

2002/03 Childcare and Early Years Workforce survey

Childminders



May 2004

SureStart



Evidence
& research

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Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

1. The Department for Education and Skills (DFES) commissioned MORI to undertake a series of surveys to detail the childcare and early years workforce.
2. Separate surveys were conducted for eight different types of childcare and early years settings.
3. This report outlines the findings for childminders.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVISION

4. There were 72,900 childminders in England in 2003 – roughly the same as in 2001, when there were 72,300.
5. Three in five childminders had been operating for at least five years.
6. One in six childminders had a written business plan.
7. The proportion of childminders making a profit remained constant at around three in five.
8. Just under half of childminders were a member of a formal network and four in five were a member of a professional association.
9. The majority (90%) of childminders operate both during term time and during the holidays and most offer services every weekday.

PLACES AND CHILDREN

10. At the time of the survey there were an estimated 328,300 childminding places for children under 8 in England. There was an increase of 22,500 children enrolled.
11. The number of enrolments was 287,100, an increase on 2001, but still leaving significant extra childminding capacity.

1 It should be noted that some places are part-time places – i.e one place could be used by more than one child. For example one place could be used by one child in the morning and another in the afternoon.

CHARACTERISTICS OF STAFF

12. The average age of the childminding workforce had increased slightly from 2001, with 18% over the age of 50. Virtually all childminders were female, and around one in eight was from an ethnic minority group.
13. On average, childminders had been working in childcare for nine years five months.
14. Only one per cent of childminders employed a paid assistant.

TRAINING

15. There has been a large increase in childminders undertaking training since 2001 – up from 41% to 61%.
16. The average spend on training per childminder was £79.94.
17. One in ten (12%) childminders had a written training plan, a slight increase on 2001.

CHILDMINDER QUALIFICATIONS

18. At the time of the survey, nearly two thirds of childminders held a relevant qualification, the most widely held being the NVQ in Early Years – level 3.
19. One in five childminders were studying for a relevant qualification.

1 Introduction

1.1 This document reports on findings from the Childcare and Early Years Workforce Survey 2002/3 conducted by the MORI Social Research Institute on behalf of the Sure Start Unit.

1.2 Separate surveys were conducted for the eight childcare and early years settings listed below:

CHILDCARE

- Day nurseries and other full-day care provision
- Playgroups and pre-schools
- Out of school clubs
- Holiday clubs
- Childminders

EARLY EDUCATION

- Primary schools with nursery and reception classes
- Primary schools with reception but no nursery classes
- Nursery schools

1.3 This document presents the findings for **childminders**.

1.4 Findings from other audiences are reported in separate documents, whilst a summary of findings across all audiences is also provided in an Overview Report. Computer tables are provided in separate volumes and anonymised electronic SPSS data are also held by the Sure Start Unit.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

1.5 There is clear evidence of the benefits to children when good quality childcare is delivered alongside early years education, family support and health services. This was outlined in the government's interdepartmental childcare review "Delivering for children and families" (November 2002).

- 1.6** Since Autumn 2002, government policy on Childcare, Early Years and the former Sure Start programmes have been combined through a single interdepartmental Unit, called Sure Start Unit.
- 1.7** The overall aim of Sure Start is to increase the availability of childcare for all children, and work with parents to be, parents and children to promote the physical, intellectual and social development of babies and young children - particularly those who are disadvantaged - so that they can flourish at home and at school, enabling their parents to work and contributing to the ending of child poverty.
- 1.8** Key objectives of government resources for Sure Start, following the Spending Review 2002, are to:
- transform education, health and family support services for children under 5 and their families;
 - increase the availability of high quality childcare for all age groups whose parents need it; and
 - meet the needs of the most disadvantaged, so children can fulfil their potential and parents can find ways out of poverty.
- 1.9** Further information about Sure Start can be found on www.surestart.gov.uk
- 1.10** The Government has a range of overarching goals in relation to childcare. These include creating 1.6 million new childcare places by 2004, and closing the gap between provision in deprived and other areas.
- 1.11** In order to help monitor progress towards meeting strategic targets relating to these goals, the DfES conducted surveys of the childcare workforce in England in 1998 and 2001.
- 1.12** In 2002/3 the survey has been conducted a third time, to track change since 2001 among childcare audiences and to collect baseline data among early years audiences which are surveyed for the first time this year.
- 1.13** The surveys examine some of the key characteristics of the sector and its workforce, including:
- the number of registered and enrolled places
 - staffing levels
 - characteristics of staff, including demographics and pay
 - staff qualifications and training
 - recruitment and retention.
- 1.14** The surveys provide a useful resource of factual data about the sector on which national and local level policy makers can draw.

STUDY DESIGN

- 1.15** The bullet points below summarise the methodology adopted for the survey among childminders. Full methodological details are provided in the appendices, along with a copy of the questionnaire used.
- 850 interviews were conducted among childminders in England;

- The sample was stratified to ensure equal reliability by region and a representative random sample was interviewed within each region. The profile of the achieved sample was also monitored by levels of deprivation and rurality;
- Data are weighted by region to ensure aggregate data is representative and reflects the true profile of childminders according to Ofsted data at January-March 2003;
- Interviews were conducted by telephone using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing), by MORI Telephone Surveys during the period 7 February to 11 March 2003;
- An adjusted response rate of 69% was achieved across the sample as a whole.

REPORT LAYOUT

1.16 The rest of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 2. Characteristics of Provision: discusses numbers of childminders including their spread by region and type of area;
- Section 3. Places and Children: a summary of the number of places and take-up, and their spread by region and type of area;
- Section 4. Characteristics of childminders and paid assistants: a summary of the total number of childminders of different types, and their characteristics;
- Section 5. Training: a look at the views of amount of training received, skill levels and business plans;
- Section 6. Qualifications: covers qualifications held and worked towards;

1.17 Findings from 2003 have been compared with those from 2001. However caution should be taken when comparing grossed figures because different sources of data were used to inform the weighting and grossing of data each year (see Interpretation of Data below).

1.18 All questions have been comprehensively checked for differences by key variables especially region, type of area, (high, low and medium density and deprived) and size of organisation. The report only details sub-group findings where there are statistically significant differences. If there are no differences reported then the findings are statistically very similar. However, figures for the top 20% most deprived wards are shown in the majority of tables, for comparative purposes.

1.19 A summary of data by region and type of area (high, low and medium density and deprived) is also provided in the appendices for key questions.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

1.20 It should be noted that a sample, not the entire population of childminders has been interviewed. This means that all the results are subject to sampling tolerances, and that not all differences are statistically significant. A guide to statistical reliability is provided in the appendices.

- 1.21** Findings from the survey have been grossed up to provide figures for the population of childminders across England as a whole according to provisional population data provided by Ofsted at January to March 2003. This allows us to make assumptions about the total number of childcare places and childminders across the country. It is important to bear in mind that grossed figures are subject to the same sampling tolerances as percentage findings. They are also based on the assumption that those responding to the survey are representative of the full population. **Grossed figures should therefore be regarded as approximations of the characteristics of the sector, rather than precise measures.** For this reason, figures have been provided to the nearest 50 or 100 organisations, or staff where relevant (rather than to the nearest whole number). Grossed figures should be treated with particular caution for questions where some respondents failed to give a response (i.e. the respondent said don't know/refused). The proportion of non-responders are flagged throughout the report. In addition, where levels of non-response are over 20% grossed figures are not provided.
- 1.22** As mentioned, findings have been compared with those from the 2001 childcare workforce survey. However, comparisons should be treated with some caution, especially when comparing grossed data because different sources of data were used to inform the weighting and grossing of data each year. In 2001 findings from the Children's Day Care Facilities Survey, March 2001 were used. This survey reports on numbers of providers derived from local authorities own estimates. In 2003, population data was taken from the Ofsted registration database January – March 2003 which is likely to be a more accurate source.
- 1.23** Ofsted became responsible for registration of Children's daycare facilities during the period between the 2001 survey and this one, some of the data they received from local authorities were of mixed quality and there was a process of cleansing data. This included removal from records of some childcare providers which were no longer operational – which is likely to have affected comparisons between the 2001 and 2003 figures for total enrolments, providers and workforce numbers.
- 1.24** An asterisk (*) represents a value below 0.5%, but above zero. Where responses do not add up to 100%, this may be due to computer rounding, exclusion of 'don't knows' or multiple responses.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

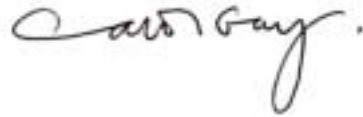
- 1.25** Throughout the report we refer to findings among childcare settings located in the top 20% most deprived wards. This is defined as those wards with the highest deprivation ratings according to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Index of Multiple Deprivation.
- 1.26** In some cases, we have also analysed data by level of population density - rather than use the ONS (Office of National Statistics) definition of urban/mixed/rural, which defines rural very narrowly and for which there would have been insufficient "rural" leads to allow analysis. To maximise analysis opportunities, we have split the sample in three - into 'low density' (which for this audience covers less than 4 per hectare) 'medium density' (4–20 per hectare) and 'high density' (more than 20 per hectare).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1.27** We would like to place on record our appreciation for the time given by the childminders to take part in the survey. In addition we would like to thank the DfES Project Steering Group members and other policy and research colleagues at DfES for their guidance and input into the study.

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2 Characteristics of Provision

- There were 72,900 childminders in England in 2003 - roughly the same as in 2001, when there were 72,300
- Three in five childminders had been operating for at least five years
- One in six childminders had a written business plan
- The proportion of childminders making a profit remained constant at around three in five
- Just under half of childminders were a member of a formal network and four in five were a member of a professional association
- The majority (90%) of childminders operate both during term time and during the holidays and most offer services every weekday

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1** This chapter of the report sets out the characteristics of childminders, discussing the geographical spread, business characteristics and details of childminders' operations. It should be borne in mind that comparisons with 2001 should be treated with some caution because figures are derived from different sources. (See Interpretation of Data in Section 1: Introduction).

NUMBERS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD OF CHILDMINDERS

- 2.2** The total number of childminders in England was 72,900, slightly more than in 2001 (72,300).
- 2.3** As Table 2.1 shows, childminders are not evenly distributed across England. London and the South East had a relatively high proportion of childminders compared with the number of households with dependent children (15% of childminders compared with 12.2% of households with dependent children and 19% compared with 17% respectively).
- 2.4** Childminders were evenly spread between high, medium and low density areas (35%, 32% and 33% respectively).
- 2.5** Just under one in five (18%) childminders were based in the 20% most deprived wards.

Table 2.1: **Numbers of Settings by Region and Type of Area**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Distribution of household with dependant children across England ¹
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%
Total		72,900		72,300		+600	10.0
Region							
East Midlands	8	6,100	9	6,400	-1	-300	9.1
East of England	12	8,700	12	8,900	0	-200	11.7
London	15	10,900	16	11,300	-1	-400	12.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	6,900	8	6,000	+1	+900	10.4
North East	5	3,400	4	3,200	+1	+200	5.1
North West	12	8,800	12	8,500	0	+300	13.1
South East	19	3,900	20	14,400	-1	-500	17.0
South West	10	7,300	10	7,000	0	+300	10.1
West Midlands	10	7,000	9	6,600	+1	+400	10.5
Type of Area							
Low density	10	1,000		NA		NA	NA
Medium density	32	23,000		NA		NA	NA
High density	35	25,900		NA		NA	NA
Top 20% most deprived wards	18	13,200		NA		NA	NA

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base1 2001 Census

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 as a result of grossing and rounding

BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

2.6 The information relating to the findings discussed in the following section is summarised in Table 2.2.

LENGTH OF OPERATION

2.7 As in 2001, three in five childminders had been operating for five years or more (58%), reflecting stability in the sector.

2.8 Childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards were more likely than average to have been operating for at least five years (67%).

- 2.9** The South East had a higher proportion than average of newly qualified childminders (19% registered for less than one year).

BUSINESS PLANS

- 2.10** As in 2001, one in six childminders had a written business plan (17%). Of the 12,800 childminders who had a written business plan, 85% had updated it within the previous two years.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

- 2.11** The proportion of childminders making a profit had remained at the same level as in 2001, at 57% (56% in 2001).
- 2.12** While the majority of childminders operated at a profit, a third were breaking even. A small proportion were failing to cover their costs, with 7% making a loss.
- 2.13** Childminders in the 20% most deprived wards were more likely than average to have made a loss (14%).
- 2.14** There was a correlation between the number of places available for children and business success: larger settings were more likely to be operating at a profit (61% of those with places for 5–6 children).

NETWORK & ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

- 2.15** Just under half of childminders were members of a formal childminding network (46%).
- 2.16** Childminders who had only been registered within the past two years were more likely to be a member of a formal network (56%).
- 2.17** A third (33%) of childminders were members of an informal childminding network.
- 2.18** Four in five (77%) of childminders were a member of a professional association, the most popular being the National Childminding Association (74%). Others included the Pre-School Learning Alliance (4%), the Playgroup Network (4%) and Kids Club Network (2%).
- 2.19** Membership of professional associations was highest in the South East and Yorkshire/Humberside (84% and 82% respectively) and lowest in the East of England (68%), East Midlands (69%) and the North East (69%).
- 2.20** As with membership of formal networks, recently registered childminders were more likely to be members of a professional association (92%, compared with 73% of those registered between 3 and 9 years and 70% of those registered for 10 years or more).

Table 2.2: **Business Characteristics of Childminders**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Length of operation								
Under 5 years	41	30,400	41	30,400	0	0	33	4,400
5 years plus	58	42,500	58	41,900	0	+600	67	8,800
Business Plan¹								
Yes	17	12,800	–	–	–	–	18	2,350
No	82	60,000	–	–	–	–	81	10,750
Don't know	*	200	–	–	–	–	1	150
With Business Plan^{2,3}								
Updated in last 2 years	85	7,650	–	–	–	–	n/a	n/a
Not updated in last 2 years	15	1,400	–	–	–	–	n/a	n/a
Don't know	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Profitability								
Making a profit	57	41,600	56	40,600	+1	+1,000	46	6,100
Breaking even	33	24,000	33	23,700	0	+300	37	4,850
making a loss	7	5,300	8	5,600	–1	–300	14	1,800
Don't know	3	2,000	3	2,100	0	–100	4	500
Formal Network Membership⁴								
Member of a formal network	46	33,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	5,400
Not a member of a formal network	52	38,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	7,250
Don't know	2	1,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	550
Informal Network Membership⁴								
Member of an informal network	33	24,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	4,750
Not a member of an informal network	64	47,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	8,100
Don't know	2	1,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	350
Professional Association Membership								
National Childminding Association								
Association	74	54,100	69	49,000	+5	+4,300	71	9,300
Pre-school Learning Alliance	4	3,300	5	3,800	–1	–500	3	400
Playgroup Network	4	2,600	3	2,200	+1	+400	7	900
Kids Club Network	2	1,200	0	0	+2	+1,200	2	250
Other	3	2,100	1	900	+2	+1,200	2	250
Not a member of a professional association	22	15,800	27	19,600	–5	3,800	25	3,350

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)Note¹: In 2001 the question was 'Do you have a business plan written or updated within the past 2 years?'

Therefore no direct comparisons can be made

Note²: All childminders with a written business plan *who have been registered for more than 2 years*Note³: Base size for deprived wards is too low for figures to be reportedNote⁴: Comparisons with 2001 cannot be made since in 2001 only formal networks were asked about

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 of 13, 218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

CHILDMINDERS' OPERATIONS

2.21 The information relating to the findings discussed in the following section is summarised in Table 2.3.

PROVISION

2.22 The majority (90%) of childminders operated both during term time and during the school holidays – a rise from 85% in 2001. Ten per cent of childminders stated that they worked term time only.

2.23 Very few (less than one per cent) offered childminding services exclusively during the holidays. All of the childminders who offered services only during the holidays were in the South West of England.

2.24 A majority of childminders offered their services every weekday, both during term time and during the holidays (85% and 82% respectively). The remainder operated on some weekdays only.

2.25 Childminders in the North West of England were most likely to operate every day (92% in term time, and 91% during school holidays) and those in the East of England were most likely to work on selected weekdays only (23% and 25% respectively).

2.26 A few childminders operated on weekends (7% during term time and 8% during holidays). Childminders in low density areas were most likely to work weekends during term time (9%), whilst those in medium or high density areas were less likely to (6% and 4% respectively).

WORKING HOURS

2.27 The average working week **during term time** was 39 hours. However, some childminders worked part time and others worked long hours. A fifth (22%) worked less than 30 hours per week; by contrast third (33%) of childminders worked as much as 50 or more hours per week. The proportion of childminders working longer hours (50 plus) during term time decreased from 37% in 2001 to 33% in 2003.

2.28 Childminders in the 20% most deprived wards were particularly likely to work long hours, with 40% working at least 50 hours per week.

2.29 Childminders working long hours (during term time) tended to be those with greater capacity; of those accepting five or more children, 39% worked 50 or more hours per week during term time. Furthermore, there was a positive relationship between working longer hours and making a profit, with over a third (36%) of those making a profit working 50 or more hours per week.

2.30 Working patterns for those childminders who worked **during the school holidays** were similar to term time patterns. 16% worked an average of less than 30 hours per week, 46% worked between 30 and 49 hours per week and 36% worked at least 50 hours per week. Again, this represents a decrease in longer working hours (i.e. over 50) from 42% in 2001.

2.31 Those in the 20% most deprived wards also worked longer hours in the school holidays on average, with 40% working at least 50 hours per week.

Table 2.3: **Childminders' Operations**

Operation	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Operation								
Term only	10	7,100	14	9,900	-4	-2,800	9	1,250
Holidays only	*	#	1	700	-*	-600	0	0
Term time and holiday	90	65,800	85	61,700	+5	+4,100	91	11,950
Weekly provision – term time								
Every weekday	85	61,800	81	58,000	+4	+3,800	84	11,150
Some weekdays	15	11,000	19	13,700	-4	-2,700	16	2,100
Weekends	7	4,800	9	6,100	-22	-1,300	4	550
Weekly provision – holidays								
Every weekday	82	54,200	7	48,700	+4	+5,500	8	10,250
Some weekdays	18	11,700	22	13,600	-4	-1,900	15	1,750
Weekends	8	5,400	9	5,500	-1	-100	7	800
Term time weekly hours²								
1–9 hours	2	1,500	3	2,300	-1	-800	2	350
10–19 hours	9	6,500	10	7,300	-1	-800	9	1,250
20–29 hours	11	7,900	8	5,500	+3	+2,400	8	1,100
30–39 hours	11	8,400	12	8,400	-1	0	8	1,050
40–49 hours	33	23,900	30	21,200	+3	+2,700	32	4,200
50 hours	21	15,100	26	18,800	-5	-3,700	25	3,250
51 hours or more	12	9,100	11	8,000	+1	+1,100	15	2,000
Holiday weekly hours³								
1–9 hours	2	1,400	1	600	+1	+800	2	200
10–19 hours	5	3,000	6	4,100	-1	-1,100	6	700
20–29 hours	9	6,200	7	4,100	+2	+2,100	6	700
30–39 hours	12	8,200	11	6,700	+1	+1,500	12	1,350
40–49 hours	34	22,500	34	21,000	0	+1,500	34	4,050
50 hours	23	14,900	29	18,100	-6	-3,200	26	3,100
51 hours or more	13	8,500	13	7,900	0	+600	14	1,700
Average weekly hours								
Term time	39 hours		39 hours		0		41 hours	
Holiday	40 hours		42 hours		-2 hours		42 hours	
Total number of childminders	72,900		72,300		+600		13,200	

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)Base²: All childminders that accept children during termtime (2003 – unweighted 849, weighted and grossed 72,872) (2001 – unweighted 843, weighted and grossed 71,610) (20% most deprived wards – unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)Base³: All childminders that accept children during holidays (2003 – unweighted 767, weighted and grossed 65,898) (2001 – unweighted 735, weighted and grossed 62,369) (20% most deprived wards – unweighted 146, weighted and grossed 11,972)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 or 13,218 for top 20%) as a result of grossing and rounding

Note: * indicates responses less than 1% of the total

3 Places and Children

- At the time of the survey there were an estimated 328,300 childminding places for children under 8 in England. There was an increase of 22,500 children enrolled.
- The number of enrolments was 287,100, an increase on 2001, but still leaving significant extra childminding capacity

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1** This chapter discusses firstly the number of places, and then the number of enrolments for children aged 0–7.

NUMBER OF PLACES FOR 0 TO 7 YEAR OLDS

- 3.2** The estimated total capacity of childminding places for children aged 0–7 years was 328,300 places¹. The average capacity per setting was 4.51.
- 3.3** There was a change to the question about childcare places since the 2001 Survey. In 2003 the question asked about registered full time places for 0–7 year olds, whereas in 2001 it asked about 0–7 year olds and also about children over 8, and any other places (not registered). As a result comparisons should not be made with the 2001 data.
- 3.4** Childminders in London were more likely to accept four or less children than elsewhere in England – 68% had places for up to four children in London compared with an average across England of 50%.

¹ It should be noted that some places are part-time places – i.e one place could be used by more than one child.

Table 3.1: **Numbers of Places**

	Total 2003		<i>Top 20% most deprived wards¹</i>	
	%	No.	%	No.
Total no. of childminders		72,900		13,200
Average no' of places		4.51		4.51
Total capacity		328,300		59,650
None	1	700	0	0
1-2 places	8	5,900	8	1,050
3-4 places	42	30,500	43	5,600
5-6 places	46	33,400	48	6,350
7-8 places	3	2,000	1	100
9 or more places	1	400	1	150

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders 2003- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949.

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

TAKE-UP OF PLACES

- 3.5** The total number of children enrolled was 287,100 showing an increase of 22,500 enrolments since 2001. The average number of enrolments per childminder was 3.94, compared with an average number of places available of 4.51.
- 3.6** The number of children enrolled per childminder rose from 3.7 in 2001 to 3.9 in 2003.
- 3.7** As seen below in table 3.3 the distribution of places and enrolments is similar across the regions.
- 3.8** The distribution of places and enrolments is also fairly consistent with the distribution of households with dependent children. The South East is the most well provided for, with 20% of the places and 17% of the households with dependent children.

Table 3.2: **Number of Children Enrolled by Childminders**

	Total 2003		<i>Total 2001</i>		<i>Change 2003/2001</i>		<i>Top 20% most deprived wards¹</i>	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Enrolments								
Total number of enrolments		287,100		264,600		+22,500		46,850
Average no' of enrolments		3.94		3.66		+0.28		3.55
Total enrolments								
1-2 enrolments	25	18,000	30	21,900	-5	-3,900	25	3,350
3-4 enrolments	34	24,800	31	22,600	+3	+2,200	37	4,850
5-6 enrolments	20	14,800	17	12,300	+3	+2,500	20	2,650
7 or more enrolments	14	9,900	13	9,200	+1	+700	8	1,150
None	7	5,500	9	6,300	-2	-800	9	1,200
Care for own children								
Do not care for own children	53	38,400	5	42,800	-6	-4,400	42	5,550
	47	34,600	41	29,500	+6	+5,100	58	7,650

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

¹ It should be noted that some places are part-time places – i.e one place could be used by more than one child.

SUMMARY OF PLACES AND ENROLMENTS BY REGION AND TYPE OF AREA

Table 3.3: **Numbers of Childcare Places and Enrolments by Region and Type of Area**

	Places 2002/03		Enrolments 2002/03		Distribution of households with dependent children in England ¹
Capacity					
Total	328,300		287,100		
Average	4.51		3.94		
	Average number of places	% Distribution of places	Average number of enrolment	% Distribution of children enrolled	%
Region					
East Midlands	4.67	9	4.52	10	9.1
East of England	4.35	11	3.67	11	11.7
London	3.91	13	2.80	11	12.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	4.84	10	4.97	12	10.4
North East England	4.77	5	3.77	5	5.1
North West England	4.34	12	4.224	13	13.1
South East England	4.79	20	3.76	18	17.0
South West England	4.49	10	4.36	11	10.1
West Midlands	4.71	10	4.11	10	10.5
Type of Area					
Medium density	4.66	34	4.12	35	NA
High density	4.60	32	4.06	33	NA
Top 20% most Deprived wards	4.29	34	3.66	33	NA
Top 20% most Deprived wards	4.51	18	3.55	16	NA

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949)

Base¹ 2001 Census

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% as a result of grossing and rounding

4 Characteristics of Childminders

- The average age of the childminding workforce had increased slightly from 2001, with 18% over the age of 50. Virtually all childminders were female, and around one in eight was from an ethnic minority group
- On average, childminders had been working in childcare for nine years five months
- Only one per cent of childminders employed a paid assistant

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1** This chapter sets out the demographics of childminders and the scale of employment of paid assistants.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CHILDMINDERS

- 4.2** As shown in Table 4.1, half of childminders (48%) were between the ages of 20 and 39, and a third (34%) between the ages of 40 and 49. The average age of the workforce had increased slightly over the last year – with the proportion aged over 50 rising from 13% to 18%. In the 20% most deprived wards, this proportion rises to 24%.
- 4.3** London's childminder workforce was above average age, with 29% being 50 or above.
- 4.4** As in 2001, the vast majority of childminders (99%) were female. Men represented just one per cent of the workforce, approximately 800 individuals. This represented an increase in male staff of 400 individuals since 2001.
- 4.5** The number of disabled childminders had increased from around 500 individuals in 2001 (1%) to approximately 1,100 individuals in 2003 (2%).
- 4.6** Around one in eight childminders was from an ethnic minority group (13%). This equates to 9,500 individuals, an increase of 1,400 since 2001.
- 4.7** As might be expected, given the different demographic profiles of the regions, the ethnicity of childminders varied across England. A third (34%) of childminders in London were from an ethnic minority group, whereas in the North West this figure was only 4%.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

- 4.8** On average, childminders had been working in childcare for nine years five months, slightly less than in 2001 (nine years nine months). A third (36%) had been working for five years or less, and a fifth (21%) had been working for over 15 years.
- 4.9** Childminders in the 20% most deprived wards were more experienced, having worked in childcare on average for ten years and six months.

PAID ASSISTANTS

- 4.10** Only one per cent of childminders employed a paid assistant, and none in the 20% most deprived wards.

Table 4.1: **Demographics of Childminders**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Age								
20–39 years	48	34,900	51	37,000	-3	-2,100	42	5,500
40–49 years	34	24,800	36	25,700	-2	-900	33	4,350
50+ years	18	13,100	13	9,500	+5	+3,600	24	3,200
Gender								
Female	99	72,100	99	71,900	0	+200	98	12,950
Male	1	800	1	400	0	+400	2	300
Disability								
Without a disability	98	71,800	99	71,800	-1	0	100	13,150
With a disability	2	1,100	1	500	+1	+600	*	50
Ethnicity								
Ethnic minority groups	13	9,500	11	8,100	+2	+1,400	15	2,000
Remaining employers	86	63,100	89	64,100	-3	-1,000	85	11,250
Previous Childcare Experience								
Less than 1 year	3	2,100	4	2,700	-1	-600	1	50
1–5 years	33	23,800	34	24,300	-1	-500	26	3,500
6–10 years	24	17,700	25	17,800	-1	-100	24	3,150
11–15 years	18	13,100	17	12,400	+1	+700	24	3,150
16–20 years	13	9,500	12	9,000	+1	+500	17	2,200
21 years or more	8	6,500	8	6,500	0	+500	9	1,150
Average no of years in childcare	9.40		9.77		-0.37		10.53	
Paid assistant								
Employ an assistant	1	1,100	2	1,300	-1	-200	0	0
Do not employ an assistant	99	71,900	98	71,000	+1	+900	100	13,200
Average no of assistants employed	1.00		1.27		-0.27		0.00	
Total number of childminders	72,900		72,300		+600		13,200	

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 or 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

Note: * indicates responses represent less than 1% of the total

5 Training

- There has been a large increase in childminders undertaking training since 2001 – up from 41% to 61%.
- The average spend on training per childminder was £79.94
- One in ten (12%) childminders had a written training plan, a slight increase on 2001

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1** This chapter looks at views of the amount of training undertaken by childminders, the proportion of childminders who had training plans, training budgets and the amount that was spent on training.

INTRODUCTORY/PREPARATORY COURSES

- 5.2** Almost four in five (77%) childminders in 2003 had undertaken a preparatory training course when they first became registered, increasing from two thirds (67%) in 2001. This figure rises to 87% in the South East of England.
- 5.3** Most of those who did attend courses did so for more than one day (73% for at least 8 hours).

Table 5.1: **Introductory/Preparatory Courses**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No.	%	No.
Undertook preparatory course	77	56,100	67	48,400	+10	+7,700	76	10,100
Number of hours training²								
Less than 4 hours	6	3,500	9	4,200	-3	-700	6	600
4 to 7 hours	13	7,400	18	8,600	-5	-1,200	13	1,300
8 to 11 hours	14	7,800	10	5,000	+4	+2,800	10	1,000
12–20 hours	42	23,300	40	19,200	+2	+4,100	33	3,200
More than 20 hours	17	9,400	24	11,500	-7	-	22	2,200
Don't know/can't remember	8	4,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	1,660

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Base²: All childminders who took a preparatory course (2003 - unweighted 640, weighted and grossed 56,124) (2001 - unweighted 558, weighted and grossed 48,448) (Top 20% most deprived wards - unweighted 121, weighted and grossed 10,083)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 or 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards.) as a result of grossing and rounding

AMOUNT OF TRAINING

- 5.4** There has been a large increase in training undertaken since 2001. In 2001, 41% of childminders had undertaken some training in the last 12 months, a figure which rose to 61% in 2003. As many as 18% had undertaken 16 days or more of training, compared with just 6% in 2001.
- 5.5** In the 20% most deprived wards as many as two thirds (67%) had undertaken training within the previous 12 months, with a fifth (20%) having had 16 days or more.
- 5.6** The amount of training was consistently high across the regions. Those with places for less than five children were more likely than average to have undertaken training (65%). Those with a business plan were also more likely to have undertaken training (69%).

Table 5.2: **Amount of Training Undertaken**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Any days spent training	61	44,500	41	29,600	+20	+14,900	67	8,800
Number of days training								
None	39	28,400	59	42,700	-20	-14,300	33	4,450
1-5 days	22	15,700	24	17,600	-2	-1,900	27	3,650
6-10 days	11	7,700	6	4,100	+5	+3,600	9	1,250
11-15 days	11	7,700	4	2,600	+7	+5,100	9	1,210
16 or more days	18	13,400	6	4,400	+12	+9,000	20	2,650

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards.) as a result of grossing and rounding.

5.7 Half of childminders felt that the amount of training they had undertaken was about right amount (49%). This rises to 55% amongst those in the 20% most deprived wards.¹

5.8 Satisfaction with the amount of training undertaken is consistent across the regions, with the majority of those who gave an opinion being happy that they had had the right amount.

¹ The high number of ‘don’t know/not stated’s’ should be noted here.

Table 5.3: **Views of Amount of Training Undertaken**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Too much	3	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A
About right	49	N/A	27	N/A	+22	N/A	55	N/A
Too little	8	N/A	7	N/A	+1	N/A	9	N/A
Don't know/not stated	40	N/A	63	N/A	-23	N/A	35	N/A

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 or 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

WRITTEN TRAINING PLANS

- 5.9** Around one in ten childminders (12%) had a written training plan, a low figure, but up from 7% in 2001. Slightly more (14%) of those in the 20% most deprived wards had a written training plan.
- 5.10** Childminders in Yorkshire and Humberside were the most likely to have a written training plan (19%).
- 5.11** As might be expected, there was a correlation between having a written training plan and spending money on training (17% of those who had spent money also had a written plan). In addition, 28% of those who had a written business plan also had a written training plan.

SPEND ON TRAINING

- 5.12** In 2003, £3,037,000 was spent on training in total, an average of £79.94 per childminder.²
- 5.13** The average spend per childminder was lower in the 20% most deprived wards – £62.41 per childminder compared with £79.94 overall. This is despite a higher proportion of childminders in these wards having undertaken training.
- 5.14** Spend on training was significantly higher in London and the West Midlands, with averages of £150.95 and £121.38 per childminder respectively.

² Average training spend for each childminder who has received training and knows how much was spent

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR TRAINING

- 5.15** The cost of the increase in training undertaken was largely covered by childminders themselves. Most childminders contributed to their own training costs (62%) and this figure is even higher in the 20% most deprived wards (66%). This compares to only 46% overall in 2001.
- 5.16** Furthermore, funding from local authorities has fallen, both in real terms and as a proportion of childminders benefiting from this source.
- 5.17** However, funding from Early Years Development and Childcare Partnerships increased from 7% to 15% between 2001 and 2003.

Table 5.4: **Training Resources**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Written training plan								
Have training plan	12	8,800	7	4,900	+5	+3,900	14	1,900
Don't have training plan	88	64,00	92	66,600	-4	-2,600	86	11,300
Don't know	*	100	1	700	-*	-600	0	0
No training	39	28,400	57	41,200	-18	12,800	34	4,400
Spend on training²								
£0	24	17,100	9	6,800	+15	10,300	30	2,950
£1-£50	17	12,100	12	8,600	+5	3,500	12	1,550
£51+	12	8,700	8	5,700	+4	+3,000	10	1,300
Don't know	9	6,500	14	10,000	-5	-3,500	15	2,000
Total amount spent		£3,037,000	-	-	-	-		£424,600
Average spend³		£79.94	-	-	-	-		£62.41
Source of Funding for Training⁴								
Childminder paid themselves	62	12,800	46	10,700	+23	+2,100	66	1,900
EYDCP	15	3,100	7	1,700	+9	+1,400	19	550
Local Authority	19	3,900	33	7,700	-8	-3,800	14	400
Learning and Skills Council	1	100	0	0	+1	+100	0	0
College	2	400	3	700	-1	-300	0	0
SRB, NDC/regen.	1	200	*	*	+*	+200	3	100

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001- unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300);

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Base²: All childminders who had training (2003 - unweighted 520, weighted and grossed 44,518) (2001 - unweighted 334, weighted and grossed 29,574) (20% most deprived wards 2003 - unweighted 108 weighted and grossed 8,791)

Base³: All childminders who had training who knew how much it cost (2003 - unweighted 44,400, weighted and grossed 37,989) (20% most deprived wards 2003 - unweighted 108, weighted and grossed 6,804). Comparisons with 2001 cannot be made.

Base⁴: All childminders who had training that cost money (2003 - unweighted 238, weighted and grossed 20,866) (2001 - unweighted 271, weighted and grossed 23,301) (20% most deprived wards - unweighted 35, weighted and grossed 2,855)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

BUSINESS SKILLS

- 5.18** The skill childminders rated themselves most highly on was time management – 88% felt they were good at this.
- 5.19** Three quarters (77%) felt their budgeting and financial planning skills were good, down slightly from 80% in 2001. Three in five (58%) felt their business planning skills were good, up from 50% in 2001.
- 5.20** Fewer childminders were confident about their marketing and grant applications/fundraising skills. A third felt their marketing skills were good (34%, up from 26% in 2001); whilst only 15% rated their fundraising skills as good in 2003, compared to 27% in 2001.

Table 5.5: **Business Skills**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	Good %	Poor %	Good %	Poor %	Good %	Poor %	Good %	Poor %
Budgeting and financial planning	77	7	80	5	-3	+2	78	8
Grant applications and fundraising	15	15	26	14	-11	+1	17	16
Marketing	34	7	27	12	+7	-5	34	6
Business planning	58	8	50	7	+8	+1	53	8
Time management	88	2	84	2	+4	0	89	2

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003–unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001–unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ±100 of 72,949 (±50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

6 Childminder Qualifications

- At the time of the survey, nearly two thirds of childminders held a relevant qualification, the most widely held being the NVQ in Early Years - level 3
- One in five childminders were studying for a relevant qualification

INTRODUCTION

6.1 This chapter focuses on the qualifications of childminders. Specifically, only qualifications *relevant to working with young people and children* were explored. The section covers:

- The relevant qualifications held
- Relevant qualifications childminders were working towards

CURRENT QUALIFICATIONS HELD OR WORKING TOWARDS

6.3 Over a third of childminders did not hold any relevant qualifications at the time of the interview (36%). Nearly two thirds (64%) stated that they had relevant qualifications. This figure has increased dramatically since 2001, when only 34% had relevant qualifications.

6.4 Childminders in the West Midlands were the least likely to hold qualifications – 56% compared with 64% overall.

6.5 The proportion holding an NVQ in Early Years – Level 3 had risen to five percent, from under 0.5% in 2001.

6.6 The proportion of childminders whose highest qualification was a Nursery Nursing Diploma has decreased from 7% in 2001 to 3% in 2003.

6.7 Overall, one in seven childminders held a Level 3 qualification (15%), similar to the proportion in 2001 (14%).

Table 6.1: **Current Qualifications Held**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Highest qualifications¹								
NVQ in Early Years – Level 3	5	4,000	*	100	+5	+3,900	8	1,100
Nursery Nursing Diploma	3	2,000	7	5,200	-4	-3,200	2	300
Other ²	57	41,600	23	16,900	+34	24,700	56	7,400
Highest qualification level								
Any level 1	7	5,100	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	800
Any level 2	7	4,800	5	3,300	+2	+1,500	7	850
Any level 3	15	10,700	14	10,400	+1	+300	16	2,150
Any level 4	1	900	3	1,900	-2	-1,000	0	0
At least level 2	23	16,400	22	15,600	+1	+800	23	3,000
At least level 3	16	11,600	17	12,300	-1	-700	16	2,150
Any relevant qualification	64	46,400	34	24,500	+30	+21,900	65	8,600
No relevant qualifications	36	26,500	66	47,800	-30	-21,300	35	4,600

Some figures have changed due to anomalies corrected since publication of the 2001 survey

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ± 100 of 72,949 (± 50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

Note¹: Top four mentions only listed in this table

Note²: Others include qualifications held by fewer than 2% of respondents

Note: Highest qualification levels and no relevant qualifications categories in this table do not add up to 100% due to the omission of don't know and 'others' (which fell outside the listing of qualifications supplied at interview)

Note: * indicates responses less than 1% of the total

QUALIFICATIONS WORKING TOWARDS

- 6.8** One in five (19%) stated that they were studying for a childminding qualification.
- 6.9** The most popular qualifications to be working towards were the NVQ in Early Years – Level 3 (5%) and the Cache Level 3 Certificate in Childminding Practice (5%).
- 6.10** Overall, 12% were working towards a Level 3 qualification, falling to 8% of those in the 20% most deprived wards.

Table 6.2: **Qualifications Working Towards**

	Total 2003		Total 2001		Change 2003/2001		Top 20% most deprived wards ¹	
	%	No.	%	No.	±%	±No	%	No.
Highest qualifications¹								
NVQ in Early Years – Level 3	5	3,400	5	3,300	0	+100	4	450
DCP Module CACHE – Level 3	2	1,800	2	1,100	0	+700	1	200
ECP Module CACHE – Level 3	2	1,100	1	500	+1	+600	1	200
Other ²	10	7,300	5	4,300	+5	+3,000	15	2,000
Highest qualification level								
Any level 1	2	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	250
Any level 2	2	1,300	1	600	+1	+700	4	550
Any level 3	12	8,800	7	5,100	+5	+3,700	8	1,050
Any level 4	*	300	1	400	–*	–100	0	0
At least level 2	14	10,400	9	6,100	+5	+4,300	12	1,600
At least level 3	12	9,100	8	5,500	+4	+3,600	8	1,050
No relevant qualifications	81	58,700	85	61,800	–4	–3,100	80	10,600

Some figures have changed due to anomalies corrected since publication of the 2001 survey

Source: MORI

Base: All childminders (2003– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,949) (2001– unweighted 850, weighted and grossed 72,300)

Base¹: All childminders in the top 20% most deprived wards (unweighted 161, weighted and grossed 13,218)

Note: Table percentages and figures may not add up to 100% or ± 100 of 72,949 (± 50 of 13,218 for top 20% most deprived wards) as a result of grossing and rounding

Note¹: Top three mentions only listed in this table

Note²: Others include qualifications that fewer than 2% of respondents were working towards

Note: Highest qualification levels and no relevant qualifications categories in this table do not add up to 100% due to the omission of don't know and 'others' (which fell outside the listing of qualifications supplied at interview)

Note: * indicates responses less than 1% of the total

Appendix A: Technical Details

SAMPLE SOURCES

EARLY YEARS

The sample frame for the surveys of early years providers – nursery schools, primary schools with nursery and reception classes, and primary schools with reception classes – comprised of all relevant providers on the DfES Edubase of all education establishments in the UK. The database provided was current at 13 November 2002. Establishments that had taken part in other research for DfES recently were excluded from the sample frame.

Audiences were defined as follows:

- Nursery schools: all nursery schools;
- Primary schools with nursery and reception classes: primary schools coded as having nursery classes, and primary schools that were not flagged as having nursery classes on the database but where the lowest age of pupils was 3 years¹;
- Primary schools with reception classes: primary schools coded as having no nursery classes, and where the lowest age of pupil was 4 or 5.

CHILDCARE

The main sample frame for childcare audiences – childminders, full daycare providers, playgroups, out of school clubs and holiday clubs – comprised of all relevant providers on the Childcarelink database held by Opportunity Links. The database was current at 7 December 2002.

However, Childcarelink was not felt to contain details of all providers in all parts of the country. Therefore some individual Childcare Information Services (CISs) were contacted to obtain further leads. Additional contact details were obtained and included in the sample frame from: Essex, Dudley, Medway and Leeds.

Before drawing the sample, all childcare providers who had not given consent for their contact details to be made available for research were excluded from the sample frame.

It should be noted that the day nursery² (full daycare) audience was actually defined as including several types of providers on the Childcarelink database: full-day nurseries; combined nursery centres; extended day playgroups; early excellent centres and private nursery schools. This was to bring the audience definition in line with the National Daycare Standards category “full daycare” which will define the audience for future surveys.

1 Calls were made to several schools where this applied, and all were found to have nursery classes

2 Only 3 ‘others’ were captured in the new categories, less than 1% of the overall total number of interviews in full daycare

In the 2001 survey, this audience was only comprised of two categories: day nurseries and private nursery schools. However, findings from 2002/03 have been analysed focusing on just the two categories surveyed last year – day nurseries and private nursery schools – to allow comparison with findings from the 2001 survey.

For both childcare and early years audiences, the profile of the universe and populations (after certain records had been excluded) were checked, in terms of level of rurality, and levels of deprivation according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), in order to maintain the representativeness of the population. They were found to be similar.

SAMPLING

Target sample sizes were 850 for all audiences except nursery schools. For nursery schools, a target of 200 interviews was set, reflecting that only 245 sample leads were available (all available leads were issued for fieldwork for this audience).

Sampling for early years audiences was conducted by MORI, whilst sampling for childcare audiences was carried out by Opportunity Links, with input from MORI.

For all audiences (except nursery schools), the sample was stratified by region in such a way as to equalise reliability of findings in each area. Samples for early years audiences were then ordered, within each region, by local authority area, and then by level of deprivation, level of rurality and number of children, before leads were selected at random.

Samples for childcare audiences were ordered, within each region, by childcare information service area, and then level of deprivation and level of rurality, before leads were selected at random.

For early years audiences, sufficient leads were drawn to allow for a response rate of 70% assuming that 100% of leads were eligible. For day nursery and playgroup audiences, sufficient leads were drawn to allow for an eligibility rate of 90% and a response rate of 80%. For childminders, and out of school clubs sufficient leads were drawn to allow for an eligibility rate of 80% and a response rate of 80%. For holiday schemes, sufficient leads were drawn to allow for an eligibility rate of 80% and a response rate of 60%.

In addition, some reserve sample was drawn in advance for contingency.

Some broad quotas were also set to monitor the profile of the achieved sample by level of deprivation, and level of rurality.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND PILOTING

One core questionnaire was used for all audiences, except childminders who had a different questionnaire. In addition, the questionnaire was versioned somewhat between early years and childcare audiences.

In the main, the survey replicated the questionnaire from the 2001 survey to allow comparability of findings. However, it was up-dated, developed and fine-tuned by MORI in close consultation with colleagues at DFES.

A pilot was conducted in November 2002 to test the questionnaire wording and interview length, and the final questionnaires incorporated some minor changes to address issues emerging from the pilot.

FIELDWORK AND SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

Prior to fieldwork, all organisations in the samples were mailed an advance letter explaining about the survey and encouraging participation. In addition, for all audiences except childminders, a form was enclosed prompting respondents to collect information about staff qualifications and pay prior to the interview.

The survey interviews were conducted by telephone using CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) by MORI Telephone Surveys. Fieldwork for early years audiences was conducted during the period 9 December 2002 and 11 March 2003. Fieldwork for day nurseries, playgroups and out of school clubs was conducted during the period 14 February – 2 April 2003. Fieldwork among childminders was conducted from 7 February to 11 March and holiday schemes during the Easter holidays and the two weeks following, 14 April – 12 May 2003.

In order to maximise response rates, all organisations were called at least 12 times or until a definite outcome was achieved. In addition, respondents who refused to be interviewed, were contacted a second time by a MORI Telephone Surveys Supervisor.

ACHIEVED SAMPLES AND RESPONSE RATES

Details of the number of interviews achieved, response rates, and outcomes for all sample leads are provided in the table below.

Response rates and sample outcomes by audience

	N	Primary with nursery and reception classes	Primary with reception but no nursery	Playgroups	Child-minders	Full daycare	Out of school clubs	Holiday clubs
Telephone numbers issued	245	1,325	1,229	1,383	1,440	1,238	1,396	1,711
Successful interviews	200	850	850	850	850	850	850	850
Unadjusted response rate	82%	64%	69%	61%	59%	69%	61%	50%
Unsuccessful:								
Bad numbers	4	9	2	70	52	50	191	191
Ineligible	5	29	18	70	149	76	259	375
Not available in fieldwork	1	30	6	4	2	6	11	23
Adjusted response rate	85%	68%	71%	69%	69%	74%	75%	65%
Refused/								
stopped part way	6	191	214	132	131	198	126	116
No interview achieved after 12 calls/region, deprivation or rurality quota reached/								
not needed	29	216	139	257	255	108	150	347

Source: MORI

DATA ANALYSIS AND WEIGHTING

Data analysis and weighting were carried out by MORI Telephone Surveys.

Questions where there were 10% or more “other” responses were also back-coded by MTS.

Data among all audiences was weighted by region to adjust for the regionally stratified sample design and to ensure that findings were representative of providers across England as a whole. In addition, figures were grossed up to the current estimated national totals of providers across the country.

- For early year’s audiences, data are weighted and grossed using population and profile data from the DfES Edubase of all early years providers, current at 7 December 2002. However, adjustments were also made to the target population and profiles on a regional basis in light of findings from the survey on level of ineligibility within the sample. The proportion of leads found to be ineligible were: 4.0% among nursery schools; 5.1% among primary schools with nursery classes; 2.1% among primary schools with nursery and reception classes.
- For childcare audiences: day nurseries, playgroups and childminders data are weighted and grossed using population and profile data from Ofsted records as at January – March 2003. Some caution should be exercised when comparing 2003 to 2001 findings as different sources of data were used to inform the weighting and grossing of data each year.
- For out of school clubs and holiday schemes, data are weighted according to population and profile data from the Childcarelink database³ as at 7 December 2002. For out of school clubs and holiday schemes, as with early years audiences, adjustments were made to the target population and profiles on a regional basis in light of findings from the survey on level of ineligibility within the sample (as data weighted back to Childcarelink database rather than Ofsted). The proportion of leads found to be ineligible were: 18.6% among out of school clubs and 21.9% among holiday schemes.
- It should be noted that 2002/03 data for out of school clubs are representative of those held on the Opportunity Links database but that care should be taken when comparing with findings in 2001⁴ as different sources of data were used to inform the weighting and grossing of data. The Opportunity Links database in 2002/03 is likely to be a less accurate source. Like the other childcare audiences, out of school clubs were weighted by region and also by whether single (out of school only) or dual provider to ensure aggregate data is representative and reflects the true profile of out of school clubs according to the ChildcareLink database as at 7 December 2002. Those out of school clubs with no paid staff were also excluded from interview.
- For holiday schemes there is no comparison to be made with 2001, as the data was neither weighted nor grossed in that year. It should be noted that 2002/03 data for holiday schemes are representative of those held on the Opportunity Links database but that this is likely to be a less accurate source than Ofsted. Like the other childcare audiences, holiday schemes were weighted by region and also by whether single

3 This was because Ofsted records for out of school and holiday provision is combined and does not distinguish at a regional level between the two

4 Out of school clubs weighted and grossed to Children’s Day Care Facilities Survey March 2001

(holiday club only) or dual provider and by whether multi-provider to ensure aggregate data is representative and reflects the true profile of out of school clubs according to the ChildcareLink database as at 7 December 2002. Those holiday clubs with no paid staff or multi-provider duplicates were also excluded from interview.

The weighting process had an impact on the effective sample sizes of the eight audiences. The actual and effective sample sizes are provided in the table below.

Actual and Effective Sample Sizes

	Actual sample	Effective sample
	N	N
Nursery schools	200	199
Primary schools with nursery and reception classes	850	733
Primary schools with reception classes	850	726
Playgroups	850	745
Full daycare	850	777
Childminders	850	762
Out of school clubs	850	769
Holiday schemes	850	667

Source: MORI

Appendix B:

Summary of Key Data by Region and by Type of Area

	Total	East Midlands	East of England	London	Yorks & Humber	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands
Number of Places										
Number of providers	72,949	6,123	8,667	10,882	6,872	3,429	8,761	13,864	7,303	7,048
Number of places	328,300	28,600	37,700	42,500	33,250	16,200	38,000	66,400	32,850	32,850
Number of enrolments	287,100	27,700	31,800	30,450	34,150	12,950	37,150	52,100	31,850	28,950
Staff characteristics										
% female	99	100	99	97	98	100	98	100	100	99
% male	1	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	1
% white	86	89	86	65	93	92	96	87	92	89
% from an ethnic minority background	13	10	14	34	7	8	4	12	8	10
% without a disability	98	98	99	98	99	100	100	98	98	98
% with a disability	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2
% 20 – 39 years	48	50	60	37	41	41	40	57	51	42
% 40 – 49 years	34	32	28	32	46	40	35	32	36	34
% 50+ years	18	19	12	29	13	19	25	11	13	22
Length of time as a registered childminder										
Less than one year	9	11	9	2	3	6	5	19	12	10
One to two years	15	12	22	14	16	13	21	13	16	10
Three to four years	17	21	19	15	16	19	11	21	19	15
Five years of more	58	56	49	69	65	61	63	47	54	65
Qualifications and Training										
% at least level 2	23	24	18	27	24	22	23	24	19	17
% who are working towards a qualification	19	15	21	21	21	24	21	17	20	18
Average amount spent on training p.a	80	57	48	151	57	64	61	78	61	121

Source: MORI

	Total	Low	Medium	High	Top 20% deprived
Number of Places					
Number of providers	72,949	24,074	23,011	25,863	13,218
Number of places	328,300	111,750	105,700	110,850	59,650
Number of enrolments	287,100	99,200	93,350	94,550	46,850
Staff characteristics					
% female	99	100	99	98	98
% male	1	*	1	2	2
% white	86	91	87	81	85
% from an ethnic minority background	13	9	12	18	15
% without a disability	98	98	99	99	100
% with a disability	2	2	1	1	*
% 20 – 39 years	48	53	47	45	42
% 40 – 49 years	34	31	34	37	33
% 50+ years	18	17	19	18	24
Length of time as a registered childminder					
Less than one year	9	12	11	5	4
One to two years	15	13	17	16	14
Three to four years	17	20	16	16	15
Five years or more	58	55	56	63	67
Qualifications and Training					
% at least level 2	23	24	21	23	23
% who are working towards a qualification	19	19	20	20	20
Average amount spent on training p.a	80	80	83	77	62

Source: MORI

Appendix C: Statistical Reliability

SAMPLING TOLERANCE

Respondents represent only samples of total populations, so we cannot be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those we would have if everybody had taken part ("true values").

However, we can predict the variation between the sample results and the true values from knowledge of the size of the samples on which results are based and the number of times a particular answer is given. The confidence with which we make this prediction is usually chosen to be 95% – that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value will fall within a specified range.

The table below illustrates the predicted ranges for different sample sizes and percentage results at the "95% confidence interval".

Size of sample on which survey result is based

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels

Effective sample size	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
50	8	13	14
100	6	9	10
200	4	6	7
400	3	5	5
800	2	3	4

For example, with a sample size of 200 where 30% give a particular answer, the chances are 19 in 20 that the true value – which would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed – will fall within the range of ± 6 percentage points from the sample result i.e., between 24% and 36%.

COMPARING SUB-GROUPS

When results are compared between separate groups within a sample, the difference may be “real” or it may occur by chance (because not everyone in the population has been interviewed). To test if the difference is a real one, that is, if it is “statistically significant”, we again have to know the size of the samples, the percentage of respondents giving a certain answer and the degree of confidence chosen.

If we assume a “95% confidence interval”, the differences between the results of two groups must be greater than the values given in the table below:

Size of sample on which survey result is based

*Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages
at or near these levels*

Effective sample size	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
50 and 50	12	18	20
100 and 100	8	13	14
300 and 300	5	7	8
600 and 600	3	5	6

Appendix D: Questionnaire

2002 CHILDCARE PROVIDERS SURVEY FINAL CHILDMINDERS QUESTIONNAIRE

Good morning/afternoon/evening. I'm from MORI, the market research company. Please could I speak to [NAME]

- Q1. We recently wrote to you explaining that we are carrying out a survey amongst childminders on behalf of DfES. The survey will only take 10-15 minutes and all information you give will be kept strictly confidential to MORI (information will not be passed on to DfES in any form that could identify you, or the children you look after). Is now a convenient time?

_____	Yes	1	
_____	No	2	ARRANGE A TIME TO CALL BACK

- Q2. Can I just check are you registered as a childminder with OfSTED?

_____	Yes	1	
_____	No	2	IF NO/DK CLOSE AND CODE AS INELIGIBLE

THERE IS NO Q3 OR Q4.

- Q5. Do you look after your own children at the same time as the children you are paid to look after?

_____	Yes	1	
_____	No	2	

IF YES (CODE 1) AT Q5

Q6.a **How many of your own children does this include?**

ENTER NUMBER

Q6.b **What are their ages?**

1st child

2nd child

3rd child

4th child

IF YES **Throughout the interview please do not include your own children when answering the questions.**

ASK ALL

INTRO: **I'd like to ask more about the childminding services you provide.**

Q7.a **First, how many registered places do you have for children aged 0 to 7?**

PROMPT **How many children can you take at any one time in registered places?**

ENTER NUMBER

Q8. **Do you normally accept children during term time, school holidays or both?** SINGLE CODE ONLY

Term time	1
School holidays	2
Both	3

ASK IF CODES 1 OR 3 AT Q8. OTHERS GO TO Q9b

Q9.a **How many hours do you normally accept children for each week, in term time?**

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE/THE AVERAGE

(MAX LIMIT 99)

ASK IF CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q8. OTHERS GO TO Q10a

Q9.b **And how many hours do you normally accept children for each week, during the school holidays?**

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE/THE AVERAGE

(MAX LIMIT 99)

ASK IF CODES 1 OR 3 AT Q8. OTHERS GO TO Q11

Q10a **And during term time do you normally operate on weekends?**
SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

ASK IF CODES 1 OR 3 AT Q8. OTHERS GO TO Q11

Q10b **During term time do you normally operate every weekday or on selected weekdays?** SINGLE CODE

Every day	1
Selected days	2

ASK IF CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q8. OTHERS GO TO Q12a

Q11.a **And during the school holidays, do you normally operate on weekends?**
SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

ASK IF CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q8. OTHERS GO TO Q12a

Q11.b **During the school holidays do you normally operate every weekday or on selected weekdays?** SINGLE CODE

Every day	1
Selected days	2

ASK ALL

INTRO: **Now I'd like to ask you about the children you look after currently.**

Q12. **How many children do you have enrolled at the moment? PROMPT**
How many are on the books?

<input type="text"/>	ENTER NUMBER
----------------------	--------------

ASK IF Q12=1 or more. OTHERS GO TO Q15.

Q13. **Of the children who are currently enrolled, how many are aged . . . ?**

MULTICODE OK

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

0-1 year	<input type="text"/>
Between 2 and 4 years	<input type="text"/>
Between 5 and 7 years	<input type="text"/>
Between 8 and 11 years	<input type="text"/>
12 years and over	<input type="text"/>

CHECK ALL TOTAL TO NUMBER
MENTIONED AT Q12. IF NOT, CHECK
WITH RESPONDENT, AND CODE
REMAINING CHILDREN AS DK

Don't know	<input type="text"/>
------------	----------------------

ASK IF CODES 1 OR 3 AT Q8 AND Q12=1 or more. OTHERS GO TO Q15

Q14.a **For each of the children that you look after during term time, please say for each how many hours per week you look after them.**

INTERVIEWER PROMPT: **1st child, 2nd child etc.**

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

ASK IF CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q8 AND Q12=1 or more. OTHERS GO TO Q15

Q14.b **And thinking of the last school holiday period, for each of the children that you looked after please say for each how many hours per week you look after them.** INTERVIEWER PROMPT: **1st child, 2nd child etc.**

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

	Q14a	Q14b
Child one	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child two	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child three	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child four	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child five	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child six	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child seven	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child eight	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child nine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child ten	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Others (total)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ASK ALL

Q15. **Do you employ any paid assistants?** SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

IF YES (CODE 1) AT Q15

Q16. **How many paid assistants do you have?**

ENTER NUMBER

ASK ALL

INTRO: **Now I'd like to find out a little more about you.**

Q17. **Sex of respondent.** SINGLE CODE DO NOT READ OUT

Male	1
Female	2

Q18. **How old are you?** CODE AS APPROPRIATE. IF REFUSED, READ OUT: **Which of the following age ranges applies to you?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

16-19 years	1
20-24 years	2
25-29 years	3
30-39 years	4
40-49 years	5
50 years and over	6
Refused	7

Q19. **Would you describe yourself as a member of an ethnic minority group?** SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

Q20. **Do you have a disability which could be described as having “a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect upon your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”?**

SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

EXPERIENCE

NB: DELETED INTRO

ASK ALL

Q21. **For how long have you been a registered childminder? (Include any breaks you may have had from childminding)** SINGLE CODE.

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

Less than one year	1
One to two years	2
Three to four years	3
Five to nine years	4
10 to 14 years	5
15 years or more	6

Q22. **And how long have you been working in childcare? (Include any breaks you may have had from childcare work)**

IF UNSURE PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS

(Range 1-99)

1

Less than one year

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

INTRO: **The next section is about qualifications and training.**

ASK ALL

Q23. **When you were first registered as a childminder, did you attend a preparatory or introductory course of training?** SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know/can't remember	3

IF YES AT Q23 CODE 1

Q24. **How many hours of training was the preparatory/introductory course? (THIS IS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TIME TAKEN TO COMPLETE THE COURSE)**

SINGLE CODE. IF UNSURE, PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE.

Less than 4 hours	1
4 to 7 hours	2
8 to 11 hours	3
12 to 20 hours	4
More than 20 hours	5
Don't know/can't remember	6

ASK ALL

Q25.a **Please could you tell me what is the level of the highest childcare related qualification you hold?** SINGLE CODE

Q25.b **Are you currently working towards any further childcare qualifications?**
If yes, what level? MULTICODE

	Q25a	Q25b
Nursery nursing		
BTEC in nursery nursing – level 2	1	1
Nursery Nursing – Diploma/National Level 3	2	2
Nursing qualification degree – level 4	3	3
Childminding practice		
ICP – Introduction to Childminding Practice Module CACHE – ICP Unit Level 3	4	4
DCP – Developing Childminding in Practice Module CACHE – DCP Unit Level 3	5	5
ECP – Extending childminding practice module CACHE – ECP unit Level 3	6	6
CCP – Certificate of Childminding Practice – Unit CACHE – Level 3	7	7
Pre-school practice		
Introduction/Certificate in Pre-school Practice – level 2 – CACHE/PPA/PLA	8	8
Diploma in Pre-school Practice – level 3- CACHE/PPA/PLA	9	9
Other		
Foundation – level 1 CACHE/PPA	10	10
Certificate in caring for children – level 1 – CACHE	11	11
Caring for children/NVQ in Early Years Care/Childcare/ 3240/Foundation award – Level 2 (CACHE/ City and Guilds/EdExcel/OU)	12	12
Certificate in childcare and education	13	13
Diploma in childcare and education – Level 3 – CACHE	14	14
Certificate of home management and family care	15	15
NVQ in Early Years/Childcare and Education/ work with Children and Young People – Level 3 (Certificate of Professional Development) CACHE/City and Guilds/EdExcel/OU)	16	16

	Q25a	Q25b
NVQ2 in Early years care/childcare education – City and Guilds/CACHE/EdExcel/OU	17	17
NVQ3 in Early years care/childcare education – City and Guilds/CACHE/EdExcel/OU	18	18
Teaching Qualification BEd/PGCE certificate/ Honours degree with QTS/other teaching certificate – Level 4	19	19
Nursing – honours degree – Level 4	20	20
First aid	21	21
Other – Level 1 (Please specify)	22	22
Other – Level 2 (Please specify)	23	23
Other – Level 3 (Please specify)	24	24
Other – Level 4 (Please specify)	25	25
Other – Level 5 (Please specify)	26	26
Any other (please specify)	27	27
No relevant qualifications	28	28
Currently not working towards childcare qualifications	29	29

Q26. **Over the past 12 months, approximately how much training have you had, including part as well as full days? Include study or taught sessions that were taken towards the qualifications mentioned earlier.** ASSUME THAT A DAY IS APPROXIMATELY 7 HOURS, ASK RESPONDENT TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION ANY HALF DAYS RECEIVED.

IF UNSURE/IT VARIES PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

Q27. **Do you think this amount of training is?** READ OUT. REVERSE ORDER. SINGLE CODE

About right	1
Too much	2
Too little	3
Don't know	4

ASK IF RECEIVED ANY TRAINING (AT Q26)

- Q28. **Approximately how much was spent on training in the last 12 months? (please add up the full cost of all training including any paid by you or others)?**

IF UNSURE/IT VARIES PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

£ . P ENTER AMOUNT IN POUNDS

ASK ALL WHO HAVE HAD TRAINING WHICH HAS COST MONEY (Q28<>0)

- Q29. **Who paid for this training?** PROMPT **Anyone else?** READ OUT IF NECESSARY.
MULTICODE

Childminder paid for it all themselves	1
Childminders' assistant	2
EYDCP (Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership)	3
Local Authority (other than EYDCP)	4
LSC (Learning & Skills Council)	5
Local Businesses	6
College	7
SRB, NDC or other regeneration funding	8
Anyone else (PLEASE WRITE IN)	9
Don't know/can't remember	10

BUSINESS OVERALL

This final section looks at your childminding from a business perspective.

ASK ALL

- Q30. **Thinking of all the childminding work you have done over the last 12 months, overall, have you...** READ OUT. REVERSE ORDER. SINGLE CODE

Made a profit	1
Just covered your costs	2
Operated at a loss	3
Don't know	4

Q31. **I am now going to read out a list of business skills. For each, please say how you would rate your own skills. Please use the following scale: very good, fairly good, neither good nor poor, fairly poor, very poor?**
 READ OUT b-f) ROTATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE ONLY

		Very good	Fairly good	Neither	Fairly poor	Very poor	Don't know	Not relevant
b)	Budgeting and financial planning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c)	Grant applications and fundraising	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d)	Marketing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e)	Business planning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f)	Time management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q32.a **Do you have a written business plan?** SINGLE CODE

ASK IF YES (CODE 1) AT Q32a AND CODED 3-6 AT Q21

Q32.b **Have you updated it in the past 2 years?** SINGLE CODE

	Written Plan	Updated
Yes	1	1
No	2	2
Don't know	3	3

ASK ALL

Q33. **Do you have a written training plan?** SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

Q34. **Are you a member of a formal childminding network with a paid co-ordinator?** SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

Q35. **Are you a member of an informal childminding network with no paid co-ordinator?** SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

Q36. **Are you a member of any of the following professional association(s)?** READ OUT. MULTICODE OK

National Childminding Association (NMCA)	1
Kids Club Network	2
National Nurseries Association	3
Pre-School Learning Alliance	4
Playgroup Network	5
Other (PLEASE WRITE IN)	7
None of these	8

The Government is developing a new kind of approved childcare, called the 'Home Childcarers scheme'. Home Childcarers will be specially trained, registered childminders, who will look after children in the parents' own homes. Unlike nannies, they will be regulated by the Government, and parents who use them will be able to apply for the same type of Government help with childcare costs as those who use day nurseries, childminders and other kinds of approved provision (if their income is not too high).

Q37. **From the categories I am about to read out, can you tell me how much you feel you knew about the scheme prior to this interview?** READ OUT, ROTATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE ONLY

Never heard of	1
Know just a little	2
Know a lot	3
Don't know	4

Q38. **And would you consider applying to become a Home Childcarer under the new scheme?** READ OUT, REVERSE ORDER, SINGLE CODE ONLY

Yes	1
Possibly	2
No	3
Don't know	4

THERE IS NO Q39

ASK ALL

Q40. **Finally, would you be happy to be recontacted by Department for Education and Skills or by researchers working on their behalf for the purposes of further research?**

IF ONLY WILLING TO BE RECONTACTED BY MORI THEN CODE NO.

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

IF YES AT Q40, CHECK RESPONDENT ADDRESS

THANK RESPONDENT AND CLOSE

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2002/3 Childcare and Early Years Workforce Surveys

Playgroups and Pre-Schools – WFS/Playgroups

Primary Schools with Nursery and Reception Classes – WFS/PN

Primary Schools with Reception but no Nursery Classes – WFS/PR

Holiday Clubs – WFS/Holiday

Nursery Schools – WFS/Nursery

Day Nurseries and other Full-day Care Provision – WFS/FullDaycare

Out of School Clubs – WFS/OutSchool

Overview Report – WFS/Overview

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