

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO
THE CHILDCARE (PROVISION OF INFORMATION ABOUT YOUNG CHILDREN)
(ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2009

2009 No. 1554

1. This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Children Schools and Families (DCSF) and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

2. Purpose of the instrument

This instrument replaces, with modifications, the Childcare (Provision of Information About Young Children) (England) Regulations 2008 (“the 2008 Regulations”) and revokes the Childcare (Provision of Information About Young Children) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (“the 2008 Amendment Regulations”). The main purpose of the modifications is to enable local authorities to collect data about young children from non-funded as well as funded early years providers.

3. Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments

None

4. Legislative Context

4.1 The 2008 Regulations prescribe certain matters for the purposes of section 99 of the Childcare Act 2006 (“the Act”) which governs the collection of information about “young children” from early years providers. Young child is defined in section 19 of the Act as a child aged from birth to the end of the academic year in which the child has their fifth birthday.

4.2 The Regulations prescribe individual child information that early years providers can be required to provide to their local authority (LA) and the Secretary of State. The 2008 Regulations distinguished between “registered” and “exempt” providers, and prescribed different information that they could be required to provide¹. In light of the new policy on collection of individual child information, the distinction needs to be drawn between funded and non-funded providers², rather than between registered and exempt providers. Whether a provider is exempt or registered does not correspond with whether they are funded or not. The new Regulations therefore distinguish instead only between funded and non-funded providers. They provide that all the items of information prescribed in the Schedule to the Regulations can now be required from funded providers, and a more limited set of items can now be required from non-funded providers. This also allows for the 2008 Amendment Regulations to be revoked as they are superseded by these changes.

4.3 The new Regulations prescribe the LA in whose area the child is receiving early years provision as a person with whom individual child information can be shared by a person who holds it under section 99(6) of the Act. This is to ensure an express legal basis for the voluntary provision of information additional to that listed in the Schedule to the Regulations, from a provider to their LA.

¹ A registered provider is a person registered as an early years provider under Chapter 2 of Part 3 of the Act and an exempt provider is a person who is exempt from registration under section 34(2) of the Act (exemption for provision for children aged 3 or over at certain schools).

² A “funded provider” is a person who provides early years provision that is available free of charge in pursuance of the duty imposed on LAs by section 7 of the Act, and a “non-funded provider” is a person who provides early years provision that is not funded in this way.

- 4.4 The collections of information about young children were previously made in part in reliance on powers in the Education (Information About Individual Pupils) (England) Regulations 2006 (“the School Census Regulations”), made under section 537A of the Education Act 1996 which governs the collection of pupil information primarily from maintained schools. The new Regulations enable LAs to collect all the necessary information from maintained and independent schools, as well as from other early years providers. Some independent schools may have been providing information to their LA, and these new Regulations ensure that there is a legal basis for a mandatory collection from such schools, and that the Secretary of State can collect the information centrally should he wish to do so.
- 4.5 Regulation 9 of the 2008 Regulations, made under section 537A of the Education Act 1996, is not revoked. It makes an amendment to the Education (Individual Pupil Information) (Prescribed Persons) Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999 No. 903) to prescribe users of the ContactPoint database as persons with whom the Secretary of State can share individual pupil information. This amendment is still required.

5. Territorial Extent and Application

This instrument applies to England.

6. European Convention on Human Rights

As the instrument is subject to negative resolution procedure and does not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

7. Policy background

- 7.1 These Regulations govern two annual collections of information about young children, the Early Years Census and the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Profile collection.
- 7.2 The Early Years Census is a collection of information by LAs and the Secretary of State about all young children who receive funded early years provision. Information collected includes the number of hours of funded early years provision received and other information about the child (such as name, date of birth, gender, address). This information is primarily required to ensure that the provision is being funded appropriately.
- 7.3 The EYFS Profile collection, which was the impetus for the changes incorporated into the new Regulations, is a collection of the total number of points achieved in each of the assessment scales of the Early Years Foundation Stage, along with other individual child information (such as name, date of birth, gender, address) from children who have completed the EYFS (in the academic year in which they turn 5). This information is required by LAs and the Secretary of State in order to analyse children’s EYFS Profile scores and, for LAs, to ensure they are meeting their duties under the Act to improve outcomes for all children in their area. The EYFS Profile is a method of summing up each child’s development and learning achievements at the end of the EYFS (in the academic year in which they turn 5). It is based on practitioners’ ongoing observation and assessments in all six areas of Learning and Development in the EYFS. Delivery of the EYFS is mandatory for all early years providers registered with Ofsted, and also schools which are exempt from registration where they are providing early years provision for young children. The EYFS Statutory Framework³ requires all early years providers delivering the EYFS, regardless of their funded status, to complete the EYFS Profile for all children at the end of the EYFS.⁴

³ The ‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’ is available at <http://www.standards.dcsf.gov.uk/eyfs/resources/downloads/statutory-framework-update.pdf>

- 7.4 The 2008 Regulations only enabled LAs (and the Secretary of State) to collect on a mandatory basis EYFS Profile information and other child information from funded providers who were registered in the early years register (and from non-funded providers in schools, although this power has not so far been exercised). Following consultation, the decision was made to enable LAs to require EYFS Profile data and some other child information from non-funded providers as well. The Regulations prescribe as information which can be collected from non-funded providers the child's EYFS Profile scores; date of birth; address; ethnic group; gender; whether the child has Special Educational Needs (SEN); and whether English is not the child's first language. This will enable LAs to achieve a better understanding of outcomes for all children in their area and allow them to target support more effectively. The child's name is not needed from non-funded settings as LAs only require contextual information to aid their analysis of the child's achievement and so do not need to be able to identify the profile scores for individual children.
- 7.5 The new Regulations require all funded providers to submit all the individual child information prescribed in the Schedule to the Regulations. This information was previously collected under both the School Census Regulations and the 2008 Regulations. There is, therefore, no change in practice for maintained schools.
- 7.6 As explained in paragraph 4.4 above, there are some changes for independent schools. LAs require individual child information from Independent Schools providing funded early years provision in order to meet their duties to these children under the Act, in particular to ensure that these settings are being funded appropriately and to analyse the EYFS Profile scores of these children in order to measure their outcomes and reduce inequalities. The Secretary of State also requires this information to ensure that he is funding LAs to deliver the free entitlement appropriately and to conduct analysis on children's outcomes in the EYFS Profile.
- 7.7 The EYFS Profile captures the early learning goals as a set of 13 assessment scales, each of which has 9 points. The information that can be required from early years providers under these Regulations includes the total number of points achieved in the 13 assessment scales of the EYFS. However, some providers voluntarily submit the outcomes for all 117 scale points, which gives much more detail about how each of the 13 results are made up. As explained in paragraph 4.3 above, the new Regulations provide an express legal basis for the voluntary submission by a provider of all 117 scale points to the LA by prescribing the LA in whose area the early years provision is located as a person with whom the holder of individual child information may share it.

8. Consultation outcome

- 8.1 Between February 2009 and May 2009 the Department consulted publicly on the proposal to start collecting EYFS Profile results and other individual child information from non-funded providers, and to provide a clear legal basis for voluntary submission of data by a provider to their LA.
- 8.2 The majority of respondents broadly supported the proposals to give LAs powers to collect data from non-funded providers but some respondents, such as the Steiner Waldorf Schools Fellowship (SWSF) and the Independent Schools Council (ISC), held contrary views and raised objections to the collection of data on children and the EYFS assessment arrangements more generally. Some respondents were concerned about the administrative burden imposed by this requirement. The Department believes this change will only have a small impact on providers as they are already required to assess each child in the fifth year against the EYFS Profile. The only new action is to report these data, if requested, to their LA. We would expect LAs to take account of the burden they would be imposing on providers through this request. As the Department will not be

⁴ In cases where a child receives early years provision in a range of settings, the EYFS Profile must be completed by the provider where the child spends the majority of their time between 8am and 6pm.

collecting this data centrally, LAs will have the flexibility to request this data in a way that is appropriate for individual providers.

- 8.3 The consultation proposed that we collect the EYFS Profile score with the child's unique reference number, gender and date of birth from non-funded providers. 75% of responses were in favour of this response. However 89% of responses from LAs proposed collection of further contextual data in addition to this such as ethnic background, SEN, and post code data. NASUWT (National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers) was also in support of this view. These consultees said that it was crucial that LAs were in a position to undertake effective data analysis to help deliver their statutory requirement to improve outcomes for all children regardless of type of setting. The Department has considered these views and agrees that additional data would be helpful for LAs. The new Regulations therefore give LAs the power to collect additional data about the child from non-funded providers, with the exception of the child's name, which is not required.
- 8.4 The Department also proposed to collect a child's unique reference number from non-funded providers. However, in view of the responses received to the consultation, the Department has concluded that collection of a child's identifying data such as a unique reference number or name is not necessary in the context of non-funded providers because the identifying data are used specifically for monitoring funding, for example to ensure that funding is not duplicated for a child receiving provision at more than one setting. The Department is confident that the data which will be collected from providers is proportionate to, and necessary for, the policy aim.
- 8.5 73% of respondents supported the proposal to ensure a clear legal underpinning to the voluntary sharing of individual child level information (such as scale point data) between early years providers and LAs. A few respondents including the SWSF and the ISC raised objections to this proposal. The new Regulations only provide for the voluntary sharing of this data and currently we are not proposing to make this a mandatory requirement. We believe it is important for LAs to continue to receive this data where providers are content to submit it, as the data has proved highly valuable in supporting analysis of children's achievements to inform policy proposals about narrowing the gaps in achievement.
- 8.6 Further information can be obtained from the Department's consultation response which is available at the following link: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations/>.

9. Guidance

The changes incorporated into the new Regulations will be communicated to LAs via the fortnightly e-mail to them from the DCSF. If LAs wish to collect this data from their non-funded providers, they will be required to send appropriate guidance to them.

10. Impact

- 10.1 The impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies is minimal.
- 10.2 The impact on the public sector is minimal.
- 10.3 An Impact Assessment is attached to this memorandum.

11. Regulating Small Business

- 11.1 This legislation applies to small business.
- 11.2 To minimise the effect on firms employing up to 20 people the approach taken is to allow LAs the flexibility to work with providers to ensure the bureaucratic burdens on them are kept to a

minimum. Non-funded private, voluntary and independent providers will only be required to provide information to LAs if they have 5 year olds in their settings for whom they have completed the EYFS Profile. As they will already have completed the EYFS Profile for these children the only additional tasks required of providers are to send this information to their LA and to send parents the appropriate Fair Processing Notice. Overall, therefore, the Government does not expect there to be significant additional costs on providers.

12. Monitoring & review

We intend to review with LAs how useful the data from non-funded providers has been for improving the outcomes of non-funded children, once LAs have had sufficient time to evaluate the impact of this data.

13. Contact

Karuna Perera at the Department for Children, Schools and Families Tel: 020 7340 7187 or e-mail: karuna.perera@dcyf.gov.uk can answer any queries regarding the instrument.

Summary: Intervention & Options

Department /Agency: Department for Children, Schools and Families	Title: Impact Assessment of empowering local authorities to collect EYFS Profile data from non-funded early years providers.	
Stage: Final	Version: 2	Date: 29 June 2009
Related Publications: Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage - May 2008; Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Handbook 2008		

Available to view or download at:

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations>

Contact for enquiries: Bola Bakrin

Telephone: 020 7273 5670

What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

LAs lack full information on the effect of the EYFS framework on child development. Currently, collection of EYFSP data is limited to funded providers who deliver the free early education entitlement for 3- and 4-year-olds. We are proposing to give LAs the power to collect this information from non-funded providers. This data will enable the better targeting of policies to improve child development and educational attainment, with consequent economic and social benefits, and support to help narrow the gap in attainment between different socio-economic groups, thus improving equity.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

From 1 September 2008 the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework requires all early year providers to assess each child against the 13 scales in the EYFS Profile. Section 99 of the Childcare Act 2006 gives the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families and local authorities the ability to collect this EYFSP individual child level data from service providers. This proposal would extend the power to local authorities to collect EYFSP data from fully non-funded providers. This would enable LAs to collect a more complete EYFSP dataset for all children.

What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.

Continue with current arrangements of limiting the collection of EYFSP data to funded early years providers. This is not optimal given that LAs have a duty to improve the outcomes of all children – but currently cannot collect information from non-funded providers. Costs of LAs acquiring a more complete dataset are negligible as all early year providers are already required to collect these data.

Give local authorities the power to require EYFSP data from non-funded providers (preferred option). A more complete set of data will enable LAs to measure progress in gap narrowing.

When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects? 2010 following first period of local authority powers

Ministerial Sign-off For consultation stage Impact Assessments:

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed by the responsible Minister:

Dawn PrimaroloDate: 22nd June 2009

Summary: Analysis & Evidence

Policy Option:	Description:
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COSTS	ANNUAL COSTS	Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups' The extra administrative work required to submit the data to a local authority is assumed to take about one hour. The wage of the person entering this data is estimated at £9.50 per hour. The policy change is assumed to create no extra costs for LAs.		
	One-off (Transition) Yrs			
	£ 35000			
	Average Annual Cost (excluding one-off)			
	£ 27000	Total Cost (PV)	£ 88000	
Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'				

BENEFITS	ANNUAL BENEFITS	Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'		
	One-off Yrs			
	£			
	Average Annual Benefit (excluding one-off)			
	£	Total Benefit (PV)	£	
Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'				
The benefits are difficult to monetise in advance. A more complete set of data on early years providers will allow for better-informed planning and decision-making and more efficient resource allocation by local and central authorities.				

Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks The number of unregistered and/or unfunded early years providers has been under-estimated and the impact of the policy is felt by a larger number of institutions than expected therefore leading to higher costs than estimated above.

Price Base Year 2009	Time Period Years 2	Net Benefit Range (NPV) £	NET BENEFIT (NPV Best estimate) £
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What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?			
On what date will the policy be implemented?			
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?			
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these organisations?		£	
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?		Yes/No	
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?		Yes/No	
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year?		£	
What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions?		£	
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition?		Yes/No	
Annual cost (£-£) per organisation (excluding one-off)	Micro	Small	Medium Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?	Yes/No	Yes/No	N/A N/A

Impact on Admin Burdens Baseline (2005 Prices)		(Increase - Decrease)
Increase of £	Decrease of £	Net Impact £

Key: Annual costs and benefits: Constant Prices (Net) Present Value

[Use this space (with a recommended maximum of 30 pages) to set out the evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Ensure that the information is organised in such a way as to explain clearly the summary information on the preceding pages of this form.]

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This impact assessment covers proposals to give local authorities the power to request Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP)⁵ data from non-funded early years providers (i.e. providers who do not receive funding from the local authority to deliver the free early education entitlement for eligible three and four year olds) and to start to using existing powers to allow local authorities to collect EYFSP information from schools which are exempt from registration with Ofsted and who are not funded to provide the free entitlement.

2. Purpose and intended effect

Objectives

- 2.1 From 1 September 2008, the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory (EYFS) Framework requires all early years settings to make arrangements for each child within the final year of the EYFS to be assessed against the 13 scales in the EYFS Profile. Section 99 of the Childcare Act 2006 gives the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families and local authorities the ability to collect key individual child level data from early years providers. It is not a power to demand information from parents but a power to collect information which early years providers will already hold, i.e. EYFSP data.

Background

- 2.2 Prior to the introduction of EYFS in September 2008, the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) and local authorities collected Foundation Stage Profile data (FSP) from both schools and registered providers funded to deliver the free early education entitlement for eligible 3 and 4 year olds. Local authorities collected from early years providers FSP outcome data for each child in the July following child's fifth birthday. Local authorities are required to submit to DCSF the individual child level data with EYFSP data collected from early years providers. From June 2009, the DCSF proposes to give local authorities the power to be able to request EYFSP data and additional child level information from non-funded providers; i.e. non-funded early years providers registered on the Ofsted Childcare Register. DCSF is also proposing to commence existing powers in the regulations to allow local authorities to collect EYFSP information from schools which are exempt from registration with Ofsted and who are not funded to provide the free entitlement.

Rationale for government intervention

- 2.3 Currently, local authorities can only collect EYFSP outcome data from maintained schools and other schools and providers that deliver the universal entitlement to free early years provision for 3- and 4-year-olds. There are two key reasons why the

⁵ The EYFS profile sums up each child's development and learning achievements at the end of the EYFS. It is based on practitioners' ongoing observation and assessments in the EYFS 6 areas of Learning and Development. Each child's learning and Development must be recorded against 13 assessment scales derived from the early learning goals.

Government is proposing that we give local authorities the power to require EYFSP data from non-funded providers:

- To support local authority in meeting their new statutory duties to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities, enabling them to identify which particular circumstances or factors lead to improved EYFSP outcomes and to plan appropriate intervention strategies; and
- To support local authorities in monitoring the effectiveness of the EYFS more generally as well as accessing the impact of other programmes aimed at improving the overall quality of early years provision in their areas.

3. Consultation

- 3.1 In 2006, DCSF consulted on the current regulations that allow for the collection of individual child level information from funded early years providers. During the consultation, DCSF gave a commitment to delay the commencement of wider powers to collect data from all early years providers (i.e. commence the collection of data from non-funded providers). Further discussions with local authorities and representative organisations for the independent schools sector will be held during the course of the consultation period. The umbrella organisations for early years providers including the Independent Schools Council and Steiner Waldorf Schools Fellowship (SWSF) will also be invited to participate.
- 3.2 The consultation on the EYFS Profile data collection arrangements ran from 13th February to 8th May 2009 and 39 responses were received. The majority of respondents (70%) supported the proposal to give local authorities the power to collect EYFSP data from non-funded schools, 19% of respondents did not support this proposal, with 11% being unclear. It is important to make clear that the costs presented in this Impact Assessment relate only to potential costs of local authorities deciding to collect EYFSP outcome data for non-funded children. However, this appeared to be unclear to respondents with many commenting that the analysis did not take account of the costs of implementing a new IT system, and associated staff training or the completion and moderation of the EYFS Profile which is a requirement under the EYFS framework. Therefore, the only new action non-funded providers will need to take is to report these data, if requested, to their local authorities.
- 3.3 The above mentioned consultations, along with the Government's response, can be found on the Department's consultation website: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations/>

4. Options

- 4.1 The following options for the collection of EYFSP information have been considered.

Option 1: retain the status quo

- 4.2 This would mean remaining with the current collection mechanism which for EYSFP data and additional child level information is restricted to maintained schools and other early years providers and schools delivering the free early education entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds. This option would not fully support local authorities in meeting their new statutory duties of improving outcomes for all children and enable them to plan appropriate intervention strategies to improve the overall quality of early years provision. We therefore do not propose this option.

Option2: Extend the collection of EYFSP data by local authorities and DCSF to non-funded early years providers

- 4.3 This option would replace the current data collection arrangements restricting local authorities to collecting EYFSP data from maintained schools and other providers and schools delivering the free early education entitlement for 3- and 4-year-olds. It would introduce new powers allowing local authorities the flexibility to collect EYFSP data from non-funded providers registered on the Ofsted Childcare Register and commence existing powers for local authorities to enable them collect additional child level information from non-funded schools. Under this option, local authorities would be empowered to require a full set of EYFSP results from all providers (irrespective of funding status).
- 4.4 Although we are not proposing any changes to DCSF's data collection in light of this extension of powers, we expect the 2009/10 EYFSP collection mechanism will be more streamlined to coincide with the first time local authorities will have the flexibility to collect data from all early years providers. In particular:
- DCSF is currently exploring improvements that can be made to the existing eye-profile system that would enable wider access to early years providers needing to submit EYFSP data to local authorities.
 - DCSF will also explore the extent to which data held in other local authorities or provider systems can be made compatible with an improved eye-profile or any replacement management information tool that might ensue

Local Authorities will not be required to submit EYFSP data centrally to the DCSF in respect of non-funded providers.

5. Costs and benefits

5.1 Sectors and groups affected

Local authorities, non-funded independent schools which are exempt from registration and non-funded providers registered on the Ofsted Childcare Register.

5.2 Benefits

Option 1

- Local authorities are familiar with the current data collection mechanisms for funded providers and would not need to change their processes or systems. There would be no new burden on non-funded providers.

Option 2

- The overall quality of the information received by local authorities would be improved leading to a more robust evidence base in terms of assessing impact on outcomes at local level.

Costs

Option 1

Local authorities will already be collecting EYFSP data from funded early years providers on an annual basis and therefore this option would represent no change.

Option 2

- 5.3 In terms of non-funded providers submitting EYFSP data to local authorities, the wage of the person responsible for data entry is estimated at £9.50 an hour by taking the average of the national minimum wage (£5.73 per hour) and the wage of a fully qualified teacher (£13 per hour, estimated from figures given on tda.gov.uk). We have assumed that one person per institution spends one hour per year doing the extra administrative work required to submit the EYFSP data to local authorities. There are no reliable estimates of the number non-funded early years providers because of the fact that the DCSF has not collected this data in past. We have therefore estimated of the number of independent schools that are non-funded is 20% of the total (1148 independent schools with under 5 provision) i.e. 225. The extra cost to non-funded independent schools will then be approx. £2000. If we assume that a similar cost is replicated among other providers registered on the Ofsted Childcare Register, then the overall burden on providers will be approximately £4000.
- 5.4 It will be the choice of local authorities to collect these data – it would not be centrally mandated. However, if all local authorities decided to collect these data there would also be an administrative cost to them. If we assume each LA has to put in 2 days (16 hours FTE) to cover the extra burden at the same wage rates outlined above of £9.50, then for 152 local authorities the total burden will amount to approx £23,000. Therefore the total administrative cost of the proposal will be approximately £27,000. In the first year of the submission of the data extra work may be generated for local authorities. In the absence of reliable data on this, we can assume that an extra 3 days (24 hours FTE) will be needed per local authority to deal with this, generating a one-off cost of £35,000.
- 5.5 In summary while there will be some additional costs on local authorities and providers particularly in the first year of starting to collect EYFSP data, the Government does not expect the net cost effect to be significant.

6. Small Firms Impact Test

- 6.1 Non-funded private, voluntary and independent providers will only be required to provide information for children (and only if they have eligible 5 year olds in their settings). Additional tasks that would be required of providers would be to send parents the Fair Processing Notices (which informs them, under the Data Protection Act, who will have access to their data, the broad purpose of the data collection and how they can see the information held about them). Overall, therefore, the Government does not expect there to be significant additional costs on providers.
- 6.2 There will be no change in burdens on early years providers in completing the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile.

7. Competition assessment

- 7.1 The Government has assessed the policy through the competition filter, and there is no effect on competition.

8. Enforcement, sanctions and monitoring

- 8.1 The proposed changes will give local authorities the power to collect EYFSP data from non-funded early years providers, i.e. to cover early years provider who do not deliver the free early education provision for 3- and 4-year-olds.

9. Summary and recommendation

9.1 The Government recommends that the changes required to existing regulations giving local authorities the power to require EYFSP data and additional child level information from non-funded early years providers should be made. This will help local authorities to meet their statutory duties to improve outcomes for all children and help aid local government policy implementation.

Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.

Type of testing undertaken	<i>Results in Evidence Base?</i>	<i>Results annexed?</i>
Competition Assessment	Yes	Yes/No
Small Firms Impact Test	Yes	Yes/No
Legal Aid	No	Yes/No
Sustainable Development	No	Yes/No
Carbon Assessment	No	Yes/No
Other Environment	No	Yes/No
Health Impact Assessment	No	Yes/No
Race Equality	No	Yes/No
Disability Equality	No	Yes/No
Gender Equality	No	Yes/No
Human Rights	No	Yes/No
Rural Proofing	No	Yes/No

Annexes