



**Champions
for Children
and Families**

Richmond childcare sufficiency update

2015/16

Contents

Introduction	1
Geography.....	2
Population.....	3
Economic activity	8
Parents and economic status.....	9
Qualifications and earnings	9
Deprivation	11
Indices of multiple deprivation	11
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	13
Types of childcare	15
Early years childcare providers across the borough.....	16
Quality of early years provision (Ofsted DataView)	18
Early years childcare places across the borough	19
Childcare costs	21
Early Education Funding	22
Eligible 2 year olds	23
Three year olds	24
Four year olds	26
Three and 4 year olds.....	28
Early Years Pupil Premium	29
Childcare for children with SEN or disability	30
Out of school childcare provision	30
Consultations	31
Recommendations	34
Methodology.....	35
Maps charts and tables.....	36
Key links	37

Introduction

The London Borough of Richmond 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 in receipt of 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.

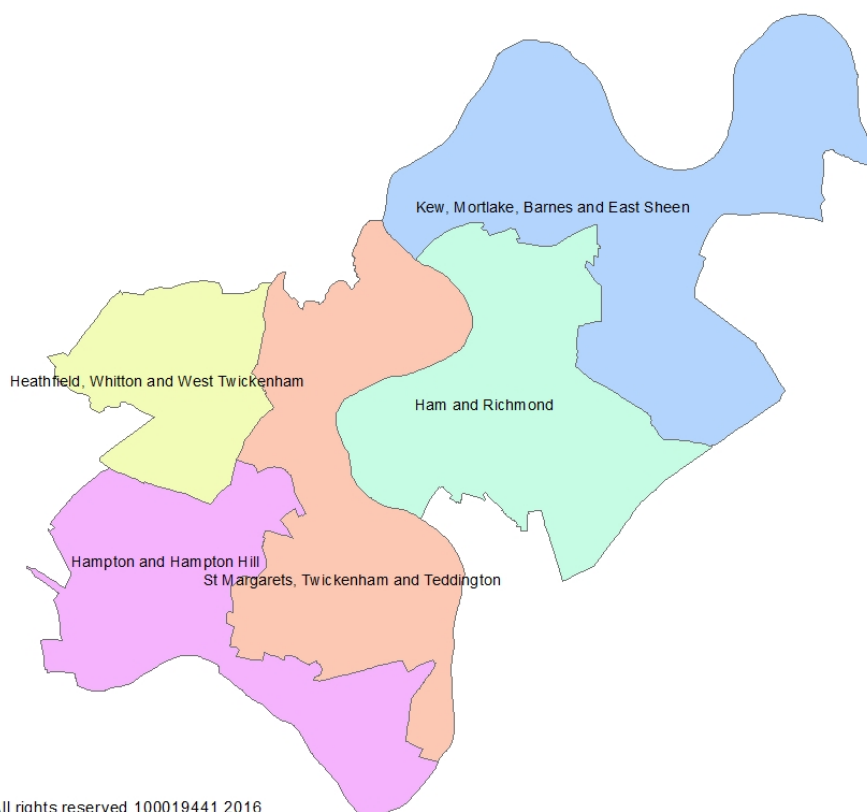
The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment will be reported to The Commissioner for Children's Services detailing how Richmond Council is meeting its duty to secure sufficient childcare. The report will be made available and accessible to parents. Local authorities are required to take account of the guidance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

Geography

The Richmond borough comprises 18 wards. For the purposes of this report the wards have been grouped together to form five distinct locality areas as detailed below.

Locality	Wards
Ham and Richmond	Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside, South Richmond
Hampton and Hampton Hill	Fulwell and Hampton Hill, Hampton, Hampton North
Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham	Heathfield, Whitton, West Twickenham
Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen	Barnes, East Sheen, Kew, Mortlake and Barnes Common, North Richmond
St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington	Hampton Wick, South Twickenham, St Margarets and North Twickenham, Teddington, Twickenham Riverside

Table 1 Wards by locality



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100019441 2016

Map 1 Richmond locality map (best fit to ward)

Population

Over the decade from 2001 to 2011 the population of Richmond borough increased from 172,335 to 186,990, an 8.5% 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 11,825 children aged 0 to 4 years; the 2011 census showing this population to have increased 18.4% to 14,000 children.

The latest available data shows the total population of the borough has increased 3.5% since 2011 to an estimated 193,585 residents mid-2014. The 0 to 4 population has experienced a similar growth of 3.2% over the same period to an estimated 14,443 children.

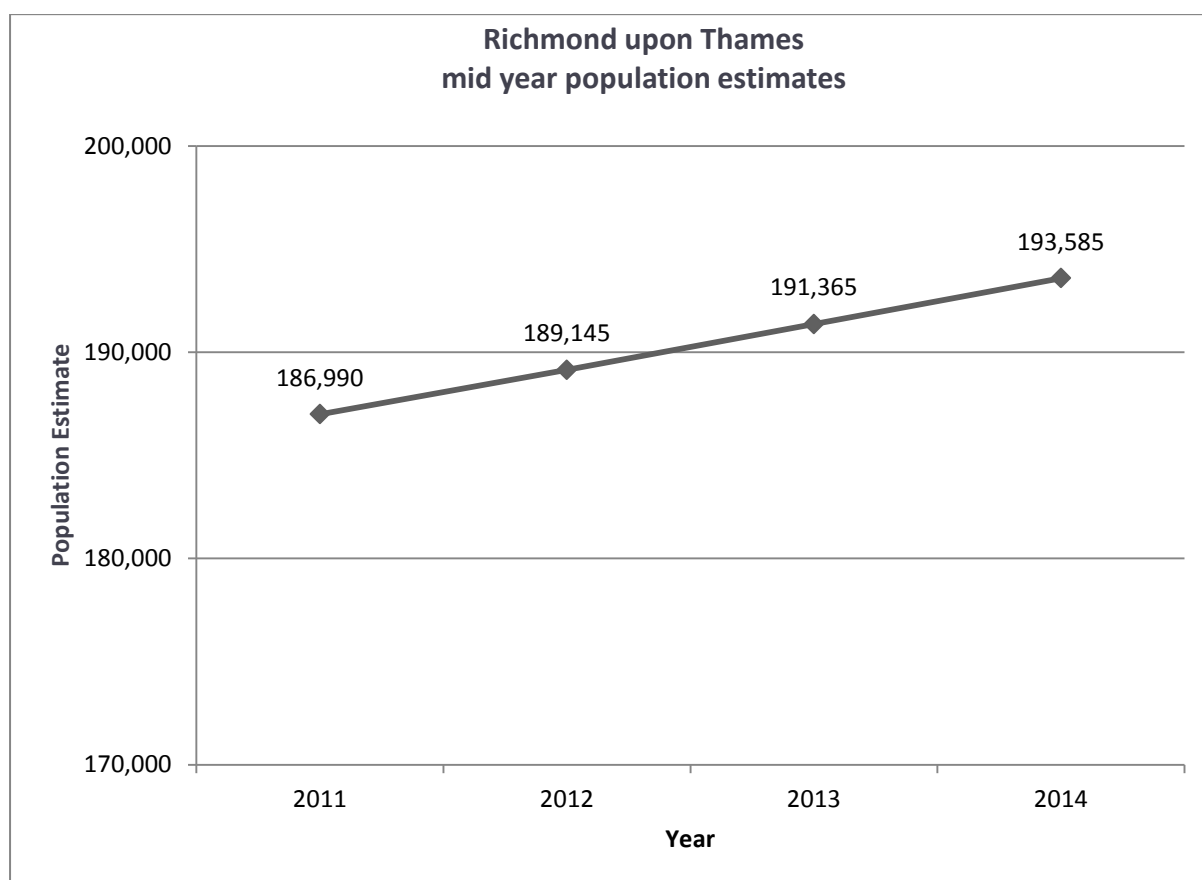


Chart 1 ONS Mid-year population estimates, 2011 to 2014

The latest population data at a small area level (mid 2014) shows that the localities of Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen, and St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington have significantly larger populations than the three other localities. Both localities account for 28.3% of the borough population, with in excess of 54,500 residents each. Ham and Richmond (11.2%), Hampton and Hampton Hill (15.7%) and Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham (16.4%) all have much lower resident populations.



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 37,894 children and young people aged 0 to 14 years, of which 38.1% were aged 0 to 4, 34.4% aged 5 to 9 and 27.5% aged 10 to 14 years.

Age groups	2013	%	2014	%
0-4 years	14,509	7.6%	14,433	7.5%
5-9 years	12,436	6.5%	13,032	6.7%
10-14 years	10,237	5.3%	10,429	5.4%
15-19 years	9,010	4.7%	9,223	4.8%
Population 0-17 years (under 18)	42,856	22.4%	43,705	22.6%
Population aged 0-19 (under 19)	44,649	23.3%	45,573	23.5%
Total population	191,365	100%	193,585	100%

Table 2 Population by specific age groups, 2013 and 2014

A brief look at the changes in borough population from 2013 to 2014 show that there has been a small estimated decrease to the 0 to 4 population resulting in the 0 to 4 population accounting for a 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 account for a slightly larger proportion of the population. The 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 age groups also show similar changes with population increases year-on-year.

At a locality level we see a similar pattern with high proportions of children from the younger age groups and fewer proportionally from the older age groups. There are some specific nuances relating to each area. In Hampton and Hampton Hill for instance, 40% of children aged 0 to 14 are under 5, with only 27% aged 10 to 14. Conversely, the 0 to 4 population of Heathfield accounts for 35.9% of the 0 to 14 population, whereas the 10 to 14 age group accounts for almost 30%.

This proportion of younger children in Richmond 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. Five to 9 year olds also show a similar trend accounting for 6.7% of the Richmond population compared to 6.0% of the general population of England. The 2014 mid-year estimates show however that the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 age groups are slightly lower in Richmond when compared to the national population. Proportionally the 0 to 18 year group in Richmond is greater at 23.5% than the proportion of the national population that this age group accounts for (22.5%).

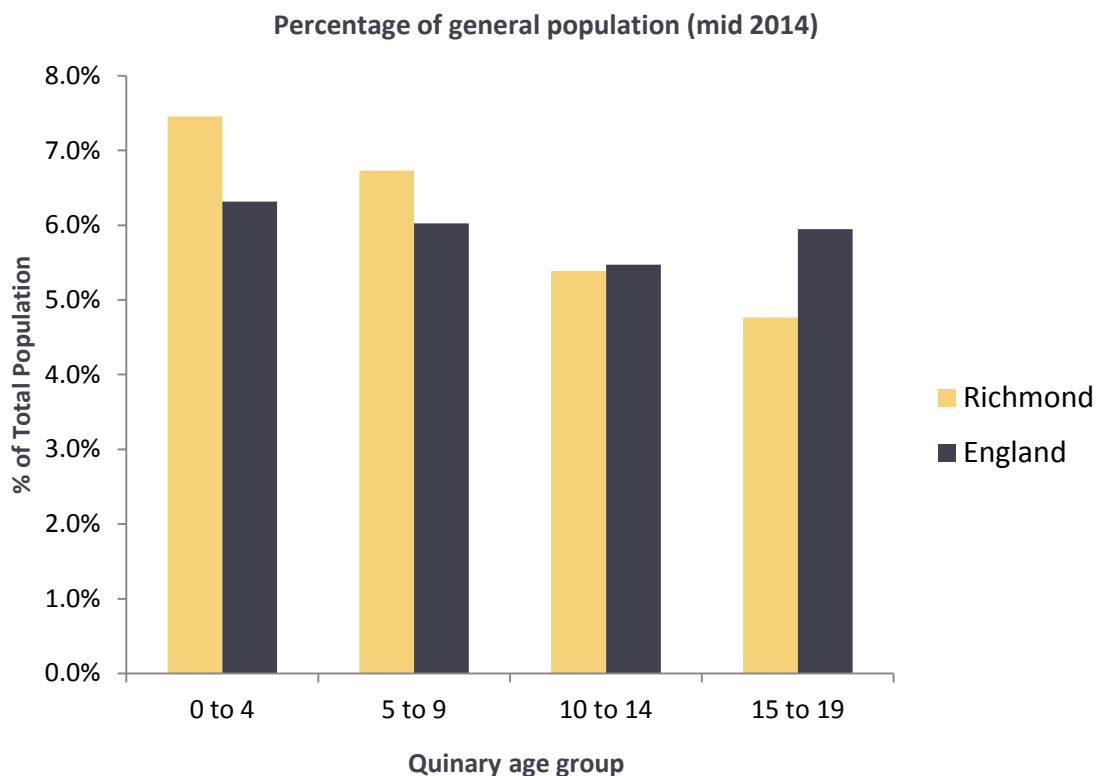


Chart 3 Population by quinary age groups, mid 2014

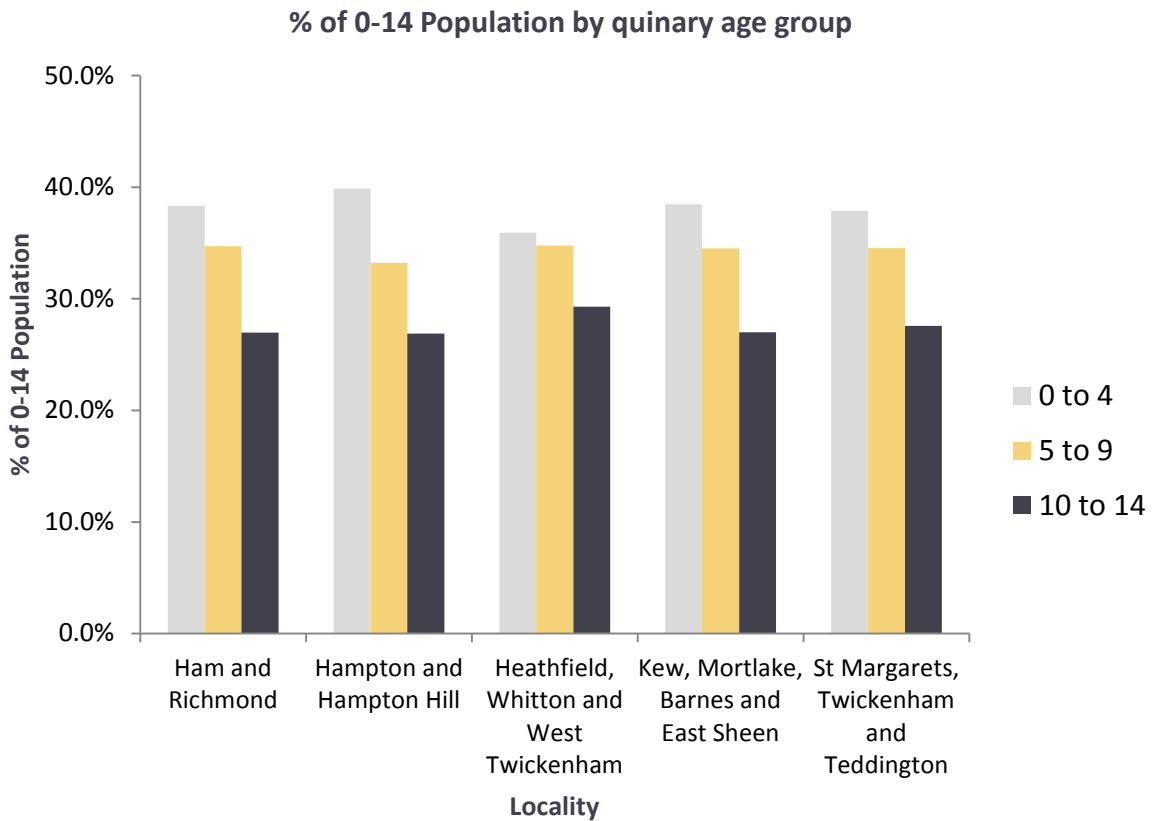


Chart 4 Locality population by quinary age group, mid 2014

Live birth information from the ONS highlights a substantial increase in live births from 2001 through to 2010 followed by a brief period of relative stability, where the number of live births remained high. Current data shows the number of births in 2014 (2,589) to be almost identical to the number in 2005 (2580) however during that 10 year period the number of births increased from 2,580 to 2,992 in 2010, creating a population bulge evident in the chart showing the number of children and young people by single year of age.

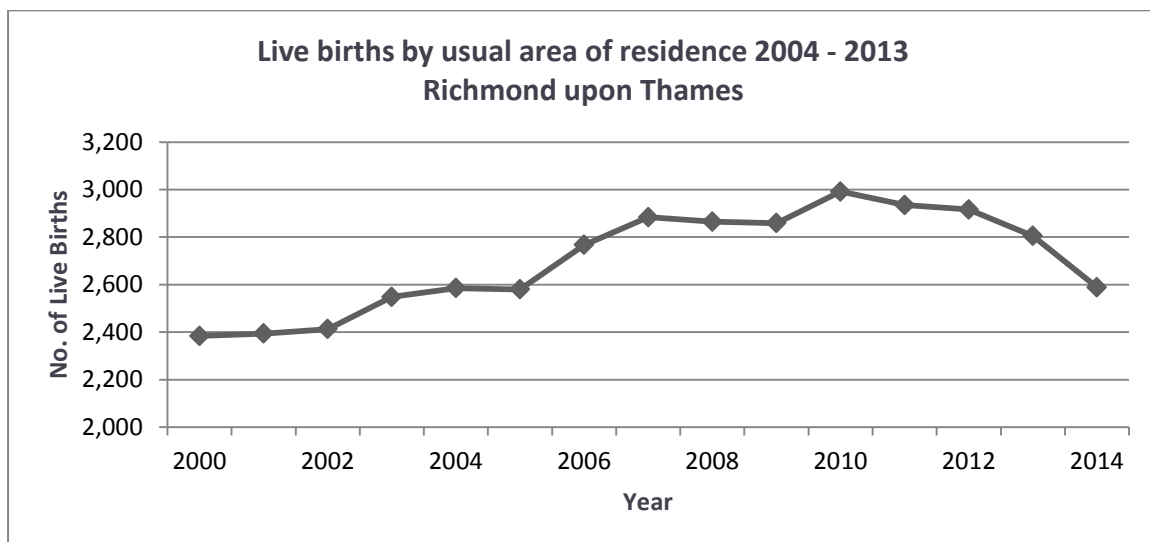


Chart 5 Live births by calendar year

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 11 and under and the numbers aged 12 and over.

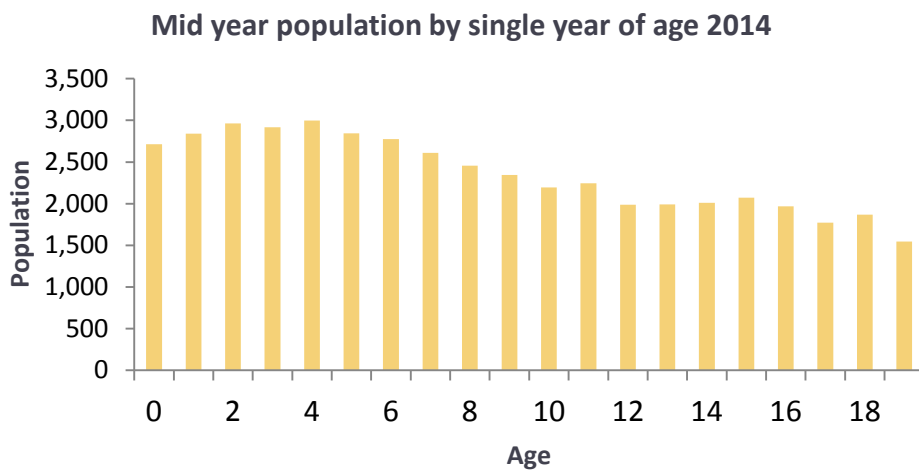


Chart 6 Mid-year population by single year of age, 2014

Population density

Richmond has large areas of parkland with both Bushey Park and Richmond Park occupying large swathes of land in the borough. Due to these parks and the presence of wetlands surrounding the Thames, there is a relatively low population density in comparison to other London boroughs. The Census 2011 showed that Richmond had a population density of 33 people per hectare compared to a London density of 52 people per hectare.

The locality level analysis of the census data showed there to be large differences in the population density across the five localities. Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham had the highest density with 51.1 people per hectare, with St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington also having a high density of 42.0 people per hectare. At the other end of the spectrum Ham and Richmond has a population density of 17.7 people per hectare.

Economic activity

The NOMIS labour market profile analysis of supply (July 2014 to June 2015) estimated that 81.2% of the population (16 and over) were economically active. Of those, 77.6% were in employment and an estimated 4.4% (4,600) were classed as being unemployed.

All people	Richmond (No.)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically active	104,500	81.2%	77.4%	77.5%
In employment	100,000	77.6%	72.2%	73.1%
Unemployed	4,600	4.4%	6.6%	5.7%

Table 3 Economic activity, NOMIS Labour Market Profile

The rate of economically active people in Richmond 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 4.4% 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 (29.3%) or looking after family or home (35.5%). A further 10.2% are classed as long-term sick, with 9.2% retired. The overall proportion of people classed as being economically inactive (18.8%) is much lower in Richmond than the regional picture (22.6%) and the percentage for Great Britain (22.5%).

The annual population survey found that of the 23,300 economically inactive individuals, 27.1% wanted a job compared to 72.9% who did not want a job. The proportion of individuals wanting a job in Richmond was higher than both the regional average (26.0%) and the Great Britain average (24.5%).

All people	Richmond (No.)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total	23,300	18.8%	22.6%	22.5%
Student	6,800	29.3%	32.2%	26.2%
Looking after family/home	8,300	35.5%	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	2,100	9.2%	7.1%	14.1%
Other	3,500	14.8%	12.2%	9.8%

Table 4 ONS annual population survey

Parents and economic status

Census information on families showed there to be 42,680 parents with dependent children in the Richmond borough, of whom 38,241 were in couples and 4,439 lone parents (10.4%). Analysis of the employment patterns of parents in Richmond borough shows that of the 38,241 parents in couple families, 66.6% are in couples where both parents work, with a further 30.6% in couples where one parent works. The number of parents in couple families where no parents work (2.8%) 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 37.1% of lone parents in Richmond not working. Despite being a much higher proportion when compared to couple families, the percentage of lone parents not working in Richmond 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 Richmond to be a highly qualified borough. There is a much larger proportion of the Richmond population educated to NVQ Level 4 (66.8%) 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	Richmond (No.)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ Level 4 and above	82,800	66.8%	49.1%	36.0%
NVQ Level 3 and above	101,200	81.7%	64.7%	56.7%
NVQ Level 2 and above	112,600	90.9%	76.4%	73.3%
NVQ Level 1 and above	118,300	95.5%	84.2%	85.0%
Other qualification	4,200	3.4%	8.0%	6.2%
No qualification	-	-	7.8%	8.8%

Table 5 ONS Annual Population Survey, qualifications and earnings

Similar to the qualification levels, Richmond 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 Richmond earned on average £744.20 a week, with the average London weekly wage being £621.10 a week and the Great Britain average £529.60. On average Richmond residents take home 40% more than the general population of Great Britain (£529.60) and 20% above the average London earnings of £621.10 a week.

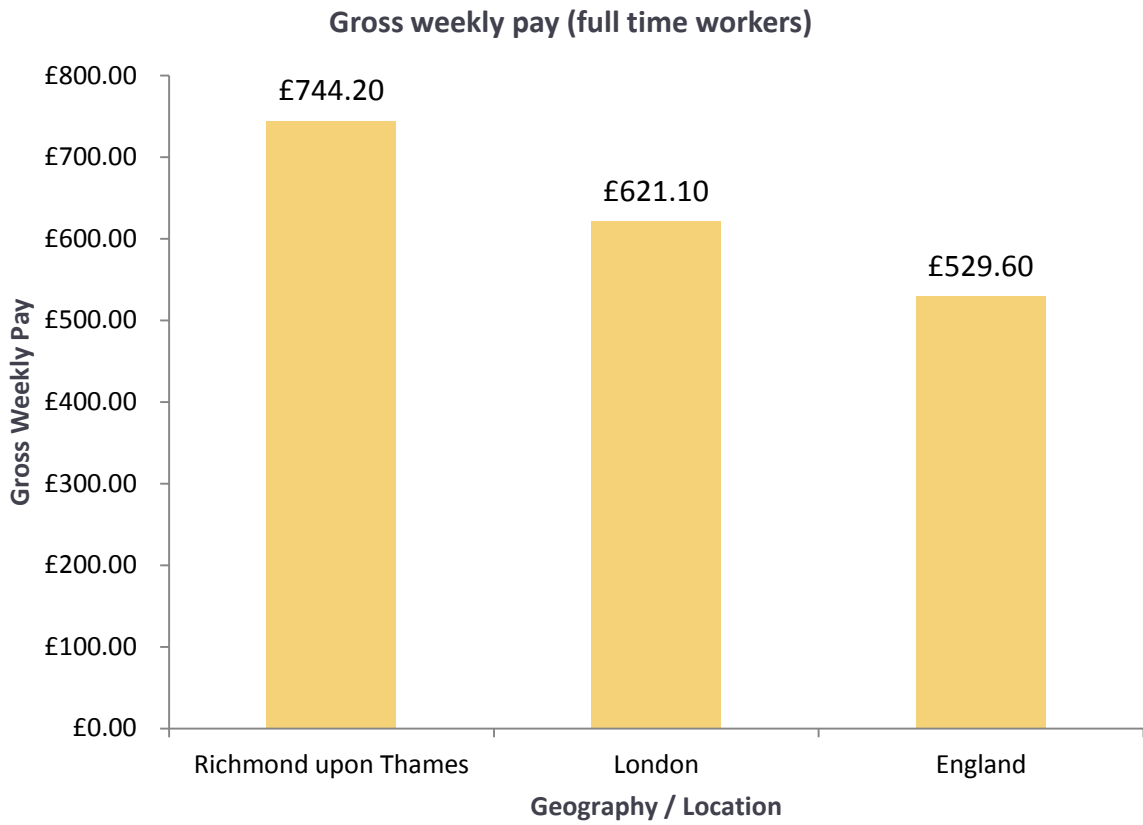


Chart 7 ONS Annual Population Survey

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.

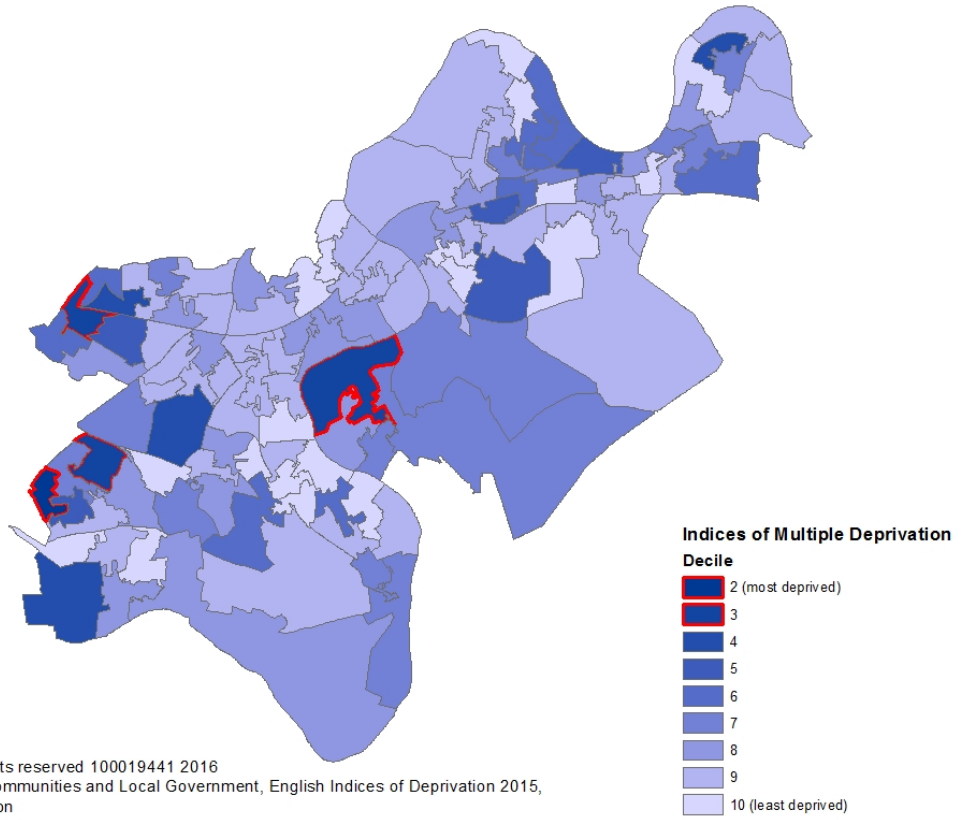
Indices of multiple deprivation

Analysis of the upper tier local authorities reveals that Richmond upon Thames is ranked the 147 least deprived local authority, behind only Wokingham, Windsor and Maidenhead, Surrey, Buckingham and Rutland 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 four per cent of LSOAs within Richmond are now within the 30 per cent most deprived nationally; this is up from three per cent 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 Hampton and Hampton Hill locality.

Deciles	IMD 2010 LSOAs in Decile	IMD 2010% of Total LSOAs	IMD 2015 LOAs in Decile	% of total LSOAs within decile
Most deprived 10%	0	0%	0	0%
2 decile	0	0%	1	1%
3 decile	3	3%	3	3%
4 decile	3	3%	4	3%
5 decile	5	4%	5	4%
6 decile	8	7%	8	7%
7 decile	15	13%	14	12%
8 decile	26	23%	19	17%
9 decile	37	32%	41	36%
Least deprived 10%	17	15%	20	17%
Total	114	100%	115	100%

Table 6 Deciles of the IMD, 2010 and 2015



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100019441 2016
Source. Department for Communities and Local Government, English Indices of Deprivation 2015,
Index of Multiple Deprivation

Map 2 Index of multiple deprivation 2015

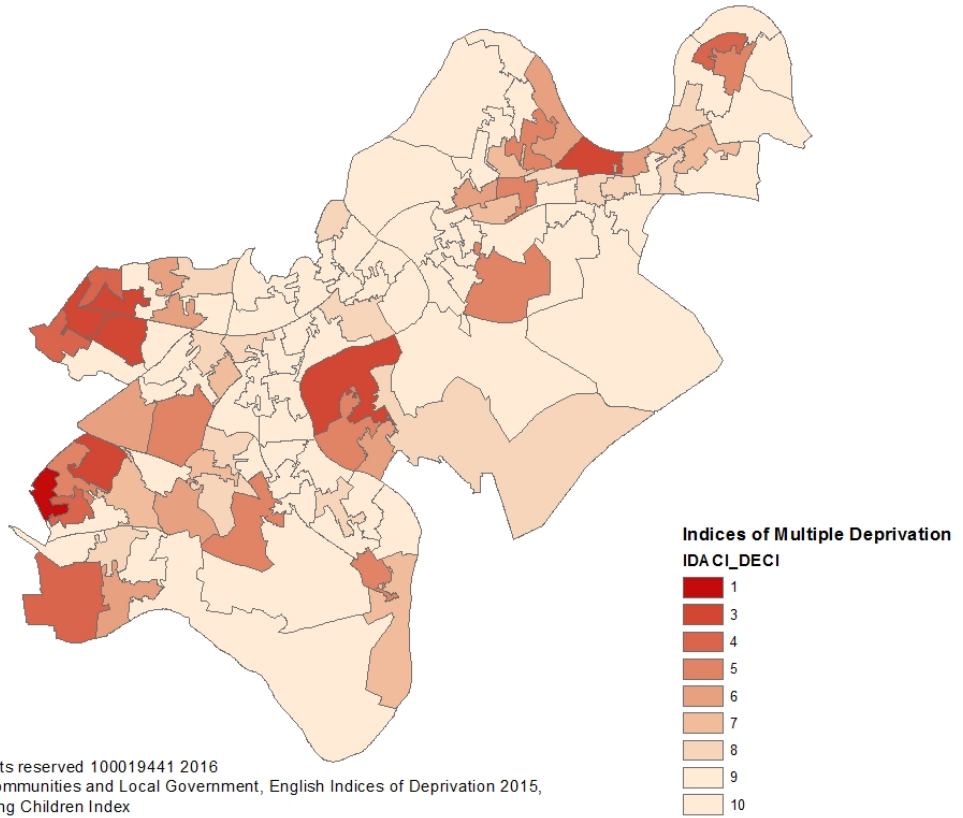
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index ranks Richmond as the 148 least deprived local authority when compared to the 152 upper tier local authority districts. According to the IDACI score, 8.7% of children in Richmond upon Thames live in income deprived households, this is the fifth lowest levels of all upper tier local authorities.

Deciles	IDACI 2010 LSOAs in Decile	IDACI 2010% of Total LSOAs	IDACI 2015 LSOAs in Decile	% of total LSOAs within decile
Most deprived 10%	2	2%	0	0%
2 decile	1	1%	1	1%
3 decile	6	5%	3	3%
4 decile	4	4%	4	3%
5 decile	10	9%	5	4%
6 decile	14	12%	8	7%
7 decile	11	10%	14	12%
8 decile	22	19%	19	17%
9 decile	16	14%	41	36%
Least deprived 10%	28	25%	20	17%
Total	114	100%	115	100%

Table 7 Deciles of IDACI, 2010 and 2015

A comparison between the 2010 and 2015 IDACI shows that 70% of Richmond LSOAs in 2015 are in the 30% least deprived areas nationally. Previously only 58% of Richmond LSOAs fell within this bracket. Looking at the more deprived areas, in the 2010 iteration there were six LSOAs (5.3%) in the 30 per cent most deprived LSOAs nationally. In the 2015 update, there are only four LSOAs within the 30 per cent most deprived nationally and none within the 10 per cent most deprived.



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100019441 2016
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 Richmond 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.

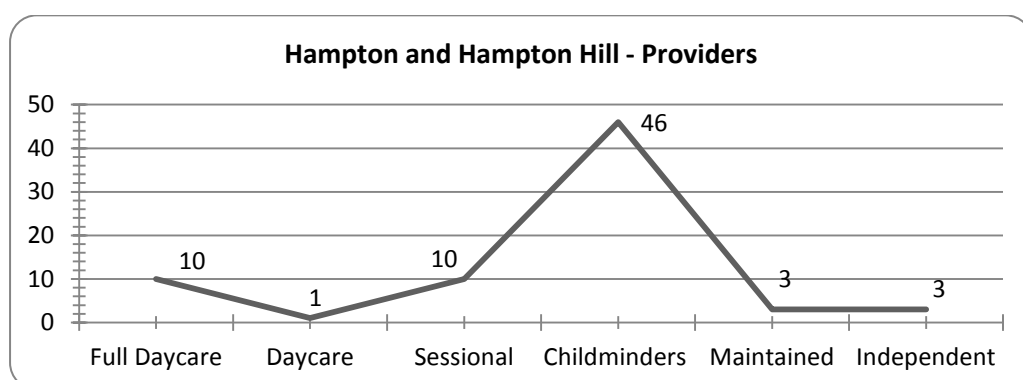
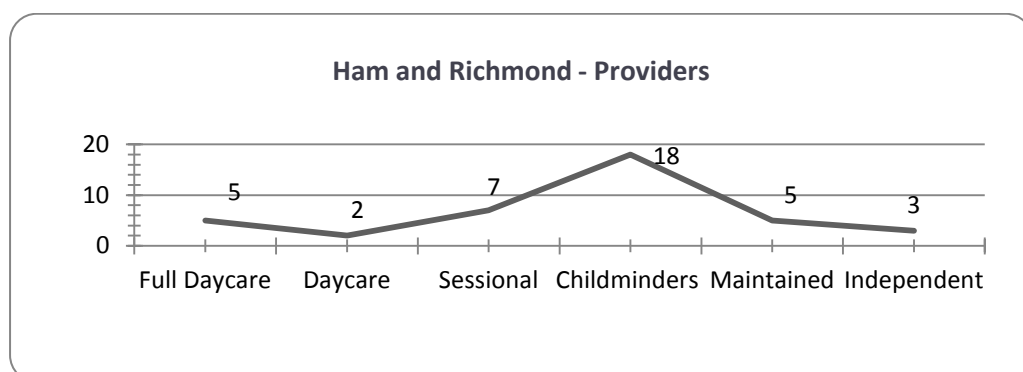
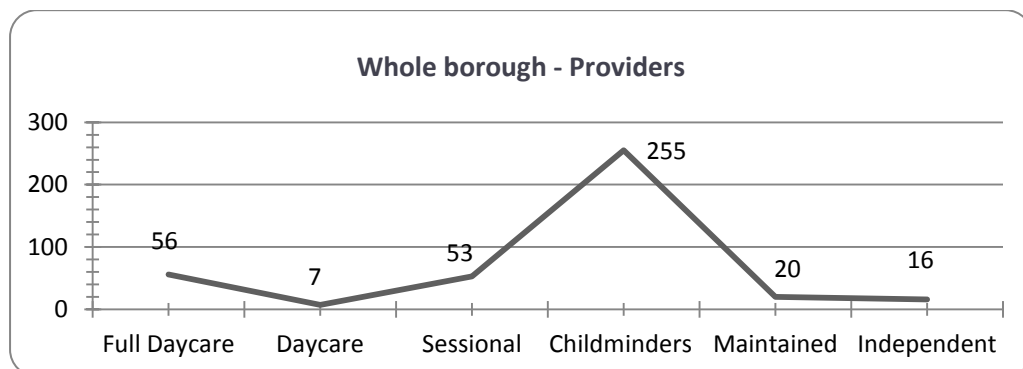
Wraparound childcare is defined as childcare for children aged 3 and 4 and delivered before or after the time during which they access their 15 hours of Early Education Funding at a school nursery class. Some day nurseries and childminders offer a pickup and drop-off services as part of wraparound care.

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 22 primary schools with nurseries and 1 maintained nursery with the borough.

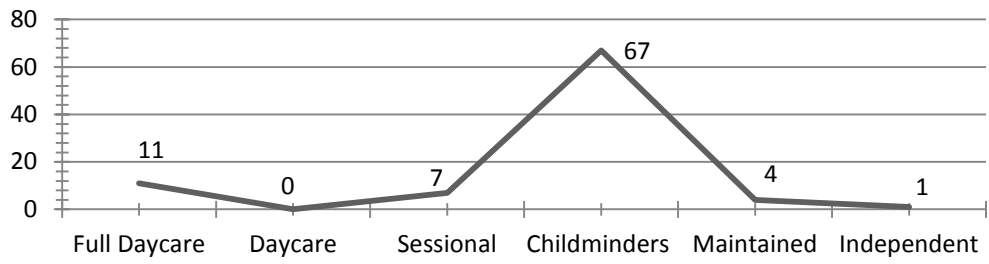
Some **independent schools** offer free places for 3 and 4 year olds in their nursery and reception classes.

Early years childcare providers across the borough

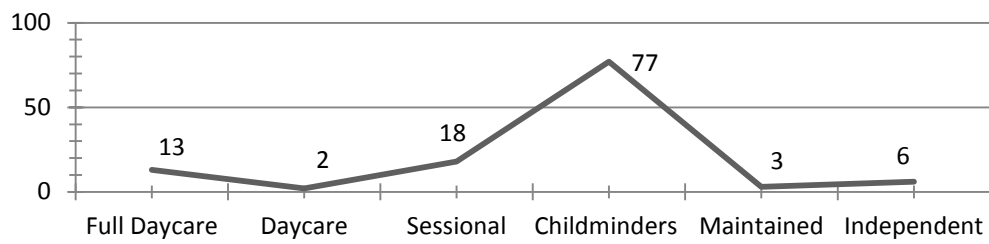
The graphs below identify the number of childcare providers by category, such as maintained schools, private, voluntary and independent sector including childminders. The initial graph shows information for childcare providers throughout the borough, followed by graphs identifying providers by locality.



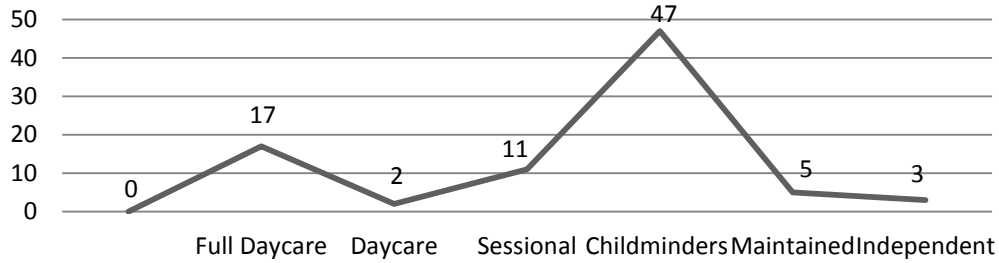
Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham - Providers



Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen - Providers



St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington



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 childcarers) the latest snapshot (31 August 2015) shows that 93% of early years settings in Richmond 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, 88% of active early years providers in Richmond were graded either 'good' or 'outstanding' at their most recent inspection. By August 2015 this proportion had increased to 93%. The proportion of good and outstanding providers in Richmond is higher than the proportion in August 2015 (93%) is above the national percentage of 85% and the London proportion of 84%.

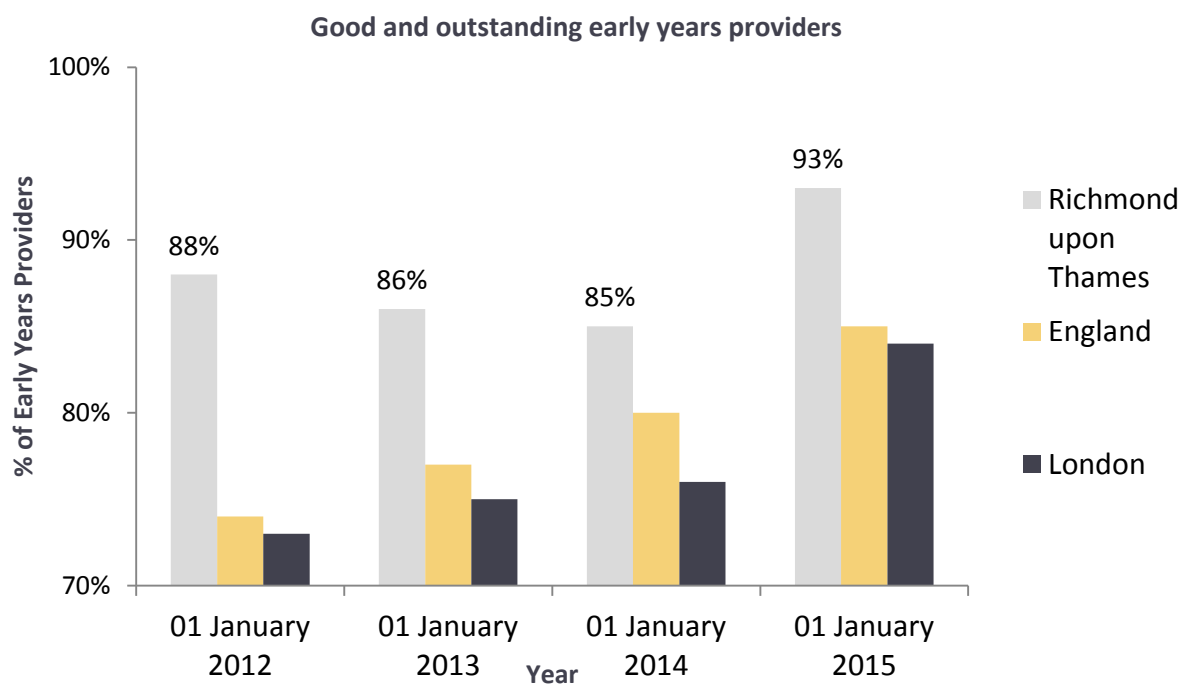
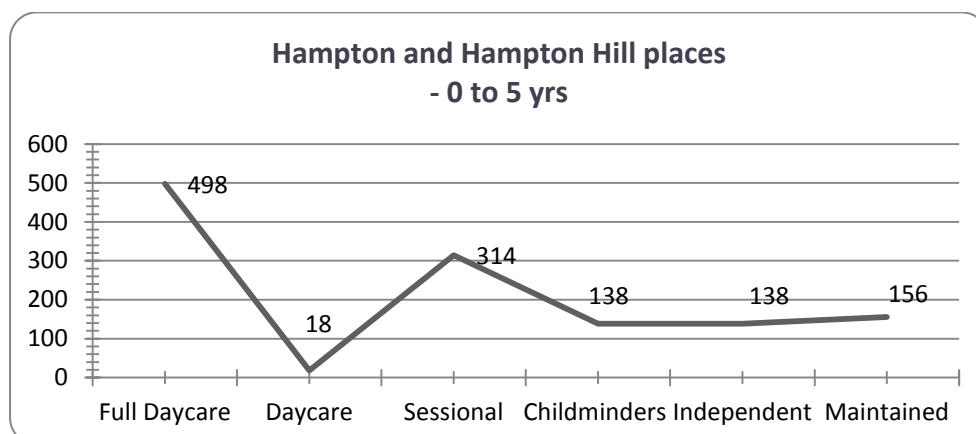
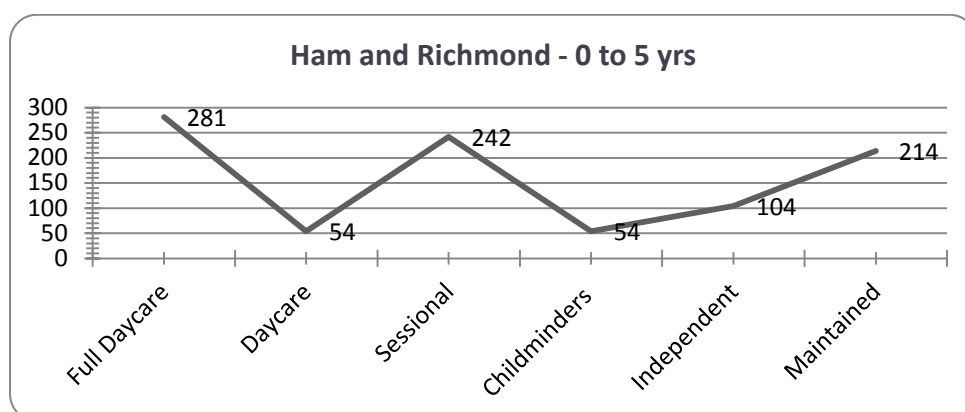
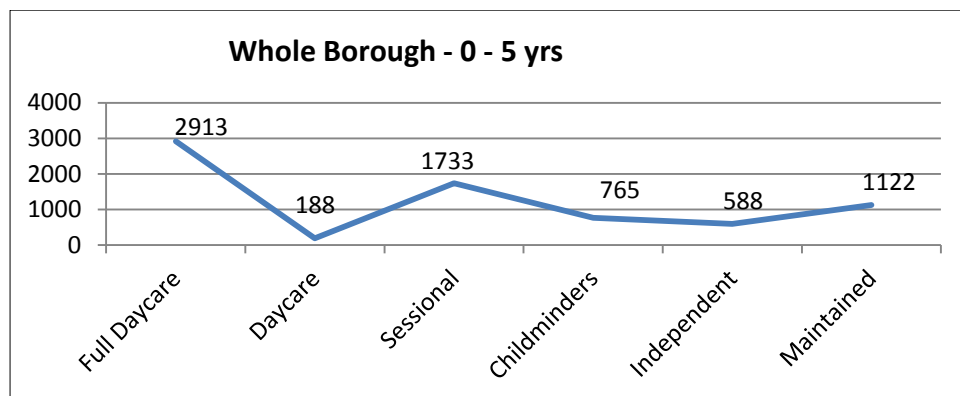


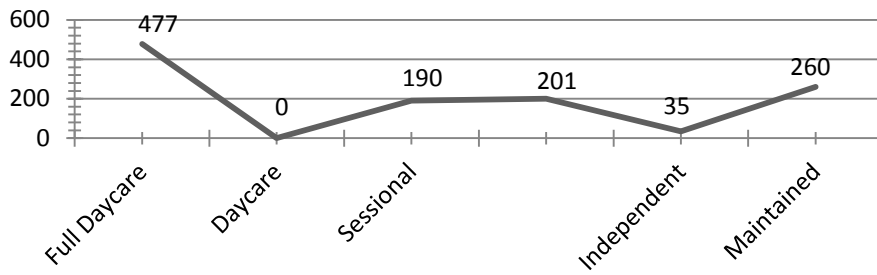
Chart 8 Good and outstanding early years providers

Early years childcare places across the borough

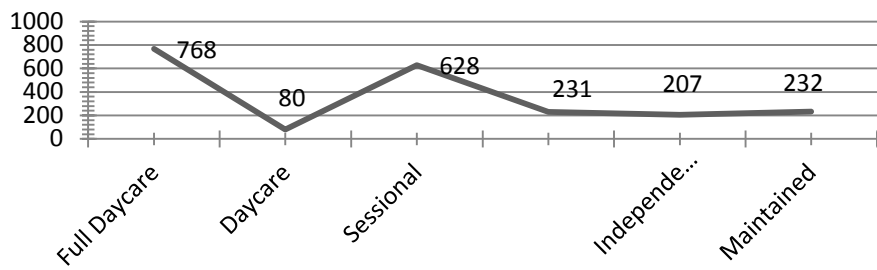
The childcare provision identified in this section is for pre-school children age 0 to 5 in maintained schools, private voluntary and independent childcare providers including childminders. The initial graph shows information for childcare places throughout the borough followed by graphs identifying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



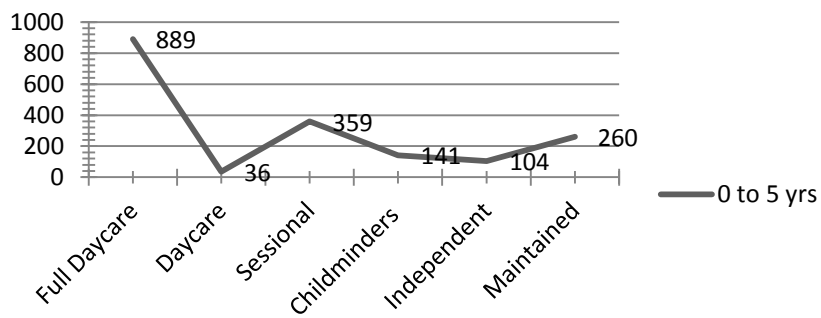
**Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham places
0 to 5 yrs**



**Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen places
0 to 5 yrs**



**St Margaret's, Twickenham and Teddington
places 0 - 5 yrs**



Childcare costs

Headline data from the Family and Childcare Trust Annual Survey of Childcare Costs, shows that over the course of the last five years, the cost of a part time nursery place for a child under 2 has increased by 32.8 per cent and as a result families are now paying £1,533 more in 2015 than in 2010 while wages have remained static.

The survey revealed some stark regional differences in the costs of different childcare with London seeing significantly higher costs than other regions.

City or town	Nursery 25 hours (under 2)	Childminder 25 hours (under 2)	Nursery 25 hours (2 and over)	Childminder 25 hours (2 and over)	After-school club (15 hours)	Childminder after-school pick up
London	£152.06	£146.31	£140.64	£144.27	£53.65	£89.94
England regional average	£117.30	£105.28	£111.64	£104.15	£47.91	£65.18

Table 8 Average childcare costs (Family and Childcare Trust Annual Cost Survey)

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

2015 Average hourly fees	Whole	Ham and Richmond	Hampton and Hampton Hill	Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham	Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen	St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington
All	8.93	8.41	8.93	7.40	9.98	9.28
Full day care	9.41	8.76	8.56	7.95	10.46	9.91
Childminders	7.88	7.61	8.58	7.15	8.17	8.06
Day care/sessional	8.81	7.77	9.37	6.75	10.31	8.60

DayCare Trust Annual Cost survey - average change from 2015 to 2016 is -0.3%, therefore when applied

2016 Average hourly fees	Whole	Ham and Richmond	Hampton and Hampton Hill	Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham	Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen	St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington
All	8.90	8.39	8.90	7.38	9.95	9.25
Full day care	9.39	8.73	8.54	7.93	10.42	9.88
Childminders	7.85	7.59	8.56	7.13	8.15	8.03
Day care/sessional	8.79	7.75	9.34	6.73	10.28	8.58

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 up to 15 hours each week (570 hours per year) over 38 weeks of the year. 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 9 Early Education Funding Eligibility

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

- they have a parent in receipt of 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)
- they are looked after by a local authority.

The 2 year old eligibility was further extended to include more children from September 2014 when the 15 hours of funded early education per week could be accessed by children meeting the following eligibility criteria:

- they have a parent in receipt of Working Tax Credits and have an annual gross income not exceeding £16,190 a year as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
- they have a current statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) or an education, health and care Plan
- they are entitled to Disability Living Allowance
- they are 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 the 2 year old must meet certain criteria as specified by the Department for Education, including the economic criteria, high level SEND or being looked after or adopted from care. The national level data for 2015 showed that 97% of two 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 Richmond, 99% of 2 years olds eligible for funding qualified by meeting the

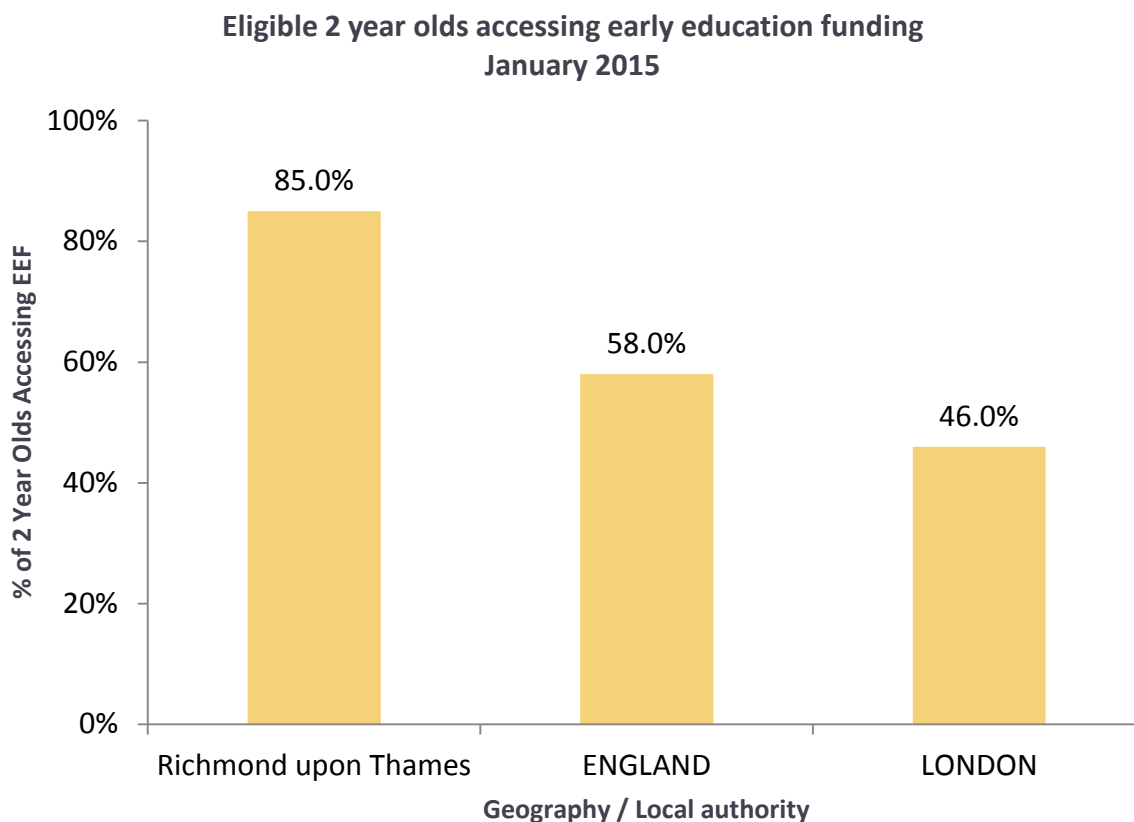


Chart 9 Eligible 2 year olds accessing early education funding

Eligible 2 year olds

In January 2016, there were 312 eligible 2 year olds in Richmond benefitting from funded early education. That equates to 87% 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%).

2 year old data Spring Term 2016	Whole Borough	Ham and Richmond	Hampton and Hampton Hill	Heathfield, Whitton & West Twickenham	Kew, Mortlake, Barnes & East Sheen	St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington	Children from Out of Borough
Number of 2 year olds in the borough	2963	287	492	479	875	830	0
% of population on DWP list	12.12%	9.41%	12.40%	25.05%	10.97%	6.63%	0
Children							
Estimated number of eligible children (DWP list)	359	27	61	120	96	55	0
Number of applications with confirmed eligibility	336	47	44	85	70	40	50
% applications to DWP list	93.59%	174.07%	72.13%	70.83%	72.92%	72.73%	0%
Number of children placed in borough	312	42	37	78	68	37	50
% children placed to applications	92.86%	89.36%	84.09%	91.76%	97.14%	92.50%	100%
% children placed to DWP list	86.91%	155.56%	60.66%	65.00%	70.83%	67.27%	n/a
Number of children not applied	58	-20	17	35	26	15	0
Number of eligible children not placed	24	5	7	7	2	3	0
Total children from DWP list without place	82	-15	24	42	28	18	0
% children from DWP list without place	22.84%	-55.56%	39.34%	35.00%	29.17%	32.73%	n/a

Three year olds

In January 2015 there were 2,780 three year olds benefitting from funded early education in the borough. The majority were accessing provision in private and voluntary settings, with a lesser proportion in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools and a smaller number in independent schools.

According to the DfE publication 'Provision for children under 5 Jan 2015', 95% of 3 year olds in Richmond were accessing some form of early education funding. This is slightly above the national average for January 2015 and 10 percentage points above the London average. A time series of 3 year olds benefitting from funded early education places shows that the percentage in Richmond has fluctuated between 91% and 96% in the five years from 2011 to 2015.

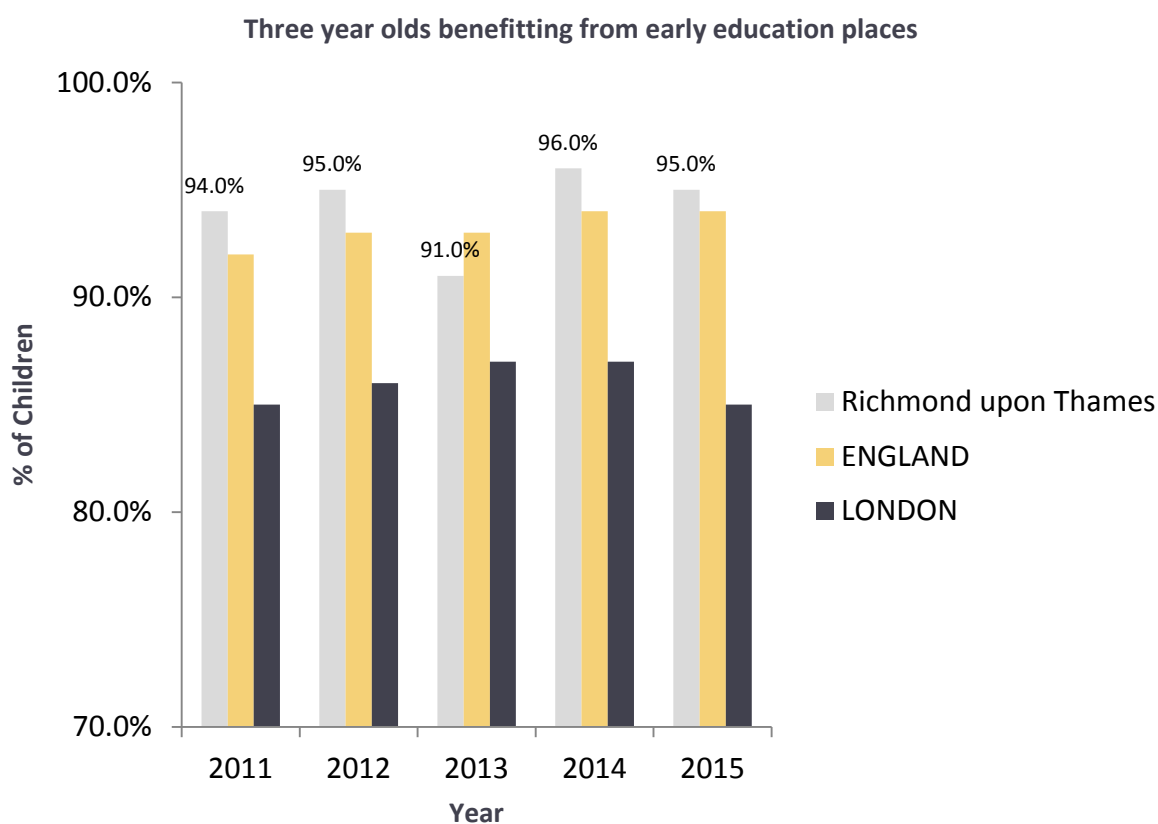


Chart 10 Three year olds benefitting from early education places

Despite the percentage of 3 year old children accessing early education funding in Richmond (95%) being similar to the national average (94%) for 2015, the providers types where the provision is accessed differ significantly. In Richmond 68.2% of 3 year olds accessing the early education were attending private and voluntary providers, nationally the figure for 2015 was 61.3% and in London even lower at 47.8%. Richmond has a much higher proportion of children accessing early education funding in Independent schools (6.0%) than England (2.3%) and London (3.0%). More significantly only 25.8% of 3 year olds are able to access early education in a maintained nursery or state funded primary school. In England 35.9% of 3 years in early education were attending maintained nursery or state-funded primary schools and in London the figure is much higher at 48.3%.

Provider Type	Richmond (No.)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Private and voluntary providers	1,896	68.2%	47.8%	61.3%
Independent schools	168	6.0%	3.0%	2.3%
Maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools	716	25.8%	48.3%	35.9%
Maintained nursery schools	62	2.2%	5.3%	4.2%
Nursery classes in primary schools	654	23.5%	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	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
All providers	2,780	100%	100%	100%

Table 10 Three years olds accessing EEF by provider type

Four year olds

In January 2015, there were 2,970 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 smaller proportions in private and voluntary providers and independent schools.

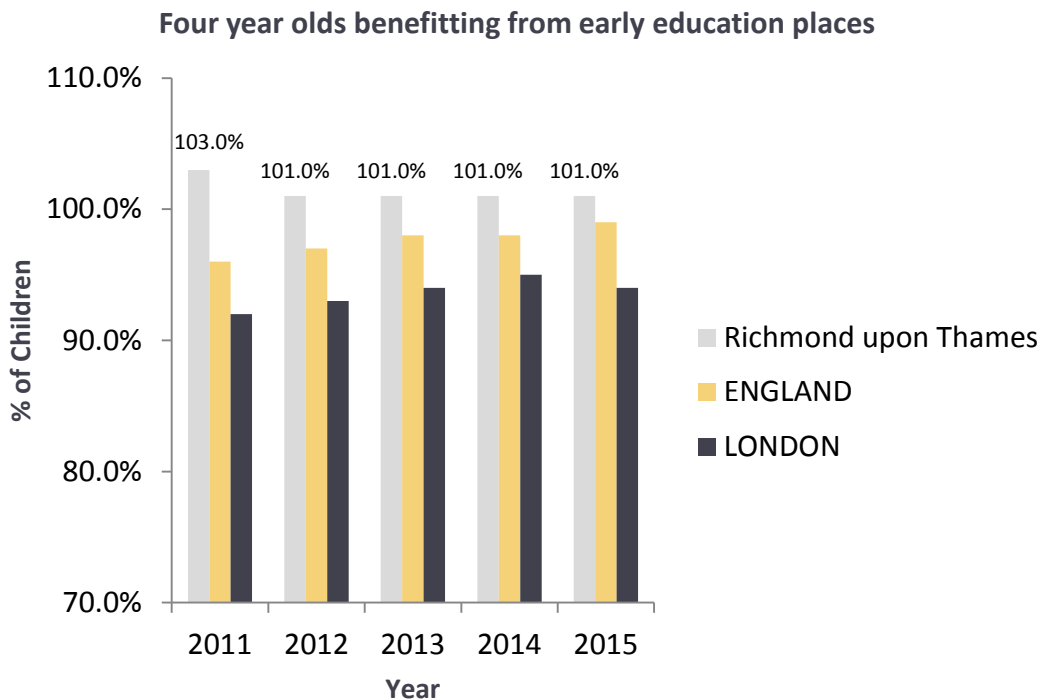


Chart 11 Four year olds benefitting from early education places

According to the DfE publication 'Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, January 2015', 103% of 4 year olds in Richmond were accessing some form of early education funding (indicating that families from outside of the Borough Are accessing places). This is slightly above the national average for January 2015 of 99% and the London average of 94%.

Provider type	Richmond (No.)	Richmond (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Private and voluntary providers	563	19.0%	14.0%	18.9%
Independent schools	362	12.2%	3.7%	2.4%
Maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools	2,043	68.8%	80.2%	77.4%
Maintained nursery schools	23	0.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Nursery classes in primary schools	298	10.0%	18.7%	13.5%
Infant classes in primary schools	1,722	58.0%	59.7%	62.4%
State-funded secondary schools	0	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%
Special schools	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
All providers	2,970	100%	100%	100%

Table 11 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 Richmond Borough, London and England. Richmond (19%) has a slightly higher proportion of 4 years olds accessing funding in private and voluntary providers than both England (18.9%) and London (14.0%). The 2015 figures also show that Richmond (68.8%) has a smaller 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 Richmond (12.2%) has a much 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 high proportion of 3 and 4 year olds in Richmond are accessing their entitlement to early education funding. A time series analysis shows that the proportion of 3 and 4 year olds accessing funded early education is consistently above the regional and national averages. Statistics from spring 2015 show that 98% of 3 and 4 year olds in Richmond were benefitting from funded early education, compared to a national take up of 96% and a regional take up of 90%.

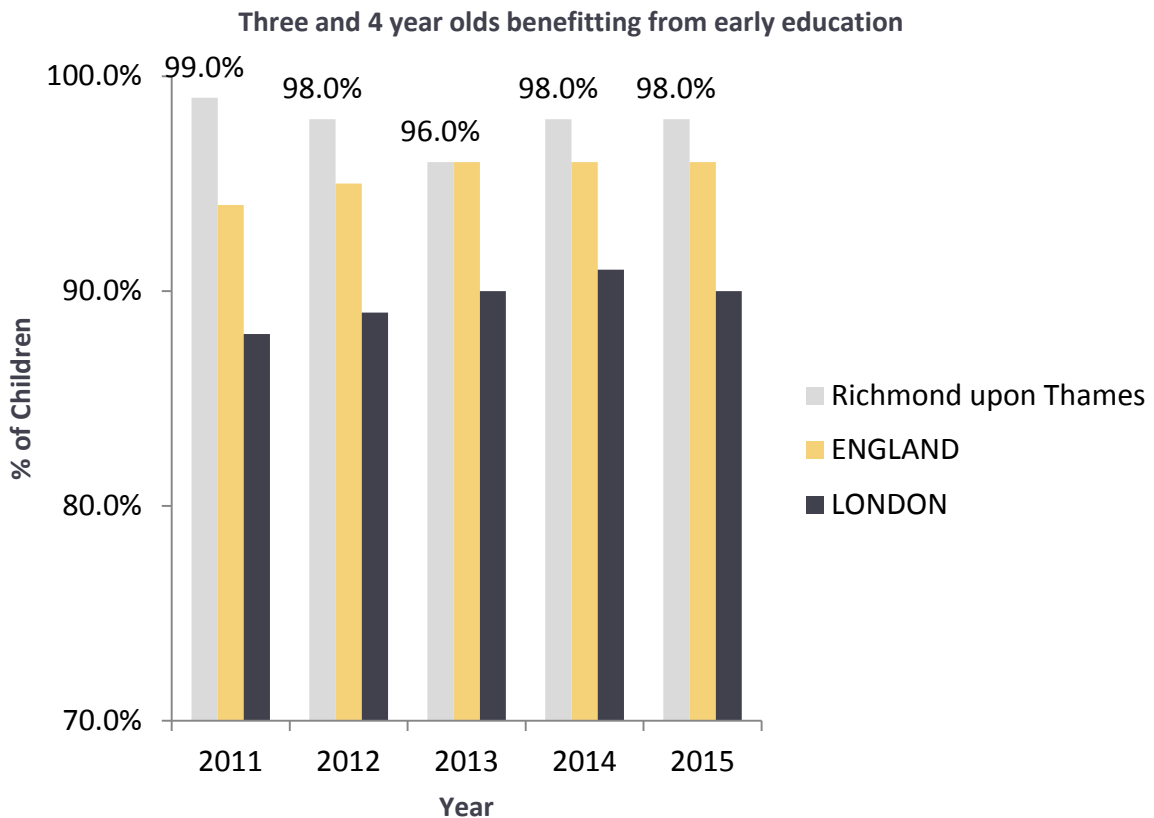


Chart 12 Three and 4 years olds benefitting from early education places

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 183 providers delivering funded early education in Richmond upon Thames. Of those 128 were private and voluntary providers, 16 Independent schools, 38 nursery and infant classes in primary schools and one was a maintained nursery school.

Early Years Pupil Premium

From 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 3 and 4 year olds need to meet at least one of the funding criteria including:

- their family gets 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, which is paid 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 children must also be in receipt of free early education in order to attract EYPP funding but they do not have to take up the full 570 hours of early education to which they are entitled.

There is currently no benchmarked data relating to the Early Years Pupil Premium, however during the autumn term of 2015 there were 72 children in Richmond borough who were in receipt of the EYPP.

Childcare for children with SEN or disability

Early Years settings have duties in relation to identifying and supporting 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 SEN or disabilities, including a clear approach to identifying and responding to SEN. 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 SEN and disabled children.

In Richmond settings, identified children are supported by the Early Years SEND officer and Consultant. Funding is available through the SEND Grant. Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder are able to apply for places at the Jigsaw Unit at the Croft Centre site.

SEND children age 2, 3 and 4 yrs	Educational, health and care plan	Statement	SEND support
Private, voluntary and independent	3	1	36
Maintained	13	2	43
	16	3	79

Out of school childcare provision

Summary of out of school childcare

Capacity

This provision is a mix of private and voluntary providers and clubs governed by the schools directly. Approximately, 24 schools in Richmond either have private, voluntary or maintained provision on their site. There are also approximately, 11 providers of out of school childcare that operate from sites not attached to schools.

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 providers.

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

Out of school provision

	Whole Borough	Ham and Richmond	Hampton and Hampton Hill	Heathfield, Whitton and West Twickenham	Kew, Mortlake, Barnes and East Sheen	St Margarets, Twickenham and Teddington
Breakfast club	34	6	6	5	10	7
After school club	30	5	6	5	8	6
Holiday play scheme	32	4	7	5	9	7

Consultations

Consultations were carried out with families to assess:

- types of childcare used
- reasons for using childcare
- factors influencing choice of childcare
- difficulties present in 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
- other comments.

Consultation with Families

The online survey was shared via the Richmond Council homepage on the website, the Local Offer website and promoted by targeting local area social media groups. Planned press releases did not go ahead due to local strike action.

In addition to the main survey, we worked in partnership with a local voluntary sector group to provide a wider opportunity 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 open forums.

A total of 53 responses were received from families with children aged 0 to 18 years old, including children with SEND (10%).

Key findings were that:

- full day care is the most commonly used type of child care (38%)
- childcare is used so that:
 - parents can work (83%)
 - children can socialise (55%)
 - under-5s can experience learning opportunities (36%)
- quality of care, convenience of location, quality of resources and equipment, and flexibility are identified as the strongest influences when choosing a childcare provider
- 60% of respondents found affordability an issue to accessing child care. 42% found flexibility and availability to be difficulties when accessing child care
- none of the respondents reported eligibility for 2 year old Early Education Funding
- twenty two respondents reported eligibility for 3 and 4 year old funding. Of these families 34% purchase additional hours and services. Additional hours purchased range from eight to 45 hours a week.

Families were given the opportunity to provide comments on their experiences finding and accessing suitable childcare. Of the comments submitted concerns were noted relating to the affordability of childcare. Flexibility of childcare (including out of school provision) was reported as limited. Other comments stated a difficulty in finding completely free 3 and 4 year old funded places.

Consultation with providers

Private, voluntary, independent providers and childminders were asked to provide information about their provision using an example day, there were 53 respondents.

Summary of responses from providers

	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 7	Age 8 to 14	Age 14 to 18 (SEN)
Number of children attending the setting at any point during the day*	23	6	2	0
Number of vacancies on this day (half day or more) *	10	1	1	0
Number of funded 2 year old places taken up on this day*	3	0	0	0
Number of 3 and 4 year old places available on this day*	11	0	0	0
Percentage of settings offering completely free 3 and 4 year old places	43%	0	0	0
Number of enquiries requesting child care in the last month* (*average)	11	3	6	0

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 0 to 4	Age 5 to 7	Age 8 to 14	Age 14 to 18 (SEN)
Number of children attending the setting at any point during the day*	8	23	19	0
Number of vacancies on this day (half day or more) *	Over all age ranges – 30			
Number of children on the waiting list for a place*	Over all age ranges – 0			
Number of enquiries in the last month*	Over all age ranges - 20			

(*average)

Consultation with local business providers

A survey was shared with local businesses via the Richmond partnership bulletin and business newsletter. 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 child-minding 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 outside the 15 hours a week 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.
- 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.

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 SENDs 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 Richmond 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 5.

When assessing the take-up rates of free places by 2, 3 and 4 year olds, the area of Richmond 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 Richmond, 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 Richmond 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 Richmond 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 Richmond providers.

A survey of childcare providers in Richmond 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 Richmond borough.

Maps showing exact locations are plotted using postcodes. Maps showing distribution of provision are plotted using Super Output Areas (SOAs), which are groupings of similar numbers of households

Maps charts and tables

Maps

Map 1	Richmond locality map (best fit to ward)	2
Map 2	Index of multiple deprivation 2015	12
Map 3	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, 2015.....	14

Charts

Chart 1	ONS Mid-year population estimates, 2011 to 2014	3
Chart 2	Population by locality, 2014.....	4
Chart 3	Population by quinary age groups, mid 2014	5
Chart 4	Locality population by quinary age group, mid 2014	6
Chart 5	Live births by calendar year	6
Chart 6	Mid year population by single year of age, 2014.....	7
Chart 7	ONS Annual Population Survey.....	10
Chart 8	Good and outstanding early years providers.....	18
Chart 9	Eligible 2 year olds accessing early education funding.....	23
Chart 10	Three year olds benefitting from early education places.....	25
Chart 11	Four year olds benefitting from early education places.....	26
Chart 12	Three and 4 years olds benefitting from early education places	28

Tables

Table 1	Wards by locality	2
Table 2	Population by specific age groups, 2013 and 2014.....	4
Table 3	Economic activity, NOMIS Labour Market Profile	8
Table 4	ONS annual population survey.....	8
Table 5	ONS Annual Population Survey, qualifications and earnings.....	9
Table 6	Deciles of the IMD, 2010 and 2015	11
Table 7	Deciles of IDACI, 2010 and 2015	13
Table 8	Average childcare costs (Family and Childcare Trust Annual Cost Survey)	21
Table 9	Early Education Funding Eligibility	22
Table 10	Three years olds accessing EEF by provider type.....	26
Table 11	Four year olds accessing EEF by provider type	27

Key links

ONS Mid-year Population Estimates

www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/2015-06-25

NOMIS Labour Market Profiles

www.nomisweb.co.uk

ONS Annual Population Survey

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

Schools, Pupils and their characteristics

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

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

Kingston Data Observatory

www.kingston.gov.uk/kdo

Kingston Council

www.kingston.gov.uk

Richmond Council

www.richmond.gov.uk

Data Rich

www.datarich.info

Achieving for Children

www.achievingforchildren.org.uk



**achieving
for children**