



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

CHILDCARE SUFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT

2024-2025

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Overall assessment and summary

About Childcare Sufficiency Assessments

Our council is required by law to 'report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare and make this report available and accessible to parents'. We have prepared this report to meet this duty.

Having sufficient childcare means that families can find childcare 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, and to children with disabilities. Sufficiency is assessed for different groups, rather than for all children in the local authority.

In this report, we provide an update regarding childcare sufficiency and our activities supporting the local childcare economy.

Overall sufficiency in our area

This report updates our full assessment for the financial year 2023/24 with information gathered from April 2024 to March 2025. Some highlights from our findings are:

- The 2021 Census showed a large reduction in the number of young children in the borough, particularly those under five, since 2011. The population of school age children (ages 5–15) is projected to continue falling over the next five years.
- Socio-economically, families in the borough appear strongly skewed towards higher and intermediate managerial, administrative and professional occupations.
- Total childcare capacity in the borough overall appears sufficient to meet demand among the borough population but there is some disparity between the available places and geographical distribution of residents. There has been a substantial increase in the number of available places this year.
- Residents in Dalgarno ward and, to a lesser extent, in Abingdon, and Earls Court wards are likely to have to travel further to find suitable provision.
- More than half the providers we surveyed were worried about their future sustainability, with rising costs and staffing difficulties the main concerns raised.
- The range of childcare costs in the borough remains very wide, with typical costs still appearing slightly higher for two-year-olds than for other ages.
- Take-up of the entitlements to government funded early education in Kensington and Chelsea remains much higher than in Inner London generally.
- The number of families taking advantage of funded early education entitlements for working parents and Tax-Free Childcare continues to increase.
- The new entitlements for working parents were rolled out successfully, with over 200 under-threes now taking up government-funded places.

Local Authority plans

Review of our plans from 2023/24

Below are the key areas of focus identified in our last annual report.

Our actions

Changes and effects

Area of focus: Developing readiness/capacity for the new entitlements to free early education coming in September 2024 and in 2025;

Continued liaison with software systems providers to ensure new entitlements could be managed successfully as they are rolled out.

Updated guidance for providers and encouraged them to engage with funding portal training, with targeted 1:1 training as needed.

Encouraged providers who do not offer state-funded places to consider joining the funding schemes.

Monitored working-parents entitlements term-by-term to assess current take-up and gauge future demand.

The new entitlement to 15 hours of funded early education for working parents began in Summer 2024 for two-year-olds, with 99 children taking up places in the borough. In September 2024 this was extended to children from 9 months old. By Spring 2025, there were 125 two-year-olds and 100 under-twos taking up the new entitlement.

Continue raising awareness of the current and new free early education entitlements and Tax-Free Childcare among families;

Continued to run family early years events and attend other public events and forums to provide information on early education and childcare entitlements.

Continued to develop the Family Information Hub website to improve the information available to families online.

Started developing an Early Years Parent Champions programme and recruited a small number of volunteers to help raise awareness about support available towards the cost of childcare

Continued offering an outreach service and engaged with local families at key venues (libraries, family hubs and community centres) on a weekly basis.

Between new and pre-existing entitlements, the total number of under-fives benefitting from government funded early education or childcare rose from 2,700 in Spring 2024 to 2,887 in Spring 2025.

The number of resident families using Tax-Free Childcare continues to increase rising from 230 in 2023/24 to 265 in 2024/25.

Deliver plans with schools to increase and improve wraparound childcare options in the borough;

Supported and encouraged schools to engage with the opportunities to increase wraparound childcare.

Visited provision to review the quality of childcare offers and the delivery models in place.

Drew up case studies to highlight best practice and share with key partners and schools/providers.

The number of primary schools offering “full wraparound” childcare (8am to 6pm) increased from 11 in Spring 2024 to 14 in Spring 2025, and total number of places increased from 299 to 314.

In addition, several further schools are now offering equivalent childcare (8am to 5:30pm) or have links to wraparound childcare at other sites.

Out of School Provision focused on early years, SEND provision, and holiday provision, in addition to the DfE wraparound programme;

We ran an Out-Of-School forum for providers to network and share best practice and learn about new opportunities.

We also arranged a professional development and training offer for schools and providers to access.

We continued to work with schools, providers and partners to deliver a more cohesive holiday provision offer to young children and families.

Three forum events were held in 2024/25 for providers of Out-of-School childcare.

One out-of-school provider engaged with our training offer in 2024/25.

Schools were signposted to appropriate LA training offers to support them to run wraparound childcare.

This work continues as we map holiday provision in the borough, and work alongside the HAF team to support more providers to offer holiday childcare in future.

Working closely with schools to deliver the government’s plans on introducing early years provision in school buildings;

We have been promoting this approach for several years and have been sharing this information with schools and working with any that want to pursue this.

Five schools have introduced provision for under twos: three are run directly by the school, and two via an external provider.

Two schools applied for funding in Phase 1 of the government’s programme but were unsuccessful. One school has applied in Phase 2 (decision awaited).

Working with schools to deliver the government’s programme on free breakfast clubs.

We have been promoting this approach for several years and have been promoting the offer with schools.

We have been involved in strategic discussion with the DfE, taking part in the Steering Group regarding school-aged childcare.

Four schools are now participating in this programme.

Our plans for 2025/26

The Early Education and Childcare Service continues to support childcare providers with advice, information, and training. Relevant information is distributed via email, and we run regular virtual forums to share information and promote networking.

Families in the borough continue to be supported with up-to-date information on the Family Information Hub website and via telephone support. Individuals can get specific advice for childcare entitlement applications, finding a place, or regarding special educational needs.

Some key areas of focus for the Local Authority over the next year will be:

- Setting the local vision for the government's Best Start in Life initiative;
- Increasing awareness of Government Funded Early Education entitlements among professionals and services as well as families;
- Supporting the increase in hours entitlements for working parents;
- Working with schools on sustainability of Wraparound Childcare in preparation for the end of start-up funding;
- Implementing revised DfE guidance for Government Funded Early Education to ensure families have access to flexible, high quality, and affordable childcare;
- Working with schools to increase the number of places for children under age three within school buildings.

In line with the Best Start in Life initiative, there will be a general focus on ensuring that children are Reception-ready through a collaborative approach between multi-disciplinary agencies (Health, Social Care, Education, and Voluntary and Community Sector organisations) so that early years outcomes continue to improve. Local Authorities have been given new targets for the percentage of children reaching the "Good Level of Development" (GLD) at the end of Reception, to be achieved by 2028.

Population summary and highlights

Population of early years children

In total, there are around 6,371 children under the age of five living in our borough.

Age	Number of children
Age 0	1,282
Age 1	1,331
Age 2	1,346
Age 3	1,242
Age 4*	1,170

Population of school age children

There are 7,606 children aged 5–11, and 3,577 children aged 12–14 living in our borough.

Age	Number of children
Age 5	1,266
Age 6	1,192
Age 7	1,312
Age 8	1,275
Age 9	1,284
Age 10	1,263
Age 11	1,280
Age 12	1,218
Age 13	1,266
Age 14	1,093

Projections of future population

The early years population (ages 0–5) is projected to remain similar over the next five years, while school age populations are expected to continue declining.

Age band	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
0–4	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,500
5–10	7,300	7,100	7,000	6,900	6,800
11–15	5,900	5,800	5,600	5,500	5,400
16–19	5,200	5,200	5,100	5,000	4,900

Number of children with special educational needs and disabilities

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 SEND). The numbers of children with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan in our local authority are below. Many other children may have special educational needs or disabilities that do not require an EHC plan and are not included in the numbers below.

Age	Number of children with EHC Plans		
	2023	2024	2025
0–4	29	41	33
5–10	274	287	306
11–15	262	264	281
16–19	137	144	151

Children’s needs change over time and are identified at different ages. Among the youngest children, educational needs may only be identified once they start attending childcare or school, and it can take some time from problems being identified to an EHC plan being issued. Thus, we would expect the number of children aged 0–4 with EHC plans to be smaller than the numbers of primary or secondary age children with plans.

For children in the Early Years (under five), the SEN Inclusion Fund exists to help nurseries meet emerging needs by providing small amounts of funding for specific interventions or equipment. The number of children benefitting from such funding in our borough over the last three financial years were as follows:

Financial Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
RBKC Children:	78	91	81

Supply of childcare

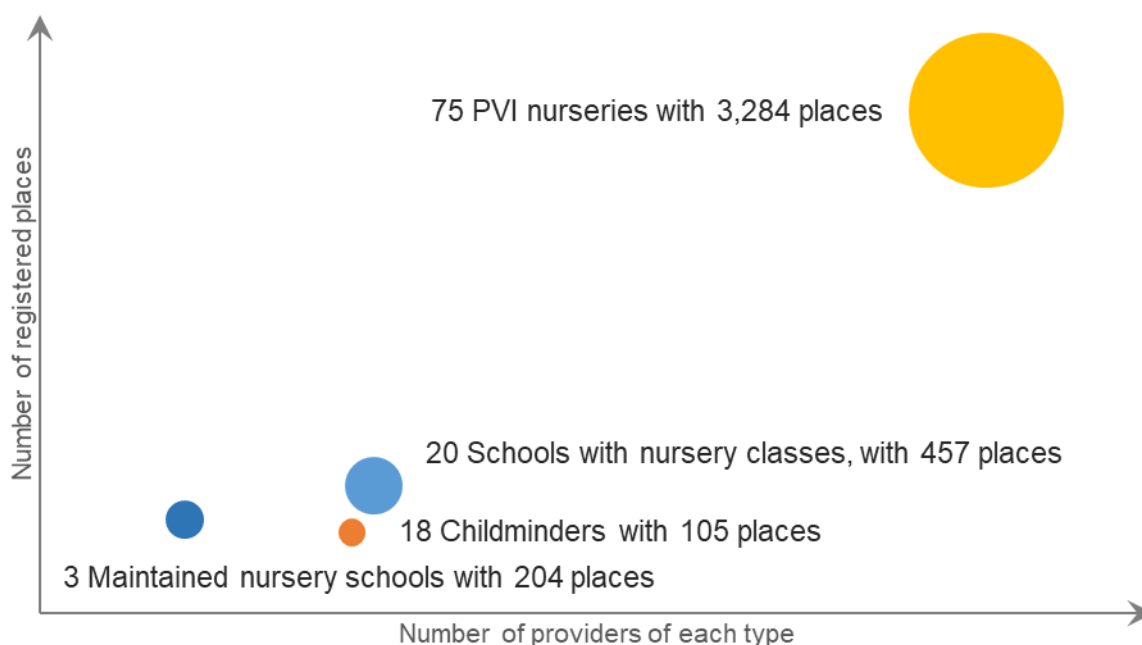
Number of early years providers and places

In total, there are 116 childcare providers in our local authority, offering a maximum of 4,050 early years childcare places, an overall increase of 260 places since 2024.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Change (providers)	Number of places (estimated)	Change (places)
Childminders ¹	18	-4	105	-15
Nursery classes in schools	20	None	457	-11
Maintained nursery schools	3	None	204	-5
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries ¹	75	+2	3,284	+291

The numbers above show providers/places as at 31 March 2025 and the change from the previous year.

Types of Early Years provider and total places



¹ Some childminder and PVI places may also be open to older children.

Quality of childcare (Ofsted inspection grades)

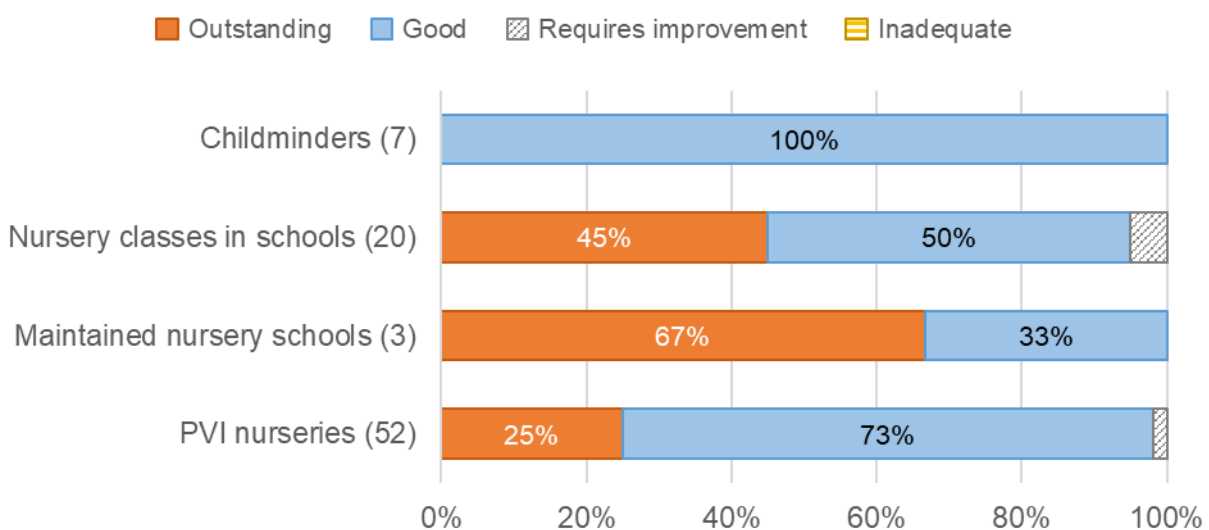
All childcare providers must register with and be inspected by Ofsted, who will grade the quality of their provision. Childminders and private and voluntary providers are on the Early Years Register, and schools and maintained nursery schools are on the Schools register.

Prior to September 2024, state schools were given an overall inspection grade for the whole school and most of those with nurseries also have a separate Early Years grade. In our analyses we use the Early Years grade rather than the overall grade, where available. From September 2024, Ofsted no longer issued an overall grade for state schools, and we have used “Quality of education” if no Early Years grade was given. Further changes to the inspection framework from September 2025 will be reflected in our report for 2025/26.

Nursery classes in independent schools do not generally have an Ofsted grade. Providers awaiting their first full inspection or whose most recent inspection was with “No Children on Roll” (and therefore ungraded) are excluded from our calculations.

Type of provision	Number of providers registered	Number with full (graded) inspections	Percentage good or outstanding
Childminders	18	7	100%
Nursery classes in schools	20	20	95%
Maintained nursery schools	3	3	100%
Private and voluntary nurseries	75	52	98%
<i>Total</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>98%</i>

Latest EY Ofsted outcomes in RBKC at 31 March 2025



Information from our annual survey of early years providers

This year, around 38% of childminders and PVI settings responded to our sufficiency survey, conducted over Autumn Term 2024 and Spring Term 2025.

Vacancy rates

From our survey of childminders and private early years settings in Autumn 2024, we have some information that may represent the level of vacancy rates across the borough.

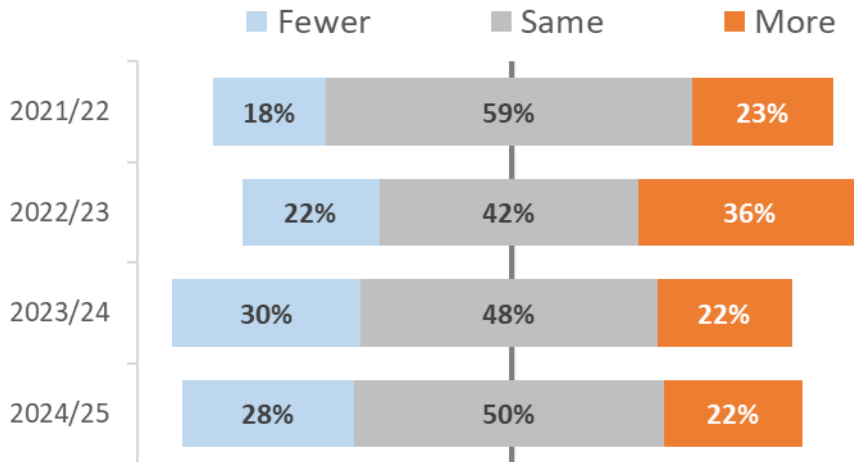
We calculate the “average number of places” so that we can compare different age groups even though the number of providers responding is different. Thus, we can see that vacancies were more common for three- and four-year-olds (average 7.6 per provider) than for under-twos (average 0.9 under 12 months, 1.9 for one-year-olds). However, these averages are not representative of the number of vacancies that might be expected at any individual provider because the total capacity of providers varies a great deal. Most providers with vacancies only had one or a small number of vacancies, and a small number of larger providers had larger numbers of vacancies.

Overall, 84% of the 37 providers who responded had vacancies for at least one age group.

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Survey results</i>
Under 12 months	Of 12 providers who responded, 67% had vacancies, with an average of 0.9 available.
One-year-olds	Of 18 providers who responded, 78% had vacancies, with an average of 1.9 available.
Two-year-olds	Of 31 providers who responded, 81% had vacancies, with an average of 5.1 available.
Three- and four-year-olds	Of 35 providers who responded, 63% had vacancies, with an average of 7.6 available.

We ask providers whether they feel that they have more or fewer vacancies than usual for the time of year. Responses among the 36 who answered this year were evenly balanced and similar to the previous year.

Would you say you have more or fewer vacancies than usual?

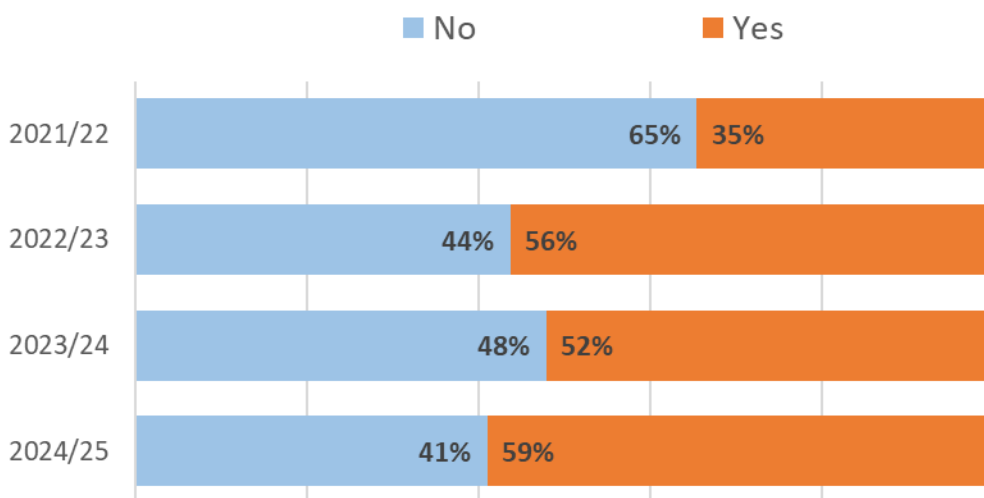


This year we also asked about physical capacity and 44% of providers felt they would be able to offer more places if they had additional staff and sufficient demand.

Sustainability and concerns raised

We have been asking providers each year whether they are worried about their future sustainability to gauge the level of concern or optimism in the borough. Over the last three years, more providers have been worried about their future sustainability than not. The 59% of responses this year saying they were worried is the largest percentage since we started asking this question. However, note that the total number of survey respondents is generally small (39 in 2024/25) and thus the percentage results can be strongly affected by random variation.

Are you worried about your future sustainability?



The most common areas of concern mentioned by providers were related to: rising costs (mentioned in 16 responses), availability of staff (8) and recruiting skilled/qualified staff (7), and low/falling demand for places (6).

Prices of early years childcare

For early years childcare outside the funded entitlements, we have surveyed settings for information regarding prices charged within the borough. The table below presents the "typical" range of prices within which 80% of responding providers fall. We have excluded the very lowest and highest priced provisions to prevent outliers skewing the results and prices are only shown below for categories where at least ten responses remained.

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 also be additional payments for additional services, e.g. lunch and other meals which may not be included in the price per hour. For providers who offer government funded hours, there will be new requirements from the DfE from January 2026 to provide clear, accessible, and up-to-date information online about prices and the difference between funded provision and chargeable items, to enable parents to make an informed choice.

Ages	Typical prices charged per hour by providers in the borough	
	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	Childminders
Under 1 year old	(Insufficient responses)	(Insufficient responses)
1 year old	£7.46 to £15.23 (avg £11.98)	
2 years old	£7.46 to £20.00 (avg £13.14)	
3 and 4 years old	£6.67 to £20.00 (avg £12.43)	

Supply vs demand for childcare places

Overall assessment

The Department for Education's Childcare and Early Years Survey of Parents in 2024 found that nationally around 64% of children under five had used formal childcare (including after-school or holiday clubs, nannies and babysitters, as well as nursery classes and childminders). A total of 74% had used either formal or informal childcare (e.g. relatives, friends, or neighbours). Among families that did not use any childcare, most (estimated 79%) did so by choice, suggesting that a typical level of demand for formal childcare nationally may be around 72% of the population.

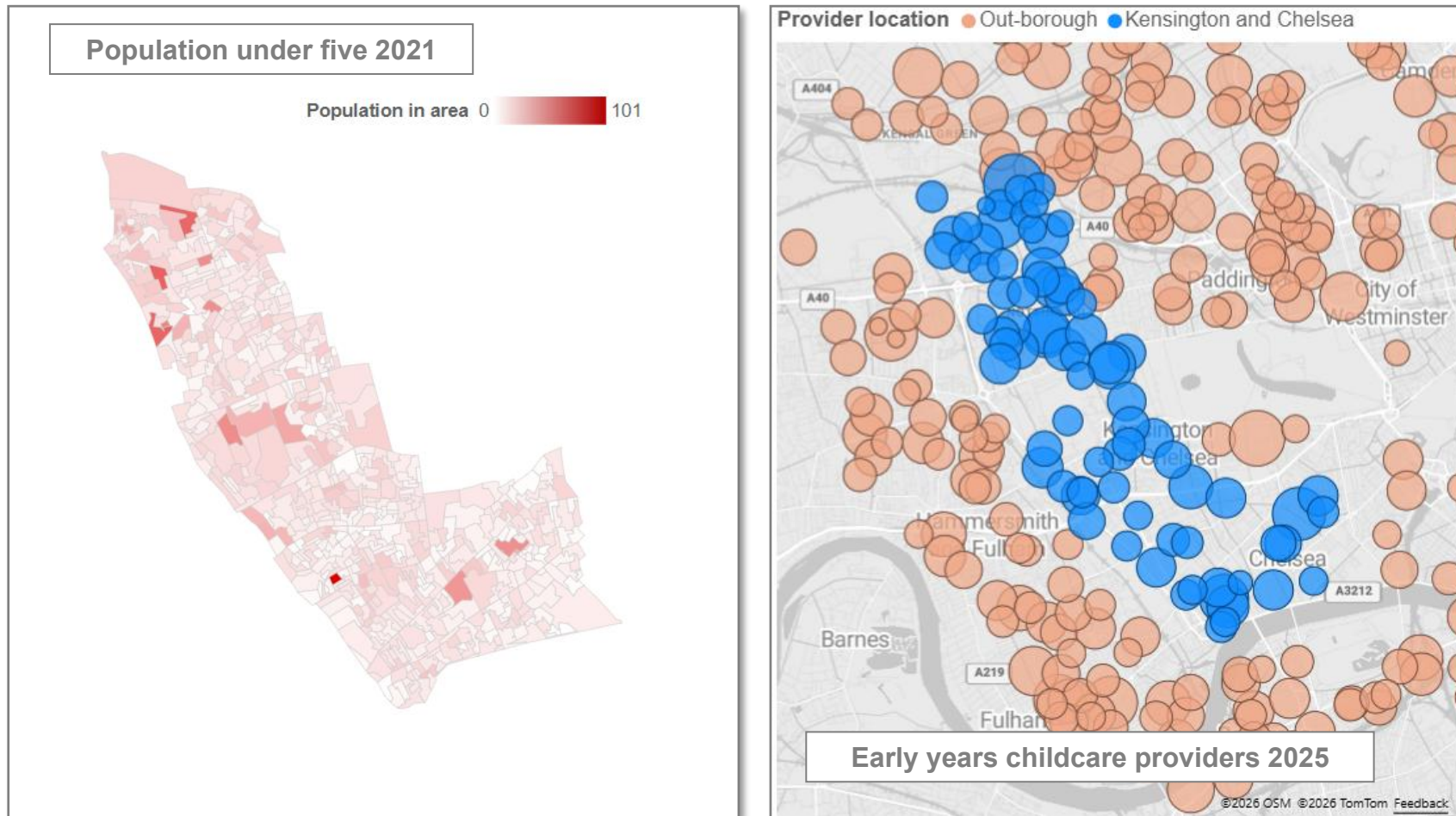
From our section on population estimates (p8), the population of under-fives in 2025 is projected to be around 6,371. For comparison, the total number of available school-time childcare places registered with Ofsted (p10) in March 2025 was 4,050. Thus, the borough currently has registered childcare places sufficient for at least around 64% of the under-five population.

These registered places do not represent all the "formal childcare" available in the borough (in the meaning of the DfE survey). For example, figures do not include independent schools not registered with Ofsted, nannies, or childminders registered through an agency. Furthermore, our figures for places in state school nursery classes are based on current take-up and true capacity is likely to be higher.

Therefore, overall places appear likely to be close to sufficient to meet a typical level of demand in our population. Most of the independent providers responding to our sufficiency survey had vacancies (p12) suggesting the borough's total available places may be sufficient. However, access to childcare is not evenly distributed across the borough and families may still have difficulty finding suitable provision where they want it.

We will evaluate *geographical* distribution of supply vs demand below. In addition, cost and suitability of hours remain potential barriers to families taking up places.

Neither the population nor childcare providers are evenly distributed across the borough. The maps below show the population under five living in each area of the borough according to the 2021 Census and early years childcare providers in and around the borough. The size of the circle for each provider indicates the number of places available².

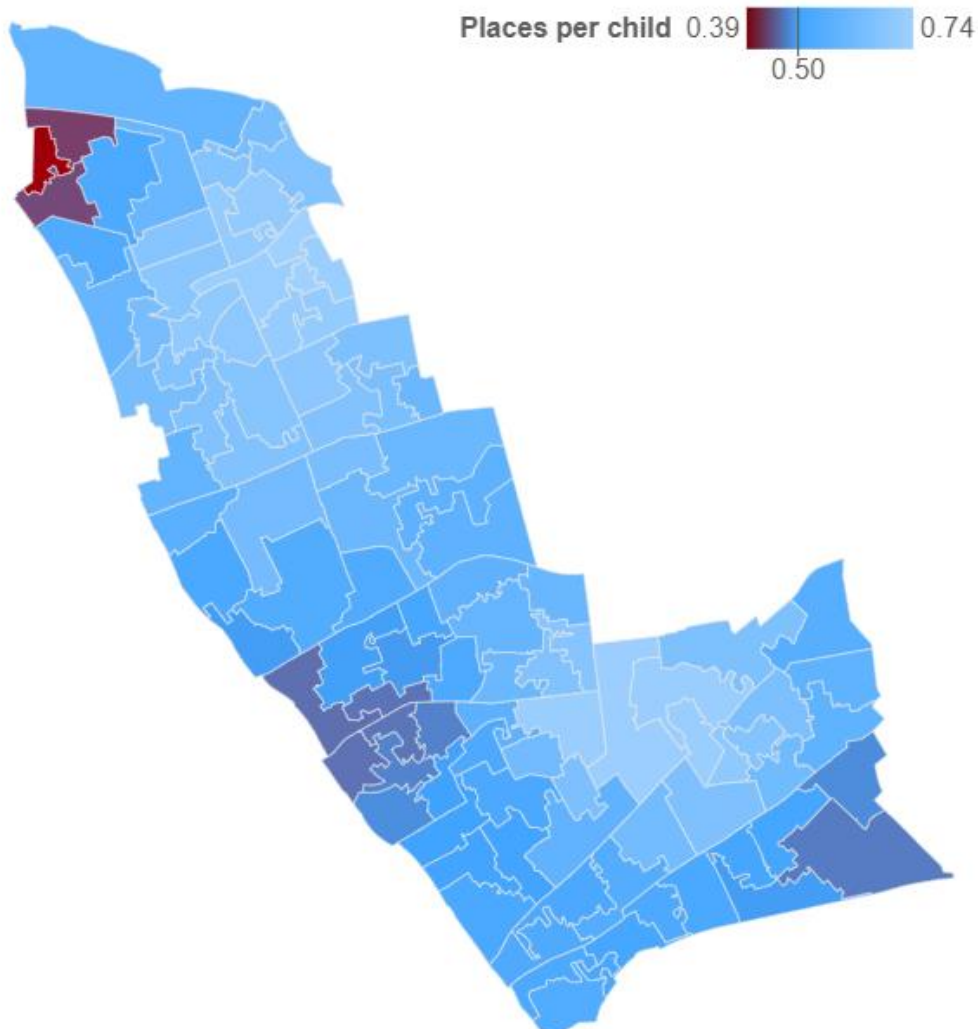


² Childminders are not shown on this map to preserve confidentiality but in-borough childminders *are* included in our analysis.

Accessibility of childcare by area

We use the 2021 Census population of under-fives above to represent potential demand for childcare places against providers within one mile³. Taking the estimated capacity of registered providers to represent potential places, we calculate the number of potential places readily accessible per child in each area. The map below shows the average childcare accessibility across the borough using a population weighted average for slightly larger areas. The darker, redder areas are those where families are likely to have to travel further to secure suitable early years childcare.

Average nearby childcare places for under fives



The areas with the least access to nearby childcare on this measure are in the north (around Dalgarno ward), and the south-western edge of the borough (Abingdon and Earls Court wards). A small increase in places available in the centre of the borough this year has improved accessibility around Abingdon and Earls Court slightly compared to 2024.

³ We apply a scaling factor based on the distance to the provider so that places nearby are given extra weight. For example, places at 500m are weighted by 0.9 vs weighting of 0.61 for places 1km away.

Funded early education

Current entitlements to funded early education

Some children are entitled to free childcare, funded by the government. These entitlements are for 38 weeks per year.

- All children aged three and four are entitled to 15 hours per week until they start reception class in school (known as the “Universal” offer for three- and four-year-olds).
- Children aged three and four where both parents are working (or from lone parent families where that parent is working) are entitled to 30 hours per week until they start reception class in school.⁴
- From April 2024, the entitlement for working parents was expanded to provide up to 15 hours per week for children aged two and from September 2024 included children from 9 months old. From September 2025, this entitlement will provide up to 30 hours per week, matching the entitlements of three- and four-year-olds of working parents.
- Children aged two whose families receive additional support, such as low income families in receipt of benefits or support related to special educational needs or disability, are entitled to 15 hours per week. (This entitlement was previously known as the offer for “targeted” or “disadvantaged” two-year-olds.)

In addition to the entitlements to funded nursery places above, working parents may be eligible for help with the costs of childcare through the Tax-Free Childcare scheme. Families who meet the criteria can claim up to £2,000 per year for each child (£4,000 for a disabled child) to help pay for approved childcare at providers registered with the scheme.

A note on take-up percentages

Percentage take-up of the free early education entitlements is usually evaluated by the Department for Education (DfE) using the number of children taking up places as a percentage of the estimated number of residents eligible for the offer.

These take-up percentages can be distorted by inaccuracies in the estimates of numbers eligible, such as the population of three- and four-year-olds used in calculating take-up of the universal offer. During 2025, the DfE have updated their population estimates to take account of data from the 2021 Census. This includes backdated recalculation of earlier years and thus figures shown below will not match those published in previous years.

These percentages can also be misleading for densely packed local authorities such as London boroughs because the children taking up places may be resident in other boroughs. For example, Kensington and Chelsea appears to have more children attending from other authorities than there are residents attending providers outside the borough, thus the calculated take-up percentage is likely higher than the percentage of borough residents taking up their entitlements and can even be over 100%.

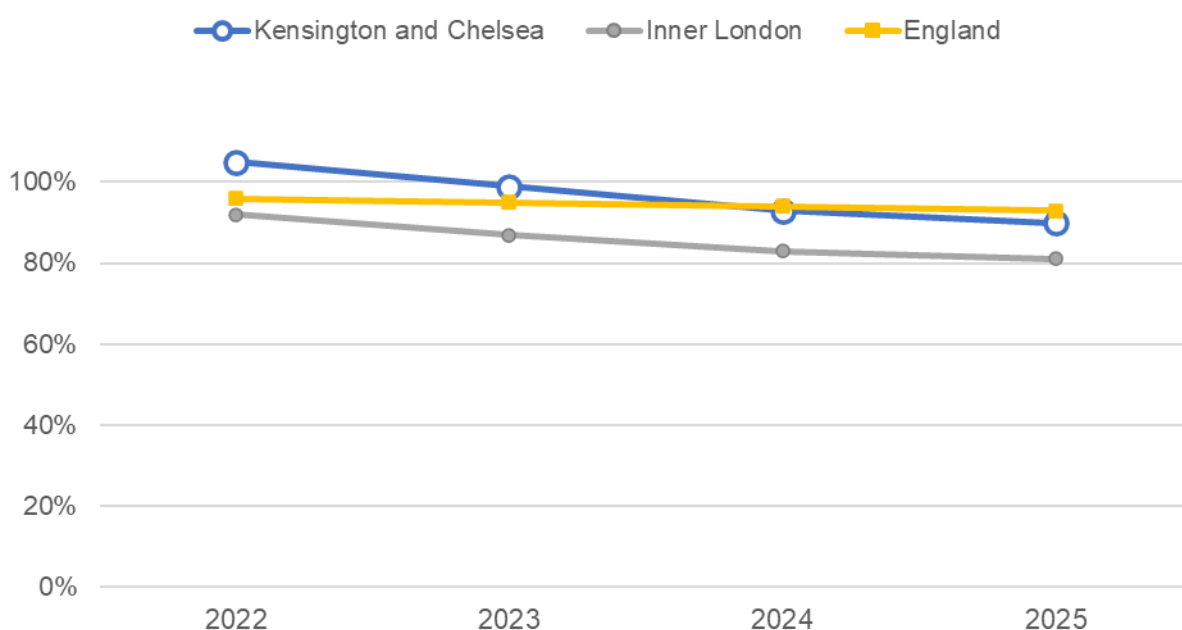
⁴ Both parents (or one parent in a single adult household) must earn the equivalent of working sixteen hours per week on the minimum wage, up to a net income cap of £100,000.

Funded early education for all three- and four-year-olds

These take-up figures include children taking up the universal offer of 15 hours in nursery and some four-year-olds who are old enough to have started Reception. All children aged three or four are eligible for some government-funded early education or childcare.

Note that the DfE population estimates for Kensington and Chelsea in 2024 and 2025 are based partly on school population projections and exceed other published estimates for the borough population. Therefore, these figures may underestimate actual recent take-up.

Take up of funded early education for three- and four-year-olds



Take-up of universal entitlement for three- and four-year-olds	2022	2023	2024	2025
Kensington & Chelsea	105%	99%	93%	90%
Inner London	92%	87%	83%	81%
England	96%	95%	94%	93%

The data in this table is based on Department for Education figures as of July 2025.

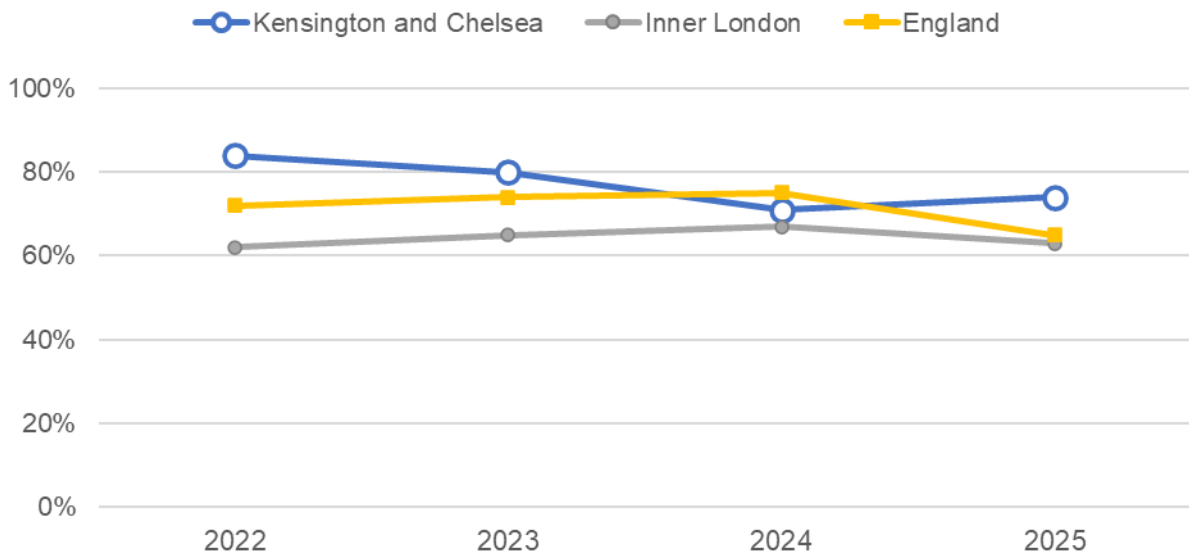
Funded early education in Families Receiving Additional Support (2yo)

Around 13% of two-year-olds in our borough are eligible for funded early education because their families are claiming income-related benefits or other support. The numbers eligible have been falling consistently for over five years and in January 2025 only 175 children were thought to be eligible.

In 2025, there was a large drop in apparent take-up nationally (from 75% in 2024 to 65% in 2025). This drop has been linked to the introduction of the two-year-old entitlement for

Working Parents and to providers inappropriately recording potential FRAS beneficiaries under the new offer. This fall was not seen in the percentage for Kensington and Chelsea.

Take up of funded early education for two-year-olds in Families Receiving Additional Support



Take-up among two-year-olds in Families Receiving Additional Support (FRAS)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Kensington & Chelsea	84%	80%	71%	74%
Inner London	62%	65%	67%	63%
England	72%	74%	75%	65%

The data in this table is based on Department for Education figures as of July 2025

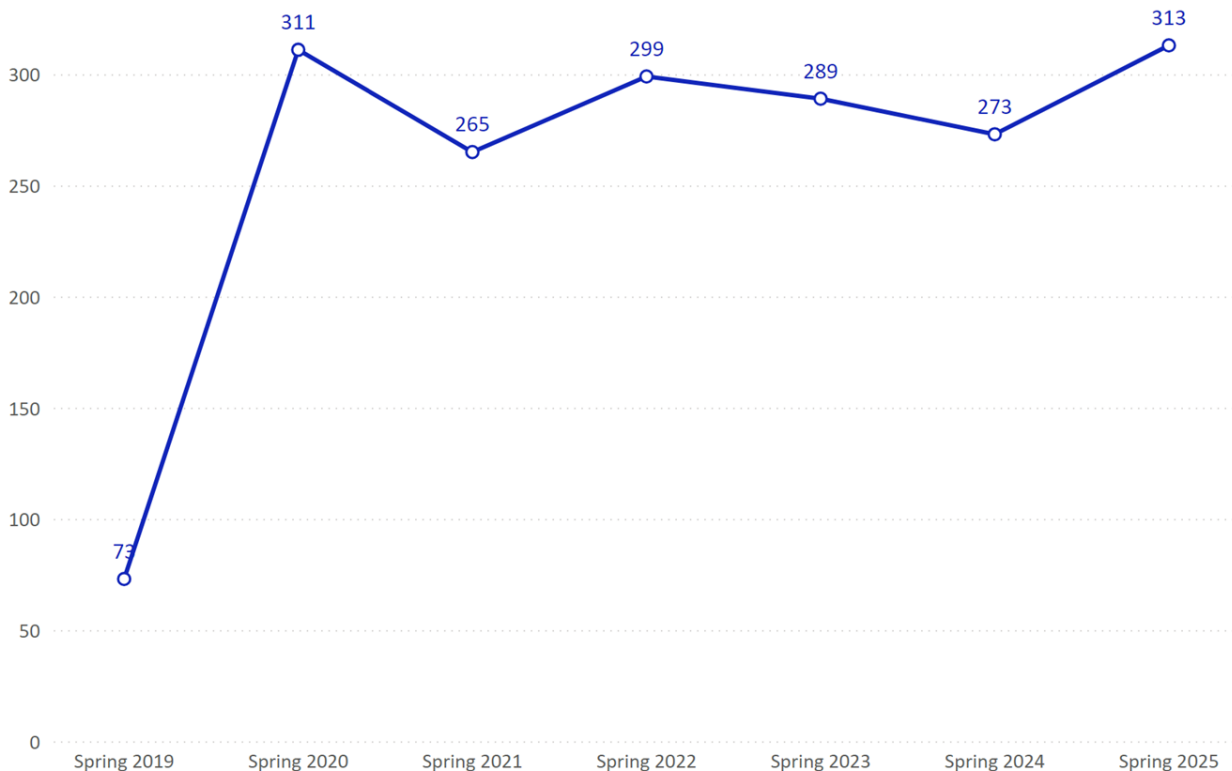
Funded early education for children of working parents

Extended hours for three- and four-year-olds

In families where both parents are working, three- and four-year-old children are eligible for extended hours in nursery in addition to the universal entitlement for 15 hours/week. This offer has been available since 2018.

We do not have a good estimate of the number of children or families eligible for these entitlements because eligibility is linked to employment and income. Therefore, we report on the numbers benefitting and the percentage change year to year.

Three- and four-year-olds taking the extended hours for working parents



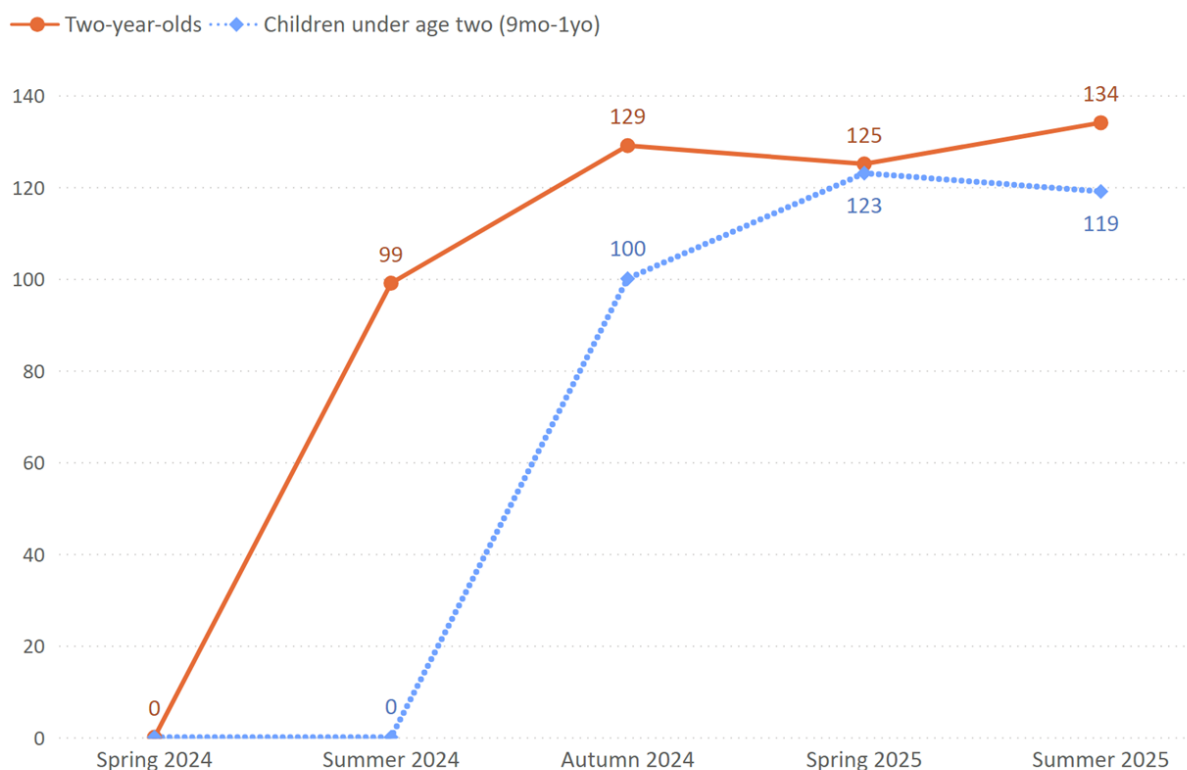
Year (Spring term)	Number of 3-4yo taking extended hours in Kensington & Chelsea	Percentage change from previous year			
		Kensington & Chelsea	Inner London	London	England
2023	290	-3%	+1%	+4%	+4%
2024	273	-6%	-3%	-1%	-0.3%
2025	313	+15%	+7%	+6%	+5%

New entitlements for children under age three

Entitlements for up to 15 funded hours per week for children under three were introduced during 2024 and 2025: first for two-year-olds from March 2024 and then for younger children (over nine months old) from September 2024. Without the offer, some of these children would likely have attended provision funded privately by parents who can now “switch” to the government-funded offer.

Initial take-up of these new offers has been comparable to the working parents offer for three- and four-year-olds. The graph below shows numbers taking up the new offers in the first four terms. Termly figures normally show seasonal variation, therefore we will report on percentage change in future years once comparable year-on-year data are available.

Children taking up new nursery entitlements for Working Parents (termly)



Tax-Free Childcare

Given the socio-economic distribution in Kensington and Chelsea, the proportion of families eligible in Kensington and Chelsea may be lower than elsewhere due to the income cap.⁵ Nonetheless, other than during the COVID-19 pandemic, numbers have grown every year.

Financial year	Number of families using Tax-Free Childcare in Kensington & Chelsea	Percentage change from previous year		
		Kensington & Chelsea	London	England
2020/21	135	-4%	+8%	+18%
2021/22	190	+41%	+29%	+36%
2022/23	205	+8%	+19%	+26%
2023/24	230	+12%	+10%	+14%
2024/25	265	+15%	+10%	+10%

⁵ See the “Characteristics of children and families” section of our 2023/24 report re the 2021 Census data.

Wraparound Childcare — provision out of school hours

Wraparound Childcare refers to childcare before and after the end of the school day. The UK government has an ambition to ensure all families with primary school age children have access to affordable childcare from 8am to 6pm if they need it. Families will be able to subsidise costs with Universal Credit childcare support and Tax-Free Childcare.

Number of schools in January school census RBKC	Number of schools			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
With primary-age pupils	27	27	27	27
Offering before-school childcare	24	24	24	25
Offering after-school childcare	21	22	24	22
Providing childcare both before and after school	21	22	22	22
Providing full wraparound childcare 8am to 6pm	11	10	11	14
No childcare before or after school	3	3	1	2
Not providing full wraparound	16	17	16	13

During 2024/25 we worked with schools to support them in implementing changes to their childcare provision using time-limited funding available from the Department for Education for developing provision. In Kensington and Chelsea, this mainly focused on increasing the hours offered and expanding capacity. As a result of schools' changes, the number of primary schools offering full wraparound childcare (8am to 6pm) has increased since 2024. There has also been a further increase in schools offering equivalent childcare from 8am to 5:30pm and improved links to childcare from schools that cannot offer after-school childcare on site.

Data sources

- Numbers of children: Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates 2024
- Children with Special Educational Needs: from DfE statistical publication on Education, health and care plans, and internal LA tracking re SEN Inclusion Fund.
- Supply of childcare: based on data published by Ofsted regarding registered childcare providers, the DfE *Schools, pupils and their characteristics* statistical publication, information from Get Information About Schools website, and internal LA data.
- Ofsted registered childcare and inspection grades: Ofsted published data *State-funded school inspections and outcomes: management information for 31 March 2025* and *Childcare providers and inspections as at 31 March 2025*.
- Local Childminder and PVI provider information such as childcare offer details, vacancy rates, typical prices, and current issues: collected through our annual “Childcare Sufficiency Survey” for private providers.
- Accessibility of childcare by area: our analysis uses a simplified version of the Ofsted/ONS methodology for their *Childcare accessibility by neighbourhood* publication to include state school provision as identified in our Supply of childcare for the borough.
- Funded early education: data on take up of funded early education entitlements is based on the Early Years and Schools Censuses, which are taken every January and published by the DfE in the statistical collection *Funded early education and childcare*. Data on entitlement to a funded early education place for disadvantaged two-year-olds is provided by the Department for Work and Pensions. Numbers of children and families benefitting from Tax-Free Childcare are published by HMRC in *Tax-Free Childcare quarterly statistics*.
- Wraparound Childcare: numbers of schools with childcare before/after school are drawn from January School Census data each year, with other internal LA data regarding the Wraparound Childcare programme.