



Department
for Education

Statistical First Release



SFR 23/2013

27 June 2013

Coverage: England

Theme: **Children,
Education and
Skills**

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PROVISION FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND: JANUARY 2013

INTRODUCTION

This annual Statistical First Release (SFR) contains the latest information for January 2013 on provision of education for children under 5 in the maintained, private, voluntary and independent sectors in England, together with figures for earlier years. The figures are used to:

- monitor the take up of the entitlement to funded early education for 3- and 4-year-olds
- enable a more accurate distribution of funding to schools and authorities
- provide a better demonstration of proper accountability for the expenditure in this area
- allow for better formulation and evaluation of policy

All 4-year-olds have been **entitled** to a funded early education place since 1998 and in 2004 this was extended to all 3-year-olds.

The proportion of the 4-year-old population **benefitting from some funded early education** has increased slightly from last year and is at its highest over the last 5 years (now 98%). The proportion for 3-year-olds, whilst up from last year and at its 5 year high, remains slightly lower at 94%.

Parental preferences and attitudes play an important part in decisions parents make about whether to take up a funded place and for how many hours a week. We know from research¹ that some parents of 3-year-olds consider that their child is too young to take up a funded place, choosing to wait until their child is older; others choose to increase gradually the number of hours per week their child attends a setting as their child gets older over the year. Lack of awareness of the different types of providers offering funded early education places may also be a factor affecting take up. For example some parents may not realise that they can have their funded place in a private nursery or with a child-minder. The position is different for 4 year olds as they are entitled to a place in a maintained school reception class from the September following their fourth birthday and the majority of parents chose this option for their child.

1 - Exploring the flexibility of the free entitlement – Research among parents - www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DFE-RR217

Main Points

To note:

There are three main counts provided in this publication:

1 – The number and proportion of children **benefitting from some funded early education**. This is a count of children in receipt of some funded early education, but where they are receiving funded provision at more than one provider, they have only been counted once; it is a unique count of children.

2 – The **part-time equivalent number of places filled**. This is the number of complete 15 hour places filled (for example: a child taking 7 hours entitlement and different child taking 8 hours entitlement would equate to 1 part-time equivalent place filled)

3 – Following on from the number of children benefitting from some funded early education, figures are also available on the number and proportion of children **taking up early education places**. This is a count of the number of children that attend funded early education providers; it is not a count of children at all early years providers. This will include children benefitting from some funded early education as included in the number benefitting from some funded early education, and will also include children attending funded providers who are not receiving funded early education at that provider (they may already have accessed their funded entitlement elsewhere).

Numbers benefitting

Numbers benefitting by age

Number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education (Table 1)

- In January 2013, the number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education was 1,283,500 or 96% of the 3- and 4-year-old population. Although the percentage benefitting is up 1 percentage point from last year, the percentage has remained stable and fluctuated only slightly from 94% to 96% over the last 5 years.

Numbers of 3-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education (Table 2)

- The number of 3-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education was 625,310 or 94% of the 3-year-old population. The percentage benefitting is up 1 percentage point from last year and has steadily risen since 2010 when it was 91%.

Numbers of 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education (Table 3)

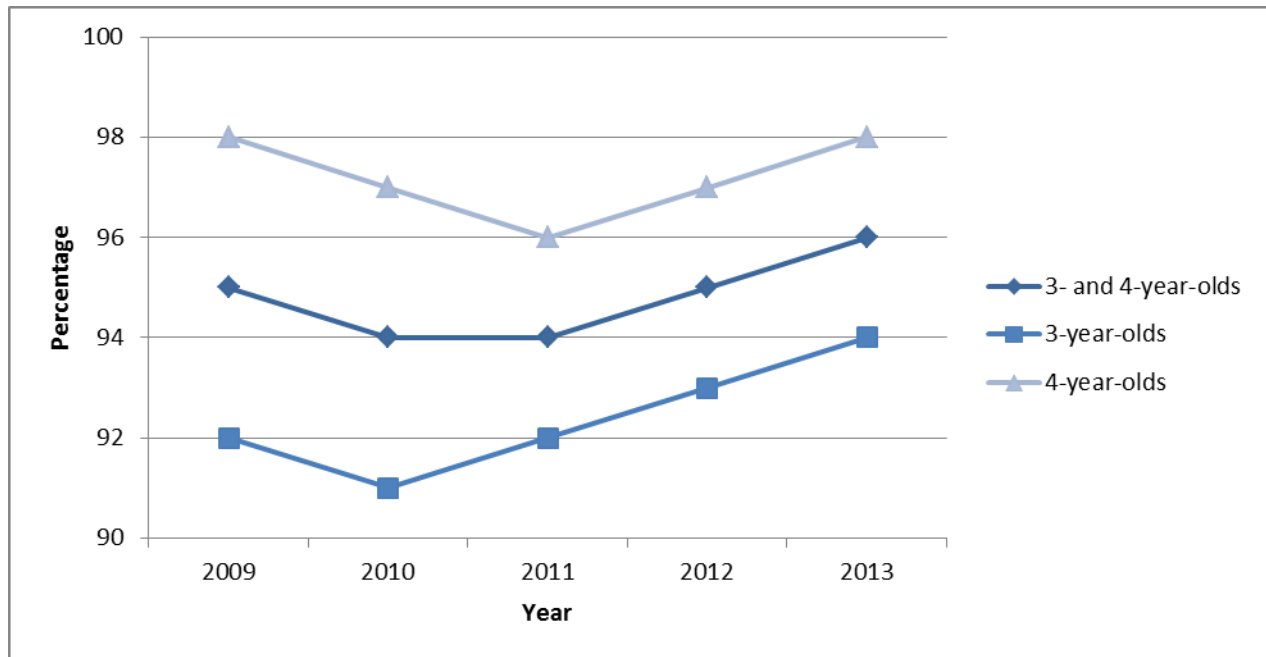
- The number of 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education was 658,190 or 98% of the 4-year-old population. As with the 3-year-old rate, the percentage benefitting is up 1 percentage point from last year and has steadily risen since 2011.

Figure 1: Summary of main figures for the numbers benefitting from some funded early education places, 2009 to 2013.

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education	number	1,158,760	1,186,370	1,224,470	1,264,420	1,283,500
	% of population	95	94	94	95	96
The number of 3-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education	number	563,440	585,480	604,320	625,440	625,310
	% of population	92	91	92	93	94
The number of 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education	number	595,310	600,890	620,150	638,970	658,190
	% of population	98	97	96	97	98

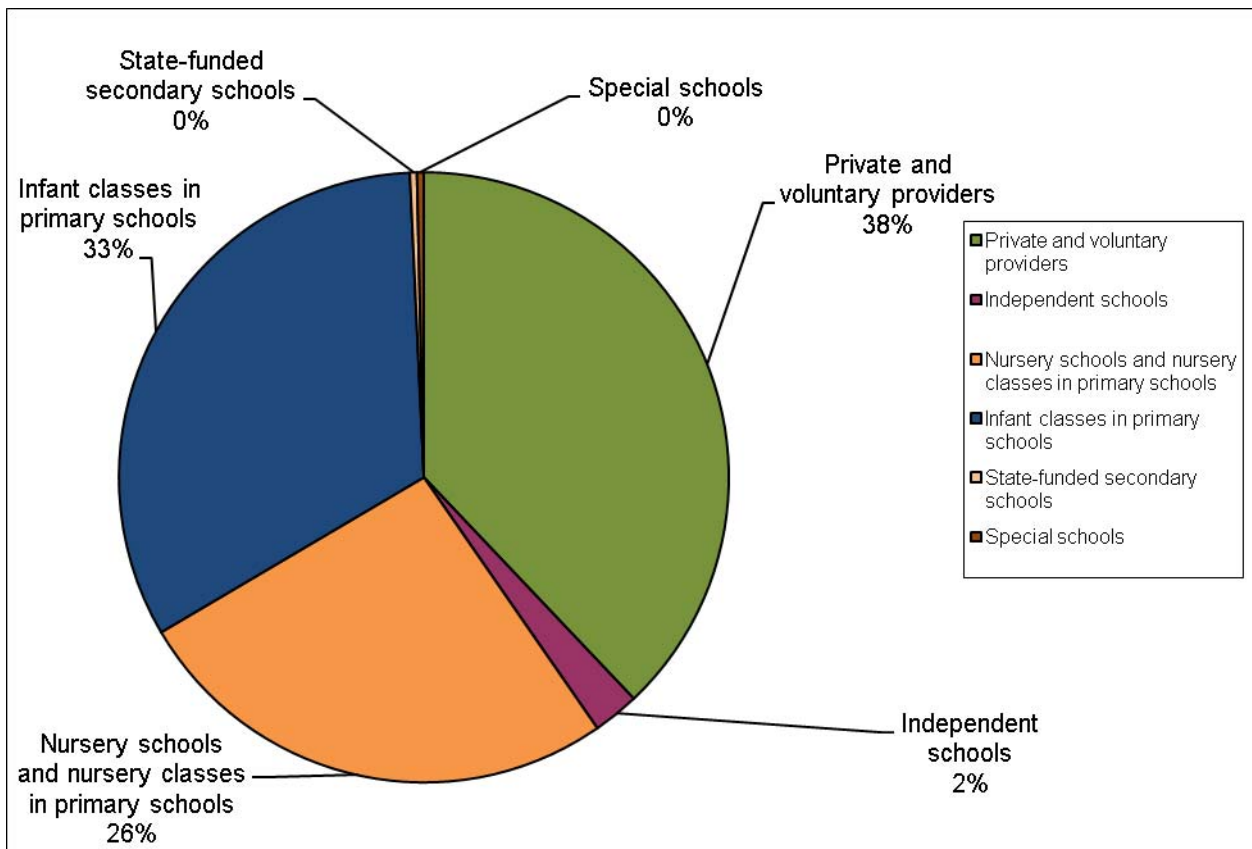
Note: Percentage benefitting time series has been revised following revised population estimates available from the 2011 census.

Figure 2: Percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education, 2009 to 2013 (Table 1, 2 and 3)



Numbers benefitting by Provider type

Figure 3: Distribution of number of 3- and 4-year-old children benefitting from some funded early education by type of provider (Table 1).



Percentage benefitting by local authority

Percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education by local authority

Figure 4 (Table 1b) shows the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education broken down by local authority. Some highlights are:

- the City of London and Solihull local authority have the highest take-up rate of the funded entitlement with take-up rates of 115% and 110% respectively
- Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster have the lowest take-up rates with values of 79%
- take-up rates in London region are a lot lower than the national average; London has a take-up rate of 91% for 3- and 4-year-olds compared to the national value of 96%
- the North East, North West, East Midlands and the South West are the regions with the highest take-up rates with a take-up rate of 98% for 3- and 4-year-olds.

In some cases, local authority take-up rates can exceed 100%. This can occur due to differences between how the Early Years Census data is counted and how the population data is calculated (see section 9 of Technical Notes for further information). Population estimates at lower geographic levels, such as local authority, are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than national population estimates. Also population estimates for individual age groups are more difficult to estimate than for multiple age groups; in this publication we only include children aged 3 or 4. Therefore, take-up rates at local authority level should be treated with more caution than national take-up rates.

Where true variability exists, the Department believes it can be explained in three ways:

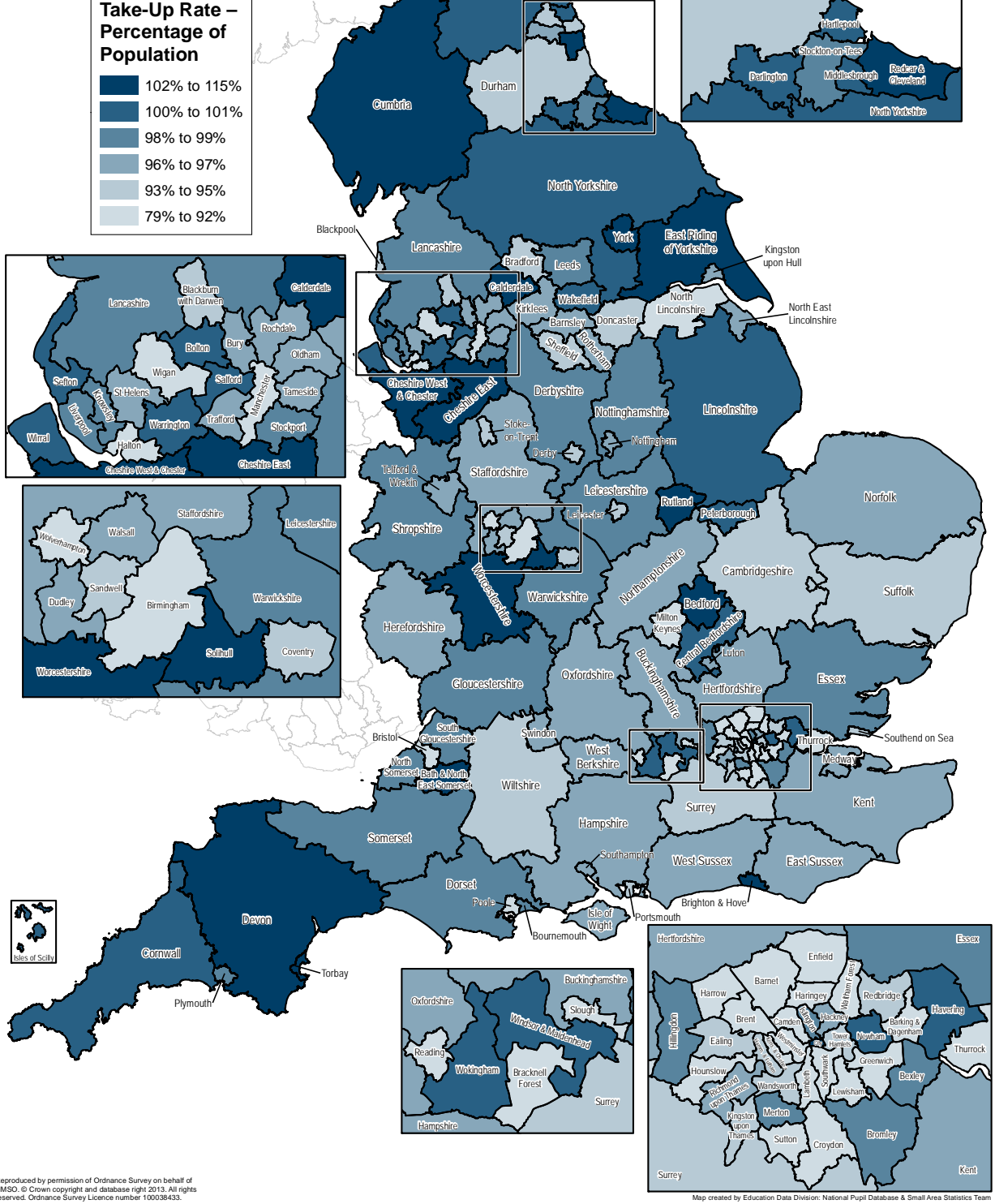
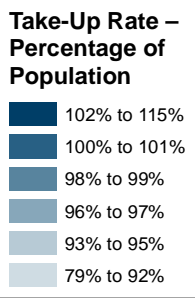
- **Cross-border travel between authorities.** Analysis shows that low take-up authorities outside of London are usually next to a very high take-up area. Within London anecdotal evidence suggests that cross-border travel, combined with high levels of deprivation and unusual working patterns across London have impacted upon take-up.
- **Deprivation.** Research suggests take-up from families in the most deprived quartile is very low when compared to take-up in the least deprived quartile which is much higher.
- **Ethnicity.** Research from the Childcare and Early Years parents' survey tells us that ethnic background has an impact on funded entitlement take-up. Compared with children whose mothers were white, for who take up was high, children of Black African, Pakistani and Bangladeshi mothers were substantially less likely to receive funded early years provision. We therefore anticipate that take-up rates in London in particular are likely to be affected, due to their greater ethnic diversity.

Figure 4: Percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education, January 2013 by Local Authority (Table 1b).



Department for Education

Percentage of 3- and 4-year-old children benefitting from funded early education places by local authority - England, January 2013



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Map created by Education Data Division: National Pupil Database & Small Area Statistics Team

Children benefitting at PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS*

*Qualified teacher status (QTS) is the accreditation that enables you to teach in state-maintained and special schools in England and Wales.

*Early Years Professional Status (EYPS) is a professional accreditation endorsed by the government for graduate practitioners who have demonstrated a set of professional standards.

Number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education at Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) providers with staff with QTS/EYPS (Table 9)

- In January 2013, of the 3- and 4-year-old children benefitting from some funded early education at PVI providers, 251,920 (49%) did so at settings with staff with QTS/EYPS. The percentage benefitting is up 4 percentage points from last year and up 11 points from 5 years ago.

Children benefitting at PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year olds

Number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education at Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) providers with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds

- Of the 3- and 4-year-old children benefitting from some funded early education at PVI providers, 225,830 (44%) did so, at settings with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds. The percentage benefitting is up 3 percentage points from last year and up 10 points from 5 years ago.

Figure 5: Summary of main figures for the numbers benefitting from a funded early education place at PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS and at settings with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds. Years 2009 to 2013.

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The number benefitting from a funded early education place at a PVI provider with staff with QTS/EYPS	number	172,500	178,340	200,600	231,680	251,920
	% of the total 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting at PVI providers	38	38	41	45	49
The number benefitting from a funded early education place at a PVI provider with staff with QTS/EYPS working directly with 3- and 4-year-olds.	number	156,410	162,330	182,840	209,100	225,830
	% of the total 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting at PVI providers	34	34	37	41	44

Numbers benefitting taking maximum hours*

Figure 6: Take-up of full entitlement, 2009 to 2013 (Table 5 and 6).

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3- and 4-year-olds receiving maximum funded hours in PVIs only (table 5)	number	327,020	361,610	364,020	390,300	415,640
	% of population	68	73	71	74	78
3- and 4-year-olds receiving maximum funded hours in all settings (table 6)	number	N/A	N/A	1,072,390	1,128,460	1,164,570
	% of population	N/A	N/A	86	88	89

*maximum hours are children receiving 13 hours or more

Benefitting by Ofsted inspection rating

Number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education by Ofsted inspection rating (Table 10)

- In January 2013, excluding those providers not yet inspected or where there was no match to Ofsted, the number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education at a setting with an Ofsted rating of good or outstanding were 916,360 or 80% of the total number of children benefitting. 20,220 (2%) of children attended settings that had an Ofsted rating of inadequate.

Figure 7: Summary of main figures for the number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from an entitlement to a funded early education place by Ofsted inspection rating January 2013

		Outstanding	Good	Satisfactory /requires improvement	Inadequate	Not yet inspected	Did not match
The number benefitting from a funded early education place at a PVI provider and in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, by Ofsted inspection rating	number	245,690	670,660	204,240	20,220	27,800	114,880
	% of the total 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting at providers	19	52	16	2	2	9

Through matching Ofsted inspections data to the Early Years and School Census (Table 10), we will be able to allow local authorities to see whether they are getting value for money and monitor over time the quality of early years settings receiving government funding to deliver early education places.

The inclusion of these additional tables in this publication will also enhance the information available to parents to support them in assessing the quality of provision in their area and enable local authorities to measure their performance against similar authorities.

PVI providers by staff qualifications

The Department is committed to increasing the range and quality of data relating to funded early education and to make more data publicly available.

This publication includes details of providers who employ staff with EYPS or QTS (Tables 8 and 9) which will enable the Department to monitor over time whether there is an increase in highly qualified staff delivering early education to 2, 3- and 4-year-olds.

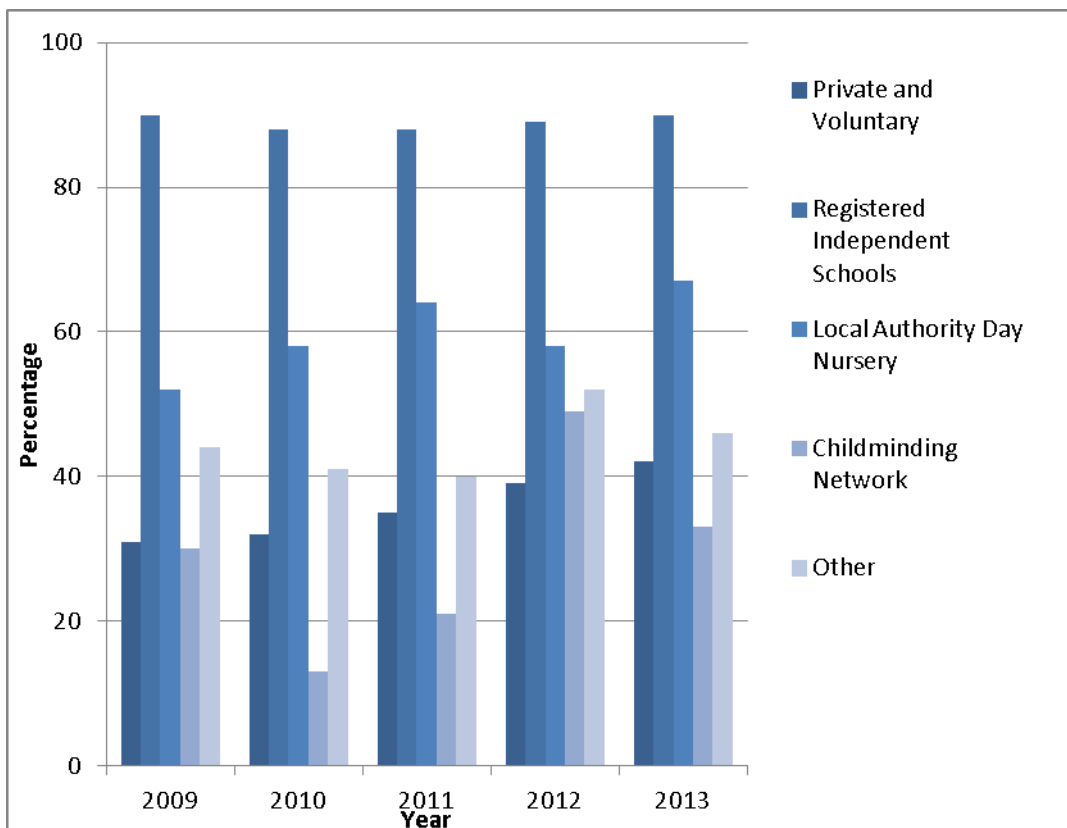
Providers with staff with QTS/EYPS

Number of Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) providers with staff with QTS/EYPS (Table 8)

- In January 2013, the number of PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS was 9,280 or 44% of the PVI settings that made a return. This is up from 8,580 (42%) last year and from 7,130 (35%), 5 years ago.

Percentage by type of provider

Figure 8: Percentage of PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS by type of provider, 2009 to 2013 (Table 8)



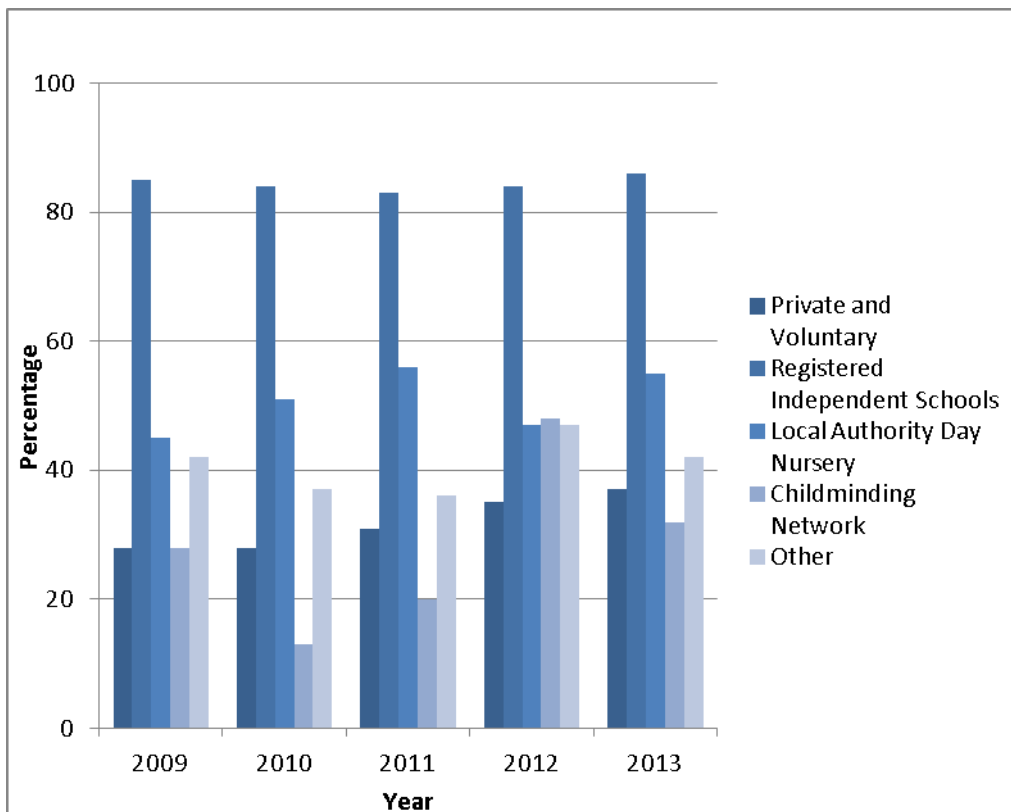
Providers with staff who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds

Number of Private, Voluntary and Independent providers with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds.

- The number of PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds was 8,250 or 39% of the PVI settings that made a census return. This is up from 7,700 (38%) last year and from 6,410 (32%), 5 years ago.

Percentage by type of provider

Figure 9: Percentage of PVI providers with staff with QTS/EYPS working directly with 3- and 4-year-olds, by type of provider, 2009 to 2013 (Table 8)



Part-time equivalent places filled

Places filled by age

Part-time equivalent number of funded early education places filled by 3- and 4-year-olds

(Table 4)

- The part-time equivalent number of funded early education places taken up by 3- and 4-year-olds was 1,253,000, or 94% of 3- and 4-year-old children. The proportion is up from last year when the figure was 93%.
- The part-time equivalent number of funded early education places taken up by 3-year-olds was 600,100 or 90% of 3-year-old children. The proportion is up 1 percentage point from last year.
- The part-time equivalent number of funded early education places taken up by 4-year-olds was 652,900, or 97% of 4-year-old children. This is the up 1 percentage point from last year.

Figure 10: Summary of part-time equivalent places figures, 2009 to 2013 (Table 4)

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The part-time equivalent number of funded early education places taken up by 3- and 4-year-olds	number	1,133,600	1,175,300	1,186,400	1,229,500	1,253,000
	% of population	93	93	91	93	94
The part-time equivalent number of funded early education places taken up by 3-year-olds	number	540,000	579,400	572,700	596,400	600,100
	% of population	88	90	87	89	90
The part-time equivalent number of funded early education places taken up by 4-year-olds	number	593,500	595,900	613,800	633,100	652,900
	% of population	98	97	95	96	97

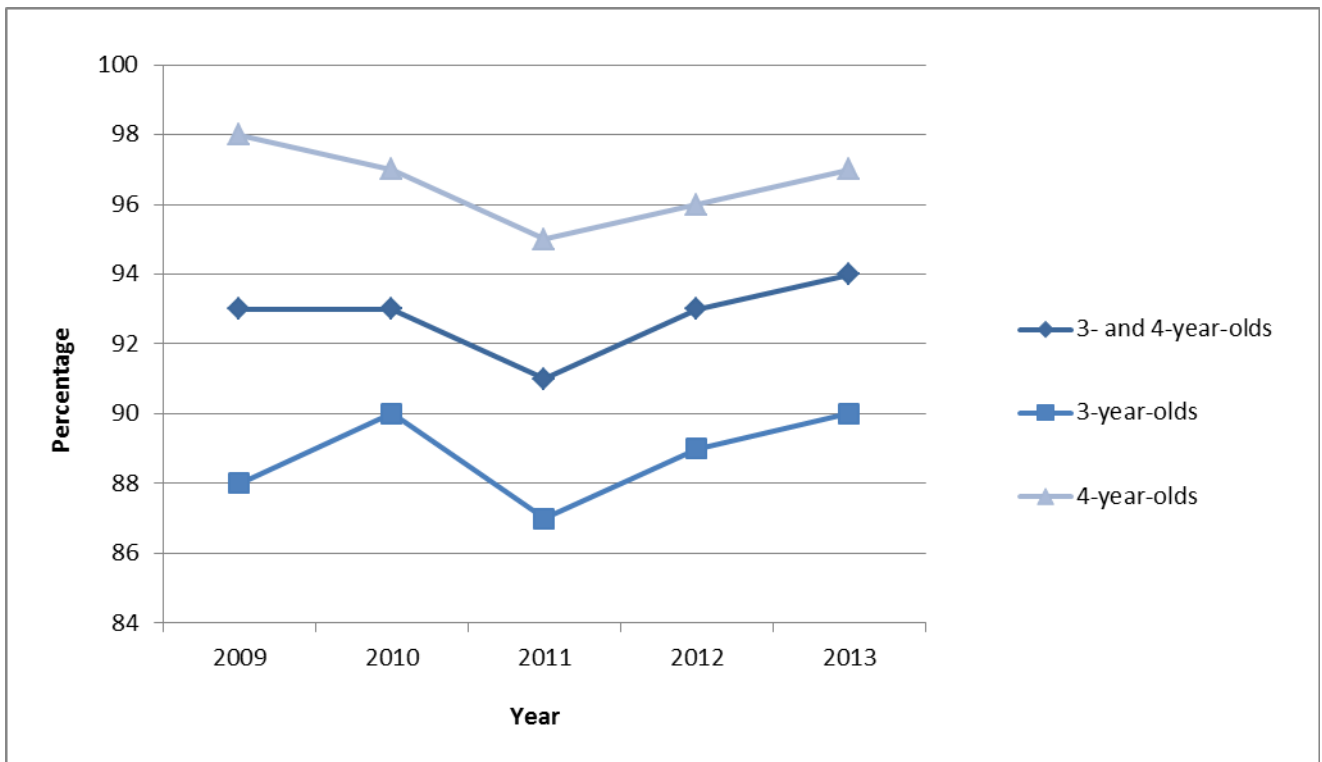
Figures for 2010 and before are not directly comparable with 2011 onwards.

Up to 2010, the funded entitlement consisted of up to 12.5 hours per week. However, in certain circumstances some children were eligible to receive up to 15 hours per week. The number of children eligible to receive 15 hours per week increased significantly in 2010 when 25% of children were entitled to 15 hours a week, before all children became eligible for 15 hours a week from 2011. As a part-time equivalent place was based on the standard 12.5 hours per week up to 2010, children accessing 15 hours were recorded as 1.2 part-time equivalent places filled. As all children in 2011 were entitled to up to 15 hours a week, 1 part-time equivalent place was redefined as 15 hours and no children were shown as accessing more than 1 part-time equivalent place. This change in methodology could be wholly or partly responsible for the drop in part-time equivalent places filled in 2011 which may not have been a true change but as a result of this change in methodology required to reflect changes in policy.

The figure for part-time equivalent funded places filled of 90% of the 3-year-old population is lower than the figure of 94% who benefit from some funded early education (where each child is counted once) as not all children take up their **full** entitlement to funded early education. One part-time equivalent funded place may be filled by more than one child taking up less than their full entitlement.

In a similar pattern to 3-year-olds, not all 4-year-olds take up their full entitlement, so the number of children benefitting from some funded early education exceeds the part-time equivalent number of places filled. Figures show that 4-year-olds are more likely to access the full entitlement than 3-year-olds.

Figure 11: Part-time equivalent number of funded early education places filled by 3- and 4-year-olds, 2009 to 2013 (Table 4)



Number of children taking up early education places (funded and noN-funded)

Places taken up by age

- In January 2013, the number of children taking up early education places was 1,365,640 or 102% (see section in Technical Notes on population estimates for an explanation of how this value can exceed 100%). This is up 1 percentage point from last year and 2 points from 5 years ago.
- The number of early education places taken up by 3-year-olds was 672,880 or 101% of the 3-year-old population. This is up 1 percentage point from last year and 3 points from 5 years ago.
- The number of early education places taken up by 4-year-olds was 692,760 or 103% of the 4-year-old population. The percentage benefitting is up 1 percentage point on last year.

Figure 12: Summary of main figures for the numbers taking up early education places, 2009-2013 (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The number of early education places taken up by 3- and 4-year-olds	number	1,223,730	1,259,750	1,294,920	1,343,690	1,365,640
	% of population	100	100	100	101	102
The number of early education places taken up by 3-year-olds	number	602,840	621,000	639,150	672,460	672,880
	% of population	98	97	97	100	101
The number of early education places taken up by 4-year-olds	number	620,900	638,750	655,760	671,230	692,760
	% of population	103	104	102	102	103

TABLES

The tables to accompany this publication are listed below:

Table	Title	Coverage	Years
1	Number of 3- and 4-year-old children taking up or benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by type of provider	England	2009 to 2013
1a	Number of 3- and 4-year-olds taking up or benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by type of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
1b	Percentage of 3- and 4-year-old children benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by local authority	Local authority	2013
2	Number of 3-year-old children taking up or benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by type of provider	England	2009 to 2013
2a	Number of 3-year-olds taking up or benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by type of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
3	Number of 4-year-old children taking up or benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by type of provider	England	2009 to 2013
3a	Number of 4-year-olds taking up or benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education places by type of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
4	Part-time equivalent number of funded early education places filled by 3- and 4-year-olds by type of provider and age	England	2009 to 2013
4a	Part-time equivalent number of funded early education places filled by 3- and 4-year-olds by type of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
4b	Part-time equivalent number of funded early education places filled by 3-year-olds by type of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
4c	Part-time equivalent number of funded early education places filled by 4-year-olds by type of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
5	Number of 3- and 4-year-olds in funded early education, in private, voluntary and independent providers, by banded number of funded hours and local authority	Local authority	2013
6	Number of 3- and 4-year-olds in funded early education, in private, voluntary and independent providers, and in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools by banded number of funded hours and local authority	Local authority	2013
7	Number of 3- and 4-year-olds in funded early education, in private, voluntary and independent providers, and in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools by type of provider	England	2009 to 2013
8	Number and percentage of private, voluntary and independent providers with staff with QTS/EYPS and providers with staff with QTS/EYPS working directly with 3- and 4-year-olds, by category of provider	England	2009 to 2013
8a	Number and percentage of private, voluntary and independent providers with staff with QTS/EYPS and with staff with QTS/EYPS who work directly with 3- and 4-year-olds, by category of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
9	Number and percentage of children benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education at private, voluntary and independent providers with staff with QTS/EYPS and at settings with staff with QTS/EYPS working directly with 3- and 4-year-olds, by category of provider	England	2009 to 2013
9a	Number and percentage of children benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education at private, voluntary and independent providers with staff with QTS/EYPS and at settings with staff with QTS/EYPS working directly with 3- and 4-year-olds, by category of provider and local authority	Local authority	2013
10	Actual number and percentage of 3- and 4-year-old children benefitting from an entitlement to funded early education in private, voluntary and independent providers, and in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, by Ofsted inspection rating and local authority	Local authority	2013

All of the tables above are available in Excel format on the publication webpage.

As part of a Government drive for data transparency in official publications and to make data more accessible, supporting underlying data for this publication will be published at the same time as the publication and available on the publication webpage.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background and Methodology

1. Full details of the background and methodology used in this statistical first release are published as a separate document on the publication page.
2. In table 1, there are two different counts provided. The first is the number of 3- and 4-year-olds **benefitting from some funded early education**. This is a count of children in receipt of some funded early education, but where they are receiving funded provision at more than one provider, they have only been counted one; it is a unique count of children.
3. Following on from the number of children benefitting from some funded early education, figures are also available on the number and proportion of children **taking up early education places**. This is a count of the number of children that attend funded early education providers; it is not a count of children at all early years providers. This will include children benefitting from some funded early education as included in the number benefitting from some funded early education, and will also include children attending funded providers who are not receiving funded early education at that provider (they may already have accessed their funded entitlement elsewhere).
4. All 4-year-olds have been entitled to a funded early education place since 1998 and from April 2004 this entitlement was extended to all 3-year-olds. Children are eligible for a funded part-time place from the 1 September, 1 January or 1 April following their third birthday, for up to 2 years before they reach compulsory school age. Funded places can be accessed in a variety of settings in the maintained and private, voluntary and independent sectors and Local Authorities (LAs) make funding available to all providers to enable them to provide funded places.

Data Quality and Uses of the Data

5. A separate document has been published which details issues relating to the quality of the data from the Early Years return along with details of users and the known uses made of the data. This can be found as a separate document on the publication page.

Population Estimates

6. The population estimates are derived from mid-year estimates and projections provided by the Office for National Statistics. They are subject to a margin of error and should be considered to be approximations and are not directly comparable to the EYC data.

(Visit <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/index.html> for more information on population estimates.)

7. Population estimates at lower geographic levels, such as local authority, are subject to a greater degree of error than national population estimates. Also population estimates for individual age groups are more difficult to estimate; in this publication we only include children aged 3 or 4. In some cases, local authority take-up rates can exceed 100%. Therefore, take-up rates at local authority level should be treated with more caution than national take-up rates.
8. However, take-up rates have been presented in the publication at local authority level as there are valid reasons for why the take-up rate can exceed 100% (see section 9 below). Also, the sources used in the calculation of take-up rates are consistent over time; therefore rates have been published as they allow a user to see any valid change in take-up rates in a local authority over time.
9. The reasons why the take-up rate can exceed 100% are:
 - i) While national level estimates have relatively small levels of uncertainty, issues using ONS estimates exist. Firstly, ONS estimates only include long-term migrants, i.e. a person who changes

their permanent residence for more than a year, while the Early Years Census includes all children, even if they are defined as being short-term migrants. The implication of this is that take-up percentages are likely to be overestimated and could well exceed 100%.

ii) Secondly sub-national ONS estimates are subject to greater levels of uncertainty. One of the reasons for this is due to the difficulties of estimating internal migration where estimates use changes in health service administrative data to approximate measures of movements of individuals between areas within the UK. International migration estimates, which affects both national and sub-national estimates, uses a combination of sources - predominantly the International Passenger Survey (IPS) which is subject to sampling and other types of error. These issues could under or overestimate the underlying population and therefore take-up percentages.

ii) Thirdly the national census has only been carried out every 10 years. Following the census previous years' estimates are revised – when the 2011 census results became available, estimates from 2002 to 2010 were revised to ensure a coherent time series between the Census points. Since the greatest uncertainty around the estimates comes from the migration components, the further from the Census the estimates are, the greater the uncertainty. Once more this could lead to over or underestimation of take up rates.

Sources of data

10. The source for this publication is the Early Years Census and School Census. All schools and all Private, Voluntary, and Independent (PVI) providers receiving government funding are required to make (through their local authority) a child-level return. These collections are on a statutory basis through legislation which results in complete and accurate information being returned.

11. Schools making School Census return are required to submit child-level information for all children at the school. PVI providers are required to provide child-level information only for those children in receipt of some funded early education provision. Only those providers with children receiving some funded early education are required to make an Early Years Census return. For this reason, the Early Years census and therefore the *Provision for Children* publication does not provide a count of all children aged 3 or 4 in Private, Voluntary, and Independent providers. We are not aware of a source which would provide this information.

12. However, as the data source is a census and all providers return details of children in receipt of the funded early education entitlement, this publication provides a full and accurate picture of the numbers of children receiving the funded early education entitlement.

Confidentiality

13. In order to ensure confidentiality of children, the following suppression conventions have been used in this statistical release:

- Any numbers less than 3 have been suppressed and have been replaced by an 'x'. To protect the suppressed number, secondary suppression may be required in some cases.
- Percentages are displayed to the nearest whole number.
- Where any number is shown as zero (0), the original figure submitted was zero.
- A '.' represents data not available.
- A '-' represents less than 0.5%.

Secondary suppression is the process of suppressing additional small numbers across other columns or tables to minimise the risk of identification by combining different pieces of information.

National Statistics

14. This is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Related Publications

15. Related publications can be found at:

Northern Ireland:

Statistics detailed in 'Children Social Care Statistical Tables for Northern Ireland 2011/12' were published on 26th October 2012 is available at:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-cib-3/statistics_and_research-cib-pub/children_statistics/stats-cib-children_order.htm

A range of statistics are published which includes day care provision for children under 12 years.

Scotland:

A Pre-School Education Census is carried out annually to monitor the number of pre-school education providers, the number of children receiving pre-school education and the number of staff/teachers. The latest publication (from the September 2012 census) can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/12/2355/0>

Wales:

The 'Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales' published information on numbers of regulated settings and related activity, including children's day care (under 8s provision or early years) as part of their 2011-12 Annual Report which is available at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/cssiwsite/newcssiw/publications/annualreports/Annual-report-2011-2012/?;jsessionid=B0BE57072FB8F098AE3178E2A48BDF94?lang=en>

This includes information about numbers of settings and places, inspection, complaints and protection activity.

User Consultation

16. If you would like to be involved in future consultations, please contact the statistician for this publication (contact details can be found in the next section).

Queries

17. Any queries of comments on the statistics in this publication should be addressed to:

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