

Special Report

INCLUSION IN EARLY YEARS SETTINGS

Findings from the 2005 Group Membership Questionnaire

This special report focuses on the important topic of inclusion and presents some of the key findings on inclusion from the 2005 Group Membership Questionnaire (GMQ).

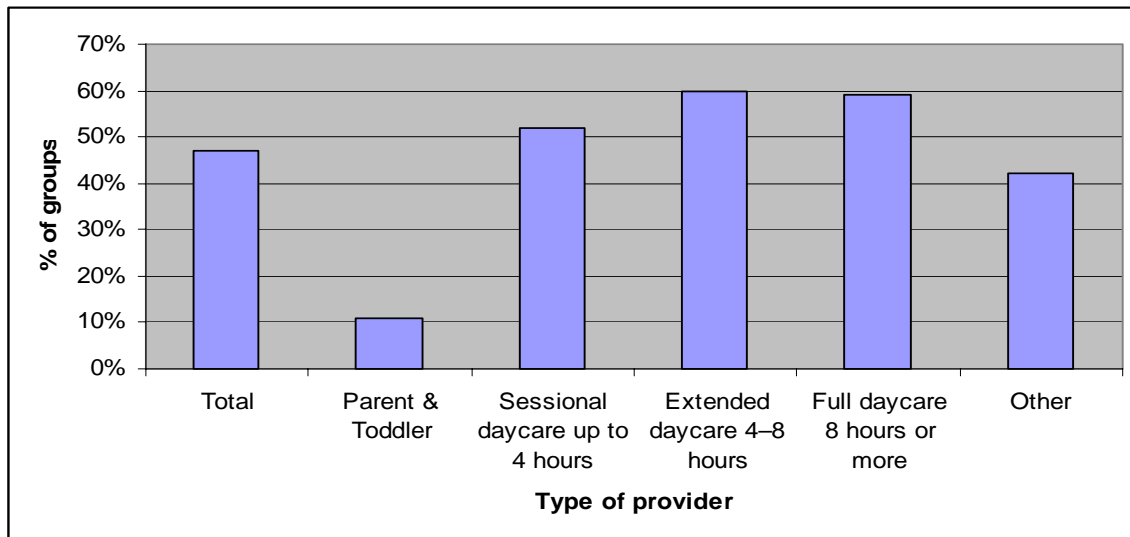
CHILDREN WITH AN IDENTIFIABLE SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEED

Overall 47% of members have children in their group with an identified Special Educational Need (SEN), with 3.7 such children on average per group. Although the number of groups with children with an identified SEN has risen since 2004, when it was 35%, the average number of children has remained the same as in 2004, and was very similar across all provider types.

Differences by provider type

Parent & Toddler (P&T) groups are the least likely to have children attending who have an identified SEN (11%). Providers of extended and full daycare are the most likely to have children attending with an identified SEN: 47% of them do so.

% of groups with children with an identified SEN, by type of provider



Differences by location

Groups in perceived areas of deprivation are slightly more likely than those in more affluent areas to have children attending with an identified SEN: 46% compared with 38%. Groups in perceived areas of deprivation have on average 3 children with an identified SEN compared with 2 in other areas.

Differences by region

Groups in the North East and North West are the least likely to have children attending with identified SEN (22%) and are also have the lowest average number of children attending with identified SEN. Groups in the South East are the most likely (44%) to

have children attending with an identified SEN, followed by London. These regions also have the highest number of children with an identified SEN.

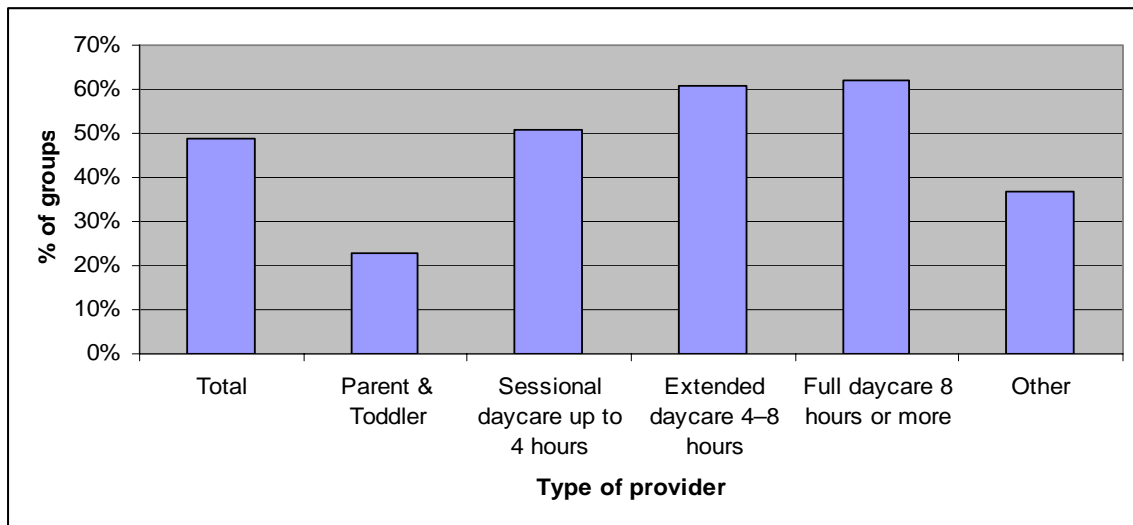
CHILDREN WITH AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

Overall 49% of groups have children in their group who speak an additional language (up from 35% in 2004) with 3.7 children per group on average.

Differences by provider type

The average number of children per group is very similar across all providers. P&T groups are the least likely to have children attending who speak an additional language. Providers of extended and full daycare are the most likely to have children attending who speak an additional language.

% of groups with children who speak an additional language, by type of provider



Differences by location

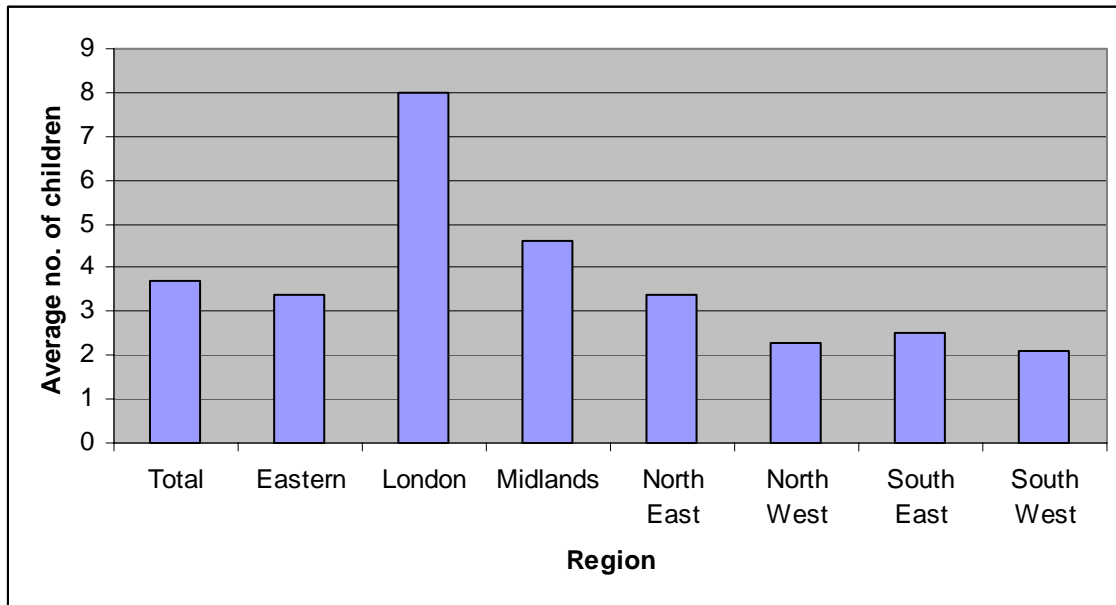
Groups in perceived areas of deprivation represented are no more likely to have children who speak an additional language. However, those who *do*, have twice as many on average (6 compared with 3).

Differences by region

Groups in London are the most likely to have children attending who speak an additional language, whereas groups in the North East and North West are the least likely to have children attending who speak an additional language.

Groups in the North East and North West have by far the greatest number of children per group on average who speak an additional language: 8. In contrast, groups in the South West have the fewest children who speak an additional language: 2.1 per group.

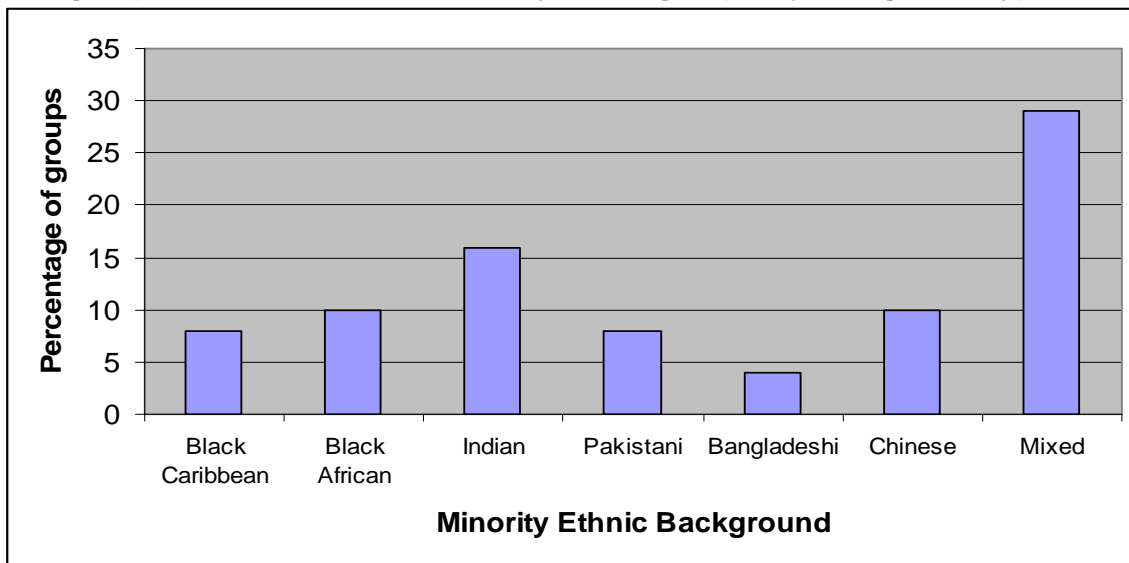
Average no. children who speak an additional language, by region



CHILDREN FROM MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS

Overall, 53% of all the groups that responded to the questionnaire have at least one child from a minority ethnic group (up 9% on 2004).

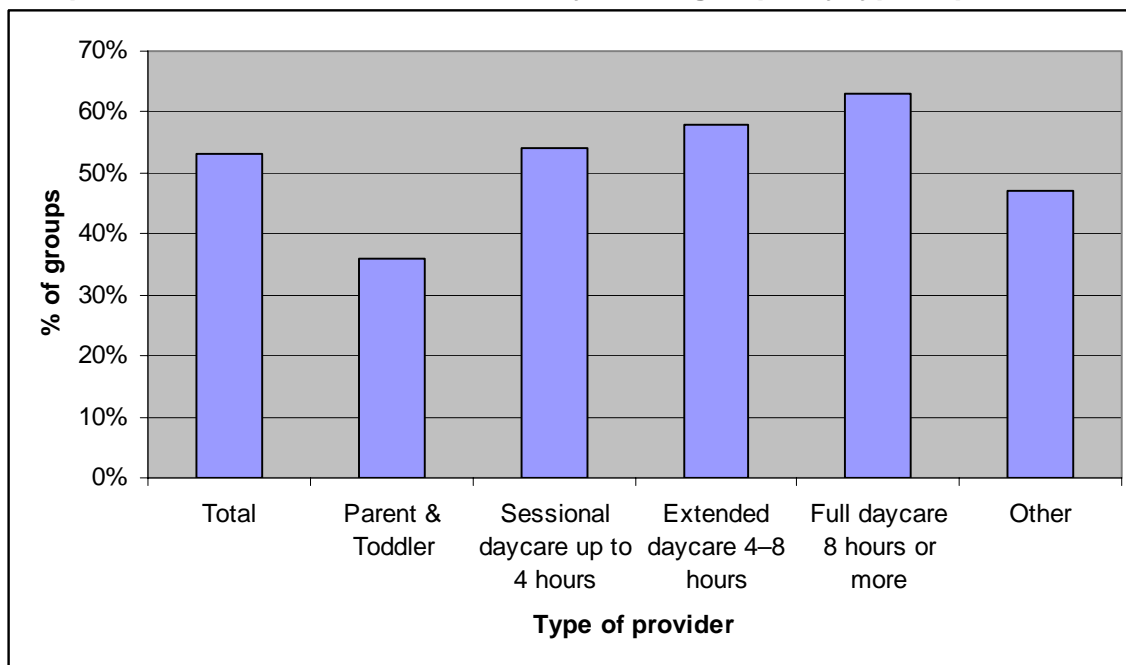
% of groups with children from minority ethnic groups, by background type



Differences by provider type

There are differences across childcare providers, with P&T groups being the least likely to have children attending from minority ethnic groups, compared with full daycare settings which were the most likely to have children attending from minority ethnic groups.

% of providers with children from minority ethnic groups, by type of provider



Differences by location

Groups in perceived areas of deprivation tend to have on average 1 more child from a minority ethnic background than those in other areas. Exceptions were Bangladeshi children, who averaged the same in both types of area, and Pakistani children who averaged 7 per group in areas of perceived deprivation compared with 3 in more affluent areas.

Differences by region

Groups in London are the most likely to have children attending from minority ethnic groups. They also have the highest average number per group of children from minority ethnic groups. Groups in the South West, North East and North West are the least likely to have children attending from minority ethnic groups.

Groups in all areas with the exception of London tend to have less than 2 children from minority ethnic groups. However, the Midlands are also an exception as this region tends to have on average 2 Black Caribbean, 2 Indian and 2 Pakistani children per group.

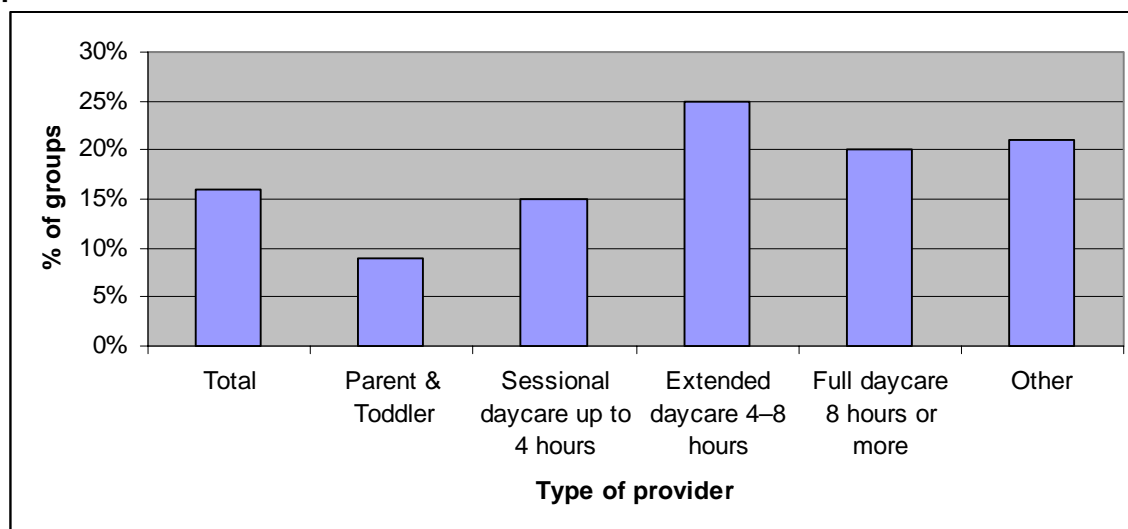
PARENTS WITH A DISABILITY

Overall, 16 % of groups report having children attending whose parents have a disability, with an average of 2 parents with a disability per group.

Differences by provider type

While P&T groups are the least likely to have children attending whose parents have a disability (9% of groups did), extended daycare providers are the most likely to (25%). Although only 20% of full daycare providers have children attending whose parents have a disability, they have the highest average number of parents with a disability per group.

% of groups with children attending whose parents have a disability, by type of provider



Differences by region

Regionally, the proportion of groups having children attending whose parents have a disability varies from 11% in the North West to 21% - almost twice as many – in the South West. In terms of the typical number of parents per group, London groups tend to have twice as many parents with a disability than all other regions: 2 compared to 1.

PARENTS WITH ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Overall 42 per cent of groups report that some parents of children attending their group have English as a second language, on average having 3.6 parents per group who have English as a second language.

Differences by provider type

P&T groups are the least likely to have children attending whose parents have English as a second language (28% of groups). Providers of full daycare are the most likely to have children attending whose parents have English as a second language: 53% of them do so (in comparison with 61% in 2004). Full daycare providers have the highest number of parents whose parents have English as a second language, with 3.9 parents on average. Extended daycare providers have the lowest average per group at 2.8.

Parents who speak English as a second language, by provider

<i>Providers</i>	Providers caring for children for whose parents with English as a 2nd language	Average no. of parents with English as a 2nd language
Total	42%	3.6
Parent & Toddler	28%	3.6
Sessional daycare up to 4 hours	43%	3.8
Extended daycare 4-8 hours	48%	2.8
Full daycare 8 hours or more	53%	3.9
Other	32%	2.0

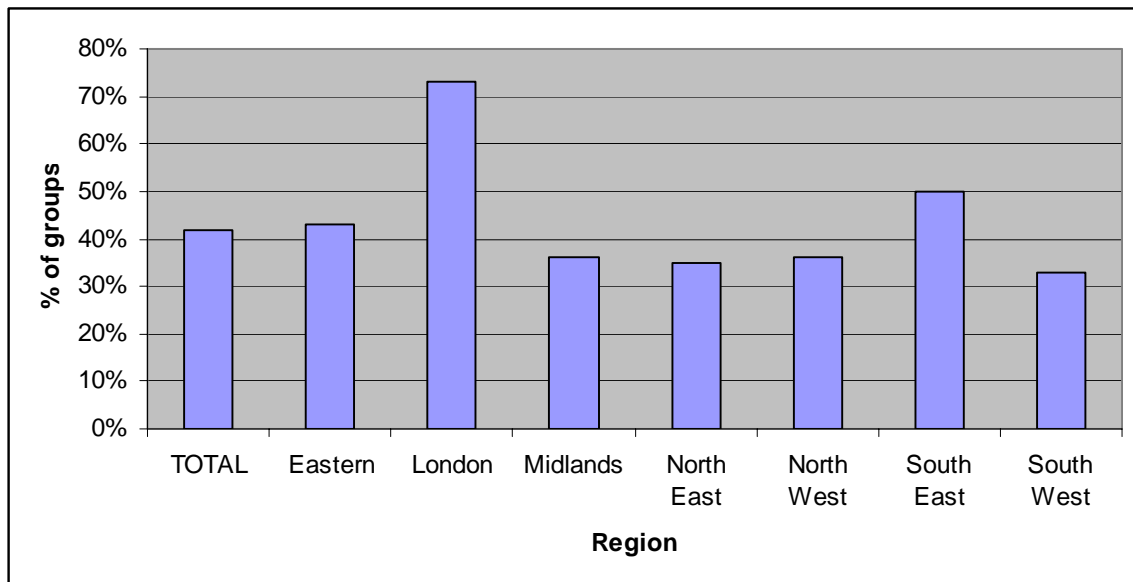
Differences by location

Groups in inner cities and suburban locations are almost twice as likely as those in rural areas to have children attending whose parents have English as a second language. Groups in perceived areas of deprivation represent 23% of the sample and are slightly more likely to have children attending whose parents have English as a second language than other areas: 48% compared with 41%. However what stands out is the average number of parents who have English as a second language: 5% in perceived areas of deprivation compared to 3% in other areas.

Differences by region

Regionally, groups in London are the most likely to have children attending whose parents have English as a second language, while groups in the South West are the least likely.

Providers with children whose parents speak English as a second language, by region



PARENTS WITH LITERACY AND NUMERACY NEEDS

Overall 18% of groups reported that some parents of children attending their group have literacy and numeracy needs, with, on average, 3.1 parents per group.

Differences by provider type

P&T groups are the least likely to have children attending whose parents have numeracy and literacy needs (6%), with 3.9 parents on average per group. Providers of extended daycare are the most likely to have children attending whose parents have numeracy and literacy needs (25%).

Parents with numeracy & literacy needs, by type of provider

<i>Providers</i>	% of groups with parents with numeracy & literacy needs	Average no. of parents with numeracy & literacy needs
Total	18%	3.1
Parent & Toddler	6%	3.9
Sessional daycare up to 4 hours	18%	3.1
Extended daycare 4–8 hours	25%	3.3
Full daycare 8 hours or more	22%	2.7
Other	16%	4.0

Differences by location

Groups in urban areas (22%) are twice as likely as those in rural areas (11%) to have children attending whose parents have numeracy and literacy needs.

Groups in perceived areas of deprivation, 23% of the sample, were three times as likely as those not in perceived areas of deprivation to have children attending whose parents have numeracy and literacy needs: 36% compared to 12%. The average number of parents who have literacy and numeracy needs is higher in perceived areas of deprivation with 4 parents per group on average in perceived areas of deprivation compared with 3 in other areas.

Differences by region

Regionally, groups in London are the most likely region to have children attending whose parents have numeracy and literacy needs (25%) while groups in the North East are the least likely (14%). This trend is continued in the average number of parents with numeracy and literacy needs per group – 4.4 in London and 2.3 in the North East against a national average of 3.1. These figures represent a shift from 2004 when the Midlands was the region least likely to have children attending whose parents had numeracy and literacy needs, and when average numbers of these parents in the North East were higher – in fact, on a par with those in London.

Parents with numeracy and literacy needs, by region

<i>Providers in region</i>	% of groups with parents with numeracy & literacy needs	Average number of parents with numeracy & literacy needs
TOTAL	18%	3.1
Eastern	16%	3.6
London	25%	4.4
Midlands	15%	2.9
North East	14%	2.3
North West	15%	2.6
South East	20%	2.8

STAFF COMPOSITION

Gender

Only 6% of groups surveyed have male employees, with notable differences between types of childcare. P&T groups and sessional daycare groups are the least likely to have male staff (4% and 6% respectively). In contrast, extended daycare centres are the most likely to have male members of staff (22%). There is a higher rate of male employment in London (9% of groups). Also, the less urban the location of the group, the

fewer groups with male employees. There are significant differences between regions, with groups in the North West employing 2.9 male staff on average compared with the national average of 1.5, while groups in London employ only 1.1 male members of staff.

Disability

Overall, 3% of groups currently employ staff who are registered disabled. Full daycare centres are marginally more likely to have staff who are registered disabled (5%) than other settings. There were slight regional differences in that settings in London were more likely to have staff who are registered disabled (5%) than other in other regions.

Minority Ethnic Groups

Early years workers from minority ethnic groups only account for 1.9% of the workforce employed by the groups who responded to the survey. Overall, 10% of groups employ staff from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Among those groups who have early years workers from minority ethnic groups, Full daycare settings are the most likely to employ staff from minority ethnic groups: Black Caribbean (12%), Indian (11%), Black African (6%), Pakistani (6%) and Mixed (6%) minority ethnic backgrounds are the most frequently mentioned.

The next special report will focus on the workforce, bringing you all the key findings on early years professionals.

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