



Camden Sure Start
Your journey. Our support.

Integrated Early Years Service
Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
2018/2019



Interpreting sufficiency

What is sufficient childcare?

Local authorities are under a duty to ensure that there is sufficient childcare provision in their areas for two main purposes:

Under Section 6 (1) of the Childcare Act 2006, the provision must be "sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in the local authority's area who require childcare in order to enable them to:

- a) take up, or remain in, work, or
- b) undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

This requirement is applicable to all children up to 1st September after they reach the age of 14. For children with a disability (as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995), the requirement applies to children or young people until they reach the age of 25.

Under Section 6(2) of the Childcare Act 2006, in determining whether childcare is sufficient, the local authority must have regard to the needs of parents in their area

- a) for provision for which the childcare element of Working Tax Credit is payable; and
- b) the provision of childcare that is suitable for children with a disability.

Under Section 7(1) of the Childcare Act 2006, local authorities must secure free early years provision for all eligible children in their area. Regulations made under section 7 set out the type and amount of free provision and the age of children to benefit.

In discharging both these duties, the local authority must have regard to relevant guidance that is issued by the Secretary of State. This document provides that guidance in relation to their overall sufficiency duties. The Code of Practice for Local Authorities on Delivery of Free Early Years Provision for 3 and 4 Year Olds sets out clear expectations in relation to the flexibility and quality of provision required to meet the free entitlement.

Section 6(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to secure the provision of childcare "so far as is reasonably practicable".

In assessing what is "reasonably practicable", the local authority may take into account:

- The state of the local childcare market, including the level of demand in a particular locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists;
- The state of the labor market and the potential for increasing the number of people working in childcare;
- The resources available to, and capabilities of, childcare providers (resources means not just the available funding, but also staff and premises, and capabilities will include experience and expertise);
- The need to develop an effective, phased programme to meet the sufficiency duty;
- The local authority's resources, capabilities, and overall budget priorities.

If challenged, a local authority may be called upon to demonstrate how it has done all that it can to secure sufficiency, taking into account these constraints. Local authorities should work, over time, to reduce particular constraints, for example by building their own capabilities and expertise, and those of local providers.

"Reasonably practicable" allows some flexibility. What is practicable or impracticable in one time and place may not be in another. Local authority decisions to address gaps in childcare through one method, rather than another, based on what they regard as reasonably practicable, should be documented and published to allow scrutiny and challenge.

The sufficiency duty is phrased in general terms, and it will be for the authority to decide what is sufficient given the needs of parents in its area. A local authority may not be failing to fulfill the duty simply because an individual parent's particular need is not being met at a particular time, as it may be judged to be not reasonably practicable to do so. However, a local authority should not assume that it is not reasonably practicable to secure childcare that meets particular needs, such as childcare for a child with a disability or at atypical hours, just because it is difficult to do so.

What is childcare?

Childcare is defined in Section 18 of the Childcare Act 2006 as "any form of care for a child" including "education ... and any other supervised activity".

The following are specifically excluded from this definition:

- education or activities provided by a school for a pupil during school hours, unless that pupil has not yet started Key Stage 1 (thereby including nursery and reception classes);
- care provided for a child by a parent, stepparent or person with parental responsibility; or any relative; or foster parent (local authority or private); or
- care provided by a children's home, a care home, a hospital or a residential family centre, a young offenders' institution, a secure training centre, or a secure care home within any of those establishments.

In the Childcare Act 2006, "early years provision" means childcare for a child aged from birth until the 31st August following the child's 5th birthday and "later years provision" means childcare for a child from the 1st September following the child's 5th birthday until the child reaches 18. (see sections 20 and 96(6) of the Act).

Childcare includes some "supervised" provision for under 18 year olds. This may overlap with local authorities' duties under section 507B of the Education Act 1996, to secure sufficient leisure activities for 13-19 year olds.

Local authorities should regard childcare as any provision that is regular and reliable and provides children a safe place to be. It would not include, for example, before school or afterschool activity that was unsupervised or that was provided as a one-off activity.

Camden is to 'report annually to how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents'.¹ We have prepared this report in order to meet this duty.

Having sufficient childcare means that childcare is available that meets their child's learning needs and enables parents to make a real choice about work and training. This applies to all children from birth to age 14, for children with a disability (as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995), the requirement applies to children or young people until they reach the age of 18.

The supply of childcare is constantly changing. As such the figures presented in this report represent the best estimates at the time.

In determining whether Camden fulfils its sufficiency duty, this document uses the following definitions of childcare and sufficient childcare as set out in Chapter 1 of the Department for Children, Schools and Families publication *Securing Sufficient Childcare: Statutory guidance for local authorities in carrying out their childcare sufficiency duties* (2010).

Since the original, 2008 requirements of Childcare Sufficiency Assessments (CSAs) and the subsequent CSA of 2011, a change to the reporting cycles was introduced and local authorities are

¹ Statutory guidance on Early Education and Childcare, effective from 1st September 2017. The wording of the 2014 statutory guidance, effective until this date, is identical.

now required to report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and to make this report available and accessible to parents.

The data in this report can only provide a snapshot and can change on a daily basis. While Camden Council believes this information to be correct, it does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

The supply and demand data is broken down and reported on by Camden Sure Start localities. The localities consists of the following wards:

- **Euston locality** – Camden Town with Primrose Hill, St Pancras and Somers Town & Regents Park.
- **Kings Cross & Holborn locality** – Holborn & Covent Garden, Kings Cross and Bloomsbury
- **Kilburn locality** – West Hampstead, Fortune Green, Swiss Cottage, Frognal and Fitzjohns and Kilburn
- **Kentish Town East locality** – Highgate, Kentish Town & Cantelowes
- **Kentish Town West locality** – Belsize, Gospel Oak, Hampstead and Haverstock

Summary

National changes

The introduction of the new national funding formula for the allocation of early years dedicated schools grant in April 2017 had a significant impact on the model of provision in Camden. The requirement to 'pass through' 95% of the hourly rate to providers meant that Camden could no longer use DSG income to fund additional hours. This led to Camden withdrawing its offer of full time provision for all 3 and 4 year old children in school and council maintained nurseries and replacing this with a more targeted offer for 3 and 4 year olds who meet the criteria used for the allocation of 2 year old places.

There have been no further changes to early years policy in the last 12 months. Camden's Integrated Early Years Service has continued to support providers as they adapt to the new mix of full and part time entitlements funded by the DfE under the new national funding formula and the new enhanced offer for disadvantaged 3 and 4 year olds funded by Camden.

Local priorities

The changes that were implemented following the introduction of the new funding formula, most notably the withdrawal of full time places for all 3 and 4 year olds in school and council maintained nurseries, has led to an over-supply of places in the borough.

A year on from the implementation of the changes it is now possible to assess the impact that these changes have had on different provider types and develop a strategy to achieve a sustainable and secure early education offer for all 2, 3 and 4 year olds in the borough.

Camden has commissioned an independent consultancy to review the current supply of places and the findings of the review will inform the strategy for the future.

A further priority for the coming year will be to sustain and, if possible, increase the number of 2 year olds taking up their government funded entitlement to 15 hours early education.

A partnership group has been established to identify eligible 2 year olds who are not taking up provision and encourage them to do so.

There is a risk to Camden's provision of 2 year old places. Camden is corresponding with the DfE regarding the differential in rates paid for 2 year olds and 3 and 4 year olds in the borough. Currently 2 year old places are paid at a lower rate even though the adult to child ratio is higher. Camden has been granted permission to dis-apply the pass through percentage to maintain a higher hourly rate for 2 year olds. This is a temporary measure and a permanent solution needs to be found.

Key findings of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

- There are currently sufficient childcare places in Camden to meet demand
- During the past year, there has been very little feedback from parents that childcare needs cannot be met
- The number of daycare settings closing this year has been balanced by an equal number of new provisions:
 - Over the last 12 months, 4 day care providers have opened, of these all 4 were in the private sector. 3 day care providers have closed, of these 2 were in the private sector and 1 was in the voluntary sector.
 - There has been a small net increase of 54 Ofsted registered childcare places for under 5's in the last year in the PVI sector.
 - Over the last 12 months, 5 new childminders have been registered and 10 childminders have resigned.
- There has been very little change in the out of school sector.
 - There are approximately 17 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 21 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. There are also 129 childminders who may provide care for school age children.

Section 1 - Profile of Camden

Characteristics of Camden²

Comprising almost 22 square kilometres in the heart of London, Camden is a borough of diversity and contrasts. The latest 'official' estimate of Camden's resident population is 241,100 at mid-2015³. This is the nationally comparable population estimate required for government returns and nationally comparable performance indicators. Of our neighbours, Barnet, Brent, Haringey and Westminster have bigger populations; Islington and the City are smaller. Camden is just a fragment of Greater London, occupying only 1.4% by area (London's 8th smallest borough by area), but is home to 7% of London's employment and 2.8% of its population.

Population

The population of an area changes over time. As a central London borough Camden experiences a high degree of population 'churn'⁴. Camden has the 7th largest population churn in the UK, due to large migration in- and out- flows. In the year to mid-2017, ONS estimates total migration inflow to Camden of 34,000 people, a total outflow of 31,300; with the net effect of an additional 2,700 people⁵. Migration flows are split between those measured within the UK and those from outside (international), though the dominant flows for Camden are to/from the rest of the UK, accounting for almost two thirds of the annual inflow (65%) and four-fifths of the outflow (80%). A sizeable proportion of movement is the annual transfer of students to/from Camden, both internationally and within the UK.

Cultural Diversity

Camden's population is ethnically diverse. In 2011, 34% of Camden residents were from black or minority ethnic groups⁶ (increased from 27% in 2001). A further 22% are non-British White residents including Irish and others originating mainly from English-speaking countries in the new world, the EU, Eastern Europe and beyond. In 2015-16 the top 5 nationalities of Camden residents

² The 2011 Census provides the most comprehensive and detailed information about Camden and is supplemented by various survey estimates and administrative counts.

³ Mid-2016 usual resident population estimates, based on the 2011 Census, published by ONS on 23 June 2017.

⁴ Churn measures migration flows relative to population size, calculated as the sum of in and out migration divided by the total population.

⁵ ONS Mid-year Estimates: components of population change.

⁶ All ethnic groups other than White (i.e. White British; White Irish; White Gypsy or Irish Traveller; or White Other).

requesting National Insurance numbers to work in the UK were: Italy (13%), France (12%), Spain (8%), Australia (5%) and USA (3%)⁷.

According to the 2011 Census ethnic group categorisation, Bangladeshis form the largest minority group in seven Camden wards; Black African the largest minority in six, Other Asian in four and Chinese in one. In all wards at least 20% of the population is from black and minority ethnic groups; there are no wards in Camden where White groups form a minority.

Camden's largest communities with a distinctive cultural identity are the Bangladeshi, Black African and Irish communities, followed by Chinese and Indian. In common with other inner London boroughs, there are small but growing communities of migrants who are refugees or seeking asylum, as well as migrants resulting from EU enlargement.

According to the 2011 Census, 60% of Camden residents were born in Britain or Ireland. Of the remainder, 11% were born in other EU countries⁸ and 30% from elsewhere. After England, more Camden residents were born in the United States, Bangladesh, the Republic of Ireland, France, Scotland, Australia, Italy, Germany and Somalia than any other individual country in the world. In 2015 there were 2,699 births to Camden-resident women: 37% of the births were to mothers born in the UK; 19% to those born in Middle East and Asia; 16% in the EU, 11% in Africa, 10% in the rest of the world and 7% in non-EU Europe⁹. GLA ethnicity projections forecast little change in the proportion of people from non-White ethnic groups, increasing slightly from 34.7% in 2016 to 35.2% in 2031. The largest growth in numbers is forecast (2016-31) in the Other White, Other Asian, Indian and Arab groups¹⁰.

Main language spoken¹¹ was recorded for the first time in the 2011 Census. In Camden, after English, the most commonly spoken languages were Bengali (13%); French (8%); Spanish (6%); Italian and Somali (5%); German, Arabic, Portuguese and Polish (4%). Meanwhile in Camden schools, Camden resident children speak 163 languages and dialects. The most widely spoken languages are: Bengali with 3,075 speakers; Somali with 1,590; Arabic with 1,160; Albanian/Shqip with 930, and French, Spanish and Portuguese, each with more than 355 speakers¹².

Social Deprivation

Every part of Camden has areas of relative affluence alongside areas of relative poverty. On the average rank summary measure for local authorities, the Indices of Deprivation 2015¹³ ranks Camden among the 69 most deprived districts in England. The most deprived area in Camden (found in Gospel Oak ward) is among the 5% most deprived areas in England. By contrast, Hampstead Town ward has the least deprived areas in Camden, where 5 out of the 7 LSOAs are among the 25% least deprived LSOAs in England. In 2014 (latest data available) 31.9% of children in Camden live in low income families¹⁴. Camden ranks 4th highest in London. This compares with a London average of 24% and 20% in England & Wales.

Changes to the population of children in our area¹⁵

Births

In the year to mid-2017 there were 2,671 births to Camden-resident mothers and 1,180 deaths recorded, leading to a 'natural change' of +1,491 (net change to the population). Over the past 5

⁷ DWP National Insurance Number registrations by nationality 2015-16 (via London Datastore)

⁸ 8% were from EU as constituted on Census Day, 29 April 2001 and a further 3% from EU Accession countries joining between April 2001 and March 2011.

⁹ ONS Vital Statistics 2016.

¹⁰ GLA 2015 Round-based Ethnic Group Projections.

¹¹ ONS 2011 Census table QS204. All people aged 3+.

¹² Camden Schools Census 2017-18.

¹³ CLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2015 - based on Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) geography.

¹⁴ HMRC Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures, 2016.

¹⁵ Place Planning 2018

years, annual births in Camden have been lower than in the preceding decade. Camden has the lowest total fertility rate in the UK, 1.17 in 2017

Housing development

Short Term (2017/18 - 2021/22)

It is anticipated an additional 2,190 children would be accommodated in new housing developments between 2017/18 and 2021/22 (504 less than estimated last year).

Medium Term (2022/2023 - 2026/2027)

Further to the additional 2,190 children emerging from housing development until 2021/22 i.e. 1,715 children (2-3 FE) would emerge in the following 5 years until 2026/27.

Longer Term (2027/28 – 2032/2033)

Housing development is sustained well into the next decade when a further 2,062 children are estimated to come from housing development by the end of 2032/33.

Section 2: Demand for childcare

Population of early years children

In total, there are 12,500¹⁶ children under the age of five living in the local authority. These children may require early years childcare.

Age	Euston	Kings Cross & Holborn	Kilburn	Kentish Town East	Kentish Town West	Total across Camden
Age 0	500	300	900	400	600	2,700
Age 1	500	200	900	400	600	2,600
Age 2	500	200	800	400	600	2,500
Age 3	400	200	800	400	600	2,500
Age 4*	400	200	700	400	600	2,300
Total	2,300	1,100	4,000	1,900	3,000	12,500

* Some four year olds will have started reception.

Population of school age children

In total there are 18,000 children aged 5-11, and 7,000 children aged 12-14 living in our local authority. These children may require childcare before and after school, and/or during the school holidays.

Age	Euston	Kings Cross & Holborn	Kilburn	Kentish Town East	Kentish Town West	Total across Camden
Age 5	400	200	700	400	600	2,300
Age 6	500	200	800	400	600	2,500
Age 7	500	200	800	400	700	2,500
Age 8	400	300	800	400	700	2,500
Age 9	500	300	700	400	700	2,500
Age 10	500	200	700	400	700	2,500
Age 11	400	300	700	400	700	2,500
Age 12	400	300	600	400	700	2,400
Age 13	400	300	600	400	600	2,300
Age 14	400	300	600	400	600	2,300
Total	4,500	2,500	7,000	4,000	6,500	26,400

¹⁶ GLA 2016 -based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Source: GLA Intelligence, © 2017. GLA require all figures are to be rounded to the nearest 100 for publication

Section 3: Number of children with special education needs and disabilities

Children with EHC plans

Children with special education needs and disabilities (SEND) are entitled to support with childcare up to the age of 18 (age 14 for children who do not have a special need or disability). The number of children with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan in our local authority is:

Age	Number of children
Birth to school age	22*
Primary school (reception to year six)	496
Secondary school (year seven to thirteen)	529

*early years figure is low at this time of year as plans tend to be issued as children approach reception age – so would increase throughout academic year but then move to primary from September

Children's needs change over time and are identified at different ages. Among the youngest children, SEND may only be identified when they start in childcare or school, and it can take some time from problems being identified to an EHC plan being issued. It is therefore possible that the number of children with SEND aged 0-4 is an underestimate. Some children have SEND but do not have an EHC plan. In the 2019 census, childcare providers reported that they had 120 children in their provision that they would identify as SEND but did not have EHC plan.

SEND – funded children

Free Early Education for 2 Year Olds

Children aged 2 whose families receive certain benefits (including in-work benefits with an income of less than £16,190), or who have a disability, or who are looked after by the local authority, are entitled to 15 hours per week

Free Early Education for 3 and 4 Year Olds

All children aged 3 and 4 are entitled to 15 hours per week free childcare (up to 570 hours per year). There is no eligibility assessment for this scheme other than the child must be 3 years old the term before they can take up a place. Camden are currently funding 167 children aged under 5 years of age with special educational needs and disabilities through the Camden Local Inclusion funding (CLIF), the breakdown of this funding is:

SEND Children				
	Autumn 2017		Autumn 2018	
Provider type	2 Year Old funding	3&4 Year Old funding	2 Year Old funding	3&4 Year Old funding
Childminder	0	0	0	0
PVI	18	22	5	22
Maintained Nursery	30	39	7	20
School	14	44	12	32
Grand Total	62	105	24	74

Section 4: Supply of childcare – Early years

Number of early years providers and places

In total, there are 259 childcare providers in the local authority, offering approximately 4786 early years' childcare places

For private, voluntary and independent nurseries and childminders, the number of registered places represents the maximum number of children who can be on the premises at any given time. In practice, many providers choose to operate below their number of registered places.

Children may attend childcare full time or part time. This table records places for children who are attending full time, or for as many hours as the setting is open. In some cases, two or more children attending part time may use one full time equivalent place.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of registered places ¹⁷
Childminders*	129	397
Nursery classes in schools/nursery school	35	1141
Maintained nurseries	9	622
Private, voluntary and independent** nurseries	86	2626
Total - 2019	259	4786

The data in this table was correct on February 2019

* Some childminder places may also be available for older children

** Independent places are those on the NEF autumn 18 headcount

Ofsted Registered¹⁸ day care providers place breakdown by locality

Locality	Under 1 Years	Birth to under two	2 - 3 Years	2 Years To End Of EYFS	3 To End Of EYFS	Birth To The End Of The EYFS	Total
Euston Locality	32	29	26	418	88	0	593
Kings Cross & Holborn Locality	0	36	8	139	34	93	310
Kilburn Locality	152	68	144	319	204	164	1051
Kentish Town East Locality	49	30	56	256	145	80	616
Kentish Town West Locality	4	83	143	148	237	63	678
Total - February 2019	237	246	377	1280	708	400	3248
Total - October 2017	248	243	409	1394	705	195	3194
Difference	-11	3	-32	-114	3	205	54

¹⁷ The number of registered places represents the maximum number of children who can be on the premises at any given time. In practice, many providers choose to operate below their number of registered places.

¹⁸ Does not included Nursery classes in schools/nursery schools or independent nurseries

Section 5: Funded early education

Free Early Education for 2 Year Olds

The current two year old scheme provides funded part time childcare places for eligible families.

Eligibility

- meets the criteria for free school meals; or
- receives working tax credits and has a household income is less than £16,190; or
- child is looked after by the local authority; or
- have left care through special guardianship or an adoption or residence order; or
- have a current statement of special educational needs (SEN) or an education, health and care (EHC) plan; or
- receive the disability living allowance or
- receive support from the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) through part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act

This chart identifies the number of actual children funded per term since 2016 and the number of potentially eligible children that appear on the DWP list of those parents in the area receiving benefits. It also identifies the number of applications received by the Free Entitlement Team from parents applying for the 2 year old scheme.

Year	Term	Number of funded children	Potential eligible children under economic criteria (DWP)	% of funded 2YOs
2016 - 2017	Summer	444	781	57%
	Autumn	524	787	67%
	Spring	487	768	63%
2017- 2018	Summer	456	754	60%
	Autumn	525	747	70%
	Spring	491	777	63%
2018- 2019	Summer	475	792	60%
	Autumn	525	772	68%

Universal Entitlement

All children aged 3 and 4 are entitled to 15 hours per week free childcare (up to 570 hours per year). There is no eligibility assessment for this scheme other than the child must be 3 years old the term before they can take up a place.

Below is a breakdown of the number of funded children on the universal 15 hours in the autumn term 2018 compared with autumn term 2017:

3 & 4 year old Universal Entitlement			
Provider type	Autumn 17	Autumn 18	Variation
Childminder	17	28	11
PVI	1137	1124	-13
Maintained Nursery	224	243	19
School	859	855	-4
Grand Total	2237	2250	13

There are 13 more children being funded in autumn 2018 compared to the previous autumn term.

Extended Entitlement 30 Hours

From September 2017 the Government had introduced an additional 15 hours for working parents, on top of the universal entitlement. HMRC are responsible for eligibility checking and issuing a unique code to the parent. The parent takes their code to their selected childcare provider and the provider, using the Synergy FIS portal, validates this code.

In the autumn term, 471 children were funded under the Government extended entitlement; this is the breakdown of take up by sector:

Government Extended Entitlement			
Provider type	Autumn 17	Autumn 18	Variation
Childminder	3	3	0
PVI	158	194	36
Maintained Nursery	43	60	17
School	226	214	-12
Grand Total	430	471	41

During the autumn 2018 term 471 codes were funded there is an increase of 41 compared to autumn 2017

Camden enhanced offer 30 Hours

From September 2017 London Borough of Camden have introduced an offer of an additional 15 hours, on top of the universal entitlement, for Camden residents who are on low incomes and who are not eligible for the Government extended entitlement.

This table shows the number of children funded against the provider type for the autumn term 2017.

Camden Enhanced Offer			
Provider type	Autumn 17	Autumn 18	Variation
Childminder	1	2	1
PVI	28	29	1
Maintained Nursery	93	131	38
School	186	225	39
Grand Total	308	387	79

There are 79 more children being funded in autumn 2018 compared to the previous autumn term.

Section 6: Supply of childcare – Out of school and holiday scheme places

Number of school age providers and places

In total, there are approximately 17 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 21 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. There are also 129 childminders who may provide care for school age children.

Tracking supply of childcare for school age children is difficult because not all of this type of provision is registered with Ofsted. It is possible that we have under-counted the provision of breakfast and afterschool clubs and holiday clubs. Parents may also use provision which is not considered 'childcare', for example sports or arts clubs after school or in the holidays.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of registered places
After-school club	17	627
Holiday club	21	1126
Childminders*	129	182
Total	150	1935

* Some childminder places may also be available for children in the early years

Out of school and holiday scheme places by locality

Locality	Out of school places				Holiday scheme places			
	3 - 7 Years	3 Years To End Of EYFS	4-8 Years	5 - 7 Years	3 - 7 Years	3 Years To End Of EYFS	4-8 Years	5 - 7 Years
Euston locality	0	10	0	100	168	42	0	103
Kings Cross & Holborn locality	20	8	26	8	20	0	76	0
Kilburn locality	65	10	24	80	0	38	0	188
Kentish Town East Locality	0	24	120	6	0	15	135	85
Kentish Town West Locality	30	6	0	90	0	20	0	236
Total February 2019	115	58	170	284	188	115	211	612
Total October 2017	89	75	170	335	136	75	250	598
Difference	26	-17	0	-51	52	40	-39	14
Total Difference	- 42 places				67 places			

Section 7: Prices, vacancies and hours

All the costs in this section exclude funded entitlements and any support through tax-free childcare, Universal Credit or Tax Credits. We do not have data on the take up of tax-free childcare, Universal Credit or Tax Credits at local authority level.

Prices of early year's childcare

The table below shows the average costs for an early years childcare place outside the funded entitlements. There may be variations to prices based on the number of hours a family uses, with reductions for longer hours, or discounts for sibling groups. There may be additional charges for lunch and other meals, which are not included in these prices.

Price per week with a funded place	Maintained	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries
A place in a day nursery for 25 hours a week where parents <i>receive the 15 hour free entitlement and pay for 10 hours</i>	£65.00	£80.30
A place in a day nursery for 50 hours a week where parents <i>receive the 30 hour free entitlement and pay for 20 hours</i>	£130.00	£160.60

Typical (average) price for a childminder

Price per week without a funded place	25 hours per week	50 hours per week
Children under 5 years	£182.48	£370.42

Prices of school age childcare

For school age children during term time, we report on after school and childminding per hour. For holiday childcare, we report on holiday club prices per week.

Setting and price unit	Price
After-school club per hour	£7.00
School age childminder per hour	£7.25
Holiday schemes per week	£136.00

Early years: vacancies

Vacancy rates are a snapshot, and often change rapidly. In some cases, providers may have a vacancy, which is only available for a specific age group, or for a particular part time arrangement. We ask providers to report vacancies to us so we can help promote them. Not all providers choose to do this.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of providers with at least one vacancy
Childminders	129	89
Maintained nurseries	9	9
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	86	3

The data in this table was correct on February 2019

Early years: atypical hours

Childcare is most commonly delivered during the typical working day – between 8am and 6pm on weekdays. Some parents require childcare outside these times in order to fit with their work or other responsibilities.

The number of providers offering childcare for atypical hours in our local authority is:

Type of provision	Number of providers	Available before 8am weekday	Available after 6pm weekday	Available weekends ¹⁹
Childminders	129	31	36	10
Nursery classes in schools/nursery school	35	0	0	0
Maintained nurseries	9	0	0	0
Private and voluntary and independent nurseries	86	13	11	0

The data in this table was correct on February 2019

Providers that operate for 9 hours or more

Hours	Childminders	Maintained nurseries	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	Total
9 hours	11	0	1	12
9:30 hours	9	0	1	10
10:00 hours	58	9	22	89
10:15 hours	0	0	2	2
10:30 hours	12	0	2	14
11 hours	11	0	9	20
11:30 hours	5	0	0	5
12 hours	9	0	0	9
13 hours	1	0	0	1
Total	116	9	37	162

¹⁹ This includes availability at any time during the weekend, not necessarily for the whole weekend

Section 8: Quality of childcare

Ofsted inspection grades

All childcare providers must register with and be inspected by Ofsted, who give them an overall grade for the quality of their provision. Childminders and private and voluntary providers are on the Early Years Register, and schools and standalone maintained nursery schools are on the Schools register. The grades for both registers are equivalent. Schools with nurseries have an overall inspection grade for the whole school and most also have a separate early year's grade.

Both schools and early years providers have four possible Ofsted grades: 'outstanding', 'good', 'requires improvement', and 'inadequate'.²⁰ Some providers are still awaiting their first full inspection or have been inspected without children on roll. These providers are excluded from our calculation.

Type of provision	Total number of providers	% and number of providers who have been inspected	% and number of providers who have not been inspected or inspected with no children on roll	% and number of providers achieving good or outstanding***
Childminders	129	67% (86)	33% (43)	99% (85)
Nursery classes in schools/nursery school *	35	100%	0% (0)	100% (35)
Maintained nurseries	9	100%	0% (0)	100% (9)
Private and voluntary nurseries	77	82% (63)	18% (14)	95% (60)
Total	251	77% (194)	23% (57)	99% (145)

* Early years grade if available, otherwise overall school grade

** Nursery classes in independent schools do not generally have an Ofsted grade.

*** Does not include no children on roll inspections

Providers with a met/not-met grade

When providers do not have any children on site when they are inspected, they are given an Ofsted grade of 'met' or 'not met'. This shows whether they are meeting the requirements for Ofsted registration. At present, we have 26 childminders with a 'met' grade, 4 childminders with a 'not met' grade and 31 childcare providers awaiting their first inspection.

²⁰ For more information see <https://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/about-our-inspection-reports>

Conclusions

- There are currently sufficient childcare places in Camden to meet demand
- During the past year, there has been very little feedback from parents that childcare needs cannot be met
- The number of day care settings closing this year has been balanced by an equal number of new provisions:
 - Over the last 12 months, 4 day care providers have opened, of these all 4 were in the private sector. 3 day care providers have closed, of these 2 were in the private sector and 1 was in the voluntary sector.
 - There has been a small net increase of 54 Ofsted registered childcare places for under 5's in the last year in the PVI sector.
 - Over the last 12 months, 5 new childminders have been registered and 10 childminders have resigned.
- There has been very little change in the out of school sector.
 - There are approximately 17 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 21 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. There are also 129 childminders who may provide care for school age children.