

Manchester Childcare Sufficiency Report 2022

What is a childcare sufficiency report?

Local authorities have a legal duty to complete a Childcare Sufficiency Report annually (Childcare Act 2006 and the 'Early Education and Childcare' Statutory Guidance 2018) evaluating current formal childcare provision in the city, assessing what upcoming demand might look like as well as considering the future needs of the sector. Given the importance of childcare to the current and future needs and aspirations of Manchester's citizens, this has never been more important, especially in the wake of the Covid pandemic, the impact of which is widely accepted as having exacerbated existing challenges and inequalities (The Greater Manchester Independent Inequalities Commission, March 2021).

Local authorities are required by legislation to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment and for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children). The duties of the Childcare Act (Section 6) also require local authorities to shape and support the development of childcare in order to make it flexible, sustainable and responsive to the needs of the community. In addition, Section 12 of the Childcare Act 2006 extends upon Local Authorities' existing duty to provide Information, Advice and Guidance duty to parents/carers relating to childcare.

What is childcare?

Childcare is an umbrella term used to describe a mixed and, in recent decades, hugely expanding sector. Traditionally, the term was used solely to describe provision that cared for children while their parents were at work. Government funding enables children aged 2 – 4 years of non working and low income families to access early childhood education and care which is seen to positively impact life chances and educational outcomes.

Early Childhood Education & Care (ECEC) is available to families with young children until they start their statutory education which, in England, is the September term after their 5th birthday. This can be delivered by a range of different types of childcare provision as follows:

A **childminder** is an individual who provides OfSTED registered early childhood education and care on domestic premises which is not the home of any of the children being cared for (Guide to registration 2012).

Nursery/Daycare settings are OfSTED registered providers of early childhood education and care on premises that are not someone's home. These premises can range from converted houses to purpose-built nurseries and are usually known as day nurseries, private nursery schools, pre-schools (Guide to registration 2012). This provision is often delivered by the Private, Voluntary and Independent sectors (hereafter PVI), but increasingly is also delivered by primary schools for children aged from 2 years old.

Holiday and Out of School provision is offered to families with children aged from 3 years upwards, and often referred to as 'wrap around care', it provides learning and leisure activities after the school day finishes, also enabling parents to take up employment or training opportunities.

Holiday care is offered during the school holidays to families with children aged three upwards. Some holiday clubs are registered with Ofsted and meet national standards. They are mainly delivered by the PVI sectors, including childminders, who also provide ECEC. However, most holiday care is open access, and beyond the scope of this assessment.

Out of School provision is sessional care for children aged three years and upwards - usually before and after school hours. Providers often offer holiday care too. The clubs are not open access so the children must be registered with the group and be collected by parents/carers. Out of school clubs are required to register with Ofsted to meet the National Standards. This type of provision is delivered by the PVI, including childminders, and schools. There are many open access Out of School clubs (eg Madrasas, supplementary schools etc) but these are beyond the scope of this assessment.

What Early Childhood Education and Care do we have in Manchester?

Manchester benefits from a mixed economy of high-quality childcare. The table below illustrates the breakdown of childcare provision by age range and type;

Provision type	Age range	Number of providers city-wide
PVI daycare	0-4 years	124
Childminders	0-11 years	336
Maintained nurseries	0-5 years	2
Out of School and holiday care	3-11 years	23 providers on compulsory/voluntary register, otherwise numbers of providers are unknown
School nurseries and reception	3-5 years	138

*This data is subject to change each term but is correct for Summer term 2022.

Ofsted is the ultimate arbiter of the quality of education. Most childcare providers are registered with Ofsted to offer childcare places across the age groups. This is subject to Ofsted regulations and means that childcare can be flexible to meet the needs of local families. Daycare providers may choose to reprofile their daycare offer based upon their staffing quota and demand for places. For example, increasing the number of 2 year old places where they are seeing increasing demand for this age group and offsetting this with a decrease in provision to other age groups. Therefore, the data on the number of places available that daycare providers share with local authority is based upon the Ofsted registration although this may not reflect how the setting is operating.

What is the quality of Early Childhood Education and Care in Manchester?

Manchester benefits from a wealth of high-quality provision which is delivered across the City. 95% of ECEC settings are judged to be Good or above by OfSTED (Summer 2022) a position which has remained consistent for a number of years. The City benefits from an Early Years Quality Assurance team who provide support and guidance to the sector

Appendix A contains pie charts showing the OFSTED outcomes of early childhood education and care in Manchester (Summer 2022).

Do we have sufficient childcare in Manchester?

Data shows that there is currently sufficient early education and childcare provision for pre-school aged children in Manchester. At a local level the position varies with some wards showing an undersupply of places compared to other wards where there is an oversupply. See Appendix B for maps showing childcare sufficiency for children aged 2, 3 & 4 years by ward. A declining birth rate (see Appendix E) coupled with factors associated with the Covid-19 pandemic such as loss of employment, changing working patterns and practices (ie. working from home), sickness and bereavement has impacted upon demand for childcare. This is in line with the national picture and has led to some closures. There are concerns that once demand starts to pick up there will be a diminished childcare sector to accommodate it (Early years Alliance, 2020; Early Years Workforce Commission, 2021; Social Mobility Commission, 2020).

In addition, there are longstanding and ongoing concerns about the current and anticipated sufficiency and sustainability of holiday care and out of school clubs. This element of the childcare sector is no less crucial to support and sustain parents' training and employment aspirations. (Cottell et al, 2019; Jarvie et al, 2021). Following the height of the Covid-19 pandemic, re-establishing on site holiday clubs fell down the priority list for many schools as they attempted to develop sustainable, high quality statutory school provision.

Citywide there are sufficient childcare and early learning places for children entitled to 2 year old free entitlement to early learning, 3 and 4 year old universal early learning and the extended 30 hour free childcare offer. While there are pockets of the City where it may be harder to find childcare to meet specific requirements, high quality childcare for younger children is widely available in private nurseries, preschools, with childminders, in maintained nursery schools and in primary school nursery classes. However, increased running costs coupled with challenges in recruitment and retention of qualified staff is affecting the ability of many private nurseries to deliver to their maximum capacity.

Place based analysis of sufficiency (Summary from ward analysis of 2, 3 & 4 year old places) October 2022

In **North** district, Cheetham continues to experience a shortage of 2, 3 & 4 year old places when compared to the resident 0-4 year old population. It is likely that oversupply in neighbouring wards such as Crumpsall, Harpurhey, Miles Platting & Newton Heath is addressing some of the pressure on places and some children will be accessing provision in neighbouring Salford. Piccadilly ward is also experiencing a shortfall in 2 year old places but this is likely to be being offset by oversupply in Ancoats & Beswick and Ardwick. Work is ongoing through Sure Start Children's Centres to encourage local families to make use of their free entitlement to early learning and ensure that their children are well prepared for reception class. Promotional materials have been produced in community languages and some local charities have been engaged in raising awareness among Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities in particular.

In **Central** district, Gorton, Abbey Hey and Longsight are all experiencing a shortfall in 2, 3 & 4 year old places when compared to the numbers of children eligible in the resident population. Strategies to develop supply in these areas are being considered in addition to increased engagement with families to promote the benefits of early learning. However, it should be noted that these wards are bordered by wards experiencing an oversupply of childcare places such as Clayton & Openshaw, Ardwick, Rusholme and Levenshulme. Families do not always choose to access childcare in the ward within which they reside, opting perhaps for childcare nearer to a relative, a place of work or at a setting they have accessed for an older child. Some families will choose to access their free entitlement to early learning in a non Manchester setting especially where they live close to a Trafford or Tameside border.

In **South** district, Woodhouse Park is experiencing a shortfall of 2-, 3- & 4-year-old places and Old Moat is experiencing a shortage of 2 year old places. Neighbouring wards such as Sharston, Baguley, Didsbury West and Fallowfield are all oversupplied and will be absorbing some of the demand for places. As described previously, some families will be accessing their free entitlement to early learning in neighbouring authorities such as Trafford and Stockport.

Localised analysis will be completed throughout the year to develop a better understanding of the impact of a lack of supply in these areas. This will be used to inform strategies to ensure that Manchester children and their families can access early education and childcare opportunities.

Take up of Free Entitlement to Early learning places

Two year old Free Entitlement to Early Learning (FEEE) – Following concerns across Greater Manchester about a fall in the take up of 2 year old places, the picture for 21/22 has been promising with take up of 2 year old FEEE funding in Manchester early education settings averaging 75% in the period September 2021 – August 2022, 3% above the national average. Renewed efforts were made to raise awareness of 2-year-old FEEE and a range of strategies employed in Manchester and across Greater Manchester. These included engagement with communities less inclined to make use of the free early learning offer. Analysis suggested that families from the Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities were among the least likely to access early childhood education and care provision. Three Manchester based community groups received Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) funding to raise awareness within the target communities in late 2021. Two groups focused particularly on the wards of Longsight, Levenshulme and Cheetham where they utilised their existing networks and partners to promote the benefits of the 2 year FEEE. Analysis shows that while take up of the offer increased significantly in both Levenshulme and Cheetham between Autumn 21 and Summer 2022, this was not the case in Longsight which saw a fall in percentage take up. The third group, a community radio station broadcasting in Urdu, Bengali and Punjabi had a less specific ward focus so it is therefore harder to measure impact at a ward level. It is worth noting that, people attending community events and activities in Longsight and Levenshulme may not live in these wards. However, it is positive to see increased take up in the neighbouring wards of Burnage or Ardwick.

GMCA also funded a project to promote the benefits of 2-year-old FEE through a network of mosques and in printed materials translated into Bengali and Urdu. Other strategies have included; working with Greater Manchester Immigration Aid Unit to identify families newly arrived from overseas who meet the extended 2 year old criteria, supporting the development of new childcare in wards where there has been undersupply and developing new approaches with Children's Centre outreach workers to improve the advice and support available to families looking to access early childhood education and care. In addition, a programme of capital investment has been made in City Council premises containing private nurseries to secure provision for the future. See Appendix C for percentage take up by ward of 2 year old free entitlement to early learning between September 2021 to August 2022.

Three and four year old Free Entitlement to Early Learning (Universal 15 hours) –The numbers of children taking up their universal 3 & 4 year old entitlement in PVI nurseries/childminders and schools saw a slight increase in take up in Spring 2022 compared to Spring 2021 and again in Summer 2022 compared to Summer 2021. Take up in 2021 was impacted by the Covid-19 lockdowns and a cautious return to nursery attendance. However, by 2022 and a return to more normality, take up of early learning and childcare opportunities appears to be recovering. There has been a slight fall in the total numbers of children taking up a place which is likely to be due to a reduction in the birth rate. There was a slight increase in the proportion of children accessing their entitlement in the PVI sector compared to in a primary school. In Summer 2022, 40% of children accessed their 15 hours universal place in the PVI sector and 60% of children in a nursery class, compared to 38% and 62% respectively in Summer 2021. In Summer 2019 the breakdown was 39% in the PVI sector and 61% in a nursery class.

30 hour free childcare – Take up of 30 hour free childcare remains consistent at **almost 2500 children accessing a place in Summer term 2021 and 2022. The PVI sector provide for an increasing proportion of these children - 57% in Summer 2022 compared to 54% in Summer 2021.** The reasons for this include that the child is settled in private daycare or that the private setting may be able to offer greater flexibility on days and hours of attendance which working parents may value. While most parents/carers navigate HMRC's system effectively some can find the termly reconfirmation of eligibility codes a challenge. Failure to reconfirm eligibility can result in parents/carers losing out on a terms worth of childcare funding and facing a hefty bill from their daycare provider.

Promoting high quality early years provision in Manchester



High-quality early education and childcare contributes to improving outcomes for children, preparing them well for future achievement and lifelong learning. That the childcare and early learning opportunities available are high quality is of great importance to families and particularly children. The Manchester Early Years Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) supports settings and the Local Authority to communicate a shared vision for quality, supporting Early Years settings to aspire to provide high quality services.

The QAF consists of five sections: Leadership and management, Care and welfare, Learning and development, Inclusion - supporting children with additional needs and Partnerships with parents, agencies and the wider community. Together, settings and the Quality Assurance officer assess the quality in each of the five areas and set out the next steps for improvement. An overall quality assessment is made. Settings are either Emerging (meeting minimum standards and beginning to put in place more effective practices to support children's early learning) Enabling (above minimum standards and securing improvements) or Enhancing (exceeding minimum standards and highly effective in enhancing provision and ensuring a cycle of continuous improvement).

Gold and Silver awards are given to setting which have successfully completed the process. Parents are encouraged to look out for this award when searching for childcare and settings often use the QAF as a symbol of their commitment to quality.

The Quality Assurance team also supports pre-registration briefings for settings and childminders, pre registration visits for new settings and courses for childminders, termly provider forums allowing professionals to network and receive local/national updates and workshops on areas of early years practice, training, mentoring and coaching to settings in need of development, intensive support for 'Inadequate' providers, facilitated Peer support visits whereby 'good' or 'outstanding' settings share good practice with other settings to support their improvement journey and disseminate Early Years and Childcare update to ensure legal requirements are met

Daycare provider support visits are prioritised according to Ofsted judgment with settings judged Inadequate receiving monthly visits and settings judged Requires Improvement receiving bi monthly visits. Settings awaiting their first inspection, due an inspection within 12 months, where there is a new or inexperienced manager and Manchester City Council Tendered Daycare receive termly visits. All Manchester settings will receive at least an annual visit and those settings subject to a complaints or concerns raised will be visited as required. In addition, the Early Years Safeguarding Lead supports daycare providers and childminders through safeguarding audits.

Affordability of childcare

The average cost of childcare in Manchester is around £248 per week which is £10 per week more expensive than the North West average of £238 (Appendix D, Coram 2022). Childcare fees in the City are on average almost £30 lower per week with a childminder than in group daycare settings. Fees vary between types of childcare provision and in different parts of the City, with the north of the City having some of the most affordable childcare.

The high cost of childcare is an issue of national concern. However, daycare providers must charge appropriately to cover the costs of high-quality delivery. In the current economic climate, daycare providers face the same financial pressures as all other businesses including increases to the national minimum wage, pensions, goods and services. Daycare providers incurred additional costs during the pandemic as a result of increasing staff numbers to manage higher ratios of children, increased insurance premiums and the unexpected costs associated with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). In the wake of the pandemic, nurseries continue to feel the pressure and there is a real concern that many high quality nurseries will close due to financial pressures.

Sustainability issues caused by rising costs and funding rates which haven't risen at the same rate are causes for concern. Daycare providers report significant challenges in recruiting and retaining experienced early educators due to the physical and emotional demands of the work for relatively uncompetitive rates of pay and conditions. An increasing reliance upon agency staff is both costly and unreliable according to many settings. The increasing numbers of children with additional needs identified in the early years is also impacting upon sustainability with some nurseries beginning to limit admission.

Support with the cost of childcare

Most families can access some financial support with their childcare costs but consultation with families reveals that this often doesn't go far enough to alleviate the financial burden. Parents/carers are encouraged to visit the Government's Childcare Choices website for information on support with the cost of childcare www.childcarechoices.org.uk. An example of the range of childcare funding available is listed below;

Tax Free Childcare – For every £8 a parent pays in to a childcare tax-free savings account, the government will contribute an extra £2. The government will top up the account with 20% of childcare costs up to a total of £10,000 - the equivalent of up to £2,000 support per child per year (or £4,000 for disabled children). For more information please see www.childcarechoices.gov.uk

Universal Credit - funds 85% of childcare costs up to a maximum of £175/week for one child or £300/week for two or more children.

Early Years funded entitlement for 2, 3 & 4 year olds – Children can access 570 free hours per year, equivalent to 15 hours per week over 38 weeks of the year. While 3 & 4 year old funding is universally accessible and therefore not dependent upon any criteria, 2 year olds must meet the 2 year old funding criteria to qualify. The funded entitlement hours commence the term following the child's second or third birthday until they are in a reception class place in school. Parents can access their child's funded entitlement hours alongside childcare that they choose to pay for. Nearly every group daycare provider in the City along with the majority of childminders is registered to claim this funding on behalf of eligible families. All primary schools provide 15 hours free early learning for 3 & 4 year olds and the majority provide a full time place to qualifying children.

30 hour free childcare - Working parents of three & four year olds can apply to HMRC for a further 570 hours of funded provision. The vast majority of daycare providers are registered to accept this funding. For more information on any of these early learning and childcare funding streams please visit; www.childcarechoices.gov.uk

There are also funding streams to support parents who are studying and more details can be found on the Government websites; [Help paying for childcare: Help with childcare while you study - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Daycare providers can access additional funding to improve the experience for young children in their care by submitting a claim to the local authority on behalf of eligible families for **Early Years Pupil Premium, Disability Access Fund or SEND inclusion funding**.

Early Education and Childcare for Children with Special Educational Needs

Increasing access and engagement in early learning for children with additional needs is a priority for the City. Children who access high quality early learning before they start school often find the transition to primary school easier. However, some children do not access an early education place due to factors including settings not feeling equipped to meet a child's needs or considering themselves to have reached their safe limit. Workforce instability also affects these decisions and children with additional needs may not always access their early learning entitlements in a timely way.

The early years sector in Manchester receives dedicated support through the Rodney House Outreach Service for Early Years (RHOSY) providing consultation, guidance and support to settings working with children with additional needs. The support might include strategies for effective support, inclusive training, good practice and guidance when completing SEND paperwork and following SEND processes. Rodney House Outreach for Families provides an educational service to families of children from birth to 5 years with a special educational need and/or disability and where they meet the following criteria: is not attending an early years setting or school, has a disability/condition which is impacting their development, their cognition and learning development has a significant delay. Rodney House Outreach for Families offers practical help and ideas alongside planned small step activities to encourage new skills and to help children achieve their full potential.

Between 2019 and 2022, 64 level 3 staff employed in Manchester nurseries completed their Early Years SENCO award (National Association of Special Educational Needs) which is a Level 3 CACHE/NCFE accredited qualification. The training explores the role of the SENCO, and how they can support colleagues in their work with children with SEND. It looks at the early identification of SEND and the statutory requirements of settings to support children while giving candidates the opportunity to work with professionals outside of their setting.

Manchester City Council has successfully secured entry onto a 5 year Comic Relief funded project to increase inclusive practice in the Early Years. A training programme has been developed by the charity Dingley's Promise aiming to increase the number of children with additional needs who access their funded early learning entitlements. This free training programme will be launched in early 2023 to support all early childhood education and care settings to improve their knowledge and abilities in supporting children across the full spectrum of additional needs.

In addition, there has been a drive to increase take up of funding streams such as Early Years Pupil Premium which is available to families on low income, Disability Access Fund which is available to families where the child is in receipt of Disability Living Allowance and Tax Free Childcare which pays a higher rate of support to working families with a child with additional needs.

The Ordinarily Available Provision (OAP) document 2020/21 continues to be a key resource for families and the sector alike. It explains the services available to families of children with additional needs; those which are specialised and those which are available to all. The OAP is regularly updated and helps families to navigate the services that may benefit their child. [The Manchester Ordinarily Available Provision for Early Years Document | Help & Support Manchester](#)

Manchester's Local Offer - The Local Offer is for children and young people with SEND from 0-25 years, their parents and carers and for practitioners and professionals. It is published as part of the SEND reforms included in the Government's Children and Families Bill (2013). It

- provides information about education, health and care services
- provides information about leisure activities and support groups
- aims to be clear, comprehensive and accessible
- aims to make service provision more responsive to local needs

The Local Offer bring everything into one place and has been developed with parents/carers, children and young people. It helps to identify appropriate services by giving clear information about who can access (eligibility criteria) and how to access services. It also enables service users to provide feedback about what is needed, raise concerns or make a complaint. See the Local Offer poster at Appendix F.

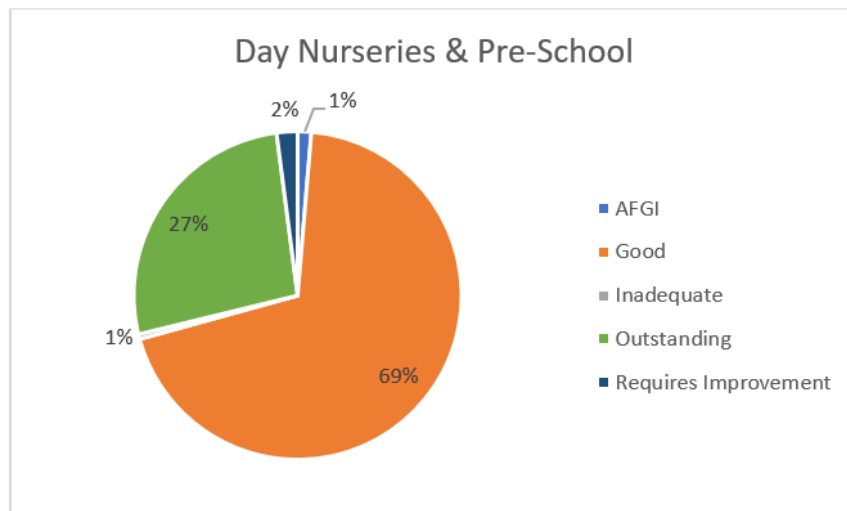
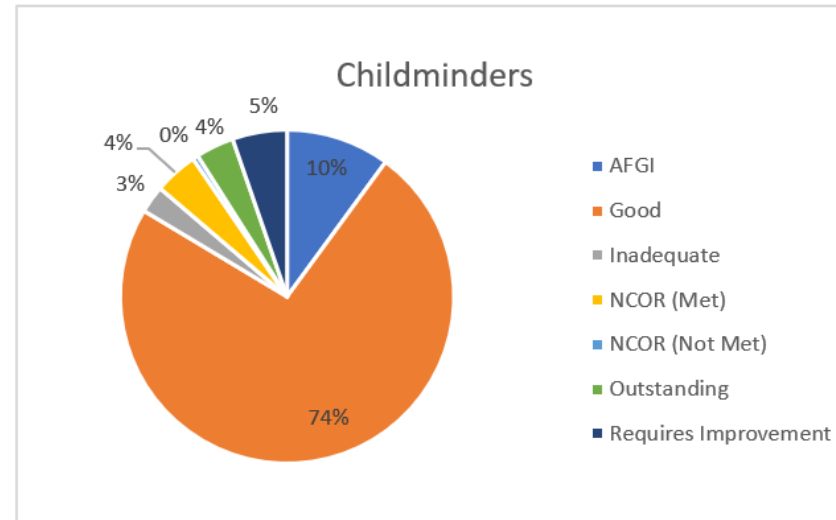
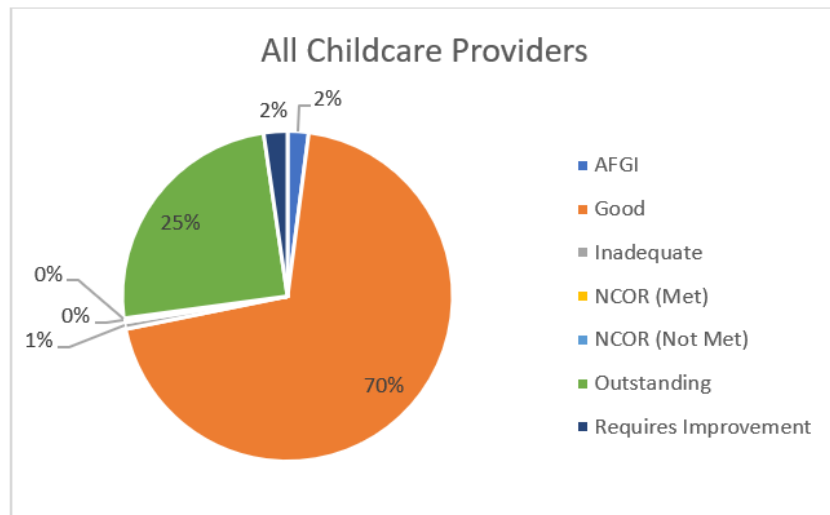
Short Breaks - The Short-Breaks programme is for any disabled child or young person aged up to 18 and is part of Manchester's Local Offer.

Because of Manchester's ongoing investment in universal services, many families' short-break needs can be met through using the wide-ranging services available locally, such as youth clubs, play schemes and leisure centres for example. Since 2020 Manchester has coproduced the SEND Community offer which is open to any child young person with SEND without the need for assessment. The SEND community offer includes a very wide range of activities which take place in local communities. Many are co-delivered with parent carer groups and siblings and wider family members can also attend. This offer provides a pathway for many young people to universal community services. For those families that may need some additional support to access universal services and/or the community offer this can be put in place usually through a small direct payment. Approximately 3000 families enjoyed the community offer during summer 2022. For children and young people who need a lot of support, highly specialised or bespoke services are available for children and young people and their carers through a social work assessment. Some families choose to use a Direct Payment to buy their own services, as agreed in a support plan. Various levels of breaks are available for families and children with different levels of need.

The table below shows the numbers of children and young people accessing targeted, specialist and universal short break provision in 2020/21 and 2021/22.

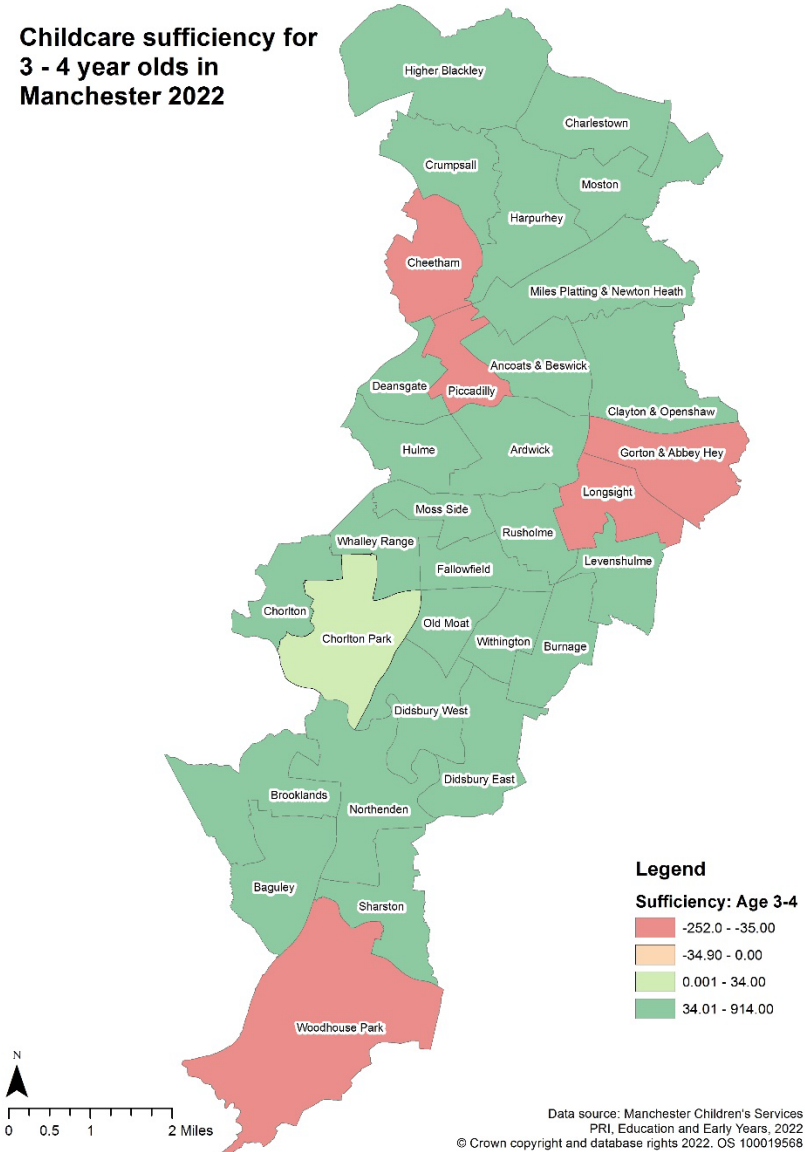
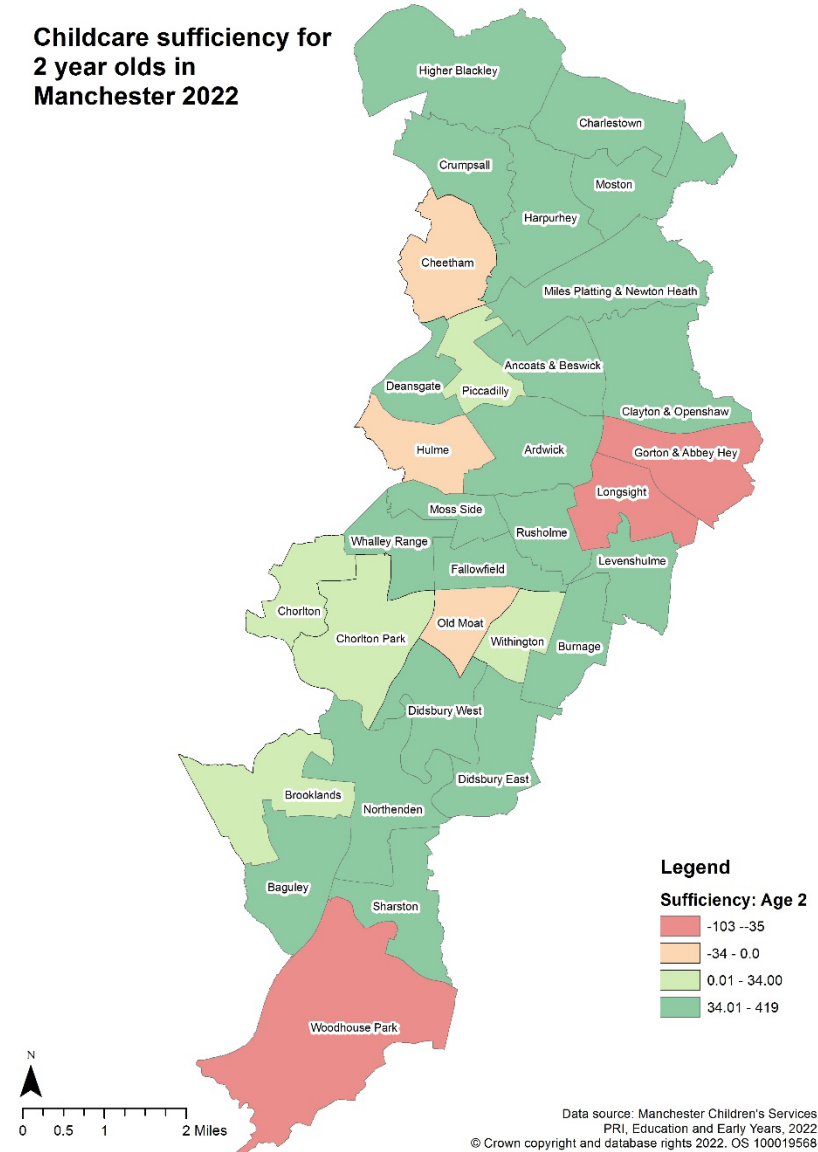
	2020/21	2021/22
Targeted	964	1025
Specialist	248	260
Universal / Community Offer	1883	2954

Appendix A - Ofsted judgements across all Manchester childcare provision (October 2022)



AFGI – Awaiting first graded (Ofsted) inspection, **Outstanding/Good/Requires Improvement/Inadequate** – the four possible outcomes of an OfSTED inspection, **NCOR (Met)** – No children on roll (all Ofsted requirements met), **NCOR (Not Met)** – No children on roll (all Ofsted requirements not met)

Appendix B - Maps showing sufficiency of childcare (Early Childhood Education and Care) for children aged 2 – 3 years and 3 – 4 years Summer 2022



Appendix C – Table showing 2 year old free entitlement to early learning table by ward across three terms (Autumn 21, Spring 22, Summer 22)

Ward	Autumn 21 % take up	Spring 22 % take up	Summer 22 % take up
Ancoats & Beswick	69%	78%	83%
Ardwick	62%	73%	81%
Baguley	73%	82%	79%
Brooklands	79%	66%	61%
Burnage	72%	75%	89%
Charlestown	71%	80%	79%
Cheetham	72%	70%	88%
Chorlton	75%	20%	14%
Chorlton Park	52%	55%	57%
Clayton & Openshaw	72%	60%	58%
Crumpsall	65%	59%	63%
Deansgate	33%	133%	67%
Didsbury East	70%	72%	59%
Didsbury West	73%	73%	71%
Fallowfield	53%	52%	39%
Gorton & Abbey Hey	79%	71%	74%
Harpurhey	92%	84%	76%
Higher Blackley	69%	73%	74%
Hulme	59%	71%	57%
Levenshulme	49%	54%	65%
Longsight	69%	56%	62%
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	83%	79%	78%
Moss Side	75%	67%	78%
Moston	87%	89%	98%
Northenden	82%	75%	65%
Old Moat	76%	74%	70%
Piccadilly	22%	21%	23%
Rusholme	71%	70%	71%
Sharston	66%	56%	53%
Whalley Range	71%	72%	82%
Withington	80%	76%	95%
Woodhouse Park	74%	82%	64%
Manchester resident total	72%	69%	71%
Total take up (Including non Manchester residents)	75%	74%	76%

Appendix D - Average cost of childcare in Manchester

Average cost of childcare 2022

Provider Type	Hourly	Weekly
Day Nursery/Playgroups	£5.87	£272.13
Childminders	£5.57	£224.95

Weekly cost = 50 hrs per week

Provider Type	Daily	Weekly
Before/After School Clubs	£10.42	£72.96
Holiday Clubs	£37.47	£182.22

72 (53%) PVI providers responded to the survey

Highest weekly cost = £400 (south district provider)

Lowest weekly cost = £190 (north district provider)

Coram survey weekly cost = £238 (North west average 2022)

Appendix E – Manchester's 0-4 year old population (based on NHS data)

NHS data - Year	0 to 4	Difference from previous year
2017-18	60971	
2018-19	60315	Down 656
2019-20	58684	Down 1631
2020-21	56769	Down 1951
2021-22	55982	Down 787

LOCAL OFFER WEB PAGES

www.manchester.gov.uk/sendlocaloffer

More than just an online directory, the web pages bring everything together in one place, such as details of services available, who they're for (eligibility criteria) and how to access them. Working with parents and carers, we've improved how the web pages look and made them easier to find what you're looking for.



EMAIL NEWSLETTER

Over thirty newsletters sent; 3,172 parent-carers, practitioners and voluntary-sector providers are subscribed to receive the updates from the team.



MANCHESTER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES (SEND)

LOCAL OFFER

The Local Offer is all the activities, services, advice and support offered by numerous organisations across the city, for children and young people (0–25 years) who have special educational needs or disabilities. It includes things to do, places to go, rights, health, money, childcare, education, support groups, Short Breaks and independent living. There are lots of ways to find out about Manchester's Local Offer.

DROP-IN SESSIONS

No need to book, just pop in to one of the regular sessions to speak to a range of organisations. (Currently delivered virtually.)



SOCIAL MEDIA

Information is shared on Facebook via the Manchester Parent Champions ([facebook.com/groups/manchesterparentchampions](https://www.facebook.com/groups/manchesterparentchampions)) and Manchester Parent Carer Forum (www.facebook.com/mpcfinfo/) and on Twitter via the Local Offer Twitter account (twitter.com/MCRLocalOffer). The Facebook group also provides peer-to-peer support for parents and carers. Parent Champions are provided with training on the Local Offer and social media.



CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFER TEAM DIRECTLY

If you prefer to chat, you can call us on 0161 234 1946. You can also email localoffer@manchester.gov.uk