cost is £44.72 per month (4% of household income).

10.4.1 Case studies 3 and 4 summary

Case studies 3 and 4 demonstrate that without the maximum available Universal Credit allowance for childcare costs, one-parent families in receipt of Universal Credit would be priced out of childcare which could impact on their ability to participate in the workforce or training.

With the maximum available Universal Credit childcare allowance, one-parent families receiving Universal Credit will spend less (as a proportion of their household income) on childcare costs compared with working one- and two-parent families. Additionally, families receiving Universal Credit would see the biggest savings with the introduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC, which in addition to the maximum available childcare allowance means childcare costs would equate to 5% of their household income.

With the cost of full-time childcare equating to 95% of the household income, two-parent families in receipt of Universal Credit are effectively priced out of childcare unless they receive the maximum available childcare allowance. Without this allowance, even the baseline costs for part-time childcare equates to twice as much of the household income for families receiving Universal Credit compared with working families.

The 1,140 hours funded ELC in conjunction with the maximum available childcare allowance means childcare is more affordable and realistic for families receiving Universal Credit, with full-time and part-time costs equating to 10% and 4% of the household income, respectively.

However, these childcare costs are based on one child attending nursery and one child attending OSC and as this report has previously highlighted nursery costs are considerably more expensive compared with OSC. Furthermore, childcare allowance via Universal Credit is currently capped at two children. Therefore, families receiving Universal Credit who have more than two children and/or have more than one child of a nursery age may again be priced out of childcare.

It is also important to highlight that across these case studies the household income estimates are provided *before* housing costs. The Office for National Statistics reports the cost of rent, fuel and power, and maintenance (excluding Council Tax) is on average £87 per week (or £73 per week after housing related benefits) and food

and non-alcoholic drinks are estimated to cost £58 per week¹⁴ which equates to an additional £628 per month. Therefore, any conclusions derived from the case studies regarding the impact of costs of childcare as a proportion of household income spent and leftover disposable income must also consider the average spend on housing costs. Table 16 provides a summary of housing and food costs as a proportion of household income for different household types.

Table 16. Estimated monthly income, monthly housing and food costs, and housing and food costs as proportion of household income for different household types.
Source: Office for National Statistics¹³ and Scottish Government³.

Household type	Monthly household income	Monthly housing & food costs	Housing and food costs as % of income
One-parent family	£2,522	£627.90	25%
Two-parent family	£3,215	£627.90 ^m	20%
One-parent family with Universal Credit	£826.57	£627.90	76%
Two-parent family with Universal Credit	£1,007.64	£627.90	62%

^m While average costs for food and housing are provided, it is likely costs would be higher for a two-parent family compared with a one-parent family.

11. Cost of the nursery day

This section provides an overview of the total cost of the nursery day across nursery types in the CHANGE area. Comparisons are drawn between the cost of the nursery day and median household income for one-parent and two-parent families where at least one parent is in employment, and for those entitled to funded ELC. Costs are based on the maximum full-time provision of 50 hours per week and the average part-time provision of 25 hours per week.

11.1 Cost of the nursery day for children not entitled to funded ELC

Table 17 provides a summary of the average cost of the nursery day in the CHANGE area, across private, voluntary, and GCC nurseries for children who are not entitled to funded ELC.

Table 17. Average weekly cost of the nursery day across the sectors in the CHANGE area for children aged 0-3 years for full- and part-time provision. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Costs	Full time	Part time
Private		
Core fees	£180	£96
Travel	£18	£14
Nappies, wipes, formula	£5	£5
one-off registration fee ⁿ	£100	£100
Total (excluding one-off fee)	£203	£115
Voluntary		
Core fees	£170	£93
Travel	£18	£14
Nappies, wipes, formula	£5	£5
Total	£193	£112
Council		
Core fees	£150	£75
Travel	£18	£14
Food	£11	£7
Nappies, wipes, formula	£5	£5
Total	£184	£101

ⁿ Hyde n Seek Templeton and Hyde n Seek Bridgeton nurseries

Families in receipt of benefits or where parents earn less than £16,105 per year are entitled to free meals at GCC nurseries thus reducing full-time costs to £139 per week and part-time costs to £94 per week. Parents using the voluntary-run Carbon Footprints nursery or GCC St Paul's Nursery Class would have slightly different costs because of the free provision of nappies, wipes, and formula at the former; and the voluntary £2.50 per week for additional costs for the latter nursery. Table 18 provides a summary.

Table 18. Average weekly cost of the nursery day at two nurseries in the CHANGE area for children not entitled to funded ELC, for full- and part-time provision. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

	Full-time	Part-time
Carbon Footprints	£188	£107
St Paul's Nursery Class	£195	£115

11.1.1 Cost of nursery day and household income

This report previously highlighted that the cheapest childcare providers, for fees alone, within the CHANGE area were GCC nurseries while the most expensive were private nurseries. Yet in relation to the proportion of household income being spent on the average *nursery day* there remains very little difference between the sectors in the cost of childcare.

Figure 11 highlights that across the sectors the average weekly cost of the full-time nursery day equates to approximately one third of the household income for one-parent families, and approximately one quarter of the household income for two-parent families. Furthermore, there was only a marginal difference in costs between the sectors, with the cost of private and voluntary nurseries both equating to 27% of the household income for two-parent families, and GCC nurseries only 2% cheaper.

Figure 11: Average weekly cost of the nursery day across nurseries in the CHANGE area for full-time provision expressed as percentage of the median weekly Scottish

household income. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and Scottish Government³.

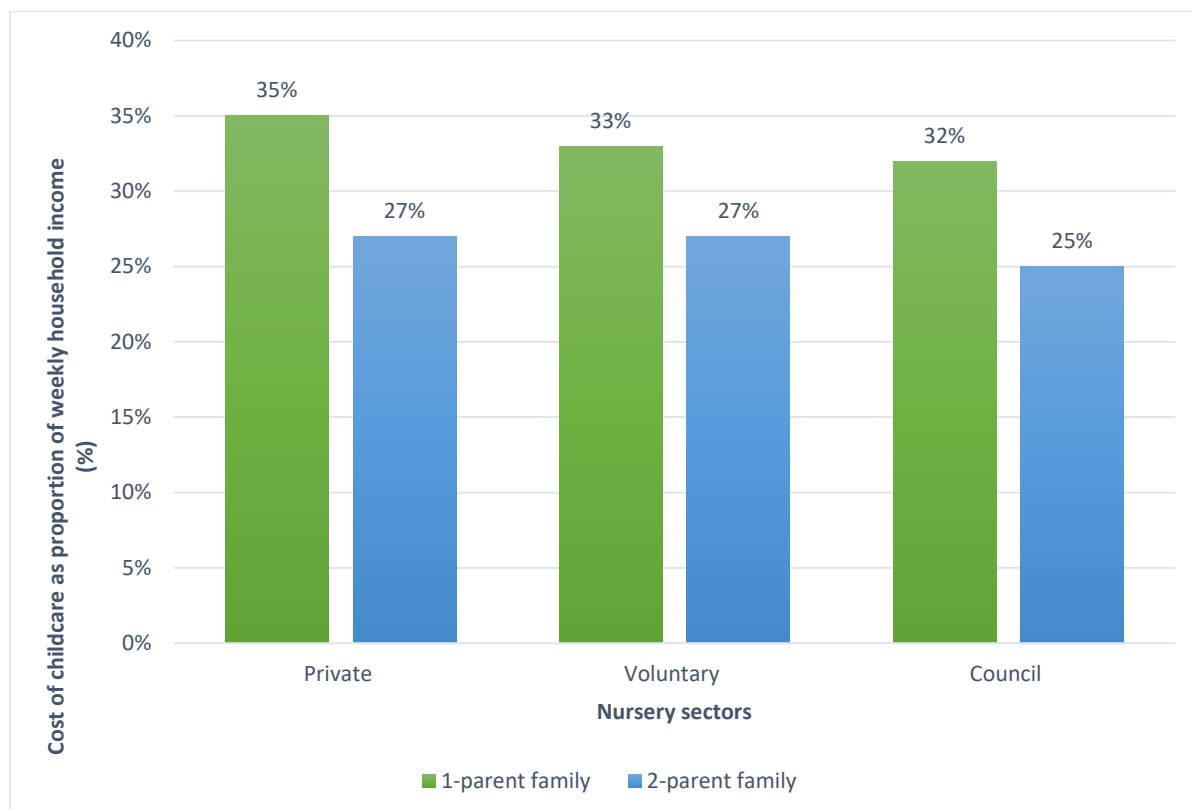
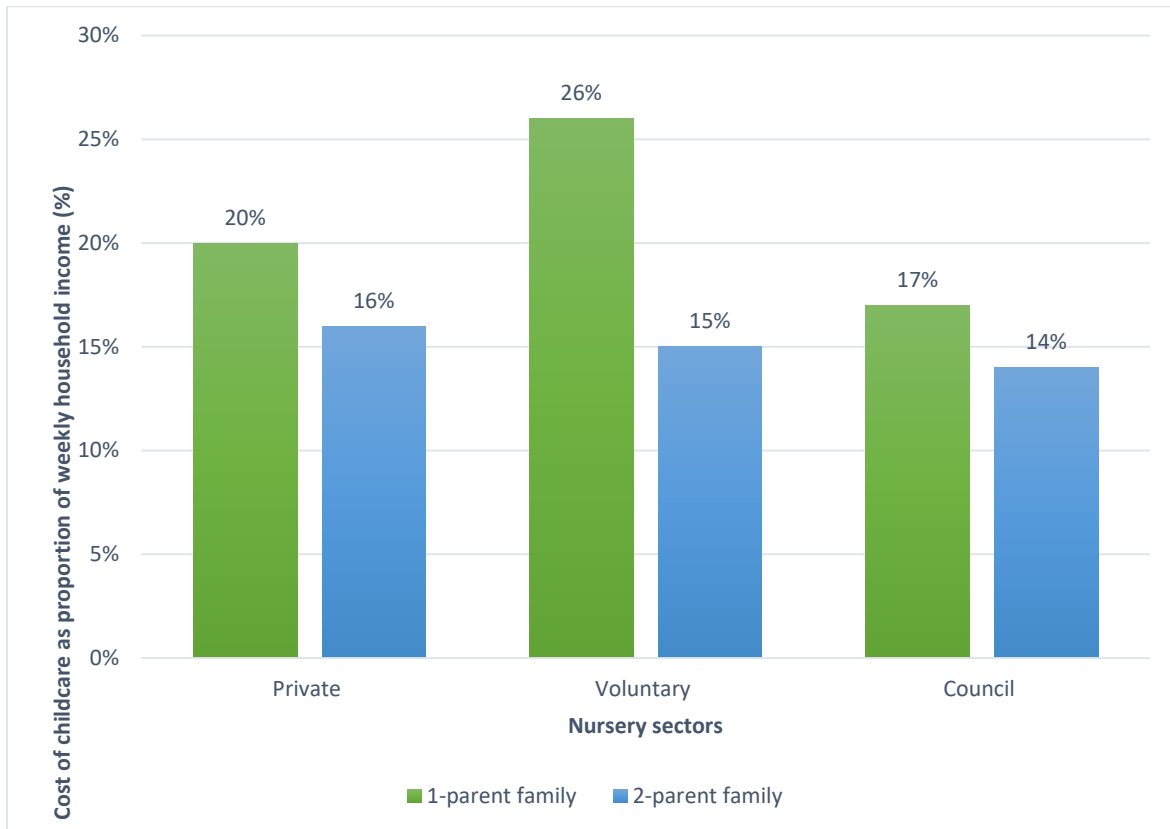


Figure 13 highlights there was a marginal difference (2%) in the cost of the part-time nursery day across the sectors in the CHANGE area for two-parent families. The cost of the part-time nursery day was more varied across the sectors for one-parent families, with a difference of 9% between voluntary and GCC nurseries. While two-parent families using GCC nurseries on a part-time basis saw the smallest proportion of their weekly household income (14%) being spent on the nursery day.

Notably, as a proportion of household income, the cost of the part-time nursery day in the voluntary sector (26%) was more expensive than the private sector (20%) for one-parent families.

Figure 12: Average weekly cost of the nursery day across nurseries in the CHANGE area for part-time provision expressed as percentage of the median weekly Scottish

household income. Source: Early Learning and Childcare Glasgow City Council³⁰, and Scottish Government³.



11.2 Cost of the nursery day for children entitled to funded ELC

Table 19 provides a summary of the average cost of the nursery day, across nurseries in the CHANGE area with 600 hours funded ELC and 1,140 hours funded ELC.

Table 19. Average weekly cost of the nursery day across nurseries in the CHANGE area for full- and part-time provision with 600 hours and 1,140 hours funded ELC. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Average weekly cost	Full time	Part time
Private		
600hrs funded ELC	£154	£115
1,140hrs funded ELC	£89	£9
Voluntary		
600hrs funded ELC	£146	£58
1,140hrs funded ELC	£85	£9
Council		
600hrs funded ELC	£140	£88
1,140hrs funded ELC	£81	£8

With the introduction of the 1,140 hours funded ELC, parents using any nursery in the CHANGE area on a full-time basis will see the cost of the nursery day drop by 42%. While parents using any nurseries in a part-time capacity will see on average, an 89% reduction in the cost of the nursery day with the 1,140 hours funded ELC: A saving that families using GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area may already be benefiting from. After deduction of the 1,140 hours funded ELC, GCC nurseries remained the cheapest provider of childcare for full- and part-time provision but with only a £1 difference between voluntary and private nurseries.

12. Discussion

At June 2017, there were approximately 7,500 children aged 0-15 years living within the CHANGE project area¹⁸. At June 2018 registered childcare provision across preschool nurseries, childminders, and OSC services within the CHANGE area had a maximum capacity for only 16% (n=1,170) of children aged 0-16 years. Although there were no children at secondary school accessing OSC at the time of writing. Based on population and capacity data it was therefore not possible for every child within the CHANGE area to access registered childcare.

At the time of writing, in January 2019 the Legacy Hub^o in Dalmarnock announced it was closing with immediate effect thus reducing the number of voluntary nurseries within the CHANGE area to five. Consequently, families of the 32 children with registered places at the voluntary-run Family Legacy nursery were potentially without registered childcare until alternative arrangements could be made. At the time of closure, GCC offered support to families to identify alternative nursery provision and have since entered into arrangements to acquire ownership of the building from the Administrators^{15,16}. Although they are yet to confirm whether a nursery will operate from the premises.

12.1 Comparison in childcare provision across the sectors

12.1.1 GCC nurseries

Places at GCC nurseries were in high demand, as evidenced by all six GCC nurseries within the GCC area operating at full capacity and a combined waiting list of 445 children. This demand is thought to be attributed to the comparably low cost of childcare. For fees alone GCC nurseries are on average 20% cheaper for full-time provision and 28% cheaper for part-time provision compared with the voluntary and private sector nurseries in the project area. In addition, GCC nurseries do not distinguish between the pattern of use in their pricing, parents are charged the same hourly rate regardless of how they use the service. The only difference in cost relates to where families reside as those living within GCC boundaries will pay reduced nursery fees compared with those living outwith GCC boundaries.

^o The Dalmarnock Legacy Hub was owned and run by the People's Development Trust, a body made up entirely of local residents. The Hub delivers a range of economic, social, and environmental services which respond to local needs one of which was a preschool nursery.

While GCC nurseries offer comparably lower fees and are in high demand, there are concerns surrounding the lack of flexibility in the childcare offer to families.

First, while private nursery fees were indeed more expensive than voluntary or GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area, when the cost of the *nursery day* was calculated there remained little difference between sectors for full-time and part-time provision.

Secondly, GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area operate on a term-time basis only (approximately 38 weeks per year over three terms) and three of the six GCC nurseries in the CHANGE close between 4-4.30pm. Consequently, parents may be reliant on multiple providers or family members to cover holiday and wrap-around childcare¹⁷. The extent to which the quality of childcare is compromised when multiple providers and/or family members are used is unknown, although there is evidence to suggest this has no detrimental impact on children's development¹⁹.

Thirdly, of the six GCC nurseries operating in the CHANGE area two did not cater for children aged under two years and one did not cater for children aged under three years. Therefore, parents who wish to (re)enter work or training following maternity or paternity leave may not be able to use their local GCC nursery for registered childcare until their child is older.

This capacity concern at GCC nurseries is further exacerbated considering two-year-olds who are eligible for funded ELC. Awareness of eligibility for funded ELC for two-year-olds is reported to be greater than the national level¹⁸. While eligible two-year-olds do have priority at GCC nurseries (which accept this age group) as highlighted, capacity at GCC nurseries for eligible two-year-olds is low relative to the population of the age group. Therefore, it is possible that not every two-year-old who is entitled to funded ELC may be able to access a nursery place at their local GCC nursery. The relatively low capacity for two-year-olds at GCC nurseries in the CHANGE area raises concerns surrounding the demand for places for two-year-olds who are eligible for funded ELC.

12.1.2 Private and voluntary nurseries

In the CHANGE area, private and voluntary nurseries offered more flexibility compared with GCC nurseries. For example, private and voluntary nurseries had longer opening hours, accepted children from birth, and none had a waiting list which

suggests families (at least those who can afford the higher associated fees) may find it easier to secure a registered place for their child.

Nevertheless, private nurseries may be an unaffordable option for many families with average fees alone equating to 31% of the household income for one-parent families and 24% of the household income for two-parent families. Furthermore, registration fees, typically in the region of a one-off payment of £100, may also present a significant barrier to parents wishing to access private nurseries. While the registration fee is deducted from the first month's fees it is still a substantial cost to pay upfront (potentially alongside other additional fees) in the first month, particularly if parents are to be (re)entering the workforce following maternity/paternity leave.

Parents using private and voluntary nurseries on a part-time basis may find the pattern of use, rather than the hours of use, results in considerable differences in the overall cost. Private and voluntary nurseries charge a half-day, daily, and weekly rate, therefore fees for children who attend nursery on five half days per week (e.g. mornings only) are higher than for children who attend nursery on two full days and one half-day per week (i.e. all-day Monday and Tuesday, and a Wednesday morning) despite both children attending the same nursery for the same number of hours.

Furthermore, when the fees for private and voluntary sector nurseries are broken down to an hourly rate it is evident that parents who use the service on a full-time basis will pay less per hour than parents who use the service on a part-time basis. For example, the average cost of nursery provision across the sectors in the CHANGE area equates to £3.60^p per hour for full-time care and £3.84^q per hour for part-time care.

There were also differential costs for OSC whereby the daily rate for OSC during school holidays was 48% more expensive than daily rate for OSC all-year round. Based on these variations in the cost of childcare linked with pattern of use, it is likely that some parents may struggle to strike a balance between affordability and the level of childcare they require to participate in the workforce or training.

^p Based on average cost £180 per week for 50 hours per week.

^q Based on average cost £96 per week for 25 hours per week.

The additional costs associated with attending nursery (e.g. food, nappies etc) can further increase the cost of childcare across the sectors. When the total cost of the nursery day was calculated, depending on the pattern of use, there remained little difference across the sectors in the proportion of household income being spent on childcare. For example, the cost to one-parent families of the nursery day in a part-time capacity at a voluntary nursery in the CHANGE area was on average 6% more expensive than the equivalent at private nurseries due to the associated additional costs.

12.1.3 Childminders

In comparison with nursery and OSC, there are relatively few childminders operating in the CHANGE area. It was initially suggested this may be attributed to a lack of demand, arising from parents' negative perceptions of childminders. Yet a recent Scottish Government demonstrated that parents generally have *positive* attitudes towards childminders and perceive them to be more flexible compared with local authority nurseries, with many families using childminders for wrap-around care and/or school holiday cover¹⁷. Furthermore, childminders appear to be a preferred choice for families who pay for ELC and use more hours, *and* low-income groups and families living in the most deprived areas. Yet, community engagement work carried out by CHANGE in 2017 highlighted that access to reliable information in relation to childminder accreditation was a key issue for parents when planning and accessing appropriate childcare³⁰. It may be that in areas where there are fewer childminders, awareness is lower which could also influence parents' perception of childminders as a suitable childcare option.

Despite these generally positive perceptions of childminders, a (2017) report of childminding services in Scotland highlights that of the 5,954 childminders across Scotland with a combined capacity for 34,220 children, only 114 were delivering funded ELC for eligible two-year-olds and as little as four were delivering funded ELC to three- and four-year-olds²⁰. These findings suggest that childminders were typically used for OSC than preschool care.

When the costs of childminders were examined, use of childminders predominantly for school-age children rather than preschool children may not be surprising. The average cost of a childminder is £4.08 per hour²¹ which is cheaper than the hourly

rate of all-year round OSC yet more expensive than any nursery in the CHANGE area.

It may be that childminders have the potential to fill the gap in childcare provision in the CHANGE area provided there were suitable numbers. However, the costs of a childminder mean it may not be an affordable preschool childcare option for families despite the flexibility they offer, but instead may be a suitable and more affordable alternative to OSC.

12.2 Comparison of childcare provision across the ages

The cost of childcare in the CHANGE area varied between sectors and pattern of use, and across the age ranges with a varied impact on different household types. It was evident that the recommended expenditure of 10% of the household income on childcare costs could only be met with the future introduction of 1,140 hours funded ELC. Although in the case of one-parent working families this 10% expenditure target could only be achieved if the parent also receives the maximum available tax-free childcare allowance.

The impact of childcare costs as a proportion of household income spent can only be fully understood once the cost of living is also considered. Data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) suggest that the cost of housing and food alone, excluding council tax, can equate to 25% of the household income. When household costs are considered alongside the costs of childcare, it is likely that some forms of childcare (i.e. full-time provision within private nurseries) may be unaffordable for many families. Such findings may further illuminate the increasing demand for GCC nursery places.

12.2.1 Children not entitled to funded ELC

Within the CHANGE area a small percentage of children aged under three years were registered with a nursery. This suggests that for most families with children aged under three, at least one parent was not working, or parents were reliant on family members to provide childcare.

Nursery provision for children who are not eligible for funded ELC is the most expensive. While the cost of the nursery day will indeed decrease the older the child becomes (i.e. once they no longer require supplies of nappies, wipes, formula milk

etc) the cost of nursery fees alone remains high because most children aged under three do not receive any funded ELC. The implications of these high costs are that parents, or at least one-parent households, could be effectively costed out of participating in the workforce until their child is eligible for funded ELC and when childcare becomes an affordable option. The high costs of nursery provision for children who are not entitled to funded ELC could limit low-income households participating in the workforce to the degree they wish or require.

A further point to consider is the lack of funded ELC for preschool children aged five. Currently, children whose fifth birthdays fall between the start of term in August and 31st December can be deferred entry to primary school until the following August and while parents can apply to their local authority for funded ELC there is no certainty of success. The implications of this introduce an inequalities element whereby only those parents who can afford an additional year of preschool childcare defer their child's entry to school. In contrast, children whose parents cannot afford childcare costs for a further year may be entering school aged four years and before they are developmentally ready.

12.2.2 Eligible two-year-olds and funded ELC

Application for funded ELC for eligible two-year-olds is the responsibility of parents and as previously highlighted, parents' awareness of funded ELC for two-year-olds is high. However, with a dearth of data concerning the population of eligible two-year-olds in the CHANGE area and the uptake of funded ELC among this population group it is not possible to ascertain what proportion of families are accessing their funded places.

Since 2012, the Children and Young People Improvement Collaboration (CYPIC) have been supporting local authorities, health boards, and voluntary organisations to use quality improvement methods to develop their services for children, young people, and families. Currently, nine local authorities (excluding GCC) are participating in 'improvement practicums' led by CYPIC which focus on increasing the uptake of eligible two-year-olds at preschool nurseries and improving awareness of entitlement.

12.2.3 Children eligible for funded ELC

Over a 50-week year, 600 hours of funded ELC equates to approximately 12 hours of nursery provision per week and 1,140 hours funded ELC equates to approximately 23 hours per week.

Across all nurseries within the CHANGE area, children aged three and four accounted for the highest proportion of registered places. This was likely to be attributed to funded ELC and the associated reduction in costs of childcare across the sectors. For example, the cost of a full-time nursery place at any sector nursery in the CHANGE area will decrease by an average of 24% with 600 hours funded ELC and an average of 45% with 1,140 hours funded ELC.

The most substantial savings attributed to funded ELC (with 600 hours and 1,140 hours) were seen to be made by parents who use nurseries in a part-time capacity. With the average part-time use of nurseries being 25 hours per week, nursery costs were reduced by 50% with 600 hours funded ELC, and 91% with 1,140 hours funded ELC.

GCC is currently taking steps to improve access to funded ELC. From August 2019, one year ahead of the national rollout of the 1,140 hours funded ELC²², GCC nurseries will deliver 900 hours funded ELC to all families who live within GCC boundaries and whose household income is less than £45,000 per year. Furthermore, all GCC nurseries within the CHANGE area are delivering the 1,140 hours funded ELC ahead of the August 2020 deadline.

While there is no doubt that extending the number of funded ELC hours will have a positive impact on families using GCC nurseries, there are concerns this will also increase demand for places at nurseries which already have a long waiting list. However, such demand may also encourage private and voluntary nurseries to follow suit and deliver funded ELC ahead of August 2020 deadline.

12.2.4 Children aged 5-16 years old

OSC in the CHANGE area was available for children aged 4-16 years. As no children at secondary school (aged 11 years+) were using OSC in the CHANGE area it is reasonable to assume that these families may be relying on family members, or multi-purpose, youth, and play services for wraparound care.

It is difficult to accurately track the exact numbers of service users at multi-purpose, youth, and play services because children can use several services throughout the week and often attendance is not recorded.

As with nursery provision, the cost of OSC can vary depending on the pattern of use. OSC in the CHANGE area was less expensive when used all-year round as opposed to during school holidays or term time only. While the cost of OSC as a proportion of the household income was comparably lower than preschool nursery fees (for children who are not eligible for funded ELC) OSC services are used for fewer hours per day. Thus, when calculated at an hourly rate OSC was a more expensive service compared with nursery care.

As evidenced with the case studies the lack of funded provision for children aged over five years means the cost implications of OSC are further exacerbated when families have multiple children of varying ages, and for low-income families.

12.2.5 Impact of funded ELC

In relation to the population of children living within the three main CHANGE neighbourhoods who were of a nursery age (i.e. 0-5 years) only one quarter of children were registered with a nursery in the CHANGE area, and a smaller proportion (7%) were registered with a nursery outwith the CHANGE area. Furthermore, children aged three and four accounted for almost three quarters of registered places at CHANGE nurseries.

Based on these figures and given that the CHANGE area had a high concentration of SIMD 1 families, it is possible that parents did not chose to, or could not afford to, use registered childcare until their child is eligible for funded ELC.

Without funded ELC, the average cost of full-time childcare for two children, in addition to housing and food, can equate to over two thirds (69%) of the household income for one-parent families: 20% more than the proportion of household income spent by two-parent families.

Funded ELC is praised by parents for helping with the costs of childcare and simultaneously criticised for not supporting working parents with the type of childcare they require. Rather than increase participation in the workforce there were instances where funded ELC was found to have the opposite effect with many

families having to negotiate their working hours to provide wrap-around care and make the cost of funded ELC sustainable¹⁷.

The 1,140 hours funded ELC is expected to lead to an increase in family disposable income, particularly among lower income families who spend a high proportion of their income on childcare. It is anticipated that this will increase parental participation in the labour market due to parents returning to work or increasing their hours²⁴.

Subsequently this may also have a positive impact on gender inequality in the workforce and reduce inequalities for parents in higher and lower income groups in the long term²³.

Yet findings from this report highlight that even with the 1,140 hours funded ELC the impact of childcare costs can be particularly acute for low-income households, one-parent families, families with multiple children, and families with children aged under three and over five.

Universal Credit and tax-free childcare allowance both have caps on the amount of childcare costs that can be claimed, and the allowance paid is likely to be lower than the total childcare costs. Case studies 3 and 4 highlighted that without the maximum available Universal Credit childcare allowance, families in receipt of Universal Credit are effectively priced out of childcare. As Universal Credit childcare allowance payments are dependent on families claiming their expenses, submitting the correct paperwork, having access to the internet, and are paid in arrears there are concerns that these requirements present significant barriers to families accessing childcare.

Furthermore, registered childcare providers are limited in terms of the hours provided. Therefore, parents may not be able to increase their working hours or (re)enter the workforce because childcare options do not match their hours of employment. For example, providing suitable wrap-around care or weekend hours.

Even among middle-earning households or two-parent families there are still barriers to accessing childcare even with 1,140 hours funded ELC. Case study 2 highlights that 1,140 hours funded ELC (with maximum available tax-free childcare allowance) can reduce full-time childcare costs for two-parent households to 16% of the household income. However, there are concerns that within two-parent families where one-parent is a high-earner and one parent is a low-earner, childcare costs are the equivalent or higher than the low-earners salary. As men continue to be

higher earners and women lower earners²⁵, there are likely to be instances where mothers' salaries are solely covering the cost of childcare or mothers are priced out of the workforce due to the cost of childcare.

The extended 1,140 hours funded ELC has been heralded as a positive step however it is not seen as a comprehensive solution and is criticised for falling short of the type of childcare parents require.

First, there is no statutory provision for children under three years or over five years thus the cost of childcare for these age groups can be a significant barrier to parents accessing childcare. UK fees for two children in full-time childcare is reported to be almost two and half times than the OECD average²⁷, and childcare costs in Scotland are among the highest in the UK²⁶. Gender Matters argues that high childcare fees can be a barrier to women participating in the workforce and highlight that free universal childcare in other states has led to a sharp increase in women's labour market participation. Gender Matters has thus called for extended eligibility of funded ELC to all children aged between six months and school age²⁶.

Secondly, the introduction of statutory provision of funded ELC *only* when the child is aged three years may inhibit women from participating in the workforce earlier directly because they cannot afford to cover the costs of childcare. This is likely to have a profound impact on one-parent families and the high childcare costs they pay as a proportion of household income. Or, as previously highlighted, childcare costs may price women out of the workforce because they are typically lower earners compared with men²⁵.

Finally, there is a concern that funded ELC for children commencing at three years old could foster an embedded perceived social norm that women should *not* be participating in the workforce until their child is eligible for funded childcare. Either way, long periods out of the labour market can have a detrimental impact on women's careers, their future earning potential, and serve to widen the gender pay gap^{28,29}.

12.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report it is recommended that further research focuses on: (1) exploring the impact of the cost of childcare and funded ELC on women participating equally in the workforce; (2) reviewing the impact on quality and continuity of care when childcare provision is via multiple providers (e.g. nurseries and family members, or OSC and multi-purpose services etc); and (3) examining how youth, play-based, and multi-purpose services may be used as alternative childcare provision for children not entitled to funded ELC.

Changes to how places at registered childcare services are recorded (i.e. recording the number of *hours* children are accessing childcare places rather than recording a day or half-day) would improve understanding of capacity and use. This level of data may enable future development of childcare services to suit family's needs and meet local demand.

Supporting individuals to become childminders within the east of Glasgow, and in the CHANGE project area, is likely to increase childcare capacity and provide flexible childcare options for families who require them. While promoting childminders as a childcare option in areas where there are lower numbers may help to dispel uncertainties and negative perceptions.

Finally, extended funded ELC or extending the maximum available childcare tax-free childcare allowance ought to be considered for improving affordability for low-income groups, one-parent households, and families with multiple children; as well as encouraging women to (re)enter the workforce.

13. Conclusion

The aim of this report was to describe childcare provision in the CHANGE project area in the east of Glasgow, in relation to different demographic dimensions and to compare the cost of childcare at different ages across the private, voluntary, and council sectors.

Findings highlighted that around one third of children aged 0-5 years living within the CHANGE area were registered with a nursery, with the largest proportion of registrations for children aged three and four years. Given the high concentration of SIMD 1 families living in the CHANGE area it is possible that parents did not choose, or could not afford, to use registered childcare until their child was eligible for funded ELC.

Childcare for children who are not eligible for funded ELC is the most expensive service. The lack of funded provision for children under three years and over five years means that costs are higher for low-income families, one-parent families, and families with multiple children as these groups spend the largest proportion of their household income on childcare. Once children are eligible for funded ELC, parents who use nurseries on a part-time basis will see the greatest savings in costs.

Within the CHANGE area, GCC nurseries are in high demand due to their competitive fees yet when the cost of the nursery day is calculated there remains little difference in costs across the sectors. Voluntary and private nurseries, and childminders, while more expensive do offer greater flexibility. Conversely, the childcare hours offered by nurseries appear largely to benefit parents working within the hours of 9am-5pm, Monday to Friday whereas parents working shift patterns may experience difficulties accessing registered childcare or their full funded ELC entitlement.

Funded ELC is praised for helping parents with the cost of childcare and simultaneously criticised for not supporting working parents with the type of childcare they require. The extended 1,140 hours funded ELC while heralded as a positive step is not perceived as a comprehensive solution and has faced criticism for widening gender inequalities in the workforce.

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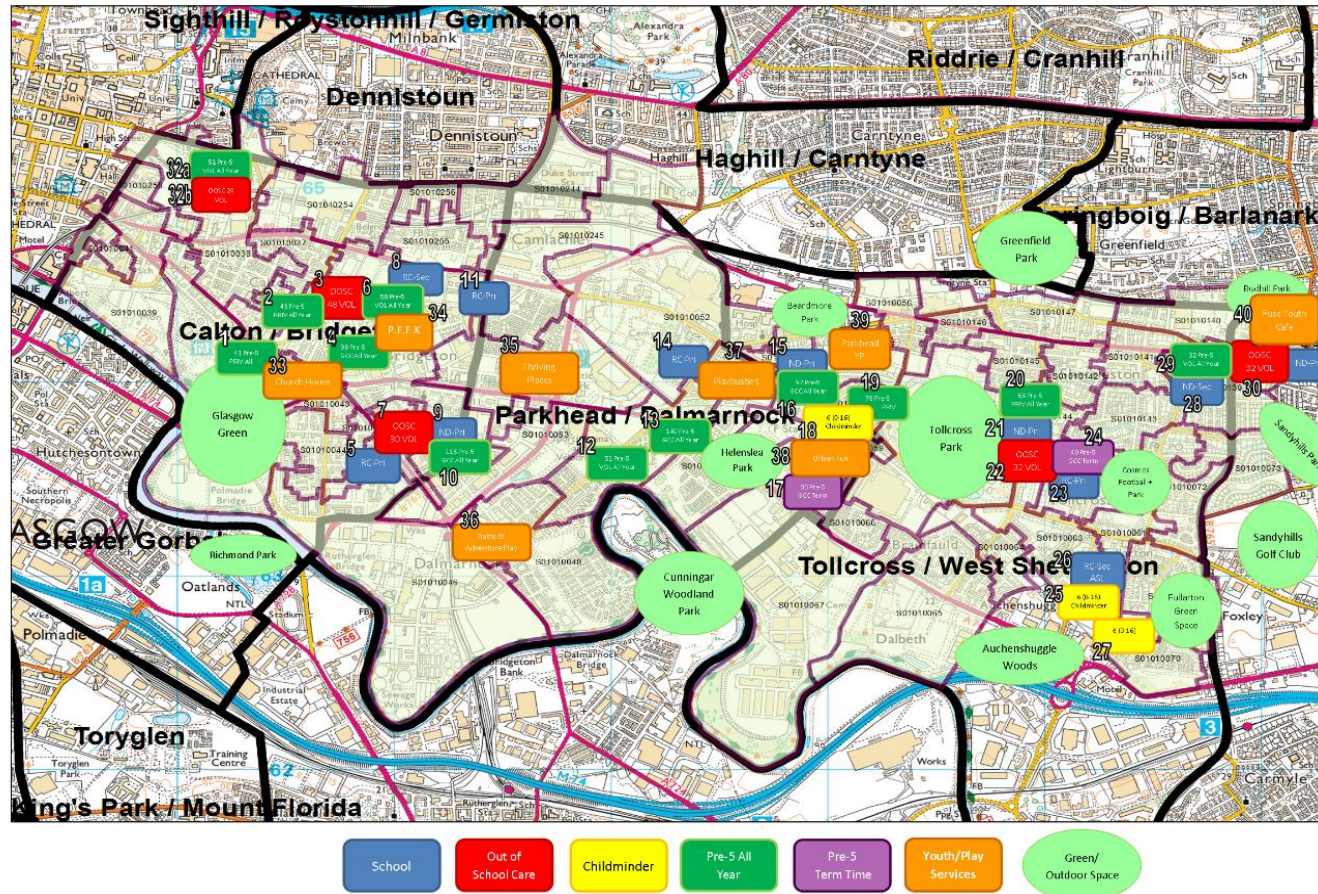
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Appendices

Appendix 1. Map of childcare provision in CHANGE area.



Appendix 2. Summary of preschool nurseries in the CHANGE area.

Table A2.1. Summary of preschool nurseries in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Nursery name	Type of service	Capacity ^r	No. of waiting places ^s	Service provision	Recent Care Inspectorate grading ^t
HYDE N SEEK - Bridgeton	Private	0-1yrs = 12. 2yrs = 10. 3-5yrs = 21. Total = 43	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 5. Environment = 5. Staffing = 5. Management = 5
HYDE N SEEK - Templeton	Private	0-2yrs = 16. 3-5yrs = 25. Total = 41	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 2. Environment = 3. Staffing = 3. Management = 3
Kirktonholme Nursery - Wellshot	Private	0-1yrs = 18. 2yrs = 18. 3-5yrs = 27. Total = 63	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 6. Environment = N/A. Staffing = 6. Management = N/A
Kirktonholme Nursery - Drumover	Private	0-1yrs = 19. 2yrs = 20. 3-5yrs = 24. Plus 0-1yrs = 9 OR 2yrs = 12 OR 3-5yrs = 15 Total = 78	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 5. Environment = 5. Staffing = N/A. Management = N/A.
Helenslea Nursery	Council	2yrs = 10. 3-5yrs = 72 Total = 82	51	Term Time. Mon-Fri 8.30am-4.30pm	Support = 4. Environment = 4. Staffing = N/A. Management = N/A.
Silverdale Nursery	Council	0-1yrs = 12. 2yrs = 40. 3-5yrs = 88. Total = 140	96	Term Time. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Support = 3. Environment = N/A. Staffing = N/A. Management = 3.
Green Trees Nursery (London Road)	Council	2yrs = 30. 3-5yrs = 85. Total = 115	51	Term Time. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Support = 5. Environment = 4. Staffing = N/A. Management = N/A.
Parkhead Community Nursery	Council	0-1yrs = 12. 2yrs = 25. 3-5yrs = 60.	178	Term Time.	Support = 6. Environment = 5.

^r Data obtained from recent Care Inspectorate report

^s Data at June 2018

^t 6 = Excellent; 5 = Very Good; 4 = Good; 3 = Adequate; 2 = Weak; 1 = Unsatisfactory.

Source: <http://www.careinspectorate.com/index.php/inspections/change-of-grades>

		Total = 97		Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Staffing = N/A. Management = N/A.
St Paul's Nursery Class	Council	3-5yrs = 40. Total = 40	15	Term Time. Mon-Fri 8am-4pm	Support = 4. Environment = 4. Staffing = 4. Management = 4.
Bridgeton Family Learning Centre	Council	0-1yrs = 21. 2yrs = 35. 3-5yrs = 48. Total = 104	54	Term Time. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Support = 4. Environment = 5. Staffing = 4. Management = 3
Carbon Footprints	Voluntary	0-1yrs = 12. 2yrs = 15. 3-5yrs = 24. Total = 51	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 4. Environment = 3. Staffing = N/A. Management = N/A.
Rising Stars - Academy Street	Voluntary	0-1yrs = 5. 2yrs = 7. 3-5yrs = 20. Total = 32	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 5. Environment = N/A. Staffing = 5. Management = N/A.
Rising Stars - Crownpoint Road	Voluntary	0-1yrs = 15. 2yrs = 15. 3-5yrs = 20. Total = 50	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 5. Environment = N/A. Staffing = 5. Management = N/A.
The Family Legacy Nursery - Dalmarnock Legacy Hub ^u	Voluntary	0-1yrs = 12. 2yrs = 15. 3-5yrs = 24. Total = 51	0	52 wks per year. Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.	Support = 3. Environment = 3. Staffing = 3. Management = 3.

^u Closed at the time of writing.

Appendix 3. Summary of OSC and childminders in the CHANGE area.

Table A3.1. Summary of out-of-school care and childminders in the CHANGE area.
Source: Children in Scotland³².

Service name	Service type	Capacity ^v	Service provision ^w
Rising Stars OSC (Orr Street)	Voluntary out-of-school Care	4-16yrs = 48	Term Time: Mon-Fri 3pm-6pm. Holidays: Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.
Connect 2 OSC (Bridgeton)	Voluntary out-of-school Care	4-12yrs = 30	Term Time: Mon-Fri 3pm-6pm. Holidays: Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.
TICTACS Wellshot	Voluntary out-of-school Care	4-yrs = 32	Term Time: Mon-Fri 3pm-6.30pm. Holidays: Mon-Fri 8.30am-6.30pm.
TICTACS St. Serfs	Voluntary out-of-school Care	5-16yrs = 32	Term Time: Mon-Fri 3pm-6pm. Holidays: Mon-Fri 8am-6pm.
Carbon Footprints OSC	Voluntary out-of-school Care	5-16yrs = 24	Term Time: Mon-Fri 3pm-6pm. Holidays: Mon-Fri 8am-6pm
Joan Mullen	Childminder	0-1yrs = 1 2-5yrs = 3 6-16yrs = 2 Total = 6	Mon-Fri 8am-6pm. Flexible, part-time basis, after school & during school holidays.
Mary-Ann Samuels	Childminder	0-1yrs = 1 2-5yrs = 3 6-16yrs = 2 Total = 6	Mon-Fri 8am-6pm. Out of hours (evening, overnight) by arrangement.
Ann Gallacher	Childminder	0-1yrs = 1 2-5yrs = 3 6-16yrs = 2 Total = 6	Mon-Fri 8am-6pm

^v Data obtained from most recent Care Inspectorate report.

^w Ibid **JUST CITE THE SAME FOOTNOTE NUMBER**

Appendix 4. Summary of youth play and multipurpose services in CHANGE area.

Table A4.1 Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (The Church House) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Church House
Service type	Youth
Location	Bridgeton
Cost	Free. Occasional charges of approx. £10-£20 for large trips or residential activities. Payment schemes available to spread the cost.
<p>Description: Church house was established in 1942 and currently provides a range of activities for children aged 4-14 years. Currently they have 94 registered service users, split into groups of approximately 16. These groups are known as 'core groups' and each child attends one group session per week. Core groups are divided by age, usually P1-P3 (2 groups), P4-P5, P6-P7, and S1-S3. If children wish to take part in wider activities, trips or residential stays then attendance is compulsory at core groups.</p> <p>The service runs activities every day of the week. During the school-term this is between the hours of 3.30pm-9pm on week days, with sessions for core groups lasting approximately 90 minutes each. Outside of the core groups other activities are offered, usually for children in upper primary school such as: museum visits; cookery; Duke of Edinburgh awards; and joinery workshops. During the core group, activities can vary depending on the age but typically include general free play, baking, arts and crafts, and team games. Weekends have different groups including the adventure group, young leaders, and safe space for children who are not ready to be part of a bigger group.</p> <p>The service operates from one designated building which was jointly funded by the Scottish Government and Church of Scotland. There are three permanent paid staff in the organisation with one of these posts being funded by Church of Scotland. All other adults assisting with the session are volunteers. Other funding sources being utilised at the present include: Faith in Scotland Community Action fund (FISCAF), Tesco Community grants, and a cocktail of smaller funds.</p> <p>The service is working towards more family activities with parent and toddler classes running once per week, and involvement of older people.</p>	

Table A4.2. Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (Playbusters) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Playbusters
Service type	Play
Location	Parkhead
Cost	Free
<p>Description: Playbusters is a relatively small organisation currently offering several games clubs and community activities in the project area. Play clubs run weekly in the White Rose Community Hall, Tollcross YMCA, and Bridgeton Community Learning Campus. The service also offers a street play club in Beattock Street which uses land owned by Parkhead Housing Association. Both clubs are attended by approximately 20 children, most of whom are regular service users. Most of their regular service users are in the 5-10 years age range.</p> <p>The service employs one full-time manager and four sessional staff members. The service has undergone several funding cuts that has reduced the level of staff employed in the service from ten to the current team. Four posts were lost recently, with some of these being part of the environmental project that oversees the management of two community gardens. The service benefits from a skilled staff team with specialities including dance, music, and sport.</p> <p>Playbusters have different partnership agreements with several other local services providing activities for children and families including: Fuse Youth Café and Possibilities for Each and Every Kid (PEEK). This has many benefits particularly an agreement to be mindful of any crossover work being done to avoid having a negative impact on the number of children attending sessions. Playbusters also run joint activities with partners and local primary schools including being part of the family meal and homework clubs run by Thriving Places. The manager is currently trying to develop the service on several fronts including: developing a wider range of activities such as community clean-up projects and projects involving older people.</p> <p>Funding for the service is currently provided by a range of bodies. The manager's post is funded by Glasgow City Council's Integrated Grant Funds. Further funding and support are provided by Awards for All, NHS, and Parkhead Housing Association to meet the cost of salaries and to provide resources for activities.</p>	

Table A4.3. Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (Parkhead Youth Project) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Parkhead Youth Project
Service type	Youth
Location	Parkhead
Cost	Free
<p>Description: Parkhead Youth Project has been operating since 1995. The service is used by around 60 young people aged 8-24 years each week, although they have experienced a drop in numbers attending in recent years. They employ a full-time manager with three further staff members working 20 hours per week. The group provides a range of activities for service users. This includes: a weekly youth club run from Parkhead Parish Church which is attended mainly by 12-13-year-olds who take part in a range of games and activities. There are also play-based activities provided such as a forest school held on land owned by Parkhead Housing Association; a drama group runs each Tuesday and is well attended by children of primary school age. There is also a new creativity project being run from the Legacy Hub aimed at 10-19-year-olds. The service also runs seasonal programmes during school holidays. These are made of some full day activities and trips with occasional residential and overnight stays. Most trips are to low-cost or free venues such as parks and museums.</p> <p>The project operates from a shop front office and can offer drop-in facilities to local families. This can include parents coming in for help and advice with issues such as tax credits or benefits, and children and young people looking for advice on personal issues such as bullying. There is also a weekly job club where young people can use the internet, printing, and telephone facilities to help find employment.</p> <p>The service carries out some partnership work with other services. This includes running a group for children currently in kinship care arrangements with Geezabreak. Children attending this club have the opportunity to explore life skills and discuss issues such as internet safety, emotional wellbeing, and alcohol and drug awareness.</p>	

Table A4.4. Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (Possibilities for Each and Every Kid - PEEK) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Possibilities for Each and Every Kid (PEEK)
Service type	Multi-purpose
Location	Bridgeton based, services delivered city-wide
Cost	Free
<p>Description: The Possibilities for Each and Every Kid (PEEK) project has been operating since 2000 in the east end of Glasgow, although activities are now provided across the city. The service offers a variety of clubs and activities for children and young people aged 0-25 years with most service users being in the 5-12 years age range. PEEK employs around 19 staff members across a range of full- and part-time positions with an additional 15-20 people employed in sessional or freelance roles. There are also a significant number of volunteers who assist with play sessions and other activities.</p> <p>PEEK operates with three key programmes of delivery. These are known as <i>Play</i>, <i>Create</i>, and <i>Thrive</i>. The <i>Play</i> programme involves delivery of play sessions in a variety of locations, including pop-up street play, and is the programme that attracts the largest volume of children and young people. There is an emphasis placed on physically active play during these sessions. Children and young people take the lead role in designing play sessions. The <i>Create</i> programme focuses on creative arts including a youth theatre group, a music hub, and a play café. This programme is also child-led with young people being involved from conception to delivery in projects. This includes being part of the funding application process and meeting with key stakeholders and decision makers. Children as young as 5 years old are able to be involved in planning and development activities including funding applications.</p> <p>Both the <i>Play</i> and <i>Create</i> strands feed into the <i>Thrive</i> programme as children and young people are given the opportunity to learn leadership skills. This includes possible progression to volunteering opportunities and enhanced employability for the young people taking part. Wider activities that fall under the <i>Create</i> banner include the <i>Breakthrough</i> project dealing with gender issues and violence; and the <i>Be</i> project which supports emotional health and wellbeing of those taking part.</p> <p>PEEK has a multitude of partnership agreements with other services and works particularly closely with schools in the east and north east of the city to deliver sessions across the school day including breakfast clubs and playground games. The organisation draws grant funding from a range of sources with current streams including Big Lottery, Children in Need, Comic Relief, and the Rank Foundation.</p>	

Table A4.5. Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (Baltic Street Adventure Playground) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Baltic Street Adventure Playground
Service type	Play
Location	Dalmarnock
Cost	Free
<p>Description: Baltic Street Adventure Playground is an entirely outdoor play facility established in 2013. The service operates from what was formerly a piece of derelict land that has since been developed into an adventure playground with a wide range of equipment. Much of the equipment has been made by the children using the site including tree houses, slides, and a climbing wall.</p> <p>Children aged 5-12 years are the main users of the site, although younger children can come and play if accompanied by an adult. Children over the age of 12 years who still wish to visit the site are encouraged to come and take part as young volunteers. The service asks that all children have a registration form completed by their parent/carer before playing but this is not mandatory and if children come to play without being registered they are allowed access to the site. The service operates core hours during the school term of 3pm-6pm Tuesday to Friday and 12pm-6pm on a Saturday; with longer and more varied hours during the school holidays. The project co-ordinator is currently encouraging nurseries and other childcare providers to access the site during the day.</p> <p>The service employs two full time and one part time members of staff with a further 4-5 sessional staff used to provide support during sessions. Some parents who have brought children along to the playground have also begun to act as volunteer helpers. The service aims to be child-led and encourages children to attend meetings of their board, while also involving children in planning any changes to the equipment to the site.</p> <p>There are a wide-range of activities for children to take part in during sessions including: camp fire building; tool work; den building; and gardening. Children are also involved in the design and maintenance of site equipment including swings, sand pits, the climbing wall, and tree houses. The service is also able to provide food on site as part of a 'Fair Share' food scheme. The service was initially established as a community interest company, although they have now begun the process of becoming a registered charity. They have had difficulty accessing some forms of funding but have received grants from the Big Lottery Fund along with community money from Asda and Tesco to help cover running costs and salaries.</p>	

Table A4.6 Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (Fuse Youth Cafe) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Fuse Youth Café
Service type	Youth
Location	Shettleston
Cost	Free
<p>Description: Fuse Youth Café is a community facility, primarily aimed at children and young people aged 5-18 years. The service runs from two core groups: Junior for children in Primary 5, 6 or 7 and Seniors for those in secondary school up to the age of 18 years. The Juniors session runs from 3pm-6pm Monday to Friday while the Seniors runs from 6.30pm-9.30pm Monday to Saturday. During these clubs, children and young people have access to an hour of learning including homework support. A variety of activities are available for each session including arts and crafts, digital media, games consoles, physical activities, and cookery. The service also has its own IT suite. During the school holiday periods the service operates with extended hours and provides occasional residential breaks for service users.</p> <p>The service currently employs 15 staff members in a variety of full- and part-time positions with further support provided by sessional staff and volunteers. The team covers a range of job roles with a service manager overseeing inclusion, support, and attainment workers along with the several youth work staff. Pathways are provided for children and young people using the service in the form of progression to volunteering opportunities and the opportunity to undertake youthwork qualifications.</p> <p>In addition to core activities in the Junior and Senior clubs the service has partnership agreements with local primary and secondary schools. Some of this work focuses on 'hard to reach' parents with the service providing support to the family in a way that increase attainment levels for the child. A cookery class has been delivered as part of this, with an emphasis on delivering a healthy eating message while also increasing parental engagement with school activities. The service also maintains active partnerships with a wide range of services including Playbusters, Glasgow Life, and Glasgow Kelvin College.</p> <p>Fuse accesses several funding streams and currently has active grants from Glasgow City Council, the Robertson Trust, Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, and several other bodies.</p>	

Table A4.7. Summary of youth, play, and multi-purpose service (Thriving Places) in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³².

Name of service	Thriving Places – Family meal and homework club
Service type	Multi-purpose
Location	Bridgeton
Cost	Free
<p>Description: The Thriving Places team for Parkhead, Dalmarnock, and Camlachie are based in Barrowfield Community Centre. They provide networking support to several local groups and run activities for the community including a tea dance and a bereavement café.</p> <p>The family meal and homework club run in partnership with Dalmarnock primary and Sacred Heart Primary on a Tuesday afternoon during school term. The session runs between 3pm-5pm from Bridgeton Community Learning Campus. The club follows a simple format where children can take part in play activities or receive support with their homework while parents and carers are able to take part in cookery classes run by a community chef. When the homework and cookery class are finished the group comes together to eat the food that has been prepared.</p> <p>At present there are 136 children registered to attend the club including younger siblings of the schoolchildren. The average attendance at the club during October 2017 was around 80-100 children per week.</p>	

Appendix 5.

Table A5.1. Summary of registrations of preschool (aged 0-5yrs) children at each CHANGE nursery. Source: Glasgow City Council Early Learning and Childcare³⁰.

CHANGE nurseries by type	SIMD Deciles											Total children attending
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/A ^x	
Private												
Hyde N Seek - Bridgeton	22	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	31
Hyde N Seek - Templeton	10	4	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	23
Kirktonholme Nursery - Wellshot	21	15	5	1	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	50
Kirktonholme Nursery - Drumover	29	8	7	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	50
Total attending private nurseries	82	31	13	6	1	6	6	4	1	2	2	154
Council												
Bridgeton Family Learning Centre	78	12	8	3	0	4	2	1	1	0	2	111
Green Trees Nursery	142	28	3	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	182
Helenslea Nursery	91	15	14	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	131
Parkhead Community Nursery	106	19	11	6	0	2	7	0	1	0	1	153
Silverdale Nursery	118	24	17	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	167
St Paul's Nursery Class	38	18	10	7	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	78
Total attending council nurseries	573	116	63	28	5	12	13	3	2	0	7	822
Voluntary												
Carbon Footprints	6	7	3	5	1	0	2	2	4	0	0	30
Rising Stars – Academy Street	11	7	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	31
Rising Stars – Crownpoint Road	16	5	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	28
The Family Legacy Nursery	21	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	32
Total attending voluntary nurseries	54	19	19	8	2	2	6	3	5	0	3	121
Total attending all nurseries (n)	709	166	95	42	8	20	25	10	8	2	12	1,097
Total attending all nurseries (%)	65	15	9	4	1	2	2	1	1	0.2	1	100

^x Data not available

Appendix 6. Calculations for cost of childcare case studies.

Appendix 6 presents the calculations for the cost of childcare presented in the case studies in section nine of this report.

Table A6.1 presents the weekly cost of preschool nursery provision across all types of nurseries in the CHANGE area by eligibility for funded ELC and pattern of use.

Table A6.1 Average cost of preschool nursery provision across nursery types in the CHANGE area by eligibility for funded ELC and pattern of use. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Pattern of nursery use	Weekly costs			
	Private	Voluntary	Council	Average
Full time				
No funded ELC	£180	£170	£150	£167
600 hours funded ELC	£137	£129	£114	£127
1,140 hours funded ELC	£98	£93	£82	£91
Part time				
No funded ELC	£96	£93	£75	£88
600 hours funded ELC	£50	£49	£35	£45
1,140 hours funded ELC	£8	£8	£6	£8

Table A6.2 presents the average costs for all-year round OSC in the CHANGE area

Table A6.2. Average cost for all-year-round OSC in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

Pattern of use	Average costs	
	Daily	Weekly
All-year round (50 weeks per year)	£15	£64

Table A6.3 presents the average cost of childcare comprising full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area.

Table A6.3. Average cost of full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area. Source: Children in Scotland³³.

	Average cost	
	Weekly	Monthly
Full time		
Average nursery fees	£167	£695
Average OSC fees	£64	£267
Total	£231	£962
Part time		
Average nursery fees	£88	£368
Average OSC fees	£64	£267
Total	£152	£635

Table A6.4 presents the average cost of childcare comprising full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area with the maximum available tax-free childcare allowance.

Table A6.4. Average cost of full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area with maximum available tax-free childcare allowance. Source: Children in Scotland³³ and UK government⁸.

	Average cost	
	Monthly	Monthly with tax-free childcare allowance ^y
Full time		
Average nursery fees	£695	£557
Average OSC fees	£267	£215
Total	£962	£772
Part time		
Average nursery fees	£368	£296
Average OSC fees	£267	£215
Total	£635	£511

^y Maximum £166.67 per month per child or £2 for every £8 spent.

Table A6.5 presents the average cost of childcare comprising full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area with 600 hours funded ELC and the maximum available tax-free childcare allowance.

Table A6.5. Average cost of childcare comprising full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area with 600 hours funded ELC and maximum available tax-free childcare. Source: Children in Scotland³³ and UK government⁸.

	Average cost	
	Monthly with 600 hours funded ELC	Monthly with 600 hours funded ELC + tax free childcare allowance
Full time		
Average nursery fees	£527	£423
Average OSC fees	£267	£215
Total	£794	£638
Part time		
Average nursery fees	£186	£150
Average OSC fees	£267	£215
Total	£453	£365

Table A6.6 presents the average cost of childcare comprising full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area with 1,140 hours funded ELC and the maximum available tax-free childcare allowance.

Table A6.6. Average cost of childcare comprising full-time and part-time nursery provision and OSC in the CHANGE area with 1,140 hours funded ELC and maximum available tax-free childcare. Source: Children in Scotland³³ and UK government⁸.

	Average cost	
	Monthly with 1,140 hours funded ELC	Monthly with 1,140 hours funded ELC + tax free childcare allowance
Full time		
Average nursery fees	£379	£305
Average OSC fees	£267	£215
Total	£646	£520
Part time		
Average nursery fees	£31	£25
Average OSC fees	£267	£215
Total	£298	£240

The average household income for one and two parent families with two children aged two and ten years old living in Scotland is presented in Table A6.7.

Table A6.7. Average household income for one and two-parent families, with two children aged 2 years and 10 years, living in Scotland. Source: Scottish Government⁸.

Household type	Average monthly income
One parent	£2,522
Two parents	£3,215

The estimated monthly Universal Credit payments for one- and two-parent families with two children aged two and ten years old are presented in Table A6.8.

Table A6.8. Estimated monthly Universal Credit payments for one and two-parent families, with two children aged 2 years and 10 years. Source: UK Government⁸.

Family circumstances	Monthly payment
Single and over 25 years	£318
Couple and over 25 years	£499
For 1st child	£277 ^z
For 2nd child	£232 ^{aa}

The estimated monthly income for one- and two-parent families with two children aged two and 10 years in receipt of Universal Credit is presented in Table A6.9.

Table A6.9. Estimated monthly income for one- and two-parent families with two children aged 2 years and 10 years in receipt of Universal Credit. Source: UK Government⁸.

Household type	Average monthly income
One-parent	£827
Two-parents	£1,008

^z Payment amount for children born before 6th April 2017

^{aa} Payment amount for children born on or after 6th April 2017