

**Childcare
Sufficiency
Assessment
2018**

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Introduction

The Local Authority 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'.¹ We have prepared this report in order to meet this duty.

Having sufficient childcare means that families are able to find childcare that meets their child's care and learning needs, and enables parents to make a real choice about work and training. This applies to all children from birth to age 14, including children with disabilities. Sufficiency is assessed for different groups, rather than for all children in the Local Authority.

The 2018 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment [CSA] is set within a challenging national picture of childcare provision:

- Increasing numbers of children eligible for funded childcare for 2-4 year olds.
- Decreasing numbers of childcare providers able to offer funded places, especially amongst childminders.
- Rising costs, threatening the long term survival of many nurseries, both private and maintained.
- A perception by most providers that the national funding system is insufficient to meet needs; with differing priorities for working parents and children's outcomes.

In this report, we have made an assessment of sufficiency using data on the need for childcare and the amount of childcare available, and feedback from local parents on how easy or difficult it has been for them to find suitable childcare. We use information about childcare sufficiency to plan our work supporting the local childcare economy. We have given a particular focus to the introduction of the additional funded 15 hours for 3 and 4 year olds, and the provision for children with special educational needs and/or disabilities [SEND].

Executive Summary

- Overall, sufficiency appears to be meeting demand in terms of the numbers of children requiring funded childcare- further research into the needs of specific groups, such as children with SEND, ethnic background, language, deprivation, new arrivals, will enable a more accurate analysis of supply and demand for these groups.
- Harrow is a high performing borough in relation to national benchmarks for educational outcomes and inspection outcomes. This is reflected across the early years. The quality of childcare in Harrow has improved year on year since the previous sufficiency assessment and the vast majority of 2, 3 and 4 year olds access their funding entitlements in 'good' or 'outstanding' provision
- The take-up of funded early education for 2 year olds in Harrow remains low compared to national averages but comparable to the London average despite efforts to increase capacity within the childcare market.

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

- The take up of universal funded early education for 3 and 4 year olds has remained consistent over the past three years and is on par with or slightly higher than regional comparators.
- There are currently a sufficient number of providers and places to meet demand for the extended 15 hours entitlement in Harrow.
- There are more Harrow children claiming their extended entitlements out of borough than out of borough children accessing it in Harrow.
- More than half of all children across all early years funding entitlements access their provision outside of their home ward.
- The structure of the childcare market has changed since the previous sufficiency assessment. The number of early years childcare providers has decreased yet the number of places available has increased, mainly due to the growth in day nursery provision.
- The early year's population is expected to remain stable for the foreseeable future so as long as the current levels of childcare provision are maintained, overall demand for early year's childcare should be met. However, the school age population is expected to increase and therefore more school age childcare provision may be required to meet potential growth in demand.
- Wealdstone, Queensbury and Canons contain some of the lowest numbers of PVI childcare places yet have considerable cohorts of early year's children, suggesting potential demand for childcare that cannot be met locally. These can be considered priority wards where particular focus is required to narrow the gap between potential demand and the supply of childcare places.
- The growth wards of Greenhill and Marlborough already have some of the largest supply of childcare places in the borough. They also have the highest early year's cohorts and projected growth, some of the highest levels of deprivation, and are the focus of major regeneration and housing projects in Harrow. With already high levels of existing demand, these combined economic and demographic factors will likely lead to even further growth in demand for childcare in and around these wards in central Harrow. A particular focus on ensuring future sufficiency in these areas is required.
- Pinner, Pinner South and Hatch End in the north-west corner of the borough have sufficient levels of childcare provision, offering some of the largest numbers of childcare places, whilst containing some of the lowest cohorts of early years aged children.
- Families have a choice about the types of childcare they access although there has been a steady decline in the number of pre-schools/playgroups in the borough, with no pre-school settings in Headstone South, suggesting an emerging gap in the availability of this provision type.
- The majority of parent feedback indicated satisfaction in childcare arrangements meeting all their needs and that sufficient childcare is available locally for their children. However, most parents indicate that childcare costs are not affordable.

- Childcare provision before and after school caters predominantly for primary school aged children. There is a gap in availability for secondary school aged children; however, demand is lower for this age group.
- Parent feedback suggests school holidays as being the most difficult time to access childcare. Difficulties are also encountered finding childcare on weekends and evenings after 6pm. Childcare during these times continues to be a problem.
- Childcare for children with special educational needs and disabilities is available in Harrow. Clearer guidance on SEND support and funding could be improved between the Local Authority and childcare providers, and communication between providers and parents could also be clearer.
- The number of early year's children with SEND in PVI settings and school nurseries is increasing. The number increases further in school reception classes. The primary need for the majority of children requiring SEND support is speech and language and communication and interaction.

Demand for childcare

Population of early years children

In total, there are 17,900 children under the age of five living in Harrow. These children may require early years childcare. The latest population estimates are based on the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2016 based trend projections, released in July 2017.

Table 1: Early years population by age²

Age	2014	2016	2018	2019	2021	2023
Age 0	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600
Age 1	3600	3400	3600	3600	3600	3600
Age 2	3700	3500	3600	3600	3600	3600
Age 3	3500	3600	3500	3600	3600	3600
Age 4*	3500	3700	3600	3500	3600	3600
Total:	17,900	17,800	17,900	17,900	18,000	18,000

* Some four-year-olds will have started reception

The GLA projections report that the early years' population in Harrow has remained fairly static over the last few years and is expected to remain consistent over the next five years at least.

Below is a more detailed analysis of the early years population by ward.

² GLA population projections: The population projections have been rounded to the nearest 100

Table 2: Harrow early years population by age and ward 2018³

Ward Name	0	1	2	3	4	Total 0-4 By Ward
Belmont	150	150	150	150	150	750
Canons	150	200	200	200	200	950
Edgware	250	250	200	200	200	1100
Greenhill	300	300	250	250	250	1350
Harrow on the Hill	150	200	200	200	200	950
Harrow Weald	150	150	150	150	150	750
Hatch End	100	150	150	100	150	650
Headstone North	100	150	150	150	150	700
Headstone South	200	150	200	200	200	950
Kenton East	150	150	150	150	150	750
Kenton West	150	150	150	150	150	750
Marlborough	250	200	250	200	200	1100
Pinner	100	150	100	150	150	650
Pinner South	100	150	150	150	150	700
Queensbury	200	200	200	150	150	900
Rayners Lane	150	150	150	150	150	750
Roxbourne	250	200	200	200	200	1050
Roxeth	150	150	150	150	150	750
Stanmore Park	150	150	150	150	150	750
Wealdstone	200	200	200	200	200	1000
West Harrow	150	150	150	150	150	750
Total by age	3550	3700	3650	3550	3600	18,050

Table Summary:

- The wards with the highest numbers of early years aged children can be found in the central Harrow wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Wealdstone, along with Edgware on the eastern border of the borough and Roxbourne on the south western border of the borough.
- Table 2 would indicate that the most significant demand for early years childcare is likely to be found in these localities.
- The wards with the lowest numbers of early years aged children can generally be found in the northern and western localities of Harrow, in wards such as Hatch End, Pinner, Pinner South and Headstone North.
- Table 2 would indicate that lower demand for early years childcare is likely to be found in these localities.
- GLA ward population data also indicates that the wards with the highest overall populations also contain the highest populations of early years aged children.

³ GLA 2016-based ward population projections: The population projections have been rounded to the nearest unit

Table 3: Total early years population (0-4) by ward and year⁴

Ward Name	2014	2016	2018	2019	2021	2023
Belmont	800	800	800	800	750	750
Canons	950	950	900	900	850	850
Edgware	1050	1150	1150	1150	1150	1100
Greenhill	1100	1150	1350	1500	1600	1600
Harrow on the Hill	950	900	900	900	850	850
Harrow Weald	800	750	750	750	750	750
Hatch End	700	650	650	650	650	650
Headstone North	600	600	650	700	700	700
Headstone South	900	900	900	900	850	850
Kenton East	700	750	750	750	700	700
Kenton West	750	750	750	750	750	750
Marlborough	1150	1150	1100	1100	1250	1350
Pinner	650	650	650	600	600	600
Pinner South	750	750	700	700	700	700
Queensbury	900	900	850	850	850	800
Rayners Lane	750	750	750	750	700	700
Roxbourne	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Roxeth	800	750	750	750	750	700
Stanmore Park	700	750	750	750	750	700
Wealdstone	1000	1000	1050	1050	1050	1000
West Harrow	750	700	700	700	700	750
Total by year	17,800	17,800	17,900	18,050	18,000	17,900

Although the early years population in Harrow remains stable and is projected to remain so over the next five years, some wards are likely to experience more significant fluctuations than others, which may impact on demand for early years childcare in these localities.

Table Summary:

5 year indicators 2018-2023:

- Greenhill, Marlborough and Headstone North wards are projected to experience an increase in the early years age group
- The central Harrow wards of Greenhill and Marlborough are expected to have the most significant increases
 - 15.6% increase in Greenhill
 - 18.5% increase in Marlborough.

10 year indicators 2014-2023

- Greenhill is expected to have a significant increase in the early years population at 31.3%.
- Greenhill and Marlborough wards have the highest numbers of early years' children in Harrow and with further increases projected.

⁴ GLA 2016-based ward population projections: The population projections have been rounded to the nearest unit

Population of school age children

In total there are 23,800 children aged 5-11, and 9,100 children aged 12-14 living in Harrow. These children may require childcare before and after school, and/or during the school holidays.

Table 4: Population by age⁵

Age	2014	2016	2018	2019	2021	2023
Age 5	3400	3500	3600	3500	3600	3600
Age 6	3400	3400	3700	3600	3500	3600
Age 7	3100	3300	3500	3600	3500	3600
Age 8	3000	3300	3400	3500	3600	3500
Age 9	3000	3000	3300	3400	3600	3500
Age 10	2900	3000	3300	3300	3500	3500
Age 11	2800	2900	3000	3300	3400	3600
Total 5-11:	21,600	22,400	23,800	24,200	24,700	24,900
Age 12	2700	2900	3000	3000	3300	3500
Age 13	2700	2800	3000	3000	3300	3400
Age 14	3000	2900	3100	3100	3200	3500
Total 12-14:	8,400	8,600	9,100	9,100	9800	10,400
Total 5-14:	30,000	31,000	32,900	33,300	34,500	35,300

Table Summary:

- The population of school aged children in Harrow has been increasing steadily with an 8.8% increase in 5-14 year olds between 2014 and 2018.
- GLA population projections suggest continued growth in the next five years, with an additional 6.8% increase in this age group expected by 2023.

Characteristics of children in our area

Understanding the characteristics of children in Harrow helps to inform how the local authority manages it's childcare market and how providers deliver childcare.

Ethnicity

Harrow has a very diverse ethnic profile, with many different ethnic backgrounds, languages spoken and religions. The ethnic profile of early years' children in Harrow can help inform planning around additional needs and resources that may be required to provide the best outcomes for children of all communities, and to provide childcare provision that is sensitive to religious, cultural and language needs.

⁵ GLA population projections: The population projections have been rounded to the nearest 100

Table 5: Ethnicity of the early years' population (0-4) in Harrow: 2018⁶

Ethnicity	Males	Females	Total	%
White British	1345	1237	2582	14.5%
White Irish	73	69	142	0.8%
White Other	868	809	1677	9.4%
Mixed White & Black Caribbean	235	236	471	2.6%
Mixed White & Black African	123	112	235	1.3%
Mixed White & Asian	408	408	816	4.6%
Mixed Other	413	379	792	4.4%
Indian	2183	2161	4344	24.3%
Pakistani	478	447	925	5.2%
Bangladeshi	69	69	138	0.8%
Chinese	37	40	77	0.4%
Asian Other	1294	1355	2649	14.8%
Black African	388	384	772	4.3%
Black Caribbean	200	199	399	2.3%
Black Other	413	388	801	4.5%
Arab	315	277	592	3.3%
Any Other Ethnic Group	224	224	448	2.5%
Total:	9066	8794	17,860	100%

Table Summary:

- Of the 17 GLA ethnic descriptions listed, 63% of the total early years population is comprised of 4 ethnic groups. In order of population, these are as follows:
 - Indian 24.3%.
 - Asian Other 14.8%.
 - White British 14.5%.
 - White Other 9.4%.
- BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) groups, denotes a grouping of all ethnic groups except the White British groups. BAME groups in Harrow account for 75% of the total early years population in Harrow.

⁶ GLA 2016: Local authority population projections - Housing-led ethnic group projections

Table 6: Ethnicity of pupils taking up PVI, nursery and reception places in Harrow⁷

Ethnic Group	PVI settings		School Nursery		School reception	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Any other Ethnic Group	196	5.7%	48	3.8%	120	3.7%
Asian: Any other Asian Background	525	15.5%	305	24.1%	521	16.2%
Asian: Bangladeshi	19	0.6%	13	1%	20	0.6%
Asian: Indian	950	28%	255	20.2%	854	26.6%
Asian: Pakistani	125	3.7%	61	4.8%	137	4.3%
Black: African	147	4.3%	51	4%	132	4.1%
Black: Caribbean	68	2%	19	1.5%	52	1.6%
Black: Any other Black Background	30	0.9%	10	0.8%	20	0.6%
Chinese	36	1.1%	4	0.3%	23	0.7%
Did Not Wish to be Recorded	39	1.1%	11	0.9%	44	1.4%
Gypsy Roma	2	0.06%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Mixed: Any other Mixed Background	104	3.1%	36	2.9%	127	4%
Mixed: White & Asian	106	3.1%	24	1.9%	90	2.8%
Mixed: White & Black African	25	0.7%	7	0.6%	25	0.8%
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	52	1.5%	14	1.1%	49	1.5%
Not Obtained	0	0%	2	0.2%	3	0.1%
White: Any other White Background	580	17.1%	299	23.7%	609	19%
White: British	361	10.6%	94	7.4%	340	10.6%
White: Irish	29	0.9%	9	0.7%	28	0.9%
White: Irish Traveller	1	0.03%	0	0%	11	0.3%
Total:	3395	100%	1263	100%	3207	100%

Table Summary:

- The ethnic profile of pupils taking up funded PVI places, school nursery and reception places in Harrow generally reflects the ethnicity of the wider early years age group in Harrow displayed in Table 5. The ethnic groups with the highest proportion of pupils are:
 - PVI settings:
 - Indian: 28%.
 - White Other: 17.1%.
 - Asian Other: 15.5%.
 - White British: 10.6%.
 - 71.2% of pupils comprise of these 4 ethnic groups.
 - School Nursery:
 - Asian Other: 24.1%.
 - White Other: 23.7%.
 - Indian: 20.2%.
 - White British: 7.4%.
 - 75.4% of pupils comprise of these 4 ethnic groups.
 - School Reception:
 - Indian: 26.6%.
 - White Other: 19%.
 - Asian Other: 16.2%.
 - White British: 10.6%.
 - 72.4% of pupils make up these 4 ethnic groups.
- The same 4 ethnic groups make up the largest cohorts within PVI settings, school nurseries and reception classes, and in the same order of size, apart from for school nurseries, where Asian Other is the largest ethnic group with Indian third largest.

⁷ School Census January 2018 and Early Years Census Spring 2018

First Language

As one of the most ethnically diverse boroughs in the country, there are multiple languages spoken and many children whose first language is not English. There is no data available on the first language of pupils attending PVI nurseries or childminders, however data is available for children in school nurseries and school reception classes, which can provide an indication of likely numbers within the PVI sector. This data can provide a useful indicator as to what level of support and resources may be required to assist children who do not have English as a first language within early years childcare settings and schools. However, this data does not provide information on the level of fluency in English of these children.

Table 7: Number and percentage of pupils in School Nursery by First Language⁸

Harrow First Language		
NCY Nursery (N1 & N2)		
First Language	# of Pupils	% of Pupils
English	337	26.7%
Romanian	191	15.1%
Tamil	120	9.5%
Gujarati	117	9.3%
Arabic	54	4.3%
Pashto/Pakhto	52	4.1%
Urdu	47	3.7%
Dari Persian	44	3.5%
Polish	38	3.0%
Somali	34	2.7%
Romanian (Romania)	30	2.4%
Hindi	24	1.9%
Farsi/Persian (Any Other)	21	1.7%
Albanian/Shqip	19	1.5%
Sinhala	13	1.0%
Bengali	12	1.0%
Other Language ⁹	110	8.7%
Total	1263	100.0%

Table Summary:

- In January 2018, 1263 pupils are in School Nurseries who speak –as a first language - 65 languages.
- English is the most spoken first language of children attending school nurseries in Harrow, at 26.7%.
- Nearly three quarters of children attending school nurseries do not have English as a first language.
- After English, Romanian is the most spoken first language, followed by Tamil and Gujarati.

⁸ School Census January 2018

⁹ Other languages include 49 languages with a proportion of less than 1%.

Table 8: Number and percentage of pupils in Reception by First Language¹⁰

Harrow First Language		
NCY - Reception		
First Language	# of Pupils	% of Pupils
English	1250	39.0%
Romanian	408	12.7%
Gujarati	293	9.1%
Tamil	215	6.7%
Arabic	114	3.6%
Polish	100	3.1%
Hindi	94	2.9%
Urdu	83	2.6%
Pashto/Pakhto	67	2.1%
Somali	56	1.7%
Dari Persian	52	1.6%
Romanian (Romania)	46	1.4%
Other Language ¹¹	429	13.4%
Total	3207	100.0%

Table Summary:

- In January 2018, 3207 pupils are in Reception who speak – as a first language- 85 languages (as reported by the School Census 2018).
- English is the most spoken first language of children attending school reception in Harrow, at 39%.
- After English, Other Language (comprising 73 languages) is the most spoken first language, followed by Romanian and Gujarati.

Gender

The population of children in Harrow is fairly evenly split between males and females, with a slightly higher percentage of males than females¹²

- The early years age group (0-4) is 50.6% male and 49.4%.
- The school age (5-14) group is 51.2% male and 48.8% female.
- The population of 0-14 year olds in Harrow is 51% male and 49% female.

Deprivation and Economic Indicators

The Harrow vitality profile brings together a range of information about Harrow, its people and their needs. The 2011-2013 edition of the Harrow Vitality Profiles is the most current, and can be viewed here: [2011-13 Harrow Vitality Profiles](#)

The report includes a section on indices of deprivation, which has since been updated in 2015 and can be viewed here: [Indices of Deprivation 2015 - Harrow Summary Report](#)

The indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, and can provide useful information about the borough as a whole, on a ward level and by lower super output areas (LSOA's).

¹⁰ School Census January 2018

¹¹ Other languages include 73 languages with a proportion of less than 1%.

¹² GLA population projections 2018

Key findings based on the overall *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (the Index of Multiple Deprivation provides an overall picture of deprivation from a weighted average of seven domains, including income and employment deprivation):

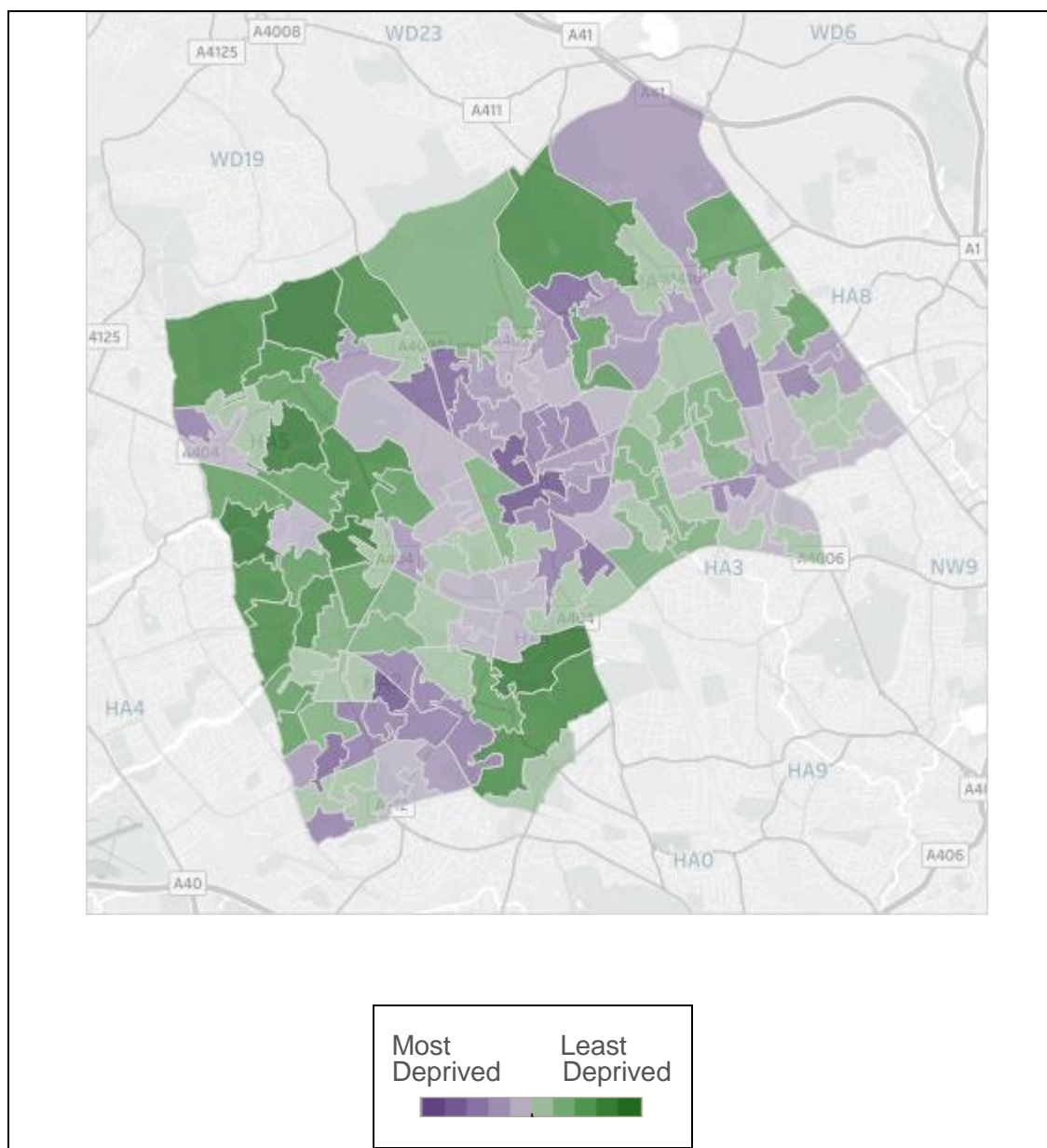
- Harrow is ranked 213th out of 326 Districts in England, an improved ranking since 2010, when the borough was ranked 184th, where 1st is the most deprived. Overall Harrow's ranking has been heading in the direction of 'less deprived' compared to previous indices in 2007 and 2010.
- Harrow is ranked the 6th least deprived borough out of the 33 London Boroughs.
- Harrow's top ten most deprived LSOAs are distributed right across the borough, highlighting the pockets of deprivation within Harrow. Only Roxbourne ward has more than one LSOA in the top ten. There are two adjoining LSOAs in Stanmore Park and Hatch End wards. There is no particular spatial pattern to their distribution. They do however coincide with areas with a higher concentration of social housing suggesting that households living in this type of housing stock are among the most deprived.
- Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward and Pinner South is the least deprived ward.
- Most multiple deprivation is in the centre of the borough, with pockets of deprivation in the south and east. Based on analyses of the average LSOA scores, Harrow's most deprived wards are Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough, unchanged from 2010.
- Harrow's least deprived areas are found in the north west of the borough, such as Pinner South, Pinner, Hatch End and Headstone North.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain. Income deprivation affecting children follows a similar pattern to income deprivation in general. Key findings:

- 16.9% of children in Harrow live in families experiencing income deprivation.
- Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation affecting children, whilst Pinner South is the least deprived ward for this measure.
- The highest concentrations of deprivation for this measure are in the central part of the borough and to the south-west: Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Marlborough and Harrow Weald. The wards of Stanmore Park, Hatch End and Greenhill also have LSOAs featuring in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.
- It is estimated that 28 per cent of children living in Wealdstone ward are living in income deprived households and 25 per cent of children in Roxbourne ward. In contrast only 7 per cent of children living in Pinner South ward are in income deprived households.
- Harrow's least deprived areas for this measure are all to the west of the borough in wards such as Pinner South, Pinner, Headstone North, Hatch End and Harrow on the Hill.

Figure 1: Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)¹³



Employment Deprivation

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. Key findings:

- The employment scale measure indicates that 12,083 of Harrow's residents are experiencing employment deprivation.
- Employment deprivation is generally dispersed at low levels across the borough, but is more prevalent in the central swathe of the borough and across to the south-east.
- Harrow has far more LSOAs in the least deprived deciles, compared to the more deprived deciles.

¹³ London Councils Harrow summary

- The areas of most employment deprivation are concentrated in areas with higher levels of social housing, such as: the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne; the Headstone Estate in Hatch End and Harrow Weald; the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates in Stanmore Park; and the former Mill Farm Close Estate in Pinner..
- Overall Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for employment deprivation, closely followed by Roxbourne. Pinner South is the least deprived ward for this measure and, with the exception of one LSOA, is comprised entirely of LSOAs in the top 20 per cent least deprived in the country.

Changes to the population of children in our area

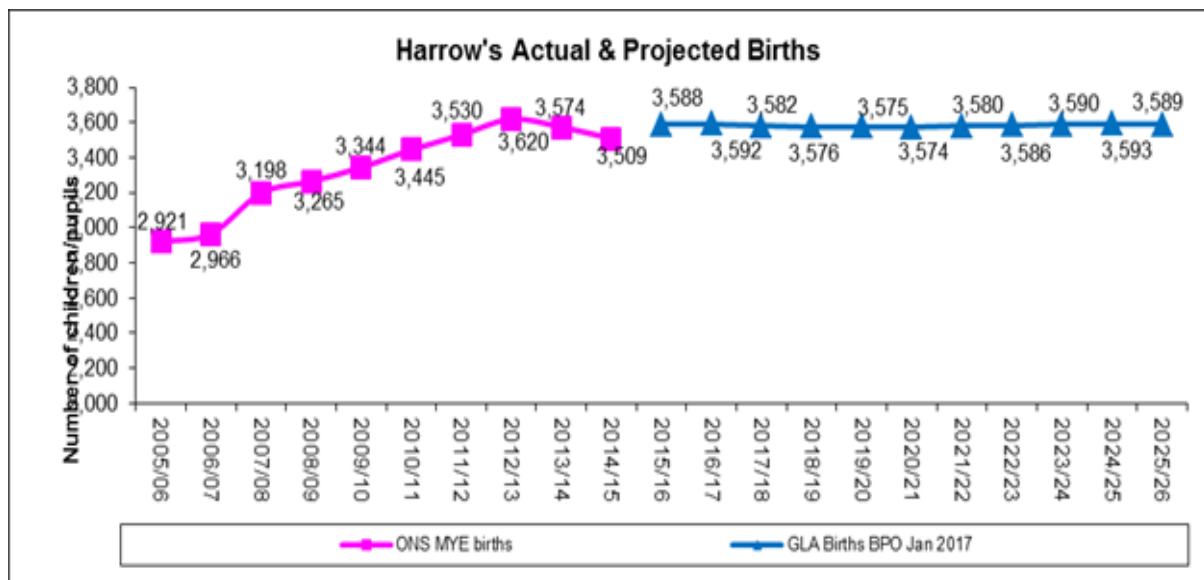
It is important to examine the various factors that may lead to changes to the population of children in the borough and the potential impact this may have on demand for childcare. These include birth rates, migration, and economic regeneration and development plans.

Births

Data on actual and projected births in Harrow have been reported in the School Roll Projections 2018 – 2030 Report. Key findings:

- Harrow's observed births increased from 2,921 in 2005/06 to 3,620 in 2012/13, as can be seen in Chart 1 below.
- After several years of increases, actual births dropped slightly in 2013/14 and in 2014/15.
- However, Harrow's projected births were set to increase slightly to 3,588 in 2015/16 and are projected to stay in line with this number over the next decade, as is illustrated in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Harrow's actual & projected births¹⁴



¹⁴ Actual & Projected Births source: GLA births_BPO_PA_level_Jan2017

Migration

The total population and the number of children in the borough requiring childcare are directly affected by internal and international migration and the movement of families into and out of the borough. Harrow has a significant transient population, with many people/families residing here temporarily, with regular movements in and out of the borough. This can partly be attributed to movements of eastern European migrants on a short-term stay and non-EU migrants on temporary working or student visas.

The 2016 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYEs) were published in June 2017 by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The key findings on migration in Harrow are as follows:

- Internal migration accounts for the largest element of the migration figures with 13,300 people moving into Harrow and 17,000 (17,000) moving out, between mid-2015 and mid-2016. The figures for the previous year were very similar.
- Net internal migration from 2001/02 to 2015/16, has been a negative figure throughout the whole period, indicating that each year more people moved out of Harrow to other parts of the country than moved in.
- Over the same period, international migration has been a positive figure, showing that more international migrants have moved into Harrow than the number of people moving out to live overseas.
- From 2009/10 to 2012/13 there was a downward trend in international migration, but it has generally been increasing since then, despite a small dip from mid-2014 to mid-2015.
- Overall, around 4,900 international migrants moved into Harrow during this latest period, whilst just over 1,300 moved overseas, showing a net figure of around 3,600 additional international migrants coming into Harrow, the second highest level since 2004/05.
- Looking at the overall migration figures, the MYEs show that there has been a general downward trend in net migration in Harrow over the past fifteen years, despite a large increase in 2004/05 and further increases in 2008/09 and 2013/14. Net overall migration has been negative in the borough for four out of the five past years.

Regeneration and Development Plans

In 2015 Harrow Council started an ambitious regeneration programme for the borough focussed on three key Council owned sites: Poets' Corner (the existing Civic Centre site), Byron Quarter (leisure centre and neighbouring sites), and Wealdstone/Peel Road Car Park. This forms part of the wider £1.75bn of public and private investment in the Borough, which will deliver 5,500 new homes and around 3,000 new jobs over the period to 2026.

Over the past two years the key regeneration schemes have been taken through master-planning and design stages and a number have been, or are about to be, submitted to Planning.

These major regeneration projects will occur in the heart of Harrow, in the central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Wealdstone. As well as serving existing residents of Harrow, it is expected these projects may attract new families to the borough.

Data from Harrow's Planning, Regeneration and Enterprise Service provides useful information on new housing builds including completions by ward over the past seven years, completions by size and housing trajectory plans which indicates Harrow's progress towards

meeting its strategic housing target, including a ward based trajectory. Trajectory figures for 17/18 onwards are estimates based on:

- Sites with planning permission as at 31/03/2017, both currently under construction and not yet started (including new build, changes of use and conversions).
- Sites where the principle of residential development has been accepted.
- Sites with permission, but subject to legal agreement as at 31/03/2017.
- Potential deliverable sites, based on the Site Allocations development plan document, the Harrow and Wealdstone Action Area Plan, and other identified sites, including sites identified in Harrow's Regeneration Strategy.

Key findings from housing data:¹⁵

- A total of 3,516 new housing completions took place between 2011/12 and 2016/17:
 - Over a third of these were located in just two wards: Canons (670) and Greenhill (667).
 - There were 5 further wards with more than 200 completions: Wealdstone (294), Edgware (286), Stanmore Park (236), Marlborough (212) and Headstone South (203).
 - All of these wards are located in central and eastern Harrow.
- A total of 8,728 new housing completions are projected in Harrow between 2017/18 and 2025/26:
 - A total of 6,146 of these are due to be located in the 'Heart of Harrow' as part of the afore-mentioned regeneration programme covering the town centre and central Harrow. The majority are planned in Marlborough (3628) and Greenhill (2415).
 - The remaining 2,582 completions are planned around the rest of the borough, with the largest numbers planned in the following wards: Canons (479), Harrow on the Hill (378), Roxbourne (374) and Headstone North (339)
 - Most of these builds are projected to be completed within the next five years, with 7,618 completions expected by 2023.
- An overview of completions by size of property can help to identify how much new housing is potentially targeted towards families with children. Planning data identifies completions by bedroom size across all types of developments between 2009/10 and 2016/17. The proportion of new homes with three bedrooms or more is the usual definition of 'family-sized',¹⁶ however using this indicator is speculative as there are many families with children living in homes with fewer numbers of bedrooms. Key findings:
 - 11.7% (650 homes) of housing completions between 2009/10 and 2016/17 contained 3 bedrooms.
 - 18.5% (1025 homes) of housing completions contained 3 bedrooms or more (maximum: 6 bedrooms).
 - 81.5% (4525 homes) of housing completions contained 2 bedrooms or less.

¹⁵ Harrow Regeneration Planning & Enterprise – completion and trajectory data

¹⁶ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/housing_in_london_2015.pdf

Number of children with special educational needs and disabilities

Children with special educational needs and/or 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:

Table 9: Number of children with an EHC plan in Harrow¹⁷

Age	Number of children
Birth to school age	104
Primary school (reception to year six)	562
Secondary school (year seven to thirteen)	742
Total:	1408

The number of children with an EHC plan includes children and young people whose resident address is within the London Borough of Harrow. These numbers include children who attend provision outside the Harrow local authority area. These are children and young people for whom the London Borough of Harrow has a direct responsibility.

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 needs being identified to an EHC plan being issued. Some children have SEND but do not have an EHC plan (or a 'Statement' which has been phased out and replaced by EHC plans). These children may have lower level needs than children on EHC plans; however they still require SEN support.

An overview of funded children within PVI settings with SEND or an EHC plan and children within school nurseries, can provide an indication of the level of need and support required within the early years age group in the borough. A similar overview of SEND children within school reception class can help provide an indication of the level of need and likely developing needs as children transition to school age.

SEND within PVI settings

In April 2017 an inclusion fund was introduced for funded 3 and 4 year old children within PVI settings (including childminders) and schools who require SEND support. The number of claims received helps identify those children with SEND within funded PVI provision. The number of claims has increased since the fund was introduced and as marketing and awareness of the fund has broadened. Children with an EHC plan are also recorded by PVI settings. The data presented in the following table is taken from the Summer term 2018 PVI funding claims as it represents a year since the inclusion funding came into place and gives the best reflection of SEND within the PVI sector.

¹⁷ Harrow SEN2 statutory return January 2018

Table 10: Number and percentage of pupils in School Nursery by SEN provision¹⁸

Harrow SEN		
PVI Settings		
SEN Provision	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils
SEN Support (Inclusion claims)	291	7.5%
Statement/ EHCP	27	0.7%
No SEN	3539	91.8%
Total	3857	100.0%

Table Summary:

- In Summer 2018, 3857 funded pupils were in School Nurseries
- 7.5% of funded pupils were on SEND Support (291 pupils)
- 0.7% of funded pupils were SEND with Statement/ EHC plan (27 pupils)
- 91.8% of funded pupils have no SEND (3539 pupils)

Chart 2: Number and percentage of pupils in PVI settings by SEN Primary Need

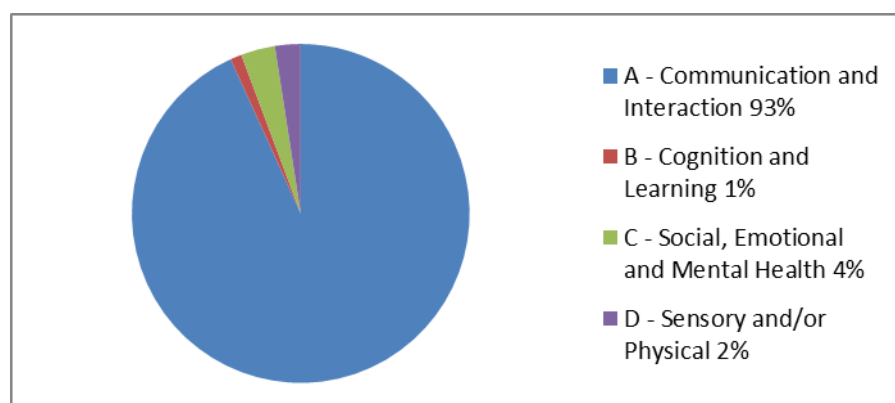


Chart Summary:

- The most common primary need of all funded SEND pupils in PVI settings is Communication and Interaction at 93%
- This is followed by:
 - Social, Emotional and Mental Health at 4%.
 - Sensory and/or Physical at 2%.
 - Cognition and Learning at 1%.

Harrow offers a Disability Access Fund for funded 3 and 4 year olds in PVI childcare settings and school nurseries who are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance. This is a one off lump sum payment to support their learning and additional needs. There were 9 DAF claims made in the Spring term 2018 and 8 claims in the Summer term 2018.

¹⁸ PVI funding headcount data Summer 2018

SEND within School Nursery and Reception

Table 11: Number and percentage of pupils in School Nursery by SEN provision¹⁹

Harrow SEN		
NCY Nursery (N1 & N2)		
SEN Provision	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils
SEN Support	69	5.5%
Statement/ EHCP	18	1.4%
No SEN	1176	93.1%
Total	1263	100.0%

Table Summary:

- In January 2018, 1263 pupils were in School Nurseries.
- 5.5% of pupils were on SEND Support (69 pupils).
- 1.4% of pupils were SEND with Statement/ EHC plan (18 pupils).
- 93.1% of pupils have no SEND (1176 pupils).

Table 12: Number and percentage of pupils in School Nursery by SEN provision and Primary Need²⁰

Harrow SEN						
NCY Nursery (N1 & N2)						
SEN Primary Need	SEN Support		Statement/ EHCP		Total SEN	
	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	1	1.4%	7	38.9%	8	9.2%
Hearing Impairment	2	2.9%	-	-	2	2.3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	3	4.3%	-	-	3	3.4%
Other Difficulty/Disorder	1	1.4%	-	-	1	1.1%
Physical Disability	-	-	2	11.1%	2	2.3%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	-	-	3	16.7%	3	3.4%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	10	14.5%	1	5.6%	11	12.6%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	50	72.5%	1	5.6%	51	58.6%
Severe Learning Difficulty	-	-	3	16.7%	3	3.4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1	1.4%	-	-	1	1.1%
Visual Impairment	1	1.4%	1	5.6%	2	2.3%
Total	69	100.0%	18	100.0%	87	100.0%

Table Summary:

- In January 2018, 87 SEND pupils were in School Nurseries.

¹⁹ School Census 2018

²⁰ School Census 2018

- The most common primary need of all SEND pupils is Speech, Language and Communication Needs (51 pupils – 58.6%).
- The most common primary need of SEND Support pupils is Speech, Language and Communication Needs (50 pupils – 72.5%).
- The most common primary need of SEND pupils with Statement/ EHCP is Autistic Spectrum Disorder (7 pupils – 38.9%).

Table 13: Number and percentage of pupils in Reception by SEN provision²¹

Harrow SEN		
NCY - Reception		
SEN Provision	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils
SEN Support	262	8.2%
Statement/ EHCP	63	2.0%
No SEN	2882	89.9%
Total	3207	100.0%

Table Summary:

- In January 2018, 3207 pupils were in Reception classes.
- 8.2% of pupils were on SEND Support is (262 pupils).
- 2.0% of pupils were SEND with Statement/ EHC plan (63 pupils).
- 89.9% of pupils have no SEND (2882 pupils.)

Table 14: Number and percentage of pupils in Reception by SEN provision & Primary Need²²

Harrow SEN						
NCY - Reception						
SEN Primary Need	SEN Support		Statement/ EHCP		Total SEN	
	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils	Number of Pupils	% of Pupils
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	10	3.8%	22	34.9%	32	9.8%
Hearing Impairment	1	0.4%	2	3.2%	3	0.9%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	12	4.6%	2	3.2%	14	4.3%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	3	1.1%	-	-	3	0.9%
SEN support but no specialist assessment	6	2.3%	-	-	6	1.8%
Other Difficulty/Disorder	20	7.6%	2	3.2%	22	6.8%
Physical Disability	7	2.7%	1	1.6%	8	2.5%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	-	-	4	6.3%	4	1.2%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	15	5.7%	1	1.6%	16	4.9%
Speech, Language and Communication	186	71.0%	19	30.2%	205	63.1%
Severe Learning Difficulty	1	0.4%	8	12.7%	9	2.8%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1	0.4%	1	1.6%	2	0.6%
Visual Impairment	-	-	1	1.6%	1	0.3%
Total	262	100.0%	63	100.0%	325	100.0%

²¹ School Census 2018

²² School Census 2018

Table Summary:

- In January 2018, 325 SEND pupils were in Reception
- The most common primary need of all SEND pupils is Speech, Language and Communication Needs (205 pupils – 63.1%)
- The most common primary need of SEND Support pupils is Speech, Language and Communication Needs (186 pupils – 71.0%)
- The most common primary need of SEND pupils with Statement/ EHCP is Autistic Spectrum Disorder (22 pupils – 34.9%).

Demand for childcare – Summary

- Based on GLA population projections of the early years age group in Harrow, no growth is expected over the next 3 years and very little growth is anticipated thereafter. Therefore, demand for childcare within the early years age group should remain relatively consistent, with no overall significant increase or decrease in demand anticipated.
- The early years age group is fairly evenly distributed by population when broken down by year group, with the population of 1 year olds slightly higher than the other year groups.
- Although early years population growth is not expected on a borough-wide level, growth is expected on a local level in some wards potentially impacting on demand for childcare in and around these particular wards.
- The growth wards of Greenhill and Marlborough have the highest numbers of early years aged children in Harrow and with further increases likely, demand for childcare is expected to increase further within these wards.
- Most other wards in Harrow are projected to maintain a relatively stable early years population, with insignificant growth or decline expected over the next five years. Therefore any impact on demand for early years childcare in the majority of wards is expected to be negligible. However if the growth in demand is greater than the supply of childcare places in areas such as Greenhill and Marlborough, there may be an overspill of children requiring childcare in neighbouring wards.
- Based on GLA population projections of school aged children (5-14 years), slow but steady growth is expected. These increases may directly impact on demand for out of school childcare such as out of school clubs, childminders and holiday play schemes.
- Harrow is one of the most ethnically diverse boroughs in the country. The four largest ethnic groups of the early years population in order of size are Indian, Asian Other (which includes a considerable Sri Lankan cohort), White British and White Other (which includes a large east European cohort). These are also the four largest ethnic

groups within PVI settings, school nursery and reception classes. The percentage of pupil representation by these 4 groups is slightly higher than their percentage make up of the early years population.

- Within PVI settings, school nursery and reception classes, the proportion of Indian pupils matches quite closely to the proportion of early years aged children from this group in Harrow. However, White Other pupils are over represented and White British pupils are underrepresented when compared to their percentage make up of Harrow's early years age group. This suggests disproportionately high demand for nursery and reception places from the White Other group and disproportionately low demand from the White British group. The proportion of Asian Other pupils within school nurseries is considerably higher than in PVI settings and school reception, and also when compared to the size of their early years cohort.
- Only 26.7% of school nursery and 39% of school reception aged children have English as a first language. By the time children transition from nursery to reception, a much larger proportion has English as a first language. The most common first languages spoken reflect the large migrant communities who have settled in Harrow from Romania, India and Sri Lanka. Besides from English, Romanian is the most prevalent language spoken, due to large-scale migration over the past decade.
- Harrow is one of the least deprived boroughs in London, however it does have noticeable pockets of deprivation, scattered across the borough. The most deprived wards are Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough, which are centrally located apart from Roxbourne in the south west. These wards also have some of the highest populations of early years aged children in the borough suggesting higher possible demand for childcare. Pinner South, Pinner and Hatch End are the least deprived wards, all based in the north west of the borough. These wards have some of the lowest populations of early years aged children suggesting overall demand for childcare maybe lower, however as these wards have higher levels of employment and working parents, this may increase demand for the 3 and 4 year old extended entitlement in these locations.
- Projected birth rates in Harrow are expected to plateau and maintain a consistent level. Combined with GLA population projections, a stable early years population is predicted over the next several years with little fluctuation in overall demand for early years childcare expected as a result.
- Overall net migration has been decreasing with internal migration negative and international migration positive, resulting in increased demand for childcare from international migrant communities. This has implications on speech and language, learning and development needs within childcare settings and resources required to support these children. However, overall demand for childcare should remain unaffected by migration trends.
- Major regeneration and development projects are taking place in Wealdstone, Greenhill and Marlborough. With new housing plans and job opportunities, increased numbers of working parents and early years aged children can be expected in these

wards, which may require childcare. These central Harrow wards already have the largest cohort of early years aged children in the borough, with GLA population projections also indicating the largest rates of future growth expected within Greenhill and Marlborough. Impacts on demand for childcare are therefore very likely in these locations.

- Most future housing developments are planned for central and south western Harrow, in particular within the regeneration wards listed above. Wealdstone has already seen most of its new housing developments, with the focus on new builds in central and eastern Harrow over the past several years. Housing targeted at families is difficult to assess, as they can reside in properties of all different sizes. However most recent builds were one or two bedroom units as opposed to ‘family sized’ properties of three bedrooms or more, suggesting a focus on flats or multi-occupancy builds. These smaller sized properties can still cater for families with children.
- SEND – There is a greater proportion of children with EHC plans and SEND support within reception than in PVI settings and school nurseries. This is due to more children having been assessed and any SEND having been identified, by the time they transition from nursery to reception. The lowest proportion of children requiring SEND support can be found in school nursery and the lowest proportion of children on EHC plans can be found within PVI settings. The most prevalent primary need for SEND support children is speech and language/communication needs. This may partly be due to the large cohort of children who do not have English as a first language following large migrant communities settling in the borough, in particular recent arrivals from Romania. The most prevalent primary need for children on an EHC plan is autism spectrum disorder.

Supply of childcare

Number of early years providers and places

In total, there are 302 childcare providers in Harrow, offering a maximum of 7,204 early years childcare places.

Table 15: Number of early year’s providers and places

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of registered places
Childminders*	161	941
Nursery classes in schools	28	1430
Maintained nursery schools	1	71
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	112	4762
Total:	302	7204

*The data in this table was correct on: 01 May 2018. *Some childminder places may also be available for older children, above the age of 5, and on the childcare register.*

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. The table above 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. For example, one child may attend in the morning and one child may attend in the afternoon.

Table 15 Summary:

- Nursery classes in schools and maintained nursery schools offer 20.8% of all registered early years childcare places available in Harrow; however these places are for 3 and 4 year olds only.
- The private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector, offer the remaining 79.2% of early years childcare places, which are available across the early years age group (0-4 year olds). The PVI sector includes day nurseries (open through the day), pre-school/playgroups (open part-time), independent school nurseries and Ofsted registered childminders.

Harrow had a total of 5,703 early year's childcare places for children within the PVI sector as of May 2018. These places are available through:

- 67 day nurseries making available 3,310 places for children aged 0-4 years (58% of all PVI places) and 38 playgroups/ pre-schools making available 1138 places for children aged 0-4 years (20% of all PVI places).
- 161 childminders making available 941 places for children aged 0-4 years (16.5% of all PVI places).
- 7 independent schools with under 5's nurseries making available 314 places for children aged 0-4 years (5.5% of all PVI places).

An overview of the location of early year's settings in Harrow is mapped in Figure 2.

Table 16: Number of PVI providers and places by year

Provision type	2015		2017		2018	
	Number	Places	Number	Places	Number	Places
Day Nursery	50	2387	61	2916	67	3310
Pre-school/Playgroup	45	1383	42	1262	38	1138
Childminders	182	897	164	910	161	941
Independent School Nursery	10	393	6	218	7	314
Total:	287	5060	273	5306	273	5703

Table Summary:

- The total number of PVI providers in Harrow has reduced by 15 since 2015.
 - There has been a reduction in the supply of childminders, pre-school/playgroups and independent school nurseries.

- There has been significant growth in the number of day nurseries.
- Whilst the total number of PVI providers has decreased, the overall number of places available within them has increased. There has been an increase of 643 childcare places between 2015 and 2018, representing 11.3% growth in the places available within 3 years:
 - 28% increase in the number of places available within day nurseries
 - 5% increase in the number of places available within childminding settings
 - 18% decrease in the number of places available within pre-school/playgroups
 - 20% decrease in the number of places available within independent school nurseries. However there has been an increase in places available in the past year.

The number of early year's childcare places available varies by location and type of provider. A ward analysis of childcare places available and provision type is displayed in Table 17.

*Figure 2: Location of early year's settings in Harrow

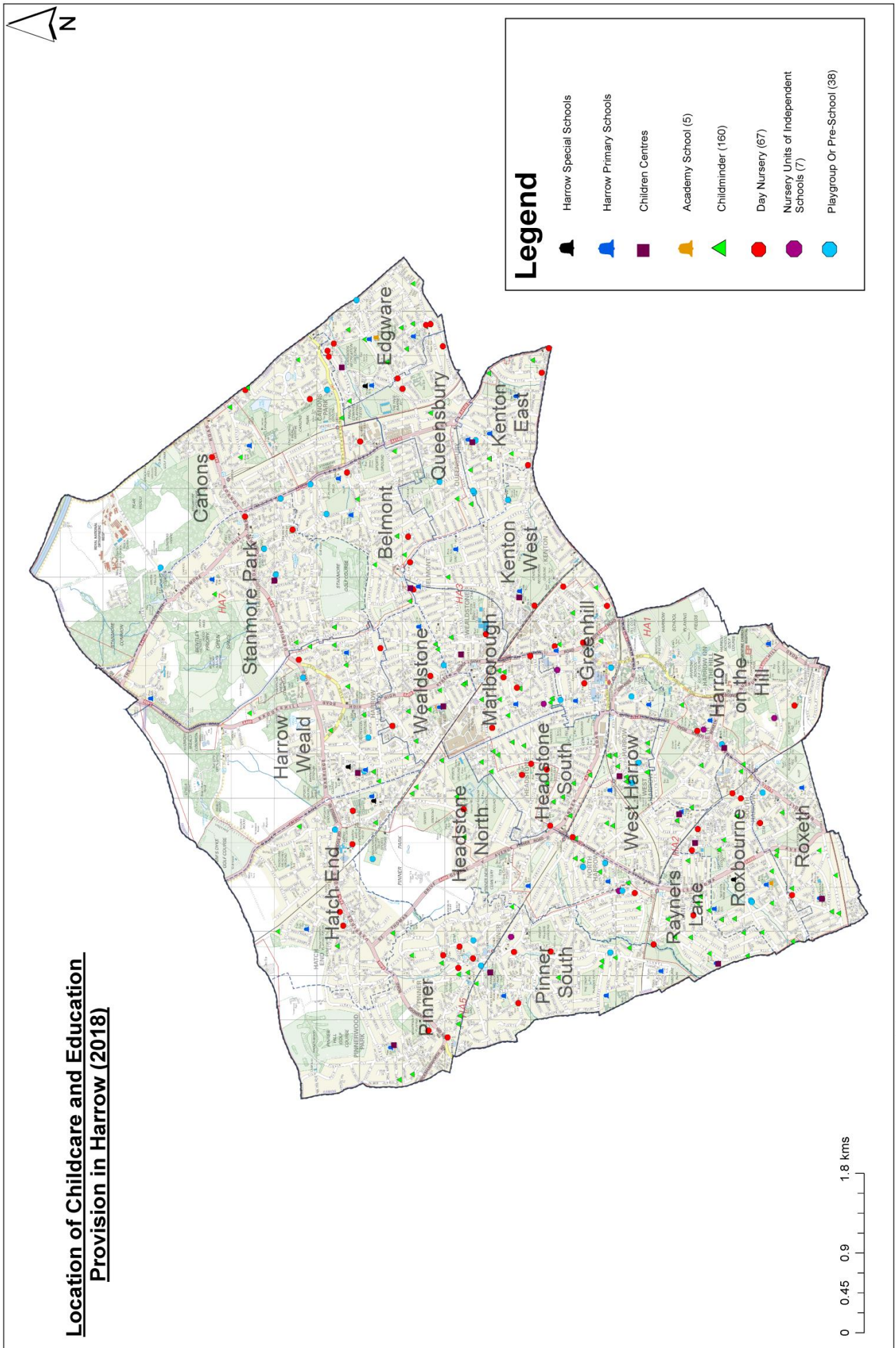


Table 17: PVI Childcare places by provider type and ward

Ward	Childminders	Childminder Places	Day Nurseries	Day Nursery Places	Pre-schools	Pre-school Places	Funded Independent School Nurseries	Funded Independent Places	Total Places By Ward
Belmont	6	56	2	51	3	108	0	0	215
Canons	6	34	3	80	2	69	0	0	183
Edgware	8	50	6	305	1	25	0	0	380
Greenhill	5	21	5	302	3	76	1	20	419
Harrow on the Hill	4	19	3	100	1	24	2	159	302
Harrow Weald	10	63	2	62	3	61	0	0	186
Hatch End	6	38	4	238	1	48	0	0	324
Headstone North	10	66	1	38	3	80	0	0	184
Headstone South	12	66	4	262	0	0	0	0	328
Kenton East	5	29	2	127	3	100	0	0	256
Kenton West	1	3	3	157	1	30	0	0	190
Marlborough	9	51	6	336	1	36	1	20	443
Pinner	9	50	6	332	1	24	0	0	406
Pinner South	7	42	3	212	2	52	1	74	380
Queensbury	3	16	2	110	1	35	0	0	161
Rayners Lane	12	60	3	98	1	28	2	41	227
Roxbourne	11	55	4	134	2	110	0	0	299
Roxeth	8	44	2	78	2	58	0	0	180
Stanmore Park	6	28	3	202	4	105	0	0	335
Wealdstone	9	51	2	66	1	18	0	0	135
West Harrow	14	99	1	20	2	51	0	0	170
Total	161	941	67	3310	38	1138	7	314	5703

Table 17 Summary:

- The wards with the largest supply of PVI childcare places:
 - Marlborough: 443
 - Greenhill: 419
 - Pinner: 406
 - Pinner South: 380
 - Edgware: 380
 - Stanmore Park: 335
 - Headstone South: 328
 - Hatch End: 324
- The wards with the largest supply of childcare places can generally be found in central and north western Harrow with the exceptions of Edgware and Stanmore Park in the east.
- The wards with the lowest supply of PVI childcare places:
 - Wealdstone: 135
 - Queensbury: 161
 - West Harrow: 170
 - Roxeth: 180
 - Canons: 183
 - Headstone North: 184
 - Harrow Weald: 186
- The wards with the lowest number of childcare places are scattered throughout the borough with no significant regional trend.
- Wards with a greater number of day nurseries, have higher proportions of childcare places available.
- The wards with the lowest number of PVI childcare providers are Kenton West with just 5 providers and Queensbury with 6.
- All wards contain childminders, day nurseries and pre-school/playgroups with the exception of Headstone South, which has no pre-schools operating.
- There are 5 wards offering places within nursery units of independent schools. These can all be found in wards located in central and south western Harrow.

When assessing the supply of early years childcare across the PVI sector on a ward level, changes over time are to be expected as settings open or close or change the number of places they are registered for. When comparing current supply with data from 2015 as reported in Harrow's 2016 childcare sufficiency assessment, small fluctuations in the supply of PVI childcare provision have occurred in most wards.

- Between 2015 and 2018, Headstone North is the only ward to have experienced a significant decrease in childcare places, whereas several wards have experienced significant growth in the same time period:
 - Headstone North: -28.4% decrease in childcare places
 - Marlborough: +36.3% increase in childcare places

- Stanmore Park: +32.8% increase in childcare places
- Kenton East: +32.8% increase in childcare places
- Pinner: +32.3% increase in childcare places
- Harrow Weald: +28.5% increase in childcare places
- Greenhill: +27.2% increase in childcare places

Early years vacancies

Table 18: Early year's vacancies

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of providers with vacancies
Childminders	161	38
Nursery classes in schools	28	21*
Maintained nursery schools	1	0
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	112	43

The data in this table was correct on: 01 May 2018

* As reported in the School Census January 2018

A vacancy is a place that could realistically be used by a child and can be full or part-time. 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 choose to do this). In general, vacancy rates are higher in the autumn, when many children move to school.

Table Summary:

- 24% of childminders reported having vacancies available.
- 75% of nursery classes in schools had vacancies available in January 2018.
- No vacancies were available within the one Harrow maintained nursery school.
- 38% of private, voluntary and independent nurseries reported having vacancies available.

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.

Table 19: Number of early year's providers offering childcare for atypical hours

Type of provision	Number of providers	Available before 8am weekdays	Available after 6pm weekdays	Available weekends ²³
Childminders	161	72	43	58
Nursery classes in schools	28	0	0	0
Maintained nursery schools	1	0	0	0
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	112	12	7	1

Table Summary:

- Childminders offer the greatest flexibility in terms of childcare availability during atypical hours
 - 45% of childminders offer availability before 8am and 27% offer availability after 6pm on weekdays
 - Over a third of childminders have registered with Ofsted in order to provide care over weekends, however some of these may choose not to offer this availability all of the time.
- In comparison, a much smaller proportion of PVI nurseries are open during atypical hours
 - 11% of PVI settings offer availability before 8am and 6% offer availability after 6pm on weekdays
 - Only one day nursery opens on weekends.
- There are no nursery classes in schools or maintained nursery schools which offer childcare during atypical hours or weekends for early years aged children. Some nursery classes are attached to schools which offer wrap around care but only for reception aged children upwards.

²³ This includes availability at any time during the weekend, not necessarily for the whole weekend

Number of school age providers and places

In total, there are 39 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 12 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. There are also 161 childminders who may provide care for school age children.

Table 20: Number of school age providers and places

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of registered places
Breakfast club – primary school	13	418
After-school club – primary school	19	678
Breakfast club – secondary school	3	140
After-school club – secondary school	1	40
After-school club – other	3	93
Childminders	161	941
Holiday club	12	448

Tracking supply of childcare for school age children is difficult because not all of this type of provision is registered with Ofsted. Some schools may also have out of school club provision under the school's own Ofsted registration, and after various attempts at gathering this information, feedback has been very limited. Most of these clubs are only available to children attending the schools and therefore they do not wish to promote or advertise these places outside of the school. Therefore, it is possible that we have under-counted the provision of breakfast and after school clubs and holiday clubs.

Table Summary:

- The majority of breakfast and after school clubs operate within primary schools, catering for primary school aged children, with significantly lower availability within secondary schools
- There are three after school clubs registered with Ofsted that also cater for school aged children but do not run from school premises
- Childminders can also provide childcare for school aged children; however some may only cater for children within the early years age group. Childminders must register with Ofsted in order to provide childcare for 0-8 year olds. However, many childminders also provide childcare for over 8's, for which they do not need to be registered and are not included in the number of places they are registered for.
- There are 12 Ofsted registered holiday clubs in Harrow offering childcare places for school aged children. Parents may also use provision which is not considered 'childcare', for example sports or arts clubs after school or in the holidays.

School age atypical

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.

Table 21: Number of school aged providers offering childcare for atypical hours

Type of provision	Number of providers	Available before 8am weekdays	Available after 6pm weekdays	Available weekends²⁴
Breakfast club – primary school	13	9	N/A	N/A
After-school club – primary school	19	N/A	0	N/A
Breakfast club – secondary school	3	1	N/A	N/A
After-school club – secondary school	1	N/A	0	N/A
After-school club – other	3	N/A	1	2
Childminders	161	72	43	58
Holiday club	12	0	0	0

Table Summary:

- Most primary school breakfast clubs open earlier than 8am.
- Parental choice for childcare options after 6pm on weekdays and at weekends is predominantly limited to childminding settings.
- There are no school based after school clubs which are open later than 6pm.
- Weekend childcare availability is limited to childminders.
- There are three after school clubs registered with Ofsted that also cater for school aged children but do not run from school premises. One of these caters for children with learning disabilities and is open on Saturdays. Another is an Ofsted registered tuition provider which is available until 7pm weekdays and also opens on Saturdays.

²⁴ This includes availability at any time during the weekend, not necessarily for the whole weekend

Supply of childcare – Summary

- When assessing comparative data from previous sufficiency assessments, there has been some change to the structure of the PVI childcare market in Harrow. Whilst the number of providers has decreased since 2015, the number of childcare places available within them has increased. This is largely attributable to the steady growth in the number of day nurseries and the increase in childcare places they offer, which has negated the decrease in childcare places offered within pre-school/playgroup settings. Although the numbers of childminders has reduced, the total number of childcare places they are registered for has also shown a slight increase.
- Pre-school/playgroups in Harrow have reported that they are finding it more difficult to sustain their businesses due to ever increasing overheads, tenancy fees (as many run from community buildings, scout halls and church halls), staff costs and business rates, whilst government funding for 2, 3 and 4 year old childcare places has not increased sufficiently. They are also constrained by part-time opening hours and generally only being registered to provide places for 2/3 to 5 year olds, most of whom are entitled to early education funding entitlements, thus restricting the amount of chargeable fees.
- In contrast to pre-schools/playgroups, day nurseries have seen an increase in numbers, partly to accommodate the introduction of the government's 30 hours childcare funding for 3 and 4 year olds of some working parents. They are also able to open longer hours and throughout the year, and can sustain themselves through being able to charge for non-funded hours and take on younger children who are fee-paying.
- Marlborough, Greenhill, Edgware and Headstone South contain some of the highest populations of early years aged children in Harrow which correlates well to the larger supply of PVI childcare places in these wards. Conversely, Pinner, Pinner South, Stanmore Park and Hatch End have some of the lowest populations of early years aged children in Harrow, yet offer some of the highest numbers of PVI childcare places, suggesting supply may well exceed demand. However these wards are all bordering neighbouring boroughs so may well experience a greater in-take of out of borough children.
- Wealdstone, Queensbury and Canons contain relatively high populations of early years aged children, yet have some of the lowest numbers of PVI childcare places available, with Wealdstone offering the lowest number of places of all 21 wards. This suggests a gap between potential demand and supply in these wards. The remaining wards with a lower supply of PVI childcare places also have some of the lowest early years aged populations.
- Headstone South has no pre-school/playgroup settings, so there is less choice for parents and those only wanting part-time hours in this ward
- There are no funded places available through the independent school sector in north or north eastern Harrow, suggesting a potential gap in parental choice in these areas.

- It is difficult to provide a clear picture in regards to early years vacancies, as changes to availability occur continuously and not all providers report their vacancies to the local authority. Data recorded for PVI settings was from the summer term when providers will generally be at their fullest, whereas school nursery data is from the January census. Autumn will be when most vacancies are typically available especially across the PVI sector. Binary data was used, which does not provide numbers of vacancies available but only reports numbers of providers that have vacancies. So although three quarters of school nurseries had places available in January 2018, the total number of places may actually be lower than those available within PVI settings. Overall, we can assume there are enough school nursery places available as there is generally only one in-take each September and 75% still had places available as at January 2018. We can also assume that overall there is sufficient supply of places within the PVI sector as nearly a quarter of childminders and over a third of PVI nurseries reported having vacancies at the start of the summer term which is usually when they are most full.
- The majority of term-time childcare for school aged children outside of school hours caters for primary school aged children as opposed to secondary school age. Likely reasons are that demand is higher for younger children and many secondary aged children are deemed not to require childcare. Therefore demand on secondary schools to provide before and after school care is less. The picture is not entirely clear for secondary school wrap around provision as breakfast and after school clubs do not require Ofsted registration for older children and provision can come under a school's own registration, for which the local authority does not always hold data on.
- There is more childcare available before 8am on weekdays for school aged children than there is for the early years age group – due to breakfast club availability. However after 6pm, childcare is limited for both age groups and most availability is offered through childminders. Holiday and in particular weekend childcare availability is very limited and parents might struggle in finding suitable options.

Funded early education

Introduction 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 3 and 4 are entitled to 15 hours per week until they start reception class in school.
- Children aged 3 and 4 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.²⁵

²⁵ Available to families where both parents (or a lone parent) are working the equivalent of sixteen hours per week on the minimum wage

- 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. Nationally, about 40% of 2 year olds are entitled to this offer, but the proportion varies by area.

Parents do not have to use all the hours of their funded entitlement. They may choose to split them between providers. With the agreement of their provider, parents may also spread them across the year – for example, rather than taking 15 hours for 38 weeks a year they could take just under 12 hours for 48 weeks a year.

Proportion of 2-year-old children entitled to funded early education

- In Harrow, 27% of 2 year olds are entitled to funded early education. This equates to around 980 children per year in 2017.

This calculation only includes children who are eligible on the basis of income, and not children who are eligible on the basis of disability, or being/having been looked after. In London, more than 98 per cent of funded 2-year-old places are on the basis of income.²⁶

Take up of funded early education

The proportion of eligible children taking up their funded place (for at least some of the available hours) in Harrow is displayed in Table 22.

Table 22: Proportion of eligible children taking up their funded place in Harrow²⁷

Age	% of eligible children
Age 2	58%
Age 3 and 4	86%
3 year olds	82%
4 year olds	90%

Table Summary:

- 58% of eligible 2 year olds are taking up their funded place, leaving 42% who are not accessing their entitlement
- 86% of eligible 3 and 4 year olds are taking up their funded place, leaving 14% who are not accessing their entitlement
 - 18% of 3 year olds are not taking up their funded place
 - 10% of 4 year olds are not taking up their funded place

²⁶ Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2017, Department for Education

²⁷ Department for Education: Provision for children under 5 years of age January 2018

Table 23: Take up of funded early education over time²⁸

Age	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Age 2 – targeted	58%	55%	55%	47%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 3 and 4	86%	86%	85%	90%	90%	87%	84%	82%

Table Summary:

- Take-up of means tested 2 year old funded places has increased by 11% between 2015 and 2018
 - The increase in take-up stalled in 2016 and 2017 before increasing again in 2018.
- Take up of 3 and 4 year old funded places has increased by 4 % between 2011 and 2018
 - The increase in take-up reached a peak of 90% in 2014 and 2015 before declining again thereafter.
 - Take-up has remained constant for the past two years at 86%.

Table 24: Regional and national take up comparisons²⁹

Age	Take-up: % of eligible children			
	Harrow	Outer London	London	England
Age 2	58%	63%	61%	72%
Age 3 and 4	86%	87%	84%	94%
3 year olds	82%	84%	82%	92%
4 year olds	90%	89%	86%	95%

Table Summary:

- **2 year olds:** Take up of funded places in Harrow is below the average for all three comparators:
 - 5% below the outer London borough average
 - 3% below the London average
 - 14% below the national average
- **3 and 4 year olds:** Take up of funded places in Harrow is slightly below the outer London borough average, above the London average and below the national average:
 - 1% below the outer London borough average
 - 2% above the London average
 - 8% below the national average

²⁸ Department for Education: Provision for children under 5 years of age January 2018

²⁹ Department for Education: Provision for children under 5 years of age January 2018

- **3 year olds:** Take-up of funded places in Harrow is in-line with the London average, but below the outer London and national averages:
 - 2% below the outer London borough average
 - Same as the London average
 - 10% below the national average
- **4 year olds:** Take-up of funded places in Harrow is above the outer London and London averages, but below the national average:
 - 1% above the outer London borough average
 - 4% above the London average
 - 5% below the national average

Ward-level analysis of 2 year old funding take-up

An analysis of 2 year old funding take-up by ward, matched against the wards of eligible families (based on Department for Work & Pensions lists of eligible families) can provide an indication of where the gaps in take-up are located. This will help inform Local Authority strategies in improving take-up with a targeted approach on a ward level. The November 2017 Department for Work & Pensions list corresponds to the Spring term 2018 take-up. This data has been used in Table 25.

Table 25: 2 year old funding take-up by ward Spring 2018³⁰

Ward	Funded 2 year olds	Eligible families	% take-up by ward	Shortfall in take-up	% Shortfall by ward	% accessing entitlement in home ward
Belmont	8	33	24%	25	5%	63%
Canons	25	48	52%	23	5%	44%
Edgware	33	71	46%	38	8%	64%
Greenhill	39	75	52%	36	8%	46%
Harrow on the Hill	26	45	58%	19	4%	27%
Harrow Weald	20	45	44%	25	5%	55%
Hatch End	15	15	100%	0	0%	53%
Headstone North	9	22	41%	13	3%	44%
Headstone South	31	58	53%	27	6%	29%
Kenton East	20	45	44%	25	5%	65%
Kenton West	14	30	47%	16	3%	21%
Marlborough	46	72	64%	26	6%	61%
Pinner	5	17	29%	12	3%	40%
Pinner South	8	11	73%	3	1%	50%
Queensbury	33	58	57%	25	5%	3%
Rayners Lane	16	27	59%	11	2%	38%
Roxbourne	49	84	58%	35	7%	63%
Roxeth	22	52	42%	30	6%	55%
Stanmore Park	24	42	57%	18	4%	54%
Wealdstone	42	81	52%	39	8%	29%
West Harrow	18	39	46%	21	4%	22%
Out of Borough	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total:	558	970	58%	467	100%	44%

³⁰ Department for Work & Pensions list of eligible families: November 2017 & Harrow early education funding headcount data: Spring 2018

Table Summary:

- Wards with the highest % take-up:
 - Hatch End – 100%
 - Pinner South – 73%
 - Marlborough – 64%
 - Rayners Lane – 59%
 - Roxbourne – 58%
 - Harrow on the Hill – 58%
- Wards with the lowest % take-up:
 - Belmont – 24%
 - Pinner – 29%
 - Headstone North – 41%
 - Roxeth – 42%
 - Harrow Weald – 44%
 - Kenton East – 44%
- Wards with most eligible families:
 - Roxbourne
 - Wealdstone
 - Greenhill
 - Marlborough
 - Edgware
- Wards with the least eligible families:
 - Pinner
 - Pinner South
 - Hatch End
- The shortfall in take-up is fairly evenly distributed through the borough with no ward having higher than an 8% share of those families not accessing their entitlement. The wards with the highest percentage shortfall are:
 - Wealdstone – 8%
 - Greenhill – 8%
 - Edgware – 8%
 - Roxbourne – 7%
- 44% of funded Harrow 2 year olds accessed their entitlement in childcare provision based in their home wards. Of those that did not, the majority accessed provision in neighbouring wards.
 - Wards with the highest percentage of funded 2 year olds accessing their entitlement in their home ward:
 - Kenton East – 65%
 - Edgware – 64%
 - Roxbourne – 63%
 - Belmont – 63%
 - Marlborough – 61%
 - Wards with the lowest percentage of funded 2 year olds accessing their entitlement in their home ward:
 - Queensbury – 3%
 - Kenton West – 21%
 - West Harrow – 22%
 - Harrow on the Hill – 27%
 - Wealdstone – 29%
 - Headstone South – 29%

Ward-level analysis of 3 and 4 year old funding take-up

An analysis of 3 and 4 year old funding take-up by ward, can provide an indicator of the level of take-up by ward for both universal and extended funding and impacts on sufficiency on a local level, as well as where children are taking up their entitlements.

Table 26: 3 and 4 year old funding take-up by ward Spring 2018³¹

Ward	Funded 3 & 4 year olds universal funding	% take-up by ward	% accessing universal entitlement in home ward	Funded 3 & 4 year olds extended funding	% take-up by ward	% accessing extended entitlement in home ward
Belmont	124	4.4%	33.1%	39	4.7%	30.8%
Canons	120	4.3%	30%	43	5.2%	18.6%
Edgware	105	3.7%	68.6%	35	4.2%	60%
Greenhill	195	6.9%	59%	46	5.5%	54.3%
Harrow on the Hill	96	3.4%	26%	33	4%	45.5%
Harrow Weald	94	3.3%	36.2%	22	2.6%	31.8%
Hatch End	110	3.9%	57.3%	29	3.5%	48.3%
Headstone North	94	3.3%	17%	21	2.5%	19%
Headstone South	137	4.9%	28.5%	55	6.6%	47.3%
Kenton East	83	3%	62.7%	25	3%	40%
Kenton West	84	3%	32.1%	28	3.4%	32.1%
Marlborough	155	5.5%	54.2%	48	5.8%	56.3%
Pinner	85	3.1%	55.3%	17	2%	41.2%
Pinner South	156	5.6%	54.5%	32	3.8%	31.3%
Queensbury	85	3.1%	14.1%	26	3.1%	34.6%
Rayners Lane	110	3.9%	38.2%	35	4.2%	40%
Roxbourne	157	5.6%	67.5%	37	4.4%	29.7%
Roxeth	79	2.8%	30.4%	24	2.9%	25%
Stanmore Park	104	3.7%	45.2%	17	2%	64.7%
Wealdstone	134	4.8%	36.6%	43	5.2%	20.9%
West Harrow	119	4.2%	25.2%	39	4.7%	28.2%
Out of Borough	380	13.6%	0%	139	16.7%	0%
Total:	2806	100%	41.5%	833*	100%	38.1%

* figure includes 3 children splitting their extended hours across two providers

³¹ Local authority early education funding headcount data Spring 2018

Table Summary:

- 3 and 4 year old universal funding: excluding take-up of universal funding from out of borough children, the take-up by ward is fairly evenly distributed with between 2.8% and 6.9% as the lowest and highest figures.
 - Wards with the highest % take-up:
 - Greenhill – 6.9%
 - Roxbourne – 5.6%
 - Pinner south – 5.6%
 - Marlborough – 5.5%
 - Wards with the lowest % take-up:
 - Roxeth – 2.8%
 - Kenton East & West – 3%
 - Queensbury – 3.1%
 - Pinner – 3.1%
- 41.5% of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessed their universal entitlement in childcare provision based in their home wards. Of those that did not, the majority accessed provision in neighbouring wards:
 - Wards with the highest percentage of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessing their universal entitlement in their home ward:
 - Edgware – 68.6%
 - Roxbourne – 67.5%
 - Kenton East – 62.7%
 - Greenhill – 59%
 - Wards with the lowest percentage of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessing their universal entitlement in their home ward:
 - Queensbury – 14.1%
 - Headstone North – 17%
 - West Harrow – 25.2%
 - Harrow on the Hill – 26%
- 3 and 4 year old extended funding: excluding take-up of extended funding from out of borough children, the take-up by ward is fairly evenly distributed with between 2% and 6.6% as the lowest and highest figures.
 - Wards with the highest % take-up:
 - Headstone South – 6.6%
 - Marlborough – 5.8%
 - Greenhill – 5.5%
 - Wealdstone – 5.2%
 - Canons – 5.2%
 - Wards with the lowest % take-up:
 - Stanmore Park – 2%
 - Pinner – 2%
 - Headstone North – 2.5%
 - Harrow Weald – 2.6%
- 38.1% of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessed their extended entitlement in childcare provision based in their home wards. Of those that did not, the majority accessed provision in neighbouring wards.
 - Wards with the highest percentage of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessing their extended entitlement in their home ward:
 - Stanmore Park – 64.7%
 - Edgware – 60%

- Marlborough – 56.3%
- Greenhill – 54.3%
- Wards with the lowest percentage of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessing their universal entitlement in their home ward:
 - Canons – 18.6%
 - Headstone North – 19%
 - Wealdstone – 20.9%
 - Roxeth – 25%

Providers offering funded early education places

Providers are paid directly by government for delivering funded early education. They are not required to offer them to parents, but of course parents may choose to use a different provider if they do not. Some providers offer a restricted number of funded places.

Table 27: Providers offering funded early education places

Type of provision	Number of providers	Age 2 targeted	Age 3 and 4 universal 15 hours	Age 3 and 4 – extended 30 hours
Childminders	161	29%	38%	28%
State school nurseries	28	0%	100%	32%
Maintained nursery schools	1	100%	100%	100%
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	112	79%	100%	63%

Table Summary:

- **2 year old funding:** There are 136 childcare providers offering 2 year old funded places across all provision types:
 - 100% of maintained nursery schools (1 provider)
 - 79% of PVI nurseries (88 providers)
 - 29% of childminders (47 providers)
 - 0% of state school nurseries (0 providers)
- **3 and 4 year old universal 15 hours:** There are 202 providers offering 3 and 4 year old funded places for the universal 15 hours across all provision types:
 - 100% of maintained nursery schools (1 provider)
 - 100% of PVI nurseries (112 providers)
 - 100% of state school nurseries (28 providers)
 - 38% of childminders (61 providers)
- **3 and 4 year old extended 30 hours:** There are 125 providers offering 3 and 4 year old funded places for the extended 30 hours across all provision types:

- 100% of maintained nursery schools (1 provider)
- 63% of PVI nurseries (71 providers)
- 29% of state school nurseries (8 providers)
- 28% of childminders (45 providers)

Extended entitlement – 30 hours funding

The extended hours or 30 hours entitlement was rolled out nationally in September 2017, targeted at working parents (where both parents are working, or from lone parent families where that parent is working). This enabled eligible parents of 3 and 4 year olds to claim an extra 15 extended hours in addition to the universal 15 hours entitlement.

Parents who think they are entitled to a 30 hour extended hours place apply for this online through the Government’s Childcare Support website. The same website is used to apply for tax free childcare and parents can apply for either or both. If a parent is eligible, the system creates a code which they can use with their chosen childcare provider (the childcare provider must validate these codes through the local authority prior to the start of a new school term). If parents are ineligible, they will still be entitled to the universal 15 hours of childcare.

There is no data currently available on the number of families/children that may be eligible for the extended hours in Harrow (apart from a DfE estimate of 1031 families provided prior to roll-out in September 2017). However, data is available on the number of eligibility codes issued and validated, and the number of 3 and 4 year olds accessing an extended hours place, which provides an indication of demand and take-up in Harrow.

Table 28: Extended hours take-up in Harrow³²

School term	Eligibility codes issued	Codes validated (number)	Codes validated (%)	Children accessing an extended hours place	Children accessing an extended hours place as a percentage of codes issued
Autumn 2017	695	525	76%	542	78%
Spring 2018	1102	921	84%	830	75%
Summer 2018	1278	1116	87%	1040*	81%

*estimated number of children accessing an extended hours place provided as actuals not available at the time

This table excludes codes issued and validated for reception aged children as it is expected they will be in reception and therefore ineligible for 30 hours free childcare. Codes issued

³² Department for Education: 30 hours free childcare codes issued and validated and Harrow early education funding headcount data

relate to the local authority where the parent is resident. Codes validated relate to the local authority where the code was checked. These are not always the same, therefore it is possible for the number of codes validated to exceed the number issued. Additionally, the number of children accessing a place will include 4 year olds of reception age (who have deferred their reception place) who are excluded from the codes issued figures.

Table summary:

- The number of eligibility codes issued almost doubled between autumn 2017 and summer 2018.
- Similarly the number of children accessing an extended hours place almost doubled between autumn 2017 and summer 2018.
- The percentage of codes validated by the local authority increased each term, with an 11% rise between autumn 2017 and summer 2018.
- The percentage of children accessing an extended hours place as a percentage of codes issued has also increased by 3% between autumn 2017 and summer 2018, however this followed a 3% drop between the autumn and spring terms.

Table 29: Extended hours take-up: regional and national comparisons³³

	Codes validated (%)			Children accessing an extended hours place as a percentage of codes issued		
	Autumn 17	Spring 18	Summer 18	Autumn 17	Spring 18	Summer 18
Harrow	76%	84%	87%	78%	75%	81%
Outer London	88%	86%	87%	87%	81%	80%
London	89%	88%	89%	90%	83%	83%
England	94%	93%	94%	90%	89%	90%

Table Summary:

- Codes Validated: Harrow recorded the lowest percentage in autumn 2017, when compared to the outer London borough average, London average and national average (12 to 18% lower than comparators)
 - However by summer 2018 Harrow had seen the greatest increase, coming in-line with the outer London average, 2% below the overall London average, and 7% below the national average.
 - Whilst the Harrow percentage of codes validated increased term on term, all three comparators showed little change, with only 1 or 2% fluctuations.
- Children accessing an extended hours place as a percentage of codes issued: Harrow recorded the lowest percentage when compared to the outer London average, London average and national average in both autumn 2017 and spring 2018 (9 to 12% lower than comparators in autumn and 6 to 14% lower in spring)

³³ Department for Education: 30 hours free childcare codes issued and validated and Harrow early education funding headcount data

- However by summer 2018 Harrow had seen the greatest increase, exceeding the outer London average by 1%, 2% behind the overall London average, and 9% behind the national average.
- There was a 3% drop in Harrow between the autumn and spring terms. Larger decreases were seen across outer London (6%) and London (7%).
- Whereas Harrow experienced a recovery by summer 2018, with a 6% increase from spring, the percentages for outer London and London in summer showed little change following the decreases experienced in spring. The national figures show little deviation term on term.

Providers offering extended hours

There are 125 providers offering approximately 1079, 30 hour or extended hour places as at May 2018. The providers are mapped on Figure 3 and a breakdown of providers/places by ward is displayed in Chart 3.

Figure 2: Map of Providers offering extended hours places (30 hours)

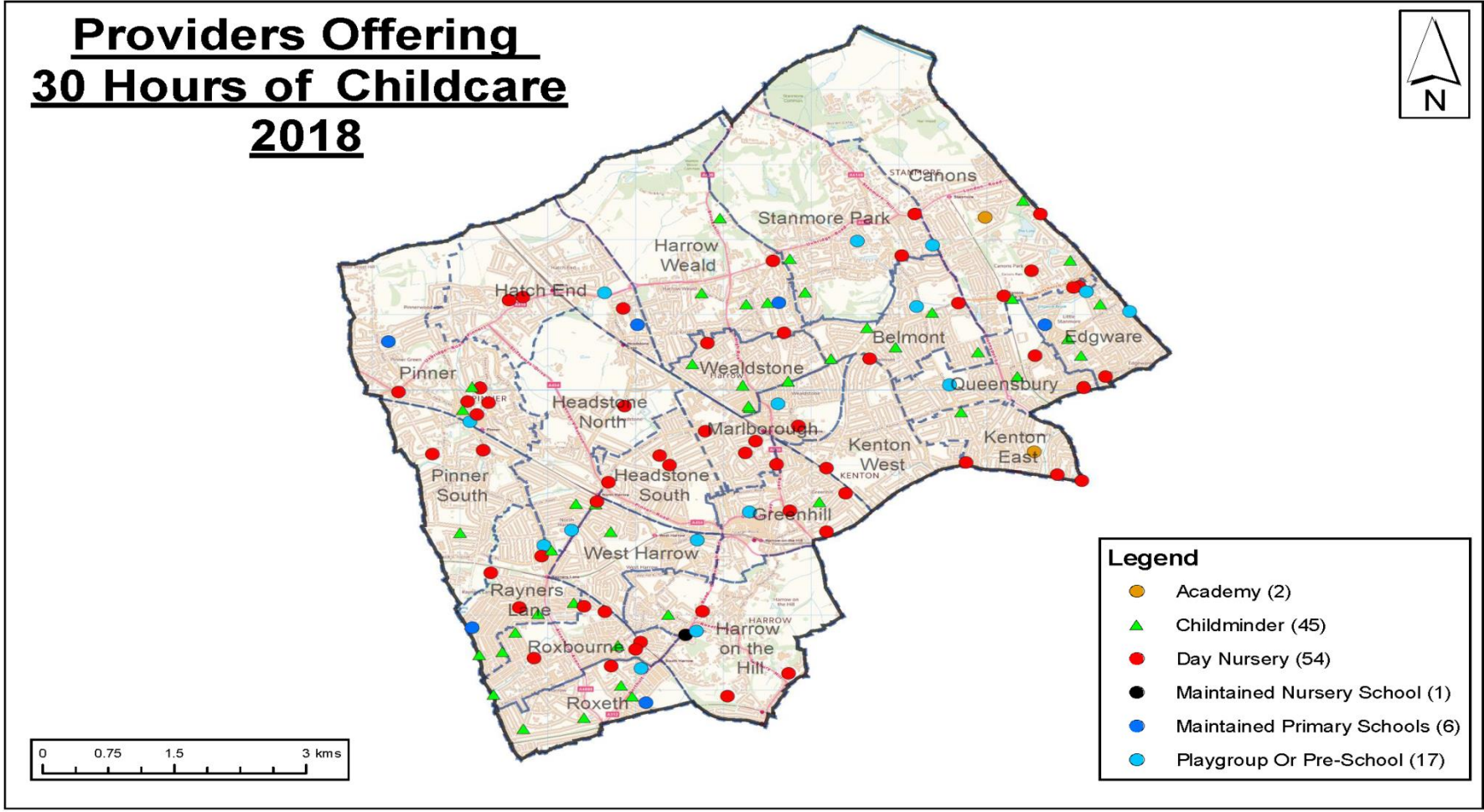
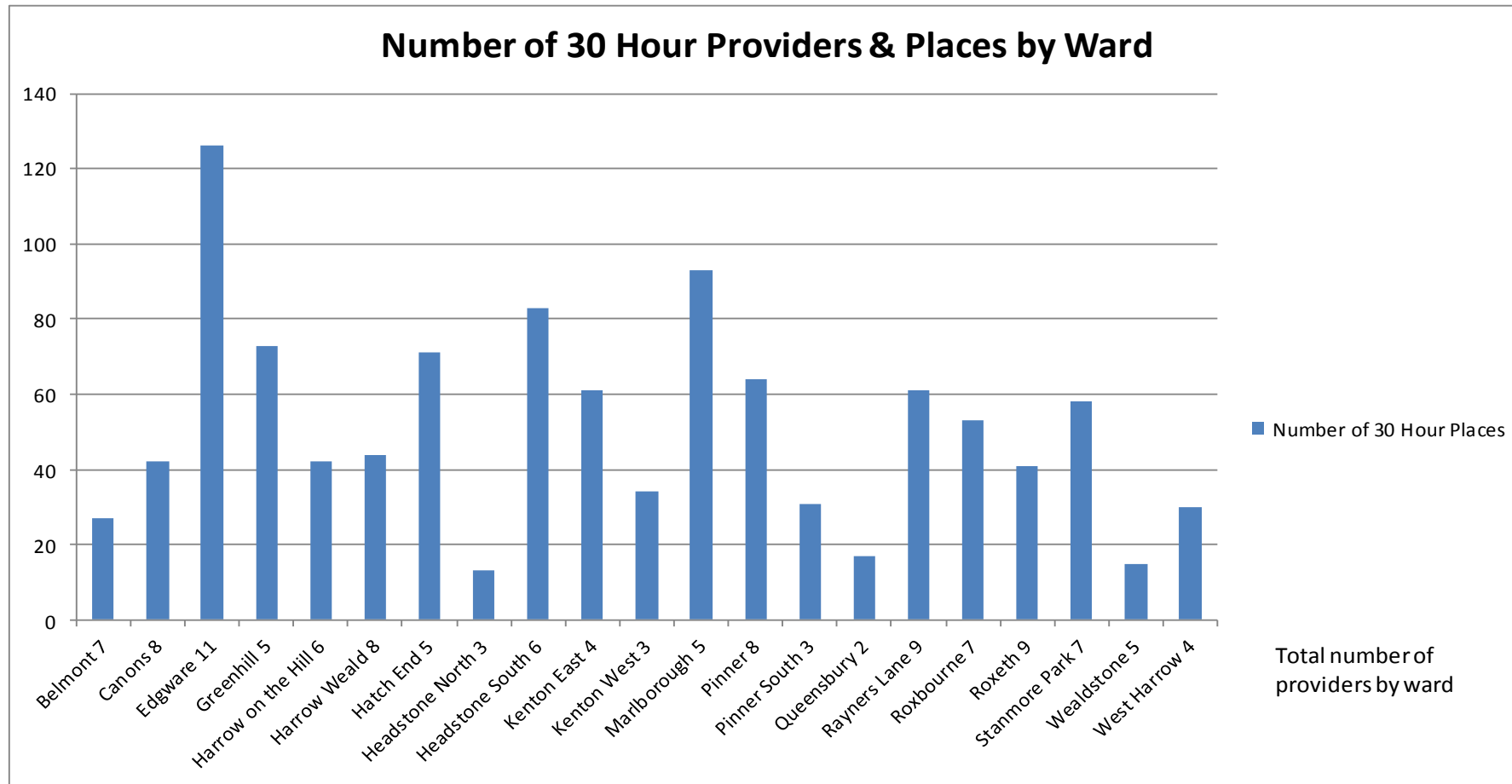


Chart 3: Number of 30 hour providers and places by ward



Summary:

- Participation by childcare providers offering extended hours has increased by 40% since the introduction of the entitlement in September 2017
 - 75 providers in September 2017.
 - 125 providers in May 2018.
- The number of extended hours places being offered has increased by 21% since September 2017
 - 852 places in September 2017.
 - 1079 places in May 2018.
- Day Nurseries are the highest participating provider type, offering the largest proportion of extended hours places:
 - 54 Day nurseries offering 749 places (69% of all places).
 - 17 Pre-school/playgroups offering 184 places (17% of all places).
 - 9 schools (including academies and maintained school nurseries) offering 76 places (7% of all places).
 - 45 childminders offering 70 places (7% of all places).
- All 21 wards in Harrow contain childcare providers offering extended hours places
 - Wards with higher numbers of providers offering extended hours do not necessarily correlate with the wards offering the most amount of extended hours places. Provider type is more significant, as wards with a larger proportion of participating day nurseries offer the most extended hours places, whereas wards with a larger proportion of participating childminders offer the least extended hours places
- There is no clear regional trend as to where the highest and lowest proportion of extended hours places being offered are located, however central Harrow includes 3 wards with some of the highest numbers as well as 1 ward offering some of the fewest places.
- Wards offering the most amount of extended hours places:
 - Edgware (126 places)
 - Marlborough (93 places)
 - Headstone South (83 places)
 - Greenhill (73 places)
- Wards offering the least amount of extended hours places:
 - Headstone North (13 places)
 - Wealdstone (15 places)
 - Queensbury (17 places)
 - Belmont (27 places)

Cross-borough Funding

It is important to consider that some children access their funded early education outside of the borough in which they reside. Figures provided on funded children in Harrow, includes children who are resident outside of the borough. By the same token, there are Harrow children accessing their entitlements in settings outside of the borough. For cross-borough funded children, the funding is delivered by the local authority in which the setting attended is located.

The majority of cross-borough funding occurs within neighbouring boroughs as opposed to further afield. Parents/carers may find an appropriate setting close to their home, which falls

under a neighbouring borough or may choose a setting close to their place of work as opposed to near their home.

Data on funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds in Harrow who reside outside of the borough and Harrow 2, 3 and 4 year olds accessing their funding entitlements outside of the borough can provide an overview of the extent of cross borough funding. This will help determine the size of the cohort of Harrow children accessing their funding entitlements outside of Harrow in comparison to the cohort of out of borough children accessing their funding entitlements within Harrow.

Table 30 Summary:

- 2 year old funding: 9.2% of Harrow 2 year old funding claims were from out of borough children in the Autumn term 2017 and 9.9% in the Spring term 2018
 - 10.7% of all funded 2 year olds in Harrow had SEND in the Autumn term 2017, and 10.6% had SEND in the Spring term 2018.
 - 5.3% of funded 2 year olds from outside of the borough had SEND in the Autumn term 2017 and 7.3% had SEND in the Spring term 2018.

- 3 and 4 year old funding:
 - In total 14.3% of Harrow 3 and 4 year old funding claims were from out of borough children in the Autumn term 2017 and 13.6% in the Spring term 2018.
 - 15.9% of extended hour claims in Harrow were from out of borough children in the Autumn term 2017 and 16.7% in the Spring term 2018.
 - 10.2% of all funded 3 and 4 year olds in Harrow had SEND in the Autumn term 2017, and 9.9% had SEND in the Spring term 2018.
 - 6.7% of funded 3 and 4 year olds from outside of the borough had SEND in the Autumn term 2017 and 6.2% had SEND in the Spring term 2018.

- The largest proportion of out of borough funding claims in Harrow, come from Brent. Averaged over the two terms summarised, the proportion of out of borough funding claims come from:
 - Brent – 41%
 - Hillingdon – 23%
 - Barnet – 15%
 - Hertfordshire – 11%
 - Ealing – 8%
 - Other – 2%

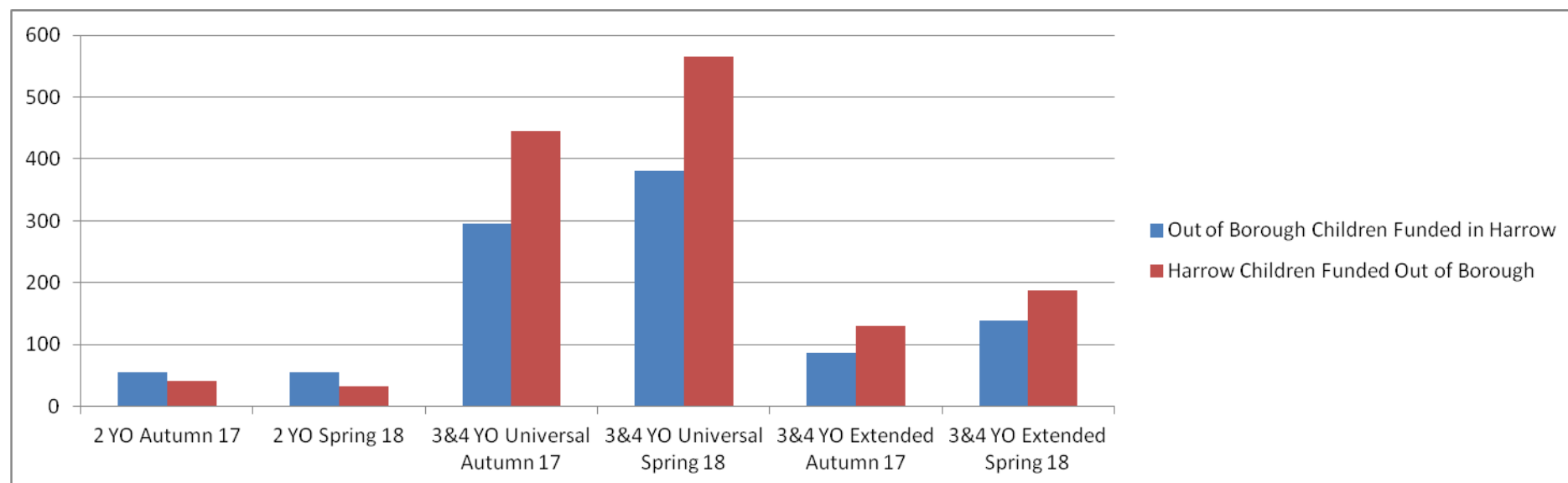
Table 30: Out of borough 2, 3 and 4 year olds accessing funding entitlements in Harrow

Child's Borough of Residence	Autumn term 2017						Spring term 2018					
	Total 2 YO	2 YO with SEND	Total 3 & 4 YO	3 & 4 YO Universal Entitlement	3 & 4 YO Extended Entitlement	3 & 4 YO with SEND	Total 2 YO	2 YO with SEND	Total 3 & 4 YO	3 & 4 YO Universal Entitlement	3 & 4 YO Extended Entitlement	3 & 4 YO with SEND
Barnet	19	0	33	33	12	2	15	1	55	55	22	2
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0
Brent	20	1	131	131	35	9	22	1	157	157	54	12
Bromley	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Buckinghamshire	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	4	4	1
Camden	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ealing	1	0	26	25	8	2	1	0	32	31	16	1
Hertfordshire	6	0	32	31	11	2	5	0	42	42	18	2
Hillingdon	8	2	76	74	19	5	9	2	89	86	22	6
Hounslow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Total Out Of Borough Claims in Harrow:	56	3	300	296	86	20	55	4	385	380	139	24
Total Claims in Harrow:	608	65	2102	2084	542	215	558	59	2837	2806	830	282

Table 31: Harrow 2, 3 and 4 year olds accessing funding entitlements in neighbouring boroughs

Borough	Autumn term 2017				Spring term 2018			
	2 YO	3 & 4 YO Universal Entitlement	3 & 4 YO Extended Entitlement	2, 3 and 4 YO with SEND	2 YO	3 & 4 YO Universal Entitlement	3 & 4 YO Extended Entitlement	2, 3 and 4 YO with SEND
Barnet	6	71	33	0	6	94	39	0
Brent	18	148	61	6	17	207	96	11
Ealing	0	0	0	0	3	13	4	0
Hertfordshire	2	45	11	0	1	56	14	0
Hillingdon	15	180	25	5	5	192	33	4
Hounslow	1	2	0	0	0	4	2	0
Total:	42	446	130	11	32	566	188	15

Chart 4: Cross Borough Funding Comparison



Data was collected from 6 neighbouring boroughs (including Hounslow, which although doesn't share a border with Harrow, has historically experienced cross borough funding with Harrow) on the number of Harrow 2, 3 and 4 year olds accessing their funding entitlements within them, as displayed in Table 31.

Table 31 Summary:

- 2 year old funding: 42 Harrow children accessed their funding entitlements in neighbouring boroughs in the Autumn term 2017, and 32 in the Spring term 2018
- 3 and 4 year old funding:
 - 446 Harrow children accessed their universal funding entitlements in neighbouring boroughs in the Autumn term 2017, and 566 in the Spring term 2018.
 - 130 Harrow children accessed their extended funding entitlements in neighbouring boroughs in the Autumn term 2017, and 188 in the Spring term 2018.
- Averaged over the two terms, 2.6% of Harrow 2,3 and 4 year olds accessing their funding entitlements in neighbouring boroughs had SEND
- Most cross borough funded Harrow children access their entitlements in Hillingdon and Brent. Proportion averaged over the two terms:³⁴
 - 36% in Hillingdon.
 - 36% in Brent.
 - 16% in Barnet
 - 10% in Hertfordshire.
 - 2% Other.

Chart 4 Summary:

When comparing the numbers of cross borough funding claims inside and outside of the borough, the key findings are:

- 2 year old funding: there are more out of borough 2 year olds accessing their funding entitlements in Harrow, when compared to Harrow 2 year olds accessing their entitlements outside of the borough:
 - 14 more in Autumn 2017.
 - 23 more in Spring 2018.
- 3 and 4 year old funding: there are significantly fewer out of borough 3 and 4 year olds accessing their funding entitlements in Harrow, when compared to Harrow 3 and 4 year olds accessing their entitlements outside of the borough:
 - Universal entitlement:
 - 150 fewer in Autumn 2017.
 - 186 fewer in Spring 2018.
 - Extended entitlement:
 - 44 fewer in Autumn 2017.
 - 49 fewer in Spring 2018.

³⁴ Percentages based on 2 year olds and 3 & 4 year old universal entitlement claims as most extended hours children also claim universal hours

Inclusion Funding for SEND children

Harrow offers an inclusion fund for 3 and 4 year olds with SEND (but who do not have an EHC plan) attending early years childcare providers and schools. Providers can claim inclusion funding on a termly basis for funded 3 and 4 year olds identified as requiring SEND support and that are on their SEND register. Those children requiring SEND support are identified via information gathering from progress checks, assessments and observation in conjunction with parental information. The fund is delivered in order for these children to make progress with any or all of the following areas; communication and language, physical development and personal, social and emotional development.

The local authority requests evidence on how funding is being used to support children for example, the setting:

- may wish to provide one to one support for a period during the day to provide focussed activities in order to promote listening and attention skills, or language acquisition.
- may wish to create small group time on a daily basis for children who require additional support.
- may wish to use the inclusion fund for additional resources such as 'cause and effect' resources to build a child's focus, or purchase some resources which have a clear beginning and end i.e. puzzles for children who prefer to stay in open ended play and find it difficult to move on to another task.
- may also use inclusion funding to up skill staff through training. This can be through the Harrow Early Years training schedule, bespoke training or outside specialist sources.

Funded early education – Summary

- Funded 2 year olds:
 - 2 year old funding take-up in Harrow is relatively low at 58%. It is significantly below the national average, and slightly below the London averages, although the gap is closing here. Take-up continues to improve albeit slowly. Further work targeting hard to reach communities is required to improve take-up further.
 - 2 year old funding is means tested and not all eligible families wish to take it up for a variety of reasons. Some families believe their child is too young for nursery and would rather wait to access early education at a later date. Cultural reasons should also be considered with some communities preferring to look after their children for longer and to arrange childcare needs within the community and with extended families. This is particularly prevalent within Asian communities in Harrow. There is also a large transient population in Harrow with frequent movements in and out of the borough so families may not be settled long enough to access this entitlement for their two year olds
 - Based on Spring term 2018 headcount data, the take-up of 2 year old funding is highest in wards located in the west of the borough. Hatch End had a 100% take up rate however there were only 15 eligible children in this ward.
 - Wards with lower rates of take-up are distributed throughout the borough, with no clear geographical trend.
 - Wards with the most eligible families tend to be less affluent, with lower employment and higher populations of early years children such as, Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Greenhill, Marlborough and Edgware.

- Wards with the least eligible families tend to be more affluent, with higher employment/more working families and lower populations of early years children such as, Hatch End, Pinner and Pinner South.
- Shortfall in take-up tends to be highest in wards where there are most eligible families (as listed above). However the overall shortfall is fairly evenly distributed by ward with the exception of Hatch End which had no shortfall in take-up.
- Less than half of 2 year olds are accessing their entitlement in their home ward, however those that don't, mainly access it in neighbouring wards. Harrow wards are numerous and relatively small so the provision accessed is still often local to a child's home. 65% of funded 2 year olds from Kenton East accessed their entitlement in their home ward as opposed to only 3% in Queensbury, highlighting the disparity between two neighbouring wards. This suggests a lack of available 2 year old funded providers in Queensbury. Those families accessing their entitlement in wards that are further afield or out of borough, most likely do so to be nearer to work or informal supplementary childcare such as friends or family.
- Funded 3 and 4 year olds:
 - 3 and 4 year old funding take-up has remained stable over the last three years, with only 1% deviation in this time. It currently stands at 86%. Peak take-up was in 2014/15 at 90%. The current figures are in-line with the outer London average and slightly better than the overall London average, albeit below the national average. London take-up rates have always been comparatively lower than national rates.
 - 4 year old take up is slightly higher than 3 year take up, as 4 year olds are closer to compulsory school age. Funded places are accessed to benefit from early education in preparation for the transition to school/ reception.
 - It is also important to consider that nursery admission is not compulsory and some 3 and 4 year olds access their entitlements out of borough, affecting take-up rates. The transient nature of some Harrow populations may also affect take-up rates.
 - Take up of universal and extended entitlements by ward correlates well to the early years population by ward. There is generally a higher percentage take-up in wards with higher early years populations such as Greenhill and Marlborough (with the exception of Pinner South). There is a lower percentage take-up in wards with lower early years populations such as Pinner (with the exception of Queensbury for universal take-up probably due to the lack of childcare places here). The correlation is even more stark for extended hours, whereby the wards with the lowest take-up also have the lowest early years populations, such as Pinner, Stanmore Park and Headstone North.
 - A low percentage of 3 and 4 year olds are accessing their entitlement in their home ward, slightly lower than for 2 year old funding. Only 38% of 3 and 4 year olds accessed their extended entitlement in their home ward in the spring term 2018. As with 2 year old funding most other children access their entitlements in neighbouring wards. The highest percentage take-up in home wards for universal funding was in Edgware at 68.6%, followed by Roxbourne, Kenton East and Greenhill, whereas the lowest rates were in Queensbury at 14% and Headstone North at 17%. For extended hours take-up in home wards, Stanmore Park was highest at 64.7% followed by Edgware, Greenhill and Marlborough, whereas the lowest rates were in Canons at 18.6%, Headstone North at 19% and Wealdstone at 20.9%.

- Providers offering funded early education:
 - There is only one maintained school nursery in the borough and it offers all government early education funding streams.
 - State school nurseries do not take children until after their third birthday so none of them offer 2 year old funded places.
 - Over three quarters of PVI nurseries offer 2 year old funded places.
 - Childminders are least represented across all funding types with universal 3 and 4 year old funding being the most common type of funding they deliver. About the same proportion of childminders offer 2 year old funding and extended hours places.
 - 100% of all other provider types (excluding childminders) offer 3 and 4 year old universal funding.
 - Just under a third of childminders and state school nurseries and just under two thirds of PVI settings offer extended hours.
 - Participation in delivering early education entitlements has increased over time especially those offering extended hours over the past year since the roll-out in September 2017. Provider participation across all entitlements is currently sufficient in meeting demand.

- Extended hours (30 hours funding):
 - The number of eligibility codes issued has almost doubled within the first academic year since the roll-out in September 2017. The number of codes issued by the summer term 2018 exceeded the initial Department for Education estimated number of eligible families in Harrow (however it is possible for the same family/child to have been issued with more than one code).
 - Trends follow that of 3 and 4 year old universal funding claims in PVI settings, whereby take-up is lowest in autumn and highest in summer. In autumn many children transition to reception/school. Parent awareness and marketing strategies have also improved over time. Therefore demand has increased significantly since the roll-out, however as the entitlement is still relatively new, a year on year analysis would provide a better gauge on trends in the future.
 - After a slow start, Harrow has improved steadily in both the number of eligibility codes issued and the percentage take-up of codes issued, to become in-line with outer London and London figures by summer 2018.
 - The difference between the number of eligibility codes issued and the percentage of children taking up an extended hours place can partly be explained by those taking it up outside of the borough. It is also possible that some parents move borough after a code is validated or their circumstances change whereby they no longer wish to use the extended hours.
 - Day nurseries are opening more than any other provider type in order to offer 30 hour funded places. More day nurseries offer it then pre-schools/playgroups, as pre-schools generally open fewer hours and operate term time only. It is difficult to increase their opening hours as many operate from multi-use premises which come with restrictions of use. Childminders, day nurseries and schools have all increased participation in offering the extended entitlement and continue to do so. Data on the number of extended hours places is approximate, not definitive as some providers will offer more places if the demand is there with a flexible approach, within the constraints of their Ofsted registration.
 - The higher the number of early years providers and places by ward correlates well to where the most amount of extended hours places are being offered.

- Wards with higher numbers of day nurseries also offer the most extended hours places.
- The greatest number of extended hours places is being offered in Edgware, Marlborough, Headstone South and Greenhill. These wards also have the highest populations of early years aged children. Conversely, Wealdstone has a high early years population but proportionally low number of extended hours places, suggesting a gap between supply and potential demand. However, some of this demand may be picked up by neighbouring wards which offer some of the highest number of places. Headstone North and Queensbury also have a proportionally low number of extended hours places.
 - Cross borough funding:
 - The percentage of out of borough children claiming their funding entitlements in Harrow is higher for 3 and 4 year old funding than for 2 year old funding and even higher still for extended hours claims.
 - More 2 year olds from out of borough are accessing their entitlement in Harrow than Harrow 2 year olds accessing their entitlement outside of the borough. However the difference is relatively small.
 - On the contrary, there is a greater number of Harrow 3 and 4 year olds are accessing their funding entitlements outside of the borough than out of borough children accessing their entitlements in Harrow. The difference is significant especially for the universal entitlement.
 - The majority of cross borough funding claims coming into and going out of the borough occur with Brent, Hillingdon and Barnet, all of which share significant borders with Harrow. However, whereas by far the largest proportion of out of borough funding claims in Harrow come from Brent, both Brent and Hillingdon share the greatest proportion of Harrow children accessing their entitlements outside of the borough.
 - The percentage of out of borough children in Harrow with SEND, is less than the overall percentage of funded children with SEND in the borough. However the percentage of out of borough children in Harrow with SEND is greater than the percentage of Harrow children with SEND claiming outside of borough. SEND children are more likely to access their entitlements in their home borough, where most support and health involvement is located.

Prices

Prices of early years childcare

For early years childcare outside the funded entitlements, we report on average prices per hour, reported to us by settings.³⁵ 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 payments for lunch and other meals which are not included in these prices.

The figures provided in Table 32, are based on feedback received from childcare providers as part of childcare cost surveys reported to the Family and Childcare Trust. Data collected examined average prices for children under 2 and children over 2 years old and is typical of the providers in the borough.

³⁵ Details of how we collect this data are in the methodology section

Table 32: Prices of early years childcare

Price per hour	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	School and maintained nursery schools which make charges to parents	Childminders
Children under 2 years	£6.82	N/A	£5.66
Children 2 years and over	£6.36	N/A	£5.66

Table Summary:

- Average prices per hour are higher in PVI nurseries than those charged by childminders
- Prices in PVI nurseries are higher for children under 2 years old when compared to prices for children aged 2 and over
- Hourly rates reported by childminders are the same for children aged under 2 and over 2 years old.
- Harrow does not have any schools and maintained nursery schools which make charges to parents, however there are one or two schools considering opening for longer and charging parents for these additional hours in the future.

Prices of school age childcare

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

The figures provided in Table 33, are based on feedback received from childcare providers as part of childcare cost surveys reported to the Family and Childcare Trust.

Table 33: Prices of school age childcare

Setting and price unit	Price
Breakfast club per day	£3.54
After-school club per day	£8.00
School age childminder per hour	£6.00
Holiday club per week	£140.00

Comparing childcare prices over time

Table 34: Prices of early years childcare over time

Price per hour		Type of childcare		
Age	Year	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	School and maintained nursery schools which make charges to parents	Childminders
Children under 2 years	2018	£6.82	N/A	£5.66
	2017	£6.39	N/A	£5.58
	2016	£6.08	N/A	£5.46
Children 2 years and over	2018	£6.36	N/A	£5.66
	2017	£5.75	N/A	£5.48
	2016	£5.57	N/A	£5.31

Table Summary:

- The price of early years childcare has increased over the past three years, more-so within PVI nurseries than childminders:
 - PVI price increase over the past three years
 - 11% for children under 2 years.
 - 12% for children aged 2 and over.
 - Childminders price increase over the past three years
 - 3.5% for children under 2 years.
 - 6% for children aged 2 and over.
- For PVI nurseries the greatest increase in price has occurred over the past year.
- Childminders have reported the same average rate for children aged under 2 and over 2 in 2018.

Table 35: Prices of school age childcare over time

Setting and price unit	2018	2017	2016
Breakfast club per day	£3.54	N/A	N/A
After-school club per day	£8.00	£8.80	£7.95
School age childminder per hour	£6.00	£5.72	£5.53
Holiday club per week	£140.00	£163	£150.50

Table Summary:

- Breakfast club prices have not been collected prior to 2018.
- Both after school club prices per day and holiday club prices per week increased between 2016 and 2017 before dropping again in 2018.
 - After school club prices were almost the same in 2018 as they were in 2016.
 - Holiday club prices per week were 7% cheaper in 2018 than they were in 2016.
- Childminder prices for school age children have increased steadily since 2016. The hourly rate has increased by 7.8% since 2016.

Prices - Summary:

- PVI prices are highest for children under 2 years old. This may be due to the extra resources required to care for younger children, such as nappies, changing facilities, toilet training and higher staffing ratios.
- School age childcare is generally cheaper than early year's childcare apart from childminder rates per hour which are slightly higher for after school care. The higher childminder rate may be due to fewer hours being taken by school age children and costs incurred by transporting them to and from school.
- The increase and subsequent drop in prices of after school and holiday club provision may be explained by different providers responding to each year's cost surveys, or perhaps some private after school club providers within schools being replaced by provision offered directly by the school.

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 years grade. Some settings are registered with the Independent Schools Inspectorate, which inspects under a different framework.

Both schools and early years providers have four possible Ofsted grades: 'outstanding', 'good', 'requires improvement', and 'inadequate'.³⁶ Some providers are still awaiting their first full inspection. These providers are excluded from our calculation.

³⁶ For more information see <https://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/about-our-inspection-reports>

Table 36: Childcare provider inspection outcomes (May 2018)

Type of provision	Total number of providers (excluding those not yet inspected and those with 'Met' or 'Not Met' outcomes)	% achieving good or outstanding
Childminders	98	89%
Nursery classes in schools *	26	96%
Maintained nursery schools	1	100%
Private and voluntary nurseries	95	98%
Total	220	94%

* early years grade if available, otherwise overall school grade

Table Summary:

- Overall, 94% (206 out of 220 providers) of inspected early years childcare providers in Harrow are graded 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted.
- Quality is highest in maintained and school nurseries and PVI settings all of which have at least 96% of providers achieving 'good' or 'outstanding' Ofsted grades.
- Comparatively, the quality of childminding provision is slightly lower with 89% of childminders achieving 'good' or 'outstanding' Ofsted grades. These figures do not include childminders graded as 'met' or 'not met'.

Providers with met/not met grade

- When providers do not have any children on site at the time of their inspection, they are given an Ofsted grade of 'met' or 'not met'. This shows whether they are meeting the requirements for Ofsted registration.
- In Harrow 'met' or 'not met' grades have only been issued to childminders. At present, we have 30 childminders with a 'met' grade and 6 childminders with a 'not met' grade. Those with 'not met' grades are issued with actions to put in place in order to meet Ofsted requirements and improve their practice.

Comparing inspection grades over time

Table 37: Childcare provider inspection outcomes over time

% of providers 'good' or 'outstanding'	2016	2017	2018
Childminders	82%	88%	89%
State school nurseries	92%	96%	96%
Maintained nursery schools	100%	100%	100%
Private and voluntary nurseries	82%	96%	98%
Total	83%	92%	94%

All figures in the table above are based on Ofsted data reported at the start of each year. The total percentages are based on the total number of good and outstanding providers as a proportion of the total number of inspected settings across all provider types listed. This does not include childminders graded as 'met' or 'not met'.

Table Summary:

- The overall percentage of 'good' or 'outstanding' early years childcare providers in Harrow has increased by 11% since 2016.
- The quality of PVI nurseries and childminders have seen the greatest improvements since 2016:
 - 16% increase in 'good' or 'outstanding' PVI providers
 - 7% increase in 'good' or 'outstanding' childminders
 - 4% increase in 'good' or 'outstanding' school nurseries
- The greatest improvements in quality occurred between 2016 and 2017. The percentage of 'good' or outstanding' childminders and PVI nurseries increased further in 2018.

National and regional comparisons

Table 38: Regional comparisons of quality³⁷

% of providers 'good' or 'outstanding'	Harrow	London	England
Childminders	89%	90%	94%
Nursery classes in schools	96%	95%	90%
Maintained nursery schools	100%	99%	98%
Private and voluntary nurseries	98%	92%	95%

³⁷ Ofsted childcare providers and inspections as at 31 March 2018: London & England

It should be noted that regional data on inspection outcomes specifically for nursery classes within schools is not available. Data for primary school outcomes has been used instead, as their grading will most likely be the same as for the nursery classes within them, although not all primary schools have nursery classes attached.

Table 38 Summary:

- Harrow has a higher percentage of ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ nursery classes in schools, maintained nursery schools and PVI nurseries than both the regional figures for London and national figures for England:
 - Nursery classes in schools: 1% higher than London and 6% higher than England.
 - Maintained nursery schools: 1% higher than London and 2% higher than England.
 - PVI nurseries: 6% higher than London and 3% higher than England.
- Harrow has a lower percentage of ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ childminders than both the regional figures for London and national figures for England:
 - Childminders: 1% lower than London and 5% lower than England.

Quality Funding Supplement

As part of Harrow’s Early Years Single Funded Formula a ‘quality’ funding supplement is awarded to early years childcare settings, including school nursery/reception classes and funded PVI providers and childminders. The local authority in consultation with providers decided on awarding the quality supplement to those settings who share their expertise with other Harrow childcare providers and continue to provide quality childcare in their settings.

Harrow has defined this quality supplement through:

- **Quality practice** – providers who have subject matter experts and share good practice with other settings.
- **Quality leadership** – providers who support the practitioners in their settings with a view to improving outcomes for children.

School nursery and reception classes all receive this supplement as part of the school funding budget, as they must have staff with Qualified Teacher Status (QTS), and share good practice/expertise.

Funded PVI and childminder settings must complete and submit a ‘quality’ supplement form on a termly basis in order to access this fund, providing evidence of the quality they provide. This is assessed through evidence provided on:

- What areas of expertise a setting offers to support the development of other settings in Harrow, such as:
 - Leadership.
 - Embedding characteristics of effective learning.
 - Teaching and learning/outdoor learning.
 - Parent partnerships.
- How a setting’s leadership impacts the effectiveness of their early year’s provision, such as:

- Effective use of staff in settings.
 - Inclusive practice for SEND pupils.
 - Staff continuous professional development (CPD).
 - Impact on improving children's outcomes.
 - Effective planning and evaluation.
- In the Summer Term 2018, 97% of funded providers who submitted a quality supplement form were awarded the funding.

Quality of childcare - Summary

- The overall quality of early years childcare providers in Harrow is good with 94% achieving good or outstanding Ofsted grades. Quality is highest in PVI nurseries and schools. The quality of childminder provision is slightly lower.
- Comparing inspection grades over time has shown continual improvements over the past three years across all provision types and the improving picture continues. The most significant improvements have occurred within PVI nurseries.
- Improvements in the quality of early years provision has been linked with improved outcomes for children in particular those from the most disadvantaged backgrounds. These improvements correlate well to the implementation of an Early Years team in Harrow in 2016. The team was commissioned for two years in order to provide support, advice and training to providers in the early years sector, improving quality and preparing providers for Ofsted inspections. A reduced level of advisory support has been maintained further to the conclusion of this contract at the end of 2017.
- The quality of childminding provision in Harrow has been increasing over the last few years, however the number of childminders with 'met' or 'not met' grades has also been on the rise, implying a greater proportion of childminders not looking after children in the early years age group at the time of inspection.
- The overall quality of early years provision in Harrow is in line with or slightly above both the London and England averages. However the quality of childminding provision is below the national average but close to the London average, although quality continues to improve.
- The local authority offers a 'Quality' funding supplement to early years providers offering early years funding entitlements. This is an added incentive to maintain and improve quality, and provides an additional measure to assess the quality of provision.

Parents views on sufficiency of childcare in Harrow

FIS enquiry data

Harrow Families Information Service fulfils statutory requirements of the Childcare Act 2006, in providing information, advice and guidance on childcare and making this information as accessible as possible.

The service receives queries from parents/carers, childcare practitioners, professionals, and partner agencies. Service enquiries are recorded, and the largest proportion of enquiries comes from parents/carers.

Between September 2017 and March 2018 there were more than 2500 childcare related enquiries from parents/carers made to the service. These included a range of enquiry categories, the proportion of which are displayed in Chart 5. It is important to note that individual enquiries often cover more than one category.

Chart 5: Categories of childcare related enquiries received by FIS

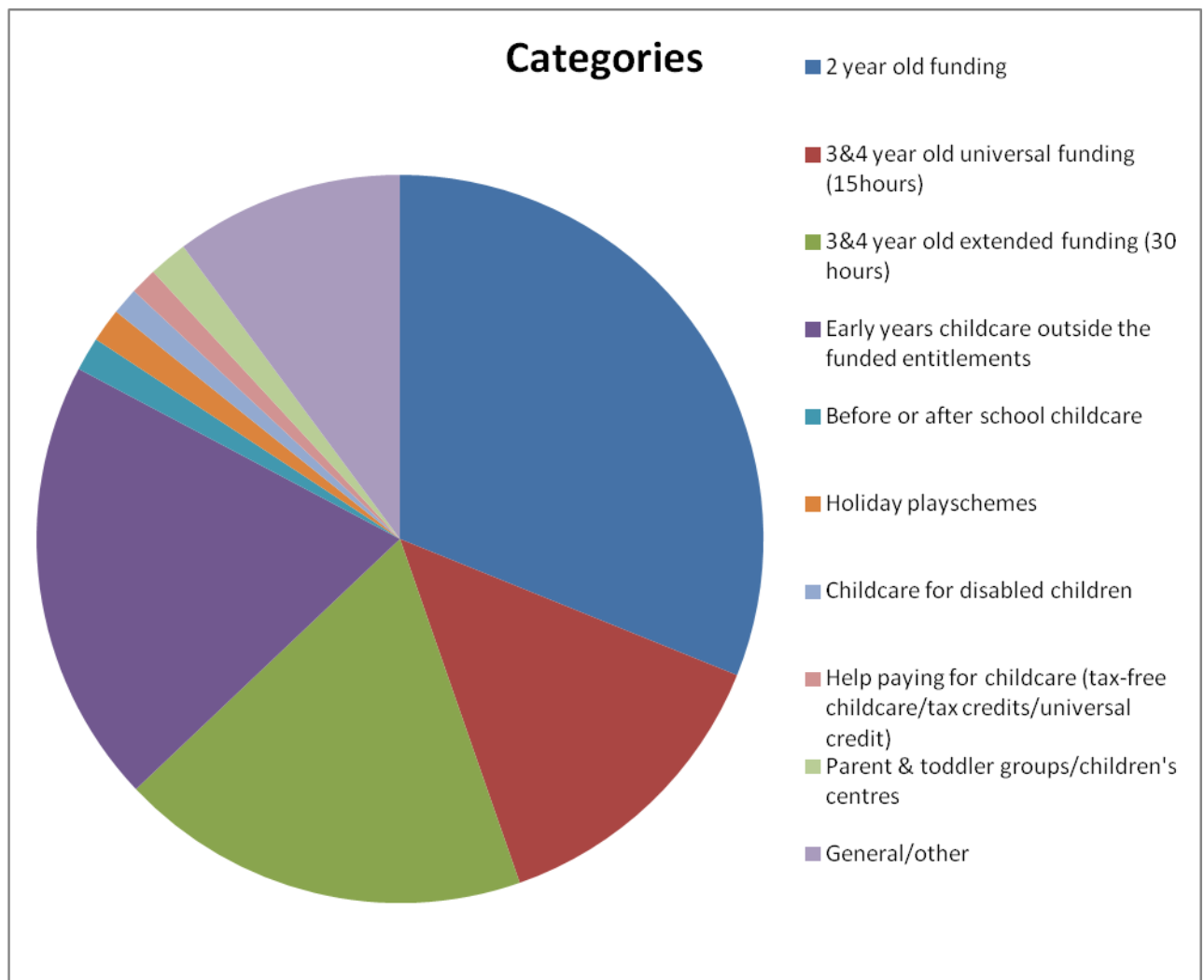


Chart Summary:

- Parent/carer enquiries related to early education funding entitlements and early years childcare outside the funded entitlements were the most common categories recorded
- Percentage of childcare enquiry categories in order of highest to lowest:
 - 2 year old funding – 31%.
 - Early years childcare outside the funded entitlements – 19.8%.
 - 3 & 4 year old extended funding – 18.3%.
 - 3 & 4 year old universal funding – 13.5%.
 - General/other – 10.3%.
 - Parent & toddler groups/children’s centres – 1.7%.
 - Before and after school childcare – 1.5%.
 - Holiday play schemes – 1.5%.
 - Childcare for disabled children – 1.2%.
 - Help paying for childcare – 1.2%.

Website analytics

Between September 2017 and March 2018, there were 31,293 hits recorded on the Harrow Families Information Service and childcare-related web pages/resource directory.

Parent Survey

An online survey was conducted to gather feedback from parents/carers to gauge their perspectives on childcare and views on sufficiency in Harrow. There were a total of 28 respondents who completed the survey.

Demographic profile of respondents

Demographic Profile		Number
Age	22 – 29 yrs	6
	30 – 39 yrs	16
	40 – 49 yrs	6
Gender	Male	10
	Female	18
Ethnicity	African	1
	Bangladeshi	1
	Caribbean	2
	Indian	11
	Irish	1
	Mixed White and Asian	2
	Other Mixed	1
	Pakistani	1
	White British	4
	White Other	4

Age of children aged 0-5	Under 1	6
	1 years old	6
	2 years old	12
	3 years old	7
	4 years old	2
	5 years old	5
Dual/single parent household	Single parent family	2
	Dual parent family	26
Employment status	Working full time	17
	Working part time	6
	Shift work/unusual hours	1
	Seeking work	2
	Full time parent/carer	2
	Other	2
Benefits received	Working tax credit	3
	Child tax credit	4
	Other benefits	1
	No benefits	22

Profile Summary:

- Most respondents were female and aged between 30-39 years old.
- The ethnicity of respondents is fairly diverse reflecting the profile of Harrow residents, however the sample set was small and the largest ethnic group of respondents was Indian.
- The respondents had a total of 38 children aged 0-5 years old between them, with the highest number being 2 years old.
- Only 2 respondents were from single parent households, with the majority from dual parent households.
- Most respondents were in full time work, followed by those in part time work.
- The majority of respondents did not access any benefits, reflecting their working status.

Parent/carer perspectives on childcare

Table 39: Factors considered when choosing childcare

	Very important	Important	Neutral	Not important	Not important at all
Accommodates shift/work pattern	17	7	4		
Close to home	14	11	2	1	
Close to work	3	6	10	3	5
Close to school	4	5	10	3	5
Caters for my child's SEND	5	1	10	4	5
Atmosphere (homely/warm/welcoming/clean)	20	8			
Cost/charges	13	10	4	1	
Safety/security	25	3			
Qualified staff	23	5			
Ofsted report	10	13	5		
Recommendations from other parents	9	15	4		
Cultural diversity	9	10	6	3	
Opening hours	17	9	2		
Quality of care	25	2	1		
Quality and range of activities	22	5	1		
Sibling attends	3	5	10	2	8
Other	2	2	13	1	4

Table Summary:

- The most important considerations when choosing childcare were based around the safety and quality of childcare provision:
 - Safety/security.
 - Quality of care.
 - Qualified staff.
 - Quality and range of activities.
 - Atmosphere.

- Secondary to safety and quality factors, were more practical considerations in regards to meeting parent/carers particular requirements:
 - Accommodates shift/work patterns.
 - Opening hours.
 - Close to home.
 - Cost/charges.

Parent/carer feedback to further childcare related questions are summarised below:

- *Most difficult times to access childcare:*
 - School holidays (Christmas/Easter/Summer) – 8.
 - Half-term – 7.
 - All year – 7.
 - Weekends – 6.
 - No difficulties – 6.
 - Evenings – 5.
 - Don't know – 5.
 - Overnight – 2.
 - Term time – 1.
- *Reasons for using a childcare provision:*
 - Working – 23.
 - It is good for my child/children – 12.
 - My child can play with other children – 10.
 - I was eligible for 3/4 year old free childcare – 6.
 - Opportunity to work – 4.
 - Training or studying – 4.
 - To give me a break/respite – 3.
- *Has childcare provision been used over the past 12 months?:*
 - Yes – 18.
 - No – 10.
- *Type of childcare provision accessed:*
 - Day nursery – 16.
 - Family – 4.
 - School nursery – 2.
 - Pre-school/playgroup – 2.
 - Holiday play schemes – 2.
 - Nanny/au pair – 1.
 - Friends/neighbours – 1.
- *How did you hear about/find your childcare provision?:*
 - Friend and family – 7.
 - Families Information Service/Early Years website/telephone line – 6.
 - Other website/online resources – 6.
 - School – 1.
 - Other – 6.
- *Did you know you can contact Harrow Families Information Service to obtain information, advice and guidance regarding childcare?:*
 - Yes – 10.
 - No – 18.

- *How satisfied are you with the service that the Families Information Service provide?*
 - Very satisfied – 4.
 - Satisfied – 2.
 - Neither – 4.

- *Do your current childcare arrangements meet all your childcare needs?:*
 - Yes – 14.
 - No – 4.

- *Reasons that the arrangements do not meet all your childcare needs?:*
 - Cost of provision – 3.
 - Location/distance – 1.
 - Flexibility of childcare provision – 1.
 - Lack of childcare places – 1.
 - Not eligible for funding – 1.
 - Needs of child not being met – 1.

- *Financial support received for childcare needs:*
 - None – 12.
 - 3/4 year old funding (available to all) – 8.
 - Childcare vouchers – 8.
 - 30 hours funding (working families) – 4.
 - Tax-free childcare – 3.
 - Child tax credit – 2.
 - Childcare element of Working Tax Credit – 2.
 - Family contributions – 2.
 - 2 year old funding (receiving certain benefits) – 1.

- *If you do not take up the 2 year old, 3/4 year old and 30 hour funding, what is the main reason for this?:*
 - My child is too young for 3/4 year old funding – 9.
 - My child is too young for 2 year old funding – 8.
 - I don't meet the criteria for funding – 7.
 - My child is school age and attends school – 3.
 - I was not aware – 3.
 - My provider does not offer funded places – 1.
 - I was unable to find funded places – 1.
 - Other – 1.

Table 40: Parent/carer views on childcare and sufficiency

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable
I am very satisfied with my current childcare	6	11	4	1		6
There is good choice of childcare locally	3	10	4	6	2	3
There is childcare locally for my child/children	4	16	1	4		3
The quality of childcare is of a high standard	6	12	6	1		3
Childcare is available where I need it	6	10	4	3	2	3
Childcare is available when I need it	5	10	4	4	1	4
My childcare costs are affordable	2	2	4	4	13	3
I use friends or family for my childcare needs	1	10	1		5	11
I can find childcare for my child/children who has additional or special needs	1	3	3	1		20

Table Summary:

- 77% of respondents were very satisfied with their current childcare. Only 1 respondent was not satisfied and 4 neither agreed or disagreed.
- 52% of respondents agreed there was a good choice of childcare locally, however this rose to 80% when asked if there is childcare locally for their child/children.
- 72% of respondents agreed the quality of childcare is of a high standard. Only 1 respondent disagreed and 6 neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 64% of respondents agreed that childcare is available where they need it. 20% disagreed with this.
- 63% of respondents agreed that childcare is available when they need it. 21% disagreed with this.
- 68% of respondents disagreed when asked if childcare costs are affordable. Only 16% agreed that childcare costs are affordable.
- 65% of respondents confirmed using friends or family for their childcare needs (this may often be in addition to formal childcare usage).

- Of the 8 respondents who identified their children as having additional or special needs, 4 agreed they could find childcare for them, 3 neither agreed nor disagreed and 1 disagreed.

Parents/carers of children with SEND:

- 4 of the 28 respondents had a child with SEND
 - 3 identified as having a moderate learning difficulty.
 - 1 identified as having speech, language and communication needs.
- When asked if they knew that providers should make reasonable adjustments to include children with SEND parents responded as follows:
 - Yes – 2.
 - No – 2.
- When asked if they knew that their childcare provider had applied for Inclusion Funding or the Personalised Support Grant³⁸ to support their child's needs, parents responded as follows:
 - Yes – 0.
 - No – 1.
 - Don't know – 3.

Parent Survey - Summary

The dataset of respondents to the parent survey was small, however a summary of key findings from those that responded can give a general indication on parent's/carer's views on childcare and sufficiency in Harrow:

- Most respondents were working parents. This was the main reason that parents/carers required or used childcare, followed by the positive impacts/benefits it provides for their child/children.
- The predominant considerations when choosing childcare concerned the safety and quality of provision, followed by practical considerations such as location and cost.
- School holidays were reported as the most difficult time to access childcare, followed by weekends and evenings.
- Day Nurseries were reported as the most commonly used childcare provision (it should be noted some parents may not have been aware of the different nursery types when responding). There were no respondents that used a childminder.
- Most parents/carers heard about or found out about childcare provision through friends and family, followed by the Families Information Service/Early Years website/telephone line and then other online resources.
- 36% of respondents were aware they could contact Harrow Families Information Service to obtain information, advice and guidance regarding childcare. Of those that used the service none were dissatisfied with it.
- The majority of respondents agreed that their current childcare arrangements met all their childcare needs. Of those that did not agree the main reason was the cost of provision.

³⁸ Government funding to support funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds with SEND within childcare provision

- The majority of feedback suggested that childcare costs are not affordable.
- Most parents/carers were aware of their funding entitlements, with only one parent reporting that they were unable to find a funded place.
- Most parents/carers were very satisfied with their current childcare and agreed that there was sufficient childcare available locally for their child/children. However, response was more mixed when asked about whether there is a good choice of childcare locally.
- Views on the quality of childcare were mostly positive.
- The majority of respondents reported that childcare was available when and where they need it, however a fifth of respondents disagreed with this, suggesting some difficulties in attaining suitable provision in these cases.
- In addition to formal childcare, a considerable proportion of respondents also use friends and family for their childcare needs.
- One parent who identified their child as having an additional need or SEND reported having difficulties in finding childcare for them.

Of those parents/carers who had a child with SEND, none of them were aware if their childcare provider had applied for SEND funds from the Local Authority, suggesting work is required on improving communication around support and entitlements between the Local Authority, childcare providers and parents.

Harrow has a focussed SEND strategy which incorporates the Harrow Local Offer, providing information about services for young people with SEND. The Council works closely with Harrow Parents for Disabled Children (HP4DC) to promote awareness of the Local Offer. This is promoted to parents of children who have SEND. Further parent engagement and feedback, to help inform the Local Authority SEND strategy and the Local Offer is a key part of our programme.

Methodology: sources of data

- Number of children: based on GLA population projections from the London Data Store.
- Children with EHC plans: based on data held by our local authority.
- Supply of childcare: based on data provided to us by Ofsted, who regulate early years provision in schools and childcare provision.
- Vacancy rates: obtained through feedback from providers via email and phone further to regular local authority requests for vacancy information.
- Childcare for parents working atypical hours: obtained through provider questionnaires and Ofsted registration information.
- Funded early education: data on take up of funded early education entitlements is based on the January Early Years and Schools Censuses which are published by the Department for Education in the statistical collection *Education provision: children under five years of age*. Data on entitlement to a funded early education place for 2 year olds is provided by the Department for Work and Pensions.
- Price of childcare: obtained from providers through childcare cost surveys which are required by the Family & Childcare Trust. Where hourly rates were not provided averages were used.
- Quality of childcare: data on childcare quality is provided by Ofsted.
- Data from parents: an online parental survey provided feedback from parents on their use of and perspectives on the sufficiency of childcare.