



The cost of childcare, CHANGE project area

CHANGE: Childcare and Nurture Glasgow East



December 2018

Executive summary

Introduction

In April 2018, CHANGE: Childcare and Nurture Glasgow East published an analysis of the cost of out of school care (OSC) and pre-5 childcare in the CHANGE project area from data that was collected the previous month. This paper provides an update on the costs for families using these services in December 2018.

We have included updates on particular issues such as hidden costs or support with costs where appropriate. Where this information remains similar or unchanged, we have given shorter summaries.

Methods

We revisited nine of the eleven providers to gather this information manually. For one of the providers we did not visit, we have used publicly available information from their website. The other provider did not respond to requests for information and their website does not provide details of their fees. As a result, we have excluded this provider from the calculations given in this paper, including the previous figures from April 2018. For nurseries run by Glasgow City Council (GCC), we have used the information provided in the *GCC Parent Pack 2018/19*¹.

This paper also includes information and anecdotal evidence gathered by the CHANGE project team during community engagement activities.

Aims

Since October 2016, CHANGE has been carrying out community engagement work in our project area. We have spoken to more than 150 families living in the area about childcare, and in particular, any barriers they may face when trying to access services. During this time, the cost of childcare has been the most frequently mentioned of these barriers.

It is important to be clear that costs in this paper do not take account of a child's entitlement to funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC). In Scotland, all 3 and 4-year olds, along with some 2-year olds, are provided with 600 hours of funded Early Learning and Childcare per year. This will increase to

¹ Information for Parents /Carers on Charges in Glasgow City Council Nurseries: Session 2018/19. Available at: <https://www.gfis.org.uk/Content/UserGenerated/file/ParentPack2018-19.pdf>

1,140 hours in August 2020². However, at present, given the way fees are adjusted, this funding can vary from service to service.

This paper will therefore look at families who have children who are not eligible for statutory funded ELC. We believe that it is these families who will have the most difficulty in accessing childcare due to the barrier presented by the cost.

Key findings

As highlighted in our aims, the costs outlined in this paper are the fees a parent or carer with a child aged 0-2 or 5-12 might have to pay for childcare. Our findings from this analysis show that these families are likely to face significant costs if they are accessing childcare. Support that may be available to meet childcare costs is covered under financial support with childcare costs on page 12.

Nurseries operated by Glasgow City Council (GCC) remain the lowest cost services for children aged 0-2. However, an 18% increase in the hourly rate for GCC services, implemented in August 2018, has narrowed the gap between these nurseries and those operated by private or third sector organisations.

During the period covered by this report, costs rose in almost every service and across almost every pattern of use in both nursery and out of school care services (OSCs). Although increases in nurseries run by third sector or private organisations were generally between 3% and 6%, there was an example of the lowest cost provider implementing an increase of more than 15% for a half-day place.

In OSC, increases in cost tended to be between 3% and 7%, although there was a reduction in the average and lowest weekly cost of using a service only during the school term.

Hidden and additional costs remain an issue for families and an increase in bus fares was implemented during the period covered by this report.

It is clear from our analysis and from evidence gathered during our community engagement activities, that the cost of childcare is a significant barrier to accessing services for many families.

² Early education and care, Scottish Government. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/policies/early-education-and-care/early-learning-and-childcare/>

The cost of childcare, CHANGE project area December 2018

Introduction

CHANGE: Childcare and Nurture Glasgow East is a Big Lottery funded project led by Children in Scotland (CiS) that has been working with communities in the East of Glasgow since October 2016. The project aim is to develop childcare services that best support the needs of children and families. It is hoped that the project will help services to expand the number of childcare places that are available. The learning from the project could be used to affect change in other areas where families are facing similar challenges.

The project employs two full-time policy officers who are based within partner organisations in the project area. There is a project manager who oversees the ongoing development of our work from the CiS head office in Edinburgh. Our Project Board is made up of representatives from a range of partners involved in the project. This includes CiS, Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH), Glasgow City Council, the Scottish Out of School Care Network, Thriving Places and NHS Health Improvement. An ongoing evaluation of the project is being conducted by GCPH.

Our policy officers have spent considerable time building relationships with families and childcare providers across the project area. We have developed an in-depth understanding of what works well and what people think needs to change.

How much it costs to use childcare services has been at the forefront of our discussions with families and this is often closely linked with how much childcare is available. This report will illustrate that local authority nurseries run by Glasgow City Council (GCC) are the least expensive. However, it can be more difficult to get a place at one of these nurseries and some services have waiting lists.

In March and December of 2018 we visited childcare providers to collect information on the cost that families face when using registered childcare. For the purposes of this paper registered childcare services include nursery settings, catering for children aged 0-5 and out of school cares, which cater for children aged 5-12. There will be some discussion of support for parents who have children who are eligible for statutory funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC). However, we have heard from families who have children outside of the eligibility criterion that cost is the biggest barrier to accessing childcare services, despite the financial support available. With

that in mind, our focus will be on how much childcare costs for children aged 0-2 and 5-12.

Out of school care costs

All of the OSC services in the CHANGE project area operate on an all-year round basis. This means that they will be open during the school term and school holidays, although they may close for special events or public holidays. This means that fees tend to be charged in these services across 50 weeks per year and the costs shown in this paper are calculated on this basis.

OSC use can be broken down into the following categories, although not all providers have different price bands for different levels of use.

- All-year round – children attend during school holidays and the school term.
- Term-time only – children attend only during the school-term, usually including any in-service days.
- Holiday cover – children only attend during school holidays.

In the period between the two collection points, costs increased across almost all patterns of use for OSC services. Tables 1-10 in the appendix illustrate the level by which fees increased. This was generally in the region of between 3% and 7% across all pricing bands. The highest increase was 7.7% in the lowest daily rate for all-year round use, which rose to £14.00. The lowest increase was 0.6% for the average weekly cost of using a service only during school holidays, which rose to £107.50.

Extract of table 1: OSC daily costs for all-year round users.

	Daily rate all-year March 2018	Daily rate all-year December 2018	% change
Lowest cost	£13.00	£14.00	+7.7%

Extract of table 6: OSC weekly costs for school holiday only users

	Weekly rate holiday March 2018	Weekly rate holiday December 2018	Variance
Average cost	£106.87	£107.50	+0.6%

There was one category where the average cost remained static or reduced. This was weekly costs for term-time only placements and resulted

from a change in policy from one provider who had recently introduced a discount for this level of use. This meant that there was no change to the highest price of £75.00, while the average cost was reduced by 4.5% to £68.75 and the lowest cost dropped 7.1% to £65.00. This is shown in full in table 4 in the appendix.

Nursery costs

Between our collection points of March and December 2018, Glasgow City Council (GCC) increased its standard hourly charge to £4.00 per hour, although for families who live within the council boundary, this is reduced to £3.00 per hour. For families living in the CHANGE project area, this represents an increase of 18% from the previous charge of £2.54 per hour. In contrast, the average weekly cost of a full-time place at a non-GCC nursery (operated by private or third sector organisations) increased by just 4.1%. However, GCC nurseries are still significantly less expensive than those operated by private or third sector providers.

Usage of nursery settings can be broken down into two categories.

- Full-time – usually across 5 days and for 40-50 hours per week.
- Part-time – usually between 1 and 4 days and for 10-40 hours per week.

In all non-GCC nurseries in the CHANGE project area, families have the option to pay a reduced weekly rate if their child attends full-time. Costs for part-time places are based on either a full-day rate (if the child attends for the whole day) or a half-day rate (if the child only attends for a morning or afternoon session). Some services have different prices based on the age of a child and for this paper we have used the most expensive price band, which in all cases is 0-2.

In the period covered by this paper, costs rose across almost all patterns of use and in each pricing band, with increases usually being between 3% and 6%. The biggest increase was in the lowest cost provider for a half-day place. This rose by 15.6% from £16.00 to £18.50 per half-day session. In this instance the provider had restructured their fees based on their business planning for the expansion of ELC in August 2020. It was felt that in doing so at this stage, they would be less likely to encounter financial difficulty later in the expansion process.

The only cost that did not rise during the period covered, was the price of a weekly full-time place in the most expensive provider. This remained static at £185.00

Extract of table 7: Non-GCC nursery half-day session costs

	Half-day March 2018	Half-day December 2018	% change
Lowest cost	£16.00	£18.50	+15.6%

Comparisons between GCC and non-GCC services

Although GCC nurseries are now charging an hourly rate that is closer to that of private and third sector nurseries, they remain the least expensive provider across all patterns of use. It is difficult to directly compare the cost of nurseries operated by GCC with that of nurseries and OSCs that are operated by private or third sector organisations. This is due to the different cost structure employed, with GCC charging by the hour, while non-GCC services charge half-day or full-day rates with OSCs also varying costs depending on when a child attends.

However, if costs are taken on a per hour basis, we are able to show that GCC is the least expensive provider across all patterns of use except for full-day cover in OSCs during school holiday periods. This is £1.54 per hour less expensive than a GCC nursery. The biggest gap in pricing between GCC and a non-GCC service is for term-time only use in an OSC, which costs £2.04 more per hour. The 18% increase to GCC fees means that there is now a smaller gap between the average cost of a full-day nursery place in a non-GCC service, which is only £0.76 per hour more expensive than GCC services.

Extract of table 11: Hourly rate comparisons. (GCC pricing based on resident's discounted rate. All rates shown are per hour.)

Pattern of use	Average OSC	GCC Nursery	Variance
School term-time, 3 hours OSC for term-time only users	£5.04	£3.00	+£2.04
School holidays, 10 hours OSC for all-year round users	£1.46	£3.00	-£1.54
Full-day nursery placement, based on 10 hours use	£3.76	£3.00	+£0.76

Examples of cost

If a family has one child aged 2 attending an average priced non-GCC nursery and one child aged 10 attending an average priced OSC on a full-time basis they would pay a total cost of **£12,218** for childcare per year. If the family was able to access a GCC nursery place for the youngest child they would pay **£9,800** in total **per year**. This would equate to a saving of **£2,418** per year.

It is clear from our analysis of childcare costs in our project area, that using a nursery or OSC can be expensive for families. If families have one or more children who are not eligible for statutory funded ELC, then they can face significant costs for using these services. This cost can be increased if the family is unable to access a local authority nursery and is using a service operated by a private or third sector organisation. Some examples are given below of how much childcare might cost these families and this is further illustrated in the appendix.

Extract of table 10: Annual cost of childcare. (Examples based on using childcare 50 weeks per year. Nursery costs based on non-GCC services)

Family circumstances	Lowest	Average	Highest
1 child at OSC 5 days	£3,050.00	£3,200.00	£3,250.00
1 child at nursery 5 days (weekly rate)	£8,500.00	£9,018.00	£9,250.00
1 child at OSC, 1 child at nursery 5 days	£11,550.00	£12,218.00	£12,500.00

Application of charges in non-GCC services (Nursery and OSC)

In all OSC services and non-GCC nurseries in our project area there are variations in how charges are applied. In some services fees are paid on a weekly or monthly basis in advance and in other they are paid weekly or monthly in arrears. However, each service that charges in arrears also holds a registration fee or deposit, which is then refunded to the family. This can be after their first payment is made or when their child leaves the service.

In all services, families still have to pay for their child's place even if they don't attend with a common example being due to illness. Most services also offer annualised fees. This means that while costs apply for 52 weeks of the year they are based on 50 weeks of usage, taking account of closures for special events or public holidays.

Application of fees in GCC nurseries

The GCC fee structure includes a discounted rate when a family has more than one child attending the same service. This form of discount is also available at two private sector nurseries in our project area.

In addition to this a residents' reduced rate of £1.00 per hour is available for families who are experiencing circumstances that may make it more difficult for them to pay the standard rate. Examples include kinship carers who have limited financial support or families with a very low household income.

GCC offers two different contractual options for parents who are paying for a nursery place in their services. These are categorised as 'term-time' or '52 weeks'. For term-time contracts children attend only during the school term. There are eleven charging points, with an invoice being generated every four weeks with costs based on payment in advance of use. Costs remain the same for each invoice and will only change if a permanent change is made to the hours a child attends.

Fifty-two week contracts are for children who attend the nursery during the school term and school holiday periods. However, although parents receive a monthly invoice, charges are only applied based on 44 weeks of use. This means that no charges apply for 8 weeks per year and this is broken down as:

- 4 weeks for public holidays and in-service weeks
- 3 weeks for payment holidays
- 1 week for unexpected closures, e.g. adverse weather.

Application of funded ELC

In Scotland, all 3 and 4-year olds, along with some 2-year olds, are provided with 600 hours of statutory funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) per year. This will increase to 1,140 hours in August 2020³. However, at present, the way this is applied can vary from service to service. It should also be noted that the age range of children eligible for this is relatively narrow and does not include 0-2 and 5-12 year olds.

In GCC nurseries, a child's statutory funded hours are automatically provided free-of-charge. For a child in a nursery that is registered as a partner with GCC, there may be a more complex system for parents/carers to navigate.

³ Early education and care, Scottish Government. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/policies/early-education-and-care/early-learning-and-childcare/>

For example, in some services families must pay for a minimum number of sessions per week on top of their funded entitlement. Currently, an additional barrier to accessing these services is funded entitlement that is paid up-front and then refunded three to four times per year, rather than applied each month.

A National Standard that provides a framework for the application of funded ELC, known as 'Funding Follows the Child', was published in December 2018⁴. This addresses some of the issues that prevent families from accessing their funded entitlement outside of local authority nurseries. For example, services must now be 'free at the point of access'. This means that private or third sector nurseries cannot insist that parents pay for additional sessions over and above the entitlement. These services will also be unable to charge registration fees or take deposits for children who are accessing their 1,140 hours in that setting.

Although this could make it easier for families with children who are eligible for funded ELC, it will not apply to children who are aged 0-2 or who are using school-aged childcare such as out of school care. There is also concern among private and voluntary nursery providers that the funding provided by local authorities, which is drawn from Scottish Government block grants, is inadequate and may make their businesses less viable.⁵ This could lead to families with children aged 0-2 facing even higher childcare charges until their child becomes eligible for funded ELC.

Updates from engagement with childcare providers

Although it is clear that the cost of childcare is high in the CHANGE area, childcare providers have provided some background information on challenges they face. Some of these difficulties impact on the cost of their service. For example, many services outside of GCC tended to report difficulty in recruiting staff members and mentioned the disparity in terms and conditions with staff able to earn significantly more in a council nursery. One OSC provider was currently using two different childcare agencies to provide

⁴ Funding Follows the Child and the National Standard for Early Learning and Childcare providers: Principles and practice, Scottish Government. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/funding-follows-child-national-standard-early-learning-childcare-providers-principles-practice/>

⁵ Annual Nursery Survey 2018, NDNA Scotland. Available at: https://www.ndna.org.uk/NDNA/News/Reports_and_surveys/Annual_Nursery_Survey/2018.aspx

temporary staff and this was more expensive than employing permanent staff.

Another issue mentioned by providers was around additional costs, which is covered in more detail on page 12. Although some providers charged registration fees or deposits, there was a consensus from these services that this protected their service financially in the event of non-payment of fees at a later date.

Updates from community engagement activity

During our work to develop an audio resource, *Family Voices, Glasgow East*, we asked parents, carers and grandparents, who were using childcare or other family groups, for their views on some of the key themes that had emerged during earlier community engagement work⁶. When the subject of pricing was discussed, participants unanimously agreed that childcare costs were a factor in how much childcare they used. There were several examples of families who would have liked to access more childcare, but couldn't afford this financially.

Other key points around the cost of childcare that emerged during this work included:

- A parent who noticed a large decrease in childcare fees when moving from a nursery to OSC, although he was aware of the shorter time spent in OSC during the school term. **“The (out of school care) was so much cheaper, but of course they’re only there for a shorter period of time.”**
- A parent who sourced a full-time private nursery place that would have allowed her to extend her working hours. However, the price was too high and the increase in salary would not have covered the additional cost. The parent therefore chose to continue using a local authority nursery on a part-time basis. **“I priced (a private nursery) that was £900 (per month) for full-time, which would make it easier to work. I couldn’t afford it.”**
- A parent who had experienced financial hardship and in-work poverty as a result of childcare charges. This had resulted in her accruing rent arrears that were continuing to impact on the family after the child had

⁶ CHANGE Community Engagement Phase 1 Learning & Seldom Heard Voices report. Both are available on request from the CHANGE team.

left nursery for school. **“I was just working to pay childcare. Really, I was in in-work poverty.”**

The full version of parents discussing costs and other key themes around childcare is available as part of our *Family Voices, Glasgow East* resource on the CHANGE website at <http://change-childcare.org/family-voices-glasgow-east/>

Changes to hidden or additional costs

In April 2018 we outlined what families and providers had told us about costs that were paid to services in addition to core childcare fees. Some of these were mandatory, such as charges for lunches and some others, such as toy funds, were optional. At the time of writing there had been no changes to how these were administered in services within the CHANGE project area.

The CHANGE team has discussed these additional costs with the North East Health Improvement team as they are carrying out work to assess the extent of these additional costs in some communities in the area. We have provided an evidence base of what we know already to assist with the development of a toolkit that may help childcare providers reduce additional costs. We intend to continue to liaise with the Health Improvement team to monitor this work.

The cost of public transport has been highlighted by families as a significant additional cost that can impact on access to childcare. Tables 12-14 in the appendix provide an example of what families might pay if they need to use public transport to travel between work and childcare services. There was no change in train ticket prices at the time of writing, although all adult bus fares shown below represent a small increase since we last reported on this in April 2018. Child bus fares remain unchanged during this period. Children under the age of 5 travel for free on buses across Glasgow.⁷

Financial support with childcare costs

Families living in the CHANGE area receiving or applying for Universal Credit, will have this administered by Shettleston Job Centre. This centre implemented a full rollout of Universal Credit in December 2018. Under

⁷ Ticket prices for families, First Bus Glasgow. Available at: <https://www.firstgroup.com/greater-glasgow/tickets/ticket-types/family-ticket>

Universal Credit, families can receive a childcare element up to a maximum of 85% of their core costs. This is capped at £646.00 per month for one child or £1,108.00 for two or more.⁸

Families who previously received Working Tax Credits will have transitional protection⁹ to ensure they are not left worse off financially after the rollout. However, employability staff from One Parent Families Scotland have discussed concerns with CHANGE staff about a clause that will see families have this protection removed after a change in circumstance which could include changes to their childcare fees or their employment.

Families applying for Universal Credit will have to wait five weeks before receiving their first payment, which is longer than the standard two week period that existed previously for Working Tax Credit. This could have implications for childcare providers as families who are starting a new placement after December may not receive any support to pay fees for at least five weeks. Although the first Universal Credit payment should include a backdated amount to cover the waiting period, many childcare providers would expect payments to be made weekly or monthly in advance from the date that a child starts with them. In this case, families may be able to ask for an advance payment of their Universal Credit award.¹⁰ However, this would be required to be paid back within 12 months and would see families immediately accrue debt as a result of taking up a childcare place.

Tax-Free Childcare¹¹ was introduced in Scotland in February 2018. The scheme, which is intended to replace existing childcare voucher systems over time, will see the government provide up to £2,000 per year towards childcare costs for each child. For each £8 that a parent pays in childcare costs, the government will top this up by £2 up to a maximum of £2,000 per year or £500 every 3 months. This is equal to the basic income tax rate of 25%, which is why the scheme is known as Tax-Free Childcare. Perhaps the key difference between the two schemes is that while current childcare vouchers are provided at the employer's discretion, Tax-Free Childcare is available to any working parent who meets the eligibility criteria. However, Tax-Free

⁸ Universal Credit Overview, Glasgow Advice & Information network. Available at: <https://www.gain4u.org.uk/Pages/Show/150>

⁹ Transitional Protection information, Turn 2 Us. Available at: <https://www.turn2us.org.uk/Benefit-guides/Universal-Credit-transitional-protection/What-is-Universal-Credit-transitional-protection>

¹⁰ Universal Credit information, UK Government. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/universal-credit/get-an-advance-first-payment>

¹¹ Tax-Free Childcare information, UK Government. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/tax-free-childcare>

Childcare cannot be used if a parent is claiming tax credits or Universal Credit.

Conclusions and next steps

As with our findings from April 2018, it is clear that the cost of using childcare in Glasgow East can be very high, especially for families using non-GCC nurseries. The increase in price implemented by GCC represented the biggest variation from our previous analysis. However, during the period covered by this paper, costs have gone up for almost all services and across almost every pattern of use. Families who contributed to the '*Family Voices, Glasgow East*' project continued to talk about childcare being unaffordable, while information about the costs and support to pay for it is often unclear or hard to find.

The cost of travelling by bus increased during the period covered by this report. This, along with the other additional costs we have outlined, could increase the actual cost that families face when accessing childcare. Although some of the registration fees and deposits will no longer exist for children eligible for funded ELC from August 2020, this will not be the case for children outside of this eligibility.

At present it is unknown what impact the full roll-out of Universal Credit will have on families' ability to pay for childcare. The CHANGE Project Board has agreed to explore this issue further in early 2019.

It is our position that childcare costs are a very significant household cost for families. We are calling on other professionals and organisations to join us in considering whether this needs to be the case or if it can be changed.

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Appendix

Cost of childcare tables, including public transport costs

Table 1: OSC daily costs for all-year round users

	Daily rate all-year March 2018	Daily rate all-year December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£14.00	£15.00	+7.1%
Average cost	£13.75	£14.63	+6.4%
Lowest cost	£13.00	£14.00	+7.7%

Table 2: OSC weekly costs for all-year round users

	Weekly rate all-year March 2018	Weekly rate all-year December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£65.00	£65.00	0%
Average cost	£61.25	£64.00	+4.5%
Lowest cost	£60.00	£61.00	+1.7%

Table 3: OSC daily costs for term-time only users

	Daily rate term-time March 2018	Daily rate term-time December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£15.00	£16.00	+6.7%
Average cost	£14.25	£15.13	+6.2%
Lowest cost	£14.00	£14.50	+3.6%

Table 4: OSC weekly costs for term-time only users

	Weekly rate term-time March 2018	Weekly rate term-time December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£75.00	£75.00	0%
Average cost	£72.00	£68.75	-4.5%
Lowest cost	£70.00	£65.00	-7.1%

Table 5: OSC daily costs for school holiday only users

	Daily rate holiday March 2018	Daily rate holiday December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£24.00	£25.00	+4.2%
Average cost	£21.38	£22.25	+4.1%
Lowest cost	£16.00	£17.00	+6.2%

Table 6: OSC weekly costs for school holiday only users

	Weekly rate holiday March 2018	Weekly rate holiday December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£120.00	£125.00	+4.2%

Average cost	£106.87	£107.50	+0.6%
Lowest cost	£80.00	£85.00	+6.25%

Non-GCC nursery costs tables – March & December 2018

Table 7: Non-GCC nursery half-day session costs

	Half-day March 2018	Half-day December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£23.65	£25.07	+6%
Average cost	£20.33	£21.17	+4.1%
Lowest cost	£16.00	£18.50	+15.6%

Table 8: Non-GCC nursery full-day costs

	Full-day March 2018	Full-day December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£41.00	£43.46	+6%
Average cost	£36.36	£37.57	+3.3%
Lowest cost	£33.00	£35.00	+6.1%

Table 9: Non-GCC nursery weekly costs (based on 5 full days)

	Weekly March 2018	Weekly December 2018	% change
Highest cost	£185.00	£185.00	0%
Average cost	£173.21	£180.36	+4.1%
Lowest cost	£160.00	£170.00	+6.2%

Comparison with GCC services

Table 10: Hourly rate comparisons. (GCC pricing based on resident's discounted rate. All rates shown are per hour, although nurseries and OSCs charge per day or per session.)

Pattern of use	Average OSC	GCC Nursery	Variance
School term-time, 3 hours OSC for all-year round users	£4.58	£3.00	+1.58
School term-time, 3 hours OSC for term-time only users	£5.04	£3.00	+£2.04
School holidays, 10 hours OSC for all-year round users	£1.46	£3.00	-£1.54
School holidays, 10 hours OSC for holiday cover users	£2.23	£3.00	-£0.77
Half-day nursery placement, based on 4.5 hours use	£4.70	£3.00	+£1.70
Full-day nursery placement, based on 10 hours use	£3.76	£3.00	+£0.76

NB: Half-day nursery placements shown as 4.5 hours based on what providers told us about the sessions they offer. Commonly 8.00am-12.30pm or 1.30pm-6.00pm with occasional overlaps for lunch.

Annual costs

Table 11: Annual cost of childcare. (Examples based on using childcare 50 weeks per year. Nursery costs based on non-GCC services)

Family circumstances	Lowest	Average	Highest
One or two children attending OSC			
1 child at OSC 2 days	£1,400.00	£1,463.00	£1,500.00
2 children at OSC 2 days	£2,800.00	£2,926.00	£3,000.00
1 child at OSC 5 days	£3,050.00	£3,200.00	£3,250.00
2 children at OSC 5 days	£6,100.00	£6,400.00	£6,500.00
One or two children attending nursery			
1 child at nursery 2.5 days	£4,425.00	£4,815.50	£5,559.50
2 children at nursery 2.5 days	£8,850.00	£9,631.00*	£11,119.00
1 child at nursery 5 days (weekly rate)	£8,500.00	£9,018.00	£9,250.00
2 children at nursery 5 days (weekly rate)	£17,000.00	£18,036.00*	£18,500.00
Two or more children attending OSC and nursery			
1 child at OSC 2 days, 1 child at nursery 2.5 days	£5,825.00	£6,278.50	£7,059.50
2 children at OSC 2 days, 1 child at nursery 2.5 days	£7,225.00	£7,741.50	£8,559.50
1 child at OSC 2 days, 2 children at nursery 2.5 days	£10,250.00	£11,094.00*	£12,619.00
1 child at OSC, 1 child at nursery 5 days	£11,550.00	£12,218.00	£12,500.00
2 children at OSC, 1 child at nursery 5 days	£14,600.00	£15,418.00	£15,750.00
1 child at OSC, 2 children at nursery 5 days	£20,050.00	£21,236.00*	£21,750.00

***2 nursery providers offer a 10% sibling discount, which could reduce the total cost for families with 2 children attending the same service.**

Table 12: First Bus Glasgow single journey and day ticket prices¹²

Adult Single Journey*	Adult Day Ticket**	Child Single Journey	Child Day Ticket**
£1.65-£2.40	£4.40-£4.60	£1.00	£1.50-£2.00

Table 13: First Bus Glasgow weekly and four weekly ticket prices¹³

Adult Week Ticket**	Child Week Ticket**	Adult 4 Week Ticket**	Child 4 Week Ticket**
£16.50-£17.50	£7.50-£8.50	£52.00-£54.00	£25.00-£27.00

- For fares marked *, the lower price represents a short journey of 5 stops or less and the higher price is for a journey longer than 5 stops.
- For fares marked **, the lower price is the cost of buying an mTicket¹⁴, which is stored on a smart phone app. The higher price represents the cost of buying this ticket on a bus or from a shop in advance of travel.

Table 14: Abellio ScotRail ticket prices for sample return journeys

Starting point	Destination	Weekly Cost	Monthly cost
Dalmarnock	Glasgow Central	£11.40	£43.80
Bridgeton	Glasgow Central	£8.10	£31.20
Shettleston	Glasgow Queen Street	£15.00	£57.60
Carntyne	High Street	£13.00	£50.00
Bellgrove	Haymarket (Edinburgh)	£98.90	£379.80

- Prices are the same for all ticket types including electronic Smart card and paper tickets.

¹² First Bus Glasgow fares at: <https://www.firstgroup.com/greater-glasgow/tickets/ticket-prices>

¹³ First Bus Glasgow fares at: <https://www.firstgroup.com/greater-glasgow/tickets/ticket-prices>

¹⁴ First Bus Glasgow mTicket information at: <https://www.firstgroup.com/greater-glasgow/tickets/mtickets-0>