



**Champions  
for Children  
and Families**

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# **Kingston childcare sufficiency update**

2015/16



**achieving  
for children**

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## Introduction

The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames has a statutory duty, under Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006, to work in partnership with childcare providers to influence childcare provision as far as practical, to ensure that there is sufficient childcare for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0 to 14 years or up to 18 for disabled children.

Sufficient, high quality childcare is a vital component of the local economy and can support regeneration and employment. In addition, a market that can offer high quality, accessible and affordable childcare has the potential to contribute to the reduction of child poverty. A large body of research supports the impact on children's outcomes when they attend high quality childcare, especially those from vulnerable backgrounds. This, therefore, supports the local authority's role to comply with the duty under section 1 to 5 of the Childcare Act 2006 to improve the wellbeing of young children and reduce the inequalities between them.

The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) should take into account what is reasonably practical when assessing what sufficient childcare means in their area, and:

- the state of the local childcare market, including the demand for specific types of providers in a particular locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists
- the state of the labour market
- the quality and capacity of childcare providers including their funding, staff, premises, experience and expertise
- encourage schools in their area to offer out-of-hours childcare from 8.00am to 6.00pm
- encourage existing providers to expand their provision and new providers to enter the local childcare market.

The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment will include:

- a specific reference to how the local authority is ensuring that there is sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of: disabled children, children with families receiving the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit, children with parents who work irregular hours, children aged 2, 3 and 4 taking up early education places, school age children, and children needing holiday care
- information about the supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision
- details of how gaps in childcare provision will be addressed.

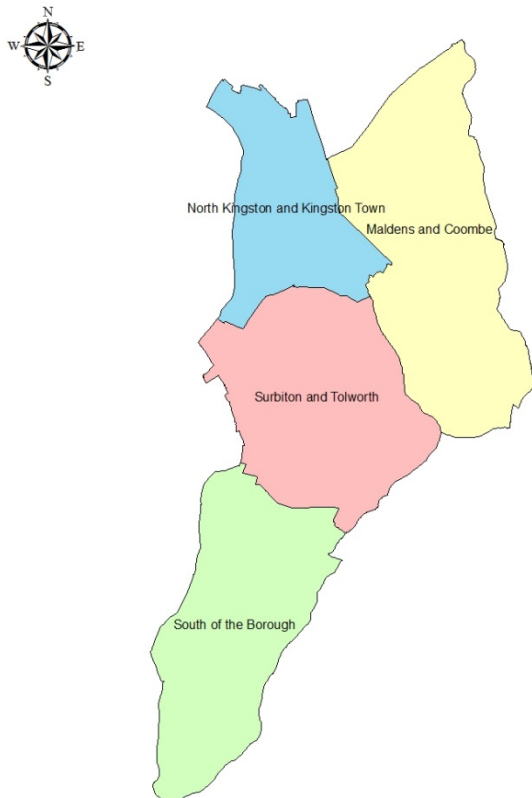
The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment will be reported to the Commissioner for Children's Services detailing how Kingston Council is meeting its duty to secure sufficient childcare. The report will be made available and accessible to parents. Local authorities are required to take account of the guidance set out in the Department for Education's (DfE) statutory guidance document Early Education and Childcare, September 2014.

## Geography

The Kingston borough comprises 16 wards. For the purposes of this report the wards have been grouped together to form four distinct locality areas as detailed below.

| Locality                         | Wards   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Maldens and Coombe               | Beverley, Coombe Hill, Coombe Vale, Old Malden, St James                |
| North Kingston and Kingston Town | Canbury, Grove, Norbiton, Tudor   |
| South of the Borough             | Chessington North and Hook, Chessington South                           |
| Surbiton and Tolworth            | Alexandra, Berrylands, St Mark's, Surbiton Hill, Tolworth and Hook Rise |

**Table 1 Wards by locality**



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**Map 1 Kingston locality map (best fit to ward)**

## Population

Over the decade from 2001 to 2011, the population of Kingston borough increased from 147,273 to 160,060, an 8.7% increase in residents. Further detailed analysis reveals that the 0 to 4 population however experienced a more substantial increase in numbers. The 2001 census showed there to be 9,217 children aged 0 to 4 years; the 2011 census showing this population to have increased 19.3% to 11,100 children.

The latest available data shows the total population of the borough has increased 6.2% since 2011 to an estimated 169,958 residents mid-2014. The 0 to 4 population has experienced a similar growth of 5.8% over the same period to an estimated 11,741 children.

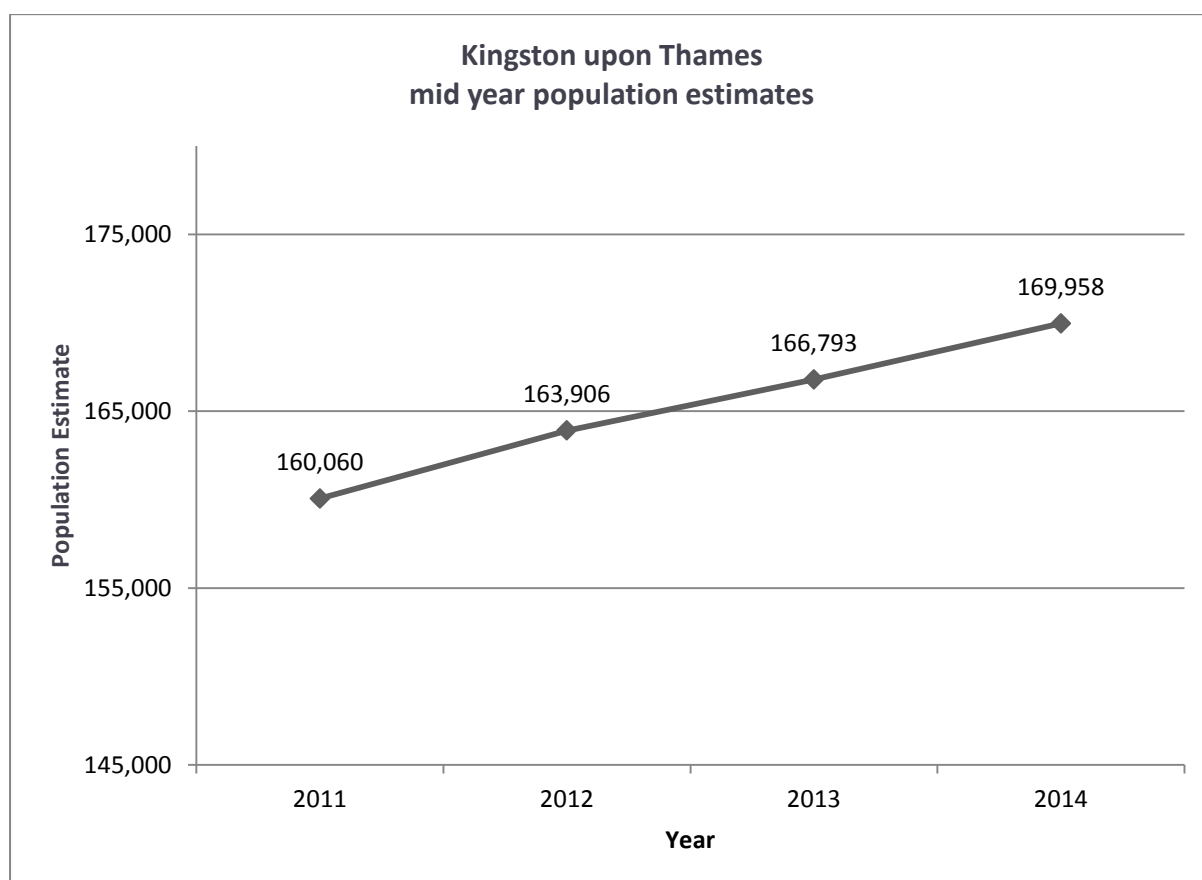
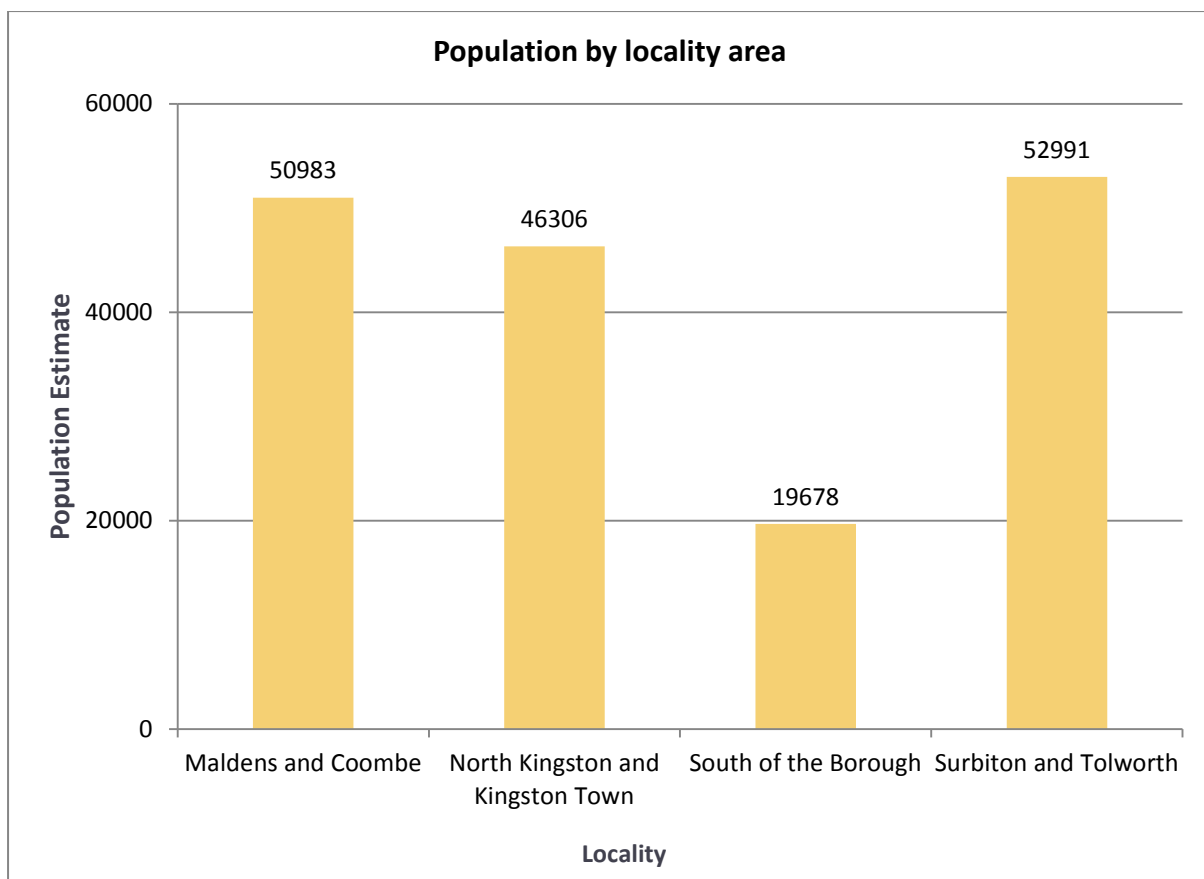


Chart 1 ONS Mid-year population estimates, 2011 to 2014

The latest population data at a small area level (mid 2014) shows that the localities of Malden and Coombe, North Kingston and Kingston Town and Surbiton and Tolworth all have relative large locality populations of 50,983, 46,306 and 52,991 respectively. Surbiton and Tolworth account for the largest proportion of the borough population with 31.2% followed by Malden and Coombe with 30.0%, North Kingston and Kingston Town 27.2% and then South of the Borough with 11.6%.



**Chart 2 Population by locality, 2014**

Analysis by quinary age group shows there to be a high proportion of children aged 0 to 4 in the borough relative to other age groups. The mid 2014 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics show there to be 31,400 children and young people aged 0 to 14 years, of which 37.4% were aged 0 to 4, 34.4% aged 5 to 9 and 28.2% aged 10 to 14 years.

| Age groups                       | 2013    | %      | 2014    | %      |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 0-4 years                        | 11,636  | 7.0%   | 11,741  | 6.9%   |
| 5-9 years                        | 10,184  | 6.1%   | 10,820  | 6.4%   |
| 10-14 years                      | 8,589   | 5.1%   | 8,839   | 5.2%   |
| 15-19 years                      | 9,334   | 5.6%   | 9,345   | 5.5%   |
| Population 0-17 years (under 18) | 35,693  | 21.4%  | 36,760  | 21.6%  |
| Population aged 0-19 (under 19)  | 37,538  | 22.5%  | 38,609  | 22.7%  |
| Total population                 | 166,793 | 100.0% | 169,958 | 100.0% |

**Table 2 Population by specific age groups, 2013 and 2014**

A brief look at the changes in borough population from 2013 to 2014 shows that despite an increase in numbers, 0 to 4s now accounts for a slightly smaller proportion of the borough total in comparison to the 2013 estimates. Conversely the 5 to 9 age group has increased in number and also accounts for a slightly larger proportion of the population. The 10 to 14 age group shows a slight increase in the number and proportion of the population, with the 15 to 19 age group showing a slight decrease in numbers from 2013 to 2014.

At a locality level we see varying patterns in specific age groups. In Malden and Coombe the 0 to 4 age group (33.0%), 5 to 9 age group (33.9%) and 10 to 14 age group (33.1%) are all similarly sized and thus account for similar proportions of the 0 to 14 population. North Kingston and Kingston Town however has a much higher proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years (39.7%) than aged 10 to 14 (25.2%). Similarly, Surbiton and Tolworth have a high proportion of 0 to 4 years olds (41.1%) than 10 to 14 year olds (24.7%).

This proportion of younger children in Kingston upon Thames is slightly higher than the general population in England where the 0 to 4 age group accounts for 6.3% of the total population. In Kingston the 0 to 4 age group account for 6.9% of the borough population. 5 to 9 year olds also show a similar trend accounting for 6.4% of the Kingston population compared to 6.0% of the general population of England. The 2014 mid-year estimates do show however that the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 age groups are slightly lower in Kingston when compared to the national population. Proportionally the 0 to 18 year group (under-19s) in Kingston is slightly greater at 22.7% than the proportion of the national population that this age group accounts for (22.5%).

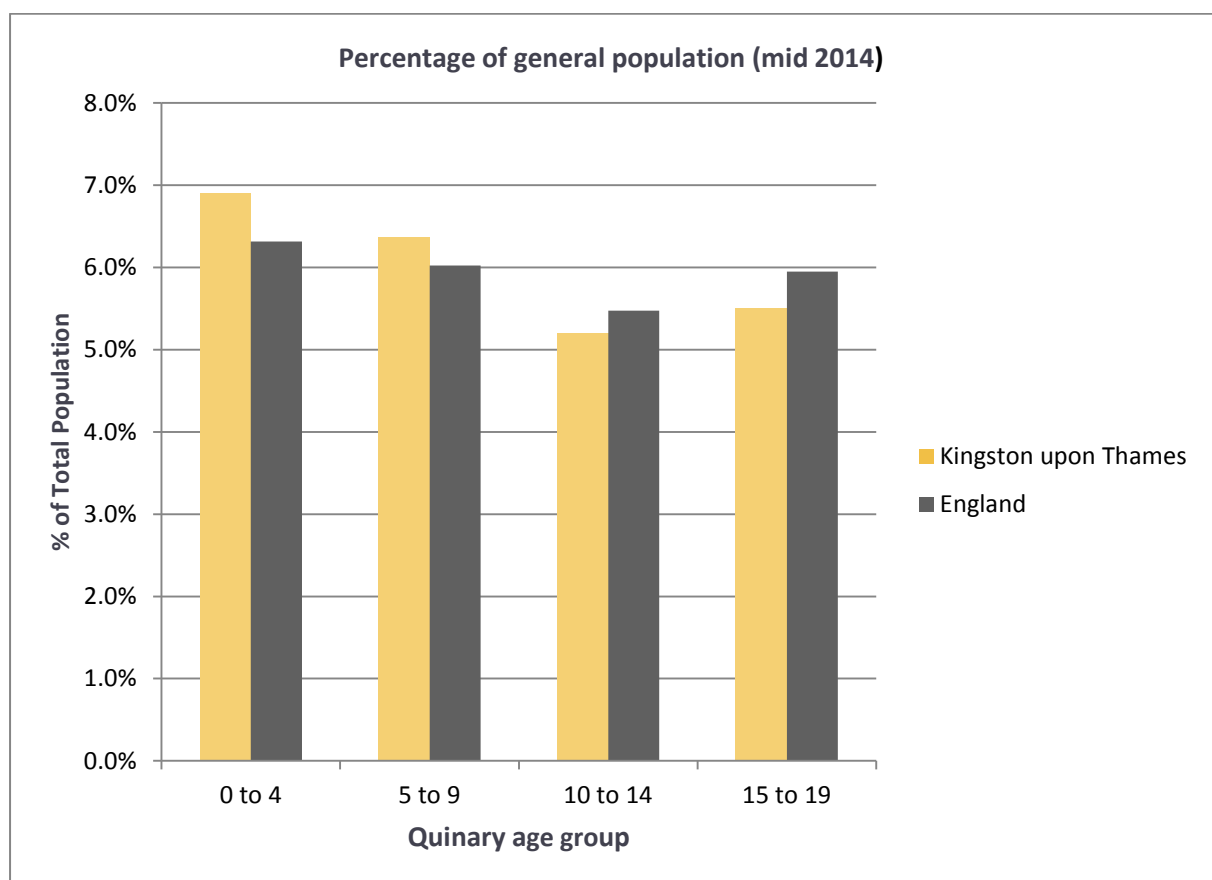
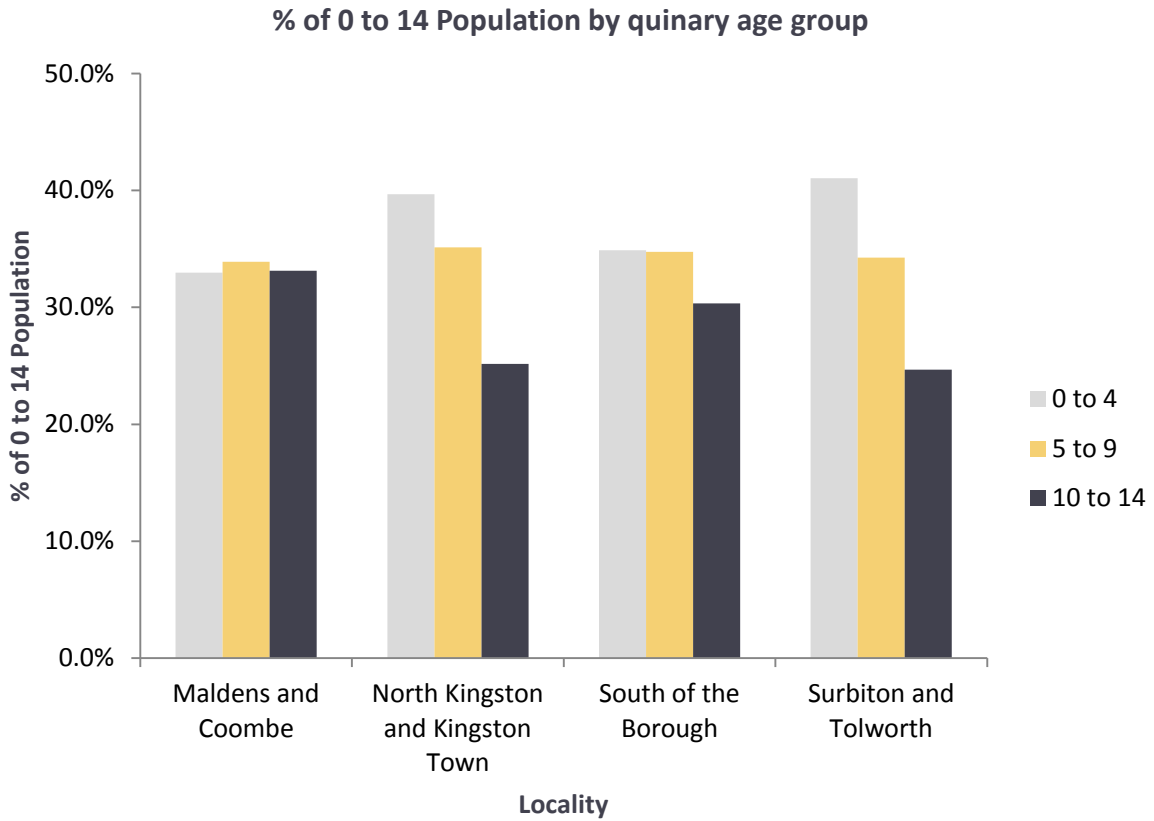
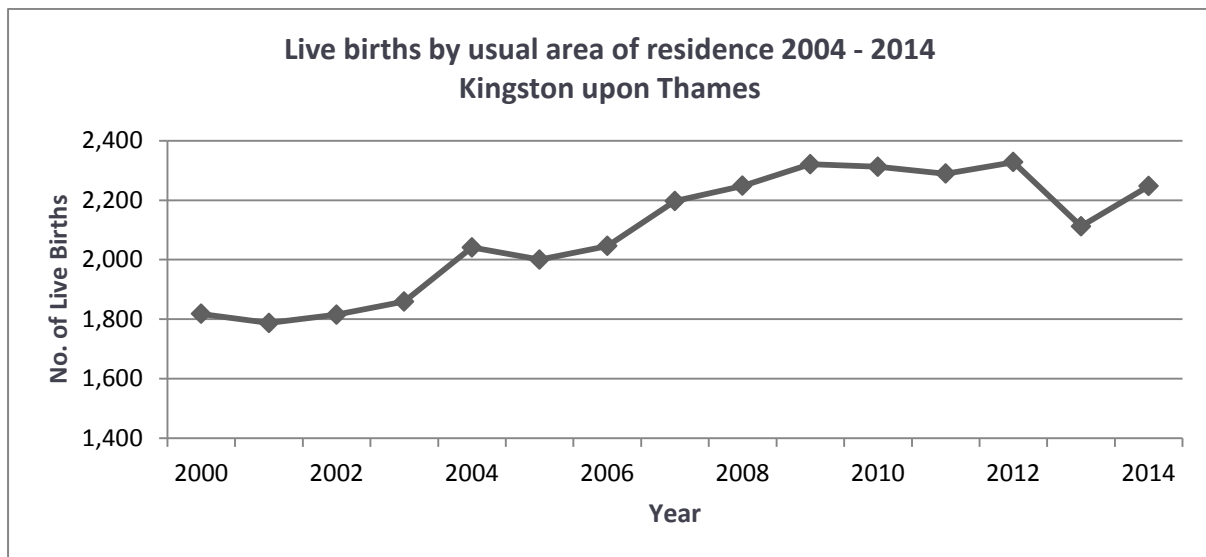


Chart 3 Population by quinary age groups, mid 2014



**Chart 4 Locality population by quinary age group, mid 2014**

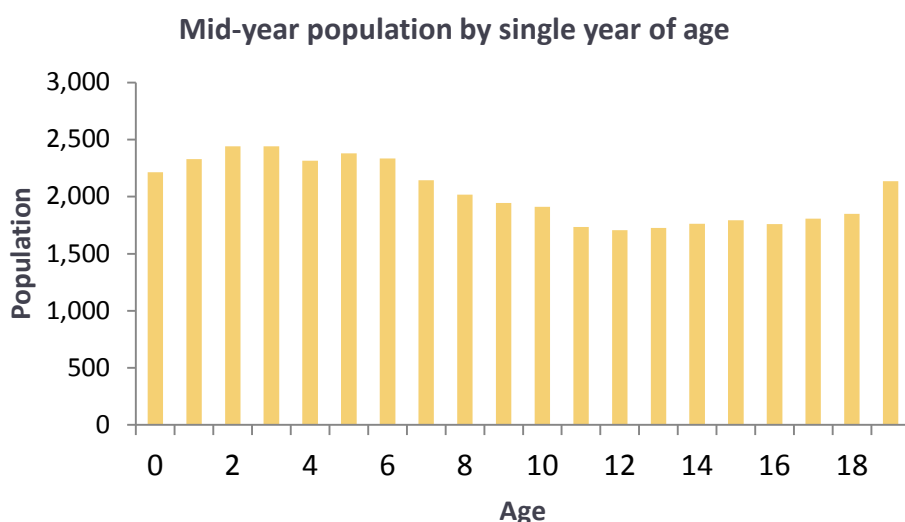
Live birth information from the ONS highlights a substantial increase in live births from 2001 through to 2012 followed by a reduced number of live births and a subsequent increase. The number of births in 2014 (2,247) is 12.5% higher than the number ten years before in 2005 (2,000).



**Chart 5 Live births by calendar year**



The mid-year population estimates by single year of age 2014 illustrate the large number of primary school aged children in the borough. Chart 6 shows there to be a clear split between the numbers of children aged 10 and under and the numbers aged 11 and over.



**Chart 6 Mid-year population by single year of age, 2014**

### Population density

The Kingston borough has a number of parks and open spaces that ensure the population density remains below the London average. The 2011 Census showed Kingston had a population density of 43 people per hectare compared to London wide average of 52 people per hectare.

There are large variations in the population density between the four locality areas. The most densely populated locality (North Kingston and Kingston Town) has a density of 70.6 people per hectare, well above the London average, signalling a heavily populated area. At the other extreme, South of the Borough only has a population density of 20.11 people per hectare. Malden and Coombe (40.8) and Surbiton and Tolworth (50.65) also have figures lower than the regional average.

| Locality                         | Total Population | Area (Hectares) | Density (people per hectare) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Malden and Coombe                | 48,616           | 1,190.63        | 40.8                         |
| North Kingston and Kingston Town | 43,013           | 609.23          | 70.6                         |
| South of the Borough             | 18,973           | 948.11          | 20.11                        |
| Surbiton and Tolworth            | 49,458           | 976.42          | 50.65                        |
| Kingston upon Thames             | 160,060          | 3,724.69        | 43.0                         |

**Table 3 Population density, Census 2011**

## Economic activity

The NOMIS labour market profile analysis of supply (July 2014 to June 2015) estimated that 79.1% of the population (16 and over) were economically active. Of those, 75.4% were in employment and an estimated 5.0% (4,500) were classed as being unemployed.

| All people          | Kingston<br>(No.) | Kingston<br>(%) | London<br>(%) | Great<br>Britain<br>(%) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Economically active | 91,000            | 79.1%           | 77.4%         | 77.5%                   |
| In employment       | 86,700            | 75.4%           | 72.2%         | 73.1%                   |
| Unemployed          | 4,500             | 5.0%            | 6.6%          | 5.7%                    |

**Table 4 Economic activity, NOMIS Labour Market Profile**

The rate of economically active people in Kingston is higher than the regional level of 77.4% and the level in Great Britain of 77.5%. The unemployment rates are also much lower at an estimated 5.0% compared to 6.6% in London and 5.7% in Great Britain.

Of those individuals that are classed as being economically inactive, the largest proportions are either students (31.5%) or looking after family or home (36.4%). A further 10.2% (2,400) are classed as long-term sick, with 9.7% retired. The overall proportion of people classed as being economically inactive (20.9%) is lower in Kingston than the regional picture (22.6%) and the percentage for Great Britain (22.5%).

The annual population survey found that of the 23,400 economically inactive individuals, 34.3% wanted a job compared to 65.7% who did not want a job. The proportion of individuals wanting a job in Kingston was higher than both the regional average (25.7%) and the Great Britain average (24.2%).

| All people                | Kingston<br>(No.) | Kingston<br>(%) | London<br>(%) | Great<br>Britain<br>(%) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Total                     | 23,400            | 20.9%           | 22.6%         | 22.5%                   |
| Student                   | 7,400             | 31.5%           | 32.2%         | 26.2%                   |
| Looking after family/home | 8,500             | 36.4%           | 30.6%         | 25.5%                   |
| Temporary sick            | -                 | -               | 1.9%          | 2.2%                    |
| Long-term sick            | 2,400             | 10.2%           | 15.6%         | 21.7%                   |
| Discouraged               | -                 | -               | 0.5%          | 0.5%                    |
| Retired                   | 2,300             | 9.7%            | 7.1%          | 14.1%                   |
| Other                     | 2,300             | 9.9%            | 12.2%         | 9.8%                    |

**Table 5 ONS Annual Population Survey**

## Parents and economic status

Census information on families showed there to be 35,091 parents with dependent children in the Kingston borough, of whom 30,877 (88.0%) were in couples and 4,204 lone parents (12.0%). Analysis of the employment patterns of parents in Kingston borough shows that of the 30,887 parents in couple families, 65.6% are in couples where both parents work, with a further 30.4% in couples where one parent works. The number of parents in couple families where no parents work (3.7%) is much lower than was seen in the census across London (8%) and in England (6.3%).

Lone parent families are much more likely to be economically inactive, with 38.2% of lone parents in Kingston not working. Despite being a much higher proportion when compared to couple families, the percentage of lone parents not working in Kingston is similar to the England average of 40.7% but remains significantly lower than the London figures, where 47.0% of lone parents are not working.

## Qualifications and earnings

The ONS annual population survey (January 2014 to December 2014) reveals Kingston to be a highly qualified borough. There is a much larger proportion of the Kingston population educated to NVQ Level 4 (57.8%) or above than is found in the rest of the region (49.1%) and in Great Britain (36.0%). A similar pattern is seen across all qualification levels from NVQ Level 1 or equivalent up to NVQ level 4 and is illustrated in the chart below.

| Individual levels     | Kingston (No.) | Kingston (%) | London (%) | Great Britain (%) |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| NVQ Level 4 and above | 64,700         | 57.8%        | 49.1%      | 36.0%             |
| NVQ Level 3 and above | 82,200         | 73.5%        | 64.7%      | 56.7%             |
| NVQ Level 2 and above | 95,600         | 85.4%        | 76.4%      | 73.3%             |
| NVQ Level 1 and above | 102,100        | 91.2%        | 84.2%      | 85.0%             |
| Other qualification   | 6,200          | 5.5%         | 8.0%       | 6.2%              |
| No qualification      | 3,600          | 3.3%         | 7.8%       | 8.8%              |

**Table 6 ONS Annual Population Survey, qualifications and earnings**

Similar to the qualification levels, Kingston residents have higher levels of gross weekly pay than full time workers in other areas. The ONS annual survey of hours and earnings 2015 revealed that full time workers resident in Kingston earned on average £701.90 a week, with the average London weekly wage being £621.10 a week and the Great Britain average £529.60. On average Kingston residents take home 32.5% more than the general population of Great Britain (£529.6) and 13% above the average London earnings of £621.10 a week.

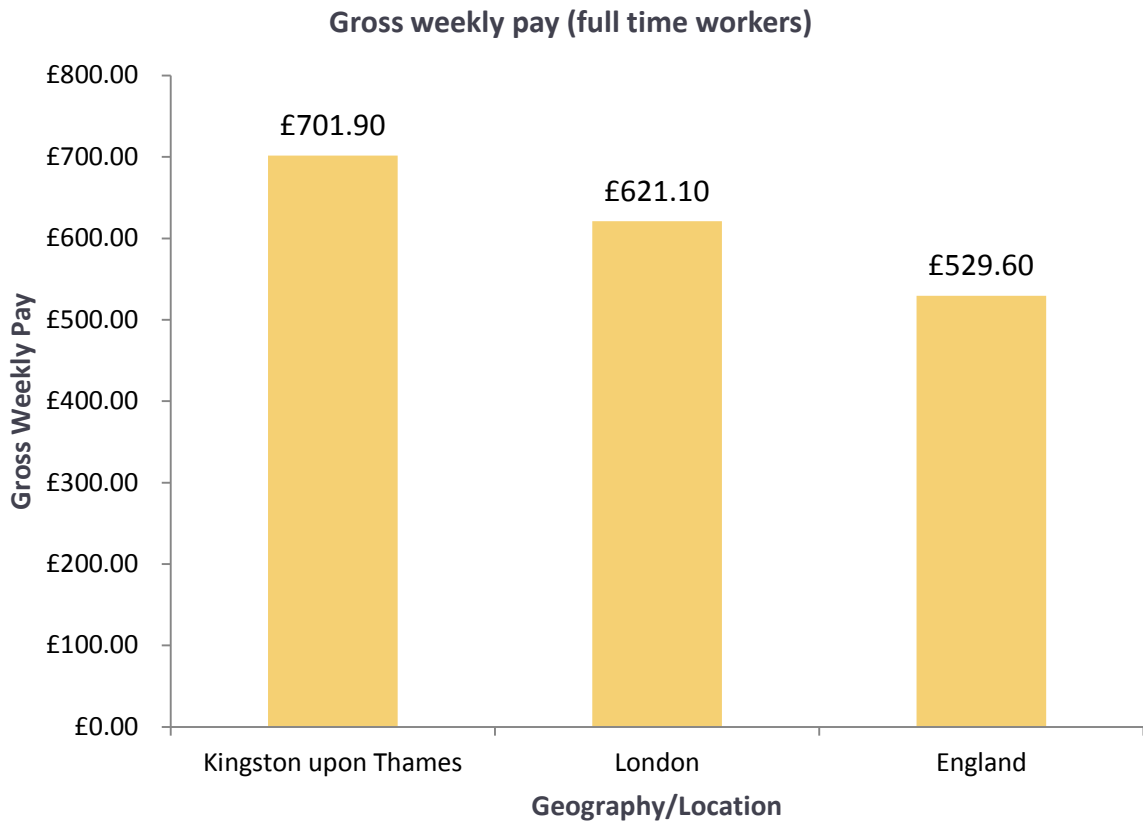


Chart 7 ONS Annual Population Survey

## Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 calculated and produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) is a measure of relative deprivation based on 37 separate indicators from seven different domains: income deprivation, employment deprivation, education skills and training deprivation, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment deprivation.

As well as the main IMD, there are also two supplementary indices: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Old People Index (IDAOPI). The IMD, IDACI and IDAOPI allow us to compare deprivation across large areas (local authorities) as well as across smaller areas (super output areas). The IMD allows comparison across areas, but does not quantify the levels of deprivation. Therefore we can say that one area is more deprived than another, but we cannot say how deprived an area is.

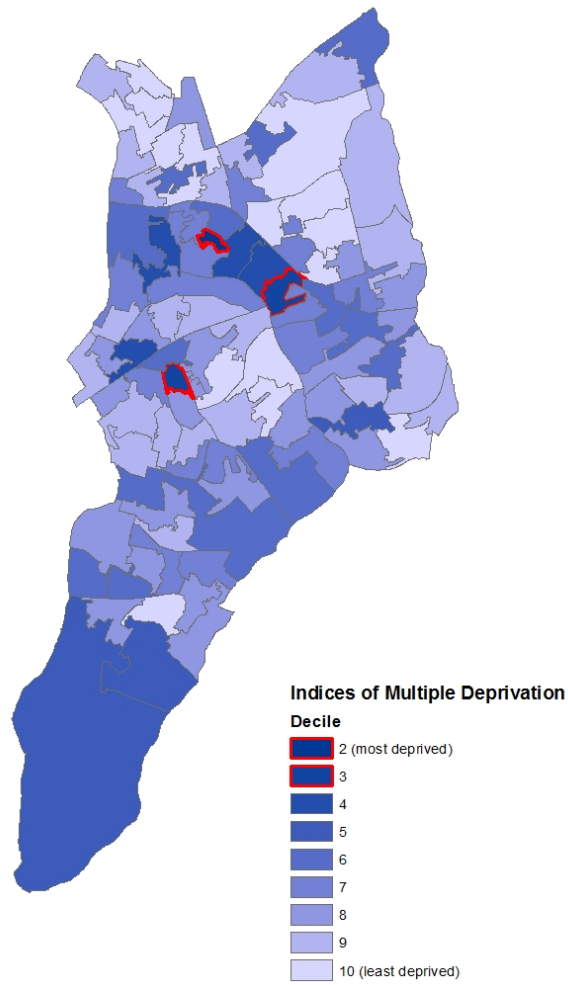
### Indices of multiple deprivation

Analysis of the upper tier local authorities reveals that Kingston upon Thames is ranked the 143 least deprived local authority, behind only Wokingham, Windsor and Maidenhead, Surrey, Buckingham, Rutland, Richmond upon Thames, West Berkshire, Bracknell Forest and Oxfordshire in terms of overall relative deprivation.

The latest IMD shows that there are no areas within the borough ranked within the 10 per cent most deprived areas in England. The Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level data shows that three per cent of LSOAs within Kingston are now within the 30 per cent most deprived nationally; this is the same as in the IMD 2010. There is also one LSOA that falls within the 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs. This LSOA is located within the North Kingston and Kingston town.

| Deciles            | IMD 2010<br>LSOAs in<br>Decile | IMD 2010%<br>of Total<br>LSOAs | IMD 2015<br>LOAs in<br>Decile | % of total<br>LSOAs<br>within<br>decile |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Most deprived 10%  | 0                              | 0%                             | 0                             | 0%                                      |
| 2 decile           | 1                              | 1%                             | 1                             | 1%                                      |
| 3 decile           | 2                              | 2%                             | 2                             | 2%                                      |
| 4 decile           | 4                              | 4%                             | 4                             | 4%                                      |
| 5 decile           | 4                              | 4%                             | 3                             | 3%                                      |
| 6 decile           | 14                             | 14%                            | 14                            | 14%                                     |
| 7 decile           | 16                             | 17%                            | 16                            | 16%                                     |
| 8 decile           | 26                             | 27%                            | 20                            | 20%                                     |
| 9 decile           | 18                             | 19%                            | 22                            | 22%                                     |
| Least deprived 10% | 12                             | 12%                            | 16                            | 16%                                     |
| Total              | 97                             | 100%                           | 98                            | 100%                                    |

Table 7 Deciles of the IMD 2010 and 2015



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Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, English Indices of Deprivation 2015.  
Index of Multiple Deprivation

**Map 2 Indices of multiple deprivation**

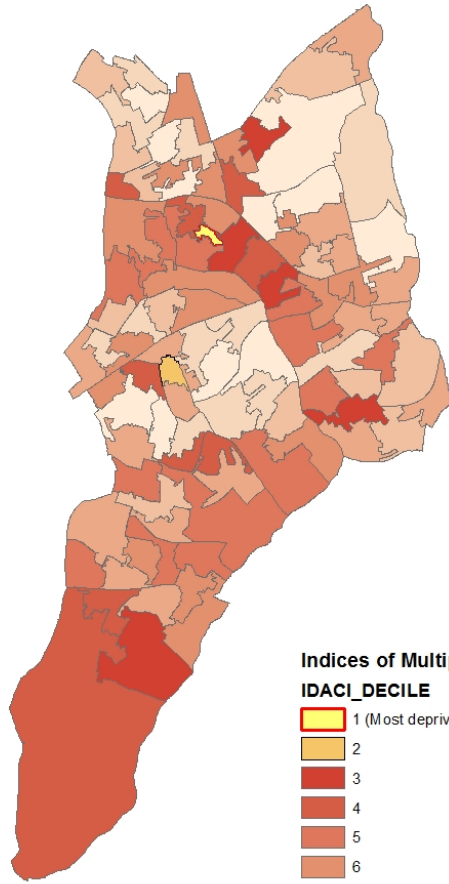
## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index ranks Kingston as the 136 least deprived local authority when compared to the 152 upper tier local authority districts. According to the IDACI score, 12.3% of children in Kingston upon Thames live in income deprived households.

| Deciles            | IDACI 2010<br>LSOAs in<br>Decile | IDACI<br>2010% of<br>Total<br>LSOAs | IDACI 2015<br>LSOAs in<br>Decile | IDACI<br>2015 % of<br>Total<br>LSOAs |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Most deprived 10%  | 1                                | 1%                                  | 1                                | 1%                                   |
| 2 decile           | 6                                | 6%                                  | 1                                | 0%                                   |
| 3 decile           | 4                                | 4%                                  | 5                                | 5%                                   |
| 4 decile           | 16                               | 17%                                 | 9                                | 4%                                   |
| 5 decile           | 10                               | 10%                                 | 13                               | 8%                                   |
| 6 decile           | 16                               | 17%                                 | 17                               | 8%                                   |
| 7 decile           | 8                                | 8%                                  | 17                               | 7%                                   |
| 8 decile           | 12                               | 12%                                 | 12                               | 13%                                  |
| 9 decile           | 14                               | 14%                                 | 12                               | 19%                                  |
| Least deprived 10% | 10                               | 10%                                 | 11                               | 35%                                  |
| Total              | 97                               | 100%                                | 98                               | 100%                                 |

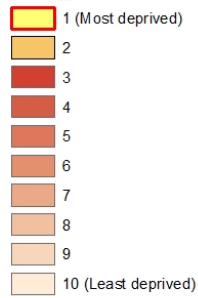
**Table 8 Deciles of IDACI, 2010 and 2015**

A comparison between the 2010 and 2015 IDACI shows that 36% of Kingston LSOAs in 2015 are in the 30% least deprived areas nationally. Previously 37% of Kingston LSOAs fell within this bracket. Looking at the more deprived areas, in the 2010 iteration there were 11 LSOAs (11.3%) in the 30 per cent most deprived LSOAs nationally. In the 2015 update, there are only 7 (7.1%) LSOAs within the 30 per cent most deprived nationally including one (1%) in the 10 per cent most deprived.



**Indices of Multiple Deprivation**

**IDACI\_DECILE**



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Source: Department for Communities and Local Government  
English Indices of Deprivation 2015  
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

**Map 3 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, 2015**



## Types of childcare

Childcare comes in a variety of different formats. For the purposes of this report we have grouped childcare providers by the type of provision they offer, although some settings offer more than one type of provision.

**Full day care** provides childcare for children aged between 6 weeks and 5 years and is open weekdays for 10 hours or more each day, for more than 38 weeks of the year.

**Day care** provides childcare for children usually aged between 2 and 5 years, but sometimes younger. Day care is usually open for up to 38 weeks a year (term time), offering children access up to 25 hours per week.

**Sessional** provide part-time care for children in sessions lasting between two and half hours and four hours long. Sessions are usually offered in the either mornings or afternoons, for children aged between 2 and 4 years old for up to 38 weeks in the year (term time). Sessional providers can also be known as pre-schools, playgroups, kindergartens or Montessori's.

**Childminders** provide care for children in the childminder's own home. On average, childminders within the Kingston borough offer childcare for approximately 10 hours a day, Monday to Friday.

**Breakfast clubs\*** provide care for school-aged children before the school day starts.

**After-school clubs\*** provide care for school aged children after the school day has ended and usually end at 6pm. These clubs offer childcare for children aged from 5 up to 11, although some may also accommodate 3 and 4 year olds.

**Holiday play schemes\*** provide care for school aged children during the school holidays.

\*Collectively breakfast clubs, afterschool clubs and holiday play schemes are known as **out-of-school providers** in this report.

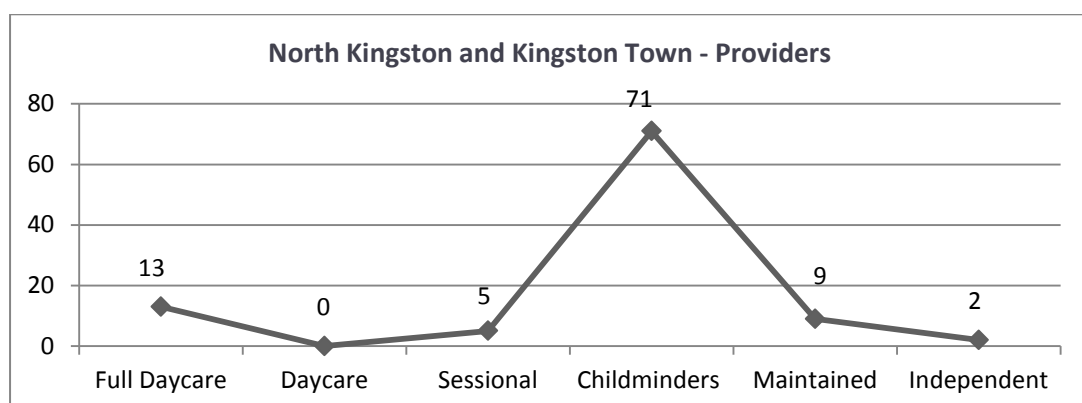
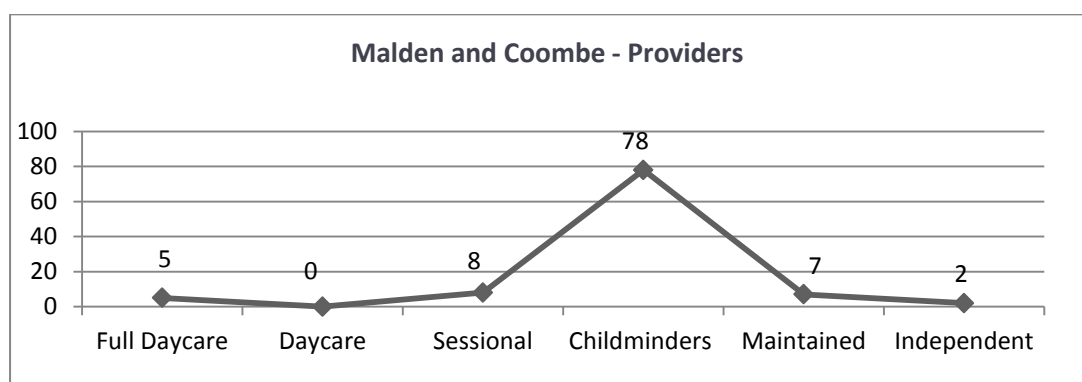
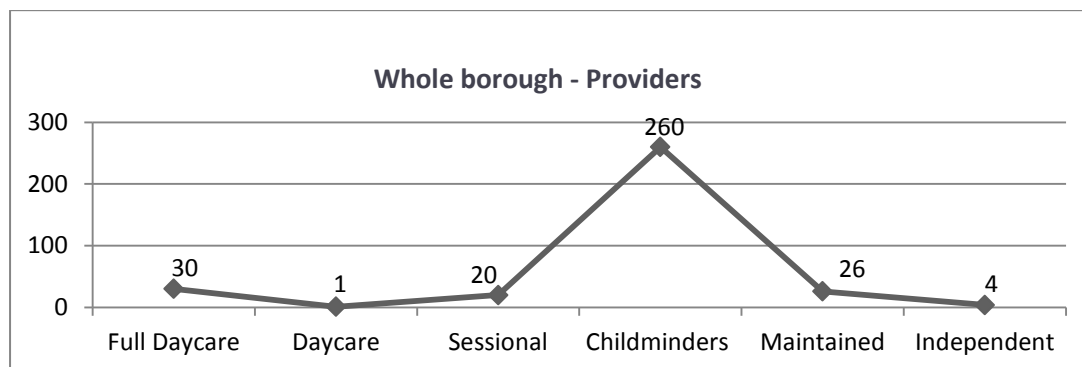
**Wraparound** childcare is defined as childcare for children aged 3 and 4 and delivered before or after the time during which they access their 15 hours of Early Education Funding at a school nursery class. Some day nurseries and childminders offer a pickup and drop-off services as part of wraparound care.

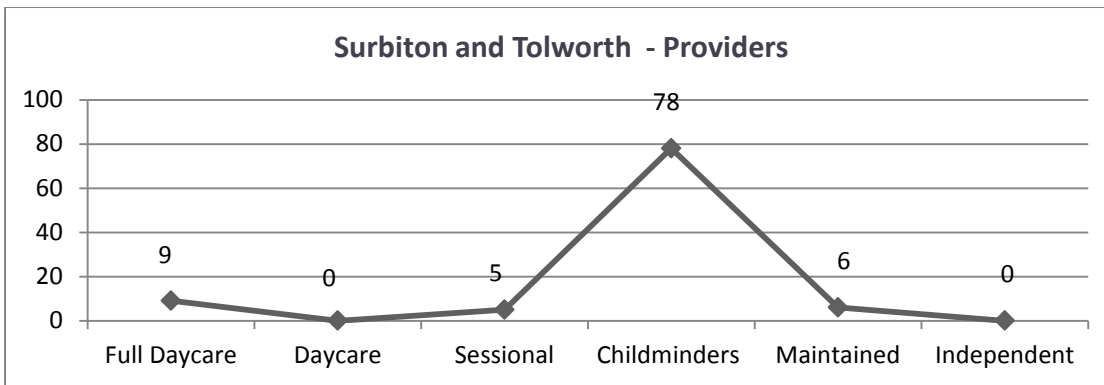
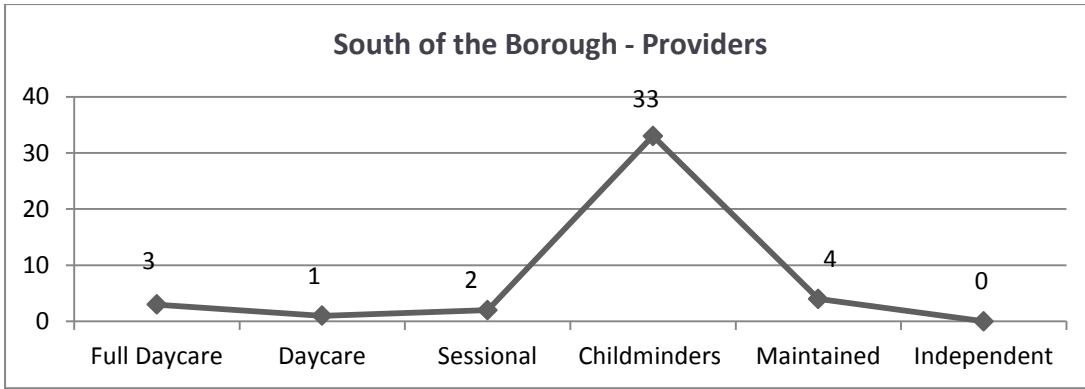
**Maintained nursery schools and nursery classes** are funded by the local authority. They provide free early education for 3 and 4 year olds, with children accessing 15 hours of Early Education funding five mornings or five afternoons each week. There are 25 primary schools with nurseries and 1 maintained nursery with the borough.

Some **independent schools** offer free places for 3 and 4 year olds in their nursery and reception classes.

## Early years childcare providers across the borough

The graphs below identify the number of childcare providers by category, such as maintained schools, private, voluntary and independent sector including childminders. The initial graph shows information for childcare providers throughout the borough, followed by graphs identifying providers by locality.

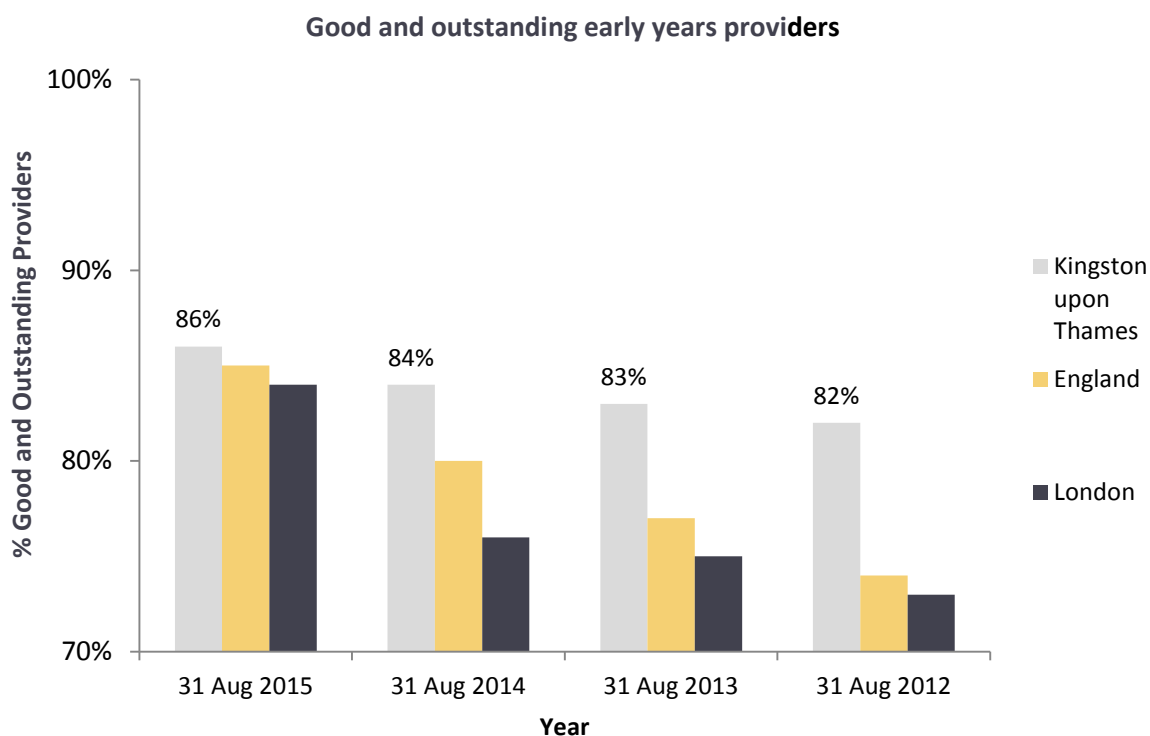




## Quality of early years provision (Ofsted DataView)

Ofsted DataView displays a snapshot of Ofsted inspection outcome grades by provider type at various points. For early years settings (childcare on domestic premises, childcare on non-domestic premises, childminders and home child carers) the latest snapshot (31 August 2015) shows that 86% of early years settings in Kingston were graded either 'outstanding' or 'good'.

The time series showing the proportion of 'good' or 'outstanding' providers since 31 August 2012 shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of providers attaining the top grades over the four year period. At 31 August 2012, 82% of active early years providers in Kingston were graded either 'good' or 'outstanding' at their most recent inspection. By August 2015 this proportion had increased to 86%. Ofsted inspection data from 31 August 2015 shows the proportion of good and outstanding providers in Kingston (86%) is slightly higher than the national percentage of 85% and the London proportion of 84%.



**Chart 8 Good and outstanding early years providers**

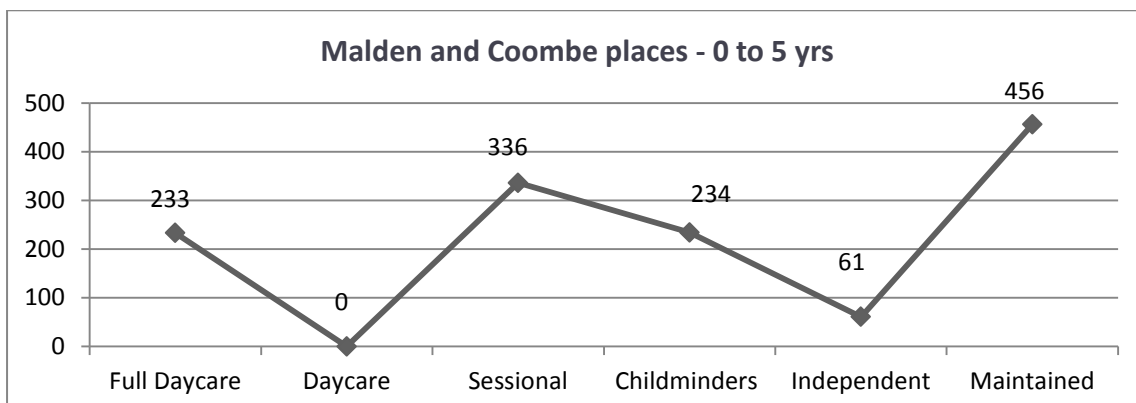
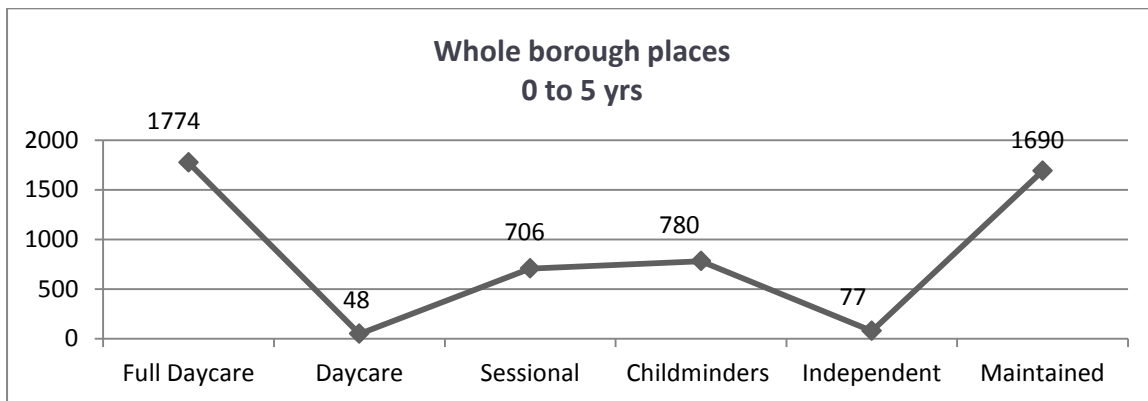
Data sourced from Ofsted shows that the proportion of 'Outstanding' providers in Kingston has gradually increased over the four years from 2012 (13%) to 2015 (15%). Conversely the proportion of providers with 'Inadequate' or 'Requires Improvement' inspection outcomes has reduced from 17% to 14% over the same time period.

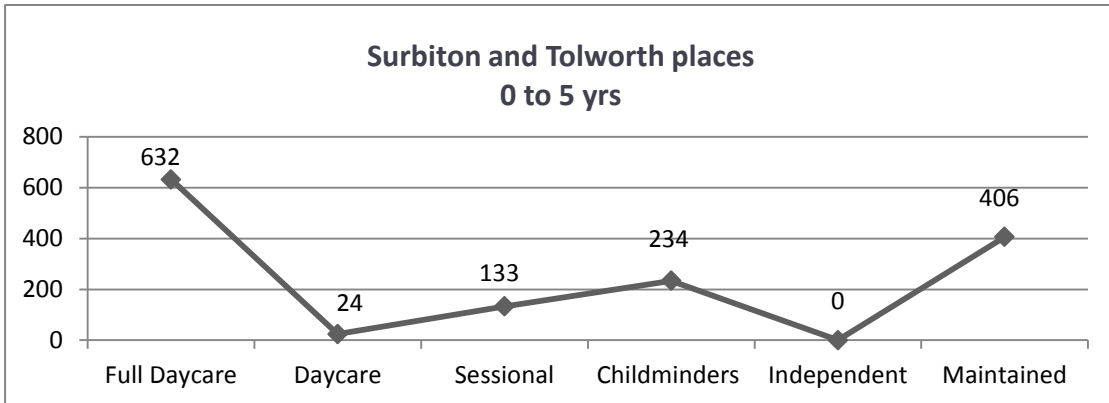
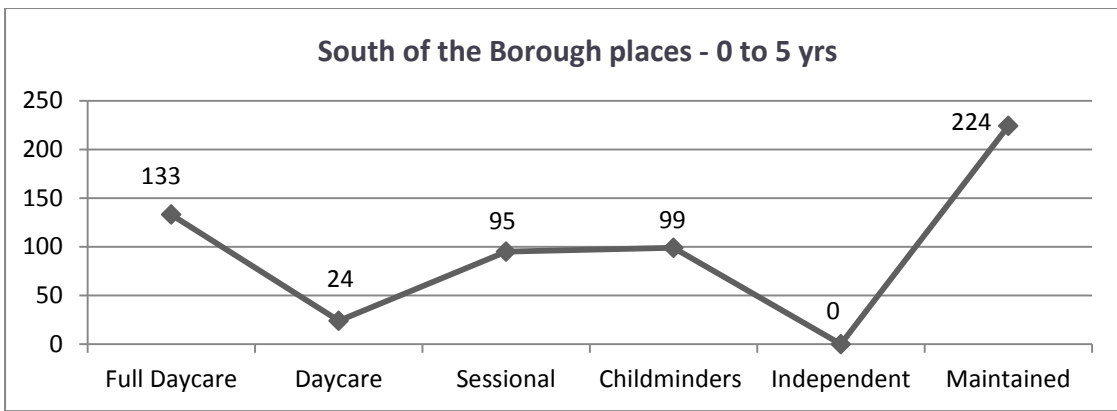
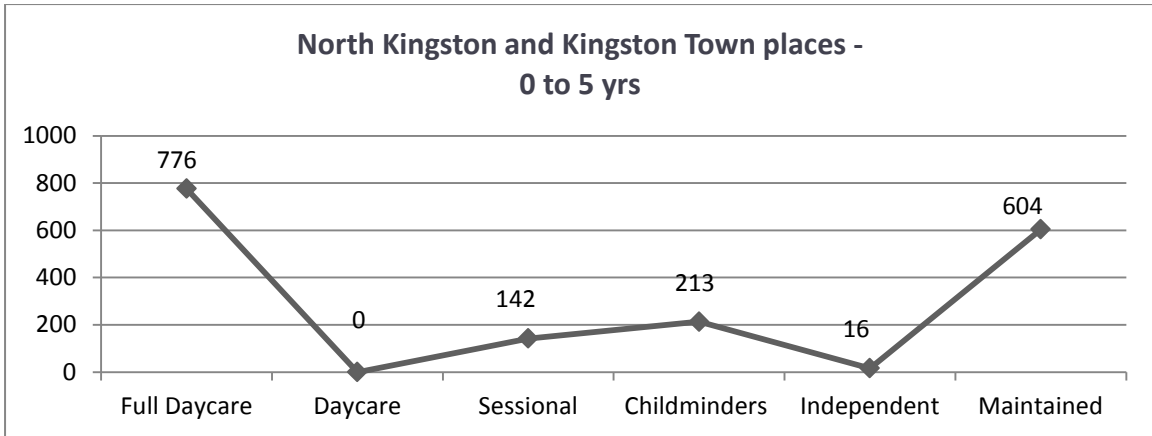
| Date           | Inadequate | Requires Improvement | Good | Outstanding |
|----------------|------------|----------------------|------|-------------|
| 31 August 2015 | 1%         | 13%                  | 71%  | 15%         |
| 31 August 2014 | 1%         | 16%                  | 70%  | 14%         |
| 31 August 2013 | 1%         | 16%                  | 70%  | 13%         |
| 31 August 2012 | 0%         | 17%                  | 69%  | 13%         |

Table 9 Early years providers in Kingston upon Thames, (Ofsted DataView)

## Early years childcare places across the borough

The childcare provision identified in this section is for pre-school children age 0 to 5 in maintained schools, private voluntary and independent childcare providers including childminders. The initial graph shows information for childcare places throughout the borough followed by graphs identifying childcare by locality.





## Childcare costs

Daycare Trust annual costs survey 2015: average change from 2014 to 2015 is 5.3%, therefore when applied

| 2015 Estimated average hourly fees | Whole | Malden and Coombe | North Kingston and Kingston Town | South of the Borough | Surbiton and Tolworth |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| All                                | £5.99 | £5.78             | £6.39                            | £5.28                | £6.00                 |
| Full day care                      | £5.69 | £5.69             | £5.70                            | £5.49                | £5.85                 |
| Childminders                       | £6.10 | £6.57             | £5.92                            | £5.28                | £6.03                 |
| Day care                           | £4.99 | £5.08             | £4.30                            | £4.48                | £5.83                 |
| Sessional                          | £4.99 | £5.08             | £4.30                            | £4.48                | £5.83                 |

Daycare Trust annual costs survey 2016 average change from 2014 to 2015 is -0.3%, when applied:

| 2016 Estimated average hourly fees | Whole | Malden and Coombe | North Kingston and Kingston Town | South of the Borough | Surbiton and Tolworth |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| All                                | £5.97 | £5.76             | £6.37                            | £5.26                | £5.98                 |
| Full day care                      | £5.67 | £5.67             | £5.68                            | £5.47                | £5.84                 |
| Childminders                       | £6.08 | £6.55             | £5.90                            | £5.26                | £6.02                 |
| Day care                           | £4.98 | £5.06             | £4.28                            | £4.46                | £5.82                 |
| Sessional                          | £4.98 | £5.06             | £4.28                            | £4.46                | £5.82                 |

## Early Education Funding

Since 1998, all 4 year olds have been entitled to funded early education. This entitlement was extended to include all 3 year olds in 2004. Children become eligible for childcare and early education funding the term following their third birthday. Three and 4 year olds are able to access 570 hours a year of Early Education Funding (EEF) a year, a maximum of 15 hours can be taken in any one week. The claim start dates vary according to when the child turns 3.

| Child's birthday            | When you can access EEF                        |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 01 January to 31 March      | The beginning of term on or after 01 April     |
| 01 April to 31 August       | The beginning of term on or after 01 September |
| 01 September to 31 December | The beginning of term on or after 01 January   |

**Table 10 Early Education Funding Eligibility**

In September 2013, the entitlement was extended to include 2 year olds who met certain eligibility criteria:

- a parent receiving income support, income based job seeker's allowance (JSA)
- income related employment and support allowance (ESA)
- support through Part 6 of the immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit;
- Child Tax Credit (but not Working Tax Credit) and have an annual gross income not exceeding £16,190 as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
- the Working Tax Credit 4-week run on (the payment someone receives for a further four weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)
- a child looked after by a local authority.

From September 2014, the 2 year old eligibility was extended to include more children making 15 hours of funded early education available to children meeting the following eligibility criteria:

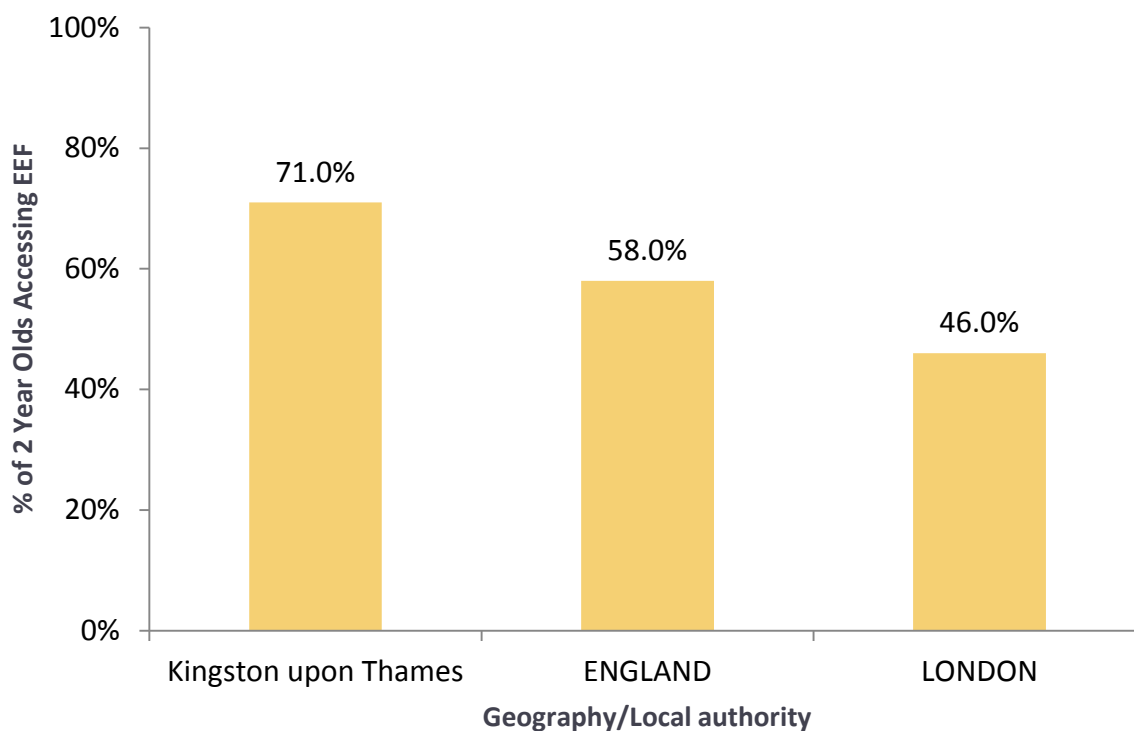
- a parent receiving Working Tax Credits and have an annual gross income not exceeding £16,190 a year as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
- a current statement of special educational needs (SEN) or an education, health and care plan
- entitled to disability living allowance
- no longer looked after by the local authority as a result of an adoption order, a special guardianship order, or a child arrangements order which specifies with whom the child lives.



## Eligible 2 Year Olds

To be eligible for early education funding parents of a 2 year old must meet certain criteria as specified by the Department for Education. These criteria include economic, high level SEN or disability or being looked after or adopted from care. The national level data for 2015 showed that 97% of 2 year olds qualified for the funding by meeting the economic criteria, with smaller proportions either having high level SEN or meeting the adopted from care criteria. Similarly in Kingston, 99% of 2 years olds eligible for funding qualified by meeting the economic criteria.

**Eligible 2 year olds accessing early education funding  
January 2015 - comparative data**



**Chart 9 Eligible 2 year olds accessing early education funding**

## Eligible 2 year olds

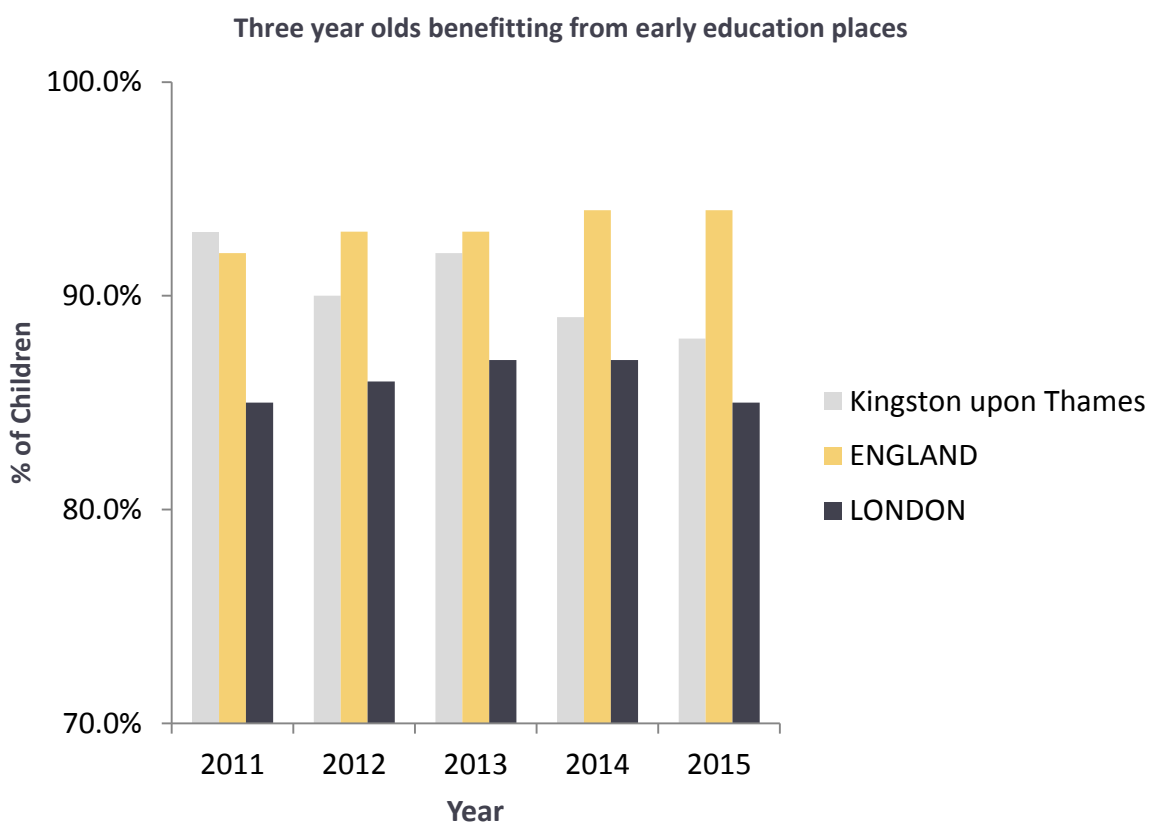
In January 2016, there were 330 eligible 2 year olds in Kingston benefitting from funded early education. That equates to 72% of children identified by the DWP as likely to be eligible. The percentage of eligible 2 year olds benefitting from funded early education in Kingston is significantly higher than the proportion benefitting in England (58%) and London (46%).

| <b>2 year old data<br/>Spring Term 2016</b>       | <b>Whole<br/>Borough</b> | <b>Malden<br/>and<br/>Coombe</b> | <b>North<br/>Kingston<br/>and<br/>Kingston<br/>Town</b> | <b>South of<br/>the<br/>Borough</b> | <b>Surbiton<br/>and<br/>Tolworth</b> |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Number of 2 year olds in the borough              | 2,442                    | 674                              | 734   | 297                                 | 737                                  |
| % of population on DWP list                       | 18.84%                   | 20.92%                           | 22.48%  | 21.89%                              | 12.08%                               |
| <b>Children</b>                                   |                          |                                  |   |                                     |                                      |
| Estimated number of eligible children (DWP list)  | 460                      | 141                              | 165   | 65                                  | 89                                   |
| Number of applications with confirmed eligibility | 397                      | 119                              | 109   | 66                                  | 103                                  |
| % applications to DWP list                        | 86.30%                   | 84.40%                           | 66.06%  | 101.54%                             | 115.73%                              |
| Number of children placed in borough              | 330                      | 94                               | 94  | 56                                  | 86                                   |
| % children placed to applications                 | 83.12%                   | 78.99%                           | 86.24%  | 84.85%                              | 83.49%                               |
| % children placed to DWP list                     | 71.73%                   | 66.67%                           | 56.97%  | 86.15%                              | 96.63%                               |
| Number of children not applied                    | 63                       | 22                               | 56  | -1                                  | -14                                  |
| Number of eligible children not placed            | 67                       | 25                               | 15  | 10                                  | 17                                   |
| Total children from DWP list without place        | 130                      | 47                               | 71  | 9                                   | 3                                    |
| % children from DWP list without place            | 28.26%                   | 33.33%                           | 43.03%  | 13.85%                              | 3.37%                                |

## Three year olds

In January 2015, there were 2,090 3 year olds benefitting from funded early education in Kingston upon Thames. A large proportion were accessing provision in private and voluntary providers (49.2%), with a small proportion attending independent schools (4.0%) and the remainder (46.7%) accessing early education funding in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools.

According to the DfE publication 'Provision for children under 5, January 2015', 88% of 3 year olds in Kingston were accessing some form of early education funding. This is below the national average for January 2015 (94%), but above the London average of 85.0%. A time series of 3 year olds benefitting from funded early education places shows that the percentage in Kingston has fluctuated between 93% and 88% in the five years from 2011 to 2015.



**Chart 10 Three year olds benefitting from early education places**

The types of provision where children access their early education funding in Kingston is very different from what is currently seen nationally. In Kingston, 49.2% of 3 year olds accessing EEF do so in private and voluntary settings; nationally this percentage is much higher at 61.3%. There is also a high proportion of children accessing EEF in independent schools in Kingston (4%) when compared to the national picture (2.3%). The proportion of children accessing EEF in maintained nursery and primary schools in Kingston (46.7%) is higher than nationally (35.9%). Kingston figures for 3 year olds most similar to the regional picture.

| Provider type                                       | Kingston (No.) | Kingston (%) | London (%) | England (%) |
|---|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Private and voluntary providers                     | 1028           | 49.2%        | 47.9%      | 61.3%       |
| Independent schools                                 | 83             | 4.0%         | 3.0%       | 2.3%        |
| Maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools | 975            | 46.7%        | 48.3%      | 35.9%       |
| Maintained nursery schools                          | 69             | 3.35         | 5.3%       | 4.2%        |
| Nursery classes in primary schools                  | 906            | 43.3%        | 43.0%      | 31.5%       |
| Infant classes in primary schools                   | 0              | 0.0%         | 0.0%       | 0.2%        |
| State-funded secondary schools                      | 0              | 0.0%         | 0.7%       | 0.3%        |
| Special schools                                     | 4              | 0.2%         | 0.1%       | 0.2%        |
| All providers                                       | 2090           | 100%         | 100%       | 100%        |

Table 11 Three years olds accessing EEF by provider type

## Four year olds

In January 2015, there were 2,100 4 year olds benefitting from funded early education in the borough. The majority were accessing provision in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools with a smaller proportion in private and voluntary providers and independent schools.

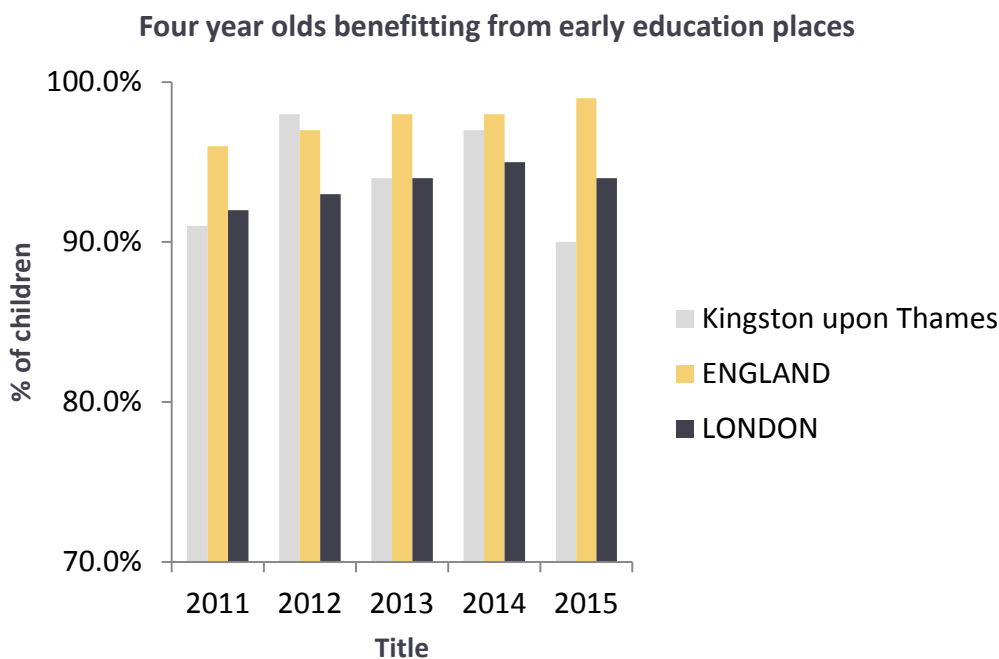


Chart 11 Four year olds benefitting from early education places

According to the DfE publication 'Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, January 2015', 90.0% of 4 year olds in Kingston were accessing some form of early education funding. This is below the national average for January 2015 of 99% and the London average of 94%.

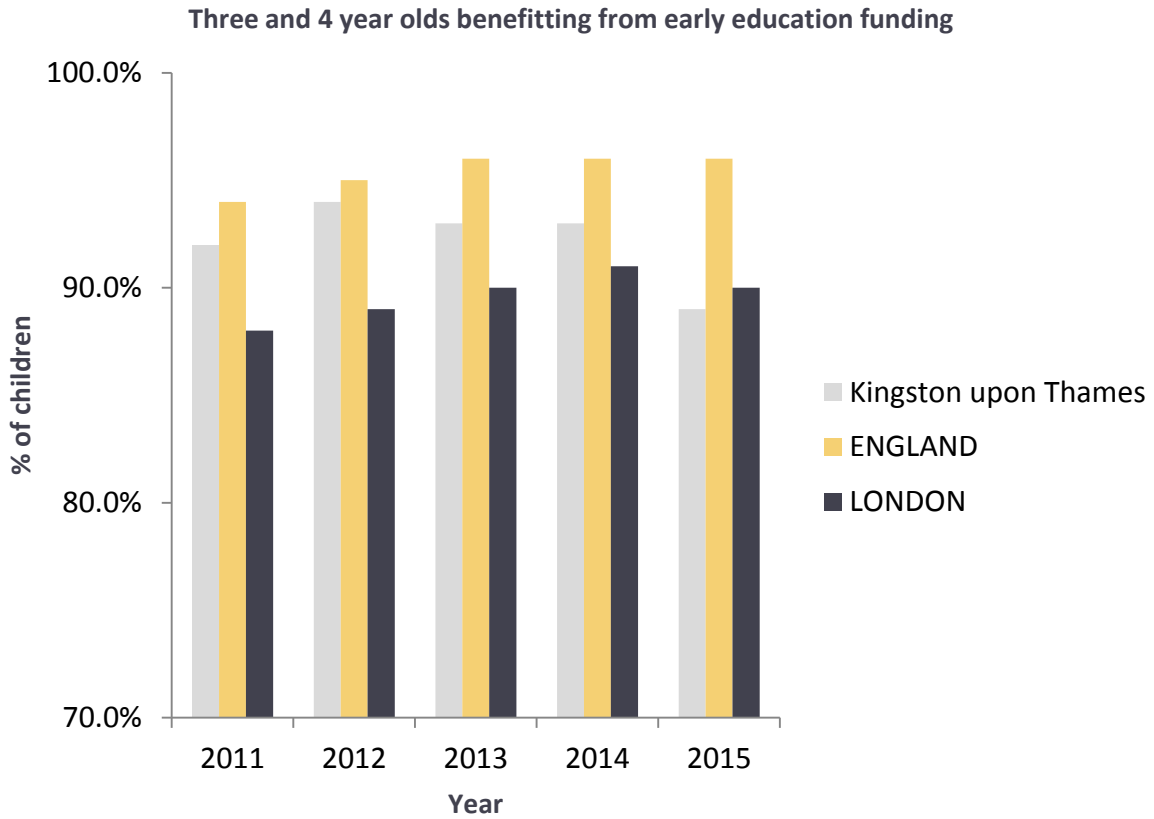
| Provider type                                       | Kingston (No.) | Kingston (%) | London (%) | England (%) |
|---|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Private and voluntary providers                     | 292            | 13.9%        | 14.0%      | 18.9%       |
| Independent schools                                 | 84             | 4.0%         | 3.7%       | 2.4%        |
| Maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools | 1,724          | 82.1%        | 80.2%      | 77.4%       |
| Maintained nursery schools                          | 51             | 2.4%         | 1.8%       | 1.5%        |
| Nursery classes in primary schools                  | 399            | 19.0%        | 18.7%      | 13.5%       |
| Infant classes in primary schools                   | 1,274          | 60.7%        | 59.7%      | 62.4%       |
| State-funded secondary schools                      | 0              | 0.0%         | 1.7%       | 0.8%        |
| Special schools                                     | 3              | 0.1%         | 0.4%       | 0.5%        |
| All providers                                       | 2,100          | 100%         | 100%       | 100%        |

**Table 12 Four year olds accessing EEF by provider type**

When assessing the provider types used for accessing early education funding, there are a number of differences between Kingston borough, London and England. Kingston (13.9%) has a slightly lower proportion of 4 years olds accessing funding in private and voluntary providers than both England (18.9%) and London (14.0%). The 2015 figures show that Kingston (82.1%) has a higher proportion of 4 year olds in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools than London (80.2%) and England (77.4%). The data also shows that a Kingston (4.0%) has slightly higher proportion of children in independent schools accessing early education funding than London (3.7%) and England (2.4%).

## Three and 4 year olds

Overall, a slightly lower proportion of 3 and 4 year olds in Kingston are accessing their entitlement to early education funding. A time series analysis shows that normally the proportion of children accessing EEF in Kingston is above the regional average, but below the national averages. The 2015 data, however, shows that there is a lower proportion of children accessing EEF in Kingston (89.0%) than the national take up of 96% and a regional take up of 90%.



**Chart 12 Three and 4 years olds benefitting from early education places**

A combination of the Early Years Census and the School Census is used to determine where 3 and 4 year olds are accessing their early education. The data from spring 2015 shows that there were 96 providers delivering funded early education in Kingston upon Thames. Of those, 60 were private and voluntary providers, four independent schools, 30 nursery and infant classes in primary schools, one was a maintained nursery school and one a special school.

## Early Years Pupil Premium

In April 2015, the Department for Education introduced the Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP), with the intention of giving providers of early years education extra funding to support disadvantaged 3 and 4 year olds.

To be eligible for the EYPP, the child needs to meet at least one of the funding criteria including:

- the family is receiving one of the following:
  - Income support
  - Income based job seekers allowance
  - Income related Employment and Support Allowance
  - Support under part IV of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
  - the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
  - Child Tax Credit (provided they're not entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual income gross income of no more than £16,190)
  - Working Tax Credit run on, continue for 4 weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit Universal Credit
- they are currently being looked after by a local authority in England or Wales
- they have left care in England or Wales through:
  - an adoption
  - a special guardianship order
  - a child arrangement order

The child must be accessing free early education in order to attract EYPP, but there is not requirement to take up the full 570 hours they are entitled to.

There is currently no benchmarked data relating to the Early Years Pupil Premium, however during the autumn term of 2015, there were 78 children in the Kingston borough who were receiving the EYPP.

## Childcare for children with SEN or disability

Early years settings have a duty to identify and support all children with special educational needs. Relevant legislation is set out in the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage, the Special Educational Needs and Disability Regulations 2014 and the Equality Act 2010.

Providers must have arrangements in place to support children with special educational need or disabilities (SEND), including a clear approach to identifying and responding to special educational needs. All publicly funded early years providers must promote equality of opportunity for disabled children. It is particularly important in the early years that there is no delay in making any necessary special educational provision.

The local authority must ensure that all providers delivering early education places meet the needs of children with SEND.

In Kingston, the early years SEND officer and consultant work with settings to provide access and support to children with SEND. Support is available through regular network meetings and funding through the Inclusion Grant. More specialist provision is provided by Surbiton Children's Centre Green Class for children with autism spectrum disorder. Bedlesford School provides support for children from 2 and 1/2 who have physical disabilities and/or more complex medical needs.

### SEND children age 2, 3 and 4 years

|                                    | Educational, health and care plan | Statement | SEND support |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Private, voluntary and independent | 5                                 | 2         | 25           |
| Maintained                         | 3                                 | 2         | 62           |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>8</b>                          | <b>4</b>  | <b>87</b>    |



## Out of school childcare provision

### Summary of out of school childcare

#### Capacity

All schools, except Knollmead (Surbiton and Tolworth) and Robin Hood (Malden and Coombe), are served by either on site provision or off site providers where children are dropped off and/or collected from the school.

This provision is a mix of private and voluntary providers and clubs governed by the schools directly. Approximately 45% of schools in Kingston run their own out of school childcare.

Holiday play schemes are mostly privately run, with an even spread across the borough. There are no evident areas that are lacking in out of school childcare. Most localities have a choice of at least two holiday providers.

All providers work with the team for disabled children to offer inclusive childcare places to families.

#### Out of school provision

|                     | Whole Borough | Malden and Coombe | North Kingston and Kingston Town | South of the Borough | Surbiton and Tolworth |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Breakfast club      | 24            | 7                 | 7                                | 4                    | 6                     |
| After school club   | 32            | 9                 | 9                                | 4                    | 10                    |
| Holiday play scheme | 24            | 6                 | 9                                | 4                    | 5                     |

## Consultations

Consultations were carried out with families to assess:

- types of childcare used
- reasons for using childcare
- factors influencing choice of childcare
- difficulties accessing childcare
- number of families eligible for early education funding for 2 year olds
- number of families accessing early education funding for 3 and 4 year olds
- number of families purchasing additional hours in excess of early education funding entitlement
- comments.

## Consultation with families

An online survey was shared via the Kingston Council homepage on the website, the Local Offer website and promoted by targeting local area social media groups. The Kingston press office was not able to run a planned press release due to local strike action.

In addition to the main survey, we worked in partnership with a local voluntary sector group to provide wider opportunities for families of children with SEND to express their views. This activity was carried out by promoting the survey via voluntary sector groups and through historically well attended forums.

A total of 38 responses were received from families with children aged from 0 to 18 years old, including children with SEND (5%). Key findings were:

- most common types of child care used are:
  - full day care (37%)
  - childminders (34%)
  - grandparents (26%)
- childcare is used to enable parents to work
- quality of care provided and convenience of location are the strongest influences when choosing a child care provider
- 66% of parents and carers stated that they found affordability to be an issue when accessing child care
- none of the families responding to the survey reported eligibility for 2 year old Early Education Funding
- of the 13 families accessing 3 and 4 year old funding, 18% reported accessing just the free entitlement, whilst 29% stated that they purchase additional hours and services. Additional hours purchased ranges from 5 to 30 hours a week.

Families were given the opportunity to provide comments on their experiences finding and accessing suitable child care. Thirty eight per cent of the additional comments received reflected concerns relating to the affordability of child care.

## Consultation with providers

Private, voluntary, independent providers and childminders were asked to provide information about their provision using an example day, there were 23 respondents.

### Summary of responses from providers

|   | Age<br>0 to 5 | Age<br>6 to 7 | Age<br>8 to 14 | Age<br>14 to 18<br>(SEN) |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Number of children attending the setting at any point during the day*   | 15            | 3             | 4              | 0                        |
| Number of vacancies on this day (half day or more) *                    | 6             | 1             | 1              | 0                        |
| Number of funded 2 year old places taken up on this day*                | 2             | 0             | 0              | 0                        |
| Number of 3 and 4 year old places available on this day*                | 8             | 0             | 0              | 0                        |
| Percentage of settings offering completely free 3 and 4 year old places | 52%           | 0             | 0              | 0                        |
| Number of enquiries requesting child care in the last month*            | 10            | 4             | 4              | 0                        |

(\*average)

After school club and holiday play scheme providers were asked to provide information about their provision using an example day, there were six respondents.

### Summary of responses from providers

|   | Age<br>0 to 4 | Age<br>5 to 7 | Age<br>8 to 14 | Age<br>14 to 18<br>(SEN) |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Number of children attending the setting at any point during the day* | 1             | 9             | 12             | 5                        |
| Number of vacancies on this day (half day or more) *                  | 0             | 0             | 2              | 0                        |
| Number of children on the waiting list for a place*                   | 0             | 2             | 1              | 2                        |
| Number of enquiries in the last month*                                | 0             | 7             | 4              | 5                        |

(\*average)

## Consultation with local business providers

A survey was shared with local businesses via business community websites, Kingston Chamber of Commerce and key business contacts within the borough. Insufficient data was gathered to share within this report.

## Recommendations

It can be concluded that the following recommendations will improve childcare sufficiency in the borough.

- To continue to expand the childminding agency to support childminders with training and business advice while providing parents with easier access to high quality childcare.
- To continue to promote the benefits of early education free places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds.
- Continued promotion of the brokerage service to help parents to find early education funded places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds.
- To continue to work with childcare providers across the borough to increase the number of completely free early education funded places for 3 and 4 year olds.
- To continue to work with and target resources to existing and potential providers around the expansion of provision of free places for 2 year olds in key areas.
- Increase marketing of wraparound services available to parents of 3 and 4 year olds to enable them to access more childcare across their working day and outside of the weekly 15 hours of free early education.
- Continue to encourage schools in the borough to offer out-of-hours childcare from 8.00am and 6.00pm as highlighted in the government report More Affordable Childcare.
- To continue to ensure that good quality information is made readily accessible to parents regarding help with childcare costs.

## Recommendations update from previous CSA

- A childminding agency has been set up offering high quality childcare which is supported by training and business advice provided by early years. The agency is still growing as other childminders are encouraged to join.
- The maintained nursery access for South of the Borough has significantly increased from 53% to 76%. Further detailed work will be required to encourage further development.
- Three schools have extended the delivery of the day offering parent's longer sessions. Other schools have shown an interest to develop their provision to offer more flexible options.
- The quality and number of childminders in the Malden and Coombe locality have increased and the Early Years' Service will continue to offer support to further develop provision in this area.

## Methodology

All figures in this report are estimates calculated using available data, unless otherwise stated.

To assess the childcare market information was gathered from Ofsted registration information. Availability of childcare places for different age groups can fluctuate depending upon the time of year, individual provider preferences and staffing levels, and the ages of and the needs of children that currently occupy places.

Childcare places are calculated as full-time places unless otherwise stated, all day for five days a week. Some of these places could be shared by more than one child on a part-time basis if the provider offers sessions in the morning and afternoons or if two or more children can share a place by attending on different days.

Apart from the assessment of care for children with SEND and free early education places, data from independent schools is omitted from this analysis to avoid skewing figures with additional supply that is not accessible to much of the population of Kingston borough and may be filled by a disproportionate number of children who are not resident in the borough.

Population figures are rounded up or down to the nearest five.

When assessing the take-up rates of free places by 2, 3 and 4 year olds, the area of Kingston borough in which the child is accessing a place is assumed to be the area in which the child lives. Some children will, however, attend a provider in another part of Kingston, especially if they live close to the border of two areas. Data to evidence the level of this movement is not available. Children who are not Kingston borough residents have, however, been excluded from the estimates for 2 year olds (but not 3 and 4 year olds).

Similarly, the availability of other forms of childcare in a particular area of Kingston borough is matched to the number of children in that area. Families may choose to place their child in provision which is in another part of the borough. Data to evidence the level of this movement is not available. In addition, children from other boroughs may access childcare places at Kingston providers.

A survey of childcare providers in Kingston borough asked participants to provide information about the childcare they provided on a particular day, including occupancy, vacancies and number of enquiries about places.

Consultation was carried out with parents and carers to assess type of childcare, reasons for using childcare, factors in choosing type of childcare, difficulties in accessing childcare, eligibility for early education funding for 2 year olds, accessing early education funding for 3 and 4 year olds, purchasing additional hours in excess of early education funding entitlement and other comments. Two focus groups were held for families with children with SEND.

Consultation was also carried out with businesses in the Kingston borough.

Maps showing exact locations are plotted using postcodes. Maps showing distribution of provision are plotted using super output areas, which are groupings of similar numbers of households.

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## Key links

### **ONS Mid-year Population Estimates**

[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/2015-06-25](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/2015-06-25)

### **NOMIS Labour Market Profiles**

[www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

### **ONS Annual Population Survey**

[www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/676.aspx](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/676.aspx)

### **Provision for children under 5 years, Spring 2015**

[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/provision-for-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2015](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/provision-for-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2015)

### **Schools, Pupils and their characteristics**

[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015)

### **Ofsted Inspection Outcomes**

<http://reports.ofsted.gov.uk>

### **Ofsted Annual Report**

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-early-years-report-2015](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-early-years-report-2015)

### **Ofsted Data View**

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/ofsted#!/vizhome/Dataview/Viewregionalperformanceovertime>

### **Family and Childcare Trust, Annual Childcare Costs Survey**

[www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/annual-childcare-costs-surveys](http://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/annual-childcare-costs-surveys)

### **Kingston Data Observatory**

[www.kingston.gov.uk/kdo](http://www.kingston.gov.uk/kdo)

### **Kingston Council**

[www.kingston.gov.uk](http://www.kingston.gov.uk)

### **Richmond Council**

[www.richmond.gov.uk](http://www.richmond.gov.uk)

### **Data Rich**

[www.datarich.info](http://www.datarich.info)

### **Achieving for Children**

[www.achievingforchildren.org.uk](http://www.achievingforchildren.org.uk)



**achieving  
for children**