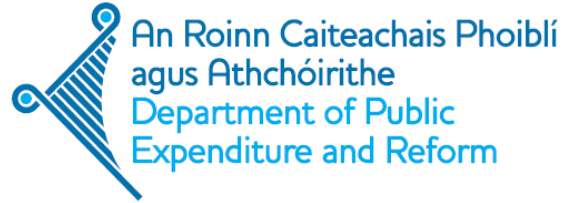




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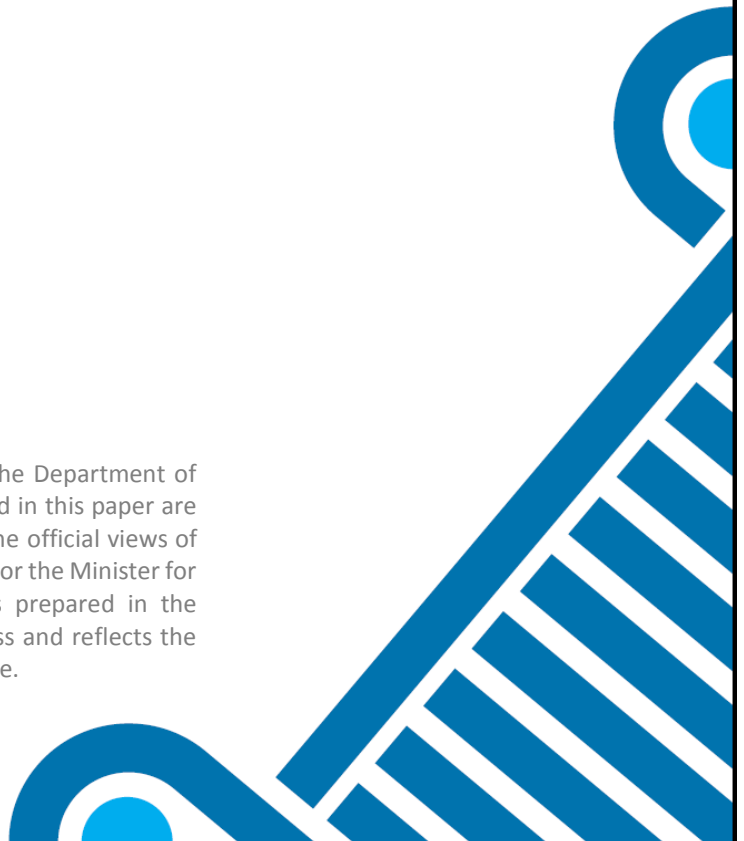
Targeted Childcare Schemes

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Summary

- There are a range of affordable childcare schemes targeting families on low income and to support parents to take up employment or education opportunities.
- The age profile of children on the schemes varies depending on scheme eligibility criteria.
- The gender profile of children in childcare places is broadly even. There are marginally more male recipients on the Community Childcare Subvention (CCS), Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS) and After School Childcare (ASCC) schemes. There are marginally more female recipients on the Community Employment Childcare (CEC) scheme with roughly a 54 /46% split.

Profile of Affordable Childcare Recipients	
CCS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age: Average age 5, mode age 3 ▪ Gender: 49% female, 51% male ▪ Geographic profile: Low concentration in Dublin & Cork with very high concentration in some areas such as Monaghan & Longford. 	CETS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age: Average age 5, mode age 2 ▪ Gender: 49% female, 51% male ▪ Geographic profile: Low concentration in Dublin & Cork with very high concentration in Carlow, Longford & Monaghan.
ASCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age: Average age 7, mode age 7 ▪ Gender: 48% female, 52% male ▪ Geographic profile: Low concentration in Dublin/Cork with very high concentration in some areas such as Monaghan & Longford. 	CEC & CEAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age: CEC average age 3, mode age 3 CEAS average age 7, mode age 5 ▪ Gender: 54% female, 46% male ▪ Geographic profile: Low concentration in Dublin/Cork with very high concentration in some areas such as Monaghan & Longford.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Income: Childcare supports are more concentrated in the lower income ranges. 	

- The number of registration places for the period across all four schemes was highest in Dublin. In terms of places per thousand child population, the geographic distribution of childcare places is more evenly spread with a few significant outliers in each scheme. Monaghan appears to have the highest number of registrations in the CCS, ASCC and CEC schemes.
- The duration of childcare sessions varies depending on the scheme. The CCS scheme shows the highest mean and median planned duration (246 days and 305 days respectively) and mode planned duration (361 days) jointly with the ASCC scheme. Shorter durations on CETS is expected to a certain extent due to the nature of the scheme in supporting parents in a variety of training and education opportunities.
- The affordable childcare schemes aim to provide childcare to families on low incomes and support for parents to return to employment or education. Therefore, it is expected that those in receipt of supports would be from the lower income deciles.

1. Introduction

This paper forms part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Series which aims to apply an evidence based methodology to assess the impact of public expenditure on household outcomes. Any change in spending on public services will typically have no direct cash impact on households, however, the welfare of the household may be affected. There are a number of challenges in undertaking such an analysis given the difficulties associated with quantifying the value of public services to an individual household. The Programme for Government¹ commits to ‘develop the process of budget and policy proofing as a means of advancing equality, reducing poverty and strengthening economic and social rights.’ The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Framework² is a first step in this process.

Affordable Childcare aims to provide childcare to families on low incomes and support for parents to return to employment or education. The Department of Children and Youth Affairs currently provides a variety of affordable childcare supports.

This paper examines and provides a brief distributional assessment of the four targeted childcare schemes, the Community Childcare Subvention (CCS), Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS), After School Childcare (ASCC) and Community Employment Childcare (CEC) encompassing Community Employment After-School Childcare (CEAS). The distributional assessment provides a profile of the age and gender of children on the schemes, the geographic distribution of childcare places, the duration of childcare sessions on the scheme, and provides a brief overview of the income profile of recipients of childcare supports. The targeted childcare schemes collectively provided 29,800 childcare places in 2015 at an approximate cost of €70 million.

The objectives of this paper are to:

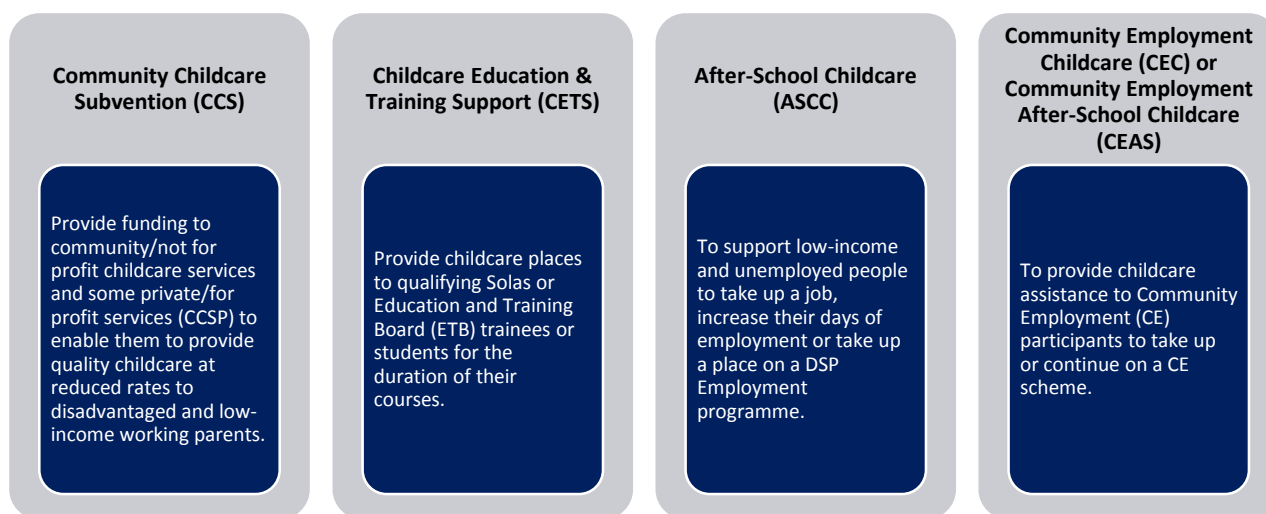
- Provide a baseline against which the proposed Single Affordable Childcare programme can be compared.
- Examine the demographic profile and other characteristics of the children on the schemes, including:
 - Age and Gender profile,
 - Income profile, and
 - Geographic profile.

¹ Published May 2016

² Social Impact Assessment Framework, Lawless J. and Reilly D. 2016

2. Overview of Scheme

This paper examines four targeted childcare schemes administered by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA). The aims and objectives of each of the targeted schemes are set out below.



All four targeted schemes are aimed at a particular cohort of families. The CCS aims to provide quality childcare to disadvantaged and low income parents, while the CETS, ASCC and CEC & CEAS aim to support parents in employment or training.

In addition, DCYA also provide a universal support through the Early Childhood Care and Education Support (ECCE). Table 1 provides a brief overview of the main affordable childcare supports.

Table 1: Overview of Childcare Schemes

Scheme	CCS	CETS	ASCC	CEC	CEAS	ECCE
Targeted nature	Disadvantaged and low-income working parents.	Solas or ETB trainees or students.	Low income and unemployed parents.	Community Employment participants.		Universal
Policy Responsibility	DCYA	DCYA/DES/ETB/Solas	DCYA/DSP	DCYA/DSP		DCYA
Administration Responsibility	Pobal/DCYA	Pobal/DCYA	Pobal/DCYA	Pobal/DCYA		Pobal/DCYA
Eligible Age of Child	<15	<13	4-13	<5	<13	3-5.5
Number of Childcare places in 2015	25,000	2,500	300	1,200	800	68,000 ³

³ 95% of the eligible cohort with expenditure in 2015 of approx. €175 million. (Report of Inter-Departmental Working Group: Future Investment in Childcare in Ireland, July 2015)

The specific eligibility criteria varies between schemes. Details of the eligibility criteria for the schemes is set out in Appendix 1. The nature of the means-testing of the childcare schemes results in significant overlap with the provision of other schemes or social supports. For example, the rate of Community Childcare Subvention for a child is determined on the basis of bands (Appendix 1). These bands are ascertained on an annual basis during a snap-shot week with certain payments revised once more during the year. The bands are largely based on receipt of a social welfare benefit or medical/GP visit card. Additionally, in order to ensure the CCS is not a disincentive to work an extra provision has been put in place. This provision allows those in receipt of the higher rate of subvention who gain employment to retain the full subvention until the end of the first year and a half rate for the second year. Therefore, there may be some persons with employment income in receipt of the subvention for a limited time period.

Parents may be eligible for and benefit from more than one scheme at one time⁴. For instance ECCE and CETS at the same time, if the education and training course is outside the ECCE hours. Hence, in a number of cases a child may be registered under two types of programmes at the same time.

3. Expenditure

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs was established in 2011, and so detailed expenditure data was only available from this point onwards. The four schemes were established at different points in time as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Dates of scheme establishment

Scheme	Establishment	Expenditure data available from
Community Childcare Subvention (CSS)	Established in September 2010 (replaced Community Childcare Subvention Scheme).	2011
Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS)	Introduced in September 2010 (replaced childcare support schemes operated by FAS and the VECs).	2011
After-School Childcare (ASCC)	Piloted in July 2013, and rolled out in September 2013 (very low take up in 2013, 42 places as at 23 April 2014, expenditure approx. €15,000 in 2013).	2013
Community Employment Childcare	Founded in January 2014 (low take up in 2014, 1,800 places).	2014

⁴ Only certain schemes can be accessed at the same time, for instance ECCE and CCS cannot be accessed at the same time

Expenditure trends in available data are set out in table 3.

Table 3: Childcare expenditure trends, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change	
						(2012 or earliest full year)	
Department of Children and Youth Affairs Subhead Expenditure	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
B3 - ECCE	77.11	175.77	174.11	173.80	177.10	1.33	1%
B4 - General Childcare Programmes	28.75	85.68	76.12	76.70	78.40	-7.28	-9%
B.5 - Childcare Initiatives (Cash Limited)	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.30	5.78	3.48	151%
Total	105.90	261.50	250.20	250.50	255.50	-6.00	-2%
Specific Programme Expenditure							
Community Childcare Subvention (CCS)	16.14	50.90	45.43	45.00	41.50	-9.40	-18%
Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS)	7.29	17.62	16.99	17.00	18.42	0.80	5%
After-School Childcare (ASCC)	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.16	1.17	0.01 ⁵	1%
Community Employment Childcare (CEC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	4.61	3.47	304%
Total	23.43	68.52	62.43	64.30	65.70	-2.82	-4%

Source: Department of Children and Youth Affairs & Department of Public Expenditure and Reform

Expenditure on childcare programmes has increased substantially in recent years. Due to the establishment of DCYA in mid-2011, the 2011 figures above do not reflect the full year cost of the programmes⁶. The four targeted schemes currently fall under two vote subheads as set out in Revised Estimates, CCS and CETS fall under subhead B4 General Childcare Programmes and ASSC and CECS fall under subhead B5 Childcare Initiatives. Since 2012, the quantum of expenditure has been relatively stable on both CCS and CETS, making up between 76% and 82% of the B4 subhead each year. The ASSC and CEC were introduced in 2013 and 2014 respectively, with low initial take up in both years. Take up increased substantially in the year following introduction in both cases. Expenditure may be seen through the price and volume effect, i.e. the number of places by the rate of payment to the childcare provider. Rates of payment differ between schemes and among recipients (Appendix 3).

⁵ Change based on difference between 2015 and 2014 expenditure as more representative due to very low take up in 2013.

⁶ For instance the total cost of CCS in 2011 taking account of that under the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth affairs was approx. €42 million.

4. Data Sources

There is a significant repository of data available on the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) database held by Pobal who administer the schemes. The profile data for recipients is from the PIP database, based on the active registrations from 2015/2016 in each of the schemes. This includes children with start dates from 24/08/2015 to 11/07/2016. This registration data provides information on the children who were registered on these schemes per session during the time period. A child may be included a number of times in this data under different schemes or different sessions. For instance if a child changes childcare provider they will appear twice in the registration data as different sessions. There are some issues with the data where there are missing values, for instance in one case there is a child for which no gender is noted. Where issues such as this have been identified, it is noted. As such, the distributional analysis in this report should be taken as indicative.

Using PPSN matching techniques the Office of the Revenue Commissioner and the Health Service Executive provided summary income data on recipients of the Targeted Childcare Schemes. The Revenue data could match 51% of PPSNs supplied (11,159 cases) and the HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS) data could match 67% of PPSNs supplied (11,628 cases). Therefore, the data is taken to provide an indicative picture of the net income profile of beneficiaries.

5. Profile of Recipients

Age/Gender profile

The four schemes under examination are targeted at different age cohorts. The age profile of the children who benefited from childcare places over the period⁷ is outlined in Table 4 (with CEAS examined separately as a subset of CEC).

Table 4: Age profile (years) of child on Childcare schemes

Scheme	Community Childcare Subvention (CCS)	Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS)	After-School Childcare (ASCC)	Community Employment Childcare (CEC)	Community Employment After-School Childcare (CEAS)
Eligible Age of Child	<15	<13	4-13	<5	<13
Max	15	13	13	5	13
Min	0	0	4	0	4
Mean	5	5	7	3	7
Mode	3	2	7	3	5
Median	3	4	7	3	7

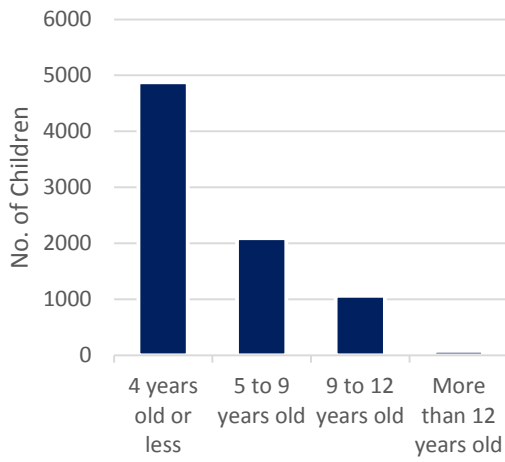
Source: DCYA PIP

The mode illustrates the most common age of children registered and shows that there is a concentration among the younger cohort on the CCS and CETS schemes despite the age eligibility ceiling. The age profile of children on the schemes may be seen in Figure 1 below.

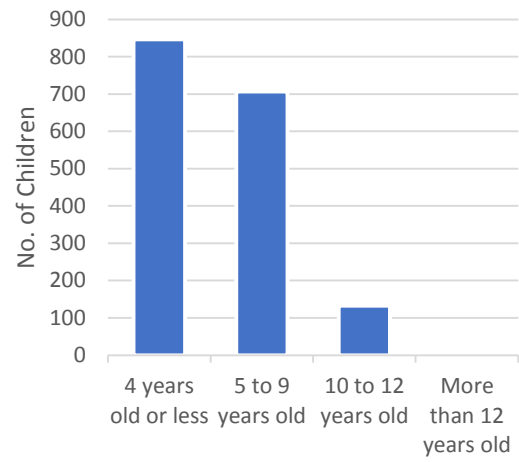
⁷ Children with start dates from 24/08/2015 to 11/07/2016

Figure 1: Age Profile

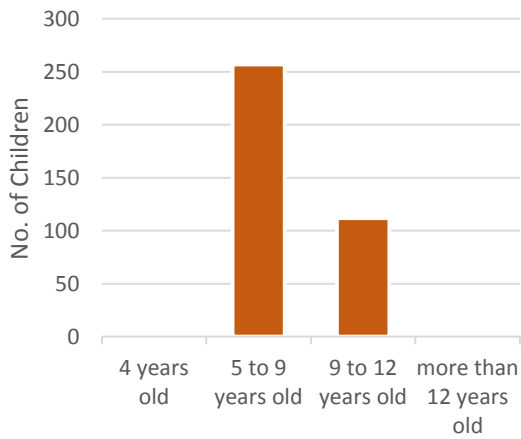
A. CCS Age (Registration Child)



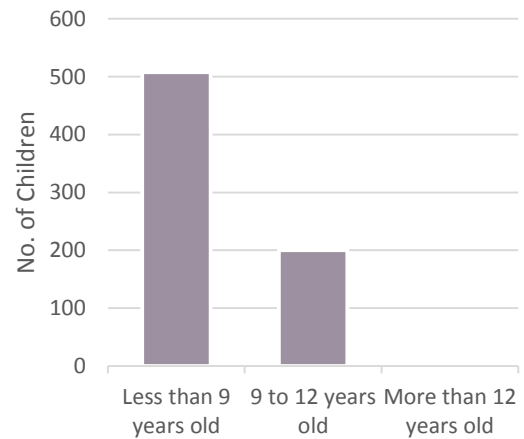
B. CETS Age (Registration Child)



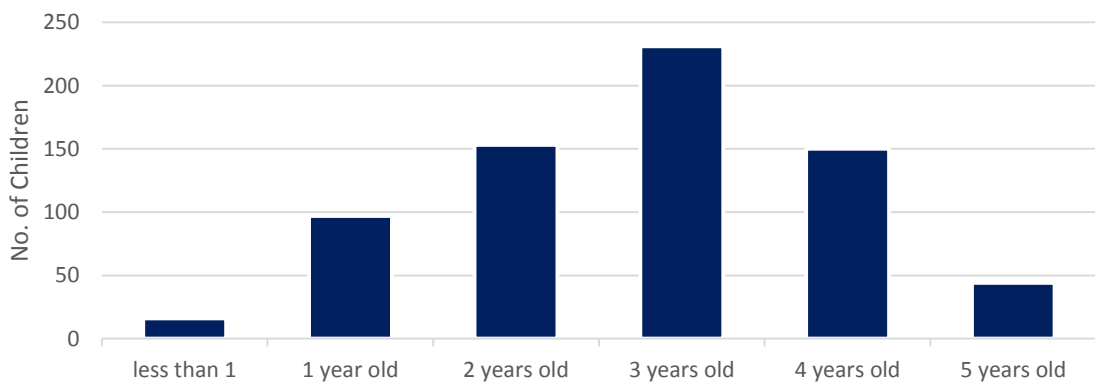
C. ASCC Age (Registration Child)



D. CEAS Age (Registration Child)

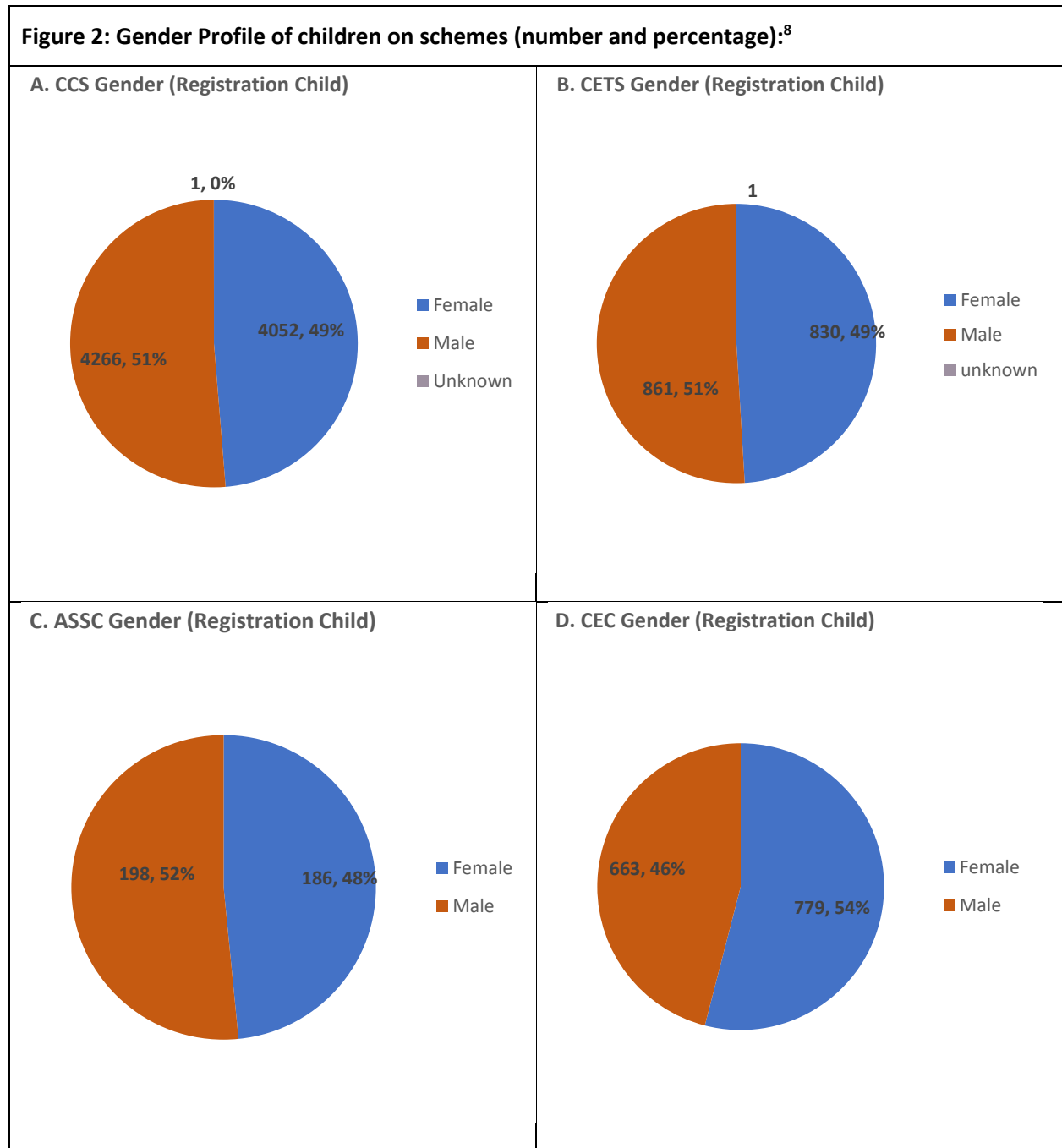


E. CEC Age (Registration Child)



Source: DCYA, Pobal PIP

The gender profile of the children on the schemes is broadly even across schemes seen in Figure 2 A-D.



Source: DCYA Pobal PIP

Income profile

The four schemes under examination are targeted schemes. Broadly, the schemes are targeted at those who are unemployed, in receipt of a social welfare payment, or in receipt of an education or

⁸ In both the CETS and the CCS data there was one child for whom no gender was indicated.

employment support and have a low income. Therefore, it is expected that the income distribution of recipients would be concentrated towards lower income families.

Revenue data⁹ may be used to examine the income profile of a sample of recipients on each scheme.

The average net income of recipients per scheme may be seen in Table 5.

Table 5: Average Income after Tax and USC per scheme

	Average Net Income (€)
CCS	14,199
ASCC	11,729
CETS	9,607
CEC	7,314
CEAS	7,074

Source: DCYA, Revenue data

CCS has the highest average net income from the sample, twice that of CEAS, which has the lowest average net income. This may perhaps be due to the nature of the schemes and additionally the CCS provision of the full rate of subvention for parents who find employment for the first year of employment and half rate the second year. The number of recipients per range of income after tax and USC per scheme is shown in Figure 3.

⁹ Income data (from 2014) on the beneficiaries of the targeted schemes (2015-2016) to whose PPSNs Revenue could match with taxable income data (11,159 cases, 51% of PPSNs supplied by DCYA). This data excludes non-taxable income, including key social welfare payments. Data was provided in summary format of tax units, 36% of cases related to individuals and 64% to couples.

Figure 3: Income Profile, Net Income €(Revenue Data)

Figure 3 D: CCS Income Distribution

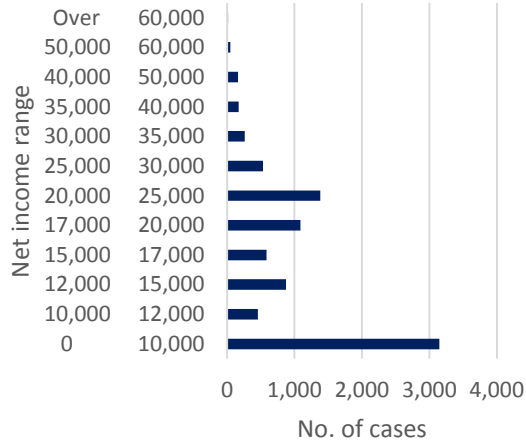


Figure 3 B: CETS Income Distribution

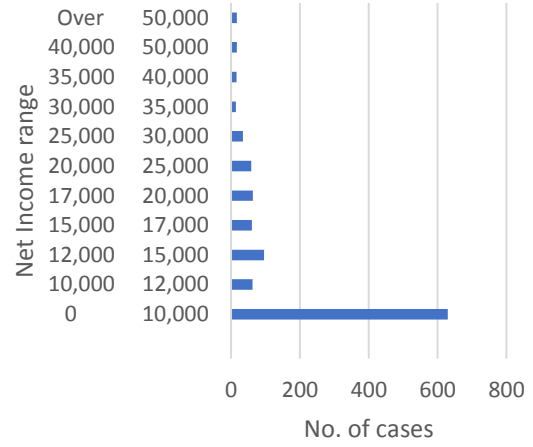


Figure 3 C: ASCC Income Distribution

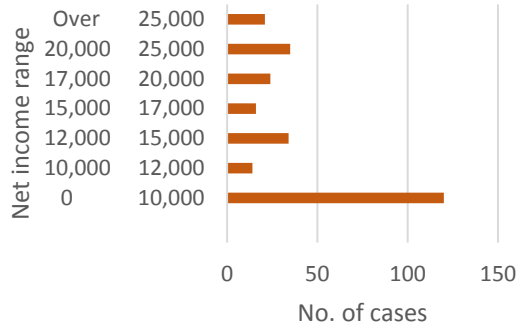


Figure 3 D: CEAS Income Distribution

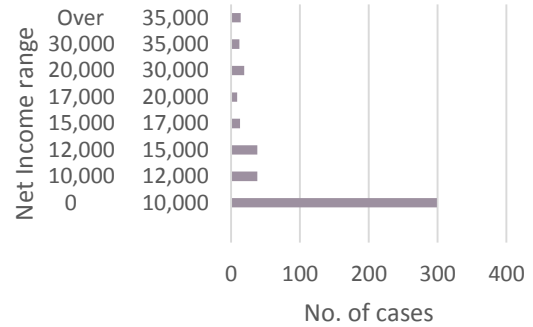
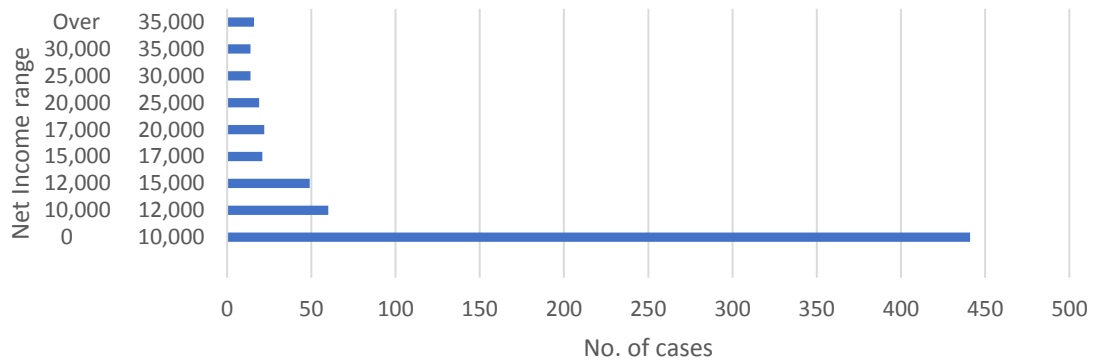


Figure 3 E: CEC Income Distribution

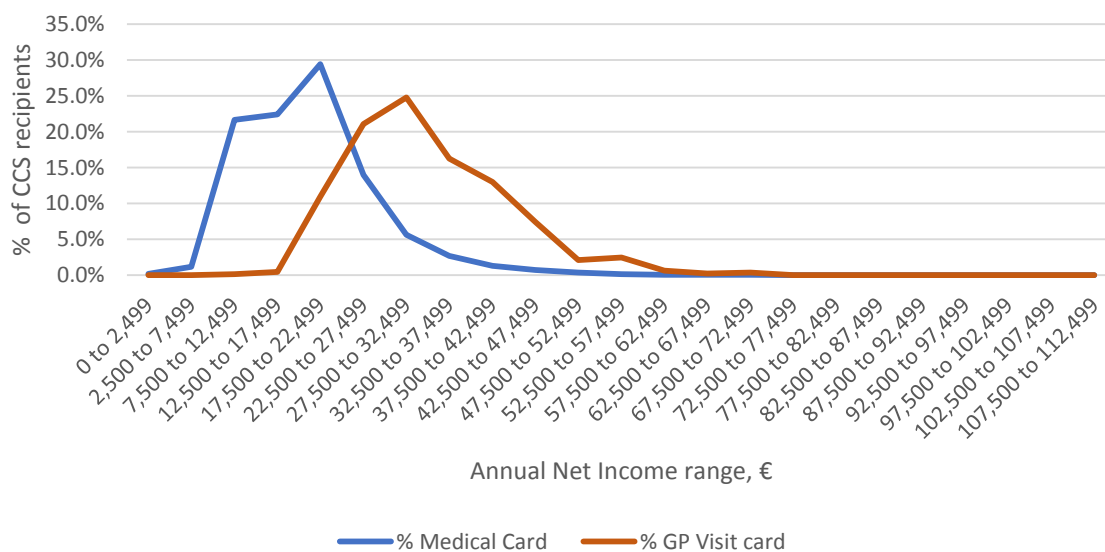


Source: DCYA, Revenue data

CEC, CEAS and CETS are highly concentrated in low income ranges, with a smaller proportion of recipients at higher income levels. Although CCS and ASCC are also concentrated on the lower income ranges, there is a marginally higher proportion in higher income ranges in these schemes than the CEC and CETS.

One of the key criteria for the CCS scheme is receipt of a medical or GP visit card. Therefore, HSE data¹⁰ can be used to examine the income profile of a sample of recipients. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the CCS sample with medical/GP visit cards by net income range.

Figure 4: Distribution of CCS recipients with medical/GP visit card by income range



Source: DCYA, HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service

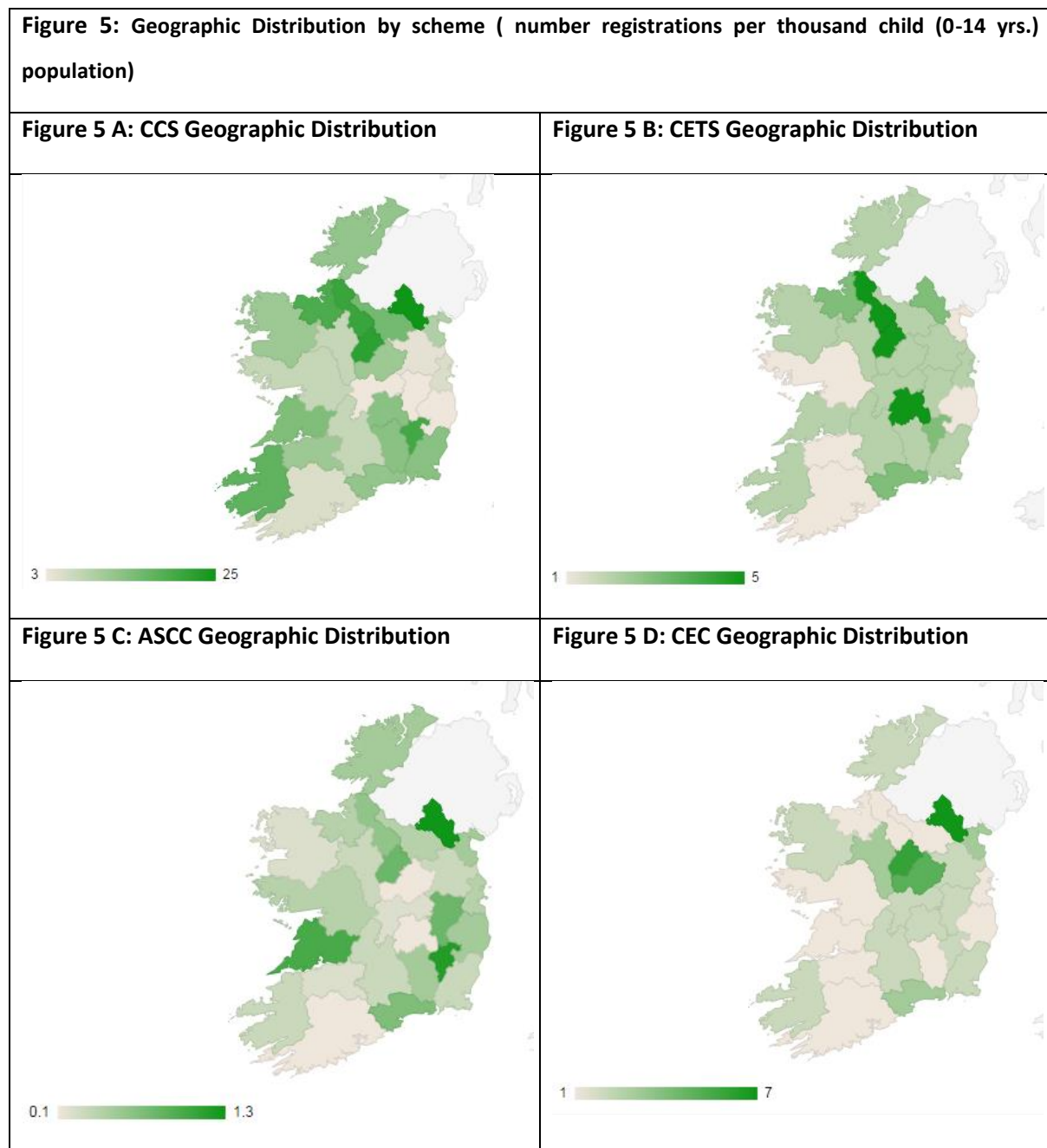
There is a concentration of those on the CCS scheme who also receive a medical card or GP visit card in the lower income brackets. The highest proportion of those on the CCS scheme and in receipt of a medical card have an annual net income of between 17,500 and 22,499 euro. The highest proportion of those on the CCS scheme and in receipt of a GP visit card have an annual net income within the range of 27,500 and 32,499 euro.

Geographic profile

The geographic profile of childcare places varies between schemes. By number of registration places across all schemes, the provision of targeted childcare appears to be somewhat concentrated in Dublin and a small number of other counties in all schemes. Kildare appears in the top three for three of the four schemes (CETS, ASCC, and CEC). Donegal appears in the top ten for all four schemes. Galway,

¹⁰ Net income data for CCS scheme recipients who also hold a Medical Card or adult GP visit card, to who's PPSN the HSE PCRS could match income data to (11,628 cases, or 67% of the PPSNs provided by DCYA).

Clare, Monaghan, and Kerry appear in the top ten for three of the four schemes. However, this ranking does not take account of population size. Figure 5 A-D shows the geographic distribution by scheme of childcare places per thousand population.

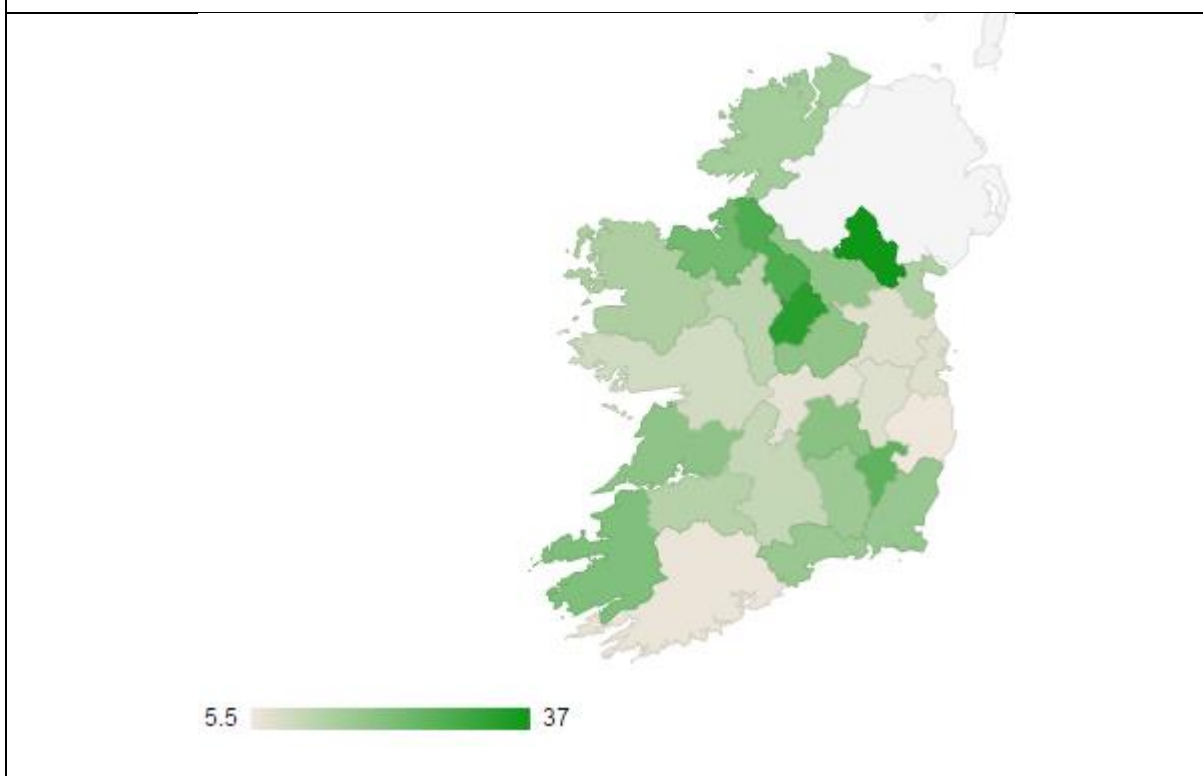


Source: DCYA Pobal PIP, CSO population projections M2F2

When the child population is taken into account it is clear there is not a significant concentration in Dublin. In fact, Dublin has below average places in the CCS, ASCC and CEC schemes and has the average number of places in CETS scheme. In terms of places per thousand children, the geographic distribution of childcare places on the four schemes is broadly equal across counties with a couple of significant outliers in each scheme. Monaghan has the most places per thousand children in the CCS,

ASCC and CEC schemes. Leitrim, Longford and Laois have the most places per thousand children in the CETS scheme. Offaly has the least places per thousand children in the CCS scheme while Cork has the least places per thousand children in the CETS and CEC schemes, and Cork, Westmeath and Laois have the least places per thousand children in the ASCC scheme. The CEC scheme appears to be the most geographically concentrated. Figure 6 shows the geographic distribution of total childcare places on all four schemes. Monaghan, Longford and Leitrim have the most places per thousand children whereas Wicklow, Cork and Offaly have the least.

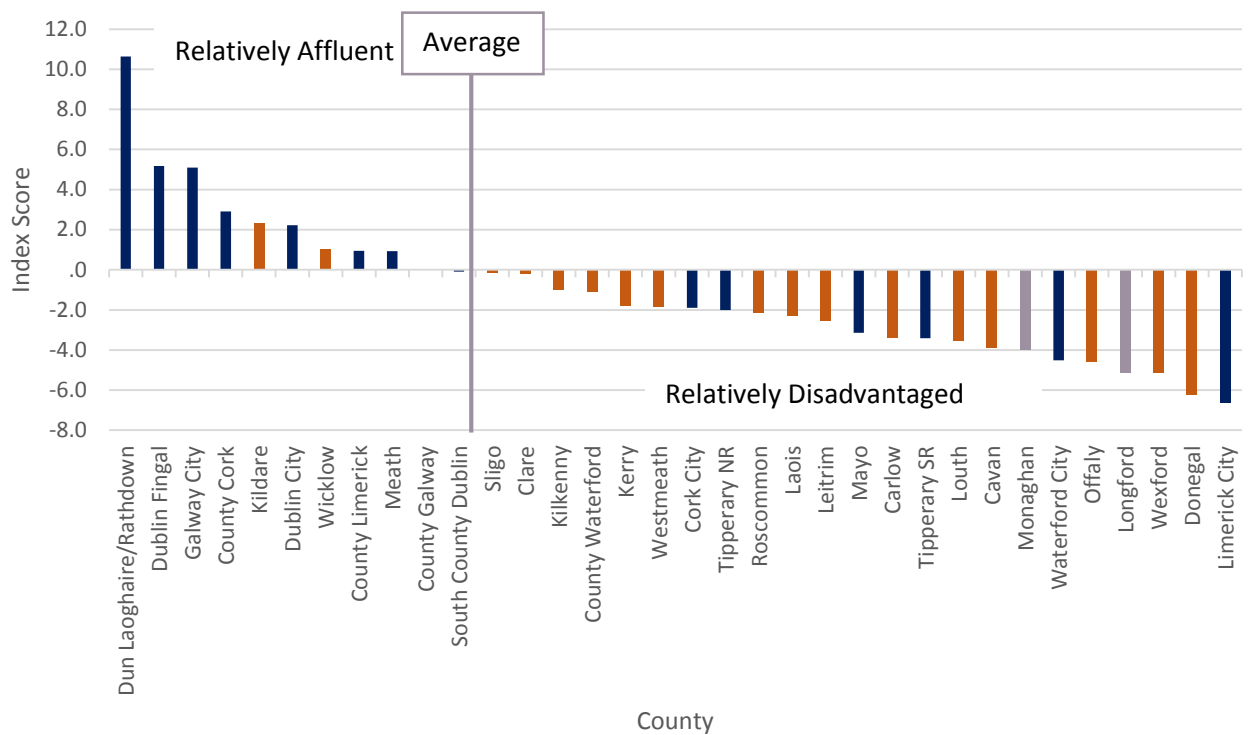
Figure 6: Geographic Distribution all schemes (number registrations per thousand child (0-14 yrs.) population)



Source: DCYA Pobal PIP, CSO population projections M2F2

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index provides a measure of deprivation across the country to measure the relative affluence or disadvantage of geographical areas. Figure 7 shows the relative deprivation score per county.

Figure 7: Relative Deprivation Index 2011



	In top 4 childcare places per thousand in all 4 schemes
	In top ten childcare places per thousand in 1 or more schemes
	Not in top ten childcare places per thousand of any scheme

Source: DCYA Pobal PIP & Pobal HP Deprivation Index

Childcare places are generally provided in areas that are relatively disadvantaged. Of those that are relatively affluent only Wicklow and Kildare appear in the top ten in terms of childcare places for any scheme¹¹.

Duration

The objectives and goals of the four schemes vary significantly, this can have a considerable impact on the duration of childcare sessions. Average duration per session by scheme is shown in Table 6.

¹¹ Wicklow ranks eight under ASCC and Kildare ranks ninth and tenth under CETs and CEC respectively. Kildare ranks below average in terms of childcare places on both schemes.

Table 6: Duration of time spent on schemes (days including weekends)

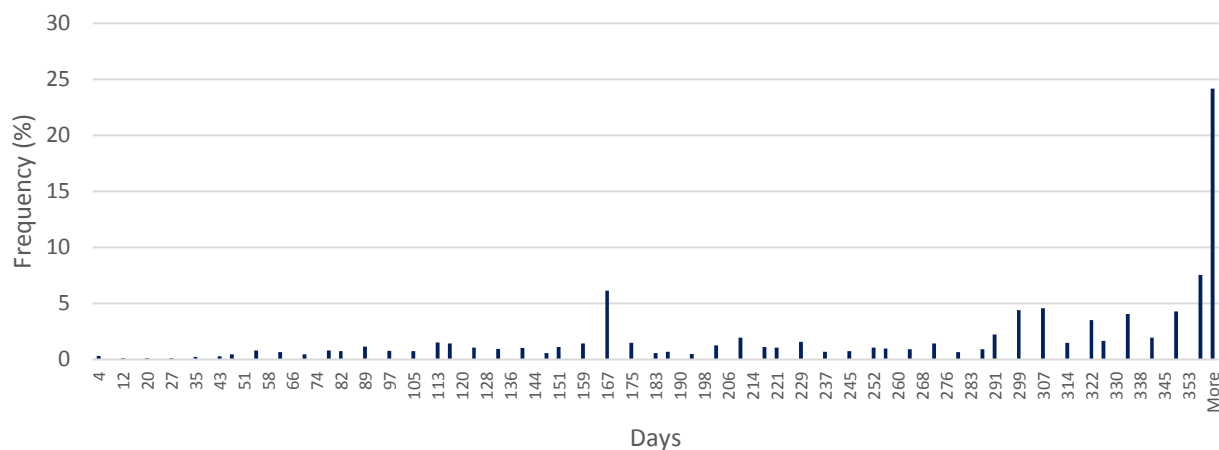
Scheme	Community Childcare Subvention (CCS) ¹²	Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS)	After-School Childcare (ASCC)	Community Employment Childcare (CEC & CEAS)
Mean planned ¹³ duration	246	149	199	143
Mode planned duration	361	137	361	4
Median planned duration	305	144	200	144

Source: DCYA PIP

CETS and CEC show lower mean, median and mode planned duration. This may be due to the specific objectives of the schemes in catering for those in a variety of training, education and employment placements. Depending on the length of the training or employment placement the childcare needs of the parent will vary.

The scheme with the longest average planned duration is the CCS scheme. The distribution of duration under the CCS scheme is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 : CCS Duration of Session distribution¹⁴



Source: DCYA, Pobal PIP

CCS is the largest scheme and has the broadest eligibility criteria. This leads to a longer expected duration per session than on the more targeted employment and education support based schemes. CETS, ASSC and CEC show much greater variation in session length (Appendix 4). CEC has the lowest

¹² CCS average duration takes account of a number of children who left a Childcare service mid-session and moved to another.
¹³ Planned duration refers to the duration the parent intends the child to remain in childcare placement at registration.
¹⁴ Registrations are renewed on an annual basis therefore any one registration will only relate to one year, although many recipients may be in receipt of CCS for several consecutive years.

mode with 7% of sessions having planned duration of 4 days. However, the distribution of CEC is far less concentrated than that of CCS with 5-7% of recipients at a number of session lengths between 13 and 201 days.

The schemes that are targeted at parents availing of training or short term employment show lower planned duration of childcare sessions at registration than more general childcare support schemes. In both the ASCC and CCS schemes the mode is significantly higher than the other schemes perhaps reflecting the variety of education, training and employment opportunities catered for in the other schemes. A child may be registered under a number of sessions throughout the year to cater for different placement opportunities and requirements.

6. Conclusion

This paper examined the distributional profile of four targeted childcare schemes, the Community Childcare Subvention (CCS), Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS), After School Childcare (ASCC) and Community Employment Childcare (CEC) encompassing Community Employment After-School Childcare (CEAS). The distributional assessment provides a profile of the age and gender of children on the schemes, the geographic distribution of childcare places, the duration of childcare sessions on the schemes, and provides a brief overview of the income profile of recipients. The schemes cater for a variety of ages of children as per the eligibility criteria and are broadly even in terms of gender of registered children. The geographic distribution of childcare places per thousand child population is broadly even across most counties but shows some outliers. Using the Pobal Deprivation Index it appears that childcare places are broadly provided in areas that are relatively disadvantaged.

Appendix 1: Eligibility Criteria

Table 7: Eligibility criteria by scheme

Scheme	Community Childcare Subvention (CCS)			Childcare Education & Training Support (CETS)	After-School Childcare (ASCC)	Community Employment Childcare (CEC)	Community Employment After-School Childcare (CEAS)
Band	Band A (with medical card)	Band AJ (with medical card)*	Band B	Eligibility for TEC Programmes is determined by the Department of Education ETB/Solas (for CETS) and by the Department of Social Protection (for ASCC, CEC and CEAS)			
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Parent Family Payment ▪ Widows/ Widowers Pension ▪ Pre-retirement Allowance ▪ Farm Assist ▪ State Pension ▪ Blind Pension ▪ Guardian's Payment ▪ Illness/ Injury Benefit*** ▪ Disability Allowance ▪ Carer's Benefit/ Allowance ▪ Back to Work Enterprise/ Education Allowance ▪ Community Employment / Rural Social Scheme ▪ Domiciliary Care Allowance ▪ Family Income Supplement (FIS) ▪ Secondary School students ▪ Invalidity Pension ▪ Disablement Pension ▪ Official Tusla Referrals (no medical card required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job Seekers Benefit/ Allowance ▪ Supplementary Welfare Allowance** ▪ Tús ▪ Part-time Job Incentive Scheme ▪ Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Card ▪ GP Visit Card ▪ Parents who are in receipt of Social Welfare payments listed under Band A/AJ but have no medical card ▪ Parents who no longer qualify for Band A/AJ this year but who were verified as being on Band A/AJ at the end of the previous school year 	<p>Participants on the following Further Education Programmes are eligible to apply for CETS funding.</p> <p>CETS approved Education and Training Board (ETB) courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CETS approved Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) ▪ CETS approved Youthreach ▪ Back to Education Initiative (BTEI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One or more children aged 4-13 in primary school ▪ JA/JB/OPF/DSP Employment Scheme (not CE) ▪ Or have been getting (FIS) and increase hours of work <p>Must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Start a new job ▪ Increase no. hours currently working ▪ Take up place on employment scheme (except CE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CE participant who needs childcare in order to take up or continue on a CE scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CE participant who needs childcare in order to take up or continue on a CE scheme.

Source: DCYA, <http://www.dcy.gov.ie/documents/childcare/CCSdocsOCT/CCSBandsandRatesOct.pdf>

*Parents who qualify for Band AJ (with medical card) e.g. a parent in receipt of Jobseekers Benefit/Allowance (JB / JA) and with a medical card qualify for subvented childcare to a maximum of €50 subvention for full day-care per week (Band AJ). This cap applies where a child attends from 3 full days to 5 full days per week. Parents in receipt of Jobseekers Benefit/Allowance (JB / JA) and who do not have a medical card qualify for subvented childcare under Band B.

No Band is automatically applied to those parents partaking in a Springboard course and/or a National Internship Programme (NIP/JobBridge), or in receipt of the ETB/SOLAS Training Allowance. The appropriate band will be decided on a case by case basis, based on the allowance received immediately prior to the course/programme/training.

** A similar cap applies to Basic Payments under the Supplementary Welfare Allowance Scheme, as many of those in receipt of such payments are awaiting a decision on a Jobseekers Benefit/Allowance claim. In the event that this payment concludes with a successful claim which attracts a full rate Band A eligibility, with a medical card (e.g. One Parent Family Payment) then the eligibility for that payment can be back dated to the September of that given academic year for which the basic payment applied. However, the successful claim must be appealed as part of the CCS Appeals Process

***Parents on Disability/Illness/Occupational Injury Benefit will be reviewed during the course of the academic year ('DB Review'). If the relevant Benefit no longer applies at the review, the band will be amended accordingly. A parent may appeal the assigned Band with evidence of a different eligible Social Welfare payment being received during the DB Review period.

Appendix 2: Geographic Distribution

Table 8: Geographic distribution of scheme places

County (Contract)	CCS (places)	CCS per '000 Child Population	CETS (places)	CETS per '000 Child Population	ASCC (places)	ASCC per '000 Child Population	CEC (places)	CEC per '000 Child Population
Carlow	239	20	33	3	15	1	23	2
Cavan	254	15	38	2	7	0	19	1
Clare	377	14	61	2	27	1	32	1
Cork	509	5	77	1	12	0	62	1
Donegal	446	12	60	2	18	0	65	2
Dublin	1,315	5	393	2	86	0	158	1
Galway	390	7	65	1	23	0	36	1
Kerry	488	17	51	2	9	0	69	2
Kildare	161	3	114	2	39	1	99	2
Kilkenny	286	13	43	2	10	0	21	1
Laois	262	13	90	5	1	0	37	2
Leitrim	146	21	37	5	4	1	4	1
Limerick	439	11	34	1	9	0	41	1
Longford	198	22	41	5	7	1	55	6
Louth	272	9	25	1	13	0	93	3
Mayo	305	11	43	2	6	0	44	2
Meath	197	4	78	2	13	0	81	2
Monaghan	337	25	46	3	18	1	98	7
Offaly	53	3	32	2	3	0	38	2
Roscommon	100	7	30	2	4	0	35	3
Sligo	243	19	37	3	5	0	12	1
Tipperary	251	7	74	2	9	0	61	2
Waterford	285	12	63	3	16	1	63	3
Westmeath	223	11	33	2	2	0	106	5
Wexford	445	13	60	2	11	0	67	2
Wicklow	98	3	34	1	17	1	23	1

Source: DCYA PIP, CSO M2F2 Population Projections

Appendix 3: Payment rates

Table 9: Payment rates per scheme CETS, ASCC, CEC (€)

	Weekly Payment to Childcare Provider				Weekly Parental Contribution			
	Part time	Full Time	After school	After school with pick up	Part time	Full Time	After school	After school with pick up
CETS	80	145	45	80	15	25	5	15
ASCC	n/a	105	40	80	n/a	15	15	15
CEC	80	n/a	40	n/a	15	n/a	15	n/a

Source: DCYA <http://www.dcy.gov.ie/documents/earlyyears/20160307DCYAProgsInfoandFAQS.PDF>

Table 10: Payment rates CCS (€)

	Weekly Payment to Childcare Provider				Weekly Parental Contribution	
		Part time	Full time	Sessional	Half Session	Subvention + contribution not to exceed cost of place as per service fee payment policy. (average cost €165 p.w. full time)
CCS	Band A (with medical card)	47.5	95	31.35	15.2	
	Band AJ (without medical card)	47.5	50	31.35	15.2	
	Band B	25	50	17	8.5	

Source: DCYA <http://www.dcy.gov.ie/documents/earlyyears/20160307DCYAProgsInfoandFAQS.PDF>

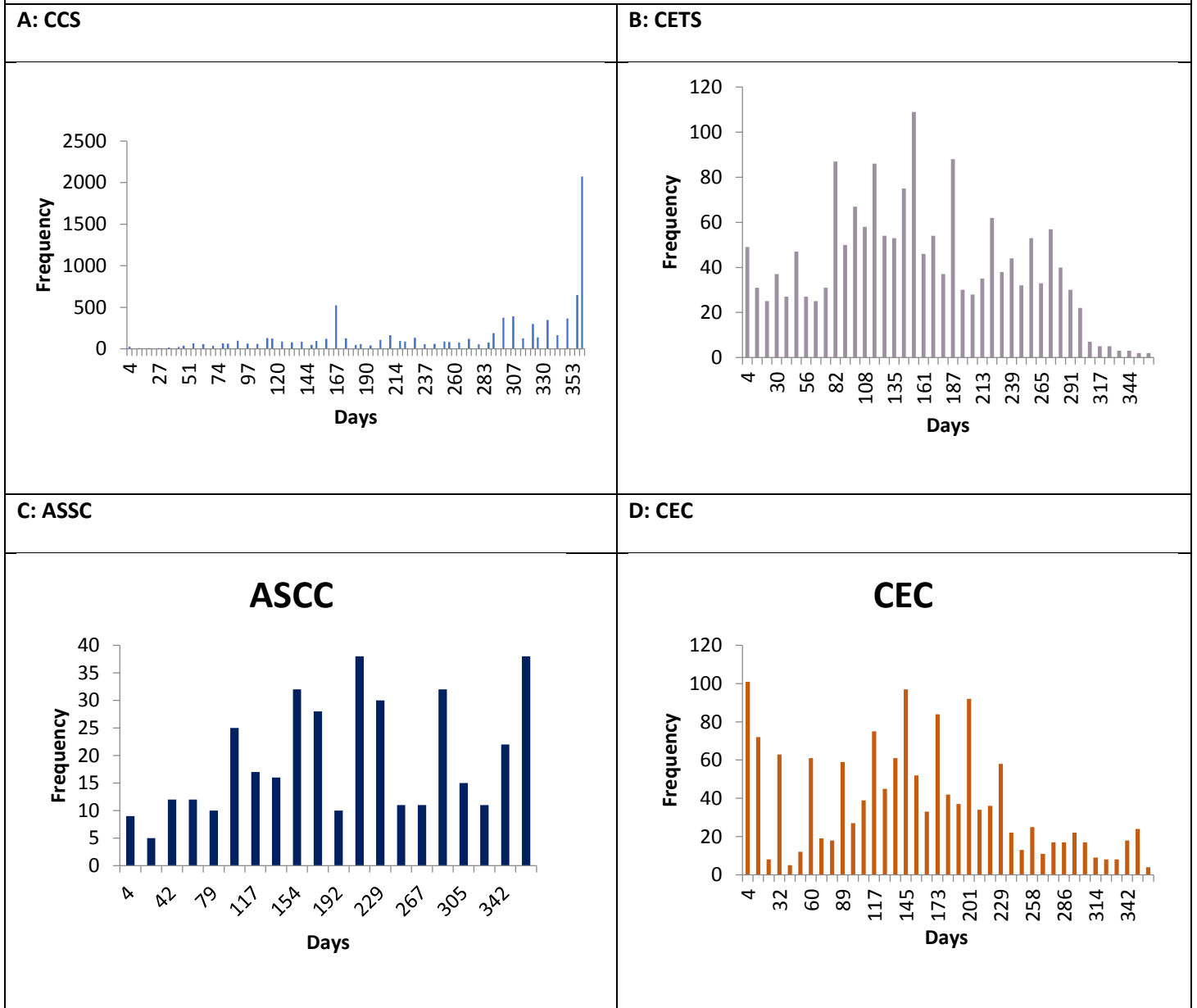
Table 11: Payment rates ECCE (€)

	Weekly Payment to Childcare Provider		Weekly Parental Contribution
	ECCE	Higher Capitation	75
	Standard Capitation	64.5	n/a

Source: DCYA <http://www.dcy.gov.ie/documents/earlyyears/20160307DCYAProgsInfoandFAQS.PDF>

Appendix 4: Duration of Session distribution

Figure 9: Duration of Session distribution



Source: DCYA PIP