



IFF Research

Childcare Needs Survey Report

Prepared for States of Guernsey Policy Council

By IFF Research





IFF Research

Contact details

Jan Shury, Ben Davies, Catherine Riley
IFF Research Ltd
Chart House
16 Chart Street
London N1 6DD

Tel +44(0)20 7250 3035
Fax +44(0)20 7490 2490



Contents

Chapter 1	Executive Summary	6
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Chapter 2	Background, objectives and methodology	9
	Introduction and Background	9
	Objectives	9
	Methodology	9
	Weighting	11
	Reporting conventions	12
Chapter 3	Families using childcare	13
<hr/>		
	Profile of households with children	13
	Households currently using childcare	14
	Reasons for using childcare	24
	Types of childcare used on a household and child basis.	25
	Number of hours per week childcare is used	31
	Times at which childcare is used	35
	Amount spent on childcare	37
	Children in pre-school	41
	Financial assistance towards childcare costs	42
	Satisfaction with current childcare provision	43
	Types of childcare that would be ideally used	48
	Caring responsibilities outside of the household	50
Chapter 4	Families not using childcare	52
<hr/>		
	Profile of households not using childcare	52
	Reasons for not using childcare	53
	Possible take-up of childcare	56
Chapter 5	Childcare as a barrier to working / training	57
<hr/>		
	Hours worked by childcare users	57
	Sector in which childcare users work	58
	Earnings of childcare users	60
	Sector and occupation in which parents would like to work	64
	Childcare as a barrier to starting work, changing working hours or taking up training	64
Chapter 6	Future Childcare Needs	70
<hr/>		
	Intentions to have more children or start a family and the implications of childcare issues	70
	Views on the affordability, quality and availability of childcare	74
Chapter 7	Assistance the States of Guernsey should be providing	76
<hr/>		
	Views on the effects of childcare	76
	Action the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare	78
Chapter 8	States of Guernsey employees	82
<hr/>		
	Profile of States employee households	82
	Use of childcare	83
	Amount spent on childcare	87

Satisfaction with current childcare provision	88
Action the States of Guernsey should be taking	89
Chapter 9 Technical Appendix I: Questionnaire	91
<hr/>	
Chapter 10 Technical Appendix II: Sampling and Weighting	131
<hr/>	
Sampling	131
Weighting	131
Chapter 11 Technical Appendix III: Confidence Intervals	135
<hr/>	

Table of Figures

Figure 3.1: Household composition of families with children	14
Figure 3.2: Proportion of households with children under sixteen using childcare and reasons why	15
Figure 3.3: Age profile of children for whom childcare is used	17
Figure 3.4: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision among households using childcare	18
Figure 3.5: Take-up of formal and informal provision according to household composition	19
Figure 3.6: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision according to age of child for whom childcare is used.	20
Figure 3.7: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision according to household income	21
Figure 3.8: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision according to household tenure	22
Figure 3.9: Reasons for using childcare	24
Figure 3.10: Childcare types used on a household basis	25
Figure 3.11: Childcare types used on a child basis	26
Figure 3.12: Childcare types used on a household basis according to number of different forms of provision used	27
Figure 3.13: Childcare types used on a child basis according to number of different forms of provision used	28
Figure 3.14: Profile of ages for which each specific childcare type is used	31
Figure 3.15: Times at which are placed in childcare	35
Figure 3.16: Times at which children are placed in childcare according to broad childcare type	36
Figure 3.17: Average annual amount spent on childcare per household according to age of children in household and per child according to child's age.	37
Figure 3.18: Annual household spend on childcare according to annual household income	38
Figure 3.19: Proportion of households receiving assistance with childcare costs and who is providing this assistance	43
Figure 3.20: Satisfaction levels with various aspects of childcare provision	44
Figure 3.21: Annual household spend on childcare by annual household spend on mortgage / rent payments among those households with an annual household income of £30,000 to less than £60,000	45
Figure 3.22: Overall satisfaction with childcare provision currently available in Guernsey and Alderney	47
Figure 3.23: Preferred types of childcare provision	49
Figure 3.24: Number of hours other childcare commitments last for	51
Figure 4.1: Profile of childcare and non-childcare users according to household income	53
Figure 4.2: Reasons for not using childcare	55
Figure 5.1: Number of hours worked by childcare users	58
Figure 5.2: Sectors in which childcare users work	59

Figure 5.3:	Earnings of childcare users	61
Figure 5.4:	Whether residents and / or their partners would like to increase their working hours or start work	63
Figure 5.5:	Issues preventing parents from changing working hours or moving into work	65
Figure 5.6:	Whether childcare issues are a major or minor barrier to changing working hours or moving into work	67
Figure 5.7:	Childcare types that might be needed if increased working hours increased or entered employment	68
Figure 5.8:	Times at which childcare might be needed if working hours increased or work was started	69
Figure 6.1:	Intentions to have more children in the future and impact of childcare issues on this decision	71
Figure 6.2:	Types of childcare likely to use if have more children	73
Figure 6.3:	Views on the affordability, quality and availability of childcare	74
Figure 7.1:	Whether leaving children in childcare is beneficial or detrimental to the family unit	76
Figure 7.2:	Reasons why childcare is viewed as beneficial	78
Figure 7.3:	Whether the States of Guernsey should be taking action to improve the availability, quality and affordability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney	79
Figure 7.4:	Action the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare provision	81
Figure 8.1:	Profile of households with at least one parent a States employee	82
Figure 8.2:	Profile of childcare and non-childcare users according to household income	84
Figure 8.3:	Main reasons for using childcare	85
Figure 8.4:	Childcare used by household	86
Figure 8.5:	Satisfaction levels with various aspects of childcare provision	88
Figure 8.6:	Action the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare provision	90

Table of Tables

Table 2.1:	Full and partial interviews - constituent elements of questionnaires	11
Table 3.1:	Take-up of childcare according to household composition	16
Table 3.2:	Number of hours per week children spend in childcare, according to the number of childcare types in which children are placed	33
Table 3.3:	Average number of hours children spend in care per week according to childcare type	34
Table 3.4:	Average annual household spend on childcare provision according to broad childcare type	39
Table 3.5:	Average annual amount spent per child per year on childcare, by childcare types	40
Table 8.1:	Average annual household spend on childcare provision according to broad childcare type	87
Table 10.1:	Weighted and unweighted profile of family households Parish	132
Table 10.2:	Weighted and unweighted profile households in Guernsey and Alderney with no children under the age of 16 by Parish	133
Table 10.3:	Weighted and unweighted profile of household tenure – Family households in Guernsey	133
Table 10.4:	Weighted and unweighted profile of household tenure – Family households in Alderney	134
Table 10.5:	Weighted and unweighted profile of children's ages	134
Table 11.1:	Confidence Intervals	135

Chapter 1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The States of Guernsey Policy Council commissioned IFF Research Ltd to carry out a study among households in Guernsey and Alderney exploring how children and the family impact on working life, and the extent to which the availability, affordability and quality of childcare is perceived to be a barrier to (re-)entering work. Findings of the research will be used to inform policies designed to enhance the childcare provision available, and ultimately to improve labour market flexibility on the Islands.
- 1.2 Just over two-fifths of households in Guernsey and Alderney with at least one child under the age of 16 use some form of childcare (either just formal, just informal or a combination of the two types of provision), principally – but not exclusively – whilst one or both parents are at work. The take-up of childcare is heavily driven by the age and number of children, with parents whose children are (all) of pre-compulsory schooling age significantly more likely to use childcare than those with children of secondary schooling age.
- 1.3 Childcare becomes much less of an issue for families with older children of secondary schooling age because they are more able to look after themselves, as well as in some cases temporarily caring for younger siblings out of school hours until their parents return from work. As such, any drive towards more accessible childcare should reflect the need for suitable provision for younger children in particular.
- 1.4 Financial constraints are an issue for many families on lower incomes, with family households with an income of less than £30,000 per year significantly less likely to use childcare provision *per se*. Crucially, these are also the families most likely to want to move (back) into work or work a greater number of hours.
- 1.5 Nearly half of all households using childcare only make use of formal types of provision (notably pre-schools/nurseries and childminders), a third rely wholly on informal provision (children’s grandparents in particular play a key role here), and one in five use a combination of these two broad types.
- 1.6 Grandparents are most commonly sought after as a provider of childcare with around two in five children under the age of 16, for whom childcare is used, being cared for by their grandparents. Whilst most of these children are under the supervision of their grandparents for fewer than 5 hours a week, one in ten are in their care for more than 20 hours over the course of the week.
- 1.7 Grandparents also constitute one of the cheapest forms of childcare provision – who, on average are paid £50 per year per child in their care. This all combines to demonstrate the key role played by grandparents in providing regular and crucially, affordable care for children under the age of 16 in Guernsey and Alderney.
- 1.8 The take-up of broad childcare types is again closely linked to household composition and household income, with parents whose children are of pre-compulsory schooling age being more likely to solely use formal childcare provision, whilst families with older children and those with lower incomes tend to just use informal provision. In the case of lower income households, this “choice” of childcare appears to be largely driven by financial necessity.
- 1.9 The average annual household spend on childcare is £4,400, with the average spend per child on childcare across the course of the year being £3,400. Annual spend is highest for children of pre-compulsory schooling age who are more likely to use formal childcare provision and require care for longer periods of time.

- 1.10 Around a third of households do not pay anything towards childcare costs – with households with an income of less than £30,000 more than twice as likely not to (be able to) pay anything.
- 1.11 Families who use childcare are generally satisfied with it, however – critically – satisfaction is lowest in relation to the affordability of childcare. These lower levels of satisfaction are largely driven down by families with more than one child of pre-compulsory schooling age who use formal childcare provision, in particular privately-run pre-schools and nurseries.
- 1.12 Middle income households – those with an annual household income of £30,000 to less than £60,000 are also significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with the current affordability of childcare provision. Around one in twenty of these middle income households, the vast majority of which look to have other regular financial commitments in terms of mortgage or rent payments also spend more than £7,200 per year on childcare.
- 1.13 The vast majority of three year olds¹ (99%) and a smaller proportion (just over half) of all four year olds² attend pre-school. However, the vast majority of those four year olds not attending pre-school are already at school – meaning that in total, fewer than twenty four year olds are neither in school nor pre-school. Again, it is due to financial reasons that this small minority of three and four year olds are not in pre-school.
- 1.14 One in five households that use childcare do not regard the current types of provision they use as “ideal”. These households tend to be users of more informal childcare types, often involving the support of family members upon whom they feel guilty being overly reliant. If available and financially viable, these families would typically prefer to use after-school / breakfast clubs or a holiday / play scheme that provides care outside of the school day and during school holidays. In addition to this, around one in six of those not currently using their preferred childcare types would rather stay at home and look after their children themselves.
- 1.15 One in seven family households that *do not currently use childcare* feel that the childcare options currently available are not affordable. More specifically, it is again the lower income households and those with children aged between two and four years who are most likely to regard childcare as financially inaccessible.
- 1.16 As many as seven in ten households that do not currently use childcare would do so if suitable affordable provision were available locally. The majority of these households would look to use formal childcare types, particularly a play scheme or other holiday scheme, a childminder or breakfast / after school clubs.
- 1.17 Around one in seven parents currently in employment would like to increase their working hours. In addition to this, half not currently in employment would like to move into work. Among these two key groups with a desire to increase their participation in the workforce, a third consider childcare issues to be a barrier preventing them from doing this and, of these, nearly seven in ten consider these childcare issues to be a *major* factor in not being able to work (more). More specifically, one in five parents wanting to increase the number of hours they work or move into work simply could not afford childcare whilst they are working or training.
- 1.18 Similar to households that do not currently use childcare, parents looking to enter the labour market or increase the number of hours they work and consider childcare issues a barrier to doing either of

¹ Age as at the time of research

² Age as at the time of research

these, would also look to use more formal childcare types. Specifically, a third would use after-school / breakfast clubs and a fifth, holiday / playschemes.

- 1.19 One in ten households are looking to have (more) children in the near future. Importantly, two in five of these would have (more) children sooner, were it not – at least in part – for childcare issues.
- 1.20 Households looking to have (more) children would generally prefer to use more formal types of childcare, and in particular two-fifths would look to use a nursery for a child aged under 2 years, and another quarter a pre-school.
- 1.21 Critically, the majority of would-be first-time parents do not regard childcare in Guernsey and Alderney as affordable, however. This further reinforces the current perceptions around the unaffordability of childcare.
- 1.22 Six in ten households in Guernsey and Alderney feel that the States of Guernsey should be taking some action to improve the availability, quality and affordability of childcare provision. Over half of households that think some action should be taken believe the States should be subsidising childcare places, and a third hold the belief that there should be States-run childcare facilities.
- 1.23 States of Guernsey employees' experiences are broadly in line with those of families as a whole, with similar proportions and types of household using childcare per se. However, unlike non-States employee households, States employee households with an annual income of less than £30,000 are no less likely to use childcare.
- 1.24 In line with the overall population of family households, the affordability of childcare is the aspect that States employees are least satisfied with, but they are also more likely than average to be dissatisfied with the number of hours and times at which care can be provided. This shows there is a particular requirement / expectation among this group, for increased flexibility and availability of childcare provision given their increased likelihood to undertake shift work.

Chapter 2 Background, objectives and methodology

Introduction and Background

- 2.1 In response to increasing demands on the workforce of Guernsey and Alderney, the States of Guernsey has been working on the formulation of a Guernsey Skills Strategy, part of which is to try to increase participation in the labour market.
- 2.2 In February 2009, the Commerce and Employment Department published the results of a workforce participation survey designed to explore one of the strands of a Workforce Development Programme (now being included in a Guernsey Skills Strategy), namely employer attitudes to increasing participation in the workforce.
- 2.3 In particular the report looked at the introduction of more flexible working arrangements and easier access to childcare provision for working parents as means by which to increase the size of the available workforce. A key finding from the report was that the majority of public-sector and private-sector employers are in agreement that offering family friendly working arrangements and more accessible childcare provision would allow parents greater opportunities to enter the labour market.
- 2.4 At the present moment, some means-tested support towards childcare costs is provided, either through the Social Security Benefit system to some low income families (who are jobseekers or single parents), or through the Education Department to low income students who are over 20 and in education or training.

Objectives

- 2.5 In September 2009, the States of Guernsey Policy Council commissioned IFF Research Ltd, an independent market research agency, to conduct a further piece of research to assess the need for childcare among families. This report explores how children and the family can impact on working life and the extent to which the availability, affordability and quality of childcare is considered a barrier to (re-)entering work.
- 2.6 Specifically we examine the current use of childcare among families, and the experiences and opinions about childcare options that are currently available in Guernsey and Alderney, as well as the perceived impact of leaving children in childcare.
- 2.7 The findings of this research study will be used in conjunction with those from the workforce participation survey to inform policies designed to improve the availability, affordability and quality of childcare provision in Guernsey and Alderney. The overarching aim is to improve labour market flexibility on the Islands, whilst at the same time recognising that often the best way for low income families to move out of poverty is through employment.
- 2.8 This report will also look specifically at the use of childcare and the childcare needs of States employees. This analysis is included in a separate chapter at the end of this report.

Methodology

- 2.9 IFF conducted 2,022 telephone interviews with households on Guernsey and Alderney between 11th January and 10th March 2010. Households were selected at random to participate in the survey using Random Digit Dialling (RDD), a process whereby a sample of telephone numbers is randomly generated by computer.

- 2.10 A pilot exercise, during which 52 interviews were conducted, was held before Christmas to test the questionnaire structure and to ensure that respondents fully understood the nature of the questions being asked.
- 2.11 A response rate of 38% was achieved (calculated as completed interviews as a proportion of all households called with a definite call outcome³).
- 2.12 In total, 1,000 “full” interviews were conducted with households with at least one child or dependant aged under sixteen years. These interviews were carried out with the parent within the household who felt best placed to discuss their use of childcare and share opinions on family and working life.
- 2.13 A further 1,022 shorter, “partial” interviews were conducted with households with no children aged under sixteen years (including both those households who have no children or with children who are already grown up). These interviews were conducted with individuals who were happy to discuss the issue of childcare more broadly and share their views on childcare provision currently available on Guernsey and Alderney. Further information on the structuring of the sample can be found in Technical Appendix II.

³ Specifically completed interviews, households refusing to participate and interviews terminated mid-way through.

2.14 The table below summarises the key topic areas covered by each of these interview types.

Table 2.1: Full and partial interviews - constituent elements of questionnaires

Topic	Full Interviews	Partial interviews
Household composition	✓	✓
Current use of childcare	✓	
3 and 4 year olds in nursery / pre-school	✓	
Employment details	✓	
Hours worked and barriers to working	✓	
Skills, training and experience	✓	
Future children	✓	✓
Views and Suggestions	✓	✓
Income and expenditure	✓	✓

2.15 A copy of the full survey questionnaire can be found in Technical Appendix I.

Weighting

2.16 Weighting was applied to the final data set to align the profile of those surveyed with the overall household populations of Guernsey and Alderney. Two rim weights were applied to the full interviews: the first weighted these interviews to reflect the number of households with children under sixteen years of age by Parish, and the second corrected for the profile of these households by household tenure.

2.17 Weighting the partial interviews involved just one weight based on the number of households with no children under the age of 16 by Parish.

2.18 The weighted and unweighted interview profiles can be found in Technical Appendix II.

Reporting conventions

2.19 The following conventions are observed throughout this report:

- All references to “family household” refer to all households with at least one child under the age of 16 years at the time of research.
- All references to “childcare” refer to the use of a childminder, a nursery, a crèche, pre-school, play scheme or other school holiday scheme, an au pair, a nanny or informal childcare by someone outside the household, such as a friend, relation or former partner, but excluding instances of occasional babysitting.
- All references to “formal childcare” refer specifically to the use of a childminder, a nursery, crèche, pre-school, playscheme or other school holiday scheme, after school or breakfast clubs, an au pair or nanny.
- All references to “informal childcare” refer specifically to care provided by a former partner who doesn’t live in the household, the child’s grandparents or informal care by another friend or relation.
- All references to “owner occupied” refer specifically those who own their property outright, are buying their property on a mortgage and those who are part-renting and part paying a mortgage.
- Unless otherwise stated, all analysis by child’s age is based on the age of the child as of 1st September 2009 to ensure alignment with academic school years.
- All references to “children of pre-compulsory schooling age” or “pre-school age” refer specifically to children aged under 5 years as of 1st September 2009.
- All references to “children of primary schooling age” refer specifically to children aged between 5 and 10 years as of 1st September 2009.
- All references to “children of secondary schooling age” refer specifically to children aged between 11 and 15 years as of 1st September 2009.

Chapter 3 Families using childcare

3.1 This section focuses on the current use of childcare by households in both Guernsey and Alderney. After looking at the make-up of families in terms of the number and ages of children, we explore the breakdown and characteristics of households using childcare, reasons for using childcare and childcare types used. In addition to this we look at:

- The proportion and characteristics of households using formal and/or informal childcare provision
- The number of hours per week children are placed in childcare
- Times at which childcare is used
- The proportion of 3 and 4 year olds currently in pre-school
- The role of grandparents in caring for young children
- The cost and affordability of childcare

3.2 We also look at the level of satisfaction with various aspects of childcare and explore the profile of households receiving financial assistance towards the cost of childcare. The chapter concludes by looking at those with caring responsibilities outside of their own household.

Profile of households with children

3.3 The role that childcare plays, or could potentially play, is clearly driven to a large degree both by the number of children in a family and – critically – their ages and corresponding stages in the schooling system.

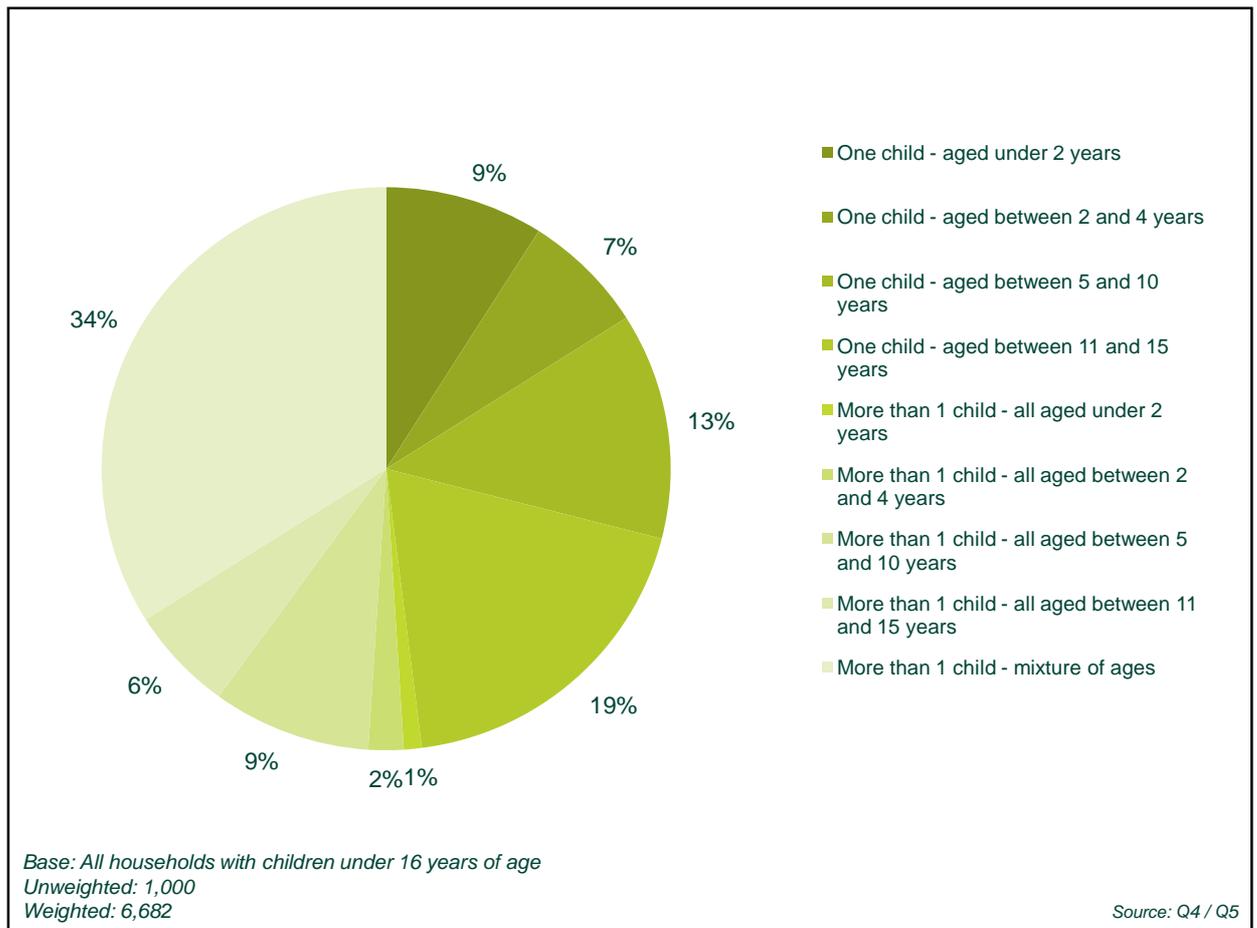
3.4 Age is key from the perspective that once children reach the end of August following their fifth birthday, they are of compulsory school age and therefore have a place in the formal education system in Guernsey and Alderney. Accordingly they would not require childcare for much of the day during term-time. (NB In practice most children will start school at the beginning of September following their fourth birthday, albeit often with a gradual start / increase in hours at the beginning of the school year).

3.5 In terms of the number of children in a family, where there are several very young ones, for example, you might expect affordability / accessibility to become more of an issue in relation to formal childcare types such as pre-schools and nurseries, where each child's place must be paid for individually. Conversely, enlisting the help of a nanny or au pair might become a more cost-effective option for such families. It may even be that more formal childcare types simply become unaffordable *per se*, with there then being little choice but to either rely on friends and family, or indeed for one parent to stay out of work altogether (or at least work fewer hours).

3.6 Similarly, whilst households may feel it “reasonable” to seek support from extended family members (such as grandparents) to look after one young child, the burden may be considered too great where there are several.

3.7 In recognition of this range of different situations – each with their own ensuing challenges and potential barriers – for a large part of the analysis running through the report, we categorise families into one of nine broad “types”, as broken down in Figure 3.1 below.

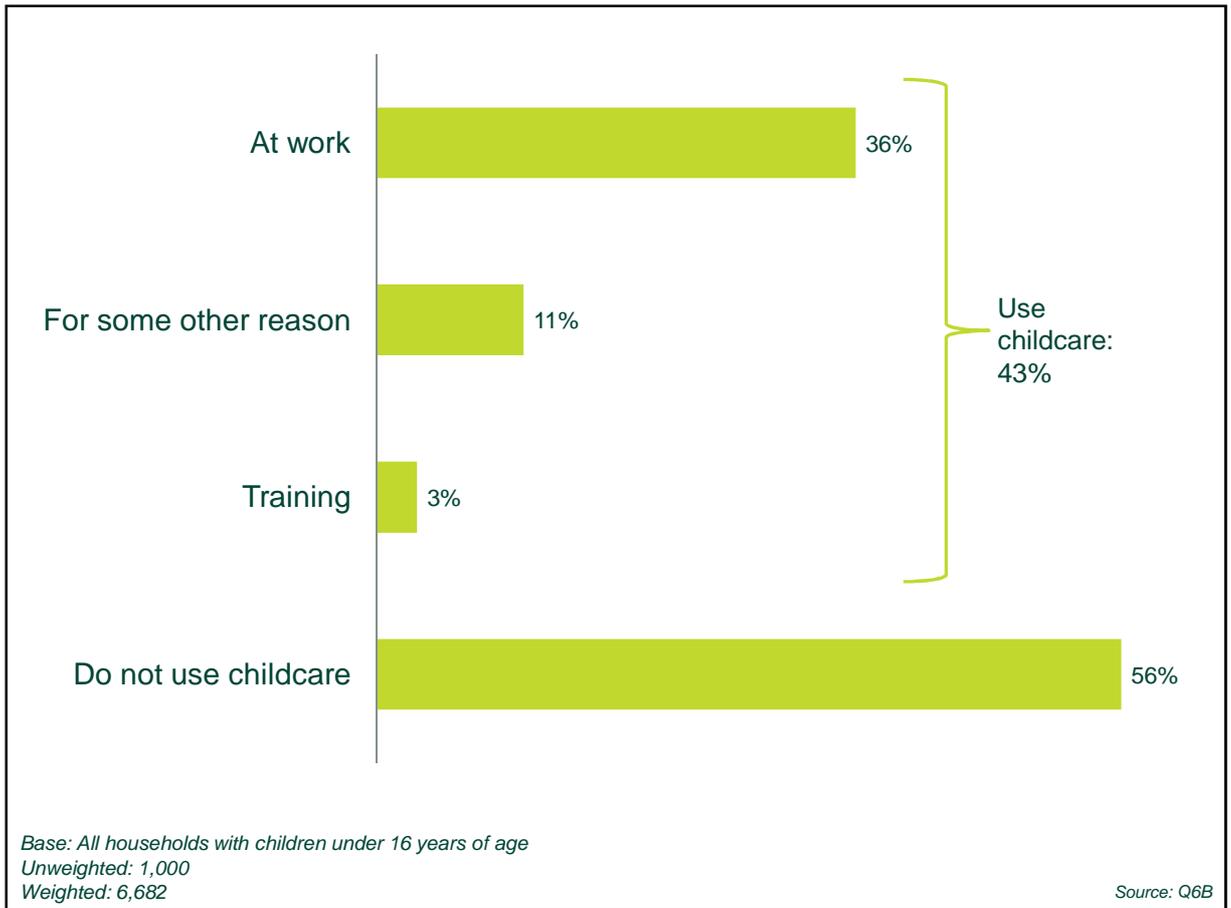
Figure 3.1: Household composition of families with children



Households currently using childcare

- 3.8 This section will start by looking at the proportion of family households that use childcare per se, as well as the make-up of these in terms of the broad types of childcare they use.
- 3.9 Just over two-fifths (43%) of households with at least one child aged under sixteen in Guernsey and Alderney use childcare. This finding reflects the proportion of households that had used childcare in the four months leading up to the time of research.
- 3.10 Figure 3.2 below illustrates the proportion of all family households using childcare (in its broadest sense, i.e. both formal and/or informal types), as well as the more general reasons for using childcare.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of households with children under sixteen using childcare and reasons why



- 3.11 Those family households with a greater number of children under the age of 16 are less likely to use childcare than households with fewer children under the age of 16. This difference becomes particularly marked as the number of children in a household rises from two to three (48% of family households with two children under the age of 16 use childcare compared to 27% of households with 3 children under the age of 16).
- 3.12 However, the number of children alone does not explain fully the take-up of childcare among family households. Delving further into household composition demonstrates that the take-up of childcare is also determined by the age of the children in the household as well as the number of children.

Table 3.1: Take-up of childcare according to household composition

Household composition	Whether childcare used			
	Base (Unweighted / Weighted)	%	Yes	No
One child – aged under 2 years	(86) (574)	%	65*	35
One child – aged 2-4 years	(60) (480)	%	72*	28
One child – aged 5-10 years	(118) (859)	%	48	51
One child – aged 11-15 years	(193) (1263)	%	18*	80
More than one child – all aged under 2 years	(15) (80)	%	57	43
More than one child – all aged 2-4 years	(22) (116)	%	88*	12
More than one child – all aged 5-10 years	(90) (574)	%	45	55
More than one child – all aged 11-15 years	(69) (428)	%	14*	86
More than one child – a mixture of ages	(347) (2259)	%	45	55

*indicates statistically different finding (at the 95% confidence level) compared to all family households that use childcare

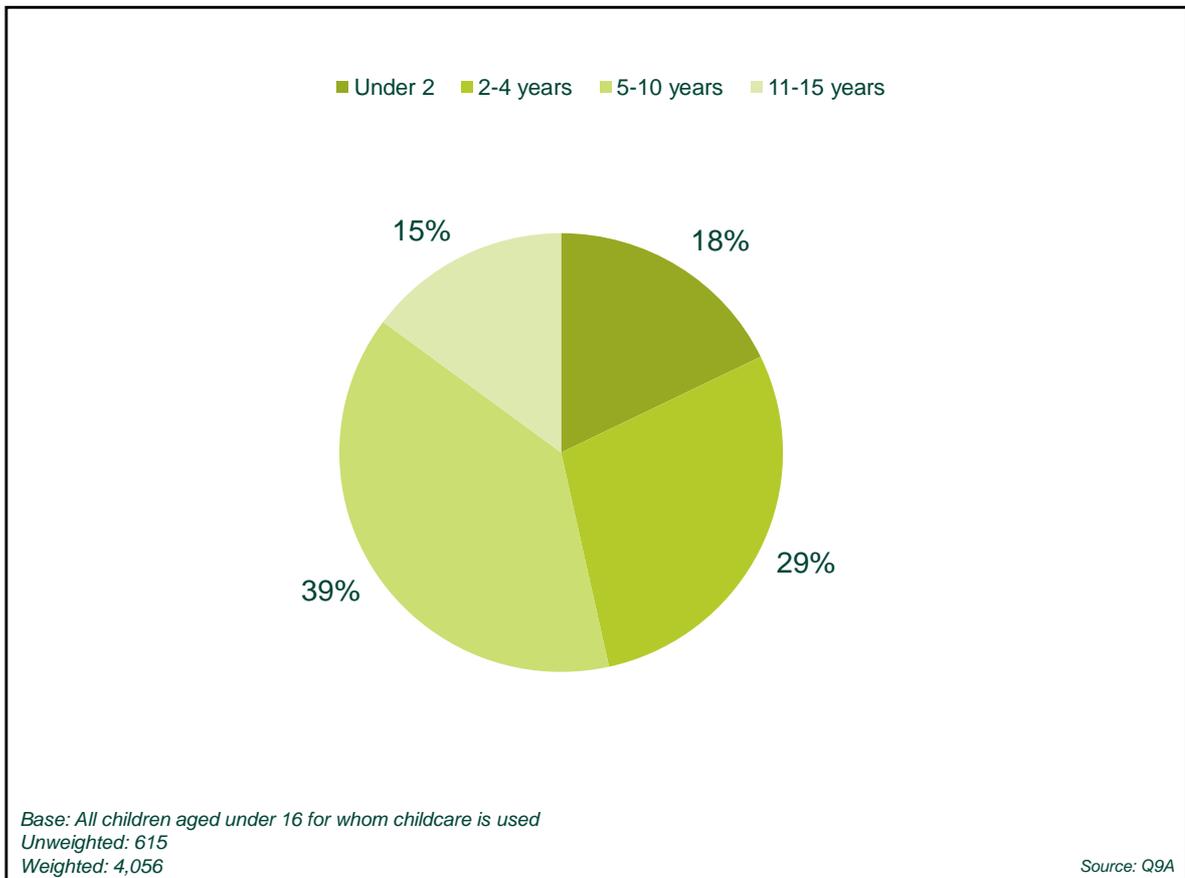
3.13 As the table above shows, strong patterns emerge in the take-up of childcare according to household composition. Households that are significantly more likely to use childcare are those with:

- One child aged under two years;
- One child aged between two and four years; and
- More than one child all aged between two and four years.

3.14 As one would expect, as children enter schooling age childcare becomes less of a necessity, therefore any drive towards easier access to childcare should reflect this need for suitable provision for young children in particular.

3.15 Figure 3.3 below shows the profile of children for whom childcare is used.

Figure 3.3: Age profile of children for whom childcare is used



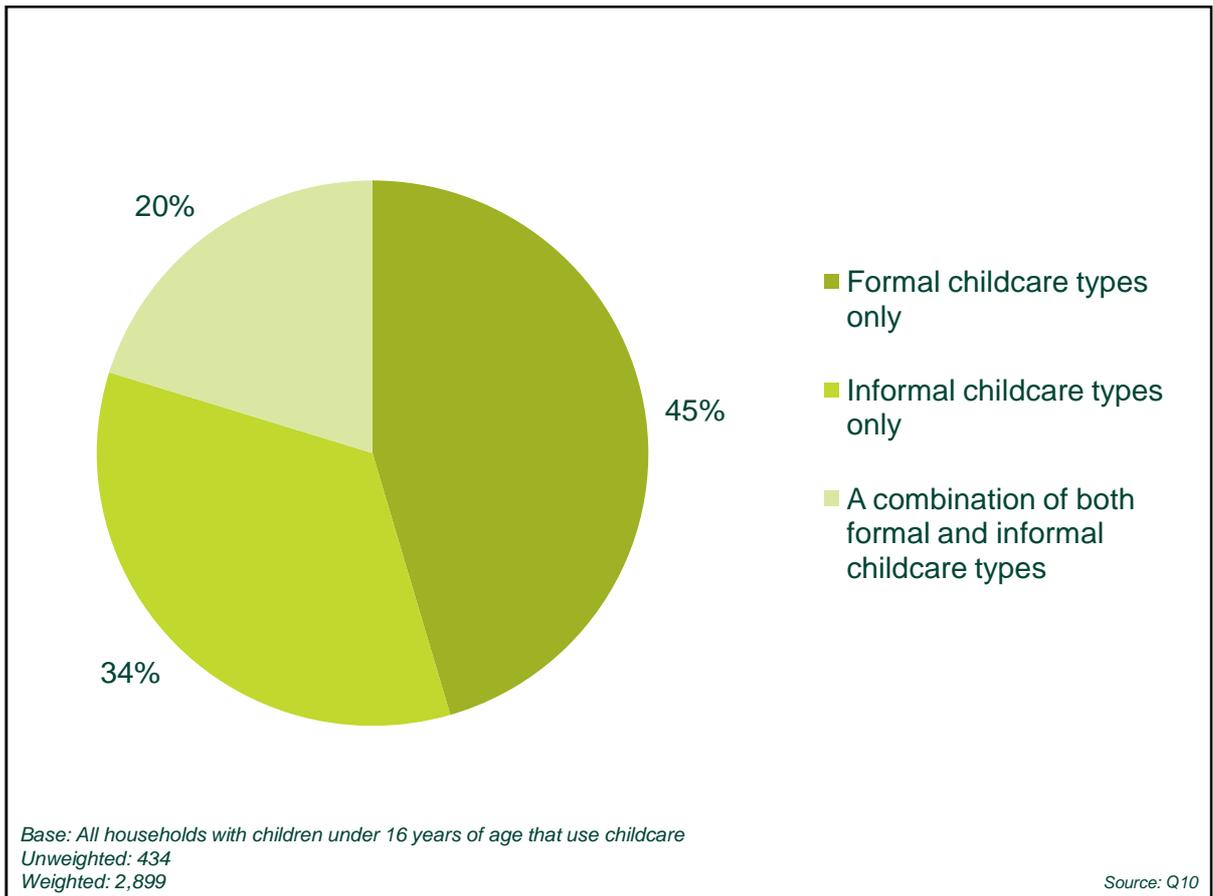
*Chart sums to 101% due to rounding.

- 3.16 Reflecting the findings based on household composition, nearly half (47%) of children for whom childcare is used are of pre-compulsory schooling age. A further two-fifths (39%) are of primary schooling age.
- 3.17 Annual household income and, correspondingly, the employment status of parents also play some part in determining which households use childcare. Households with at least one parent in paid work are significantly more likely to use childcare (45% compared to 43% of all family households).
- 3.18 However, family households with an annual income of less than £30,000 are significantly less likely to use childcare (27% compared to 43% of all family households). While the link between employment status and household income and the take-up of childcare is an obvious finding in itself, what remains a little unclear at this point is whether parents have to work to pay for childcare, or whether they have to place their children in childcare so that they can work.
- 3.19 There is no significant difference in the take-up of childcare when comparing Guernsey with Alderney, and the usage of childcare is relatively consistent by Parish within Guernsey, with the exception of St Andrew, where the study found households to be significantly less likely to use childcare (30% of households compared to 43% overall).

3.20 We now turn to the types of childcare used by households with at least one child under the age of 16. Whilst specific childcare types will be explored later on in this chapter, this next section will concentrate on the broader categories of formal and informal childcare provision.

3.21 Figure 3.4 below illustrates the proportion of households using just formal or just informal childcare provision only, as well as those using a combination of the two types, and Figure 3.5 then shows the take-up of these broad childcare types according to household composition.

Figure 3.4: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision among households using childcare



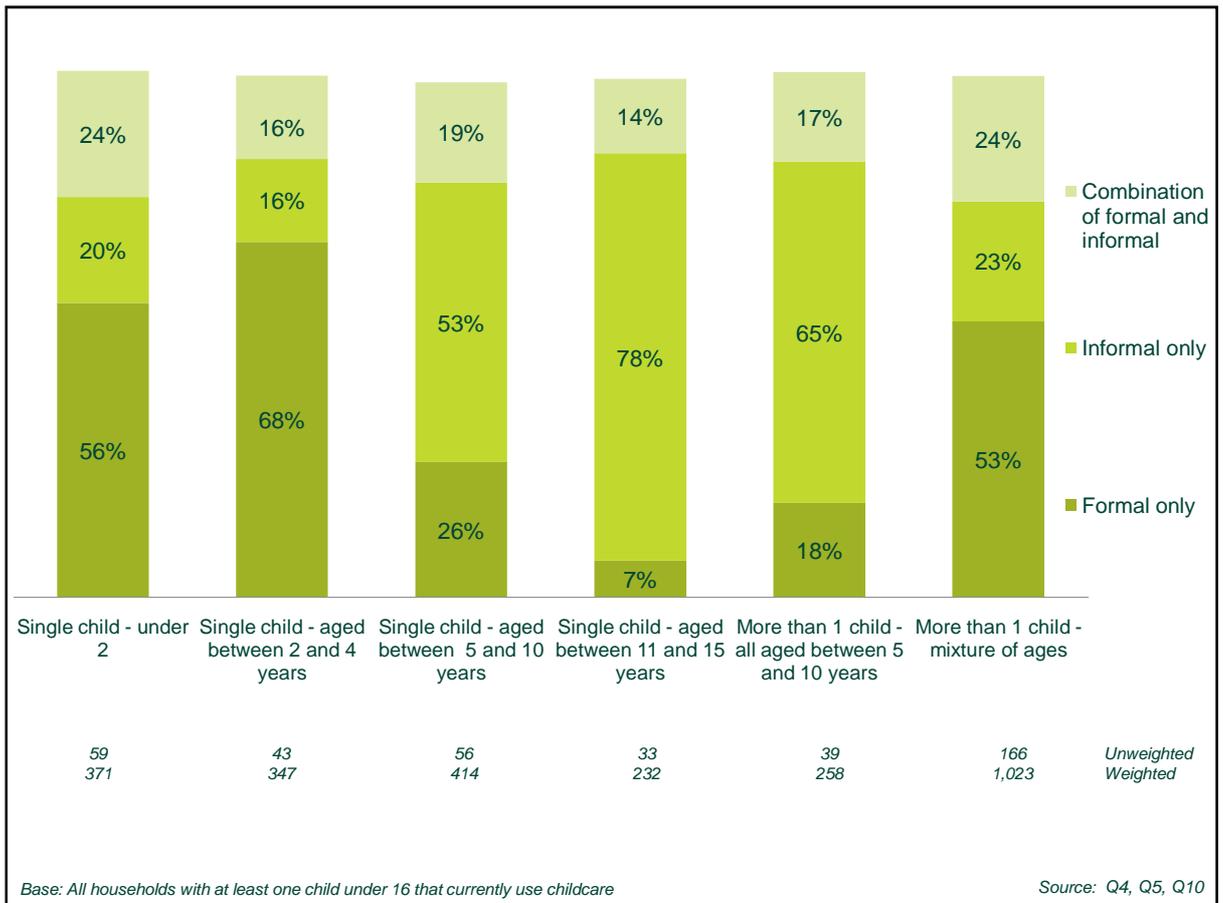
*Sums to 99% as those giving a "refused" answer have been excluded from the chart.

3.22 Just under half (45%) of all households with children under the age of 16 that use childcare, use formal childcare provision only. A further one in five (20%) use a combination of both formal and informal childcare types.

3.23 As would be expected, the take-up of broad childcare type is driven to an extent by household composition. As figure 3.5 shows, the following household types appear to be likely to use formal childcare provision only (though some caution is needed due to small base sizes):

- Households with one child under 2 years of age;
- Households with one child aged between two and four years;
- Households with more than one child aged between two and four years;

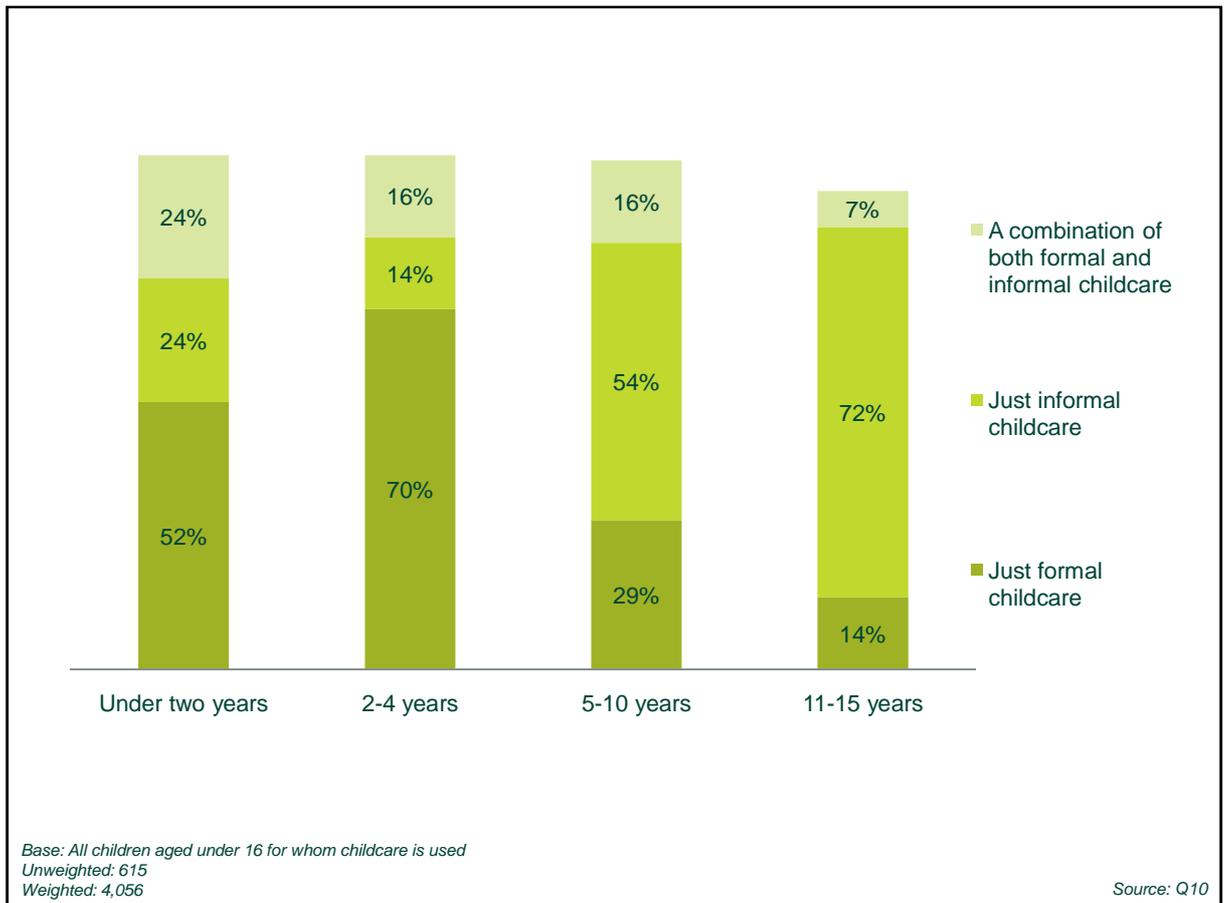
Figure 3.5: Take-up of formal and informal provision according to household composition



**Findings for families with more than one child all under 2 years, more than one child all aged between 2 and 4 years and more than one child all aged between 11 and 15 years have been suppressed due to small base sizes.*

- 3.24 The trend also emerges that households with older children, particularly those with children of secondary schooling age, appear more likely to use informal childcare provision only. This suggests either that parents of older children are more willing to leave them with friends, grandparents and relatives because they require a less intense level and a shorter period of care and attention, or that no suitable formal childcare provision is available for children of this age.
- 3.25 As you would expect, these patterns also carry through to the childcare types used according to the age profile of children when looked at on a child basis.

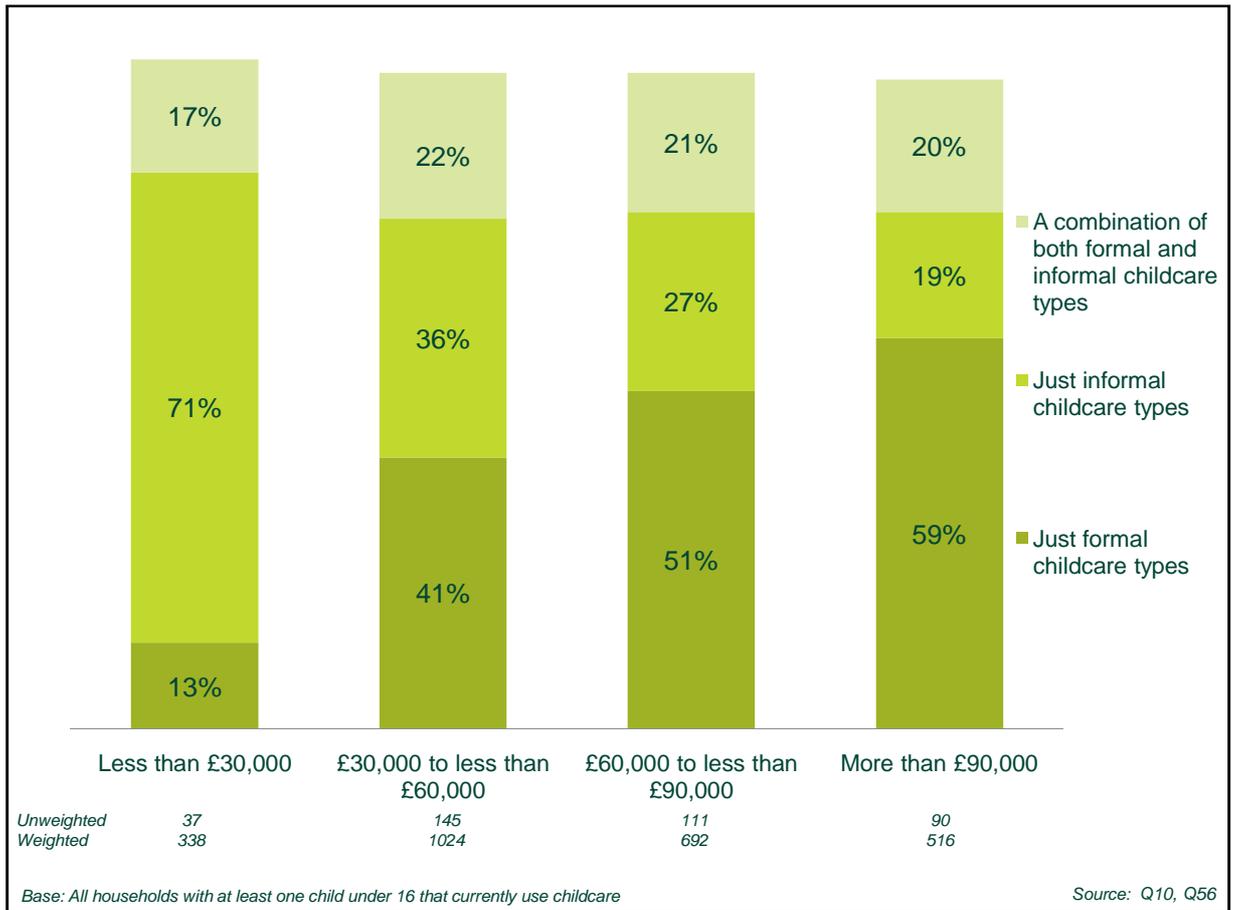
Figure 3.6: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision according to age of child for whom childcare is used.



**Findings for 11-15 year olds do not sum to 100% as those giving a “refused” answer have been excluded from the chart.*

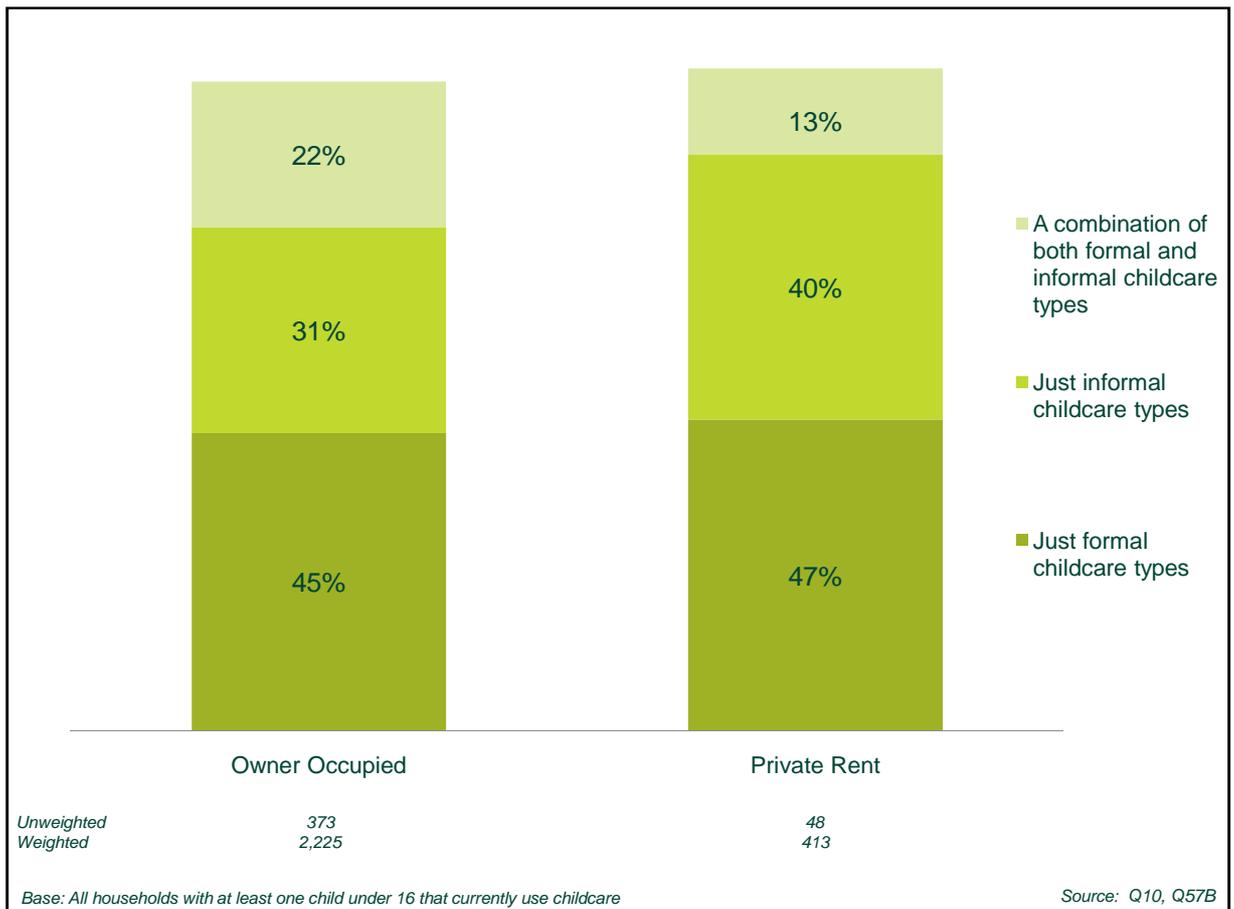
- 3.26 Both the under twos and two to four year olds are significantly more likely to be cared for through formal childcare provision only (52% and 70% respectively compared to 43% of all children for whom childcare is used).
- 3.27 Conversely children of secondary schooling age are significantly more likely to be cared for through informal provision only (72% compared to 40% of all children for whom childcare is used).
- 3.28 There is also some correlation between the types of childcare used and household income, which is summarised in Figure 3.7 below.

Figure 3.7: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision according to household income



- 3.29 Family households with an annual income of less than £30,000 are significantly less likely to solely use formal childcare provision (13% compared to 45% of all family households using childcare) and corresponding more likely to use just informal childcare provision (71% compared to 34%).
- 3.30 Conversely the highest income earners i.e. households with an annual income of more than £90,000, are significantly more likely to use just formal childcare provision (59%) and significantly less likely to use just informal provision (19%).
- 3.31 Clearly, annual household income plays a significantly limiting role not only in the actual take-up of childcare, but also the form of provision affordable to families.
- 3.32 Whilst we see that the take-up of childcare generally is driven to some extent by the paid employment status of parents, this is not the case in relation to the broad childcare types adopted, as households with at least one parent in paid work are no more likely to use just formal childcare provision for their children.
- 3.33 Fewer trends emerge in relation to household tenure, as shown in Figure 3.8 below.

Figure 3.8: Take-up of formal and/or informal provision according to household tenure



*Data for States/ GHA rented has been suppressed due to low base sizes. Findings for “Owner Occupied” does not sum to 100% as those giving a “refused” answer have been excluded from the chart.

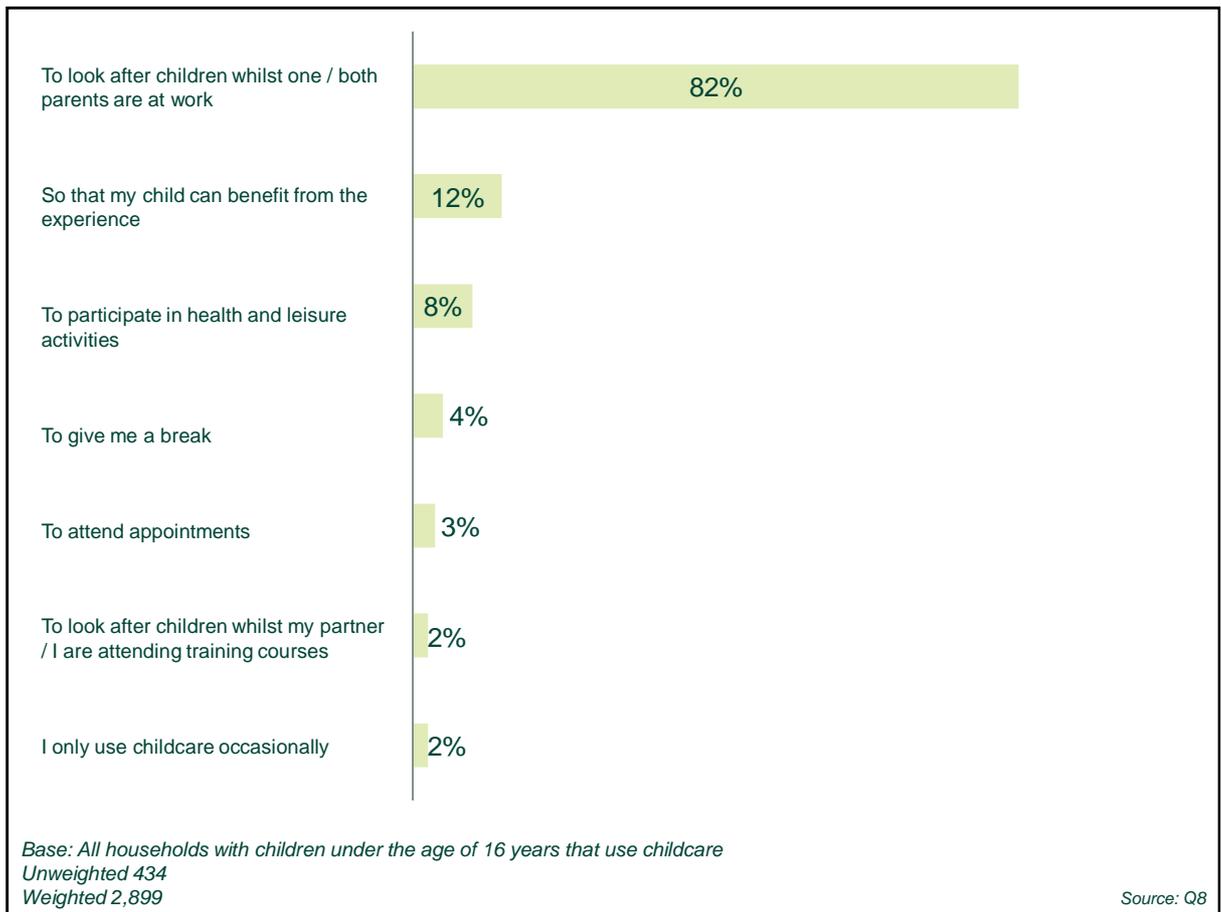
- 3.34 The only real difference here is that owner-occupied households are significantly less likely to solely use informal childcare provision for their children (31% compared to 34% of all households using childcare).
- 3.35 Interestingly, States / GHA rented properties are no more likely to use just informal childcare. However, these States / GHA rented households using childcare are significantly more likely to be in receipt of Supplementary Benefit (29% compared to 8% of all households that use childcare), which may explain the few differences in the broad types of childcare taken up by household tenure. However given the low base size this finding should be treated with caution.
- 3.36 There is also some variation in types of childcare provision used by Parish, with households in the following areas being significantly more likely to use just informal provision:

- St Pierre du Bois (60% compared to 34%);
- St Saviour (60%); and
- Alderney (54%).

Reasons for using childcare

- 3.37 As mentioned previously, childcare is most frequently used whilst parents are at work (82%). Some households use childcare so that one or both parents can participate in leisure activities (8%) and attend appointments (3%), as well as providing an opportunity for parents to have a break from looking after their children (4%).

Figure 3.9: Reasons for using childcare



*Chart sums to more than 100% as more than one response could be given to this question.

- 3.38 Aside from these more practical reasons, around one in ten households (12%) also consider childcare to have a positive effect on their children, and thus place them in childcare so that they can benefit from the experience. This is a particularly common viewpoint among households with at least one child aged between two and four years (25%), suggesting that parents of children of pre-schooling age are keen to use formal childcare as a means by which to lay foundations for their child's academic and social development.
- 3.39 States / GHA rented households are more likely to use childcare so that their child can benefit from the experience (33%) suggesting how important current childcare facilities are perceived to be by lower income families, in the development of their children, whose age profile is in line with that of childcare users more broadly.

3.40 Unsurprisingly, households using just formal childcare provision are significantly more likely to say they use childcare so their children can benefit from the experience (21%) showing that if the States were to subsidise more formal forms of childcare provision then parents would look upon this favourably.

Types of childcare used on a household and child basis.

3.41 Figure 3.10 below summarises the specific childcare types and number of childcare types used on a household basis, whilst Figure 3.11 presents these findings based on all children for whom childcare is used. Figures 3.12 and 3.13 then demonstrate how childcare types used vary depending on the number of different forms of childcare provision that are used. Again these are presented on a household and child base respectively.

Figure 3.10: Childcare types used on a household basis

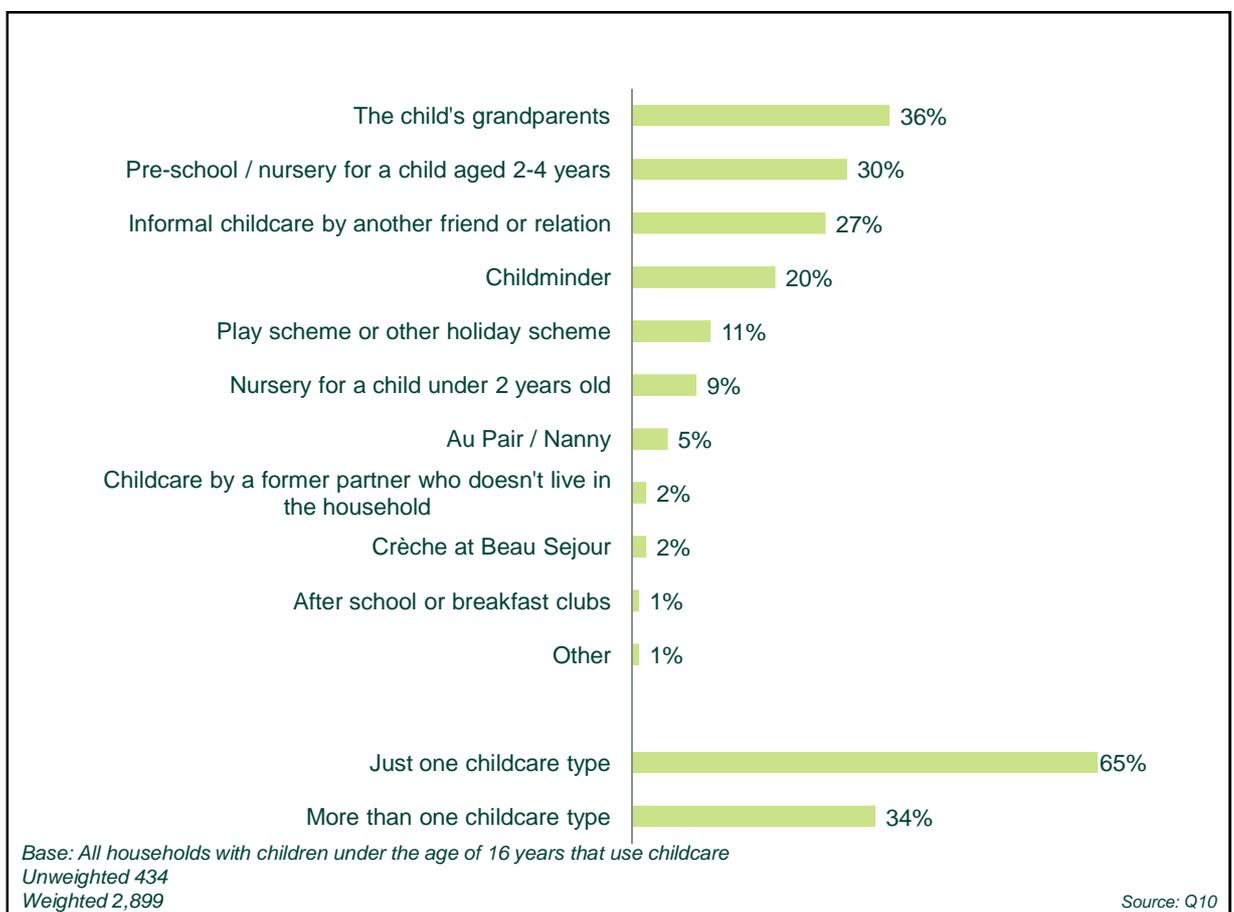


Figure 3.11: Childcare types used on a child basis

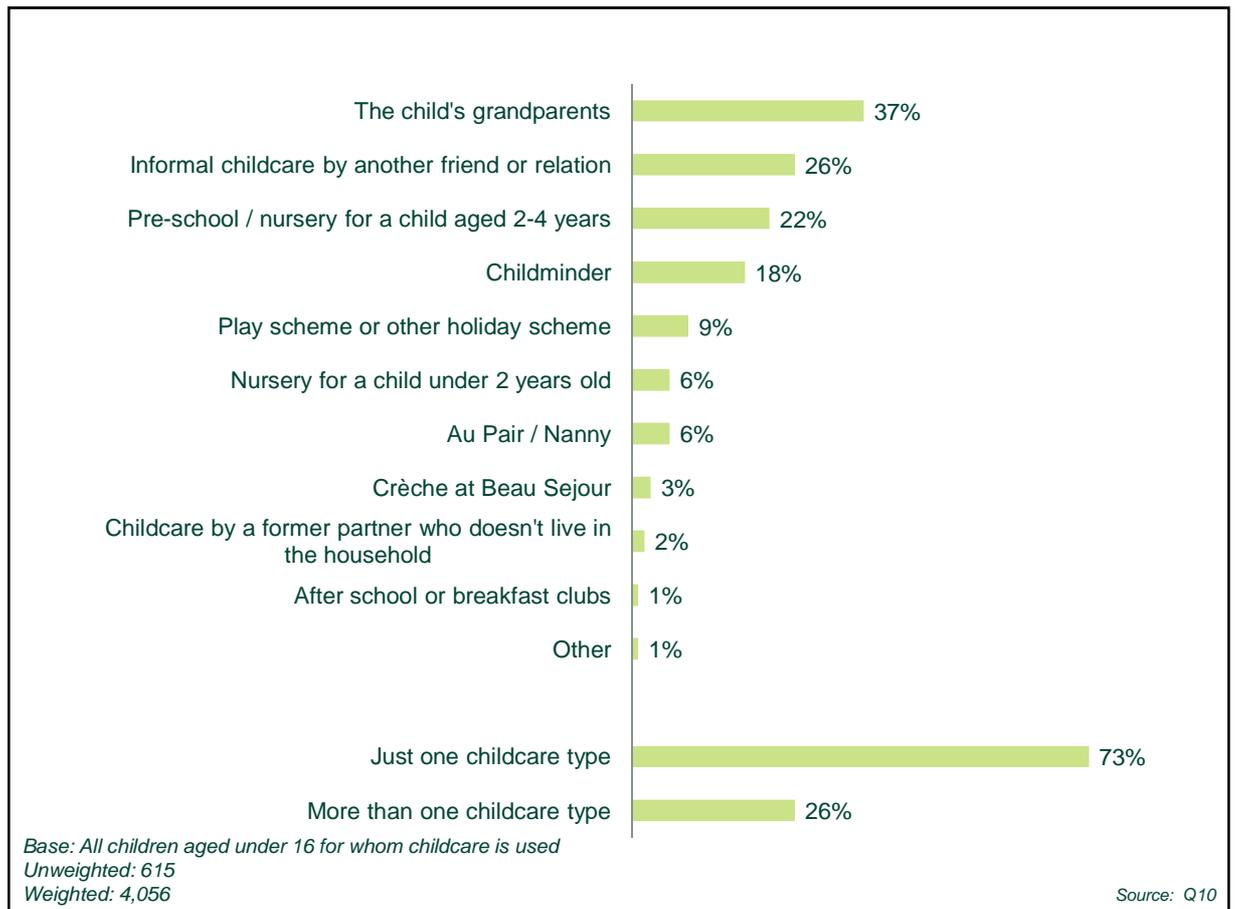


Figure 3.12: Childcare types used on a household basis according to number of different forms of provision used

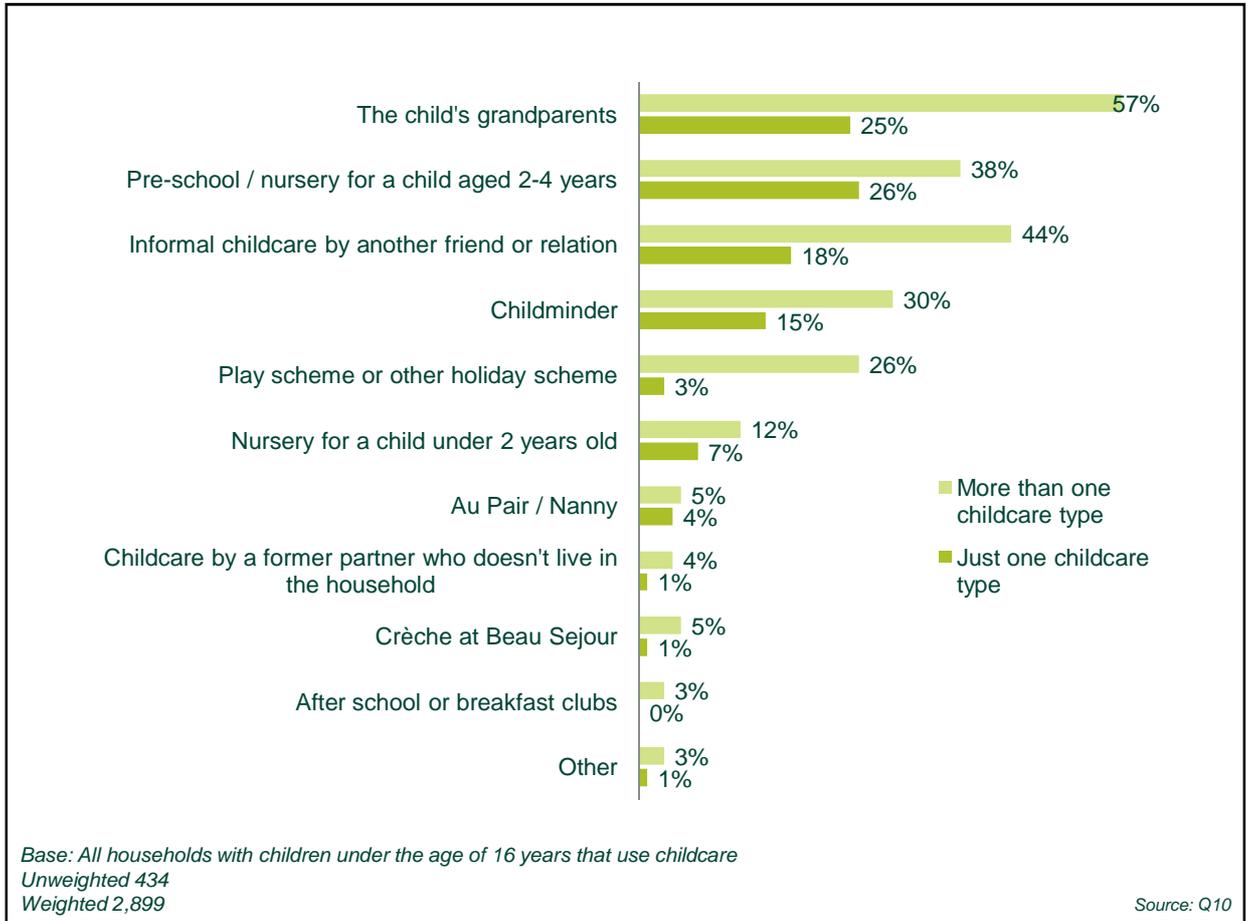
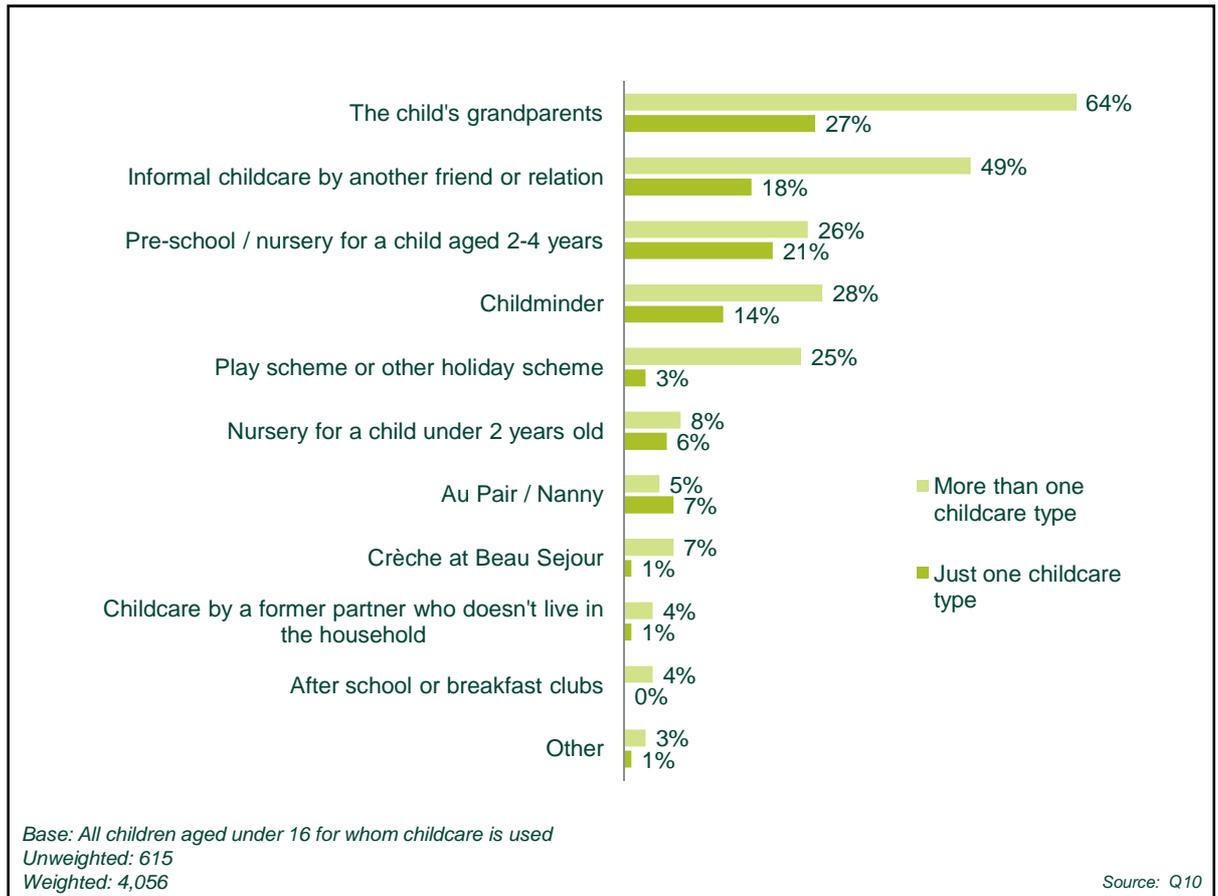


Figure 3.13: Childcare types used on a child basis according to number of different forms of provision used



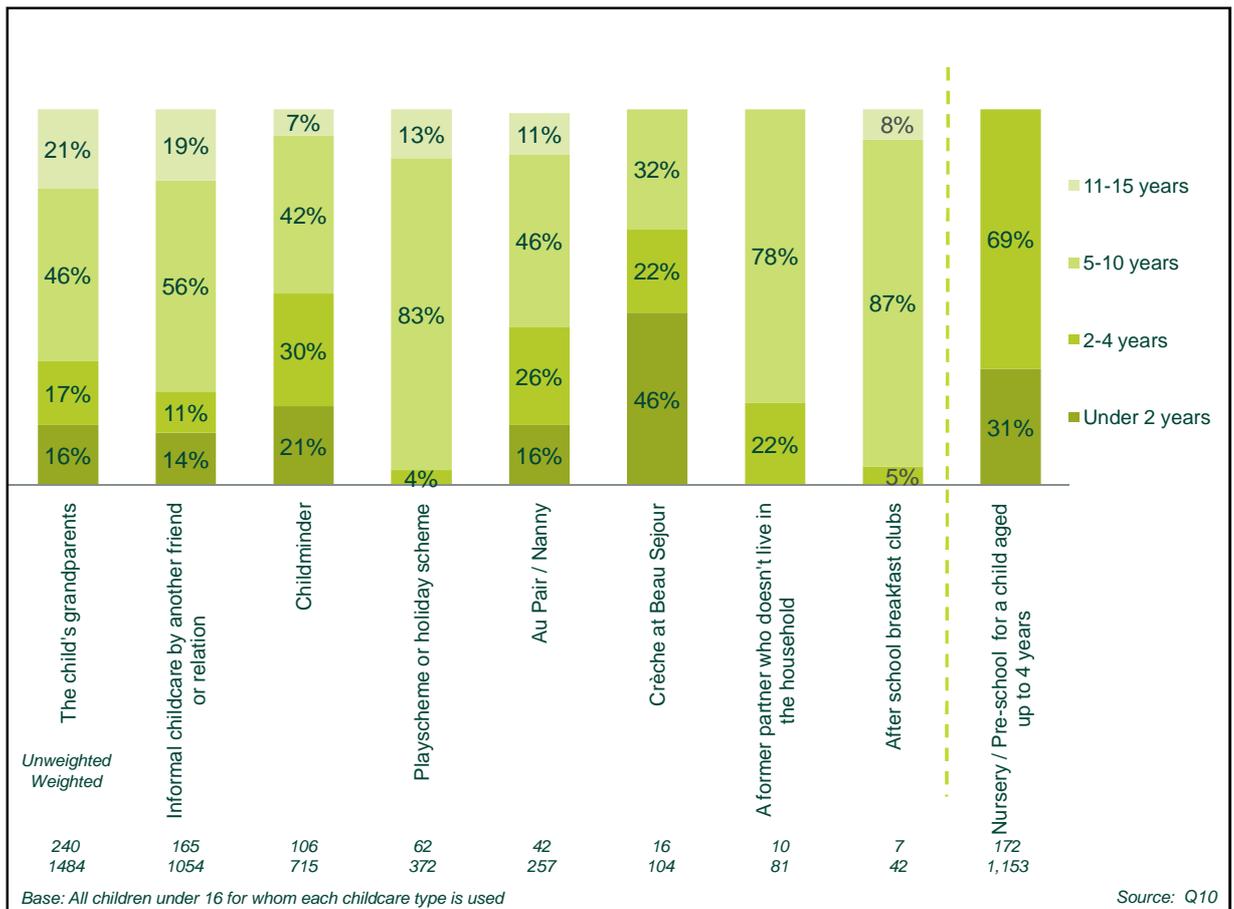
- 3.42 Formal and informal childcare types are both among the most frequently used, with around a third of family households using childcare seeking out the help of the child's grandparents (36%) and / or a pre-school or nursery for 2-4 year olds (30%). On the child base these findings equate to 37% of all children being placed in the care of someone else being cared for by a grandparent, and 69% of all 2-4 years olds for whom childcare is used attending a pre-school / nursery. Indeed, this is the most common childcare type for children of this age.
- 3.43 At the household level, care is also frequently provided by friends or relations (27%) and childminders (20%), but less likely to be sought from, for example, after-school or breakfast clubs (1%).
- 3.44 As one would expect, households with children of compulsory schooling age are more likely to use after school and breakfast clubs, however the proportions concerned are still very small (5% of families with more than one child all of primary schooling age, and 7% of households with more than one child all either of primary or secondary schooling age).
- 3.45 Looking at the findings based on the number of children for whom childcare is used, further demonstrates that relatively few children of compulsory schooling age use after-school or breakfast clubs (2% of all children of primary schooling age for whom childcare is used, and 1% of all children of secondary schooling age for whom childcare is used).

- 3.46 This demonstrates that even among households with children for whom this childcare type might be expected to be most suitable, either take-up is minimal or there is very little of this type of provision available.
- 3.47 Households that are significantly more likely to use grandparents to provide childcare are those with an annual household income of less than £30,000 (55% compared to 36% overall).
- 3.48 Households using the help of grandparents are also typically those with older children, and more specifically:
- Those with just one child of secondary schooling age (52%)
 - Those with more than one child all of primary schooling age (56%)
- 3.49 As previously seen when discussing the take-up of broad childcare types, annual income also plays a determining factor in the specific types of childcare used by a household. In keeping with the finding that lower income households are more likely to use informal childcare types, households with a lower annual income are more likely to enrol the services of friends and family for which little or no payment is needed. As well as relying on grandparents, households earning less than £30,000 a year are significantly more likely to use:
- Informal childcare by another friend or relation (49% compared to 27%)
 - Childcare by a former partner who no longer lives in the household (10% compared to 2%)
- 3.50 In a similar vein, households using childcare who are in receipt of Supplementary Benefit are significantly more likely to have just one adult in the household, are also more likely to seek out the help of a former partner no longer in the household (10% of benefit claimants vs. 2% overall).
- 3.51 Figure 3.10 also shows that two-thirds (65%) of households that use childcare, use just one childcare type across all children in the home (i.e. where there is more than one child under 16 and just one childcare type is used for each child, the same childcare type is used for both children).
- 3.52 Unsurprisingly, it is only those households with more children of a mixture of the four age groups, and thus who have more varying requirements from childcare, that are significantly more likely to use more than one type of childcare (41% compared to 34% overall).
- 3.53 The only group who are significantly more likely to just use one childcare type are those households with at least one child of secondary schooling age (74%) – an extension of the fact that older children are less likely to require childcare per se, and need a lower and less intense level of care.
- 3.54 There is some difference in the childcare types used according to Island, with households in Alderney more likely to use friends and other relations (60% in Alderney compared with 26% in Guernsey).
- 3.55 One parish in Guernsey does buck this trend however, with households in St Saviour being more likely to use friends and family. Indeed, households in St Saviour are almost twice as likely to use grandparents (60% compared to 30% overall), and other friends and relations (52% and 27% overall), which is related to the finding that this is one of three Parishes significantly more likely to use informal provision only.
- 3.56 Differences in the types of childcare used are also evident by the number of children aged under 16 in the household. Households with three or four children are more likely to use an individual e.g. a

grandparent or nanny as opposed to using a childcare provided at an establishment (e.g. a nursery or after-school club). Those households with three children aged under sixteen are more likely to use an au pair or nanny (16% compared to 5% overall) and those with 4 children, childcare by another family member or friend (63% and 27% overall).

- 3.57 Childcare costs are likely to be driving the use of these childcare types among households with more children. Employing a nanny to care for all children can be more cost effective than placing children in nurseries or after school clubs which typically charge a fixed price for each child. This more specific issue of childcare costs will be covered later in the chapter.
- 3.58 Figure 3.14 below shows the childcare types used broken down by the age of the children who use them, and is again based on all children using each childcare type.

Figure 3.14: Profile of ages for which each specific childcare type is used



- 3.60 There is clearly some distinction in the age profile of children using each childcare type. Whereas family, friends, playschemes and after school / breakfast clubs tend to care primarily for older children (i.e. children of primary school age and upwards), childminders, au pair/ nannies and the crèche at Beau Sejour are used by a broader age range.
- 3.61 The chart also shows that nurseries and pre-schools which are age-specific cater mainly for children aged between two and four years.
- 3.62 What is important to recognise is that the specific types of childcare provision chosen by parents will always be determined to some extent by their children's age. However this decision making process should not be further narrowed by other issues such as availability and location.

Number of hours per week childcare is used

- 3.63 On average children are placed in childcare for 18 hours per week (in households that make use of childcare per se).
- 3.64 Half the children (51%) for whom childcare is used spend up to 15 hours per week under the supervision of someone else other than their parents, showing that, in many cases, childcare is used for younger children of schooling age who require some supervision before parents return home from work.

- 3.65 One in ten children (13%) are left in the care of someone else for more than 30 hours per week, and these children tend to be cared for by a childminder or au pair / nanny based in the home, and / or a nursery for under-twos or other playscheme based outside of the home.
- 3.66 Of course, the age of the child also determines the amount of time they are placed in the care of someone else, with older children, i.e. those of secondary schooling age, being significantly more likely to spend less time in childcare (40% of 11-15 year olds spend up to 5 hours per week in childcare compared to 20% overall). Correspondingly, households using just informal childcare are also significantly more likely to leave their children under the supervision of someone else for the least time (33% of households using just informal childcare provision do so for up to 5 hours per week).
- 3.67 This pattern also emerges when looking at the more specific types of informal childcare provision which generally tend to be used for older children. Accordingly, nearing half (47%) of all children who are cared for by their grandparents spend up to 5 hours in their grandparents care.
- 3.68 However, a sizeable minority (10%) of children cared for by their grandparents do spend more than 20 hours a week in their care. This demonstrates that grandparents are not only the most frequently sought after provider of childcare, but in some instances, they provide care for extensive periods of time.
- 3.69 Conversely, children falling into the youngest age bands who need care during the day, are significantly more likely to spend most time in the care of someone else with 27% of under twos spending 30 hours or more in childcare compared to 13% overall.
- 3.70 Therefore, younger children, who are not yet of schooling age require more childcare provision given that they also require supervision during the day, when older child are attending school.
- 3.71 It is not the age of the child alone, however, that determines how long is spent in childcare. The number of children and their relative ages also plays some role. Households with just one child of either primary schooling age or secondary schooling age are significantly more likely to use childcare for shorter periods of time (35% of households with one child of primary schooling age, and 51% of households with one child of secondary schooling age use childcare for up to five hours per week, compared to 14% of all households using childcare).
- 3.72 As would be expected, households with more than one child who are all of pre-compulsory schooling age are most likely to place their children in childcare for the longest periods of time (39% of these households use childcare for more than 35 hours per week compared to 21% overall).
- 3.73 Table 3.3 below shows the number of hours children are placed in childcare, according to the number of different types of childcare provision in which they are placed.

Table 3.2: Number of hours per week children spend in childcare, according to the number of childcare types in which children are placed

Number of hours children left in childcare	Child placed in just one type of childcare provision	Child placed in more than one type of childcare provision
<i>Base (Unweighted/Weighted)</i>	(435) (2943)	(175) (1062)
	%	%
1-5 hours	24%*	10%*
6-10 hours	23%*	14%*
11-15 hours	10%	9%
16-20 hours	12%	8%
21-25 hours	9%*	15%*
26-30 hours	11%*	21%*
31-35 hours	5%	6%
More than 35 hours	5%*	18%*

*Indicates a statistically significant finding (at the 95% confidence level) compared to all children for whom childcare is used.

- 3.75 On average, children placed in more than one childcare type spend 5 more hours in childcare per week, than those children for whom just one type of childcare is used (17 hours and 12 hours respectively).
- 3.76 As the table shows nearly half (47%) of children for whom just one type of childcare is used, use childcare for up to 10 hours per week, whereas almost half (45%) of children for whom more than one childcare type is used spend more than 25 hours per week.
- 3.77 There is also some correlation between the number of hours a child is placed in childcare, and the type of provision in which the child is placed. Those attending a nursery for children aged under two years, and those cared for by an au pair or Nanny are under the supervision of someone else for more hours on average (23 hours and 22 hours respectively). However, those attending after school or breakfast clubs or the crèche at Beau Sejour spend less than 5 hours on average per week in this care (both an average of four hours). Again, these findings reflect both the age profile of children in these childcare types (i.e. younger children requiring more care), as well as the value for money element associated with childminders who can care for more than one child at a time throughout the day.

Table 3.3: Average number of hours children spend in care per week according to childcare type

Childcare type		
	<i>Base (Unweighted / Weighted)</i>	Average number of hours used per week by child
Nursery for a child aged under 2 years	(42) (258)	23
Au Pair / Nanny	(42) (257)	22
Playscheme or other holiday scheme	(62) (372)	18
Childminder	(106) (715)	16
Pre-school or nursery for a child aged between 2 and 4 years	(130) (895)	16
A former partner who doesn't live in the household	(10) (81)	15
Informal childcare by another friend / relation	(165) (1054)	11
The child's grandparent(s)	(240) (1484)	10
Crèche at Beau Sejour	(16) (104)	4
After school or breakfast clubs	(7) (42)	4

**Findings relating to after school or breakfast clubs, the crèche at Beau Sejour and care by a former partner who no longer lives in the household should be treated with caution given the very small base sizes.*

Times at which childcare is used

3.78 Figure 3.15 and Figure 3.16 show the times at which children are placed in childcare, firstly at an overall level, and then broken down into the three broad childcare types.

Figure 3.15: Times at which are placed in childcare

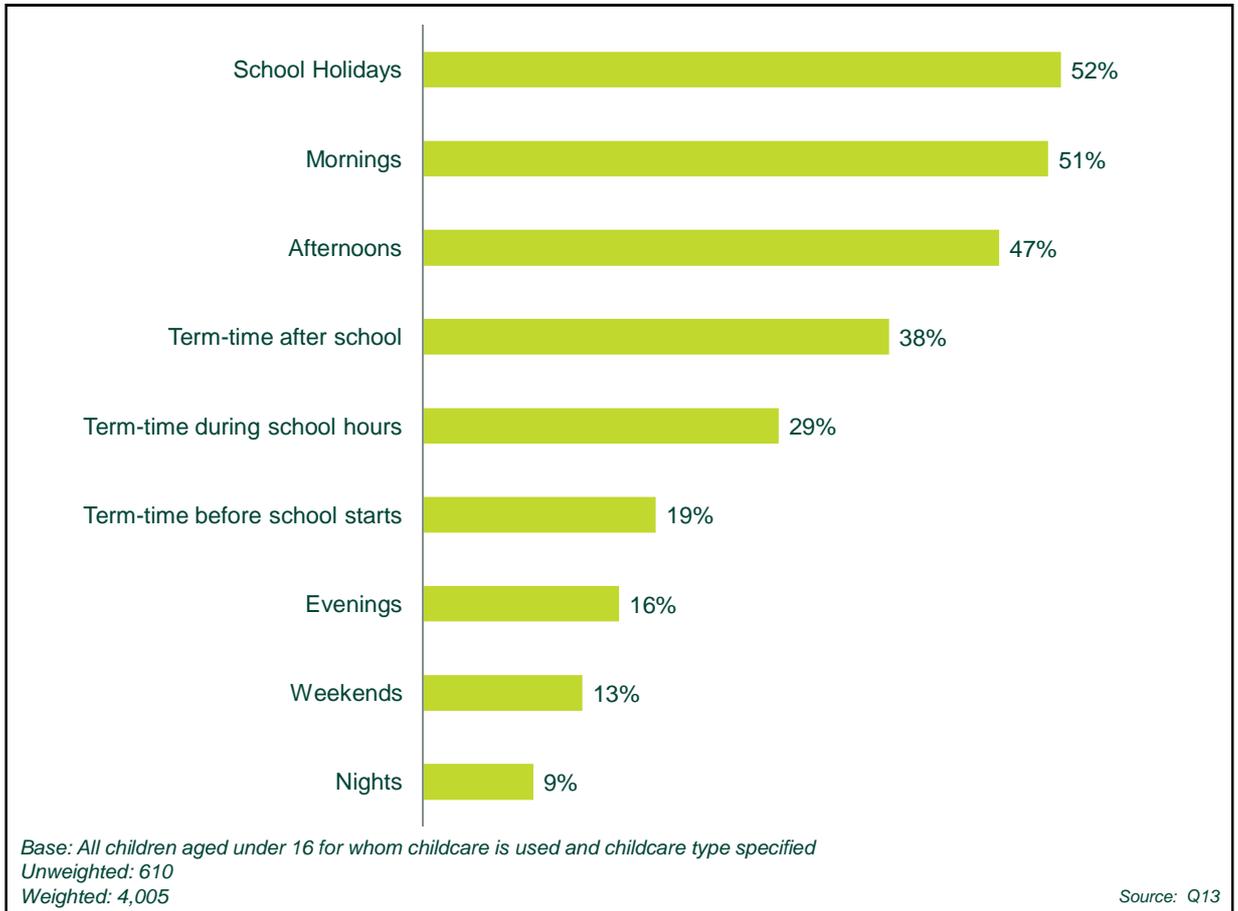
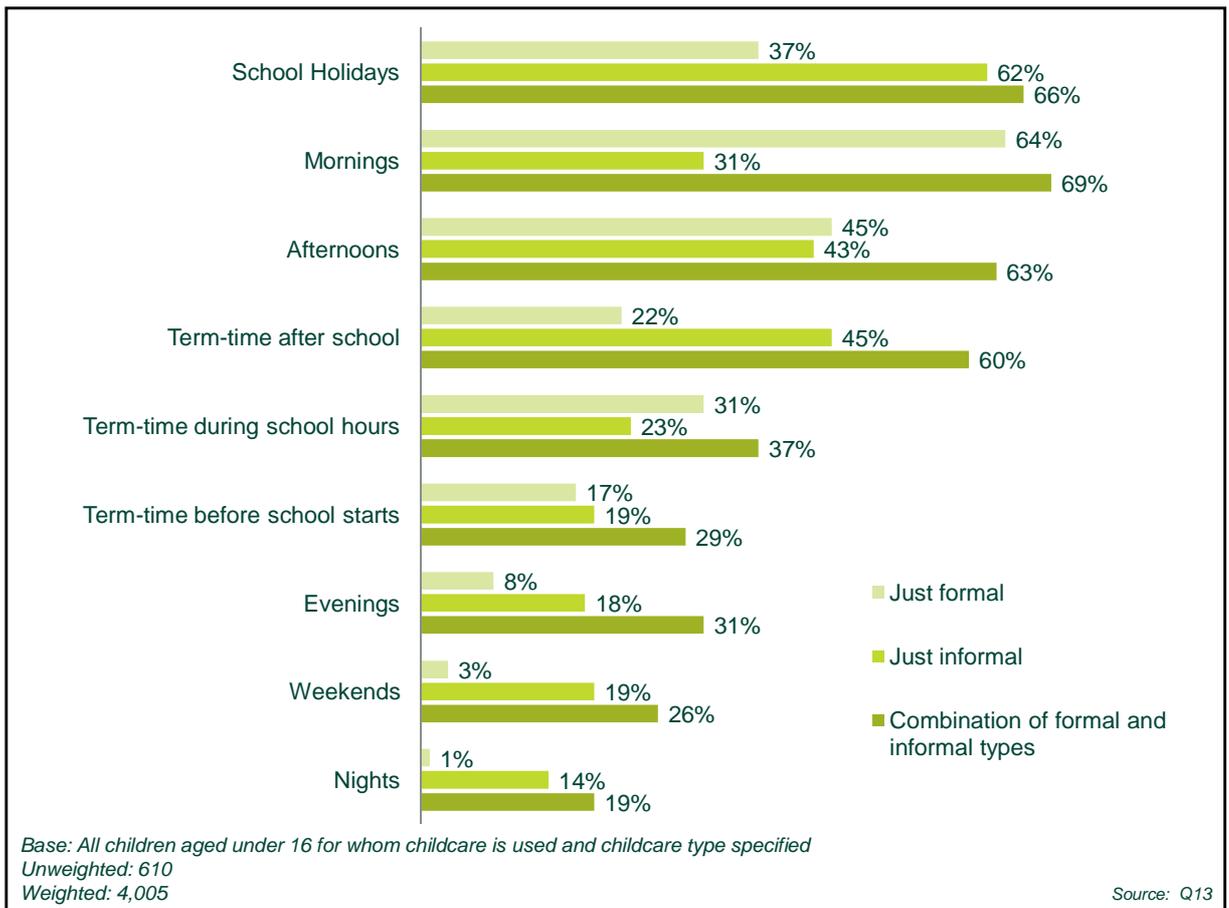


Figure 3.16: Times at which children are placed in childcare according to broad childcare type



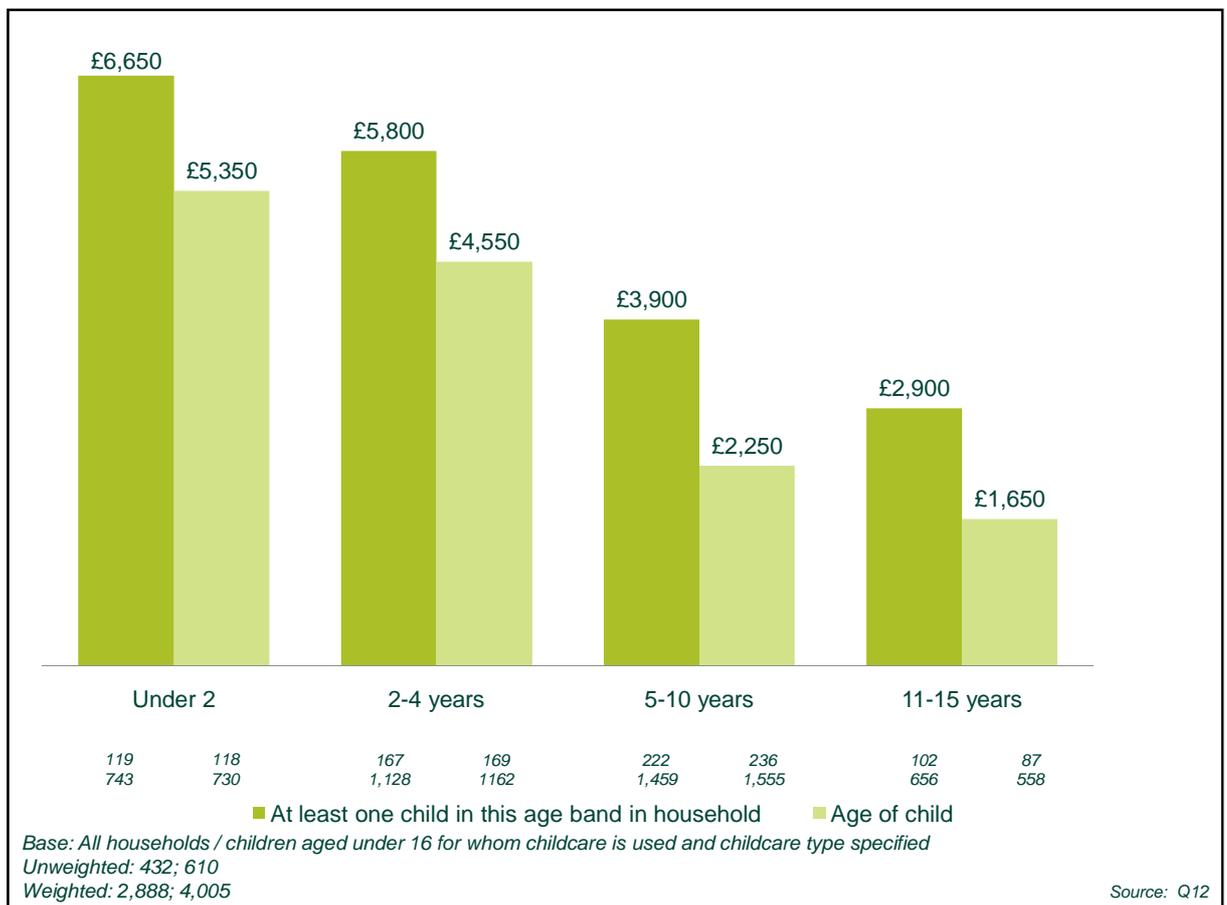
- 3.79 There is some variation in the time at which childcare is used by the age of the child, with younger children (aged under 2 years) being more likely to be cared for in the mornings (84%), afternoons (66%) and term-time during school hours (41%). These figures compare to 52%, 47% and 29% respectively for all children for whom childcare is used.
- 3.80 This suggests that many parents of younger children are able to care for them at some point during the day, because they are only in part-time work. This may be a conscious decision made by some parents to take up or return to part-time work rather than work full-time whilst they have young children.
- 3.81 Furthermore, if the majority of children of pre-schooling age are attending nursery, then childcare provision during the school holidays is not an issue for this age group.
- 3.82 Conversely, older children (aged between 11 and 15 years) are more likely to need childcare during the school holidays (69%) and during term-time after school (54%), indicating that by this age, parents have returned to or taken up full-time work, or entered into other full-time commitments and therefore require someone to care for their child at these times.
- 3.83 Figure 3.16 illustrates how the times at which childcare is used are also determined by the broad types of childcare. It is evident that children for whom only informal childcare is used are most commonly

cared for during school holidays (62%) and term time after school (45%), reflecting that older children require childcare outside of school hours only.

Amount spent on childcare

- 3.84 This section now looks at the amount spent on childcare per child and per household over the course of a year, later breaking the costs down according to childcare type⁴.
- 3.85 On average, family households spend £4,400 per year on childcare provision and the average annual spend on childcare per child in Guernsey and Alderney is £3,400.
- 3.86 Figure 3.17 below shows how the average annual expenditure decreases as children become older.

Figure 3.17: Average annual amount spent on childcare per household according to age of children in household and per child according to child's age.



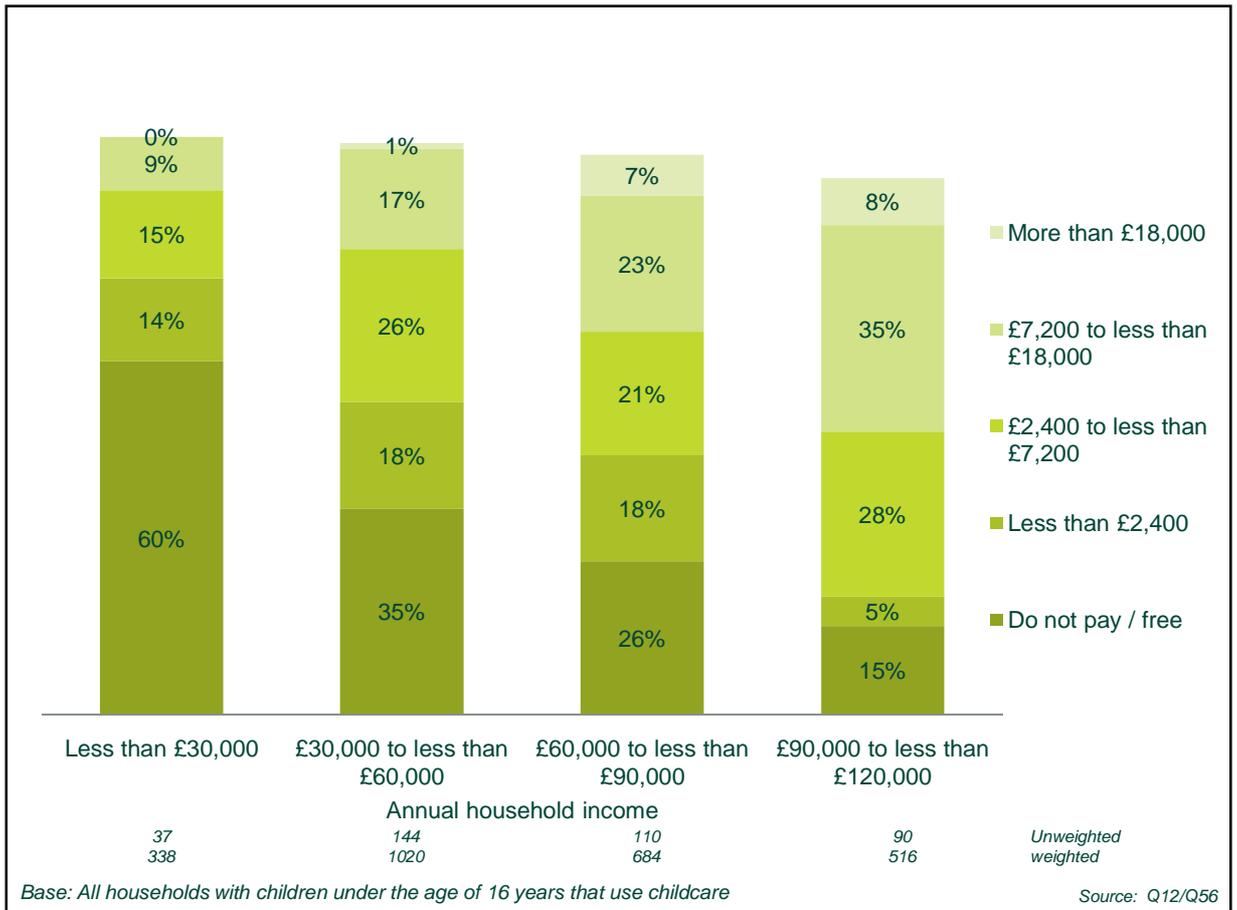
3.87 As previously discussed, older children are significantly more likely to be cared for by their grandparents who – as we see below – are a less expensive source of childcare, which in part explains the gradual decline in expenditure as a child's age increases. It is also the case that these

⁴ All figures in this next section are rounded to the nearest £50, and all mean calculations exclude children for whom a "refused" or "don't know" response was given.

older children are in school and therefore spend less time in childcare per se, leading to lower average costs among this age group.

- 3.88 The cost of childcare places tends to be higher for younger children attending nursery or pre-school, which are likely to charge more due to the higher staff to child ratio.
- 3.89 There is also a similar trend in the amount spent per child on childcare according to the annual household income, illustrated in Figure 3.18 below.

Figure 3.18: Annual household spend on childcare according to annual household income



*Columns do not sum to 100% as those giving a “refused” or “don’t know” answer are excluded from the chart

- 3.90 As the figure shows, as the annual income of a household increases, so too does the amount spent on childcare over the course of a year.
- 3.91 In total, a third (31%) of all households using childcare do not pay anything towards this provision (equating to somewhere in the region of 860-940 households across Guernsey and Alderney). The most notable group is those with an annual household income of less than £30,000, which are almost twice as likely not to pay for childcare (60%).
- 3.92 There is also some variation according to Parish, as households in St Pierre du Bois (52%) and St Sampson (45%) which are more likely to use informal provision only, and St Saviour (51%), are also significantly more likely not to pay for childcare provision.

- 3.93 This ties in with earlier findings showing that households earning £30,000 or less are significantly more likely to use informal childcare types only, which we will come to see constitute less expensive forms of childcare.
- 3.94 The proportion of households that do not pay any childcare costs equates to just over a third (35%) of children for whom childcare is used. Children for whom no childcare costs are paid are most likely to be older children (46% of 5-10 year olds and 65% of 11 to 15 year olds). Again this is most likely a reflection of older children being cared for informally and for shorter periods of time.
- 3.95 Table 3.5 below summarises the average annual amount spent on broad childcare types on a household basis, whilst Table 3.6 summarises the average annual amount spent per year per child according to broad and specific childcare types.

Table 3.4: Average annual household spend on childcare provision according to broad childcare type

Childcare type	Average amount spent per household (£)	
	Base (Unweighted / Weighted)	
Formal childcare only	(183) (1,295)	£7,200
Informal childcare only	(152) (999)	£450
A combination of formal and informal childcare	(95) (582)	£4,850

Table 3.5: Average annual amount spent per child per year on childcare, by childcare types

Childcare type	Average amount spent per child (£)	
	Base (Unweighted / Weighted)	
Nursery for a child under two years of age	(42) (258)	£7,750
Au Pair / Nanny	(42) (257)	£7,000
Childminder	(106) (715)	£4,850
Pre-school / nursery for a child aged between 2 and 4 years	(130) (895)	£4,550
Playscheme or other school holiday scheme	(62) (372)	£3,950
Crèche at Beau Sejour	(16) (104)	£800
After school or breakfast club	(7) (42)	£500
Informal childcare by another friend or relation	(165) (1054)	£450
The child's grandparents	(240) (1484)	£50
Childcare by a former partner who doesn't live in the household	(10) (81)	£0

Childcare type	Average amount spent per child (£)	
Formal childcare only	(252) (1727)	£6,050
Informal childcare only	(246) (1614)	£300
A combination of formal and informal childcare	(109) (645)	£4,350

**Findings relating to after school or breakfast clubs, the crèche at Beau Sejour and care by a former partner who no longer lives in the household should be treated with caution given the very small bases sizes.*

- 3.96 As Table 3.6 shows the most expensive childcare types (per child) are the more formal types provided by a nursery for children under the age of two years or an au pair or nanny based in the home (£7,750 per child year per year and £7,000 per child per year respectively).
- 3.97 Conversely, more informal childcare provision such as care from immediate family members such as grandparents and former partners constitute the cheapest childcare forms (£50 per year and £0 respectively – though again some caution is needed due to the small base for the latter).
- 3.98 Given the high proportion of children who are cared for by their grandparents and the nominal payment they receive for providing this care, it is clear that grandparents play a very significant role in the guardianship of children in Guernsey and Alderney whilst parents are at work, by providing an accessible alternative to more expensive childcare options.

Children in pre-school

- 3.99 Pre-school education in Guernsey is not currently provided by the States Education Department. Private nursery/pre-school education options are currently available to children aged from 6 weeks upwards, however this section focuses solely on the proportion of three and four year olds currently in attendance at pre-school.
- 3.100 Nearly all three year olds⁵ (99%) are in pre-school education in Guernsey and Alderney - equating to between 5 and 10 3 year olds not attending pre-school.
- 3.101 A smaller proportion of four year olds (55%) are currently in pre-school in Guernsey and Alderney but although compulsory schooling age in the Bailiwick is from 5 to 15 years, children can enter mainstream education at 4 years of age permitting there are sufficient places available. Indeed, almost all 4 year olds (93%) who are not in pre-school are already attending school. This equates to 3% of - or approximately 15-20 – four years olds being neither in pre-school or already attending school.

⁵ The ages in this section refer to those at the time of research.

3.102 For the small minority of 3-4 year olds who are not in pre-school or mainstream education, parents tend to cite costs as the main reason for this:

“They are not in nursery because of the high costs”

“Nursery is too expensive and I am not working”

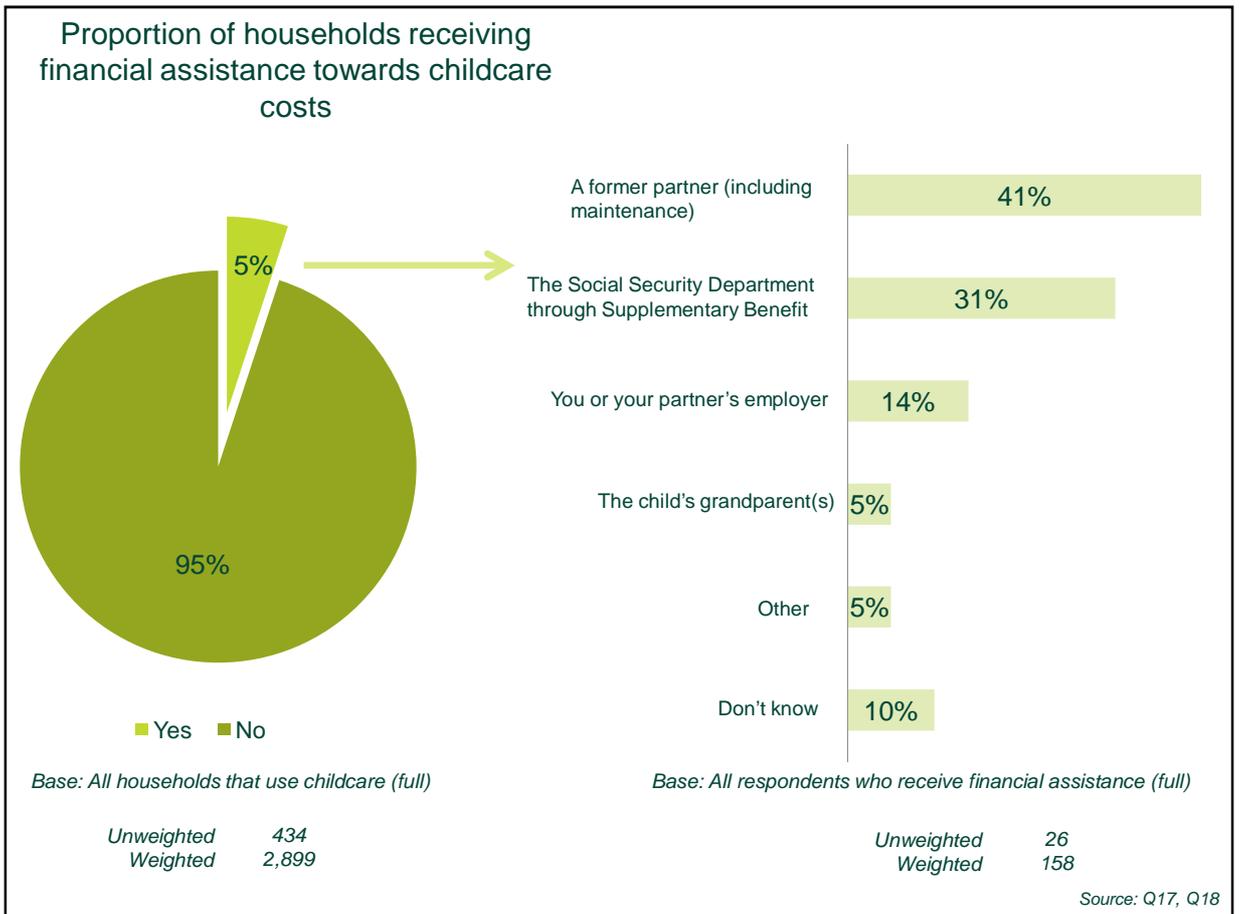
Financial assistance towards childcare costs

3.103 One in twenty households (5%) that currently use childcare in Guernsey and Alderney receive financial assistance towards the cost of this childcare provision. Given the small proportion of households in receipt of financial aid, there are few statistically significant differences to comment on. However, where those differences are robust, they show that it is less advantaged households who are more likely to receive some help, specifically:

- Households with no parent in the household in paid work (30% compared to 5% overall); and
- Households in receipt of Supplementary Benefit (25% compared to 5% overall).

3.104 Households most frequently receive help with childcare costs from a former partner in the form of maintenance payments (41%), and from the Social Security Department through Supplementary Benefit (31%). Fewer than one in six households (14%) of those receiving any financial assistance with childcare costs receive help from their employer.

Figure 3.19: Proportion of households receiving assistance with childcare costs and who is providing this assistance



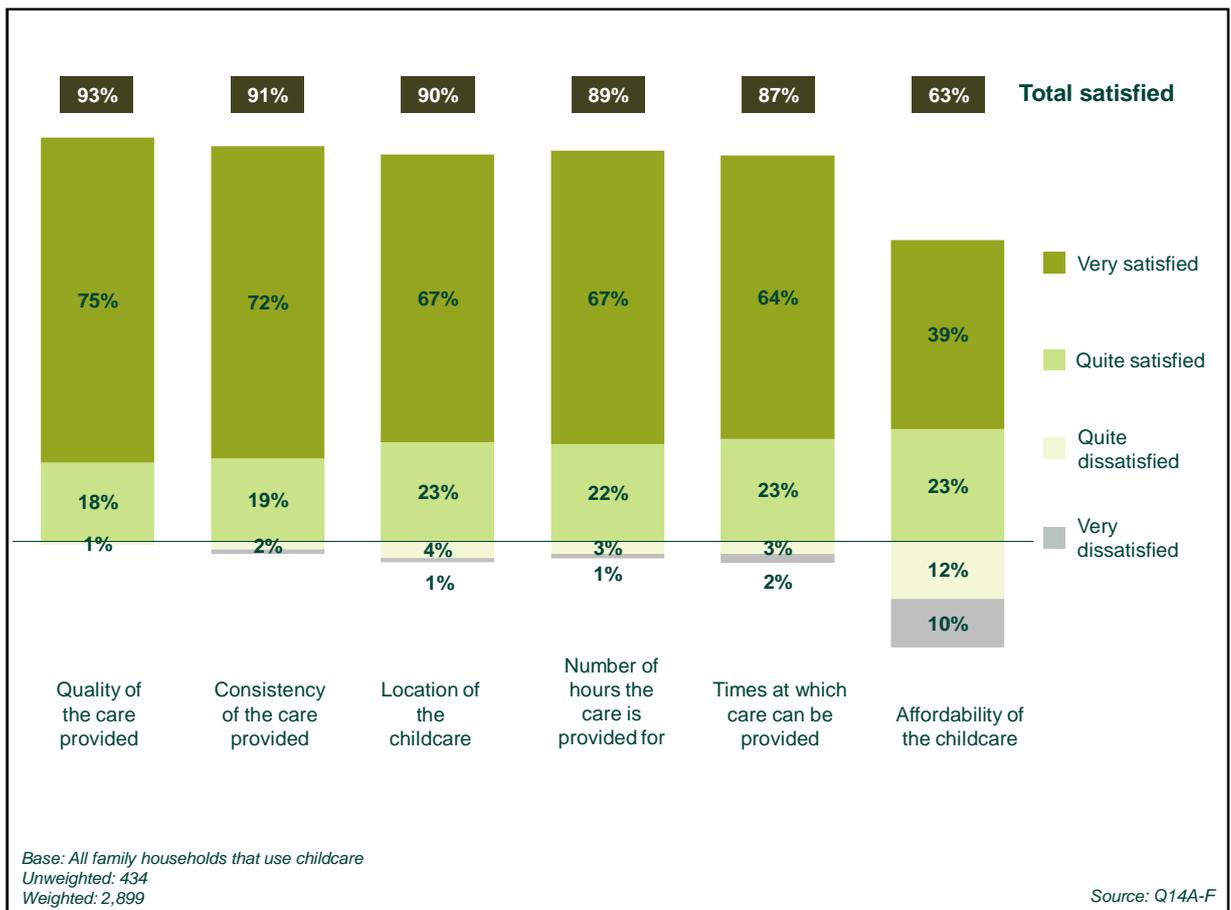
*Findings based on households receiving financial assistance towards childcare costs should not be extrapolated given the very small base size. Bar charts sums to more than 100% as more than one response could be given to this question.

Satisfaction with current childcare provision

3.105 We now turn to look at how satisfied households using childcare are with their current provision, and in particular focus on views in relation to:

- Location of the childcare;
- Quality of the care provided;
- Consistency of the care provided;
- Number of hours care can be provided for;
- The times at which care can be provided; and
- Affordability.

Figure 3.20: Satisfaction levels with various aspects of childcare provision



*Columns do not sum to 100% as those answering “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied”, “don’t know” or “refused” are excluded from the chart

3.106 As Figure 3.20 shows, in the most part satisfaction with these particular aspects of childcare is very high, with childcare users being most satisfied with the quality of the care provided (93% of households using childcare gave a rating of quite or very satisfied).

3.107 Given that parents have to feel comfortable enough to leave their children in the care of someone else in the first place and feel happy with the quality and consistency of the care provided, one would expect relatively high levels of satisfaction generally.

3.108 However, there is one notable exception which is that significantly fewer households (63%) are satisfied with the affordability of childcare provision.

3.109 Unsurprisingly it is those households using formal childcare provision only who are significantly less satisfied the affordability of childcare (57% satisfied compared with 63% of all households using childcare). In a similar vein, it is also those households with more than one child all of pre-compulsory schooling age (who themselves are more likely to use formal childcare provision) that are significantly less likely to be satisfied (just 47%) with the affordability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney.

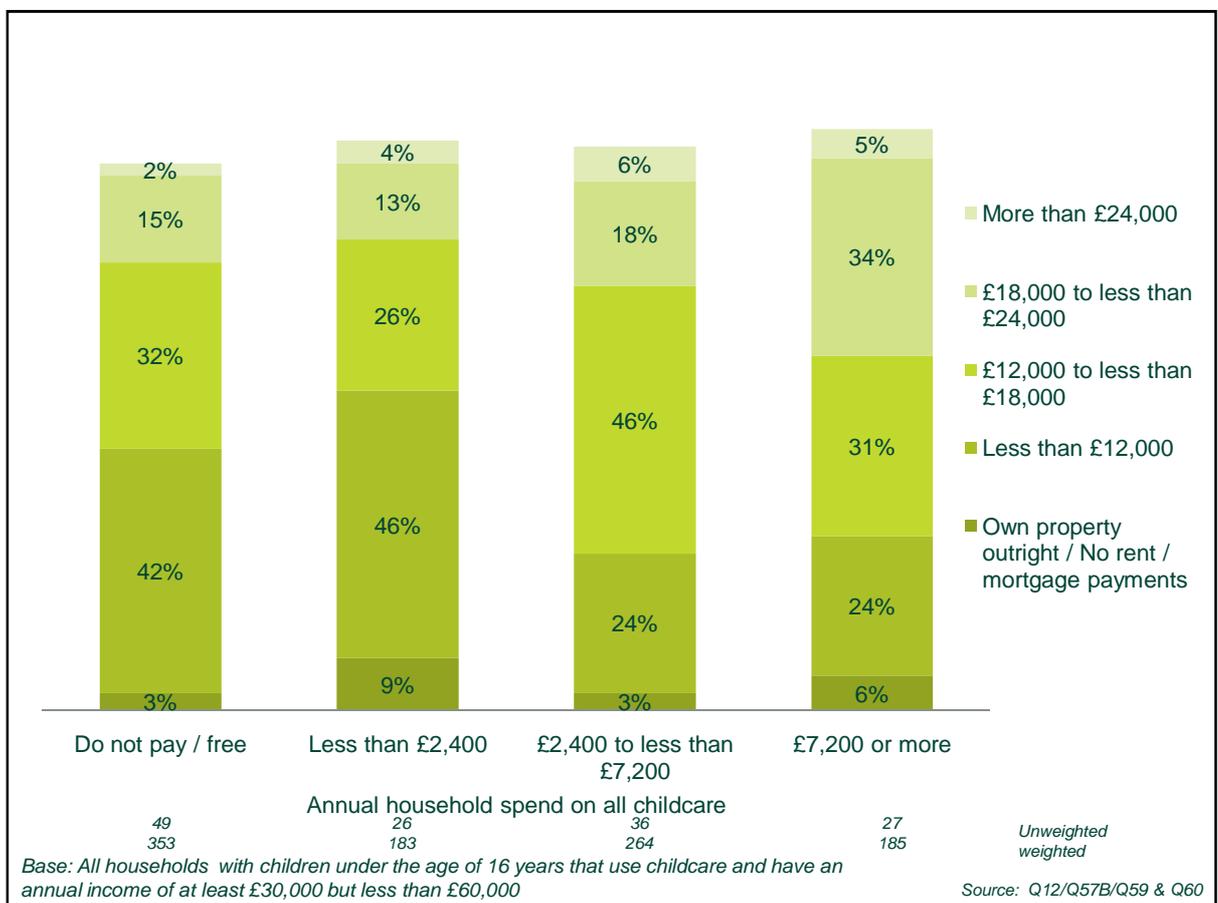
3.110 This viewpoint among households with children of pre-school age may be in some part a reflection of parents’ frustration that currently pre-school education is only available privately in Guernsey and that there is no assistance with childcare costs.

3.111 These findings certainly indicate that formal childcare provision is not currently perceived among parents to be good value for money and that action should be taken by the States of Guernsey to provide some financial assistance particularly to parents of children of pre-school age.

3.112 There is little variation in satisfaction with affordability according to household income except for those households earning between £30,000 and £60,000 per year who are significantly more likely to be dissatisfied (28% compared to 22% overall).

3.113 Figure 3.21 below shows, the spread of spend on childcare and housing costs among those households most likely to be dissatisfied with the current affordability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney.

Figure 3.21: Annual household spend on childcare by annual household spend on mortgage / rent payments among those households with an annual household income of £30,000 to less than £60,000

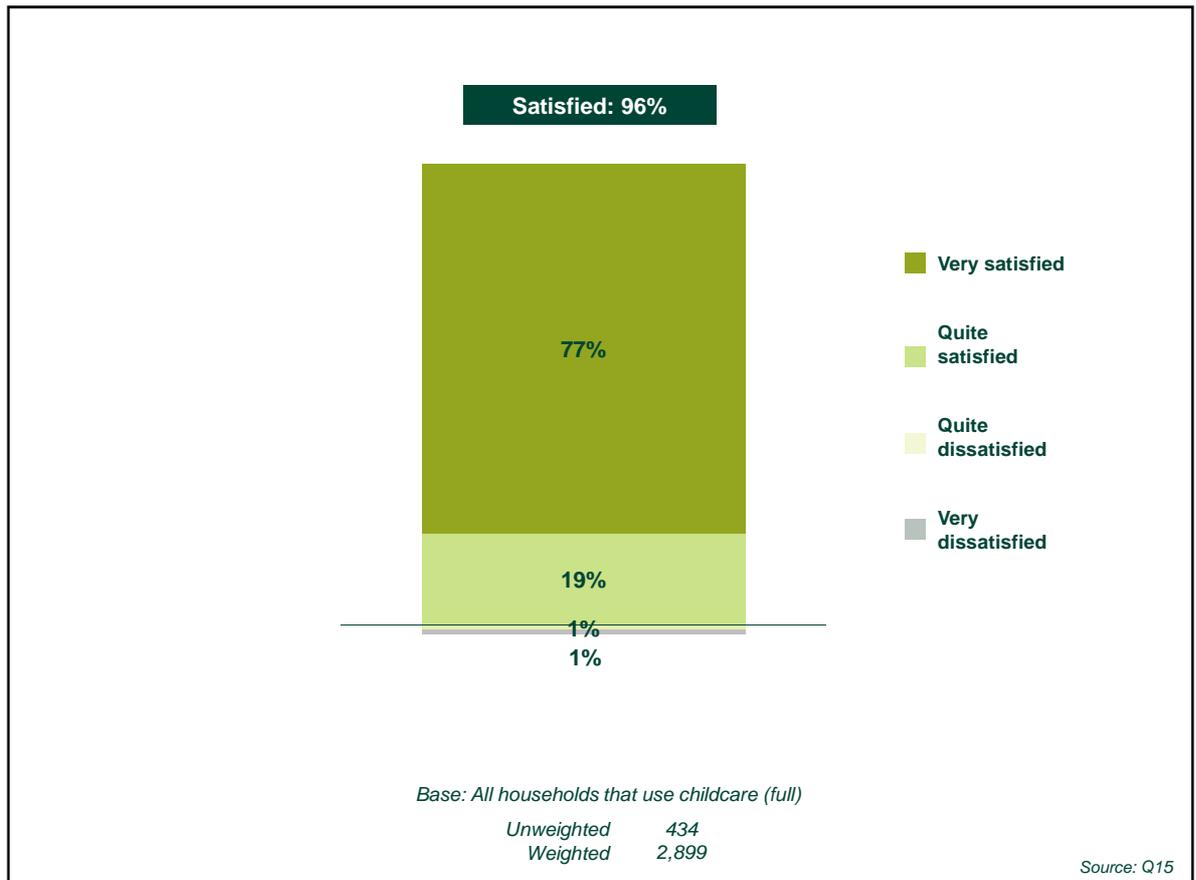


*Columns do not sum to 100% as those answering "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied", "don't know" or "refused" are excluded from the chart

3.114 As seen above, combined spend on childcare and housing costs is variable among this household income group. However, there is some indication (although not significant) that those households spending £2,400 or more on childcare across the year, also look to have slightly higher housing costs than those spending less than £2,400 on childcare.

- 3.115 This suggests that there are some middle-income households that perhaps struggle financially with the combined burdens of childcare and housing payments that would benefit from some form of financial assistance from the States towards the costs of childcare.
- 3.116 As we saw earlier in the report, households using childcare and with an annual income of less than £30,000 a year are more likely to be in receipt of Supplementary Benefit and more likely to use just informal childcare provision, which may explain why it is not this group that are most likely to be dissatisfied in this regard.
- 3.117 Nonetheless, households with an annual income of less than £30,000 are more likely to be less satisfied with the:
- Location of the childcare (74% satisfied compared with 90% overall);
 - Quality of the care provided (81% satisfied compared with 93% overall); and
 - Consistency of the care provided (79% satisfied compared with 91% overall).
- 3.118 Households with an annual income of less than £30,000 are also significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with the times at which childcare can be provided (12% compared to 5% overall).
- 3.119 Given that lower income households are more likely to use informal childcare provision, these findings suggest that if there were a review of current childcare costs, then there may be a shift among these lower income households in the types of childcare they use.
- 3.120 Some variation also emerges according to island. Households in Alderney are significantly less likely to be satisfied with the times at which childcare can be provided (69% compared to 87% of households using childcare in Guernsey), which suggests that Guernsey is better equipped at providing childcare at more flexible times.
- 3.121 Bringing all these various factors together, Figure 3.22 below shows overall satisfaction levels with the childcare provision currently available in Guernsey and Alderney.

Figure 3.22: Overall satisfaction with childcare provision currently available in Guernsey and Alderney



*The column does not sum to 100% as those answering “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied”, “don’t know” or “refused” are excluded from the chart.

3.122 Despite the relatively lower levels of satisfaction with the affordability of childcare, the vast majority of households using childcare (96%) are satisfied overall with the childcare provision currently available in Guernsey and Alderney.

3.123 There are no real differences in levels of satisfaction by household type except among the following two groups who are significantly more likely to be dissatisfied:

- Those claiming Supplementary Benefit (19% compared to 2% overall)
- Those with an annual household income of less than £30,000 (7%)

3.124 While only a very small proportion of households were dissatisfied with the childcare provision currently available in Guernsey and Alderney, a variety of reasons contributed to these pockets of dissatisfaction, ranging from costs to flexibility:

“Costs are a real burden for a single parent”

“The expense – it’s too expensive.”

“The opening hours are a problem. I need the extra hour in the morning and an hour later at night. It annoys me that they will not let me drop my daughter off there so she can eat her breakfast there”.

3.125 Around one in twenty (6%) of all family households that use childcare have a child with a disability or additional needs. Where these households were willing to disclose some information about the disability, parents most commonly reported their child(ren) suffer(s) from Dyslexia (29%) and Autism Spectrum Disorder (24%). Smaller proportions mentioned ADHD (15%), general learning difficulties (13%) and speech problems (12%).

3.126 There is a view held by these households that current childcare provision is lacking for those children suffering from a long-term illness or disability, and that more should be done to help parents with disadvantaged children.

“There is no suitable, high functioning care for children with autism – the system does not cater for children with autism.”

Types of childcare that would be ideally used

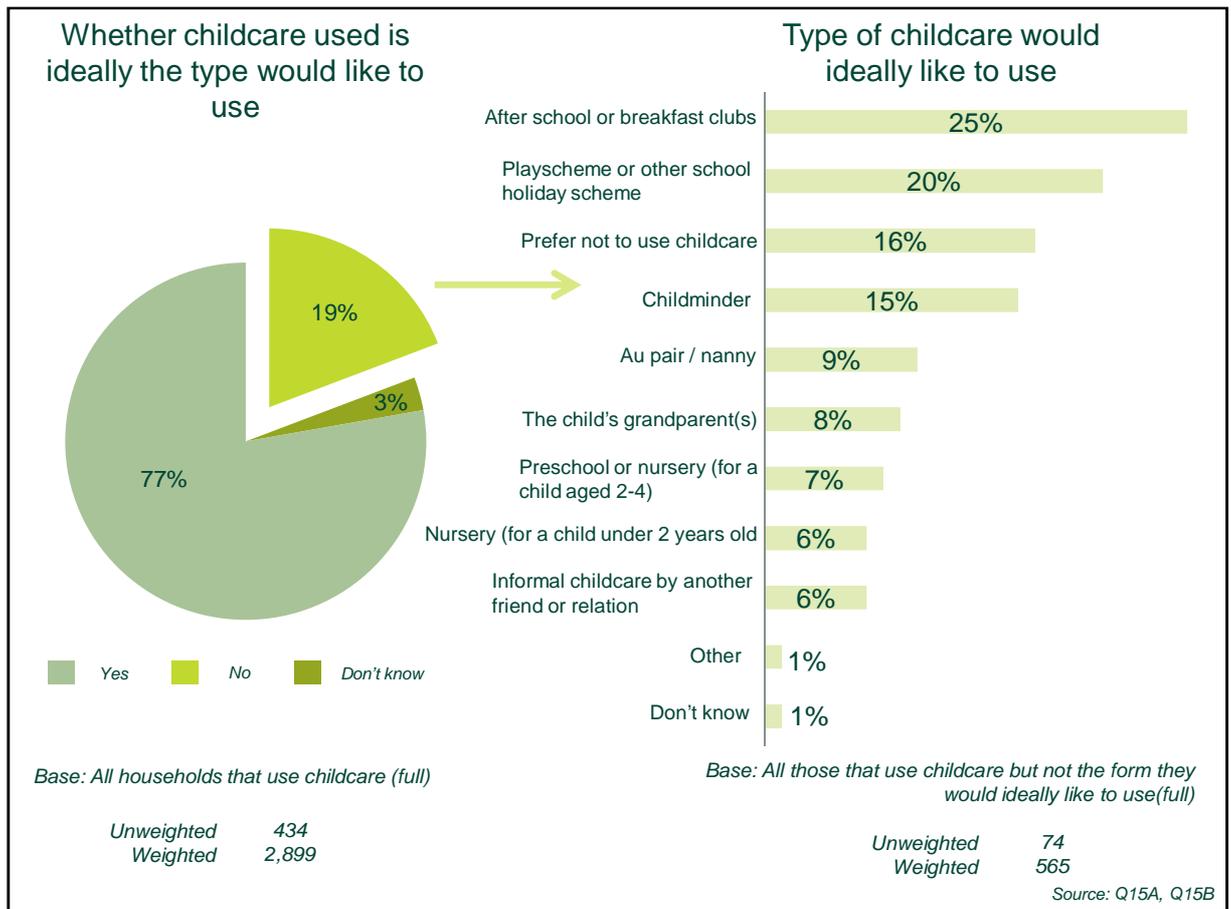
3.127 One in five households (19%) would ideally prefer to use an alternative type of childcare, were it available / possible. Those who are not currently using their ideal childcare types are typically:

- States / GHA rented households which are currently most commonly using informal childcare by another friend or relation and the child's grandparents (50% are not currently using their preferred childcare type compared to 19% overall);
- Those currently receiving childcare support from the child's grandparents (25%); and
- Those currently using informal care by another friend or relation (29%).

3.128 The fact that households that use family and friends to care for their children would prefer to use alternative provision may suggest that parents feel guilty relying on those close to them to look after their children despite being confident in the care provided, but are unable to use more formal provision because of the associated costs.

3.129 Instead, these households would prefer to use more formal childcare types which provide care beyond the typical school day and provide support during school holidays (notably after-school or breakfast clubs, 25%, and play schemes or other holiday schemes, 20%). Around one in six (16%) households would prefer to care for their children themselves. Other favoured childcare types are presented in Figure 3.23 below.

Figure 3.23: Preferred types of childcare provision



3.130 As seen previously, older children are more likely to be cared for by their grandparents, so accordingly the move away from grandparents as a type of childcare provision means that it is those households with at least one child aged 5-10 that are more likely to use prefer after-school and / or breakfast clubs (37% compared to 25% of all other households that would prefer to use another childcare type).

3.131 Whilst play schemes may be regarded as a relatively expensive form of childcare (see Table 3.6 above), this is not necessarily the case for after school / breakfast clubs. Therefore, the fact that these households are not already using after school / breakfast clubs cannot be due to cost, but rather for some other reason such as location or availability.

3.132 Nonetheless, over half of households (55%) that are currently satisfied overall with the childcare they use, but would prefer to use other provision, cannot use their preferred childcare providers because these alternatives are deemed too expensive. This tended to be the case among households looking to use a play scheme or other holiday play scheme (83% - however the base here is very small and the data should be treated with caution).

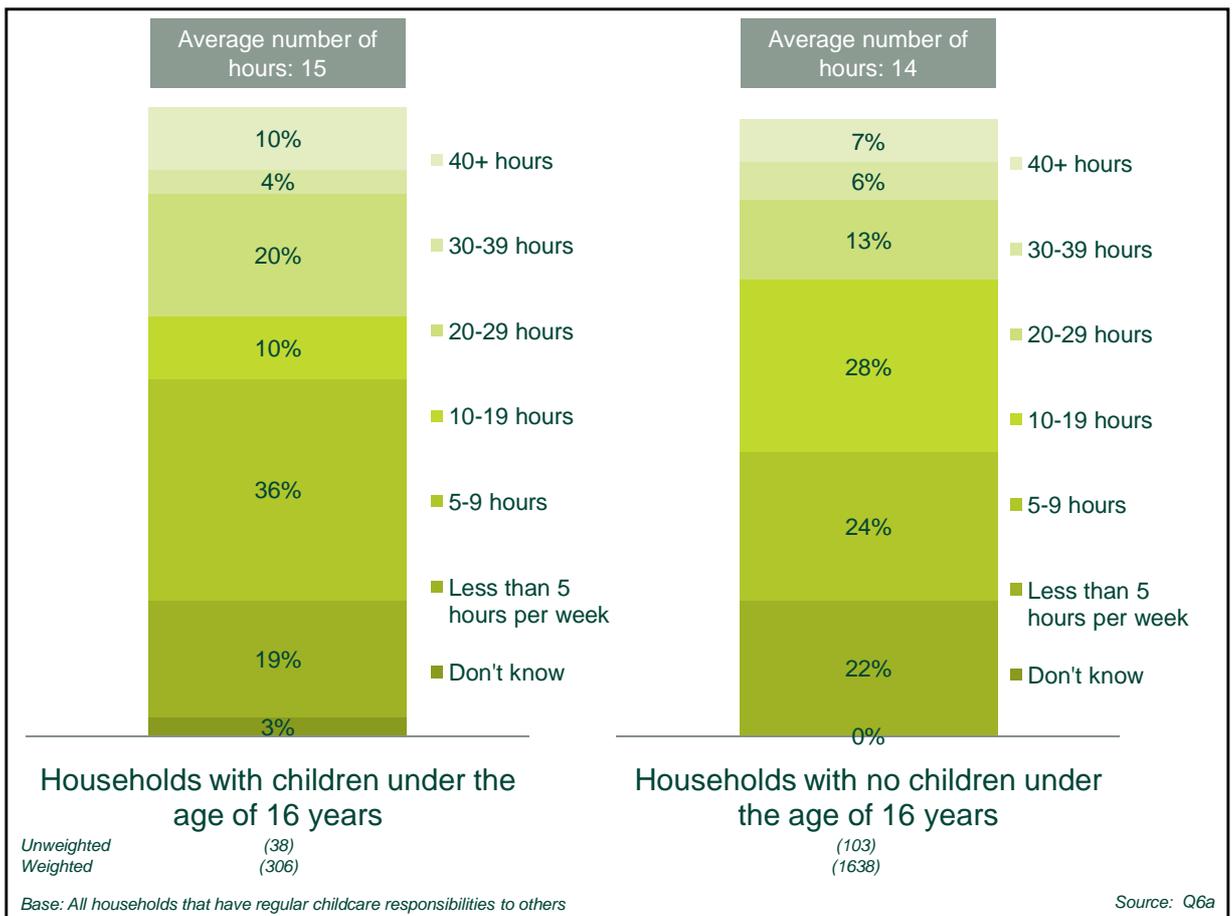
3.133 Work commitments also constitute a further barrier, with one in five households (20%) currently satisfied overall with the childcare they use, but who would prefer to use other provision, not being able to look after their children themselves because they have to work, and staying at home would not be financially viable.

- 3.134 Those looking to use after school or breakfast clubs were more likely to say that currently this type of care is not available (51% compared to 17% of all households looking to use alternative childcare provision). Again, the bases involved here are small and these findings should therefore be treated with caution.
- 3.135 Around one in seven households (14%) that are satisfied with the childcare they use overall, but would prefer to use other childcare types, say that they cannot use these preferred forms of provision because they do not want to rely on family members for care all the time. This does suggest that more informal childcare might be preferred among some households but is not pursued because parents do not want to be burdensome upon other family members / friends.

Caring responsibilities outside of the household

- 3.136 This section looks at the proportion of all households (both those with and without children under sixteen) that have caring responsibilities to other children outside of their own household and for how many hours a week they have these duties.
- 3.137 One fifth of all households in Guernsey and Alderney (21%) have childcare responsibilities (either regular or occasional) outside of their own household, with those already with children under sixteen being significantly less likely to have such responsibilities (14% compared to 25% of households with no children aged under sixteen).
- 3.138 As would be expected, those households with children under sixteen already using childcare provision to look after their own children are also less likely to have caring responsibilities outside their household (12% compared to 15% of families that do not currently use childcare provision).
- 3.139 Around two-fifths (38%) of all households with these additional responsibilities fulfil these duties on a regular basis (paid or not).
- 3.140 Figure 3.24 below shows for how many hours a week these regular childcare commitments last, and distinguishes between those households with and without children under sixteen years of age.

Figure 3.24: Number of hours other childcare commitments last for



3.141 Whilst there is some difference in the likelihood of having childcare responsibilities outside of the household depending upon whether there are children aged under 16 within it, where there are such responsibilities they are for a similar length of time on average (15 hours per week for households already with children under the age of 16 years, compared with 14 hours for those households without).

3.142 There is also very little variation in the fulfilment of these duties across all demographic groups.

3.143 Needless to say, it is likely that those households with no children under the age of 16 are in many cases grandparents who are caring for their grandchildren.

Chapter 4 Families not using childcare

- 4.1 In this chapter, we now move to look at those families who decide not to use childcare provision. We examine the reasons given for not using childcare and look specifically at the extent to which issues such as the affordability, availability and suitability influence this decision.
- 4.2 We then explore the childcare types that would be used by these households, if suitable and affordable childcare were available locally, as well as the time(s) at which this childcare would be made use of and the age of the children for whom this childcare would be used.

Profile of households not using childcare

- 4.3 As seen in Chapter 3, over half (56%) of family households do not use childcare and the following groups are significantly more likely not to use childcare;
- Those with one child only of secondary schooling age (80%);
 - Those with more than one child all of secondary schooling age (86%);
 - Those with more than one child all a mixture of pre-compulsory schooling age and secondary schooling age (79%)
 - Those with more than one child all a mixture of primary schooling age and secondary schooling age (69%).
- 4.4 From the outset, this shows that childcare stops becoming an issue for families with children of secondary schooling age. As we have already seen, where these older children are placed in childcare, it is for shorter periods of time, and normally in informal provision.
- 4.5 But moreover, the above findings also suggest that where there is an older child in the house with younger siblings, the older child may well look after these younger children, particularly given that we already know that households with children of pre-compulsory schooling age are significantly more likely to use childcare.
- 4.6 This does also suggest that for many households a drive towards easier access to childcare facilities will not necessarily lead to an increased take-up of childcare options because older children are not perceived to require the same degree of supervision. The only exception may be for after-school or breakfast clubs, which we explore further in Chapter 5.
- 4.7 As mentioned in Chapter 3 family households with an annual income of less than £30,000 are significantly more likely than all other household income groups not to be childcare users (72% compared to 56% overall).

Figure 4.1: Profile of childcare and non-childcare users according to household income



4.8 There are several characteristics of family households in this lower income band including:

- Being more likely to have just one adult in the household (37% compared to 12% of all family households)
- Being more likely to have no parents in paid work (16% compared to 5% of all family households);
- Being more likely to live in States / GHA rented property (37% compared to 12%) and;

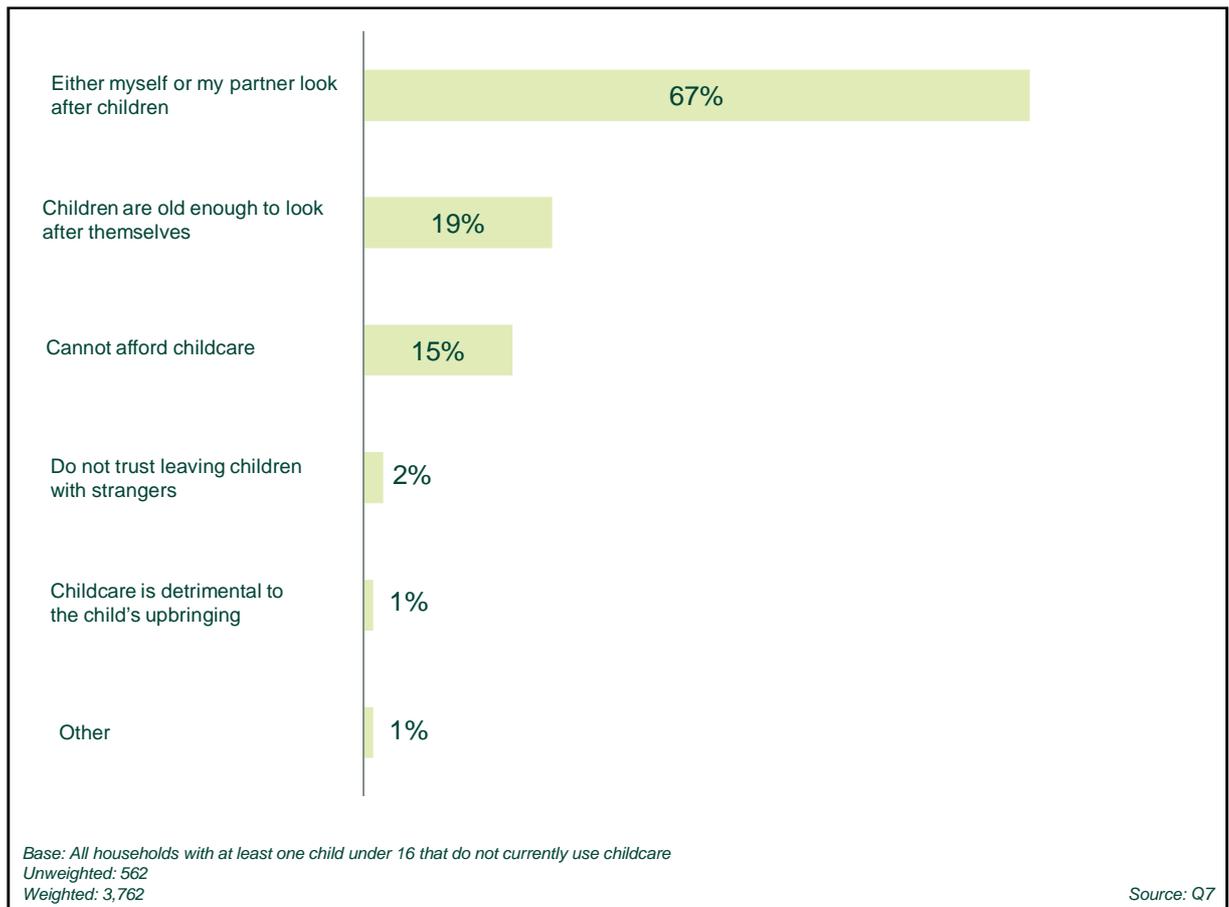
4.9 While it is clear that the take-up of childcare is subject to a great degree to the financial situation of a family, there is one other trait among households that are less likely to use childcare which is that households earning less than £30,000 a year are also significantly more likely to have just one child of secondary schooling age (27% compared 19%).

4.10 This further vindicates the point that childcare simply stops being an issue as children become older.

Reasons for not using childcare

4.11 Figure 4.2 summarises the reasons why these family households do not use childcare. Importantly one in seven (15%) do not feel that current childcare provision is affordable.

- 4.12 More commonly in two thirds of cases (67%) either parent is able to look after the children themselves and one in five families (19%) consider their children to be old enough to look after themselves.
- 4.13 As would be expected, among those most likely to say that childcare is financially inaccessible to them are:
- Households with an income of less than £30,000 (37% compared to 15% of all family households not using childcare);
 - Families in States / GHA rented housing (41%) and;
 - Families with just one or more children all aged between 2 and 4 years (31% and 51% respectively).
- 4.14 Linking this back to the average costs of respective childcare types, it seems that parents (both users and non-users of childcare) are acutely aware of the costs associated with pre-school or nursery childcare and that a move towards more States-run or States subsidised facilities for this specific age group may make childcare more accessible to those facing more financial difficulty with children of this age.
- 4.15 As mentioned a little earlier, family households where neither parent is in work are significantly less likely to use childcare; they are also more likely to mention costs as a reason for not using childcare (22%). However, given the small base size the latter finding is not statistically significant and should be treated as indicative only.

Figure 4.2: Reasons for not using childcare

*Chart sums to more than 100% as more than one response allowed to this question

- 4.16 Although very few in number, some households report not using current childcare provision because it does not meet the specific needs of children suffering from a long-term illness or disability⁶. This extends the observation made in the previous chapter that some dissatisfaction among current childcare users with the childcare they use is in part down to the fact that there is not sufficient provision available to disadvantaged children.

"My child is autistic so no-one is suitable"

"Some families share their childcare but my child is not really suited to this as he is slightly autistic."

- 4.17 Some consideration therefore needs to be given to ensuring that appropriate childcare is available to those families that are in need of respite from caring for disabled children.

⁶ The base size of parents whose children have a long-term illness or disability is too small to assign a figure to this finding.

Possible take-up of childcare

- 4.18 Nearly seven in ten households (68%) that do not currently use childcare because they do not consider there to be suitable and affordable childcare available locally, would use such provision if it were affordable and available to them.
- 4.19 Households with just one child aged 11-15 are significantly less likely to say that they would use childcare if it were affordable and available (37% compared to 68%), again highlighting that parents with children of this age do not consider childcare to be an issue.
- 4.20 In terms of broad childcare types, nine in ten households that would use childcare if suitable and affordable provision were available locally (89%) would look to use formal childcare provision only, with no real variation according to household composition, income or employment status of parents.
- 4.21 More specifically, they would most commonly look to use:
- A playscheme or other holiday scheme (29%);
 - A childminder (22%); and
 - After-school or breakfast clubs (19%).
- 4.22 Households with more than one child all of primary schooling age would be significantly more likely to use a playscheme or other holiday scheme (85% compared to 29% overall), and those with one child of secondary schooling age more likely to want to use an after-school or breakfast club (74% compared to 19%).
- 4.23 Families would be least likely to seek out the services of:
- A pre-school or nursery for 2-4 year olds (7%);
 - The crèche at Beau Sejour (4%); or
 - The help of friends or other relations (1%).
- 4.24 In the majority of cases, families that would use childcare if it were affordable and locally available, would use provision during the school holidays (60%). Parents would also seek support during the mornings (35%) and afternoons (30%) and term time after school (28%), probably to cover the times parents are not at home if they undertake part-time work.

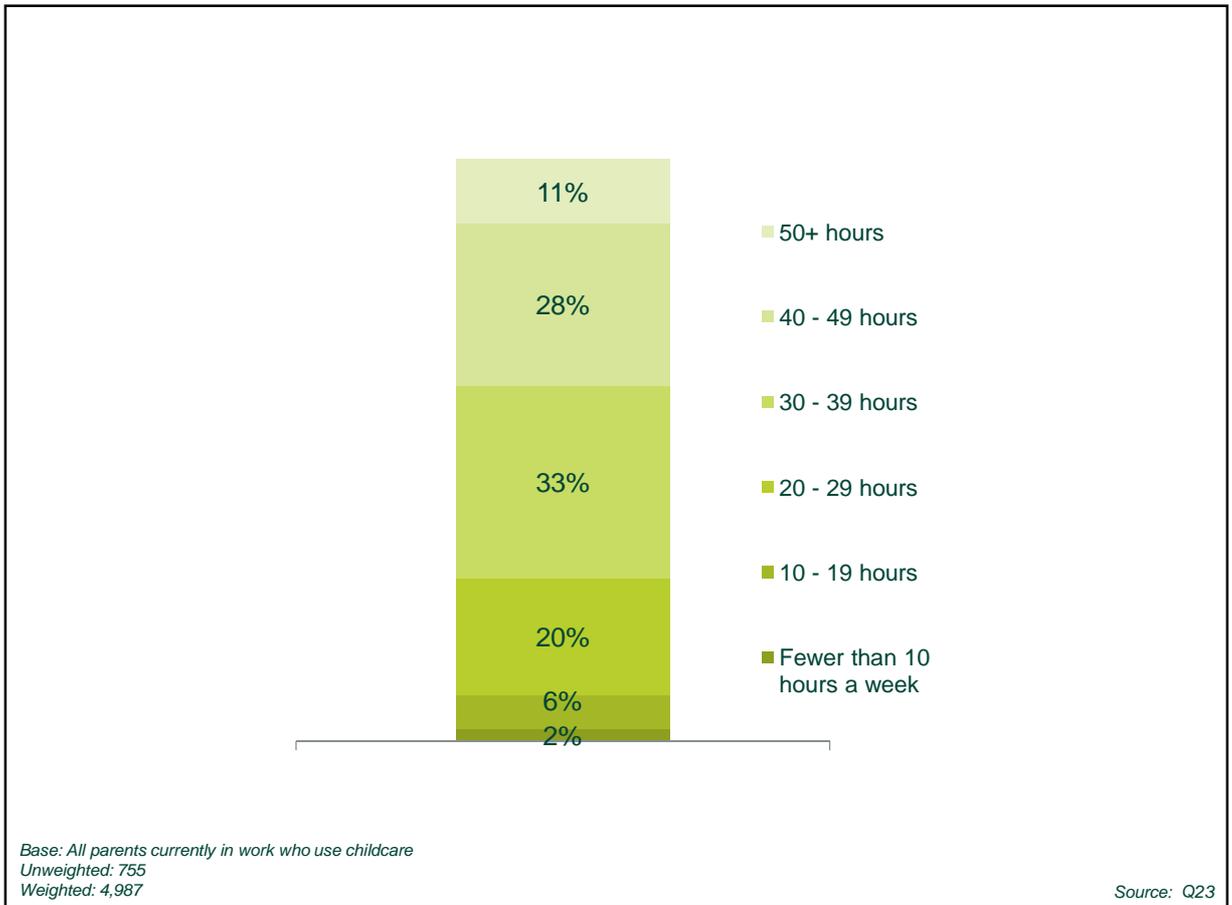
Chapter 5 Childcare as a barrier to working / training

- 5.1 The Workforce Participation Survey conducted in 2009 found the majority of employers in agreement that offering family-friendly working arrangements and more accessible childcare provision would allow parents greater opportunity to increase their contribution to the labour market.
- 5.2 To complement the findings from that survey, the report now turns to look at the employment status of parents with children under the age of sixteen years and to explore in particular the working patterns of those parents using childcare.
- 5.3 Specifically we will begin by looking at those parents who are childcare users in terms of the:
 - Number of hours worked;
 - Sectors in which they work; and
 - Earnings.
- 5.4 We will then consider the scope for increased labour market activity from the point of view of the potential workforce, by looking at parents who are childcare users and non-users and exploring the extent to which childcare issues impact on a parent's decision to move (back) into work, or undertake (further) training.

Hours worked by childcare users

- 5.5 During the interview, respondents who had children under the age of 16 were asked if they and / or their partner (where applicable) were in work. Unless otherwise stated, all findings relating to employment in this next section of the report are based on all respondents and partners who are parents of children under 16 years of age and in work at the time of research.
- 5.6 As Figure 5.1 shows, the majority of parents currently in employment (either paid or unpaid) and using childcare, work either full-time hours or close to full-time hours, with almost three-quarters (73%) working 30 hours or more per week. The average working week for those using childcare is 35 hours per week.
- 5.7 A sizeable minority of parents using childcare work 50 hours or more per week, with around one in ten (11%) falling into this category.

Figure 5.1: Number of hours worked by childcare users



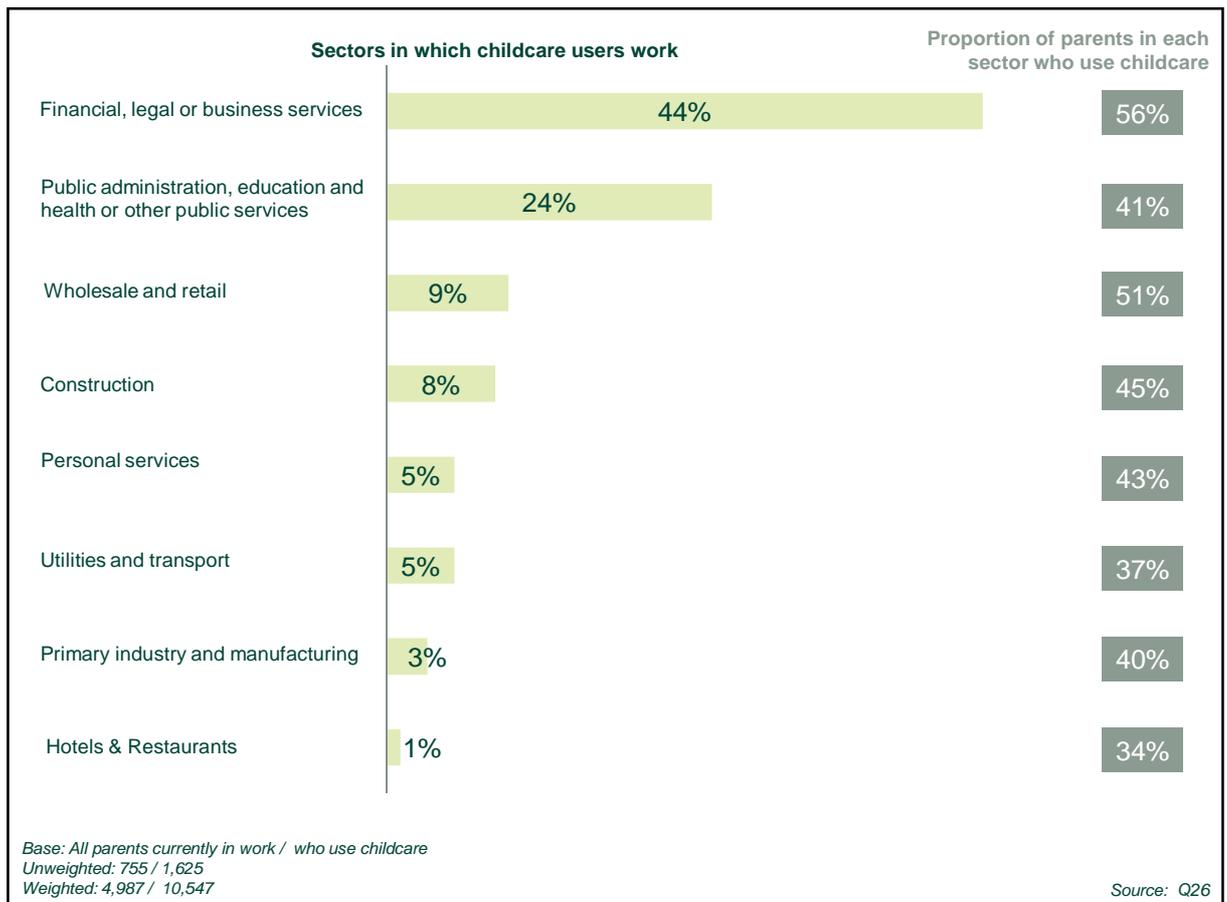
- 5.8 The split of number of hours worked across household income bands is broadly even, with the only major difference being that those with a combined household income of £90,000 or above are significantly more likely than other income groups to be working 50 hours or more per week (21% of respondents and their partners currently in work and using childcare with an income of £90,000 or more compared to 11% overall).
- 5.9 Therefore there is some link between earnings and the number of hours worked per week by childcare users, but it is unclear whether these parents work longer hours and therefore have to use childcare, or whether they have to work longer hours to be able to pay for childcare. Given that these parents are earning higher salaries, the former is more likely to be the case.
- 5.10 The number of hours worked by parents is broadly consistent according to the age of their children, however, as would be expected, those with younger children are significantly more likely to work fewer than 10 hours a week (4% of parents with a child aged between 2 and 4 years compared to 2% overall).

Sector in which childcare users work

- 5.11 Figure 5.2 below summarises the sectors in which childcare users work, as well as the percentage of all parents working in each sector who use childcare.

- 5.12 The highest proportion of childcare users (both respondents and partners) work in financial, legal or business services (44% of childcare users work in this area compared to 37% of the population more widely). This is significantly higher than the proportion of those who have children under the age of 16 but do not use childcare working in this sector (31%). Arguably, the higher wages associated with this sector may mean that those working in finance, legal or business services are more able to afford childcare provision.
- 5.13 This is also the sector in which the highest proportion of parents use childcare, further suggesting that the associated pay is a determining factor in the take up of childcare for parents working in this field.

Figure 5.2: Sectors in which childcare users work



* Chart excludes "refused" responses

- 5.14 A quarter of parents who use childcare (24%) work in public administration, education and health or other public services - a significantly lower number than the proportion of non-childcare users (31%) working in the sector. This may be in part a reflection that public sector workers have access to more flexible working hours – an issue which we address later in Chapter 8.
- 5.15 There is some variation among childcare users in the sectors in which they work according to the broad childcare types they use. Those using just informal childcare provision for their children are significantly less likely to work in the financial, legal or business services sector (37% compared to 44% of all childcare users), and more likely to work in construction (11% compared to 8% overall).

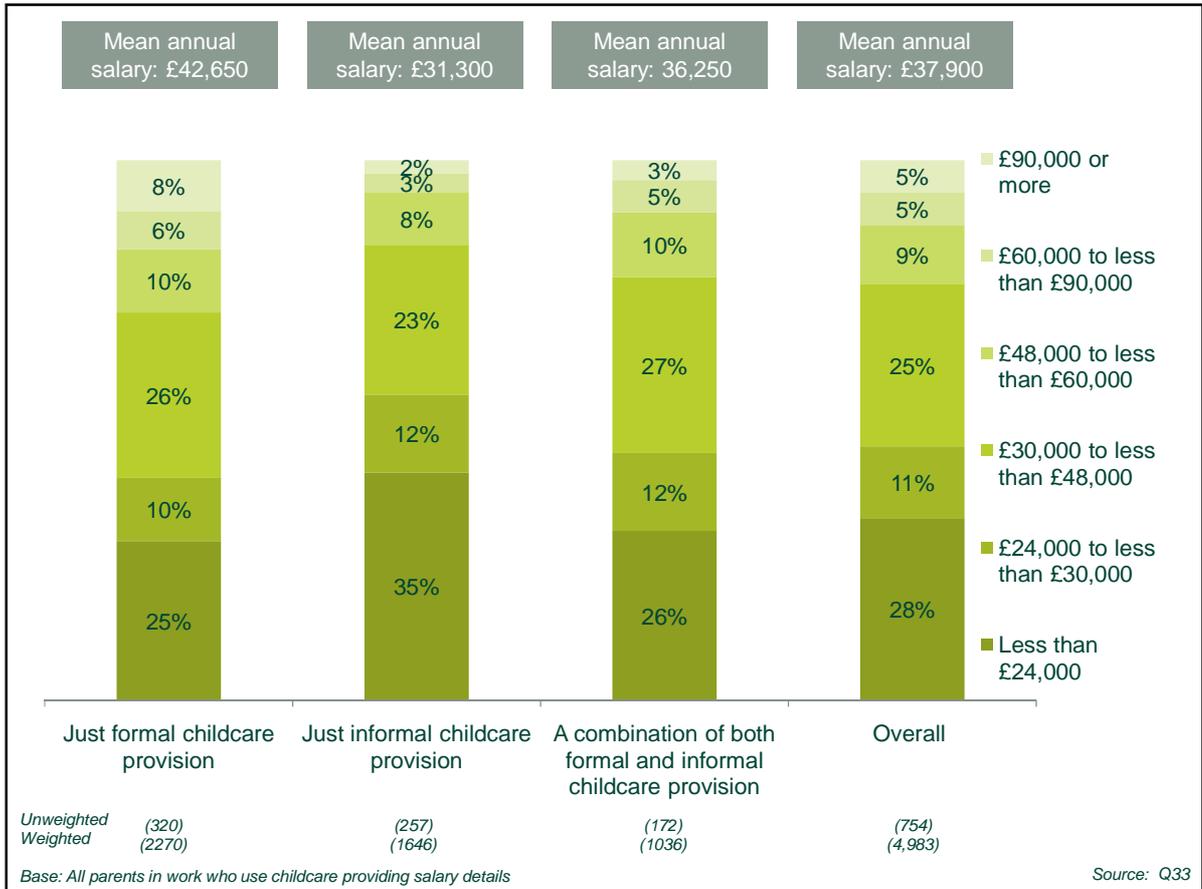
- 5.16 Conversely, parents in work who use formal childcare provision only for their children are significantly less likely to work the utilities, transport and communications sector (3% compared to 5% of all childcare users in work).
- 5.17 There is some evidence then to suggest that the types of childcare used by family households is determined to an extent by the sectors in which parents work, and the level of pay associated with these sectors. We will go onto look at the average salaries of these childcare users later in this section.

Earnings of childcare users

- 5.18 This section focuses on the earnings of childcare users who are currently in paid work and have one child or more under the age of 16 living in their household.
- 5.19 Approaching three quarters (73%) of family households that use childcare have both parents in paid work – this compares to approaching two-thirds (62%) of all family households (regardless of whether or not they use childcare).
- 5.20 All figures in this section are rounded to the nearest £50, and all mean calculations exclude children for whom a “refused” or “don’t know” response was given.
- 5.21 Half of working parents using childcare (53%) earn at least £30,000 per year⁷, with around one in twenty (6%) earning £90,000 or more.
- 5.22 Figure 5.3 below illustrates the annual earnings of parents who use childcare according to broad childcare type. Households using just formal childcare provision earn more than those households using just informal childcare provision, showing that average earnings and broad childcare types used are inherently linked.

⁷ An annual salary was grossed up for those who provided salary details on a weekly or monthly basis.

Figure 5.3: Earnings of childcare users



5.23 There is no significant variation in the annual salaries of parents using childcare by the age of their children, or the number of children aged less than sixteen years in the household.

5.24 Those using childcare report earning a slightly higher average wage of £37,900 compared with £35,850 for non-users, reflecting the fact that a higher proportion of households using childcare have at least one parent in paid work (99% compared with 93% of non-users).

Desire to move into work or change working hours

5.25 This section now turns to labour market flexibility including the desire of parents to increase their working hours over the course of a week⁸ or take up work, and the extent to which these factors are determined or affected by childcare factors. This section will cover both current childcare users and non-users and all findings are based on all respondents and partners who are parents of children under 16 years of age.

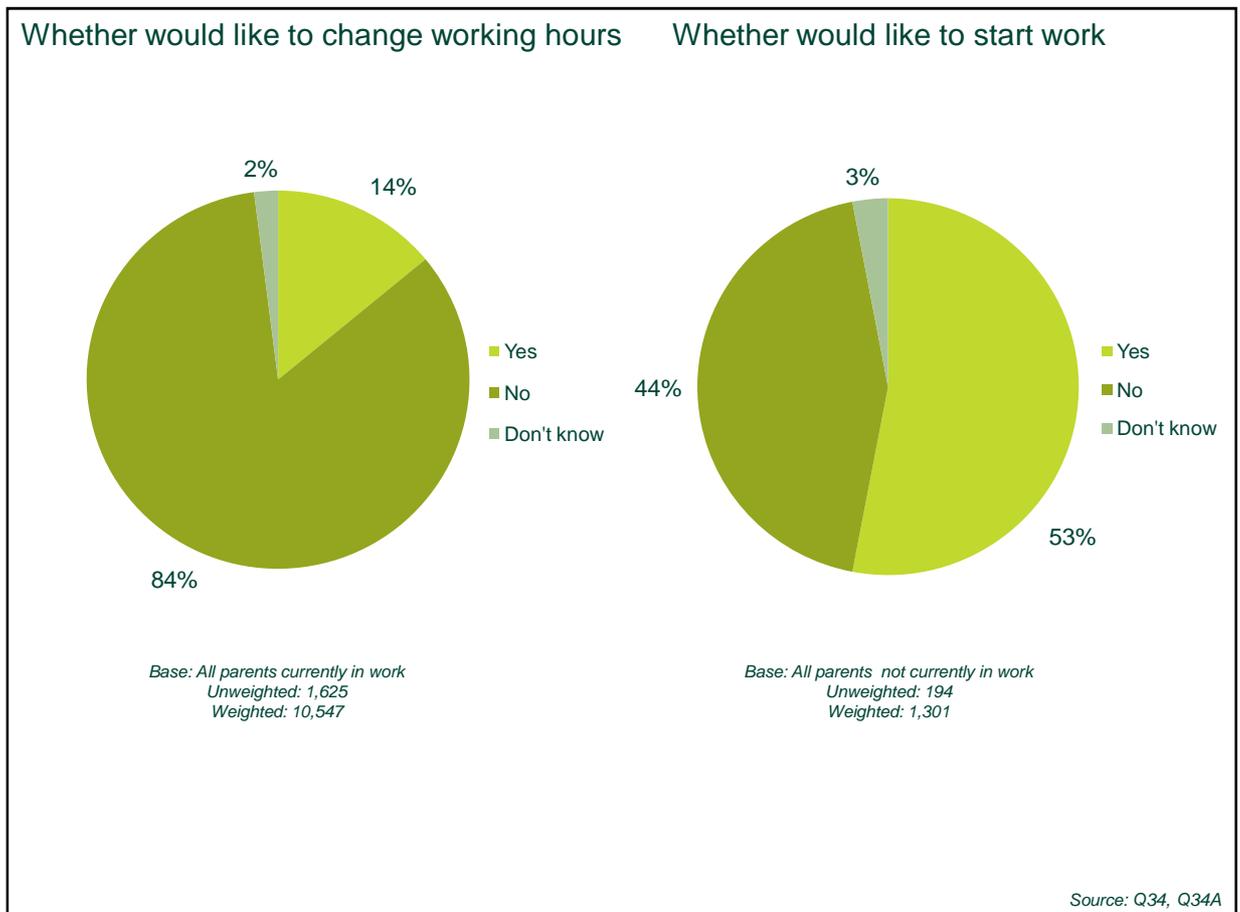
5.26 The majority of parents (84%) already in work do not want to increase their working hours. Most commonly, parents who do not want to change their working hours or move into work state the reason

⁸ This would include those working full time, self-employed or in unpaid work looking to work additional hours and those working part-time looking to move into full-time work

for this being that they would prefer to spend time with their children (42%), and / or because they already work full time (34%). A further one in seven (14%) are simply happy as they are.

- 5.27 It seems unlikely then that those parents would be prompted to work additional hours or move into work if the provision of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney were to improve.
- 5.28 Similarly, negligible numbers (including those already using childcare) cite unsuitable (1%) and expensive (1%) childcare options as a reason for not wanting to move into or take up work, again suggesting that the issue of childcare is not at front of mind for these parents.
- 5.29 Between 1,445 and 1,495 parents of children under 16 years of age currently in employment want to work more hours.
- 5.30 Looking at those parents who do wish to change their working hours, those using just informal childcare provision for their children are significantly more likely to want to increase their hours (20% compared to 14% of all parents), and those using just formal childcare provision are significantly less likely to want to work more hours (10%).
- 5.31 Given that in Chapter 3 it was reported that households currently using just informal childcare for their children would prefer to use more formal provision, this certainly suggests that inaccessibility of formal childcare acts as a barrier to this group working increased hours.
- 5.32 Parents in lower income households (i.e. £30,000 or less a year), and thus those less likely to be current childcare users, are significantly more likely to want to work more (34% compared to 14% overall). Around three in ten parents (27%) currently in receipt of Supplementary Benefit also express a desire to work more hours.
- 5.33 Similarly lone parents, who are currently in work are also among those who are significantly more likely to want to work more hours (34%). The reasons for not being able to work more will be addressed a little later on in this section.
- 5.34 There is no variation according to the age of the children in the household.

Figure 5.4: Whether residents and / or their partners would like to increase their working hours or start work



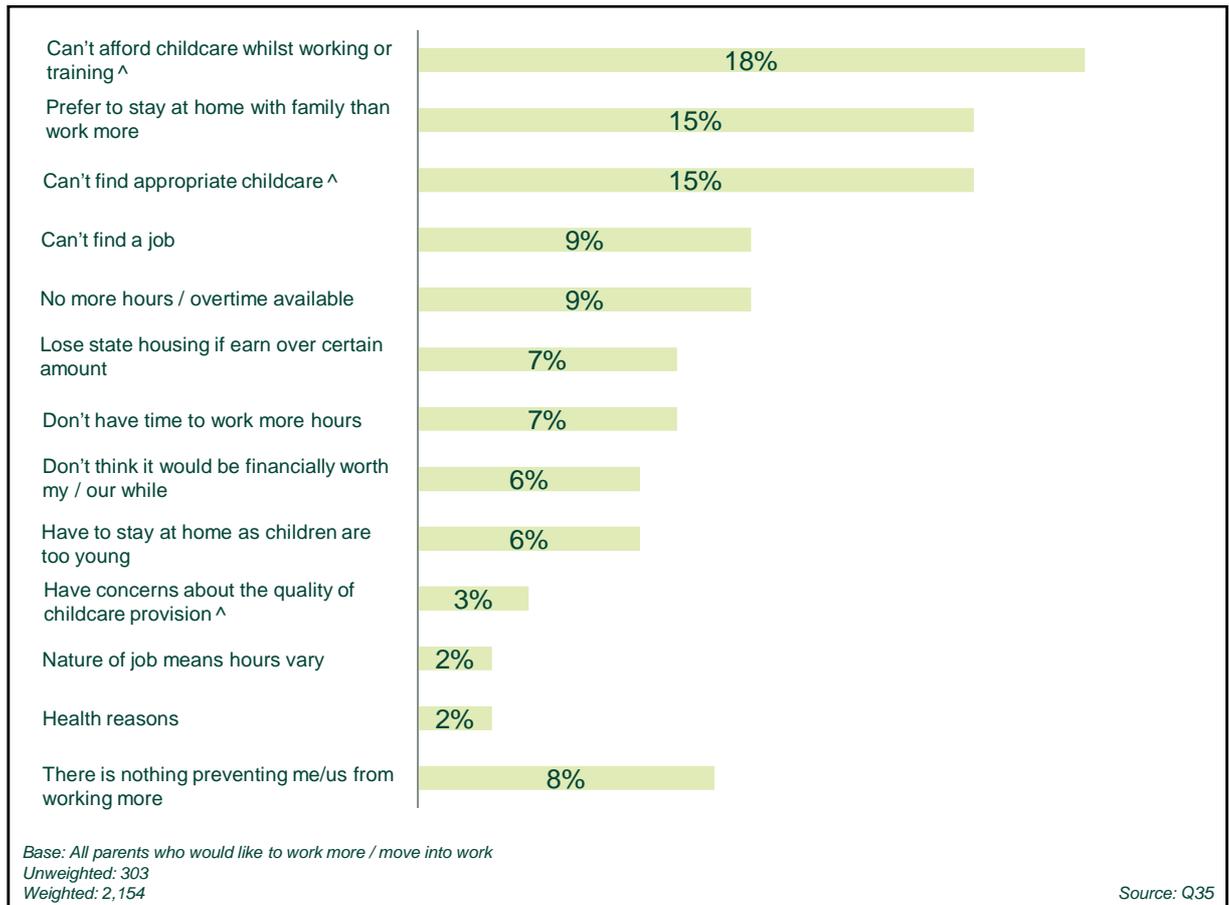
- 5.35 Looking at parents not currently in any work, just over half (53%) would like to take up employment - this equates to approximately 635 and 730 parents of children under 16 years of age looking to move into work.
- 5.36 In line with those parents looking to work more hours, parents in lower income households are more likely to want to move into work (75% of those in parents with a combined household income of £30,000 or less compared to 53% overall).
- 5.37 Along similar lines, significantly more parents who are not currently working and are in receipt of Supplementary Benefit would like to take up work (78% of parents in households claiming Supplementary Benefit).
- 5.38 There are no significant differences in the desire to work more hours between current childcare users and non-users (51% and 53% respectively), by the broad childcare types used by the household, or according to the number and age of children under sixteen years in the household.
- 5.39 Neither are those identified as lone parent families significantly more or less likely to want to move into work, however base sizes are very small so this finding should be treated as indicative only.
- 5.40 Again there is no variation according to the age of the children in the household.

Sector and occupation in which parents would like to work

- 5.41 Around one in six parents (16%) who would like to increase their working hours would also like to change both the occupation and sector in which they work. A further 5% would like to change just their occupation and fewer than one in twenty (3%) would like to change just the sector in which they work.
- 5.42 Most commonly those who want to move into work, and those who are currently working but would like to change sector would like to move into the public sector (27%) or the financial services sector (23%), with no variation emerging according to whether or not these parents are currently childcare users.
- 5.43 Popular occupations for those who want to move into work, or who are currently working but would like to alter job role, include personal services positions mentioned by one in five (18%), closely followed administrative / clerical roles (14%). Again there is almost no variation according to whether or not these parents are currently childcare users with the exception of sales and customer service positions, in which non childcare users are significantly more likely to want to work (17% compared to 12% of all looking to move into work or change occupation).
- 5.44 Around six in ten (62% - equating to approximately 380 to 465) parents looking to move into work hold at least a Level 2 qualification (the equivalent of at least 5 GCSE grades A to C) and of those over 57% are educated to degree level or above.
- 5.45 Six in ten (58%, approximately 800 to 920) parents who are currently in work and would like to increase their working hours also hold at least a Level 2 qualification.

Childcare as a barrier to starting work, changing working hours or taking up training

- 5.46 This section now turns to parents who would like to change their working hours or move into work and explores their reasons for not being able to do so.
- 5.47 Figure 5.5 below summarises the reasons given by parents as to why they are unable to work more / move into employment.

Figure 5.5: Issues preventing parents from changing working hours or moving into work

* Responses with values of 1% or below are not included in the chart. ^ indicates childcare issues. Chart sums to more than 100% as more than one response allowed at this question.

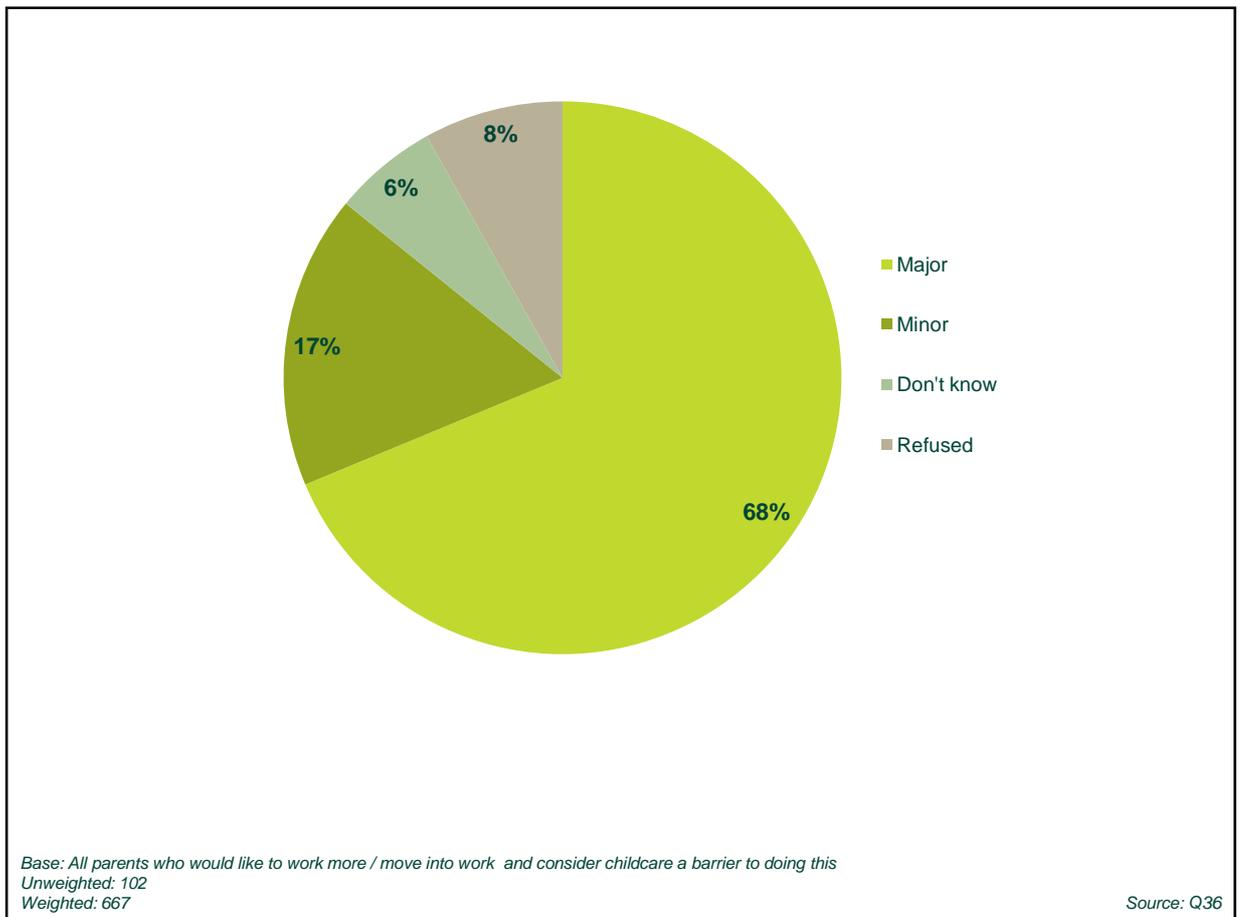
- 5.48 A quarter (23%) of parents looking to work more hours or move into work stated that it was only childcare related issues⁹ that prevented them from doing this, with no significant variation by household type, current childcare use or age of children in the household.
- 5.49 A further one in ten (8%) parents looking to work more hours or move into employment mentioned a combination of childcare and non-childcare issues as reasons for not being able to work more or enter work.
- 5.50 So, of all parents looking to work more or move into work around a third (31%) i.e. between 630 and 700, cited any childcare issues as a barrier to doing this. This finding was consistent across demographic groups including household income and whether in receipt of Supplementary Benefit, with the only exception being among parents with one just child and of primary schooling age who were significantly more likely to cite any childcare issues (45%).
- 5.51 More specifically, just under one in five (18% - equating to approximately 380 and 415) reported that they could not afford to pay for childcare whilst they are working or training. Alderney residents were

⁹ Responses included a.) not being able to afford childcare whilst working or training, b.) not being able to find appropriate childcare and / or c.) having concerns about the quality of childcare provision.

significantly more likely to give this reason than their Guernsey counterparts (36% for Alderney compared to 18% in Guernsey), but given the small base sizes this finding should be treated as indicative only.

- 5.52 Additionally, one in seven (15%) of those who wish to start work or change their working hours are unable to find appropriate childcare. Interestingly, more parents who currently use childcare for their children (20%) gave this as a reason for them not being able to work more hours or move into work.
- 5.53 This therefore shows that childcare issues – both the financial implications of childcare use and its availability and appropriateness – are considered barriers to those wanting to work more hours or enter the labour market. Nonetheless, 15% would in fact prefer to stay at home with their family as opposed to working more hours, therefore improvements in childcare provision are unlikely to influence this particular group of parents to change their working hours or to move into work.
- 5.54 Aside from childcare issues, it is also the case that there are more specific labour market issues preventing these parents from entering work. One in ten parents (9%) cannot find a job and a further one in ten (9%) say that no more hours or overtime are available to them. Therefore, a push on the availability and access to childcare provision alone will not be sufficient to maximise labour market activity.
- 5.55 Financial issues (other than the cost of childcare itself) also contribute to whether or not parents are able to work more hours or move into work, with 6% of those that would like to change working hours or move into work thinking that such a move would not be worth their while financially. This is probably due to working additional hours leading to the requirement for additional childcare and the subsequent cost incurred.
- 5.56 A further 7% (approximately 150-160 parents) mentioned that they would lose their States housing if they earned above a certain amount, a further financial reason why increasing working hours or starting work is an unattractive prospect for some parents.
- 5.57 Among those parents specifically citing childcare reasons preventing them from moving into employment or working more hours, the majority (68%) view these reasons as a major barrier and a further fifth (17%) a minor barrier.
- 5.58 The likelihood of childcare being a barrier rises with the number of children, from six in ten (61%) of those with one child considering childcare to be a major issue up to eight in ten (79%) of those with three children. This is likely to be due to the cost implications of paying for childcare facilities for multiple children.

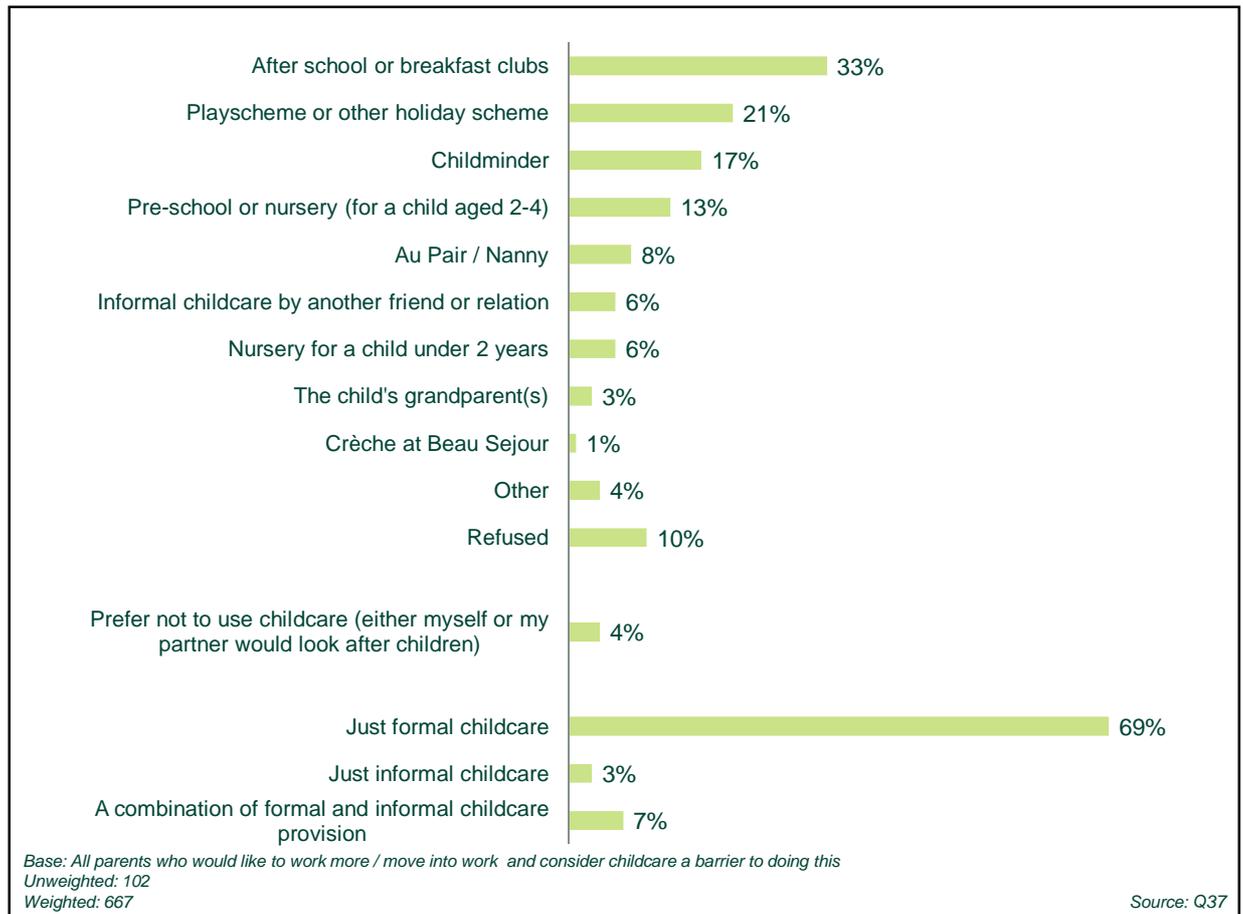
Figure 5.6: Whether childcare issues are a major or minor barrier to changing working hours or moving into work



5.59 Figure 5.7 shows the types of childcare that might be needed by parents who consider childcare to be a barrier to working more hours or starting work, and Figure 5.8 shows the times at which these childcare types might be needed.

5.60 Formal childcare arrangements are most commonly cited here, with seven in ten (69%) parents who consider childcare a barrier to working more hours saying they would use formal childcare provision only.

Figure 5.7: Childcare types that might be needed if increased working hours increased or entered employment

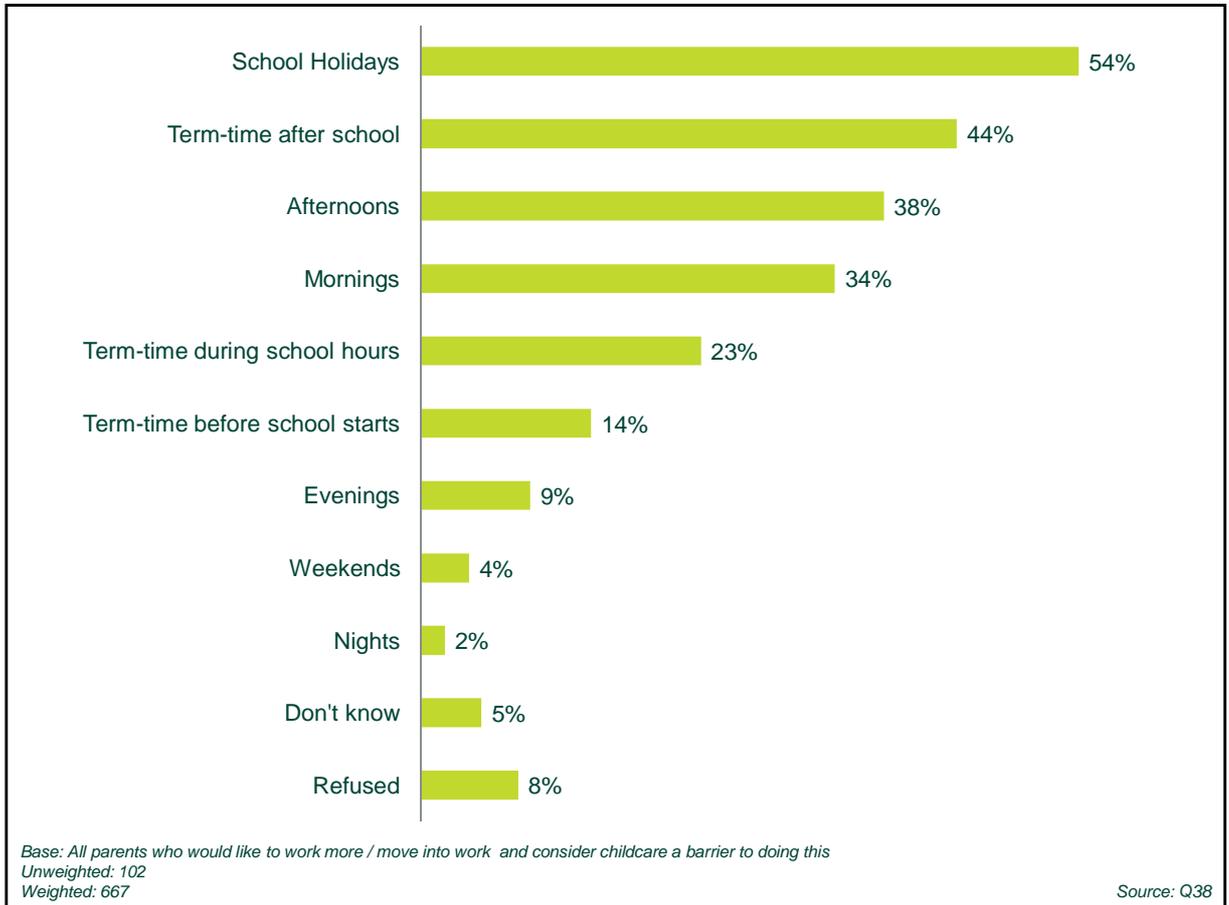


- 5.62 Parents with at least one child of primary schooling age in the household are significantly more likely to say that they would require formal childcare provision only (77%).
- 5.63 Specifically, a third (33%) of parents who would like to work more / move into work say they would be likely to need after-school or breakfast clubs and one in five (21%) report they would need a playscheme or other school holiday scheme.
- 5.64 Households with one child of primary schooling age are significantly more likely to mention both after-school or breakfast clubs and a playscheme or other holiday scheme as provision they would use (74% and 49% respectively).
- 5.65 Just under one in five (17%) of those who consider childcare a barrier to working more hours say they would require a childminder should they enter employment or work more.
- 5.66 Informal childcare arrangements are much less frequently mentioned, with only 6% saying they would need informal childcare by another friend or relation and childcare provided by the child's grandparent(s) being mentioned by just 3%.
- 5.67 In line with the fact that the majority of parents would solely seek out formal childcare provision for their children were they to enter the labour market or increase their working hours, and that these parents are more likely to be parents with at least one child of primary schooling age, childcare would

be required most commonly during school holidays and term-time after school (54% and 44% respectively).

5.68 Care would be least commonly required at the weekends and at night (4% and 2% respectively), times at which formal childcare providers are less likely to be available.

Figure 5.8: Times at which childcare might be needed if working hours increased or work was started



5.69 A third (33%) of all parents with children under the age of 16 years intend to undertake an educational or training course in the next two to three years.

5.70 In contrast to the findings relating to childcare as a barrier to changing working hours or moving into work, only a small minority of parents feel that childcare issues are a reason for not undertaking any training courses, with just 15% of those not intending to undertake any training saying that childcare is a reason behind this.

5.71 However, as with the take-up of (more) work, the proportion of parents citing childcare as a major reason for not taking up training increases as the number of children under sixteen in the household increases (5% of households with one child view childcare as a major reason, increasing to 6% for households with two children, 11% for those with three children and 16% for households with 4 or 5 children).

Chapter 6 Future Childcare Needs

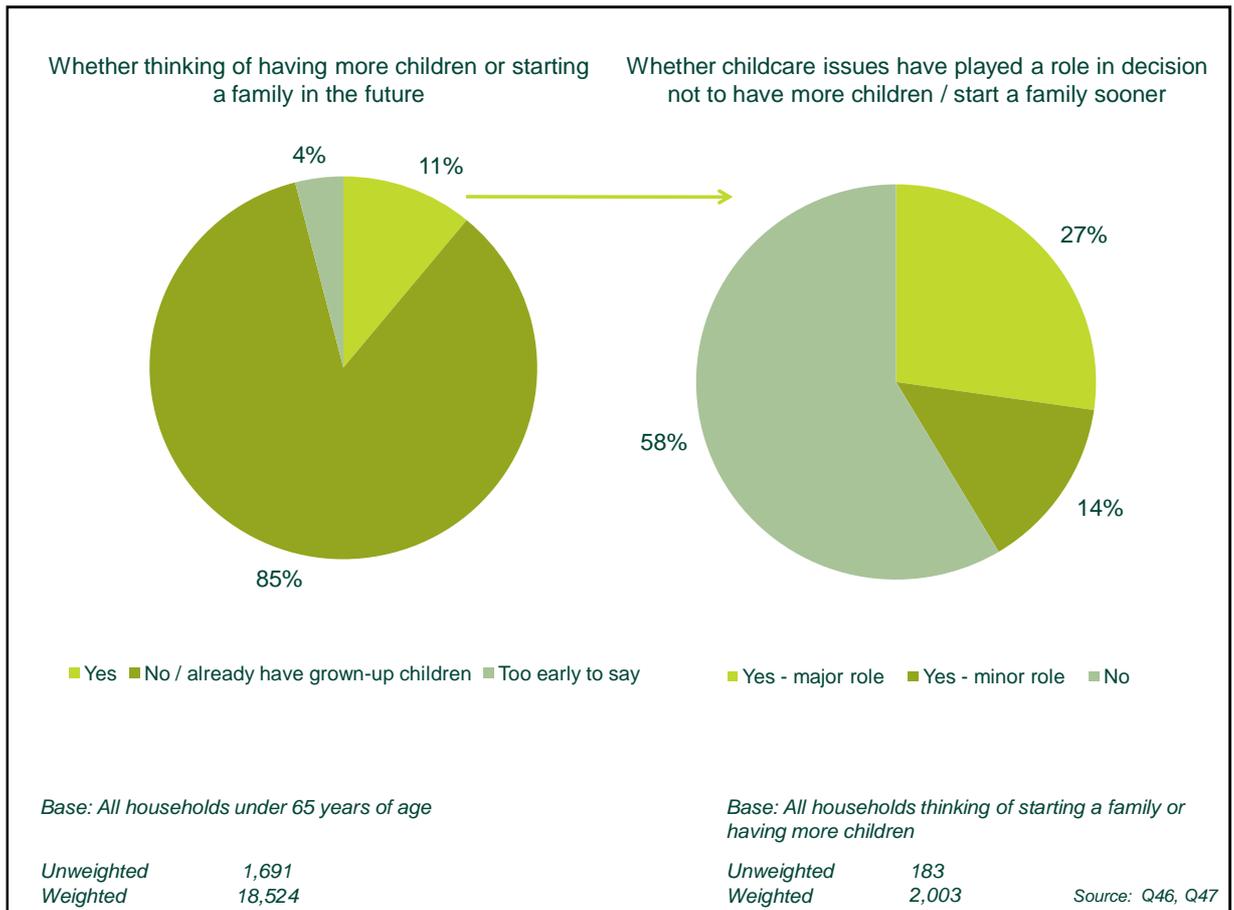
- 6.1 In this chapter we explore the intentions of households in Guernsey and Alderney to have (more) children or start a family in the near future, and then which types of childcare they would be likely to use if they were to do so. This will serve to provide an indication of the childcare needs of families over the coming years and also the impact that improving the provision of childcare could have on the size of the available workforce.
- 6.2 Following this, we then move on to cover the views of residents who are thinking about starting a family (and do not currently have any children under the age of 16) around the affordability, quality and availability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney and whether this has affected their decision to start a family.

Intentions to have more children or start a family and the implications of childcare issues

- 6.3 As can be seen in Figure 6.1, the vast majority (85%¹⁰) of Guernsey and Alderney residents are not thinking of having more children or already have a grown-up family. Around one in ten (11%) said they are thinking of doing so, whilst just under one in twenty (4%) said that it was too early to say.
- 6.4 Those households already with children under sixteen years of age are significantly more likely to intend to continue their family compared to those who have no children currently or whose children are already grown up (13% compared with 9%).
- 6.5 Furthermore, families with children under 16 years of age that currently use childcare are also more likely than family households that do not currently use childcare to be thinking about having more children in the future (21% of childcare users compared to 8% of non-users).
- 6.6 Looking specifically at family households, as would be expected, those with small, young families are significantly more likely to want to have more children:
- Family households with just one child aged under two years (64% compared to 13% of all family households)
 - Family households with just one child aged between two and four years (33%)

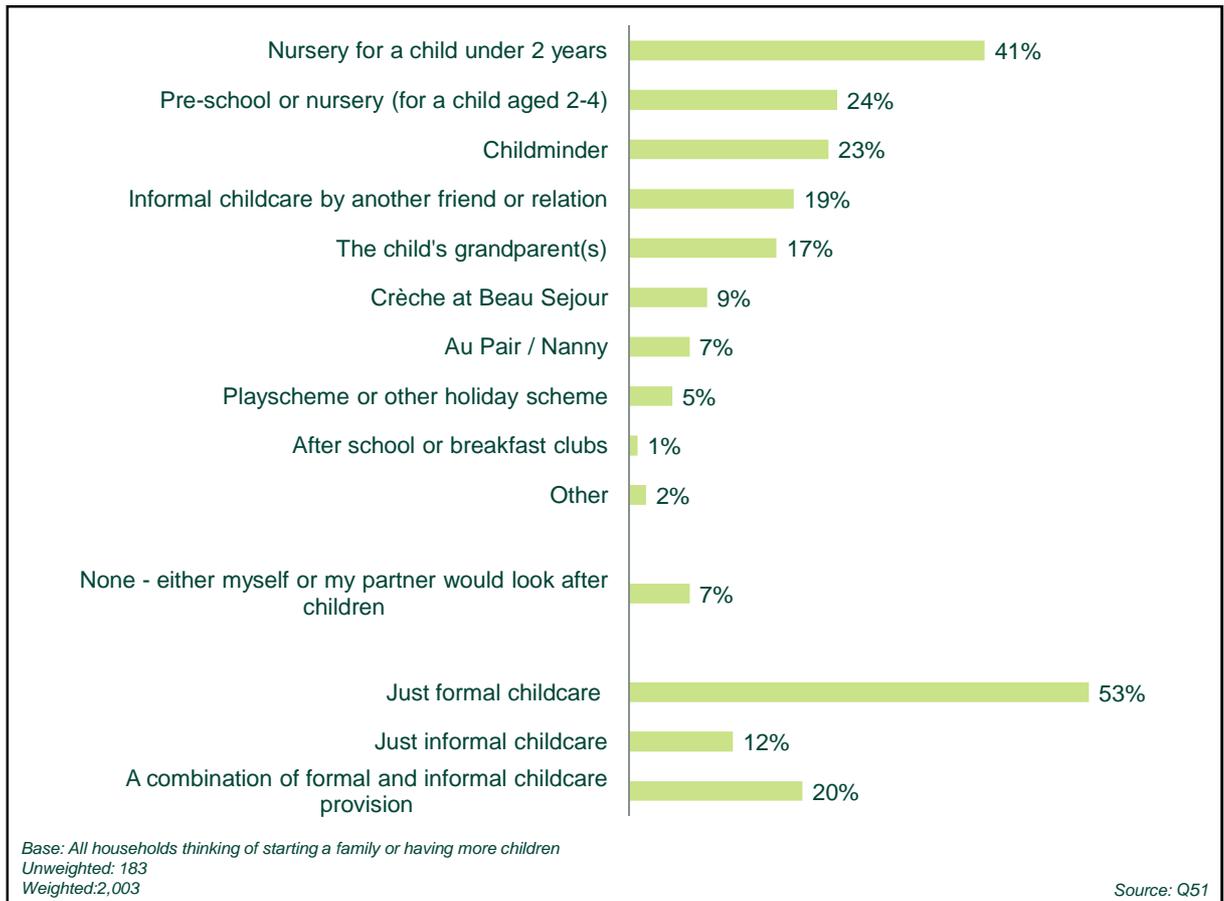
¹⁰ This question was only asked of individuals who are under the age of 65

Figure 6.1: Intentions to have more children in the future and impact of childcare issues on this decision



- 6.7 Four in ten households (40%) planning on starting a family or having more children report that childcare issues are a factor in their decision not to do so sooner. Three in ten households planning on starting a family or having more children (27% - equating to approximately 500-565 households) consider childcare issues to play a major part in their decision and one in seven (14%) state they play a minor part.
- 6.8 Households where no parent is currently in paid work are neither more nor less likely to cite childcare issues as a reason for not having started a family / had more children sooner.
- 6.9 Looking specifically at family households, it is just families with one child in the household aged between two and four years, that are significantly more likely to view childcare issues as playing a major role in their decision not to have children sooner (53% compared to 33% of all family households).
- 6.10 This may reflect a concern about the additional costs of further childcare needed for another child given nurseries are a relatively expensive childcare type; however it might equally reflect the fact that when children approach schooling age, parents begin to think about (re-)entering work and therefore have to consider what childcare provision they might need if they were to do so.

- 6.11 Significantly more family households currently using childcare (53%) consider childcare issues a factor in their decision not to have more children (compared to a 31% of non-users). Again, this may be due to the additional cost of using childcare for additional children.
- 6.12 The majority (84%) of households looking to have more children or start a family would use childcare, and only relatively few (7%) would anticipate staying at home and look after the children themselves. Those significantly more likely to say they would stay at home to look after the children themselves include:
- Households already with children under the age of 16 (15% compared to 7% overall);
 - Family households with just one child and is aged under two years (56%); and
 - Family households that currently only use informal childcare provision (23%).
- 6.13 Figure 6.2 below summarises the childcare types that would be needed by households looking to start a family or have more children.
- 6.14 Broadly speaking, those starting a family or thinking of having more children would be most inclined to solely use formal childcare provision (53%) with only around one in ten (12%) households anticipating just using informal childcare provision.
- 6.15 Two-fifths (41%) of those thinking of starting a family or having more children say that they would be likely to use a nursery for a child under two years old, a further quarter (24%) say they would be likely to use a pre-school or nursery for a child aged between two and for years and another quarter (23%) would be likely to use a childminder.
- 6.16 There are lower levels of anticipated demand for informal childcare arrangements, with a fifth (19%) saying they would be likely to use informal childcare provided by a friend or relation and 17% saying they would be likely to use childcare provided by the child's grandparents.
- 6.17 However, these findings do also suggest that parents are becoming more reluctant to leave their children in the care of grandparents, perhaps for reasons of guilt as discussed earlier in the report, and instead turn to more formal childcare provision.

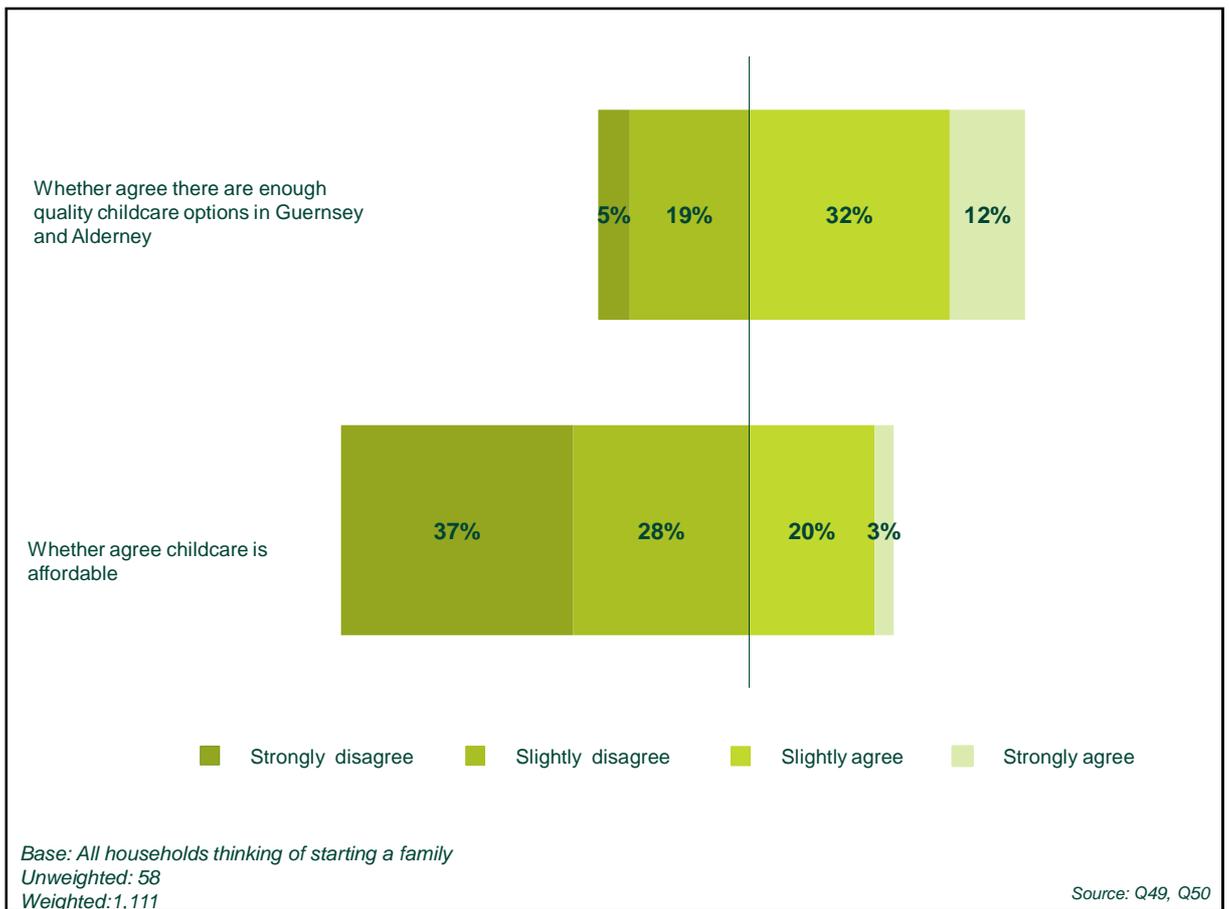
Figure 6.2: Types of childcare likely to use if have more children

- 6.18 There are differences in the type of childcare that households would be likely to use dependent on the level of household income. The use of an Au Pair or nanny is closely related to household income, for example, with the tendency for this childcare type to be mentioned increasing as household income increases (mentioned by no households with an income of £30,000 or less, but one in five (17%) of households with an annual income of £90,000 or over). This finding is perhaps as would be expected, given the relatively high costs associated with this type of childcare.
- 6.19 As mentioned, above, the types of childcare that those thinking of starting a family or having more children are likely to use also differ somewhat from the types that users of childcare currently make use of (as outlined in Chapter 3). The most notable difference here is that a nursery for a child under two years old is the most popular form of childcare for those thinking of starting a family or having more children (41%) whereas amongst current childcare users this form of childcare is only the sixth most popular (used by only 9%).
- 6.20 In comparison the most commonly used form of childcare by current users is the child's grandparent(s) (36%), whereas this is only the fifth most frequently mentioned by households thinking of having more children or starting a family (17%). This suggests that there may be a shift in attitudes towards particular childcare types once children are born and parents become more aware of the options available and their associated costs / benefits. The shift is also likely to be due to the fact that grandparents typically care for older children, and that parents here are thinking more in the context of what provision would be available for young children.

Views on the affordability, quality and availability of childcare

6.21 The views of households looking to start a family – but with no children under the age of sixteen currently – regarding the affordability, quality and availability of childcare are shown in Figure 6.3. Please note that some caution is needed when interpreting these findings, given the relatively small base sizes involved (just 58 interviews).

Figure 6.3: Views on the affordability, quality and availability of childcare



*Charts do not sum to 100% as those answering “neither agree nor disagree”, “don’t know” or “refused” are excluded from the chart.

6.22 Nearly half of households looking to start a family (45%) agree there are enough quality childcare options in Guernsey and Alderney, with no particular sub-groups significantly more or less likely to agree with this statement.

6.23 By contrast, a quarter (24%) of prospective parents (i.e. those thinking of starting a family in the near future AND who do not currently have any children under the age of 16 at the time of interview) disagree that there are enough quality childcare options available in Guernsey and Alderney, and a further 31% neither agreed nor disagreed.

6.24 Views on the affordability of childcare are less positive, with a majority of would-be parents (65%) disagreeing that childcare in Guernsey and Alderney is affordable which may go some way in explaining why couples have not started a family sooner. Of course, this opinion may not hold among

these would-be parents once they do start a family, adjust their way of living and find a way to afford childcare.

- 6.25 Needless to say there is clearly a perception among households – both with and without children currently, and regardless of whether or not childcare is used – that childcare is too expensive.

Chapter 7 Assistance the States of Guernsey should be providing

- 7.1 This chapter explores households' views on the effect of leaving children in childcare and what action they think the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare provision across Guernsey and Alderney.
- 7.2 We consider the views of the population as a whole, including both households with children under the age of 16, and those without.

Views on the effects of childcare

- 7.3 Just under half (47%) of all households in Guernsey and Alderney view the use of childcare as beneficial to the family unit (22% highly beneficial and 25% slightly beneficial). Interestingly, findings are comparable across households with and without children under the age of sixteen.

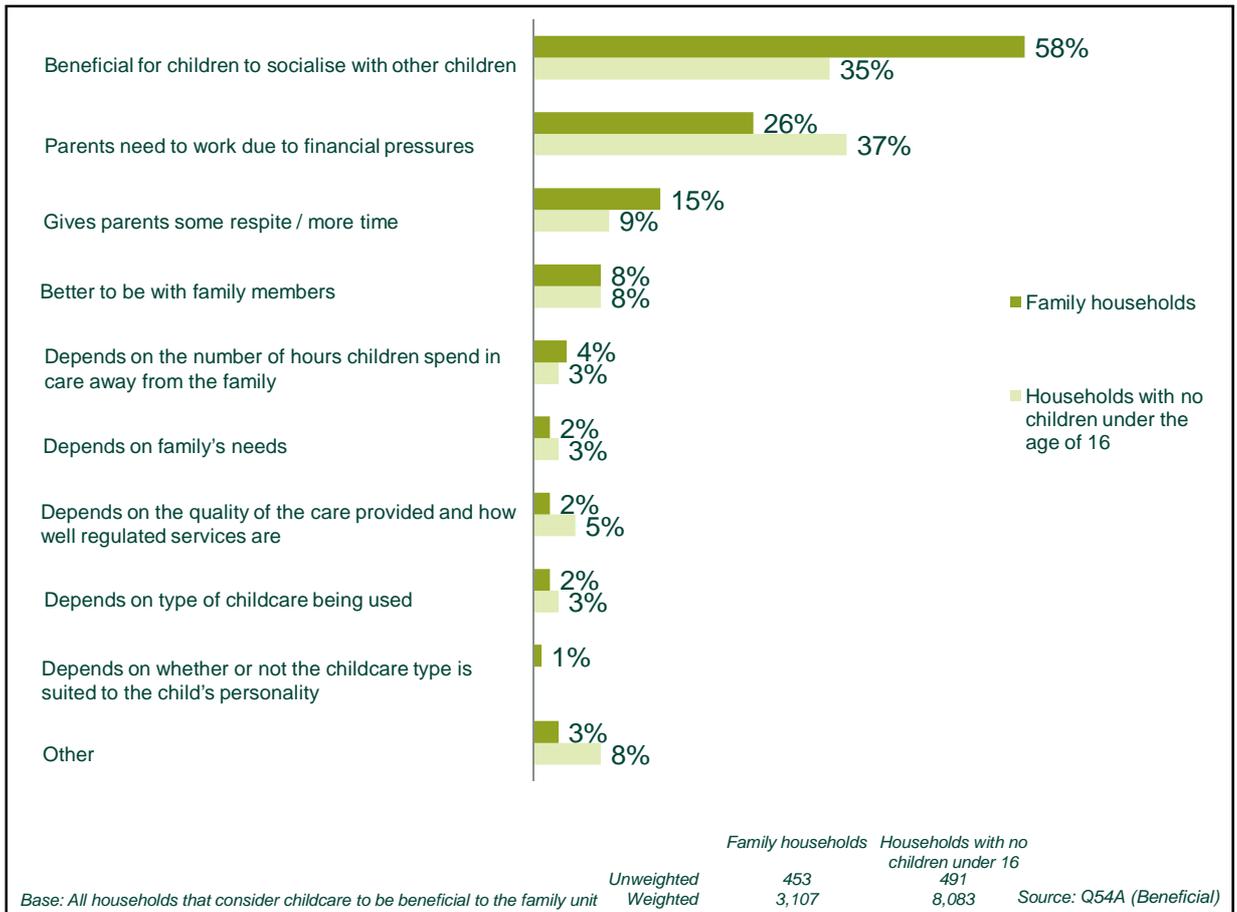
Figure 7.1: Whether leaving children in childcare is beneficial or detrimental to the family unit



*Charts do not sum to 100% as those answering "neither beneficial nor detrimental", "don't know" or "refused" are excluded from the chart.

- 7.4 Looking at just those households with children under sixteen years of age, perhaps unsurprisingly, those currently using childcare are significantly more likely to consider it beneficial to the family unit compared to non-users (55% of childcare users consider it beneficial compared to 40% of non-users).
- 7.5 Although there is very little variation among family households by Parish (with the exception of St Saviour where parents are less likely to view childcare as beneficial to the family unit), there is a difference in opinion according to island, with family households in Alderney significantly more likely to view childcare favourably than family households in Guernsey (61% compared with 46%).
- 7.6 Age and number of children in family households is also likely to determine parents' views on childcare. As a child becomes older, parents are less likely to view childcare as beneficial to the family unit. Indeed, households with one child of pre-compulsory schooling age, or more than one child all of whom are of pre-compulsory schooling age, are significantly more likely to view childcare as beneficial (54% and 60% respectively compared to 47% of all family households).
- 7.7 Views on childcare among those wanting to move into work or increase their working hours are reasonably favourable, with significantly more family households where one or both parents would like to enter work or increase their working hours viewing childcare as beneficial to the family unit (44% compared to 15% who view it negatively).
- 7.8 Only a small proportion of all households felt that childcare was detrimental to the family unit, with 9% viewing it as slightly detrimental and 4% viewing it as highly detrimental.
- 7.9 Just over a third (35%) of all households consider childcare neither beneficial nor detrimental to the family unit.
- 7.10 Figure 7.2 shows the reasons why those who view childcare as beneficial regard it as such. The most commonly given reason at an overall level – and by parents with children under the age of 16 more specifically – was that it is beneficial for children to socialise with one another (58% of those parents with a child under the age of 16 compared to only 35% of those with no children under the age of 16).
- 7.11 Households also view childcare as beneficial to the family unit because it allows them to work to earn a living (37% of households with no children under 16 viewing childcare as beneficial and 26% of family households viewing childcare as beneficial). In a similar vein, a relatively high proportion of residents view childcare as beneficial as it gives parents some respite from looking after children and more free time; this was mentioned by a higher number of parents with children under the age of 16 compared to those without (15% compared to 9%).
- 7.12 A variety of other reasons were given by a small minority of residents.

Figure 7.2: Reasons why childcare is viewed as beneficial



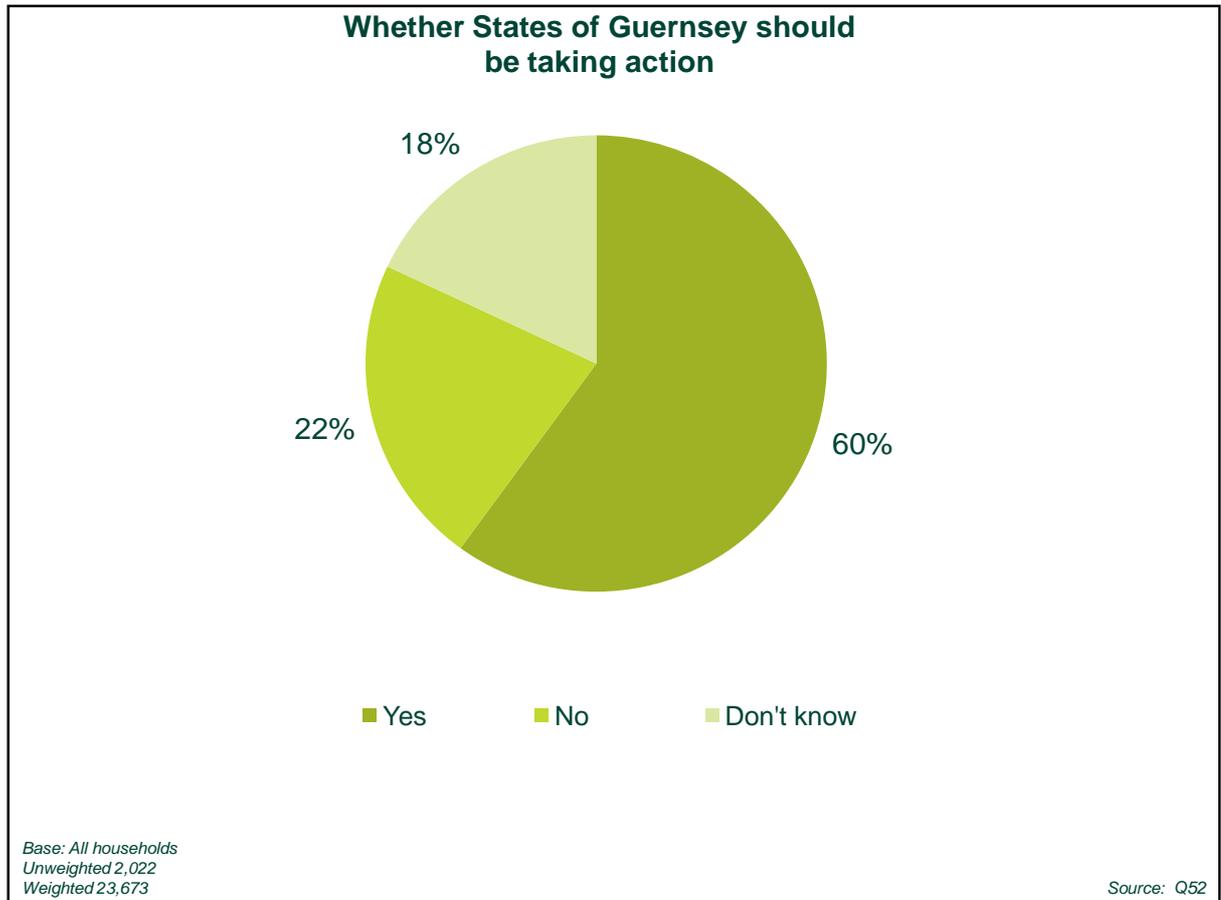
*Chart sums to more than 100% as more than one response allowed at this question.

7.13 The vast majority of households that view childcare as detrimental to the family unit think that it is better for children to be with family members than in childcare (81% of households with no children under 16 who view childcare as being detrimental and 77% of households with children under sixteen who view childcare as detrimental), indicating that a review of childcare provision will not necessarily lead to an increased take-up of childcare options among this group, unless their broader attitudes towards childcare can be changed.

Action the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare

7.14 The majority of households (60%) feel that the States of Guernsey should be taking action to improve the availability, quality and affordability of childcare provision. Around one in five (22%) felt that no action should be taken, or did not have a strong opinion either way (18%).

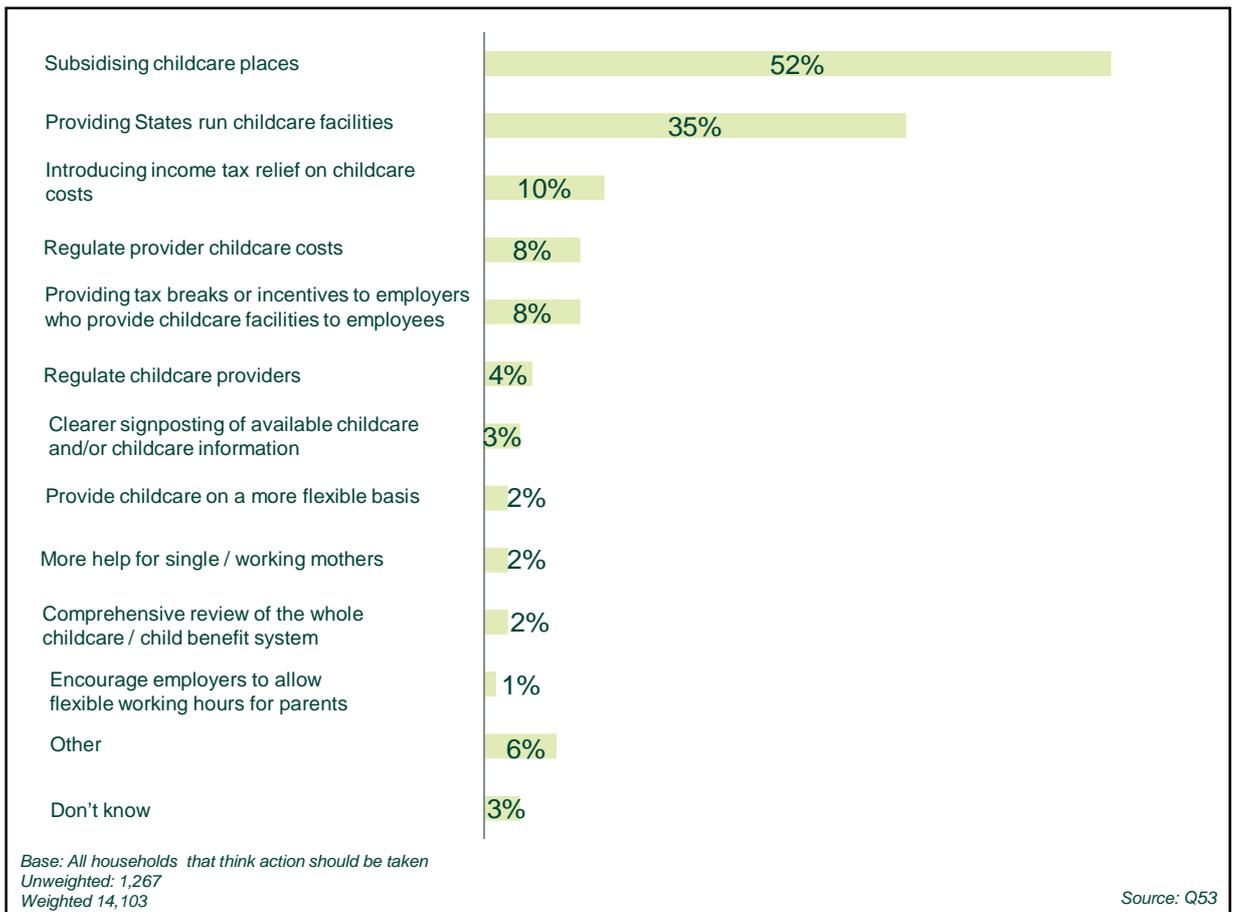
Figure 7.3: Whether the States of Guernsey should be taking action to improve the availability, quality and affordability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney



- 7.15 Households with at least one child under the age of 16 are significantly more likely to see the need for further action from the States of Guernsey, compared with those households with no children / children who are already grown up (73% vs. 54%).
- 7.16 Looking specifically at family households, those which currently use childcare are more likely than family households that do not use childcare to think that action should be taken (82% compared to 66%). This is likely to be at least in part due to their experience of using childcare and problems they may have experienced (for example relating to cost or a lack of local facilities).
- 7.17 There is also some variation according to island as childcare users who live in Alderney are more likely to think that action should be taken compared to those in Guernsey (89% of Alderney childcare users compared to 80% of Guernsey childcare users).
- 7.18 Those households in receipt of Supplementary Benefit are also significantly more likely to think that action should be taken by the States of Guernsey (72% compared to 60% of all households with and without children under 16). This is likely to be linked to the financial implications of childcare and when we look at just those who are parents of a child under sixteen this figure rises slightly with an even higher proportion feeling that action should be taken (79% of families in receipt of Supplementary Benefit compared to 73% of families overall).

- 7.19 Suggested actions that the States of Guernsey should take were dominated by factors relating to the financial costs of childcare (as shown in Figure 7.4).
- 7.20 The most frequently mentioned action was the subsidising of childcare places (52%), with other financial factors mentioned including introducing income tax relief on childcare places (10%), regulating childcare provider costs (8%), and providing tax breaks or incentives to employers who provide childcare facilities to their employees (8%).
- 7.21 There is a tendency for households with more children under the age of 16 to be more likely to suggest the subsidising of childcare places, with 56% of those with three children or fewer under the age of 16 saying childcare places should be subsidised compared to 73% of those with four children or more. Childcare users are also more likely to view this as a course of action that should be taken compared to parents who do not use childcare (60% compared to 52%).
- 7.22 Residents of Guernsey with at least one child under sixteen were considerably more likely than those from Alderney to identify the subsidising of childcare places as an action that should be taken (57% compared to 33%).
- 7.23 Interestingly, those residents with an income of less than £30,000 are less likely to think that childcare places should be subsidised compared to those households with a higher income (46% of those with an income of £30,000 or less compared to 52% of those with an income of £30,000 or above).
- 7.24 However, family households with an income of less than £30,000 and currently using childcare are significantly more likely to be in receipt of Supplementary Benefit (27% compared to 8% of all family households that currently use childcare) which may explain why these lower income households do not necessarily see the need for additional subsidised childcare places.
- 7.25 Providing States-run childcare facilities is the second most popular course of action mentioned by residents (35%). This arguably reflects the belief that it is the States' responsibility to provide such childcare to residents, given the benefits it can bring not only to individual families but also to the economy more broadly (for example in relation to increased workforce participation).
- 7.26 Those households where at least one parent is in paid work are much more likely to think that States-run childcare facilities should be provided than those where neither parent is in paid work (35% of households with at least one parent in paid work compared to 3% of households with no parent in paid work).

Figure 7.4: Action the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare provision



**Chart sums to more than 100% as more than one response allowed at this question.*

7.27 Several other actions were suggested by small proportions of households, including regulating childcare providers (4%), clearer signposting of available childcare (3%), providing childcare on a more flexible basis (2%), more help for single/working mothers (2%), a complete review of the childcare and child benefit system (1%) and encouraging employers to allow flexible working for loan parents (1%)

7.28 In summary therefore, the key issues that need to be addressed in order to improve childcare provision in Guernsey and Alderney with a view to increasing the size of the available workforce are related to the financial implications of childcare and also the provision of States-run facilities. If financial incentives were provided or the costs of childcare reduced (possibly through the provision of low cost States-provided childcare) it is highly likely that more parents would be encouraged to return to the workplace.

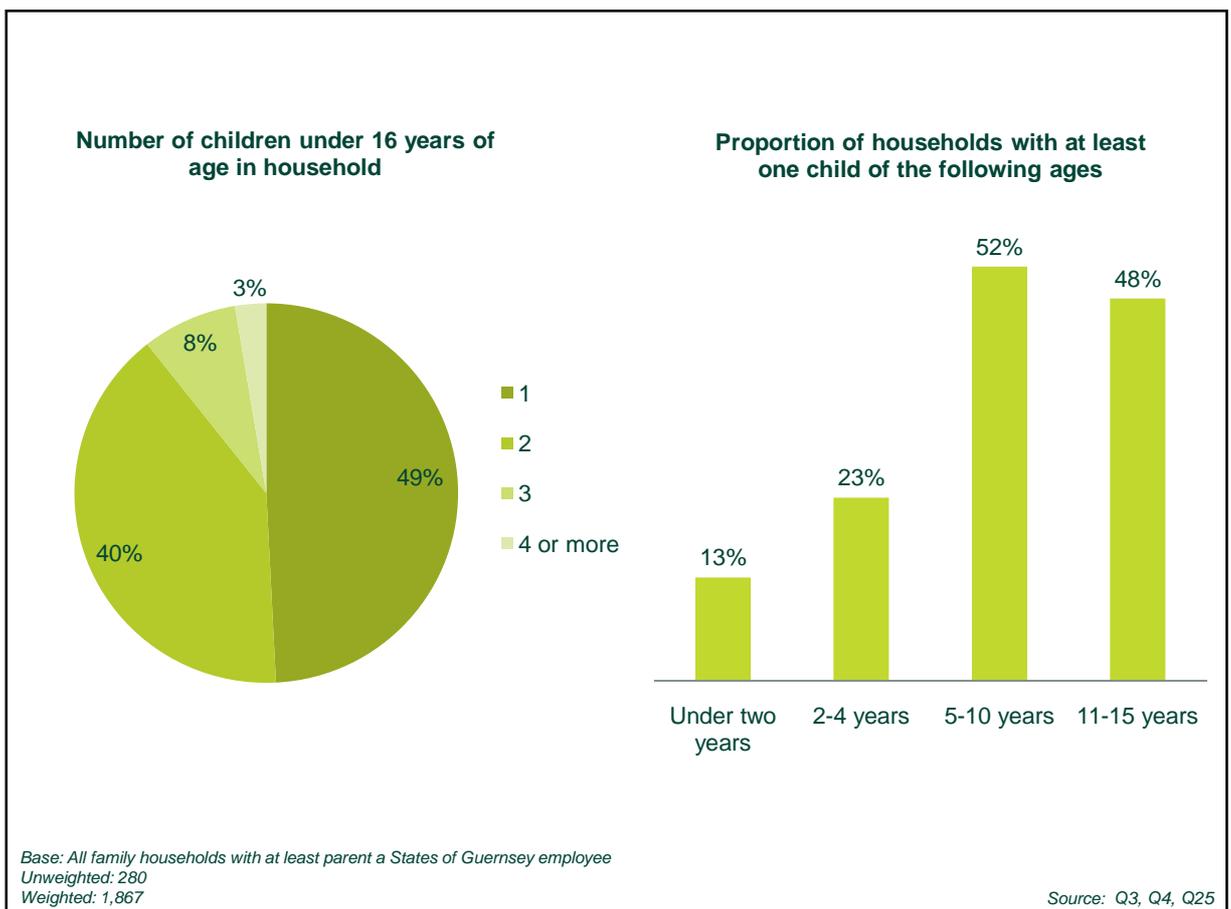
Chapter 8 States of Guernsey employees

- 8.1 This chapter looks specifically at households with children under the age of sixteen, where at least one parent is a States of Guernsey employee, and seeks to establish whether States of Guernsey employees have different experiences in the take-up of childcare.
- 8.2 The chapter looks first at the proportion of families with at least one parent employed by the States of Guernsey, and the profile of these households in terms of number and age of children. We will then explore the propensity of these families to take up childcare, the types of childcare used, and end by exploring their views and opinions on the childcare options available on the islands.

Profile of States employee households

- 8.3 Households in which at least one parent is a States employee account for three in ten (28%) of all family households in Guernsey and Alderney, with no variation by island (28% of all family households in Guernsey and 29% in Alderney).
- 8.4 The make-up of these families is summarised in Figure 8.1 below.

Figure 8.1: Profile of households with at least one parent a States employee



8.5 The vast majority of these households (89%) have one or two children under the age of 16 years of age currently living at home, with States employees being significantly less likely than family households overall to have at least one child in the household aged under two years (13% compared to 19% of all family households).

Use of childcare

8.6 Two-fifths (42% - equating to approximately 740-830) of these households use childcare on a regular basis, indicating that family households where at least one parent is a States of Guernsey employee are no more or less likely to use childcare compared to all families overall (43%).

8.7 Among those family households that are significantly more likely to use childcare are:

- Households in receipt of Supplementary Benefit (67% compared to 42% of all States of Guernsey employee households) - a finding not in line with the population of households using childcare at the overall level where households claiming Supplementary Benefit are no more or less likely to be childcare users.
- Households where all children are of pre-compulsory schooling age (84%)

8.8 In terms of household composition, the following types of household are significantly more likely to be childcare users:

- Those with just one child of pre-compulsory schooling age (84%)
- Those with more than one child all of pre-compulsory schooling age (78%)

8.9 This is broadly in the line with the population as a whole.

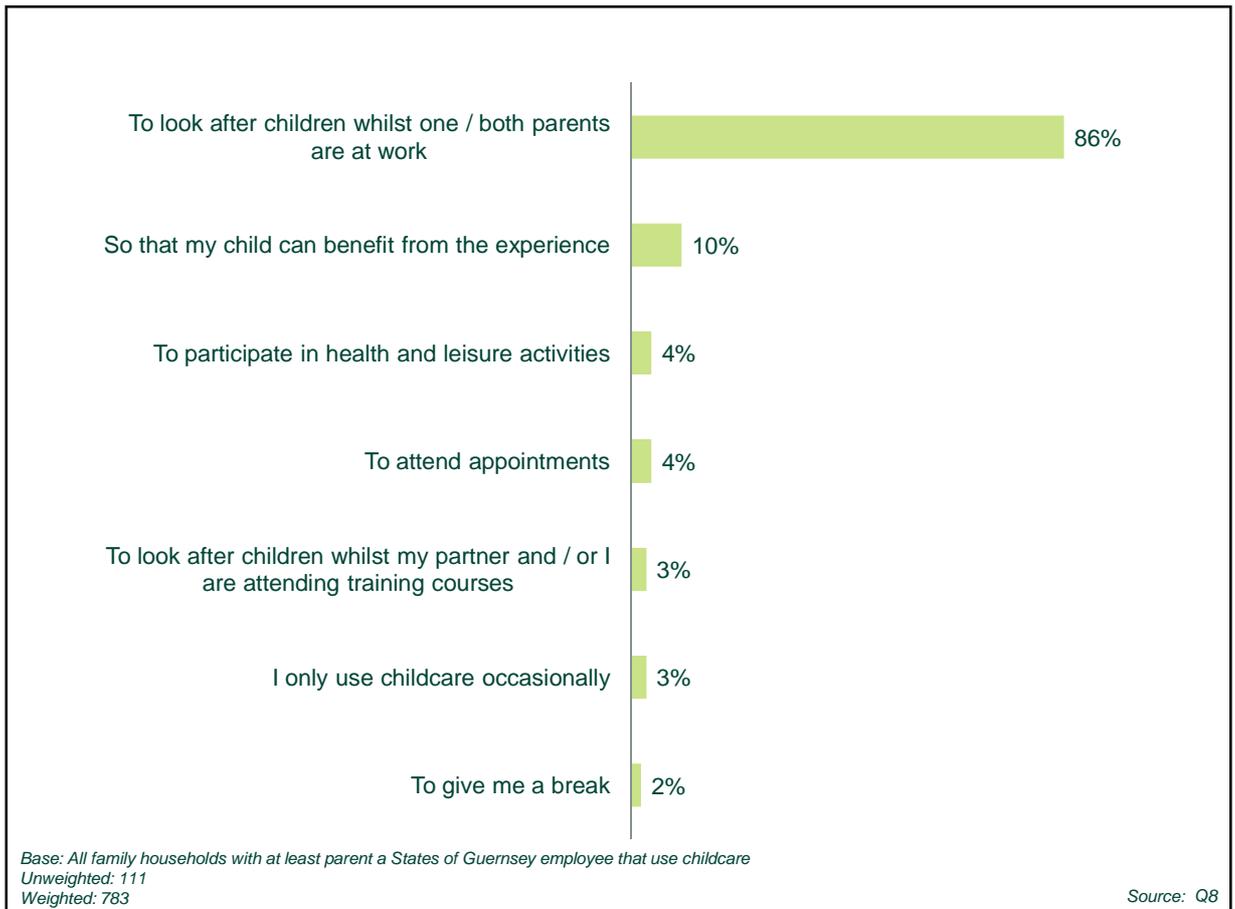
8.10 As shown in Figure 8.2, unlike the overall findings for family households, States of Guernsey households with an annual household income of less than £30,000 are no less likely to be childcare users (35% of all households with one member a States of Guernsey employee earning less than £30,000 compared to 42% of all family households with at least one parent a States of Guernsey employee).

Figure 8.2: Profile of childcare and non-childcare users according to household income



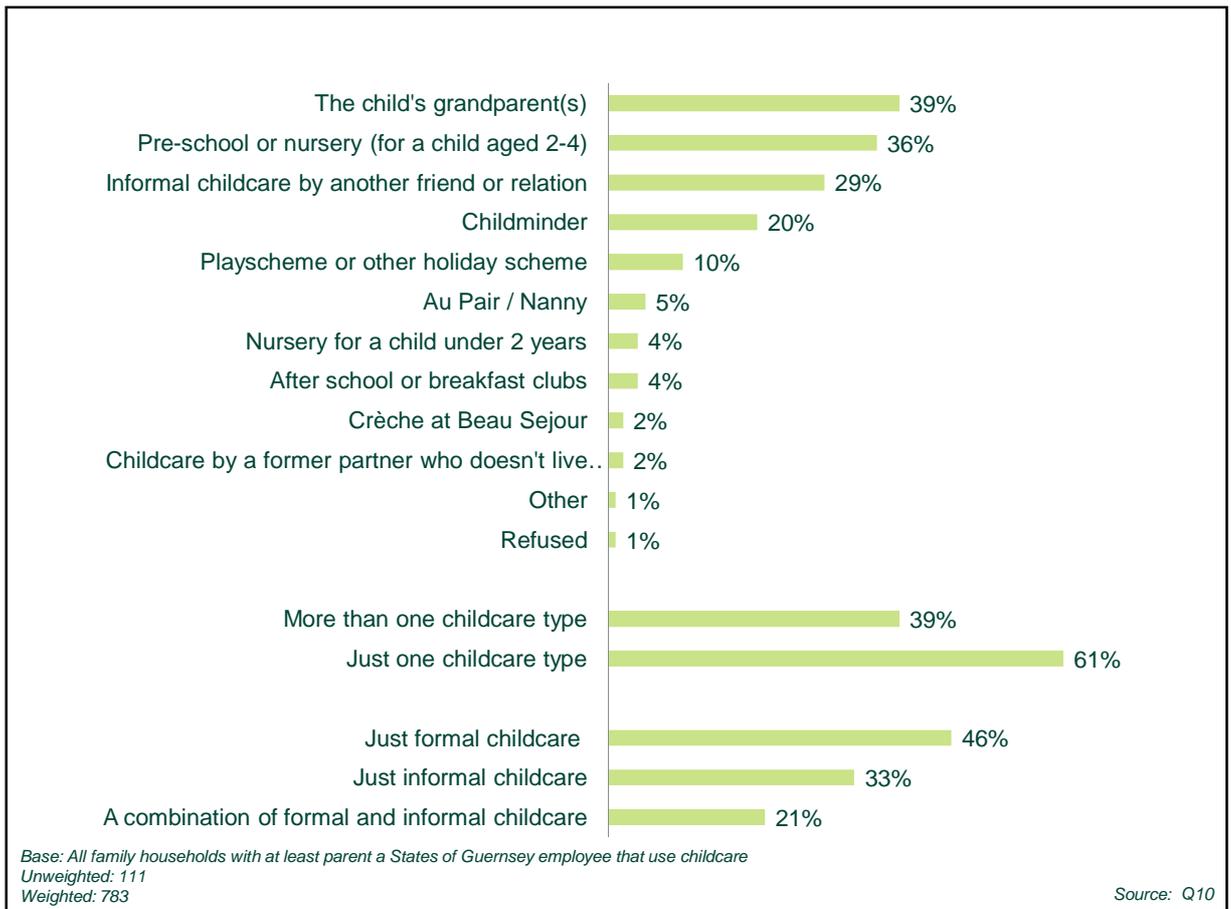
8.11 However, States of Guernsey employees are no more likely to receive any extra help with childcare costs (8% of States of Guernsey employees receive financial assistance towards the costs of childcare compared to 5% of all family households using childcare).

8.12 The main reasons for these households using childcare are summarised in Figure 8.3 below.

Figure 8.3: Main reasons for using childcare

- 8.13 Most commonly childcare is used to look after children whilst parents are at work (86%). A further one in ten households (10%) use childcare so that their child can benefit from the experience.
- 8.14 Figure 8.4 below summarises the childcare types used on a household basis. Overall, just less than half of households using childcare use formal provision only (46%) whilst a third (33%) use just informal childcare. Therefore there is no variation between family households with at least one parent a States of Guernsey employee and family households using childcare at the overall level.
- 8.15 More specifically, the most popular childcare types among family households include grandparents (39%) and a pre-school or nursery for 2-4 year olds (36%).

Figure 8.4: Childcare used by household



8.16 The patterns emerging here broadly mirror those of the population as a whole as reported in Chapter 3, with childcare types used being driven to some extent by the age of the children in the household. There are some exceptions, though, when looking at the specific childcare types notably:

- States employees are significantly less likely to use a nursery for a child under the age of two years (4% compared to 9% of all family households using childcare);
- States employees are significantly more likely to use after school or breakfast clubs (4% compared to 1% of all family households using childcare).

8.17 As well as nurseries for children under the age of 2 years, after school / breakfast clubs and the crèche at Beau Sejour remain among the least popular childcare types for States of Guernsey employees.

Amount spent on childcare

- 8.18 We now turn to the annual amount spent on childcare per child over the course of a year.
- 8.19 The average family household spend on childcare over the course of the year is roughly in line with that of family households overall, at £4,000 (£400 less than all family households) and the average annual spend on childcare per child for £3,050, slightly lower than the overall finding of £3,400 reported at the overall level in Chapter 3.
- 8.20 The table below shows how household expenditure on childcare varies according to the broad type of provision used on a household basis. Further analysis on the annual amount spent by specific childcare types is not possible given small base sizes.

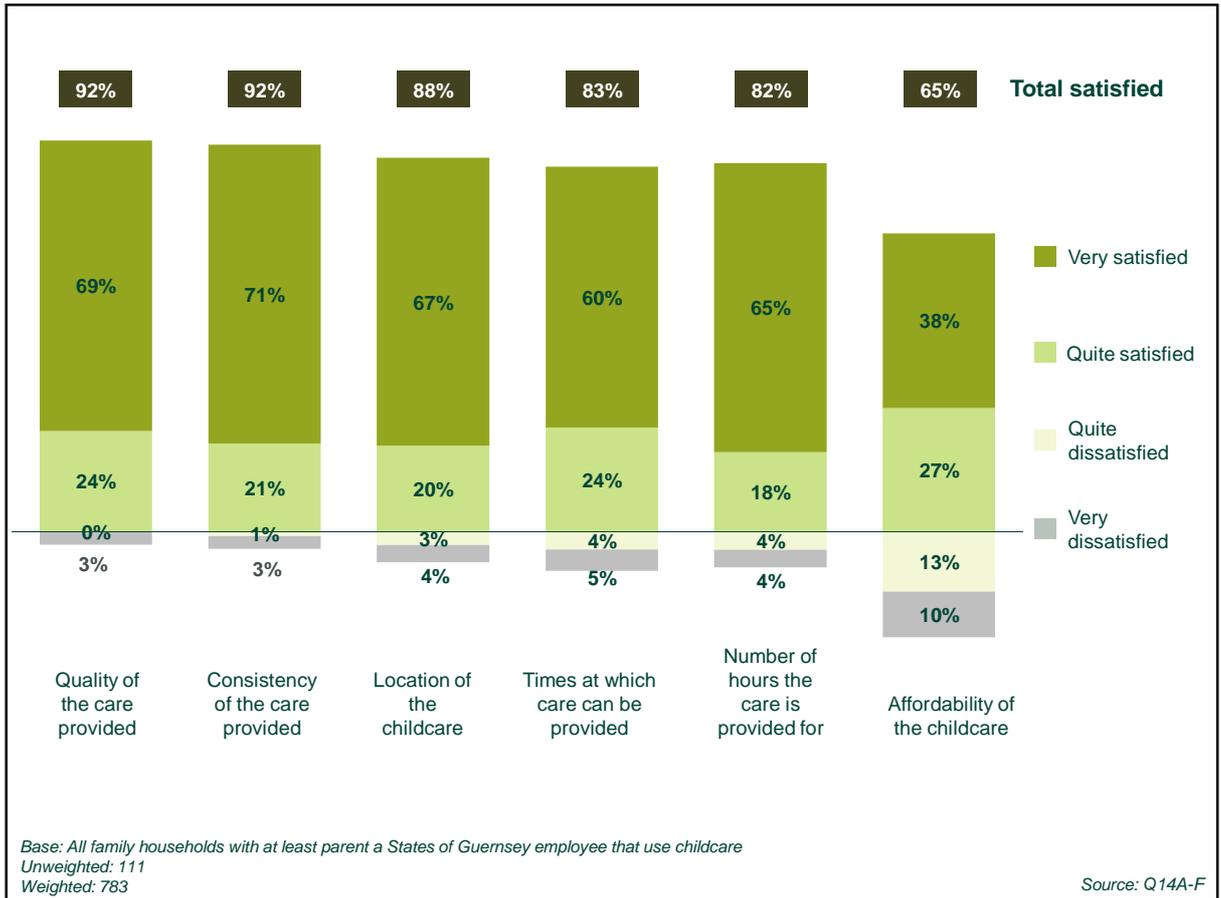
Table 8.1: Average annual household spend on childcare provision according to broad childcare type

Childcare type	Average amount spent per household (£)	
	Base (Unweighted / Weighted)	
Formal childcare only	(47) (364)	£6,650
Informal childcare only	(37) (257)	£200
A combination of formal and informal childcare	(27) (162)	£4,000

Satisfaction with current childcare provision

8.21 As Figure 8.5 shows, in the most part overall satisfaction with particular aspects of childcare is very high, with childcare users being most satisfied with the quality and consistency of the care provided (92% of households using childcare gave a rating of quite or very satisfied both these aspects). In line with the overall finding, however, significantly fewer households (65%) are satisfied with the affordability of childcare provision.

Figure 8.5: Satisfaction levels with various aspects of childcare provision



8.22 No specific groups were likely to be significantly less satisfied with the affordability of childcare provision.

8.23 Whilst the trends mentioned above broadly mirror those of the overall population, there is some variation between States employees and family households overall in terms of the views on the number of hours care is provided for.

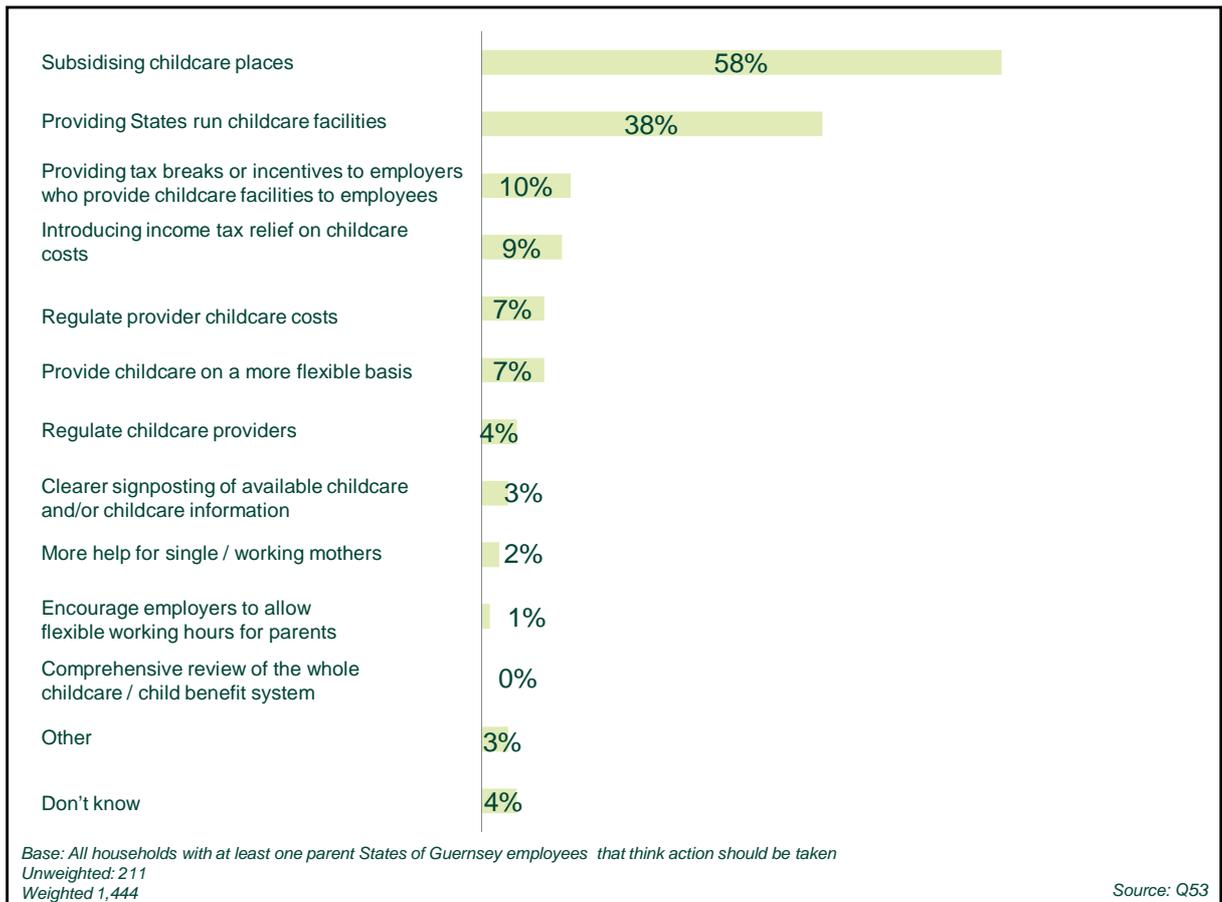
8.24 Interestingly, States employees are significantly less satisfied with this aspect of childcare (82% compared to 89% of all family households using childcare).

8.25 In a similar vein, States of Guernsey employees are also significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with the times at which care can be provided (9% compared to 5% of all family households using childcare).

- 8.26 These findings certainly suggest that States of Guernsey employees, who may indeed undertake more shift-work (e.g. police officers / nurses) and therefore need childcare at more unusual times of the day, do not necessarily have easier access to childcare provision. Therefore, any childcare reform targeted specifically at public sector workers should address the times and the length of time for which childcare can be provided.
- 8.27 Overall, the vast majority of households (93%) are satisfied with the childcare provision they use, with around three quarters (73%) being very satisfied, again this is in line with the overall findings presented earlier in the report (96% and 77% respectively).

Action the States of Guernsey should be taking

- 8.28 Significantly more States of Guernsey employees (including both family households and those without children under the age of 16) think that the States of Guernsey should be taking action to improve the availability, quality and affordability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney (77% compared to 60% of all households with and without children under the age of 16).
- 8.29 Figure 8.6 below shows what action States of Guernsey employees think the State of Guernsey should be taking.

Figure 8.6: Action the States of Guernsey should be taking to improve childcare provision

- 8.30 Again these findings broadly reflect those at the overall level, though there is some difference in the relative importance placed on flexible childcare. Linking with earlier findings in this chapter that States of Guernsey employees are significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with the times at which childcare can be provided, public sector employees are also significantly more likely to say that the States should provide childcare on a more flexible basis (7% compared to 2% of all household who think some action should be taken).
- 8.31 In summary, States of Guernsey employees' experiences are broadly in line with those of the population of family households as a whole with similar proportions and types of household (according to age and number of children) using childcare per se. However in contrast to findings at the overall level, lower income families are no less likely to be childcare users.
- 8.32 There is some difference in the specific childcare types used by States of Guernsey employees, however the annual expenditure (per household and per child) is broadly similar to the overall findings.
- 8.33 In line with the overall population of family households, States employees are less satisfied with the overall affordability of childcare, but they are also significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with the number of hours and times at which childcare is provided. That is to say, there is very much a perceived need among this group for increased flexibility and availability of childcare provision.

Chapter 9 Technical Appendix I: Questionnaire

Private & Confidential

J4781

Date 8/10/10

States of Guernsey Policy Council Childcare Needs Survey Telephone

Screener

ASK PERSON WHO ANSWERS PHONE

S1) Good morning / afternoon / evening. My name is [NAME] and I'm calling from IFF Research, an independent market research company. I'm calling on behalf of the States of Guernsey Policy Council.

We are conducting a survey about how family and working life come together, how they impact on one another, and about childcare. We are looking to speak to a variety of households in Guernsey and Alderney, both those who use or need childcare and those who don't.

You may recall having seen or heard some publicity about the survey recently.

Most appropriate respondent speaking	1	GO TO S2
Transferred / Someone else better placed to answer	2	
Hard appointment	3	MAKE APPOINTMENT
Soft appointment	4	
Refused	5	CLOSE
Engaged	6	
Fax Line	7	
Business line	8	
No reply / Answer phone	9	
Dead line	10	

ASK RESPONDENT

S2) [TEXT SUB IF S1/2: **Good morning / afternoon / evening, my name is NAME, calling from IFF Research, an independent market research company. I'm calling on behalf of the States of Guernsey Policy Council.**]

We are looking to understand people's views on family and working life, and later on about childcare provision in Guernsey and Alderney. Would you have a few minutes to answer some questions about this?

REASSURANCES TO USE IF NECESSARY

The interview will take around 17 minutes to complete on average, though could be shorter depending on your situation.

All responses are confidential and will not be passed on in any way that allows you to be identified personally.

Further information is also available at www.gov.gg/ChildcareNeedsSurvey

All your answers will be treated with the strictest confidence under the rules of the Market Research Society Code of Conduct.

Your telephone number has been randomly selected by computer.

If respondent wishes to confirm validity of survey or get more information about aims and objectives, they can call:
MRS: Market Research Society on 0500 396 999
IFF: Catherine Riley or Ben Davies: 0207 250 3035
States of Guernsey Policy Council: Lisa Bougourd or Sarah Harvey: 01481 717 000

Yes, continue	1	GO TO S3
Hard appointment	2	MAKE APPOINTMENT
Soft Appointment	3	
Refusal	4	THANK AND CLOSE
Not available within deadline	5	

S3) May I ask how old you are? This will be used solely for classification purposes.

WRITE IN EXACT NUMBER

IF REFUSED, PROMPT WITH BANDS

Under 16	1	THANK AND CLOSE
16-17	2	CONTINUE
18-24	3	
25-30	4	
31-34	5	
35-44	6	
45-54	7	
55-64	8	
65 or over	9	
Refused	10	THANK AND CLOSE

S4) Can you confirm which parish you live in?

PROMPT IT NECESSARY. SINGLE CODE

Castel	1	CHECK QUOTAS AND CONTINUE
Forest	2	
St Andrew	3	
St Martin	4	
St Peter Port	5	
St Pierre du Bois	6	
St Sampson	7	
St Saviour	8	
Torteval	9	
Vale	10	
Alderney	11	
Refused	12	

Section A: Information about the Household

ASK ALL

- 1) We'd like to start by asking some questions about your household. By "household", we mean yourself and any people that live with you on a permanent basis, but NOT, for example, children in education outside the Bailiwick or at boarding schools.

First, how many people aged 18 or over live in your household?

RECORD NUMBER ALLOW 1-99.

DO NOT ALLOW DK OR REFUSED

CATI INSTRUCTION: REPEAT Q2 FOR NUMBER RECORDED AT Q1 MINUS 1 (SO IF 3 RECORDED AT Q1, REPEAT Q2 TWICE)

ASK ALL WHO LIVE WITH SOMEONE ELSE AGED 18 OR OVER (Q1>1), OTHERS ASK Q3

- 2) And can you tell me what your relationship is to [TEXT SUB IF LIVE WITH 1 OTHER PERSON (Q1/2) this person; IF LIVE WITH MORE THAN 1 OTHER PERSON (Q1>2); each of these people]. Are they..?

READ OUT SINGLE CODE

A partner (husband, wife, civil partner) (SINGLE CODE ACROSS ALL ITERATIONS)	1
Your parent / parent in law	2
Your grandparent / grandparent in law	3
Sibling (or sibling in law) inc. Step / half siblings	4
Friend	5
Lodger	6
Grown-up child	7
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	8
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	9

ASK ALL

- 3) And how many children are there currently aged under 18 years and living in your household?

RECORD NUMBER ALLOW 0-14

DO NOT ALLOW DK OR REFUSED

- 3A) And how many children do you have under the age of 18 who are in education elsewhere, for example at a boarding school outside the Bailiwick?

RECORD NUMBER ALLOW 0-14

DO NOT ALLOW DK OR REFUSED

3B) And how many children do you have aged between 19 and 24 who are currently studying a full-time Higher Education course outside the Bailiwick?

RECORD NUMBER ALLOW 0-14

DO NOT ALLOW DK OR REFUSED

ASK IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 Q3+Q3A>0, OTHERS GO TO Q6

4) Please could you tell me the age of [TEXT SUB: IF Q3+Q3A/1; your IF Q3+Q3A>1; each] child under the age of 18?

WRITE IN EXACT AGE FOR EACH CHILD AT Q3 AND Q3A AS SEPARATE ENTRY

DO NOT ALLOW DK OR REFUSED

CATI INSTRUCTION: IF Q3+Q3A/0 ROUTE AS "PARTIAL" INTERVIEW

5) And will they still be [INSERT AGE FROM Q4] on 1st September 2010?

ADD AS NECESSARY: We are interested to know whether your [TEXT SUB IF: Q3+Q3A=1; child] [TEXT SUB IF: Q3+Q3A>1; children] will be of schooling age in the next academic year and what school year they will be in.

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

CATI INSTRUCTION: IF PARENT BUT ALL CHILDREN AGED 16 OR OVER (ALL ITERATIONS OF Q4 > 15) ROUTE AS "PARTIAL" INTERVIEW

ASK ALL

6) And turning to the issue of childcare, do you or your partner have any childcare responsibilities to family or friends outside of your household?

Yes – on a regular basis (paid or not)	1
Yes – but only occasionally	2
No	3
Refused	4

ASK IF HAVE REGULAR CHILDCARE RESPONSIBILITIES OUTSIDE OF HOUSEHOLD (Q6/1), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q6B

6A) And for approximately how many hours per week do you have these childcare responsibilities?

RECORD NUMBER

ALLOW DK AND REFUSED

ASK IF CHILDREN UNDER 16 (ANY ITERATION OF Q4 LESS THAN 16), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q7

6B) And returning to your household, do you currently use childcare, or have you over the last 4 months, for your [TEXT SUB: IF JUST ONE CHILD AGED UNDER 16: **child**] [TEXT SUB: IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD AGED UNDER 16: **children**] aged under 16 whilst you are...?
 READ OUT MULTI-CODE

READ OUT: Childcare includes the use of a childminder, a nursery, a crèche, pre-school, play scheme or other school holiday scheme, an au pair, a nanny or informal childcare by someone outside your household, such as a friend, relation or former partner, but not just the occasional babysitting?

At work	1
Training	2
Or for some other reason (PLEASE SPECIFY)	3
SINGLE CODE: Or do you not use childcare at all	4
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	5

Section B: Current Use of Childcare

- 7) *ASK IF DON'T USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/4)*
What would you say are the main reasons for not using childcare?
DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI-CODE
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF NURSERY SELECTED, CHECK WHETHER NURSERY FOR CHILD AGED UNDER 2 OR AGED 2-4 AND CODE ACCORDINGLY
*CATI INSTRUCTION IF **CODES 2 OR 3** SELECTED DISPLAY TEXT "BY CHILDCARE WE DO ALSO MEAN..." AND SNAP BACK TO Q6B*

Either myself or my partner look after children	1
Friends or relatives are able to look after children	2
A former partner who doesn't live in the household can look after the children	3
Children are old enough to look after themselves	4
Do not trust leaving children with strangers	5
Childcare is detrimental to the child's upbringing	6
No suitable childcare available locally	7
Not aware of what childcare is available	8
Cannot afford childcare	9
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	10
Refused	11

- 7A) *ASK IF NO SUITABLE CHILDCARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE LOCALLY (Q7/7)*
In what ways is the childcare available locally not suitable?

RECORD VERBATIM

- ASK IF NO SUITABLE CHILDCARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE LOCALLY, NOT AWARE OF CHILDCARE AVAILABLE OR CANNOT AFFORD CHILDCARE (Q7/7-9), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q8*
 7B) **Can I just check, if suitable and affordable childcare were available locally, would you use it?**

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

7C) ASK IF WOULD USE IT (Q7B/1), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q8
And if suitable, affordable childcare were available locally, what types might you need?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF NURSERY SELECTED, CHECK WHETHER NURSERY FOR CHILD AGED UNDER 2 OR AGED 2-4 AND CODE ACCORDINGLY

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE.

Childminder	1
Nursery (for a child under 2 yrs old)	2
Crèche at Beau Sejour	3
Pre-school or nursery (for a child aged 2-4)	4
Playscheme or other school holiday scheme	5
After school or breakfast clubs	6
Au Pair / Nanny	7
Childcare by a former partner who doesn't live in the household	8
The child's grandparent(s)	9
Informal childcare by another friend or relation	10
Other please specify____	11
Refused	12

7D) At what times would you use these types of childcare?
READ OUT. MULTI-CODE.

School Holidays	1
Term-time during school hours	2
Term-time before school starts	3
Term time after school	4
Mornings	5
Afternoons	6
Evenings	7
Nights	8
Weekends	9
DO NOT READ OUT: Don't know	10
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	11

IF HAVE MORE THAN ONE CHILD (Q3+Q3A>1)
7E) And for which of your children would you use this childcare?

CATI TO DISPLAY AGES OF CHILDREN FROM Q4 UNDER 16

- 8) *ASK IF USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/1-3)*
What are the main reasons for you using childcare?
DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI-CODE

To look after children whilst I am at work	1
To look after children whilst my partner is at work	2
To look after children whilst my partner and / or I are attending training courses	3
Because my partner and / or I have an illness or are disabled	4
So that my child can benefit from the experience	5
To participate in health and leisure activities	6
To attend appointments	7
To give me a break	8
I only use childcare occasionally	9
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	10
Refused	11

- 9) *ASK IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 AT Q4>1 AND USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/1-3)*
And for how many of your children do you currently use childcare?

RECORD NUMBER (1 – NUMBER OF CHILDREN <16)

**CATI DUMMY VARIABLE FOR TEXT SUBS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHO CHILDCARE IS USED:
 IF ONE CHILD <16 AT Q4 & Q6B/1-3) NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHO CHILDCARE IS USED /1
 OTHERWISE TAKE FROM Q9**

- 9A) **And can I just check, what is the age of [TEXT SUB IF USE CHILDCARE FOR ONE CHILD (Q9/1); your child] [TEXT SUB IF USE CHILDCARE FOR ONE CHILD (Q9>1); your children for whom childcare is used? MULTI CODE.**

CATI TO DISPLAY AGES OF CHILDREN FROM Q4 UNDER 16

**CATI DUMMY VARIABLE FOR TEXT SUBS: AGE OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM CHILDCARE IS USED
IF ONE CHILD <16 AT Q4 & Q6B/1-3 = AGE AT Q4,
OTHERWISE TAKE AGE FROM Q9A**

CATI INSTRUCTION: REPEAT Q10 TO Q13 FOR EACH CHILD FOR WHOM CHILDCARE IS USED

- 10) *ASK IF USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/1-3)*
TEXT SUB: IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHO CHILDCARE IS USED/1; **What types of childcare do you use for your [TEXT SUB AGE OF CHILDREN VARIABLE] year old child?**

TEXT SUB: IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHO CHILDCARE IS USED>1: **I'd now like to ask about the types of childcare you use for each of your children. So thinking about your child aged [TEXT SUB AGE OF CHILDREN VARIABLE] only, what types of childcare do you use?**

FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT ITERATIONS: **And thinking about your child aged [TEXT SUB AGE OF CHILDREN VARIABLE] what types of childcare do you use?**

ADD AS NECESSARY: **Childcare includes the use of a childminder, a nursery, a crèche, pre-school, play scheme or other school holiday scheme, an au pair, a nanny or informal childcare by someone outside your household, such as a friend, relation or former partner, but not just the occasional babysitting?**

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF NURSERY SELECTED, CHECK WHETHER NURSERY FOR CHILD AGED UNDER 2 OR AGED 2-4 AND CODE ACCORDINGLY

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE.

Childminder	1
Nursery (for a child under 2 yrs old)	2
Crèche at Beau Sejour	3
Pre-school or nursery (for a child aged 2-4)	4
Playscheme or other school holiday scheme	5
After school or breakfast clubs	6
Au Pair / Nanny	7
Childcare by a former partner who doesn't live in the household	8
The child's grandparent(s)	9
Informal childcare by another friend or relation	10
Other please specify____	11
[IF SUBSEQUENT ITERATION: Same as previous child]	12
Refused	13

REPEAT Q11 to Q13 FOR EACH TYPE OF CHILDCARE USED AT Q10

- ASK IF USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/1-3)
- 11) **And for how many hours per week do you use the [INSERT TYPE OF CHILDCARE USED AT Q10] for this child?**

WRITE IN

- 12) **We are also interested in knowing how much this form of childcare costs. Would it be easier for you to answer per month or per week?**

Per term month	1
Per week	2
[IF INFORMAL CHILDCARE Q10/8-10: Do not pay / free]	3
Refused	4

- IF WANT TO ANSWER PER TERM (Q12/1)
- 12A) **So how much do you spend on [INSERT TYPE OF CHILDCARE SELECTED AT Q10] for this child per month to the nearest £100?**

TYPE IN FIGURE E.G. 200 = £200

ALLOW DK AND REFUSED

- IF WANT TO ANSWER PER WEEK (Q12/2)
- 12B) **So how much do you spend on [INSERT TYPE OF CHILDCARE SELECTED AT Q10] for this child per week to the nearest £10?**

TYPE IN FIGURE E.G. 80 = £80

ALLOW DK AND REFUSED

- 13) **At what times do you use the [INSERT TYPE OF CHILDCARE USED AT Q10]?
READ OUT. MULTI CODE.**

School Holidays	1
Term-time during school hours	2
Term-time before school starts	3
Term time after school	4
Mornings	5
Afternoons	6
Evenings	7
Nights	8
Weekends	9
Refused	10

ASK IF USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/1-3)

- 14) I would now like to ask you some questions about how satisfied you are with certain aspects of childcare provision available in Guernsey [ADD IF S4/11: and Alderney]. Please consider all the types of childcare that you use when giving your response.

So how satisfied are you with the...?

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE. ROTATE CODES

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DO NOT READ OUT: Don't Know	DO NOT READ OUT: REFUSED
a) Location of the childcare	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b) Quality of the care provided	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c) Consistency of the care provided	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d) The number of hours the care provided for	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e) The times at which care can be provided	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f) Affordability of the childcare	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- 15) And OVERALL, how satisfied are you with the childcare you use?

Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Fairly dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
DO NOT READ OUT Don't Know	6
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	7

- 15A) And are these types of childcare you would ideally like to use?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't Know	3
Refused	4

IF NOT THE TYPE OF CHILDCARE WOULD IDEALLY USE (Q15A/2), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q16

15B) What form of childcare would you ideally like to use?

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE.

Childminder	1
Nursery (for a child under 2 yrs old)	2
Crèche at Beau Sejour	3
Pre-school or nursery (for a child aged 2-4)	4
Playscheme or other school holiday scheme	5
After school or breakfast clubs	6
Au Pair / Nanny	7
Childcare by a former partner who doesn't live in the household	8
The child's grandparent(s)	9
Informal childcare by another friend or relation	10
Other please specify____	11
Refused	12

ASK IF DISSATISFIED OVERALL WITH CHILDCARE (Q15/4-5)

16) Can you tell me why you are not satisfied with the childcare you use currently?

ENTER VERBATIM. PROBE FULLY

ASK IF SATISFIED OVERALL WITH CHILDCARE (Q15/1-2) BUT NOT FORM OF CHILDCARE THEY WOULD IDEALLY USE (Q15A/2)

16A) Can you tell me why you would prefer to use this other type of childcare but are unable to?

ENTER VERBATIM. PROBE FULLY

ASK IF USE CHILDCARE (Q6B/1-3)

17) Do you currently receive any financial assistance for childcare from anyone or any organisation outside your household?

Yes	1	CONTINUE
No	2	GO TO INSTRUCTION ABOVE Q19

- 18) *ASK IF RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (Q17/1)*
Do you receive financial assistance towards childcare costs from any of the following...?
READ OUT. MULTI-CODE.

Your or your partner's employer	1
The Education Department	2
The Social Security Department through Supplementary Benefit	3
A former partner (including maintenance)	4
The child's grandparents	5
Another friend or relation outside of your household	6
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	7
Refused	8

Section C: 3/4 Year Olds not currently in Nursery / Pre-school

- 19) *ASK IF PARENT OF 3-4 YEAR OLD (Q4/3 OR Q4/4)*
 [TEXT SUB IF HAVE A 3 YEAR OLD (ANY ITERATION OF Q4/3): **Does your** [TEXT SUB: IF HAVE MORE THAN ONE 3 YEAR (MORE THAN 1 ITERATION OF Q4/3 AND SUBSEQUENT ITERATION OF Q19: **other**) **3 year old currently go to nursery or pre-school?**]

REPEAT FOR EACH 3 YEAR OLD AT Q4

[TEXT SUB IF HAVE 4 YEAR OLD (ANY ITERATION OF Q4/4): **Does your** [TEXT SUB: IF HAVE MORE THAN ONE 4 YEAR (MORE THAN 1 ITERATION OF Q4/4 AND SUBSEQUENT ITERATION OF Q19: **other**) **4 year old currently go to nursery or pre-school?**]

REPEAT FOR EACH 4 YEAR OLD AT Q4

Yes	1
No	2
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	3

- 19A) *ASK IF Q19/2 AND CHILD AGED 4 (Q4/4)*
Can I check, is your [TEXT SUB: IF SUBSEQUENT ITERATION OF Q19A; **other**] **4-year old child already at school?**

REPEAT FOR ALL ITERATIONS WHERE Q4/4 AND Q19/2

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

- 20) *ASK IF 3 YR OLD NOT IN PRE-SCHOOL (Q4/3 AND (Q19/2)) OR 4 YEAR OLD NOT AT SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL (Q4/4 AND Q19A/2), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q22*
 [TEXT SUB IF Q4/3 and Q19/2: **Would you like your** (TEXT SUB IF MORE THAN 1 ITERATION OF Q19/2 AND Q4/3 AND SUBSEQUENT ITERATION OF Q20: **other**) **3 year old to attend nursery or pre-school?**]

REPEAT FOR EACH 3 YEAR OLD NOT AT PRE-SCHOOL (ALL ITERATIONS WHERE Q4/3 AND Q19/2)

[TEXT SUB IF Q4/4 and Q19A/2: **Would you like your** (TEXT SUB IF MORE THAN 1 ITERATION OF Q19A/2 AND Q4/4 AND SUBSEQUENT ITERATION OF Q20: **other**) **4 year old to attend nursery or pre-school?**]

REPEAT FOR EACH 4 YEAR OLD NOT AT PRE-SCHOOL OR SCHOOL (ALL ITERATIONS WHERE Q4/4 AND Q19A/2)

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	4

21) *ASK IF WOULD LIKE CHILD TO ATTEND PRE-SCHOOL (ANY ITERATION OF Q20/1)*
What are the reasons for them not currently attending nursery or pre-school?

ENTER VERBATIM. PROBE FULLY

Section D: Employment Details

CATI INSTRUCTION: LOOP Q22 – Q33A FOR RESPONDENT AND THEN REPEAT IF HAVE PARTNER (ANY ITERATION OF Q2/1)

ASK IF FULL INTERVIEW

- 22) I'd now like to ask you some questions about your [TEXT SUB: IF RESPONDENT HAS PARTNER (ANY ITERATION OF Q2/1); and your partner's] current employment situation.

IF FIRST ITERATION: So starting with yourself, can you tell me if you are currently...?

IF SECOND ITERATION: And now moving to your partner are they currently...?

READ OUT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF WORK PART TIME OR SELF EMPLOYED ALSO ASK IF IN EDUCATION / TRAINING

Working full-time for an employer (30+ hours per week) (SINGLE CODE)	1
Working part-time for an employer	2
Self-employed	3
Working for an employer in a voluntary or unpaid role	4
In full-time education or training (SINGLE CODE)	5
In part-time education or training	6
Not employed and seeking employment (SINGLE CODE)	7
Not employed and not seeking employment (SINGLE CODE)	8
Not working due to sickness / disability (SINGLE CODE)	9
A full-time homemaker (SINGLE CODE)	10
Retired and not working (SINGLE CODE)	11

DUMMY VARIABLE: FAMILY WORKING STATUS -

1:JUST RESPONDENT WORKS=((Q22(1)/1-4 & Q22(2)/NOT ANY OF 1-4) OR (Q22(1)/1-4 & ALL ITERATIONS OF Q2/NOT 1))

2:BOTH RESPONDENT AND PARTNER WORK = Q22(1)/1-4 & Q22(2)/1-4

3:JUST PARTNER WORKS =((Q22(1)/NOT ANY OF 1-4) & Q22(2)/1-4)

4:NEITHER RESPONDENT NOR PARTNER WORKS=(Q22(1)NOT ANY OF 1-4 & Q22(2)/NOT ANY OF 1-4) OR (Q22(1)NOT ANY OF 1-4 & ALL ITERATIONS OF Q2/NOT 1)

- 23) IF CURRENTLY WORKING (Q22(1)/1-4 OR Q22(2)/1-4)
 How many hours in total, [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION): do you] [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) does your partner] normally work per week?

ALLOW DK AND REFUSED

ENTER NUMBER

IF DON'T KNOW PROMPT WITH BANDS

- 23A) Would you say** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION): **you work**]; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner works**]...?

Fewer than 10 hours a week	1
10 – 19 hours	2
20 – 29 hours	3
30 – 39 hours	4
40 – 49 hours	5
50+ hours	6
Refused	7

CATI CHECK – IF MORE THAN 50 HOURS

- 24) Can I just confirm that** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION) **you are**]; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner is**] **working** [HOURS GIVEN AT Q23 / IF Q23a/6: **more than 50**] **hours on AVERAGE per week?**

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

IF CURRENTLY WORKING BUT NOT SELF-EMPLOYED (Q22(1)/1-2or4 OR Q22(2)/1-2or4)

- 25) [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION) **Are you**]; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **or is your partner**] **employed by the States of Guernsey?****

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

- 26) *IF CURRENTLY WORKING (Q22(1)/1-4 OR Q22(2)/1-4)*
In which sector of the following sectors [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **do you**]; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **does your partner**] **work?**

PROMPT IF NECESSARY. SINGLE CODE

Primary industry and manufacturing	1
Construction	2
Wholesale and retail	3
Hotels and restaurants	4
Utilities, transport and communications	5
Financial, legal, or business services	6
Personal services	7
Public administration, education and health or other public services	8
DO NOT READ OUT: Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	9
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	10

- 27) **What is** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **your**] [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner's**] **occupation and job role?**

PROBE FOR FULL DETAILS.

E.G. IF RESPONDENT IS "SUPERVISOR" ASK WHAT KIND OF SUPERVISOR, WHERE? IF ASSISTANT, WHAT SORT OF ASSISTANT?

TO BE CODED TO 3-DIGIT SOC

WRITE IN

NO Q28 AND Q28A

- 29) *ASK IF IN PAID WORK (Q22/1-3)*
I'd now like to ask you some questions about pay. Please rest assured that all your answers will be held in the strictest confidence, and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Would it be easiest for you to say how much [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **you earn**]; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner earns**], **gross i.e. before tax...**

READ OUT – SINGLE CODE

Per year (annual salary)	1
Per month	2
Per week	3
Per hour	4
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	5

NO Q30*ASK IF WANT TO ANSWER PER YEAR (Q29/1)*

- 30A) Would you say that** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **you earn**; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner earns**]...?

READ OUT SINGLE CODE

Less than £12,000 a year	1
£12,000 to less than £18,000	2
£18,000 to less than £24,000	3
£24,000 to less than £30,000	4
£30,000 to less than £36,000	5
£36,000 to less than £48,000	6
£48,000 to less than £60,000	7
£60,000 to less than £90,000	8
£90,000 to less than £120,000	9
£120,000 or over	10
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	11

*NO Q31**ASK IF WANT TO ANSWER PER MONTH (Q29/2)*

- 31A) Would you say that** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **you earn**; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner earns**]...?

READ OUT SINGLE CODE

Less than £1,000 a month	1
£1,000 to less than £1,500	2
£1,500 to less than £2,000	3
£2,000 to less than £2,500	4
£2,500 to less than £3,000	5
£3,000 to less than £4,000	6
£4,000 to less than £5,000	7
£5,000 to less than £7,500	8
£7,500 to less than £10,000	9
£10,000 or over	10
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	11

NO Q32

ASK IF WANT TO ANSWER PER WEEK (Q29/3)

- 32A) **Would you say that** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **you earn**; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner earns**]...?
 READ OUT SINGLE CODE

Less than £230 a week	1
£230 to less than £350	2
£350 to less than £460	3
£460 to less than £570	4
£570 to less than £690	5
£690 to less than £920	6
£920 to less than £1,150	7
£1,150 to less than £1,700	8
£1,700 to less than £2,300	9
£2,300 or over	10
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	11

ASK IF WANT TO ANSWER PER HOUR (Q29/4)

- 33) **What is** [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **your**; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner's**] **salary per hour before tax to the nearest pound?**

DO NOT INCLUDE ANY BONUSSES, TAX CREDITS OR BENEFITS

TYPE IN FIGURE E.G. 7 = £7

CATI CHECK - IF LESS THAN £5 OR MORE THAN £50

Can I just confirm that [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 1ST ITERATION **your**; [TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 AND 2ND ITERATION) **your partner's**] **salary per HOUR, before tax is £[AMOUNT AT Q33]?**

Yes	1
No	2

Q33A & Q33C deleted

Section E: Views of Hours Worked and Barriers to Working

CATI INSTRUCTION: LOOP Q34 – Q42 FOR RESPONDENT AND THEN REPEAT IF HAVE PARTNER (ANY ITERATION OF Q2/1)

MAIN JOB FOR TEXT SUBS

- 1:WORK FULL TIME (Q22/1) N.B F/T IS SET UP AS SINGLE CODE
 2:WORK SELF EMPLOYED (Q22/3)
 3:WORK PART-TIME (Q22/NOT 3 AND Q22/2)
 4:IN UNPAID WORK(Q22/NOT 3 AND Q22/NOT2 AND Q22/4)

ASK IF "FULL INTERVIEW" AND EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER IN WORK (Q3+Q3A>0 AND ANY ITERATION OF Q22/1-4)

34) I'd now like to ask you some questions about your working hours.

[TEXT SUB IF JUST RESPONDENT WORKS (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1); **Would you like to** [TEXT SUB IF MAIN JOB IS F/T WORK OR S/EMP (MAIN JOB/1 OR 2): **work more hours or have the opportunity to work over-time**] [TEXT SUB IF IN P/T WORK (MAIN JOB/3): **move from part-time into full-time work**] [TEXT SUB IF IN UNPAID WORK ONLY (MAIN JOB/4): **work more hours**]?

[TEXT SUB IF BOTH RESPONDENT AND PARTNER WORKS (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2) AND FIRST ITERATION: **So starting with yourself, would you like to** [TEXT SUB IF MAIN JOB IS F/T WORK OR S/EMP (MAIN JOB/1 OR 2): **work more hours or have the opportunity to work over-time**] [TEXT SUB IF IN P/T WORK (MAIN JOB/3): **move from part-time into full-time work**] [TEXT SUB IF IN UNPAID WORK ONLY (MAIN JOB/4): **work more hours**]?

[TEXT SUB IF JUST PARTNER WORKS (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3); **Would your partner like to** [TEXT SUB IF MAIN JOB IS F/T WORK OR S/EMP (MAIN JOB/1 OR 2): **work more hours or have the opportunity to work over-time**] [TEXT SUB IF IN P/T WORK (MAIN JOB/3): **move from part-time into full-time work**] [TEXT SUB IF IN UNPAID WORK ONLY (MAIN JOB/4): **work more hours**]?

[TEXT SUB IF BOTH RESPONDENT AND PARTNER WORKS (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2) AND SECOND ITERATION: **And moving onto your partner would they like** [TEXT SUB IF MAIN JOB IS F/T WORK OR S/EMP (MAIN JOB/1 OR 2): **work more hours or have the opportunity to work over-time**] [TEXT SUB IF IN P/T WORK (MAIN JOB/3): **move from part-time into full-time work**] [TEXT SUB IF IN UNPAID WORK ONLY (MAIN JOB/4): **work more hours**]?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3
Refused	4

DUMMY VARIABLE: "CHANGE HOURS" FOR TEXT SUBS

- 1:JUST RESPONDENT WANTS TO CHANGE HOURS: (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1 & Q34/1) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 & (Q34(1)/1 & Q34(2)/2-3))
 2:JUST PARTNER WANTS TO CHANGE HOURS: (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3 & Q34/1) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 & (Q34(1)/2-3 & Q34(2)/1))
 3:BOTH RESPONDENT AND PARTNER WANT TO CHANGE HOURS: FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 & Q34(1)/1 & Q34(2)/1
 4: NEITHER RESPONDENT NOR PARTNER WANT TO CHANGE HOURS: FAMILY WORKING STATUS/2 & (Q34(1)/2-3 & Q34(2)/2-3)

ASK IF "FULL INTERVIEW" AND EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER NOT IN WORK (Q3+Q3A>0 AND (Q22(1)/7-8 OR 10 OR (Q22(2)/7-8 OR 10)

34A) I'd now like to ask you some questions about the possibility of taking up work.

[TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/4 AND FIRST ITERATION) **Would you like to move into work?**

[TEXT SUB IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1) OR (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/4 AND SECOND ITERATION); **Would your partner like to move into work?**]

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3
Refused	4

DUMMY VARIABLE: "MOVE INTO WORK" FOR TEXT SUBS
1: JUST RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO MOVE INTO WORK=IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/3 & Q34A/1) OR IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/4 & (Q34A(1)/1 & Q34A(2)/2-3))
2: JUST PARTNER WOULD LIKE TO MOVE INTO WORK IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/1 & Q34A/1) OR IF (FAMILY WORKING STATUS/4 & (Q34A(1)/2-3 & Q34A(2)/1))
3: BOTH PARTNER AND RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO MOVE INTO WORK=FAMILY WORKING STATUS/4 & (Q34(1)/1 & Q34(2)/1)
4: NEITHER PARTNER NOR RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO MOVE INTO WORK=FAMILY WORKING STATUS/4 & (Q34(1)/2-3 & Q34(2)/2-3)

ASK IF EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE HOURS OR WOULD LIKE TO MOVE INTO WORK (Q34(1)/1 OR Q34(2)/1) OR (Q34A(1)/1 OR (Q34A(2)/1)

35) **What issues are preventing you / your partner from doing this?**

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI-CODE.

CATI INSTRUCTION – RECORD ORDER IN WHICH CODES ARE MENTIONED

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION RECORD ORDER IN WHICH CODES ARE MENTIONED

Can't find a job	1
Don't have the skills for the job and can't access training	2
Can't afford childcare whilst working or training	3
Can't find appropriate childcare	4
Have concerns about the quality of childcare provision	5
Don't think it would be financially worth my/our while	6
Don't have time to work more hours	7
Health reasons	8
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	9
There is nothing preventing me/us from working more	10
Refused	11

- ASK IF ANY ITERATION OF (Q35/3-5)
- 36) **Would you say that the childcare issues you mentioned are major or minor barriers in preventing** [TEXT SUB IF CHANGE HOURS/1-3: **a change in working hours**] [TEXT SUB IF MOVE INTO WORK/1-3: **the take-up of work**]?

Major	1
Minor	2
Don't know	3
Refused	4

- ASK IF ANY ITERATION OF (Q35/3-5)
- 37) **And if** [TEXT SUB IF CHANGE HOURS/1-3]: **the number of hours worked changed**] [TEXT SUB IF MOVE INTO WORK/1-3: **work was taken up**], **what types of childcare might you need?**

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE.

Childminder	1
Nursery (for a child under 2 yrs old)	2
Crèche at Beau Sejour	3
Pre-school or nursery (for a child aged 2-4)	4
Playscheme or other school holiday scheme	5
After school or breakfast clubs	6
Au Pair / Nanny	7
Childcare by a former partner who doesn't live in the household	8
The child's grandparent(s)	9
Informal childcare by another friend or relation	10
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	11
Refused	12

38) **At what times would you need to use these types of childcare?**
 READ OUT. MULTI-CODE.

School Holidays	1
Term-time during school hours	2
Term-time before school starts	3
Term time after school	4
Mornings	5
Afternoons	6
Evenings	7
Nights	8
Weekends	9
DO NOT READ OUT: To suit job	10
DO NOT READ OUT: Don't know	11
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	12

IF HAVE MORE THAN ONE CHILD (Q3+Q3A>1)
 38A) **And for which of your children would you use this childcare?**

CATI TO DISPLAY AGES OF CHILDREN FROM Q4
--

ASK IF EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER DOES NOT WANT TO CHANGE HOURS OR DOES NOT WANT TO MOVE INTO WORK (Q34(1)/2 OR Q34(2)/2 OR (Q34A(1)/2 OR Q34A(2)/2 REPEAT FOR EACH NO RECORDED AT Q34/ Q34A

39) **Why** [TEXT SUB IF (CHANGE HOURS/2) OR (CHANGE HOURS/4 AND 1ST ITERATION) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/2) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/4 AND 1ST ITERATION): **don't you**] [TEXT SUB IF (CHANGE HOURS/1) OR (CHANGE HOURS/4 AND 2ND ITERATION) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/1) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/4 AND 2ND ITERATION): **doesn't your partner**] **want to** [TEXT SUB IF (CHANGE HOURS/2) OR (CHANGE HOURS/4 AND 1ST ITERATION); **change your**] [TEXT SUB IF (CHANGE HOURS/1) OR (CHANGE HOURS/4 AND 2ND ITERATION); **change their**] [TEXT SUB IF CHANGE HOURS/1-2 OR 4: **working hours**] [TEXT SUB IF MOVE INTO WORK/1-2 OR 4 **move into work**]?
 DO NOT READ OUT MULTICODE

[IF Q22(1)/1 OR Q22(2)/1: Work full-time already]	1
I/we choose to spend time with my/our children	2
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	3
Refused	4

ASK IF EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE HOURS (Q34(1)/1 OR Q34(2)/1)
 REPEAT FOR EACH YES RECORDED AT Q34

- 40) **And if [TEXT SUB IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO CHANGE HOURS (CHANGE HOURS/1 OR (CHANGE HOURS 3 AND 1ST ITERATION): **you were able to change your**] [TEXT SUB IF PARTNER WANTS TO CHANGE HOURS (CHANGE HOURS/2 OR CHANGE HOURS/3 AND 2ND ITERATION): **your partner was able to change to change their**] working hours, do you think [TEXT SUB IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO CHANGE HOURS (CHANGE HOURS/1 OR CHANGE HOURS/3 AND 1ST ITERATION): **you**] [TEXT SUB IF PARTNER WANTS TO CHANGE HOURS (CHANGE HOURS/2 OR CHANGE HOURS 3 AND 2ND ITERATION): **your partner**] would work in the same sector and job, or change one or both of these?**
SINGLE CODE

Change neither sector nor occupation	1
Change sector only	2
Change occupation only	3
Change both sector and occupation	4

*ASK IF EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE SECTOR OR ENTER WORK (Q40(1)/2 OR 4) OR (Q40(2)/2 OR 4) OR (Q34A(1)/1 OR Q34A(2)/1)
 REPEAT FOR EACH RECORDED AT Q40*

- 41) **Which employment sector would [TEXT SUB IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO CHANGE SECTOR (CHANGE HOURS/1 AND Q40/2 OR 4) OR (CHANGE HOURS/3 AND Q40(1)/2 OR 4 AND 1ST ITERATION) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/1) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/3 AND 1ST ITERATION); **you**] [TEXT SUB IF PARTNER WANTS TO CHANGE SECTOR (CHANGE HOURS/2 AND Q40/2 OR 4) OR (CHANGE HOURS/3 AND Q40(2)/2 OR 4 AND 2ND ITERATION) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/2) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/3 AND 2ND ITERATION); **your partner**] be looking to work in?**
PROMPT IF NECESSARY. SINGLE CODE

Primary industry and manufacturing	1
Construction	2
Wholesale and retail	3
Hotels and restaurants	4
Utilities, transport and communications	5
Financial, legal, or business services	6
Personal services	7
Public administration, education and health or other public services	8
DO NOT READ OUT: Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	9
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	10

ASK IF EITHER RESPONDENT OR PARTNER WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE OCCUPATION OR MOVE INTO WORK (Q34A(1)/1 OR Q34A(2)/1) OR (Q40(1)/3 OR 4) OR (Q40(2)/3 OR 4) REPEAT FOR EACH RECORDED AT Q40

- 42) **And what job role would** [TEXT SUB IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO CHANGE OCCUPATION (CHANGE HOURS/1 AND Q40/3 OR 4) OR (CHANGE HOURS/3 AND Q40(1)/3 OR 4 AND 1ST ITERATION) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/1) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/3 AND 1ST ITERATION); **you** [TEXT SUB IF PARTNER WANTS TO CHANGE OCCUPATION (CHANGE HOURS/2 AND Q40/3 OR 4) OR (CHANGE HOURS/3 AND Q40(2)/3 OR 4 AND 2ND ITERATION) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/2) OR (MOVE INTO WORK/3 AND 2ND ITERATION); **your partner**] **like to take up?**

PROBE FOR FULL DETAILS.

E.G. IF RESPONDENT IS "SUPERVISOR" ASK WHAT KIND OF SUPERVISOR, WHERE? IF ASSISTANT, WHAT SORT OF ASSISTANT?

TO BE CODED TO 3 DIGIT SOC

WRITE IN

Section F: Skills, Training and Experience

CATI INSTRUCTION: LOOP Q43 – Q45 FOR RESPONDENT AND THEN REPEAT IF HAVE PARTNER (ANY ITERATION OF Q2/1)

ASK IF FULL INTERVIEW, OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q46

- 43) [TEXT SUB IF 1ST ITERATION **Do you have any qualifications at the following levels**] [TEXT SUB IF 2ND ITERATION **Does your partner have any qualifications at the following levels**]?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY

	Yes	No	Don't know
A) LEVEL 2 which includes 5 GCSEs Grades A-C, 5 GCEs O Level, 5 CSEs Grade 1, GNVQ Intermediate, BTEC Intermediate /Diploma, NVQ Level 2, 1 A Level, 3 or fewer AS Levels	1	2	X
IF YES OR DON'T KNOW TO A ASK B IF NO ASK E			
IF YES OR DK TO A			
B) LEVEL 5 which covers Doctorates, Masters, Postgraduate Diplomas and Postgraduate Certificates	1	2	X
IF NO OR DON'T KNOW TO B ASK C			
C) LEVEL 4 which is an Undergraduate or First degree, Foundation Degree, PGCE, HND, HNC, NVQ Level 4, Dip Ed, Cert Ed, other undergraduate diplomas or certificates or other professional qualifications at an undergraduate level	1	2	X
IF NO OR DON'T KNOW TO C ASK D			
D) LEVEL 3 which includes 2 or more A levels, 4 or more AS levels, GNVQ or BTEC National and NVQ Level 3	1	2	X
IF A=NO OR (A=DK AND (D=NO OR D=DK))			
E) LEVEL 1 qualifications, for example GCSE Grades D-G , CSE Grade 2 or under , GNVQ /GSVQ Foundation, BTEC First, NVQ Level 1 or less than 5 GCSE Grades A-C	1	2	X
IF NO OR DON'T KNOW AT E ASK F			
F) Entry level qualification, for example City & Guilds certificate or BTEC certificate	1	2	X
IF NO OR DON'T KNOW AT F ASK G			
G) Some other qualifications (IF YES SAY: please specify type, number, grade and level of the highest qualification you have)	1	2	X

- 44) [TEXT SUB IF 1ST ITERATION **Are you**] [TEXT SUB IF 2ND ITERATION **Is your partner**] **intending to undertake any educational or training courses in the next two to three years?**

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3
Refused	4

ASK IF ANY ITERATION OF Q44/2

- 45) **You said that** [TEXT SUB IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT WANT TO UNDERTAKE FURTHER TRAINING Q44(1)/2; **you do** [TEXT SUB IF PARTNER DOES NOT WANT TO UNDERTAKE FURTHER TRAINING Q44(2)/2; **your partner does**] **not intend to undertake any education or training in the next two to three years. Would you say that childcare issues are a major or minor reason for this, or not a reason at all?**

Major reason	1
Minor reason	2
Not a reason	3
Refused	4

Section G: Non-Parents / Future Children

- ASK IF RESPONDENT AGED LESS THAN 65 (S3<65 OR S3RAN<2-8)
- 46) **Could I ask, are you thinking of** [IF PARTIAL INTERVIEW: **starting a family**] [IF FULL INTERVIEW: **having more children**] **in the near future?**
SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No / already have grown-up children	2
Too early to say	3
Refused	4

- ASK IF THINKING OF STARTING A FAMILY OR HAVING MORE CHILDREN (Q46/1), OTHERS GO TO Q52
- 47) **Have issues such as the affordability, quality and availability of childcare played a role in your decision not to** [IF PARTIAL INTERVIEW: **start a family**] [IF FULL INTERVIEW: **have more children**] **sooner?**

Yes – major role	1
Yes – minor role	2
No	3
Don't know	4
Refused	5

THERE IS NO Q48

ASK IF THINKING OF STARTING A FAMILY (PARTIAL INTERVIEW AND Q46/1), OTHERS GO TO ROUTING ABOVE Q51

- 49) **Based on your knowledge of available childcare provision, to what extent do you agree that there are enough quality childcare options available in Guernsey [ADD IF S4/11: and Alderney]?**

READ OUT SINGLE CODE

Agree strongly	1
Agree slightly	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree slightly	4
Disagree strongly	5
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	6

- 50) **And from what you know of available childcare provision, to what extent do you agree that childcare is affordable?**

SINGLE CODE

Agree strongly	1
Agree slightly	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree slightly	4
Disagree strongly	5
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	6

ASK IF THINKING OF STARTING A FAMILY OR HAVING MORE CHILDREN (Q46/1), OTHERS GO TO Q52

- 51) **What types of childcare provision would you be most likely to use [IF PARTIAL INTERVIEW: if you were to start a family] [IF FULL INTERVIEW: for these additional children]?**

By “childcare”, we mean the use of a childminder, a nursery, a crèche, pre-school, play scheme or other school holiday scheme, an au pair, a nanny or informal childcare by someone outside your household, such as a friend, relation or former partner.

DO NOT READ OUT MULTICODE

Childminder	1
Nursery (for a child under 2 yrs old)	2
Crèche at Beau Sejour	3
Pre-school or nursery (for a child aged 2-4)	4
Playscheme or other school holiday scheme	5
After school or breakfast clubs	6
Au Pair / Nanny	7
Childcare by a former partner who doesn't live in the household	8
The child's grandparent(s)	9
Informal childcare by another friend or relation	10
Other please specify____	11
Refused	12

Section H: Views and Suggestions

ASK ALL

- 52) In your opinion, should the States of Guernsey be taking any action to improve the availability, quality and affordability of childcare in Guernsey and Alderney?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3
Refused	4

ASK IF THINK ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN (Q52/1)

- 53) What action do you think should be taken?

DO NOT READ OUT MULTICODE

Subsidising childcare places (e.g. through vouchers or reimbursing childcare costs)	1
Clearer signposting of available childcare and/or childcare information	2
Providing tax breaks or incentives to employers who provide childcare facilities to their workforce	3
Providing States run childcare facilities	4
Introducing income tax relief on childcare costs	5
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	6

ASK ALL

- 54) I'd now like you to think about the effect leaving children in formal or informal childcare has on the family unit. Where would you place yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 signifies that you feel that childcare is highly detrimental to the family unit and 5 that it is highly beneficial?

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.

ADD AS NECESSARY: By "childcare", we are referring here to all types, includes the use of a childminder, a nursery, a crèche, pre-school, play scheme or other school holiday scheme, an au pair, a nanny or informal childcare by someone outside your household, such as a friend, relation or former partner, but not just the occasional babysitting.

1 – Highly detrimental	1
2 – Slightly detrimental	2
3 – Neither beneficial nor detrimental	3
4 – Slightly beneficial	4
5 – Highly beneficial	5
DO NOT READ OUT: Don't know	6
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	5

- 54A) Could you tell me your reasons for giving this answer?

ENTER VERBATIM. PROBE FULLY

THERE IS NO Q55 AND Q55A

Section I: Income and Expenditure

ASK ALL

- 56) I'd now like to ask a few questions about your household income. Again the information will be held in the strictest of confidence.

Approximately what is the total annual gross HOUSEHOLD income from all other sources INCLUDING earnings already given?

Please consider all sources of income for yourself and, if applicable, your partner before tax, including any income from investments or bank interest, maintenance payments received, pension, all benefit payments INCLUDING FAMILY ALLOWANCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT and any other sources of income. Please exclude any income earned or received by your children.

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.

Less than £12,000	1
£12,000 to less than £18,000	2
£18,000 to less than £24,000	3
£24,000 to less than £30,000	4
£30,000 to less than £36,000	5
£36,000 to less than £48,000	6
£48,000 to less than £60,000	7
£60,000 to less than £90,000	8
£90,000 to less than £120,000	9
£120,000 or over	10
DO NOT READ OUT: Don't know	11
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	12

ASK ALL

- 57) Are you in receipt of supplementary benefit?

Yes	1
No	2
Refused	3

- 57A) ASK IF CHILDREN UNDER 20 > 0 (ALL ITERATIONS WHERE Q1>1 AND Q2/7) OR (Q3+Q3A>0)
For how many of your children is Family Allowance claimed either by yourself or someone else in the household?

RECORD NUMBER ALLOW 0-NUMBER RECORDED AT Q3

*ASK IF FULL INTERVIEW***57B) Is the home where you live...?***READ OUT SINGLE CODE*

Owned outright	1
Being bought on a mortgage	2
Part-rented and part being bought on a mortgage (partial ownership)	3
Rented from a private landlord	4
Rented from the Guernsey Housing Association	5
Rented from the States Housing Department	6
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	7

*ASK IF PAY RENT / MORTGAGE Q57B/2-6***58) I would now like to ask you about how much you spend on rent and mortgage payments. Would it be easiest to tell us how much you spend monthly or weekly?**

Per Month	1
Per Week	2
Refused	X

*ASK IF WANT TO ANSWER PER MONTH (Q58/1)***59) How much do you spend on rent or mortgage payments per month to the nearest £100?**

TYPE IN FIGURE E.G. 800
ALLOW DK / REFUSED

- 59A)** *ASK IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED PROMPT WITH RANGES*
Would you say you spend...?
READ OUT SINGLE CODE

Under £200	1
£200 - £299	2
£300 - £399	3
£400 - £499	4
£500 - £599	5
£600 - £699	6
£700 - £799	7
£800 - £999	8
£1,000 - £1,499	9
£1,500 - £1,999	10
£2,000 - £2,499	11
£2,500 - £2,999	12
£3,000 or over	13
DO NOT READ OUT: Don't know	14
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	15

- ASK IF WANT TO ANSWER PER WEEK (Q58/2)*
60) How much do you spend on rent or mortgage payments per week to the nearest £10?

TYPE IN FIGURE E.G. 800
 ALLOW DK / REFUSED

WRITE IN. ALLOW DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED.

- 60A)** *IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED PROMPT WITH RANGES*
Would you say you spend...?
READ OUT SINGLE CODE

Under £45	1
£45 - £69	2
£70 - £89	3
£90 - £114	4
£115 - £139	5
£140 - £159	6
£160 - £184	7
£185 - £229	8
£230 - £344	9
£345 - £459	10
£460 - £574	11
£575 - £694	12
£695 or over	13
DO NOT READ OUT: Don't know	14
DO NOT READ OUT: Refused	15

- 60B)** *ASK IF CHILDREN UNDER 16 (ANY ITERATION OF Q4 LESS THAN 16)*
And could I ask, do any of the children in your household have any additional needs, for example a disability or special educational needs?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF YES, RECORD WHICH CHILD(REN) THIS APPLIES TO IN THE HOUSEHOLD, AS WELL AS DETAILS OF THEIR DISABILITY, E.G WHETHER PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY, SPEECH/LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY, ADHD, VISUAL IMPAIRMENT, HEARING IMPAIRMENT, SOCIAL/COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTY, AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDER, BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTY, LEARNING DISABILITY, DYSLEXIA, ETC.

Yes (PLEASE TAKE DETAILS)	1
No	2
Refused	3

Section J: Final Section

ASK ALL

- 61) **We are now nearing the end of my questions. Do you anticipate experiencing any childcare-related problems that have not been covered by this questionnaire, or have you any further comments you would like to add?**

ENTER VERBATIM. PROBE FULLY

- 62) **Would you be willing to be re-interviewed by IFF on behalf of the States of Guernsey Policy Council again the future?**

Yes	1
No	2

- 63) **Can I take your name in case we need to call you back to check any of your answers?**

WRITE IN

IF Q63/1, OTHERS GO TO

- 64) **And your email address?**

WRITE IN ALLOW REF

65) Finally, can I ask if you would be willing for your name and email address to be passed onto the Policy Council together with, or separate to, your answers so that they can contact you if they want to do any follow up work or focus groups of their own?

ADD IF NECESSARY:

- If you answer “no” then your name and email will not be passed to the Policy Council, and your answers will be treated as completely anonymous.
- If you answer “yes but not attached to answers”, the Policy Council will know that you would be happy to talk to them further and they will send you an invitation to any public presentations held later, but they would not know what answers you have given.
- If you say “Yes – with answers”, then the Policy Council might contact you to explore particular difficulties or views in more detail.

Yes – with answers	1
Yes, but not attached to answers	2
No	3

ALL

66) [Interviewer record gender of respondent.]
SINGLE CODE

Male	1
Female	2

RECORD NAME AND JOB TITLE THEN THANK RESPONDENT AND CLOSE INTERVIEW

I declare that this survey has been carried out under IFF instructions and within the rules of the MRS Code of Conduct.

Chapter 10 Technical Appendix II: Sampling and Weighting

Sampling

- 10.1 In order to ensure that enough interviews were conducted to allow robust analysis of the data by Parish, half of the 1,000 “full” interviews achieved were divided equally across Alderney and each of the Parishes in Guernsey, and the remaining 500 were distributed in proportion to the number of households claiming Family Allowance in each (according to statistics provided by the States of Guernsey as at October 2009). This means that at least 50 “full” interviews were conducted in Alderney and in each Parish in Guernsey.
- 10.2 For the “partial” interviews, that is to say those with households in which no children under the age of 16 are present, a similar profile of interviews was sought for Alderney and in each of the Guernsey Parishes, again to maximise the robustness of Parish-based findings, whilst still achieving proportionally more interviews with the larger sub-geographies.

Weighting

- 10.3 Weighting was applied to the final data set to align the profile of those surveyed with the overall household populations of Guernsey and Alderney. Two rim weights were applied to the full interviews: the first weighted these interviews to reflect the number of households with children under sixteen years of age by Parish, and the second corrected for the profile of these households by household tenure (based on population data obtained as part of the 2001 Census).
- 10.4 Weighting the partial interviews involved just one weight based on the number of households with no children under the age of 16 by Parish.

- 10.5 Tables 10.1 to 10.5 below show the weighted and unweighted profile of the survey population according to Parish, household tenure and child's age.
- 10.6 In addition to the profiles tabulated below, the survey profile of the following demographic groups were also compared to the overall population;
- the percentage of public sector workers (compared to the 2009 Facts and Figures booklet);
 - annual household income (compared to the 2005/6 Household Expenditure Survey (2005/6 figures were inflated using RPI));
 - the number of children in the household (compared to number of children in the household for family allowance claims);
 - the age of respondents (compared to the age of family allowance claimants) and;
 - the number of supplementary benefit claimants (compared to the actual number of claims).
- 10.7 Whilst these figures were not directly comparable e.g. the person completing the survey was not necessarily the individual in the household claiming family allowance, the results suggested that broadly speaking the survey sample was representative of the population as a whole. The only exception being that families in States / Guernsey Housing Association rental properties were under-represented in the survey and therefore the second rim weight was applied to the full interviews.

Table 10.1: Weighted and unweighted profile of family households Parish

Parish	Full interviews (Unweighted)	Full interviews (Weighted)	Number of families
	<i>Survey profile</i>		<i>SSD Curam database (Oct 2009)</i>
Castel	115 (12%)	925 (14%)	925
Forest	57 (6%)	153 (2%)	153
St Andrew	66 (7%)	263 (4%)	263
St Martin	98 (10%)	696 (10%)	696
St Peter Port	181 (18%)	1,785 (27%)	1,785
St Pierre du Bois	62 (6%)	231 (3%)	231
St Sampson	122 (12%)	972 (15%)	972
St Saviour	72 (7%)	319 (5%)	319
Torteval	41 (4%)	102 (2%)	102
Vale	128 (13%)	1,065 (16%)	1,065
Alderney	58 (6%)	171 (3%)	171
Total	1,000	6,682	6,682

Table 10.2: Weighted and unweighted profile households in Guernsey and Alderney with no children under the age of 16 by Parish

Parish	Partial interviews (Unweighted)	Partial interviews (Weighted)	Number of non family households
	<i>Survey profile</i>		<i>2001 Census</i>
Castel	118 (12%)	2,265 (13%)	2,265
Forest	61 (6%)	383 (2%)	383
St Andrew	60 (6%)	592 (3%)	592
St Martin	101 (10%)	1,558 (9%)	1,558
St Peter Port	188 (18%)	4,982 (29%)	4,982
St Pierre du Bois	62 (6%)	555 (3%)	555
St Sampson	118 (12%)	2,341 (14%)	2,341
St Saviour	63 (6%)	701 (4%)	701
Torteval	56 (5%)	264 (2%)	264
Vale	135 (13%)	2,494 (15%)	2,494
Alderney	60 (6%)	856 (5%)	856
Total	1,022	16,991	16,991

Table 10.3: Weighted and unweighted profile of household tenure – Family households in Guernsey

Household Tenure	Full interviews / % (Unweighted)	Full interviews / % (Weighted)	
	<i>Survey profile</i>		<i>2001 Guernsey Census</i>
Owner Occupied	809 (86%)	4,818 (74%)	74.5%
Private Rent	92 (10%)	781 (12%)	12.3%
States / GHA Rent	31 (3%)	846 (13%)	13.2%
Refused	10 (1%)	65 (1%)	-
Total	942	6,511	6,511

Table 10.4: Weighted and unweighted profile of household tenure – Family households in Alderney

Household Tenure	Full interviews / % (Unweighted)	Full interviews / % (Weighted)	
			<i>Survey profile</i>
			<i>2001 Alderney Census</i>
Owner Occupied	37 (64%)	116 (68%)	68%
Private Rent	14 (24%)	46 (27%)	26.7%
States / GHA Rent	7 (12%)	9 (5%)	5.3%
Total	58	171	100%

Table 10.5: Weighted and unweighted profile of children's ages

Age of child as of 1 st September 2009	Full interviews / % (Unweighted)	Full interviews / % (Weighted)	
			<i>Survey profile</i>
			<i>SSD Curam database (Aug 2009)</i>
Under 2 years	217 (13%)	1,374 (12%)	12%
2 – 4 years	281 (17%)	1,903 (17%)	18%
5 – 10 years	660 (39%)	4,360 (39%)	37%
11 - 15 years	554 (32%)	3,600 (32%)	33%
Total	1,702	11,237	100%

Chapter 11 Technical Appendix III: Confidence Intervals

11.1 Table 11.1 illustrates the confidence intervals for a range of findings (percentages) based on a sample size of 1,000. So, if the report states that 30% of households expressed a particular view, there is a 95% probability that the 'real' proportion lies between 27.2% and 32.8%.

Table 11.1: Confidence Intervals

Finding %	Confidence level at 95% level, sample of 1,000 households (+/-)
5	1.4
10	1.9
15	2.2
20	2.5
25	2.7
30	2.8
35	3.0
40	3.0
45	3.1
50	3.1
55	3.1
60	3.0
65	3.0
70	2.8
75	2.7
80	2.5
85	2.2
90	1.9
95	1.4

11.2 Please note that findings based on sub-groups (for example relating to households in specific income bands) will be based on smaller sample sizes and will therefore have larger associated confidence intervals.

11.3 In this report, only sub-group differences that are statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level) have been presented unless explicitly stated otherwise.