

London Borough of Lambeth

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

September 2007

Table of contents

Table of contents.....	3
Executive summary.....	7
Purpose.....	7
Methodology.....	7
Report structure.....	8
Gap analysis	9
1 Introduction.....	23
1.1 Purpose	23
1.2 Methodology	23
1.3 Report structure	24
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	24
2 Geography of Lambeth.....	27
2.1 Geography.....	27
2.2 Population estimates and mobility.....	27
3 Profile of children & young people.....	31
3.1 Summary	31
3.2 Numbers of children & young people	35
3.3 Ethnicity	46
3.4 Disability	52
3.5 Child protection register	57
3.6 Looked After Children	59
4 Demand & ability to pay factors	63
4.1 Summary	63
4.2 Family structure	67
4.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation.....	69
4.4 Work trends	73
4.5 Housing tenure	83
5 Childcare supply for under 5s	87
5.1 Summary	87
5.2 Introduction & definitions.....	91
5.3 Location of childcare providers	91
5.4 Number of registered places	96
5.5 Number of children per place	100
5.6 Vacancy rates.....	104
5.7 Opening times.....	107
5.8 Sessional and full-time care	110
5.9 Fees	110
6 Childcare supply for over 5s.....	119
6.1 Summary	119
6.2 Introduction & definitions.....	123
6.3 Location of childcare providers	123
6.4 Number of places.....	127
6.5 Opening times.....	131

6.6	Vacancies	137
6.7	Fees	137
7	Views of parents & carers – questionnaire	139
7.1	Summary	139
7.2	Introduction	140
7.3	A note about calculations & analysis	140
7.4	Profile of respondents	141
7.5	Types of childcare used	148
7.6	Costs of childcare	152
7.7	Opening times.....	154
7.8	Reasons for not using childcare when desired	159
7.9	Childcare requirements during school holidays	161
7.10	Views on childcare provision in Lambeth	163
8	Views of parents & carers – focus groups.....	167
8.1	Summary	167
8.2	Introduction	168
8.3	Use of childcare	168
8.4	Views of different types of childcare provision	170
8.5	Childcare that respondents would not use	174
8.6	Reasons for using childcare.....	175
8.7	Improvement suggestions	177
9	Views of employers	183
9.1	Summary	183
9.2	Introduction	183
9.3	Provision of information	183
9.4	Employer-supported childcare	184
9.5	Future plans.....	185
10	Feedback from providers	187
10.1	Summary	187
10.2	Questionnaire responses & focus group participants	187
10.3	Views on the local childcare market	188
10.4	Challenges in the childcare market	189
10.5	Providers' Future Plans.....	191
10.6	Support required	193
11	Gap analysis	195
11.1	Introduction	195
11.2	Geographical gaps.....	195
11.3	Gaps in the types of childcare available	204
11.4	Gaps in the ages for which childcare is available	204
11.5	Affordability gaps	205
11.6	Gaps in opening times	206
11.7	Needs of disabled children.....	206
11.8	Needs of families wishing to remain in work	207
12	Next steps	209
	Table of figures.....	211

Appendix 1 – Summary of DfES research report on the Childcare Market	215
Introduction	215
Cost / Affordability	215
Quality	217
Number of Places / Availability	218
Flexibility	220
Choice of providers	220
Opening times	221
Appendix 2 – Methodology	223
Consultation with parents / carers	223
Consultation with childcare providers	223
Appendix 3 – Consultation materials	225
Questionnaire to parents / carers	225
Focus group with parents / carers template	229
Questionnaire for providers	233
Appendix 4 – Location of providers	235

Executive summary

Purpose

Cordis Bright was commissioned by Lambeth Council to undertake a project to map the demand and supply of childcare in the borough. This exercise mirrors the DfES guidance on undertaking childcare sufficiency assessments¹.

The objective of the assessment was to identify gaps in provision of childcare including:

- Geographical gaps.
- The types of childcare available.
- The ages for which childcare is available.
- Affordability.
- Opening times.
- Needs of disabled children.
- Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work.

Methodology

This assessment was undertaken using the following steps:

- Analysis of secondary demographic and socio-economic data to give an indication of the profile of factors affecting the demand and ability to pay for childcare within Lambeth.
- Analysis of data held by the local authority on the supply of childcare, including location of providers, number of places, opening times, costs and vacancies.
- Consultations with parents / carers via a questionnaire and focus groups.
- Consultations with childcare providers.

¹ Further information available at <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/earlyyears/sufficiency/>

Report structure

The full report is structured in the following way:

Figure 1: Structure of full report

Section	Contents
Introduction	Purpose Methodology Report structure Acknowledgements
Geography of Lambeth	Geography Population estimates and mobility
Profile of children and young people	Numbers Ethnicity Disability Child Protection Register Looked After Children
Demand and ability to pay factors	Family structure Index of Multiple Deprivation Work trends Housing tenure
Childcare supply for the under 5s	Location Places Children per place Vacancy rates Opening times Sessional and full-time care Fees
Childcare supply for the over 5s	Location Places Opening times Vacancies Fees
Views of parents / carers via questionnaire	Profile Types of childcare used Costs of childcare Opening times Reasons for not using childcare Childcare requirements during school holidays Views on childcare provision
Views of parents / carers via focus groups	Use of childcare Views of different types of provision Childcare that respondents would like to use Childcare that respondents would not use Reasons for using childcare Improvement suggestions
Views of employers	Provision of information Employer-supported childcare Future plans
Feedback from childcare providers	Views on the local childcare market Challenges in the childcare market Providers' future plans Support required
Gap analysis	Geographical gaps Gaps in the types of childcare used Gaps in the ages for which childcare is available Affordability gaps Gaps in opening times Needs of disabled children Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work

Gap analysis

The section on the gap analysis is reproduced below. It draws on the full range of data and discussion in the full report. For further information or data please refer to the full report.

Geographical gaps

The diagram below summarises the key issues in relation to childcare at a ward level. It highlights gaps in geography, income, specific needs, times / flexibility, age and type. **Please note that in this diagram 'high' and 'low' are used relatively for comparisons within Lambeth.**

The following abbreviations / references are used:

Figure 2: Glossary

Abbreviation	Term
GLA / LHO	Greater London Authority / London Health Observatory
ICOUNT	A register of disabled children in Lambeth
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PVI	Private, Voluntary and Independent Sector
RLP (low)	Revised London Plan (low)

North Locality

Oval

- High increase projected in 0-4 population
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode
- Low number of PVI group setting and childminder places
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of providers with breakfast club vacancies
- Cost least likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare

Stockwell

- High under 5 population (according to PCT Live Birth and RLP low data)
- High child population aged 5 and over (GLA / LHO and RLP low)
- High projected increase in 10-14 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14
- High numbers of Looked After Children – home postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High rates of lone parenting
- High unemployment rates
- High number of vacancies (under 5)
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies

Larkhall

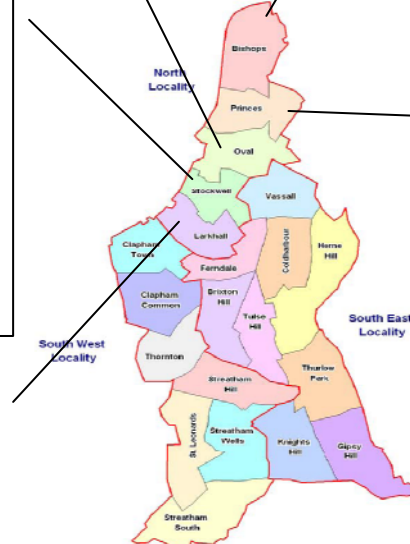
- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO and PCT Live Birth data)
- High projected increase in 5-9 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 0-4
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low number places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- High number of after school club places
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- High average cost per day for breakfast clubs
- More likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare

Bishop's

- High increase projected for 15-19 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 5-9 years
- High full time employment rates
- High proportion of households in rented accommodation
- High number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low cost per hour for childminder (5 and over)
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- Cost more likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare

Prince's

- High under 5 child population (according to GLA/LHO)
- High projected increase in 5-9 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 5-9 and 10-14
- High rates of benefits claimants
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- High number of after school club providers with vacancies
- High cost per day for breakfast club (5 and over)
- High cost per hour for childminder (5 and over)
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- Cost more likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare



South East Locality

Ferndale

- High proportion of 5-9 year olds from Black African and Black Caribbean backgrounds. High proportion of 10-14 year olds from Black Caribbean backgrounds.
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Low cost per day for after school clubs
- Less likely to use (School) Nursery classes

Brixton Hill

- High projected increase in 5-9 population
- High numbers of Looked After children under 5 – placement postcode
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of after school club places
- High number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- High cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Less likely to use (School) Nursery classes

Tulse Hill

- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO and PCT Live Birth)
- High 5-9 population (GLA/LHO)
- High proportion of 0-4 and 10-14 populations from Black Caribbean backgrounds.
- High numbers of disabled children (Lambeth Council and ICOUNT)
- High proportion of households with children
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High unemployment rates
- High rates of benefits claimants
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- High cost per day for after school clubs

Vassall

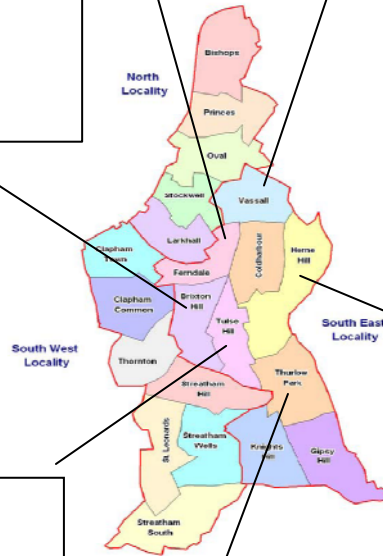
- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO)
- High 5-9 population (GLA/LHO and RLP low) and high 10-14 and 15-19 population (GLA/LHO)
- High proportion of 0-4 population from Black African and Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High proportion of 5-9 population from Black African backgrounds High proportion of 10-14 population from Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High number of children aged 5-15 on child protection register
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High proportion of households in rented accommodation
- High rates of lone parenting
- High unemployment rates
- High rates of benefits claimants
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- High number of after school club places
- High number of after school club providers with vacancies
- High cost per day for after school clubs
- Cost least likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare

Herne Hill

- High under 5 population (PCT Live Birth)
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- High number of after school club places
- Less likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- Less likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare
- Less likely to agree that childcare is well located

Thurlow Park

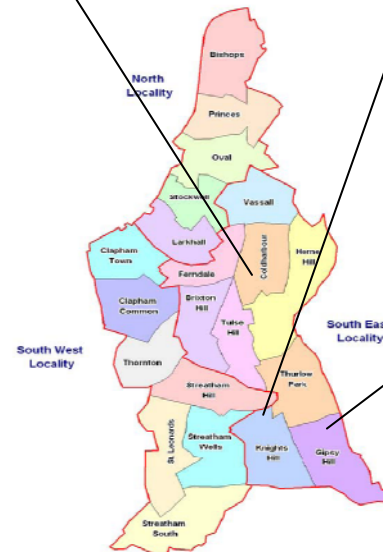
- High projected increase in 0-4 population
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low proportion of full day care (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- High number of breakfast club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club places with vacancies
- Low cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Low cost per day for after school clubs
- High cost per hour for childminders (aged 5 and over)
- Less likely to agree that there is good choice of childcare



South East Locality continued

Coldharbour

- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO, PCT Live Birth and RLP low)
- High child population aged 5 and over – all age categories (GLA/LHO and RLP low)
- High projected increase in 15-19 population
- High proportion of 0-4 population from Black African and Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High proportion of 5-9 population from Black Caribbean backgrounds. High proportion of 10-14 population from Black African and Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High numbers of disabled children (Lambeth Council and ICOUNT)
- High number of 5-15 year olds on child protection register
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High number of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High full time employment rates
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High rates of lone parenting
- High unemployment rates
- High rates of benefits claimants
- High proportion of households in rented accommodation
- High number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of vacancies (under 5)
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of after school club places
- High number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low number of after school club providers with vacancies



Knight's Hill

- High under 5 population (RLP low)
- High 5-9 and 10-14 population (GLA/LHO and RLP low)
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High number of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- High number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low number of after school club providers with vacancies
- Low cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Low cost per day for after school clubs

Gipsy Hill

- High 10-14 and 15-19 population (GLA/LHO and RLP low)
- High proportion of 5-9 population from Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High numbers of disabled children (ICOUNT)
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of after school club places
- High cost per day for after school clubs
- Low cost per hour for childminders (aged 5 and over)

- High projected increase in 10-14 population
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High full time employment rates
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low number of after school club providers with vacancies
- More likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare
- More likely to agree that childcare is well located

- High projected increase in 0-4 population
- High projected increase in 10-14 and 15-19 population
- High number of Looked After Children under 4 – placement postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- High number of breakfast club places
- Cost least likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare
- Less likely to agree that childcare is well located
- Less likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare

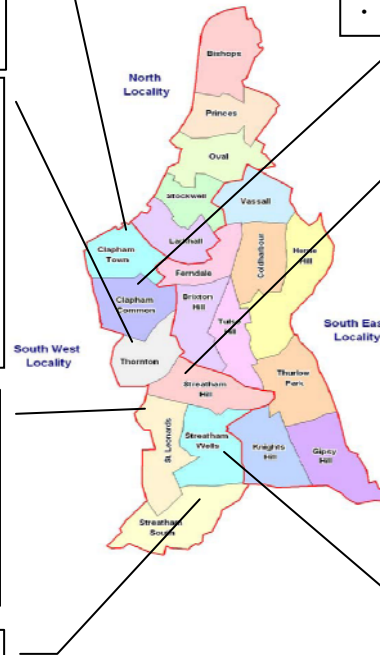
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High full time employment rates
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)

- High 15-19 population (GLA/LHO and RLP low)
- High number of disabled children (ICOUNT)
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High number of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- High number of childminder places (aged 5 and over)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (aged 5 and over)

- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High full time employment rates
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- High number of breakfast club places
- Cost more likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare
- More likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare
- More likely to agree that childcare is well located

- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- More likely to agree that childcare is well located

- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High full time employment rates
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders
- Low proportion of full day care (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- High cost per hour for childminder (5 and over)
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes



The summary maps above highlight the following dimensions of possible unmet need at a geographical level:

Figure 3: Geographical dimensions of unmet need

Ward	Dimensions of unmet need
North locality	
Bishop's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability of childcare is highlighted as a barrier by questionnaire respondents in this ward. However, data on ability to pay and on fee rates do not highlight this as an acute issue for this ward. The questionnaire response may reflect the high full-time employment rate in this ward which may mean that full-time daycare is more likely to be required. Provision for children aged 5 and over may be a priority for this ward which has a low number of after school and childminder places and low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies.
Larkhall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has a high under 5 population but a low number of childcare places for this age group. As a result it has one of the highest number of children per place. There is evidence of this trend continuing for older children, with low number of breakfast club places and low vacancies (although this ward does have a high number of after school club places). Costs of childcare may also be an issue for parents / carers in this ward because there is high levels of deprivation affecting children, high costs per hour for childminders (under 5) and high average cost per day for breakfast clubs. Nevertheless, questionnaire respondents are more likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare in this ward.
Oval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of childcare is least likely to be highlighted as a barrier to childcare in this ward and this is matched with low cost per hour for PVI group settings. The number of places for under 5s may require improvement in this ward which has a low number of places in PVI group settings and in childminders and also low number of vacancies.
Prince's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of children per place for all providers. This is caused by a combination of high child population (GLA/LHO), low number of places and low number of vacancies. This suggests that increasing the number of places should be a priority for this ward. Costs are highlighted as a barrier to take-up of childcare. Evidence suggests that this is likely to be in relation to the cost of childminders (for under 5s and over 5s) and breakfast clubs. High proportions of benefits claimants suggest that improvements to childcare could support parents / carers back to work. Flexible childcare may be important here too in light of the needs of this stakeholder group and the high proportion of full-time day care available in this ward.
Stockwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data suggests that this ward has a high number of children under 5. However, this is not matched by particularly high numbers of places. In addition, this ward has a high number of vacancies for under 5's provision. This may be related to the fact that this ward has a high proportion of full daycare provision and / or the relatively high costs of childminders provision. With high deprivation affecting children, high rates of lone parenting and high unemployment rate improvements to childcare in this ward could benefit a number of target groups.
South East locality	
Brixton Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of deprivation affecting children are matched with relatively low costs per hour for under 5's childcare provision. Overall low number of places for under 5s and over 5s is balanced by the level of the child population. Parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision

Ward	Dimensions of unmet need
Coldharbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This ward experiences multiple childcare demand factors. It has a high child population for all age ranges. This population is ethnically diverse and there are also relatively high numbers of vulnerable children, i.e. disabled children, those on the child protection register and those who are Looked After. Improvements to childcare in this ward, therefore, could impact on a large number of target groups. • There is a high level of deprivation affecting children, combined with high unemployment rates and high rates of benefit claimants. This ward also has a high proportion of lone parent families. The high proportion of households in rented accommodation suggests a relatively mobile or transient population. • Data on supply for under 5s shows that Coldharbour has a high number of total places for 'PVI group setting and childminders' combined and for 'all provider' places; although this is not matched with low numbers of children per place. In addition it has one of the highest number of vacancies in the borough and one of the highest proportions of full day care. For a number of target groups flexibility was highlighted as a key improvement area and data suggests that this could be a focus within Coldharbour. • This ward also has a low number of after school club places but also a low number of after school club providers with vacancies which suggests that this provision could be expanded. • Finally, parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision
Ferndale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is evidence of unmet need for children under 5 in terms of number of places in this ward: it has one of the highest number of children per place, low number of vacancies and also has high levels of deprivation affecting children. • Provision for 5 year olds and over is also relatively low for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and childminder places. Affordability may be less of an issue for this age range in this ward as it currently has one of the lowest costs per day for breakfast and after school clubs. • Parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision.
Gipsy Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This ward has a high 10-14 population and high income deprivation affecting children. Data on supply suggests that after school provision may not be meeting need: there are a low number of places and high cost per day. • Flexibility of childcare may be an issue here with a high proportion of provision being full-time day care. • This ward also has a high number of disabled children so improvements in childcare could benefit this target group.
Herne Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This ward has a high under 5 population (according to PCT Live Birth data) and a high proportion of households have children. In terms of childcare supply for under 5s, Herne Hill has a low number of total places and a low number of vacancies. This suggests that number of places may be an issue for this ward. • Questionnaire responses highlight a need for improvements in the range of providers and in location of providers within this ward. • Parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision.
Knight's Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that childcare provision for children aged 5 and over may be a priority for this ward. It has a high child population aged 5 and over and this is in contrast to relatively low numbers of breakfast club places and after school club places. This is matched with a low number of providers with vacancies for this age range. • Choice of provision may also be an issue in relation to the high proportion of full day care provision for under 5s and the high number of childminder places for over 5s. • Although this ward has high levels of deprivation affecting children there is less evidence of cost / affordability being an issue.
Thurlow Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice is highlighted as an issue in this ward but evidence from supply data – high numbers of places, low proportion of full daycare, low breakfast and after school club costs – does not strongly support choice as an area for improvement for this ward. • Childminder costs are one of the highest in this ward – for under 5s and over 5s – and this may be an area for improvement.

Ward	Dimensions of unmet need
Tulse Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders. This is caused by a combination of high child population and low number of places. This ward has a high number of disabled children, high deprivation affecting children and high unemployment and benefit claimant rates. As a result, increases in the number of places could benefit these target groups. The low cost per hour for PVI group settings in this ward suggests that number of places is the priority rather than affordability. Evidence suggests that this shortage of places may be experienced by over 5s in this ward too: there are low numbers of breakfast club places and after school club places.
Vassall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic and socio-economic data suggests that affordability is a key issue for this ward. However, questionnaire results show that cost is less likely to be highlighted as a barrier to take-up of childcare. This could imply that childcare is not being accessed by the more vulnerable groups and that provision of information and support may also be required for this ward.
South West locality	
Clapham Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability of childcare is highlighted as an issue and this ward does have one of the highest costs per hour for PVI group settings for under 5 year olds and one of the highest full-time employment rates (which implies greater use of full daycare) Although there is a low number of vacancies for under 5s and a low number of childminder places for over 5s, choice and location of childcare is perceived to be less of an issue. High full-time employment rates suggest that any improvements to childcare would impact on working families.
Clapham Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For under 5s there is a high number of total childcare places and high cost per hour for group settings. For 5 year olds and over, there are low numbers of places in breakfast clubs, after-school clubs and childminders. There are also low numbers of breakfast club providers and after school providers with vacancies. This suggests that provision for children aged 5 and over should be the focus of improvements in this ward. There is perceived to be good choice and well located childcare. Improvements to childcare in this ward could impact on working families and those experiencing high levels of deprivation.
St Leonard's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has a low number of places offered by all providers but it also has a high number of vacancies. This could be seen to be in tune with the low child population in this ward. This trend continues for provision for children aged 5 and over, where there is a low number of breakfast club, after school club and childminder places.
Streatham Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of children per place for all providers and one of the lowest vacancy rates. The focus for improvements in this ward, therefore, should be on increasing the number of places. The high number of children per place appears to have brought about in the ward by the relatively low level of maintained provision in this ward. There is evidence to suggest that this situation may be mirrored for children aged 5 and over, where there are a low number of breakfast club places, after school club places and childminder places. Parents / carers in this ward are more likely to agree that childcare is well located.
Streatham South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of disabled children so improvements to childcare in this ward could benefit this target group. Data on supply does not highlight any major gaps in provision, although the evidence implies a reliance on either childminding or full daycare.
Streatham Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has high levels of deprivation affecting children and is combined with high costs per hour for PVI group settings (under 5s) and high cost per hour for childminders (over 5s). This ward also has a low proportion of childcare which is full daycare. This may be a gap in provision given this ward has a high full-time employment rate.
Thornton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of deprivation affecting children and high costs per hour for PVI group settings imply that cost is an issue for this ward. However, questionnaire evidence suggests that choice of childcare and location is more of an issue for parents / carers in Thornton. Nevertheless, secondary data on supply and demand factors doesn't strongly support these areas as areas for improvement.

Gaps in the types of childcare available

The following gaps in the types of childcare available were highlighted by consultations with stakeholders:

- Parents / carers wish to use more after school clubs and children's centre provision².
- There is a desire amongst Black and minority ethnic parents / carers and those with lower household incomes to access more formal childcare³.
- Childcare providers highlighted that in their experience full daycare was used by parents / carers as a last resort and when no other option was available to them. They noted too an increasing demand for flexible provision (which group settings found hard to respond to). This general preference for more flexible provision was also highlighted by parents / carers. Two specific examples of flexible provision were highlighted as also being required: more emergency provision that is easily accessible, and more respite provision (for parents / carers with disabled children)⁴.
- The need for more culturally sensitive provision was also highlighted in focus groups. Comments included: the type of food that was served (e.g. Halal food); church-run provision as a barrier to access for some; the ethnic profile of should better reflect the local community; and introduction of culturally-specific or culturally-appropriate teaching⁵ (e.g. language skills).

Gaps in the ages for which childcare is available

Data on the supply of childcare in Lambeth suggests that the number of children per place for under 5s in Lambeth is better than the national average. For instance, there are 2.0 children per place (PVI group settings, childminders and maintained provision) in Lambeth compared to between 4.2 and 4.52 nationally⁶.

However, focus groups with Spanish, French and Portuguese unemployed families, with young parents and with parents seeking work highlighted problems in accessing childcare for very young children. This related to both the number of places available and the perceived quality of provision.

Other age gaps were highlighted in questionnaire responses:

² From focus group results.

³ From questionnaire results.

⁴ From consultations with providers and focus groups with parents / carers.

⁵ From focus groups with parents / carers.

⁶ Daycare Trust annual childcare costs survey, 2007. Further information available at: <http://www.daycaretrust.org.uk/article.php?sid=292>

- Respondents with children aged 0-2 were more likely to cite quality as a barrier to accessing childcare.
- Respondents with children aged 2-4 were more likely to cite cost as a barrier to accessing childcare. They were also more likely to highlight opening times as a barrier.

There were no statistically significant differences in responses by age of child in relation to questions about: satisfaction with childcare, cost of childcare, location of childcare, choice of childcare and catering for children's needs.

Affordability gaps

Questionnaire results show that a large number of parents / carers in Lambeth are not paying for childcare. Where people were using paid childcare they are paying a mean average of £111.94 or a median average of £85.00. This compares to a national median average of £23.00 per week⁷. This suggests that there are marked affordability gaps in Lambeth.

Questionnaire results reinforce this with cost highlighted as the main barrier to take-up of childcare. This was particularly the case for Black and minority ethnic parents / carers, those with 2-4 year olds, those with two or more children and lower income families.

Cost was also highlighted as a significant barrier in all focus groups. In addition, specific comments regarding cost were made about the level of deposit required to secure a childcare place, the lack of financial support available – in particular for parents / carers with disabled children and those in transition from benefits to work.

Childcare providers rated affordability of childcare in the middle range but provision for low income families was rated the second lowest. In addition, 27% of providers highlighted that they had plans in place to increase fees over the next 18 months.

Data on the supply of childcare in Lambeth shows that average PVI group setting costs per week are between £179.50 and £195.50 for children aged 2 and under. This compares to inner London average of £205.00 and an England average of between £119.00 and £152.00⁸. For childcare aged 3 and 4, the average weekly cost in Lambeth is between £166.00 and £171.00 which compares to an inner London average of £176.00 and an England average of £119.00 to £140.00. This suggests that parents / carers in Lambeth are experiencing

⁷ DfES Research Report RR723

⁸ Daycare Trust annual childcare costs survey, 2007. Further information available at: <http://www.daycaretrust.org.uk/article.php?sid=292> and DfES Research Report on the Childcare market RW73

affordability pressures similar to other inner London authorities and more acutely than the England average.

Data on average weekly childminder costs suggests that costs in Lambeth may be significantly higher than the inner London and national average. For instance, the Lambeth average is £240.00 per week compared to an inner London average of £162.00 and an England average of £139.00.

In terms of the costs of childcare provision for children aged 5 and over, supply data suggests that at £29.40, Lambeth's costs are in line with the inner London average (of £29.00) and is below the national average (of £38.00).

Gaps in opening times

The following gaps in opening times were highlighted in questionnaire responses:

- For 0-2 year olds and 3-4 year olds there was a gap in provision between 4pm and 6pm and after 6pm.
- For 5-11 year olds, there was reported to be a gap in provision after 6pm.
- For 12-14 year olds there was no evidence of any gaps in opening times.

The wrong opening times were highlighted as the second most popular reason for lack of take-up of childcare by parents / carers in questionnaire responses. This was particularly the case for those working shifts, those working part-time and those with 2-4 year olds.

Focus group participants highlighted two main issues in relation to opening times. One was a perception that nursery schools' opening times could be improved / widened. The second was the wish for more crèche and drop-in families on a Saturday and that could be easily accessible for emergencies.

Needs of disabled children

Children with disabilities are more likely to be living in Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Streatham South, and Tulse Hill. Improvements to childcare in these wards could benefit this stakeholder group (see geographical analysis above).

Parents / carers with disabled children are more likely to use 'other' types of childcare which is outside of mainstream provision. Parents / carers are also less likely to agree that childcare meets their needs.

The gap in provision for parents / carers of children with disabilities centres principally around having sufficient childcare

places that are able to cater for children's needs and where staff are skilled. Many parents / carers are reliant on provision within special schools, including extended provision, due to the specialist support that can be provided and associated transport. Parents / carers would like to see extended provision expanded so that all schools have breakfast and after school clubs that are able to cater for disabled children and those with special needs.

Three further gaps were highlighted for this group:

- Lack of respite provision or emergency childcare.
- Challenges faced by parents / carers who have a disabled child and other children. In these circumstances, parents / carers find it difficult to find childcare that can cater for all children, resulting in a difficult juggling exercise for these families.
- Cost of childcare for disabled children is too expensive and isn't taken account of in Disability Living Allowance and other financial support.

Childcare providers recognised that improvements were needed for disabled children and gave current provision a low rating. Childcare providers highlighted a number of areas that they would like support in catering for disabled children. These included: quicker assessment of children with disabilities; more direct support for inclusion and more inclusion workers.

Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work

Provision for working families was given a middle rating by providers, whilst focus groups with parents / carers rated it as poor. Parents / carers highlighted the need for more drop-in and emergency provision that could support working parents and also longer hours – especially for those working shifts or part-time / unusual hours. Focus group participants also highlighted the need for more consistent provision across extended schools.

Questionnaire results highlighted that the key issue for working families is the cost of childcare (this group is more likely to be spending the most on childcare). In particular, improvements to value for money by childminders and out of school provision would impact on this group (who are more likely to use these two types of childcare).

Parents / carers seeking work or who are in education or training are more likely to be from Black and minority ethnic groups. They are more likely to be using childminders, preschool / playgroup, Children's Centres and (School) Nursery Classes. Cost is highlighted as a key issue for this group. Those

seeking work also require more flexible provision – including drop-ins – and longer opening hours.

Parents / carers seeking work highlighted issues with the benefits system and suggested that greater incentives be given to parents / carers to seek work. They suggested that these parents / carers be given a short-term financial buffer to support the transition into work (and the accompanying loss of benefits).

Lack of provision for very young children was also highlighted as a key issue for this group.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Cordis Bright was commissioned by Lambeth Council to undertake a project to map the demand and supply of childcare in the borough. This exercise mirrors the DfES guidance on undertaking childcare sufficiency assessments⁹.

The objective of the assessment was to identify gaps in provision of childcare including:

- Geographical gaps.
- The types of childcare available.
- The ages for which childcare is available.
- Affordability.
- Opening times.
- Needs of disabled children.
- Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work.

1.2 Methodology

This assessment was undertaken using the following steps:

- Analysis of secondary demographic and socio-economic data to give an indication of the profile of demand factors affecting the ability to pay for childcare within Lambeth.
- Analysis of data held by the local authority on the supply of childcare.
- Consultations with parents / carers via a questionnaire and focus groups.
- Consultations with providers of childcare.
- Analysis of documentation relating to requirements of employers.

⁹ Further information available at <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/earlyyears/sufficiency/>

1.3 Report structure

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2: Provides a brief geographical profile of Lambeth and the planning boundaries that it uses to organise commissioning and provision of services.
- Section 3: Presents a profile of children and young people, including age, ethnicity, and disability.
- Section 4: Profiles a range of demand and ability to pay factors which might affect the take-up of childcare in Lambeth.
- Section 5: An analysis of childcare supply for the under 5s.
- Section 6: An analysis of childcare supply for children aged 5 and over.
- Section 7: Presents an analysis of questionnaire results from parents / carers.
- Section 8: Presents an analysis of feedback from parents / carers gathered at focus groups.
- Section 9: Summarises views of employers, gathered through documentation provided by Childcare4Business.
- Section 10: Presents an analysis of feedback from providers gathered via a questionnaire and focus groups.
- Section 11: Is a consolidated gap analysis of key elements of the childcare market.
- Section 12: Highlights next steps in accordance with DfES guidance.

1.4 Acknowledgements

Cordis Bright would like to thank all those parents / carers who completed the questionnaire. A special thanks goes to those parents / carers who attended a focus group and those who acted as community researchers¹⁰.

¹⁰ See appendix for further information.

We would also like to thank Stella Clarke and Iona Gordon in Lambeth Early Years and Sure Start Service for their support in accessing data and guiding this project. And thanks also to other Lambeth officers and Sure Start Local Programme staff who helped organise focus groups and community surveying.

2 Geography of Lambeth

2.1 Geography

Lambeth is one of 13 boroughs that make up inner London. Covering an area of around 10.5 square miles, Lambeth measures seven miles north to south and about two and a half miles east to west.

There are a number of geographical planning units in use within Lambeth and within this report. These are presented in the maps below:

- Lower Layer Super Output Areas. This is the lowest geographical unit of analysis.
- Wards and localities. There are 21 wards in Lambeth. These are aggregated into three localities: north, south east and south west. These localities are used by the Children's and Young People's Service and are aligned with Primary Care Trust (PCT) planning areas.

The Borough is divided into 21 Wards, represented by 63 elected Councillors. The borough's north is bordered by the River Thames and is Lambeth's commercial and tourism heart. The central part of Lambeth extends from the Oval in the north to Clapham Common and Brockwell Park in the south and is mainly residential, with pockets of commerce and industry. The borough's south is predominantly residential and contains smaller areas of significant deprivation.

2.2 Population estimates and mobility

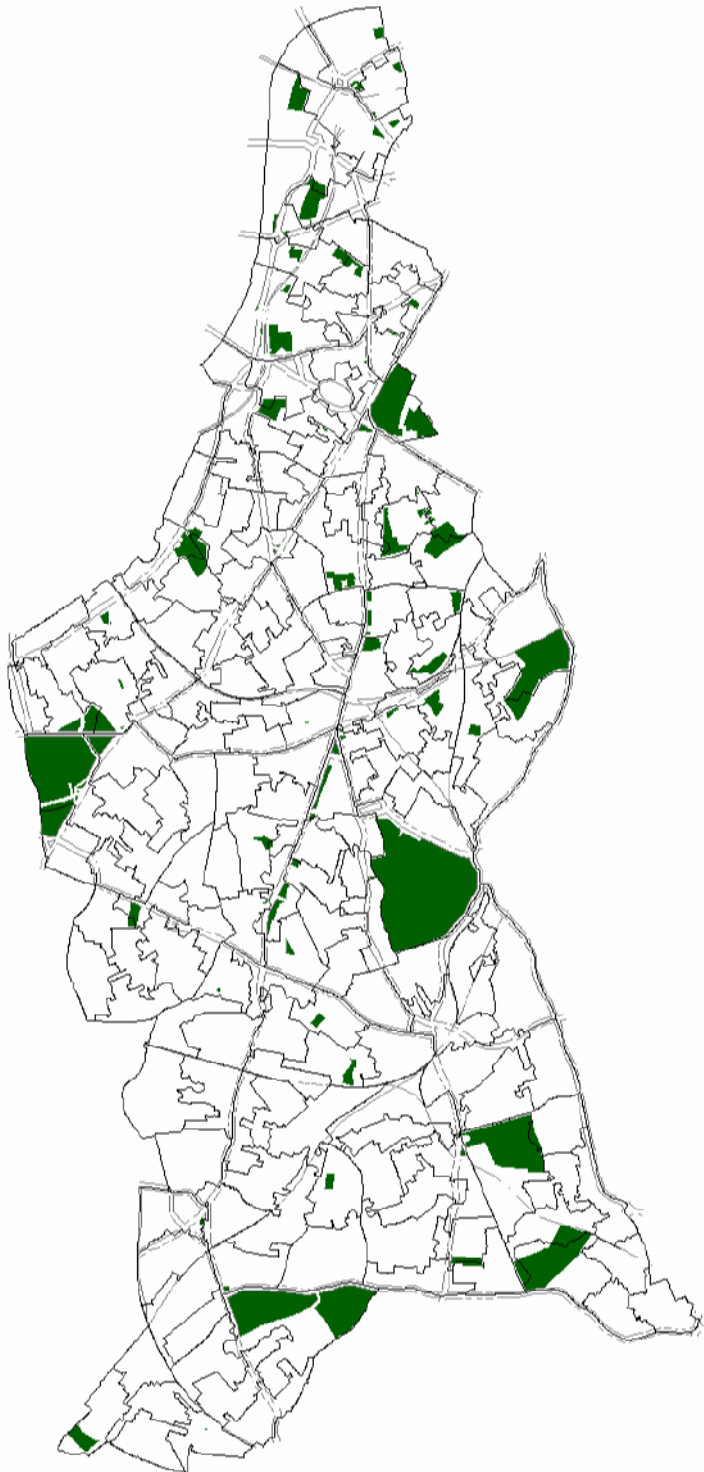
Lambeth is the second largest inner London Borough with a population of 269,100 (2005 mid-year estimate from Greater London Authority).

Components of change for the mid-year estimates for 2004-05 from the Greater London Authority shows that between 2004-05 it was estimated that internal migration into Lambeth was 22,751 whilst internal migration out of Lambeth was 28,639 (an internal net migration of -5,888). International migration into Lambeth was 7,238 and international migration out was 3,410 (international net migration of 3,828). Overall, between 2004 and 2005 it was estimated that Lambeth's population grew by approximately 1,000 people.

A report¹¹ by the London School of Economics on population mobility in London notes that London as a whole has experienced a substantial increase in international migration of the past decade. It reports that there is a net increase in the overseas-born population of about 100,000 per year; although the turnover of people moving in and out of the city (excluding within-London moves) is close to 250,000 per year. London also has higher levels of inter-regional mobility than most other regions. Some boroughs have population mobility of greater than 35% per annum.

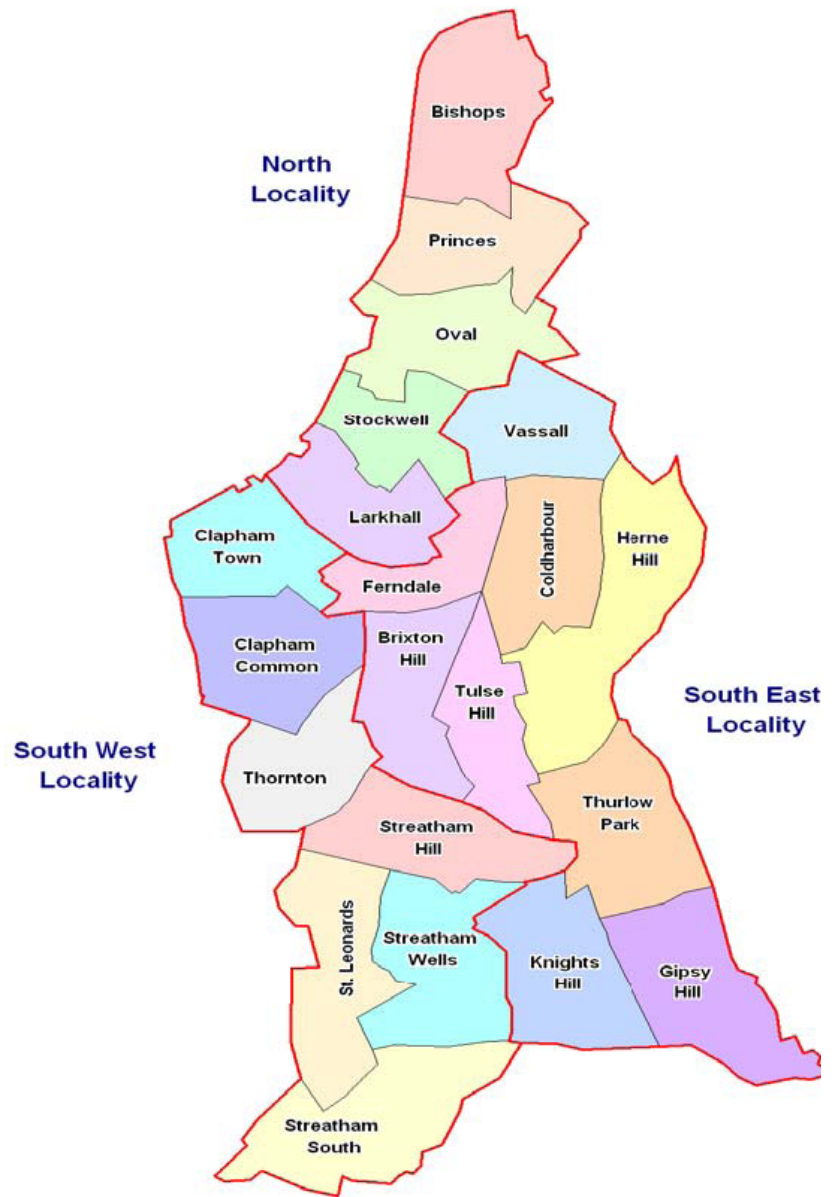
The report notes that high mobility has an impact on the costs of services, especially in relation to the following dimensions: translation and other costs associated with integration; housing administration and maintenance costs; electoral registration turnover costs; Council Tax registration costs; costs of planning law contraventions; public assistance costs of migrants with no other means of support; homelessness provision and administration; and social services costs.

¹¹ *Population Mobility and Service Provision* by Tony Travers, Rebecca Tunstall and Christine Whitehead with Segolene Pruvot (February 2007) London School of Economics

Figure 4: Super Output Areas in Lambeth

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Figure 5: Wards and localities



3 Profile of children & young people

3.1 Summary

- The number of under 5s in Lambeth is likely to be in the region of between 20,694 and 23,730.
- The highest numbers of under 5s are located in Coldharbour, Larkhall, Stockwell and Tulse Hill wards. Some datasets also point to high numbers in Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Prince's and Vassall wards.
- The number of 5-9s in Lambeth is likely to be in the region of 16,766 to 16,917, for 10-14s 14,294 to 15,309, and for 15-19s 12,290 to 14,767.
- Wards with the highest numbers of 5-9 year olds are Coldharbour, Knight's Hill, Stockwell, Tulse Hill and Vassall. Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill and Stockwell have the highest number of 10-14 year olds, whilst Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill and Streatham South have the highest number of 15-19 year olds.
- It is projected that the 0-4 population will grow by 3.7% across Lambeth by 2012. The 5-9 population will grow by 6.4% and the 10-14 population by 5.3%. The 15-19 year old population is projected to fall by 1.7%.
- The under 5 child population is more ethnically diverse in Coldharbour, Larkhall, Stockwell, Streatham Hill, Tulse Hill and Vassall.
- The 5 and over child population is more ethnically diverse in Bishop's, Coldharbour, Ferndale, Prince's, Stockwell, Tulse Hill and Vassall.
- The number of disabled children in Lambeth is estimated to be up to 997. Wards with the highest number of disabled children are Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Tulse Hill and Streatham South.
- At 31 March 2007 there were 62 children aged 4 and under on the child protection register. There were no marked differences in numbers by ward. There were 113 children aged 5-15 on the child protection register. Coldharbour and Vassall wards had between 10 and 20 children on the child protection register of this age.
- At 31 March 2007 there were 110 children aged 4 and under and 310 aged 5 to 15 years who were Looked After

by the local authority. The highest number of Looked After Children had home postcodes in Oval, Vassall, Coldharbour, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, Clapham Common, Streatham Hill and Streatham South wards for under 5s and Stockwell, Larkhall, Coldharbour, Brixton Hill, Knight's Hill and Streatham South for 5-15 year olds.

- No looked after children aged under 5 were unaccompanied asylum seekers. There were 31 children aged 5-15 who were looked after and were unaccompanied asylum seekers.

The table below summarises the indicators used in this section.

Figure 6: Summary of indicators

Indicator Blue = highest wards Purple = lowest wards	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
Under 5 population (GLA / LHO)																					
Under 5 population (PCT live births)																					
Under 5 population (RLP low)																					
5-9 population (GLA / LHO)																					
5-9 population (RLP low)																					
10-14 population (GLA / LHO)																					
10-14 population (RLP low)																					
15-19 population (GLA / LHO)																					
15-19 population (RLP low)																					
Increase / decrease in the 0-4 population																					
Increase / decrease in the 5-9 population																					
Increase / decrease in the 10-14 population																					
Increase / decrease in the 15-19 population																					
0-4 White British																					
0-4 Black Caribbean																					
0-4 Black African																					
5-9 White British																					
5-9 Black Caribbean																					
5-9 Black African																					
10-14 White British																					
10-14 Black Caribbean																					
10-14 Black African																					
Children with a disability (Disability Register)																					
Children with a disability (ICOUNT)																					
Children under 5 on the child protection register																					
Children aged 5-15 on the child protection register																					
Children under 5 who are Looked After – home postcode																					
Children under 5 who are Looked After – placement postcode																					

Indicator Blue = highest wards Purple = lowest wards	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
Children aged 5-15 who are Looked After – home postcode	Purple	Blue	Purple	Purple			Purple		Blue		Purple		Purple	Blue		Blue			Purple	Purple	
Children aged 5-15 who are Looked After – placement postcode	Purple		Purple		Blue		Purple			Purple				Purple		Blue	Purple	Purple			Blue

3.2 Numbers of children & young people

3.2.1 Data sources

There is no definitive data source that provides the current number of children and young people in Lambeth. A number of different data sources are highlighted below that give an indication of total numbers and breakdown by age cohort and ward: Greater London Authority / London Health Observatory estimates¹², PCT live birth data and GLA Revised London Plan population projections (low) for 2007. However, each provides a slightly different picture. For the purposes of this report, the GLA / LHO mid year estimates have been used as the core data source. We have highlighted any significant differences presented by Live Birth data and RLP (low) data.

3.2.2 Overview

The table below shows that GLA / LHO estimates suggest that there are 20,694 children aged 0-4 in Lambeth. PCT data estimates this to be 23,730 and RLP (low) projections for 2007 suggest that there are 20,892 under 5s.

GLA / LHO estimates show that there are 16,917 5-9s, 15,309 10-14s and 14,767 15-19s. RLP (low) projections suggest that the 2007 population is slightly lower than this with 16,766 5-9s, 14,294 10-14s and 12,290 15-19 year olds.

Figure 7: Total number of children and young people by age cohort

Age-range	GLA / LHO	PCT Live Birth	RLP (Low)
0-4	20,693	23,730	20,892
5-9	16,917		16,766
10-14	15,309		14,294
15-19	14,767		12,290

3.2.3 0-4 year olds at a ward level

The table below shows a breakdown of the 0-4 population by ward from each of the three data sources. The GLA / LHO estimates show that Coldharbour (1,281), Larkhall (1,234) and Prince's (1,192) wards have the highest number of 0-4 year olds. PCT live birth data is in agreement that Coldharbour and Larkhall have the highest number of 0-4 year olds (but estimate numbers at 1,599 and 1,297) but also highlights Herne Hill as having high numbers (1,290). Finally, RLP (low) data suggests that Coldharbour, Stockwell and Knight's Hill have the highest number of 0-4 year olds (1,466, 1,282 and 1,259 respectively).

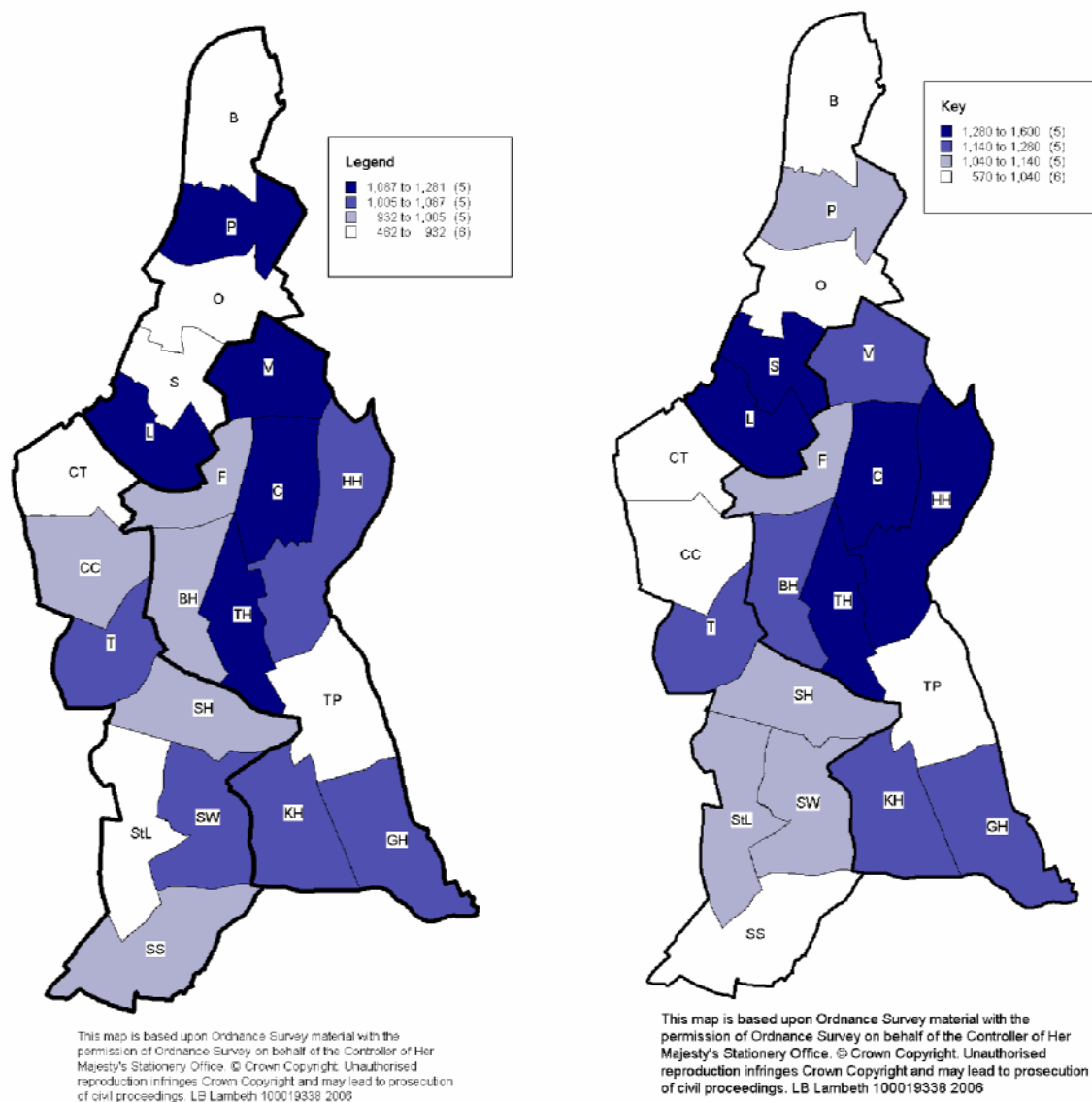
These differences in densities are shown in the accompanying maps.

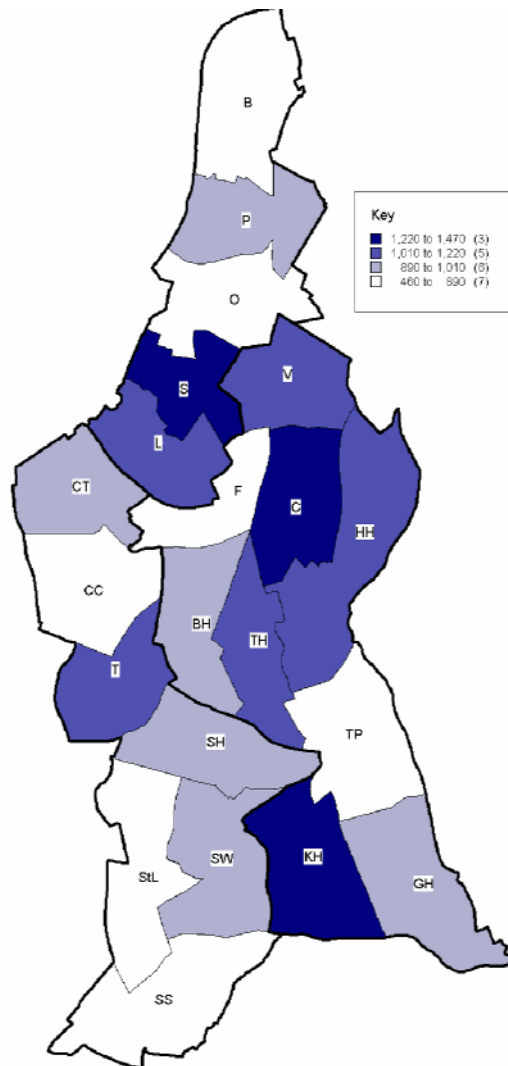
¹² Drawn from *Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth*, July 2005

Figure 8: Number of 0-4 year olds by ward

Ward	GLA	Rank	Live Births	Rank	RLP Low	Rank
Bishop's	462	21	572	21	463	21
Brixton Hill	967	12	1,236	6	1,005	9
Clapham Common	962	14	1,036	16	870	16
Clapham Town	883	18	1,029	18	893	14
Coldharbour	1,281	1	1,599	1	1,466	1
Ferndale	990	11	1,117	11	858	18
Gipsy Hill	1,078	6	1,214	8	990	10
Herne Hill	1,058	7	1,290	3	1,077	7
Knight's Hill	1,005	10	1,144	10	1,259	3
Larkhall	1,234	2	1,297	2	1,217	4
Oval	893	16	1,036	16	887	15
Prince's	1,192	3	1,086	14	953	12
St Leonard's	887	17	1,041	15	790	19
Stockwell	842	19	1,284	5	1,282	2
Streatham Hill	963	13	1,106	12	965	11
Streatham South	932	15	879	20	862	17
Streatham Wells	1,037	9	1,096	13	952	13
Thornton	1,049	8	1,157	9	1,026	8
Thurlow Park	745	20	1,011	19	740	20
Tulse Hill	1,146	4	1,285	4	1,152	6
Vassall	1,087	5	1,215	7	1,185	5
Lambeth	20,693		23,730		20,892	

Figure 9: Map 1: Under 5 population using GLA / LHO projections. Map 2: Under 5 population using PCT live birth data. Map 3 (overleaf): Under 5 population using RLP low data.





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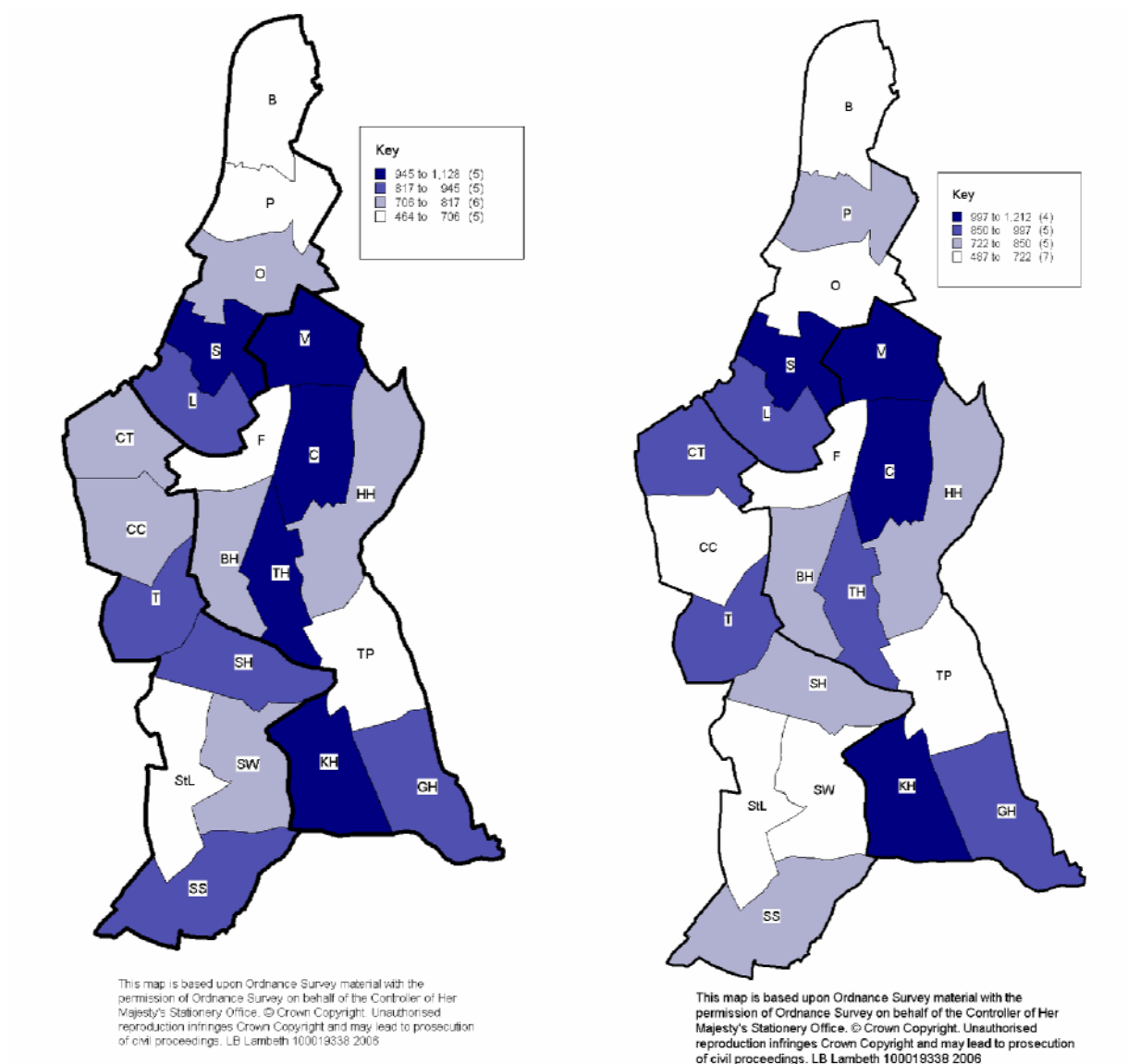
3.2.4 5-9 year olds at a ward level

The table below shows GLA / LHO and RLP (low) data for the number of 5-9 year olds at a ward level. Overall there is agreement about the wards with the highest number of 5-9 year olds, although some disagreement about the relative position. The wards with the highest number of 5-9 year olds are: Coldharbour, Knight's Hill, Stockwell, Tulse Hill and Vassall.

Figure 10: Number of 5-9 year olds by ward

Ward	GLA / LHO	Rank	RLP (low)	Rank
Bishop's	464	21	489	20
Brixton Hill	760	13	722	14
Clapham Common	756	14	679	15
Clapham Town	779	11	850	8
Coldharbour	1,128	1	1,193	2
Ferndale	627	18	631	17
Gipsy Hill	833	9	850	8
Herne Hill	765	12	781	10
Knight's Hill	945	5	1,108	3
Larkhall	930	6	913	7
Oval	706	15	659	16
Prince's	693	17	750	12
St Leonard's	610	20	487	21
Stockwell	1,097	2	1,212	1
Streatham Hill	817	10	750	12
Streatham South	865	8	763	11
Streatham Wells	706	15	549	18
Thornton	898	7	920	6
Thurlow Park	627	18	512	19
Tulse Hill	959	3	951	5
Vassall	952	4	997	4
Lambeth	16,917		16,766	

Figure 11: Map 1: Number of 5-9s from GLA / LHO estimates. Map: Number of 5-9s by RLP (Low) projections



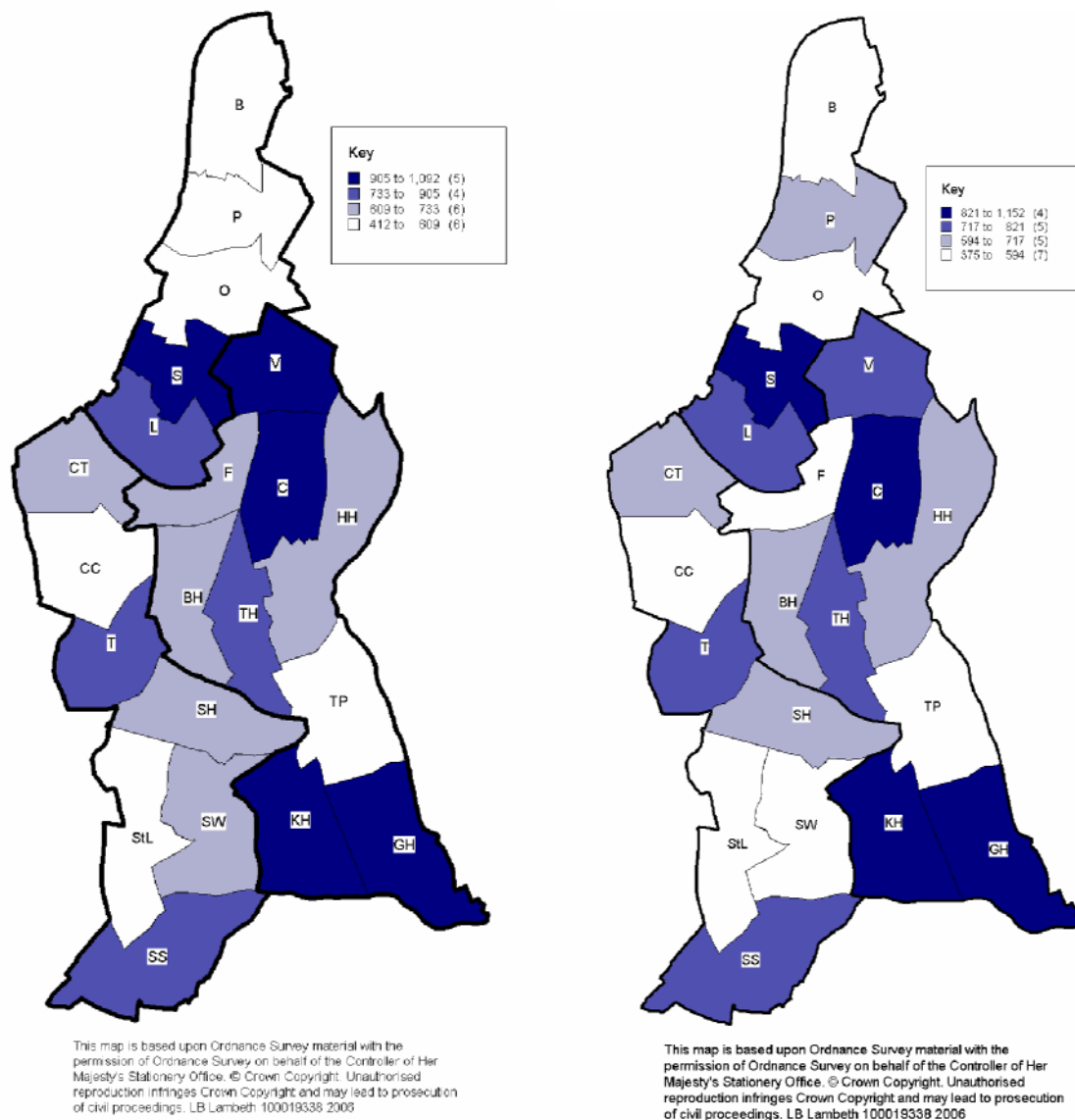
3.2.5 10-14 year olds at a ward level

Overall the two datasets are in agreement that Coldharbour, Stockwell, Gipsy Hill and Knight's Hill have the highest number of 10-14 year olds in Lambeth.

Figure 12: Number of 10-14 year olds by ward

Ward	GLA / LHO	Rank	RLP (low)	Rank
Bishop's	412	21	418	20
Brixton Hill	609	15	594	14
Clapham Common	598	17	519	18
Clapham Town	642	12	688	10
Coldharbour	1,092	1	1,152	1
Ferndale	628	14	548	16
Gipsy Hill	910	3	838	3
Herne Hill	669	10	681	11
Knight's Hill	905	4	821	4
Larkhall	888	7	816	5
Oval	588	18	571	15
Prince's	579	19	623	12
St Leonard's	550	20	375	21
Stockwell	936	2	947	2
Streatham Hill	657	11	602	13
Streatham South	895	6	784	7
Streatham Wells	639	13	516	19
Thornton	733	9	717	9
Thurlow Park	607	16	537	17
Tulse Hill	867	8	799	6
Vassall	905	4	748	8
Lambeth	15,309		14,294	

Figure 13: Map 1: Number of 10-14 year olds from GLA / LHO estimates. Map 2: Number of 10-14 year olds from RLP (low) projections



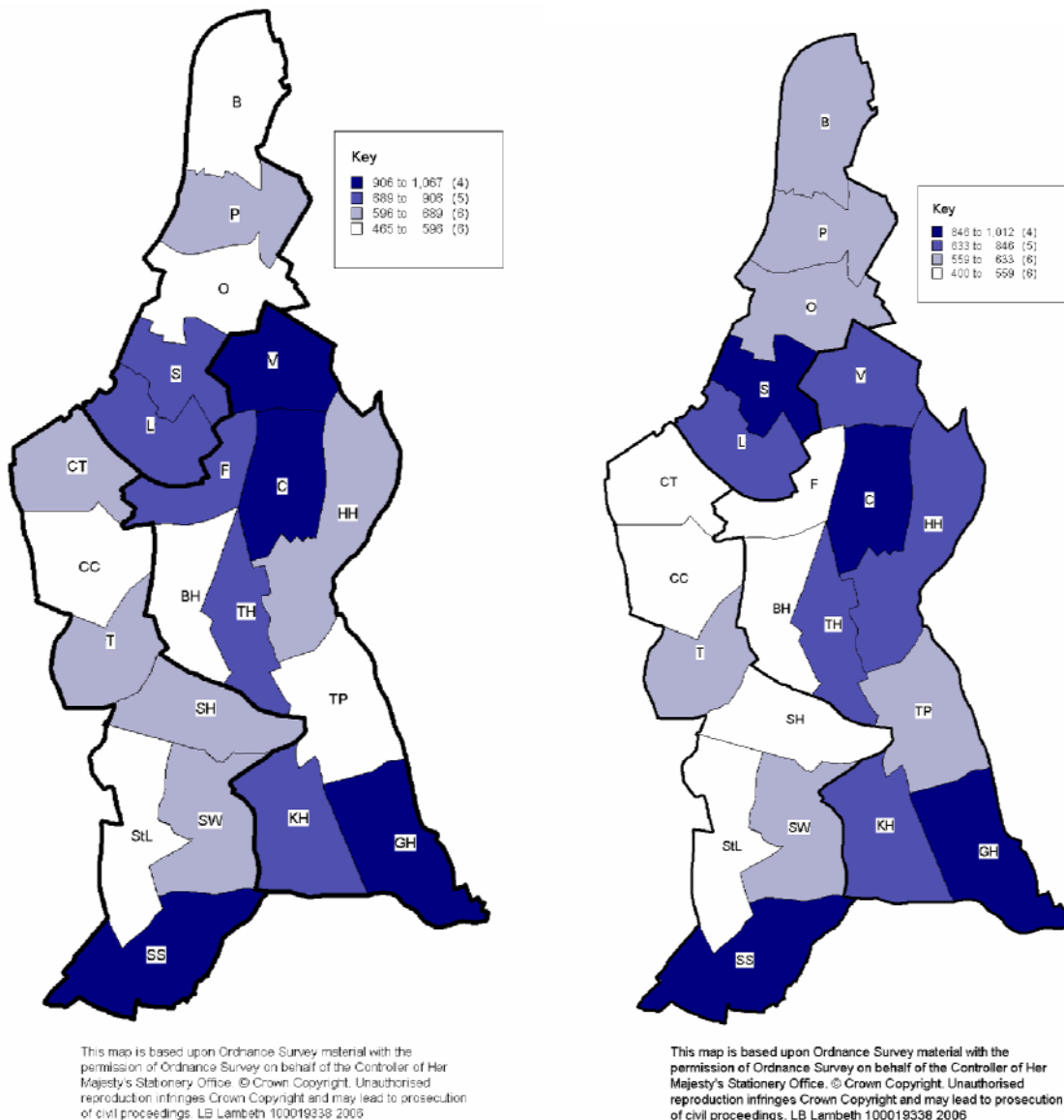
3.2.6 15-19 year olds at a ward level

The two datasets agree that Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill and Streatham South have the highest number of 15-19 year olds. GLA / LHO estimates suggest that Vassall also has a high number of 15-19 year olds whilst RLP (low) projections suggest that Stockwell has one of the highest numbers.

Figure 14: Number of 15-19 year olds by ward

Ward	GLA / LHO	Rank	RLP (low)	Rank
Bishop's	465	21	628	10
Brixton Hill	567	17	520	18
Clapham Common	510	20	400	21
Clapham Town	596	15	555	17
Coldharbour	1,067	1	1,012	1
Ferndale	689	9	501	19
Gipsy Hill	955	2	899	2
Herne Hill	672	10	650	8
Knight's Hill	816	5	769	6
Larkhall	787	7	677	7
Oval	582	16	613	12
Prince's	626	14	586	13
St Leonard's	542	18	472	20
Stockwell	803	6	846	4
Streatham Hill	658	13	557	16
Streatham South	918	3	854	3
Streatham Wells	668	11	559	15
Thornton	662	12	618	11
Thurlow Park	533	19	560	14
Tulse Hill	745	8	633	9
Vassall	906	4	781	5
Lambeth	14,767		13,688	

Figure 15: Map 1: Number of 15-19 year olds from GLA / LHO estimates. Map 2: Number of 15-19 year olds from RLP (low)



3.2.7 Changes in the child and young person population

RLP (low) data makes projections for the number of children and young people in Lambeth over time. The difference between the 2007 projection and 2012 projection is shown below.

It is projected that the 0-4 population will grow by 3.7% across Lambeth. The 5-9 population will grow by 6.4%, the 10-14 population by 5.3% whilst the 15-19 population is projected to fall by 1.7%. There are differences in population changes at a ward level:

- Thornton, Thurlow Park and Oval are projected to experience the highest growth in numbers of 0-4 year olds between 2007 and 2012, i.e. by 15.3%, 10.2% and 10.0% respectively.
- Prince's, Brixton Hill and Larkhall are projected to experience the highest growth in the numbers of 5-9 years olds, i.e. by 16.3%, 16.2% and 15.0% respectively.
- Thornton, Stockwell and Clapham Town are projected to have the highest percentage increase in the 10-14 population, i.e. by 20.4%, 19.2% and 15.8% respectively.
- Clapham Town, Thornton and Bishop's are projected to experience the highest percentage increase in the 15-19 population (of 11.6%, 9.6% and 6.7% respectively).

Figure 16: Changes in the child population (RLP low data) 2007 projections compared to 2012 projections

Ward	0-4	Rank	5-9	Rank	10-14	Rank	15-19	Rank
Bishop's	4.1%	10	-4.7%	20	12.5%	6	6.7%	3
Brixton Hill	3.4%	13	16.2%	2	2.4%	11	1.8%	9
Clapham Common	4.3%	8	-0.5%	18	2.1%	14	5.3%	4
Clapham Town	4.1%	9	0.8%	16	15.8%	3	11.6%	1
Coldharbour	1.6%	15	14.7%	4	2.4%	12	5.2%	5
Ferndale	8.2%	6	10.8%	7	2.3%	13	-11.7%	18
Gipsy Hill	3.6%	12	2.2%	14	-4.7%	17	-5.7%	15
Herne Hill	0.3%	17	11.6%	6	11.2%	7	-2.9%	13
Knight's Hill	-3.1%	20	8.1%	8	15.7%	4	-1.5%	12
Larkhall	9.5%	4	15.0%	3	-3.9%	16	3.0%	7
Oval	10.0%	3	11.9%	5	5.6%	9	-1.2%	11
Prince's	-2.5%	19	16.3%	1	14.0%	5	1.8%	8
St Leonard's	8.7%	5	7.9%	9	-5.0%	18	-11.9%	20
Stockwell	0.8%	16	-0.7%	19	19.2%	2	4.9%	6
Streatham Hill	-2.2%	18	-0.2%	17	3.4%	10	-8.4%	16
Streatham South	3.8%	11	-6.7%	21	-7.9%	20	-11.8%	19
Streatham Wells	5.2%	7	5.7%	13	-5.9%	19	-17.4%	21
Thornton	15.3%	1	1.5%	15	20.4%	1	9.6%	2
Thurlow Park	10.2%	2	7.5%	10	-9.6%	21	-5.0%	14
Tulse Hill	-3.4%	21	7.3%	11	1.0%	15	0.1%	10
Vassall	2.7%	14	7.1%	12	11.0%	8	-10.0%	17
Lambeth	3.7%		6.4%		5.3%		-1.7%	

3.3 Ethnicity

3.3.1 Overview

According to data from the 2001 Census (see next sections), Lambeth has three main ethnic groups within the children and young people population overall: White British, Black African and Black Caribbean. Generally, the child population gets more ethnically diverse as children get older.

The table below shows the ethnicity of children and young people who attend Lambeth schools. Please note that this shows all pupils in Lambeth schools, and not only those who are resident in the borough. This data confirms that Black African, Black Caribbean and White British are the largest ethnic groups (23.3%, 19.1% and 17.2% respectively). The next largest groups are White Other (5.8%), Black Other (5.8%) and Portuguese (5.6%).

Figure 17: Number and percentage of pupils by ethnic group (from Education Statistics, London Borough of Lambeth, 2006-07)

Ethnic group	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Special		Lambeth	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
African	120	24.5%	4,722	23.4%	2,009	23.0%	104	22.8%	6,955	23.3%
Any Other Group	23	4.7%	765	3.8%	325	3.7%	16	3.5%	1,129	3.8%
Asian Other	1	0.2%	199	1.0%	120	1.4%	2	0.4%	322	1.1%
Bangladeshi	5	1.0%	327	1.6%	146	1.7%	2	0.4%	480	1.6%
Black Other	17	3.5%	1,022	5.1%	694	8.0%	11	2.4%	1,744	5.8%
Caribbean	96	19.6%	3,763	18.7%	1,744	20.0%	83	18.2%	5,686	19.1%
Chinese	4	0.8%	157	0.8%	129	1.5%	8	1.8%	298	1.0%
Greek	1	0.2%	18	0.1%	17	0.2%	0	0.0%	36	0.1%
Gypsy/Roma	1	0.2%	28	0.1%	18	0.2%	1	0.2%	48	0.2%
Indian	0	0.0%	158	0.8%	72	0.8%	5	1.1%	235	0.8%
Mixed Other	36	7.3%	890	4.4%	365	4.2%	18	3.9%	1,309	4.4%
Mixed White/Asian	4	0.8%	166	0.8%	34	0.4%	3	0.7%	207	0.7%
Mixed White/Black African	10	2.0%	292	1.4%	83	1.0%	8	1.8%	393	1.3%
Mixed White/Black Caribbean	36	7.3%	977	4.8%	324	3.7%	19	4.2%	1,356	4.5%
Pakistani	3	0.6%	251	1.2%	57	0.7%	9	2.0%	320	1.1%
Portuguese	4	0.8%	1,222	6.1%	427	4.9%	25	5.5%	1,678	5.6%
Turkish	3	0.6%	98	0.5%	26	0.3%	3	0.7%	130	0.4%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%	62	0.3%	40	0.5%	1	0.2%	103	0.3%
White British	80	16.3%	3,409	16.9%	1,532	17.6%	111	24.3%	5,132	17.2%
White Irish	0	0.0%	123	0.6%	67	0.8%	5	1.1%	195	0.7%
White Other	27	5.5%	1,249	6.2%	456	5.2%	12	2.6%	1,744	5.8%

3.3.2 Ethnicity of 0-4 year olds by ward

The table below shows that in 2001 in Lambeth 40% of the 0-4 year old population was White British, 19% were Black African and 13% Black Caribbean. At a ward level the percentage of the 0-4 population from different ethnic groups varies. For instance, the percentage of the 0-4 population that is White

British ranges from 62% in Clapham Common to 25% in Coldharbour. The Black Caribbean population ranges from 17% in Tulse Hill and Vassall to 8% in Clapham Common and Oval. The Black African population ranges from 32% in Prince's ward to 7% in Clapham Common.

Figure 18: Ethnicity of 0-4 year olds (Source: Census 2001)

	White: British	White: Irish	White Other: White	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed: White and Black African	Mixed: White and Asian	Mixed: Other Mixed	Asian or Asian British: Indian	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black African	Black or Black British: Other Black	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group
Bishop's	33%	1%	6%	6%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	10%	26%	4%	1%	1%
Brixton Hill	40%	1%	4%	7%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	16%	17%	5%	0%	1%
Clapham Common	62%	1%	6%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%	8%	7%	2%	0%	1%
Clapham Town	45%	1%	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	12%	15%	3%	1%	2%
Coldharbour	25%	1%	4%	6%	2%	1%	5%	1%	0%	2%	1%	16%	28%	7%	1%	1%
Ferndale	30%	1%	9%	5%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	14%	24%	6%	1%	1%
Gipsy Hill	46%	1%	5%	8%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	15%	10%	5%	1%	1%
Herne Hill	49%	1%	4%	6%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%	14%	4%	1%	0%
Knight's Hill	42%	1%	5%	6%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	15%	13%	4%	1%	1%
Larkhall	34%	1%	7%	4%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	10%	27%	5%	2%	1%
Oval	39%	0%	9%	3%	4%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	8%	24%	5%	2%	1%
Prince's	34%	1%	6%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	10%	32%	5%	1%	0%
St. Leonard's	47%	1%	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	1%	2%	9%	10%	4%	0%	0%
Stockwell	36%	1%	7%	4%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%	28%	6%	1%	1%
Streatham Hill	47%	0%	6%	6%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	12%	12%	4%	0%	1%
Streatham South	33%	0%	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%	8%	6%	1%	1%	16%	12%	4%	1%	2%
Streatham Wells	40%	1%	5%	7%	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	1%	13%	11%	3%	2%	1%
Thornton	46%	1%	6%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	12%	18%	4%	0%	1%
Thurlow Park	60%	1%	4%	4%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	10%	7%	3%	2%	1%
Tulse Hill	30%	1%	7%	8%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	17%	22%	5%	1%	1%
Vassall	26%	0%	7%	5%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	17%	27%	6%	1%	1%
Lambeth	40%	1%	6%	5%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	13%	19%	5%	1%	1%

The table below shows ethnicity data from the PCT on live births from 2002 to 2006 (i.e. under 5 population). It shows there is a significant amount of information missing about the ethnicity of children born in Lambeth (42.8% not specified). For those whose ethnicity is known, 15.5% were White British; 8.5% were from Any Other Black background; and 7.4% Other Black African background.

Figure 19: Percentage of live births by ethnic group. Source: Lambeth PCT, 2007

Ethnic group	Percentage of live births
Not specified	42.8%
White British	15.5%
Any Other Black background	8.5%
Other Black African	7.4%
Black Caribbean	6.7%
Any other white background	6.5%
Not stated	4.7%
Any other ethnic group	4.5%
Bangladeshi / British Bangladeshi	0.5%
Indian / British Indian	0.5%
White Irish	0.4%
Chinese	0.4%
White and Black Caribbean	0.4%
Any other Asian background	0.4%
Pakistani / British Pakistani	0.3%
Any other mixed background	0.3%
White and Black African	0.1%
White and Asian	0.1%
Black and White	0.0%
Black British	0.0%
Ethiopian	0.0%
Somali	0.0%
Vietnamese	0.0%

3.3.3 Ethnicity of 5-9 year olds by ward

For children aged 5-9 years the Census data shows that 34% of the population was White British, 19% Black African and 16% Black Caribbean. At a ward level there was variation in the balance between ethnic groups, for instance the percentage of the 5-9 population that is White British ranged from 55% in Clapham Common to 18% in Coldharbour. The Black African population ranges from 35% in Prince's to 7% in St Leonard's and the Black Caribbean population ranges from 23% in Coldharbour to 8% in Prince's.

Figure 20: Ethnicity of 5-9 year olds (Source: Census 2001)

	White: British	White: Irish	White Other: White	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed: White and Black African	Mixed: White and Asian	Mixed: Other Mixed	Asian or Asian British: Indian	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black African	Black or Black British: Other Black	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group
Bishop's	30%	3%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	11%	27%	3%	1%	3%
Brixton Hill	32%	0%	6%	9%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	18%	18%	7%	1%	0%
Clapham Common	55%	0%	8%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	10%	10%	3%	1%	1%
Clapham Town	41%	2%	6%	4%	1%	0%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%	14%	19%	5%	2%	1%
Coldharbour	18%	1%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	23%	28%	10%	1%	1%
Ferndale	23%	0%	7%	5%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	20%	26%	5%	2%	2%
Gipsy Hill	39%	1%	4%	8%	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	21%	12%	6%	0%	1%
Herne Hill	40%	1%	6%	7%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	16%	17%	5%	0%	0%
Knight's Hill	41%	2%	6%	9%	2%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	1%	17%	10%	5%	1%	0%
Larkhall	28%	1%	8%	5%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	14%	26%	6%	3%	2%
Oval	36%	1%	10%	4%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%	9%	24%	5%	2%	1%
Prince's	30%	0%	7%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	8%	35%	5%	2%	2%
St. Leonard's	41%	1%	6%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	6%	1%	2%	14%	7%	4%	1%	1%
Stockwell	30%	1%	8%	4%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	12%	28%	6%	1%	2%
Streatham Hill	46%	0%	4%	7%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	14%	11%	4%	0%	1%
Streatham South	32%	1%	4%	5%	1%	1%	3%	7%	6%	0%	2%	18%	13%	4%	0%	1%
Streatham Wells	36%	1%	4%	6%	2%	1%	4%	4%	2%	2%	0%	17%	11%	4%	3%	2%
Thornton	33%	1%	7%	4%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%	2%	0%	15%	22%	5%	2%	0%
Thurlow Park	54%	0%	5%	6%	2%	1%	4%	1%	0%	2%	0%	10%	9%	3%	1%	1%
Tulse Hill	27%	2%	5%	7%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	19%	20%	7%	0%	2%
Vassall	29%	1%	4%	5%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%	16%	27%	6%	3%	2%
Lambeth	34%	1%	6%	6%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	16%	19%	5%	1%	1%

3.3.4 Ethnicity of 10-14 year olds by ward

The table below shows that in Lambeth in 2001 33% of 10-14 year olds were White British, 19% were Black African and 17% were Black Caribbean. The proportion of children from different ethnic groups varied at a ward level, for instance the percentage of 10-14 year olds ranged from 58% in Thurlow Park to 16% in Coldharbour. The Black African population ranged from 31% in Prince's and Stockwell to 9% in St Leonard's, Streatham Hill and Thurlow Park. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 26% in Coldharbour to 10% in Thurlow Park.

Figure 21: Ethnicity of 10-14 year olds (Source: Census 2001)

	White: British	White: Irish	White Other: White	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed: White and Black African	Mixed: White and Asian	Mixed: Other Mixed	Asian or Asian British: Indian	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black African	Black or Black British: Other Black	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group
Bishop's	39%	1%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	14%	26%	2%	1%	3%
Brixton Hill	36%	0%	4%	8%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	20%	13%	8%	1%	0%
Clapham Common	48%	2%	7%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	5%	1%	11%	13%	3%	1%	1%
Clapham Town	35%	1%	6%	8%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	14%	23%	4%	2%	1%
Coldharbour	16%	1%	5%	7%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	26%	29%	6%	2%	1%
Ferndale	18%	0%	10%	5%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	23%	26%	5%	3%	1%
Gipsy Hill	43%	0%	4%	8%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	20%	12%	5%	1%	0%
Herne Hill	41%	0%	5%	6%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	19%	11%	7%	2%	1%
Knight's Hill	37%	2%	5%	9%	2%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	17%	11%	6%	1%	1%
Larkhall	28%	1%	9%	6%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%	17%	22%	5%	3%	1%
Oval	35%	1%	7%	4%	1%	1%	5%	0%	0%	4%	1%	14%	19%	3%	2%	1%
Prince's	29%	0%	5%	6%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%	12%	31%	4%	2%	1%
St. Leonard's	42%	1%	4%	6%	1%	2%	3%	6%	5%	1%	2%	13%	9%	4%	0%	1%
Stockwell	26%	1%	9%	5%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	13%	31%	4%	4%	2%
Streatham Hill	45%	2%	5%	8%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	16%	9%	4%	2%	0%
Streatham South	32%	0%	4%	6%	1%	1%	1%	10%	6%	1%	3%	17%	12%	4%	1%	1%
Streatham Wells	36%	1%	3%	6%	1%	2%	3%	7%	3%	2%	1%	17%	11%	3%	3%	1%
Thornton	32%	1%	6%	5%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	17%	20%	4%	2%	1%
Thurlow Park	58%	1%	5%	3%	2%	1%	4%	1%	0%	1%	2%	10%	9%	4%	1%	1%
Tulse Hill	26%	1%	9%	5%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	21%	20%	5%	1%	1%
Vassall	25%	1%	4%	6%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	23%	27%	4%	1%	2%
Lambeth	33%	1%	6%	6%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	17%	19%	5%	2%	1%

3.3.5 Ethnicity of 15-17 year olds by ward

In 2001, 33% of the 15-17 year old population in Lambeth were White British, a further 18% were Black Caribbean and 17% were Black African.

At a ward level, the proportion of 15-17 year olds from a White British background ranged from 54% in Thurlow Park to 18% in Coldharbour. For the Black African population the percentages ranged from 29% in Coldharbour to 9% in Bishop's and the Black Caribbean population ranged from 28% in Prince's and Stockwell to 10% in Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill, Streatham South and Thurlow Park.

Figure 22: Ethnicity of 15-17 year olds (Source: Census 2001)

	White: British	White: Irish	White Other: White	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed: White and Black African	Mixed: White and Asian	Mixed: Other Mixed	Asian or Asian British: Indian	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black African	Black or Black British: Other Black	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group
Bishop's	43%	1%	10%	4%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	9%	22%	2%	2%	1%
Brixton Hill	30%	3%	6%	8%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	18%	15%	7%	0%	0%
Clapham Common	39%	1%	7%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	4%	3%	17%	13%	3%	1%	1%
Clapham Town	31%	2%	4%	5%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%	19%	22%	5%	2%	2%
Coldharbour	18%	1%	6%	5%	1%	0%	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%	29%	22%	5%	3%	1%
Ferndale	21%	1%	9%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	19%	23%	7%	6%	1%
Gipsy Hill	41%	1%	3%	9%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	24%	10%	5%	1%	1%
Herne Hill	41%	2%	6%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	18%	12%	6%	4%	1%
Knight's Hill	44%	1%	3%	8%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	17%	10%	4%	1%	1%
Larkhall	25%	1%	7%	6%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	15%	24%	4%	5%	1%
Oval	29%	2%	11%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	13%	20%	3%	3%	1%
Prince's	32%	1%	6%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	17%	28%	2%	3%	1%
St. Leonard's	42%	2%	4%	5%	0%	2%	5%	7%	6%	1%	3%	10%	11%	4%	0%	0%
Stockwell	26%	1%	10%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%	14%	28%	5%	2%	1%
Streatham Hill	42%	0%	7%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	0%	0%	18%	12%	4%	1%	0%
Streatham South	34%	1%	3%	4%	0%	2%	3%	13%	5%	1%	0%	19%	10%	4%	1%	1%
Streatham Wells	37%	3%	6%	5%	2%	2%	3%	5%	5%	1%	1%	15%	13%	2%	3%	1%
Thornton	35%	2%	5%	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	0%	16%	18%	4%	2%	1%
Thurlow Park	54%	2%	2%	7%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	10%	10%	7%	1%	0%
Tulse Hill	26%	0%	8%	6%	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	22%	20%	4%	0%	3%
Vassall	25%	2%	4%	6%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	24%	22%	7%	2%	1%
Lambeth	33%	1%	6%	5%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	17%	5%	2%	1%

3.3.6 Country of birth of women who gave birth in Lambeth in 2001-2005

The table below shows that for those where data was available 46.7% of children born in Lambeth between 2001 and 2005 had mothers who were born in England and Wales. 5.8% of mothers were born in Jamaica; 4.2% from Nigeria and 3.9% from Ghana.

Figure 23: Country of birth of mothers (those that constitute 1.0% of births and above). Source: Program Annual_FM1_09_01_2005_[SAS V9]_BT210_Pt3.sas¹³

Country of birth of mother	Number of births	Percentage of births
England and Wales	10765	46.7%
Jamaica	1340	5.8%
Nigeria	965	4.2%
Ghana	891	3.9%
Somalia	751	3.3%
Portugal	708	3.1%
France	296	1.3%
Scotland	273	1.2%
Ecuador	266	1.2%
Colombia	245	1.1%
Pakistan	244	1.1%
Poland	244	1.1%
Eritrea	242	1.0%
Bangladesh	236	1.0%
Sierra Leone	222	1.0%

3.4 Disability

3.4.1 Data sources

There is no single, comprehensive register of children with disabilities in Lambeth. As a result, a number of different sources must be used to give an indication of the overall prevalence of disability across the borough. The sources that have been used in this report are:

¹³ Countries with less than 1% of births in Lambeth were: Ivory Coast, Australia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Angola, Congo (Democratic Republic), Ireland, Germany, Spain, United States, Italy, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Philippines, China, Brazil, Vietnam, Vojvodian, Congo, Algeria, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Northern Ireland, Cameroon, Canada, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Bolivia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Sweden, Zambia, Guyana, Peru, Japan, Ukraine, Ireland: Not stated, Malaysia, Czech Republic, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Romania, Tanzania, Venezuela, Singapore, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Malawi, Mauritius, Burundi, Russia, Belgium, Albania, Slovakia, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Cyprus, Iran, Switzerland, The Gambia, Yemen, Denmark, Liberia, Mozambique, Croatia, Lithuania, Korea (South), Barbados, Hungary, Norway, St Lucia, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Austria, Malta, America: Not stated, Indonesia, Latvia, Togo, Mexico, Mongolia, Syria, Cuba, Kazakhstan, The Bahamas, Tunisia, China (Taiwan), Guinea, Libya, Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, St Vincent, Bahrain, Dominica, Grenada, Czechoslovakia, Guinea-Bissau, Africa: Not stated, Armenia, Benin, Moldova, Sao Tome and Principe, Belarus, Burkina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Costa Rica, Estonia, Iceland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Kuwait, Madagascar, Montenegro, Seychelles, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates, Africa - West: Not stated, Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Burma, Cayman Islands, Chad, Channel Islands, El Salvador, Gabon, Gibraltar, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nicaragua, Palestine, Paraguay, South America: Not stated, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guernsey, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Montserrat, Nepal, New Commonwealth - Mediterranean: Not stated, Niger, Qatar, Serbia and Montenegro, St Kitts and Nevis, Swaziland, Uzbekistan, West Indies: Not stated

- The Children with Disabilities Register which is held by the London Borough of Lambeth and shows children with a disability who are allocated a worker from Lambeth Council.
- Lambeth 'I COUNT' Network for Children and Young People with Disabilities. This information is from the distribution of The 'I Count' card which is distributed to all registered children with disabilities and people with learning disabilities.
- Mary Sheridan Child Health Index which records case management activity within the PCT.

3.4.2 Numbers of disabled children on Lambeth Council's children with disabilities register

Lambeth's children with disabilities register shows that in March 2007 there were 199 children with a disability who were allocated a worker. 90 children were in the 10-15 age range, 57 in the 5-9 age range, 25 aged 16-17, 19 aged 1-4, 7 aged over 18 and 1 aged under 1. The disability or condition of 162 children was 'unknown'.

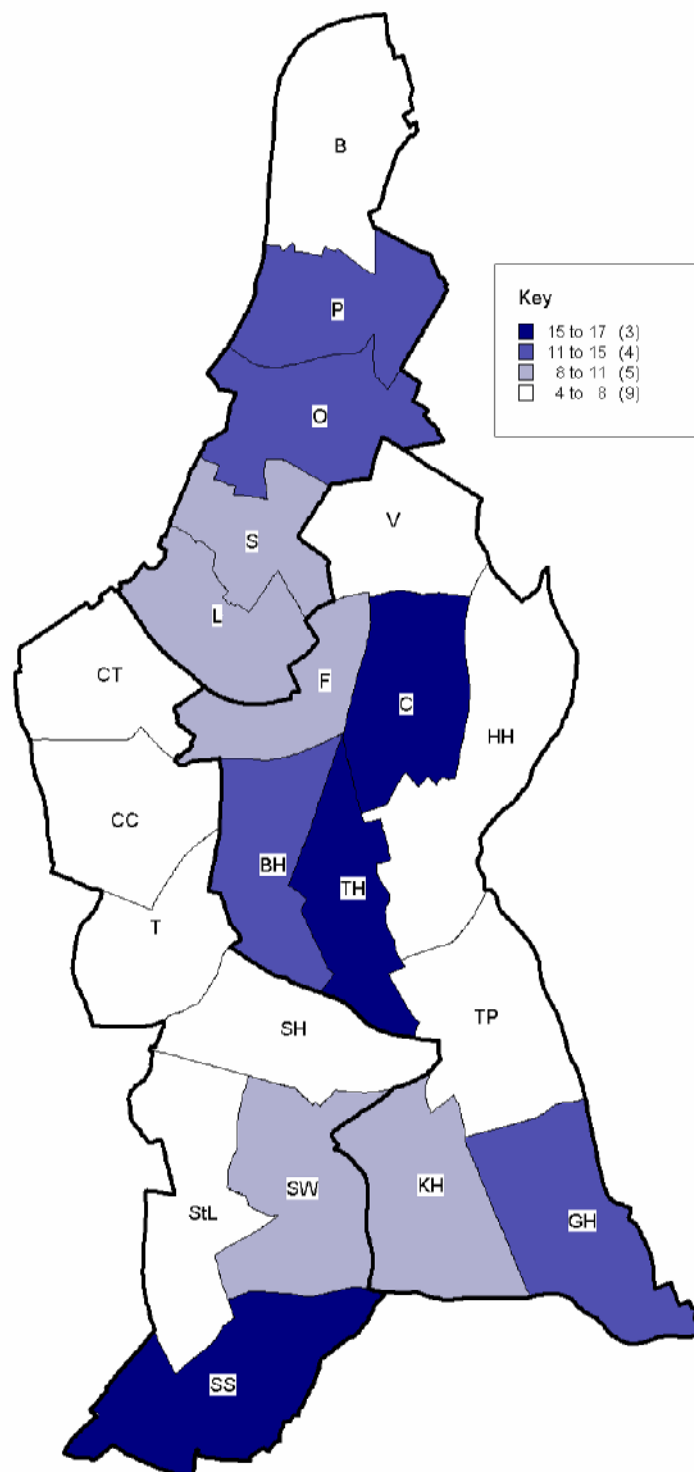
Figure 24: Number of children with a disability by age cohort and disability type (Source: Children with Disabilities Worker Allocation Register, March 2007)

Condition/Disability Type	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-15	16-17	18-64	Total
Asperger's Syndrome				1			1
Autism			2	2			4
Autism - with severe challenging behaviour				4			4
Cerebral Palsy		1		1			2
Downs Syndrome		1	1				2
Global Developmental Delay				1			1
Hearing Impairment				1	1		2
HIV Infection				1			1
Learning Disability		1		4	2	2	9
Non Specific diagnosis (e.g. unknown or combinations)		1	1	1	1		4
Physical Disability or Mobility Problems		2		3			5
Rare Syndromes				1			1
Unknown	1	13	53	69	21	5	162
Visual Impairment - with severe learning disability				1			1
Total	1	19	57	90	25	7	199

The map below shows the geographical distribution of children with a disability by ward¹⁴. Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Streatham South have the highest number of disabled children with between 15 and 17 children.

¹⁴ In addition to the map, there is one child who's postcode is unknown and a further five who live outside the borough.

Figure 25: Number of children (all ages) with a disability by ward



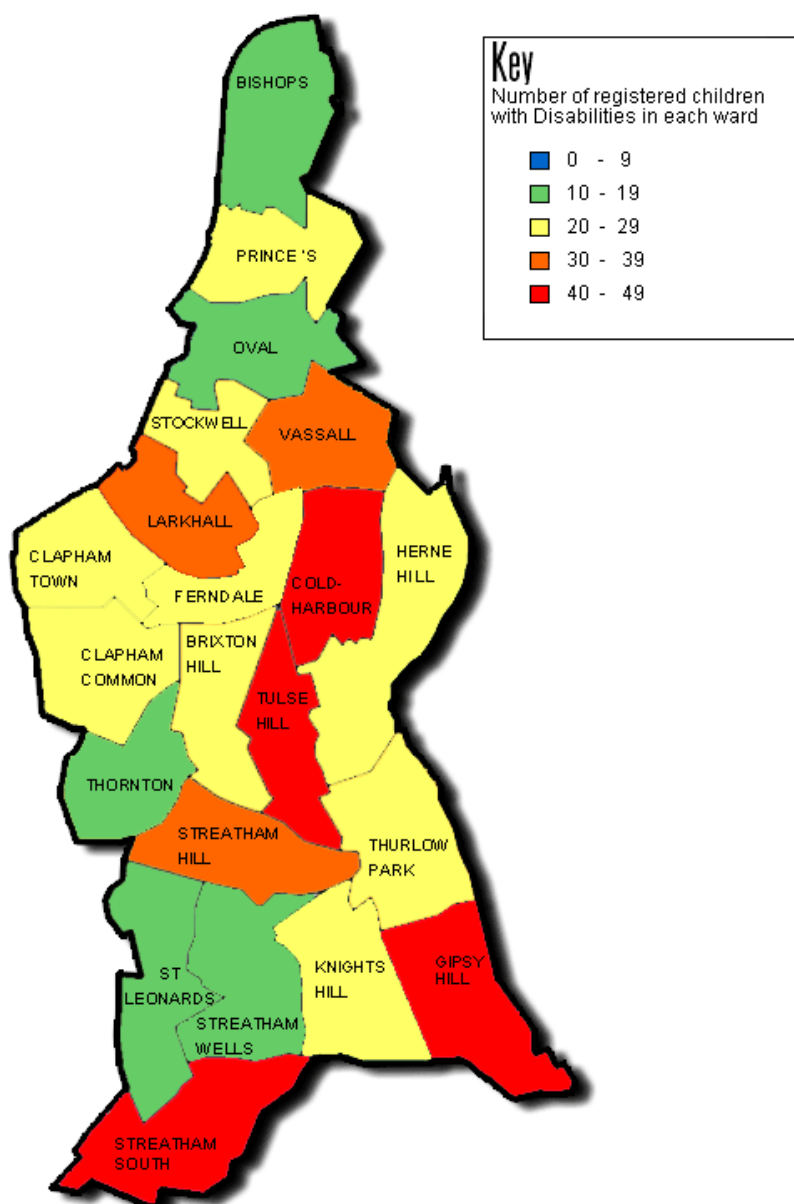
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3.4.3 Numbers of disabled children on ICOUNT register

Data from the ICOUNT register for 2007 shows that there are 621 registered children with disabilities and a further 324 who are thought to be eligible but have not responded to ICOUNT. Of the 621, 583 are aged 0-18 inclusive. Data from ICOUNT from 2005 shows that 44.6% of disabled children were aged 10-14 years, 26.3% were aged 5-9 years, 16.5% were aged 15-19 years, and 12.7% were aged 0-4 years. Information on type of disability shows that in 2007 373 registered children (aged 0-18) had a communication disorder, 280 children had a moderate learning disability and 182 had a severe learning disability.

The map below shows the geographical distribution of disabled children on the ICOUNT register. It confirms that there are high numbers of disabled children in Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Streatham South wards and also shows high numbers in Gipsy Hill (between 40 and 49 children).

Figure 26: Number of registered children with disabilities in each ward in Lambeth



3.4.4 Mary Sheridan Children Health Index

Finally, the Mary Sheridan Child Health Index suggests that there are potentially 997¹⁵ children under 5 with a disability or special need in Lambeth. For school-age children, the case management records show 5,390 children were seen by a health professional.

¹⁵ This is the number of children aged under 5 that appear on case management records and would have been seen by a health professional in relation to disabilities and special needs.

3.5 Child protection register

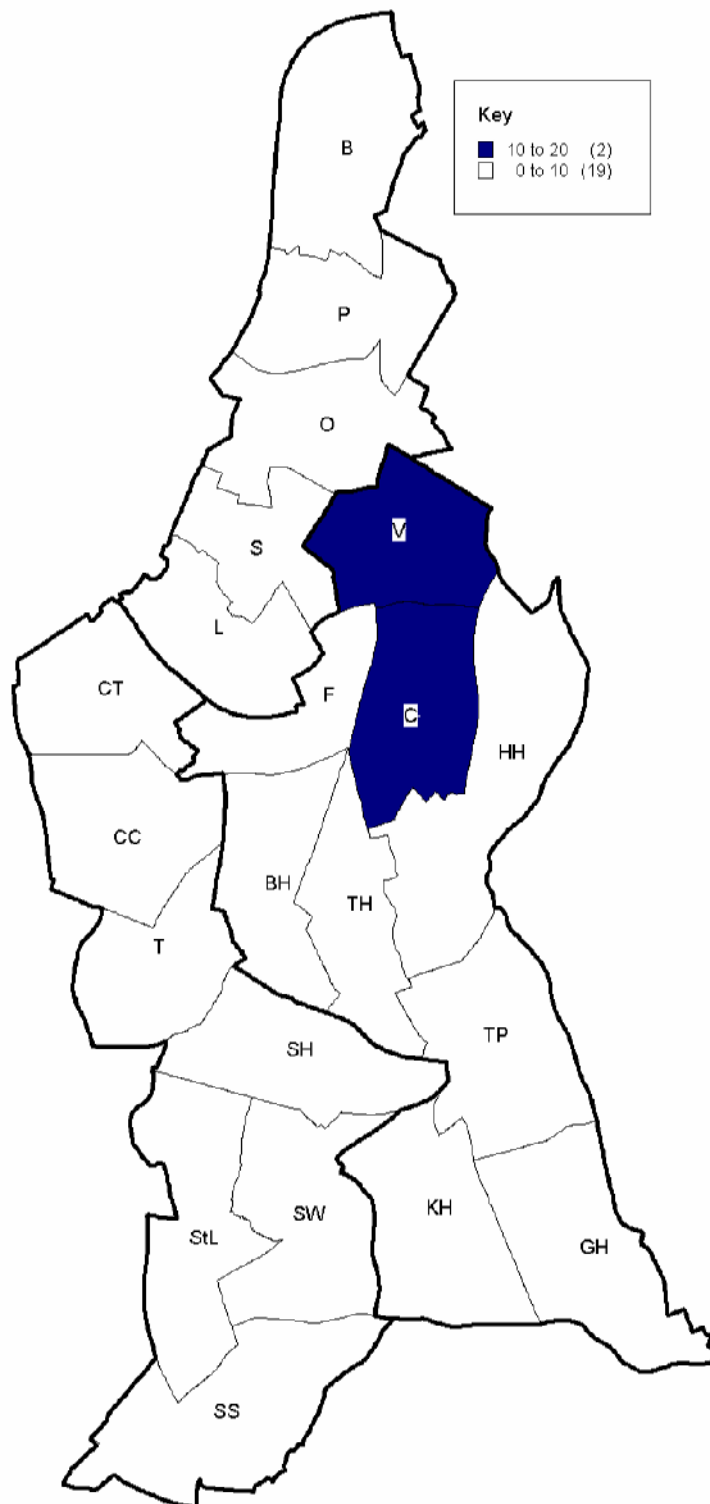
3.5.1 Children aged 0-4 years

At 31 March 2007, there were 62 children aged 4 and under on the child protection register. Each ward in Lambeth contained fewer than ten children in this age range on the child protection register.

3.5.2 Children aged 5 to 15 years

At 31 March 2007, there were 113 children on the child protection register aged 5 to 15 years. The map below shows that the large majority of wards have fewer than 10 children on the child protection register in this age range. Vassall and Coldharbour have between 10 and 20 children on the child protection register.

Figure 27: Geographical distribution of children aged 5 to 15 on the child protection register at 31 March 2007 (Source: Lambeth Council, 2007)



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3.6 Looked After Children

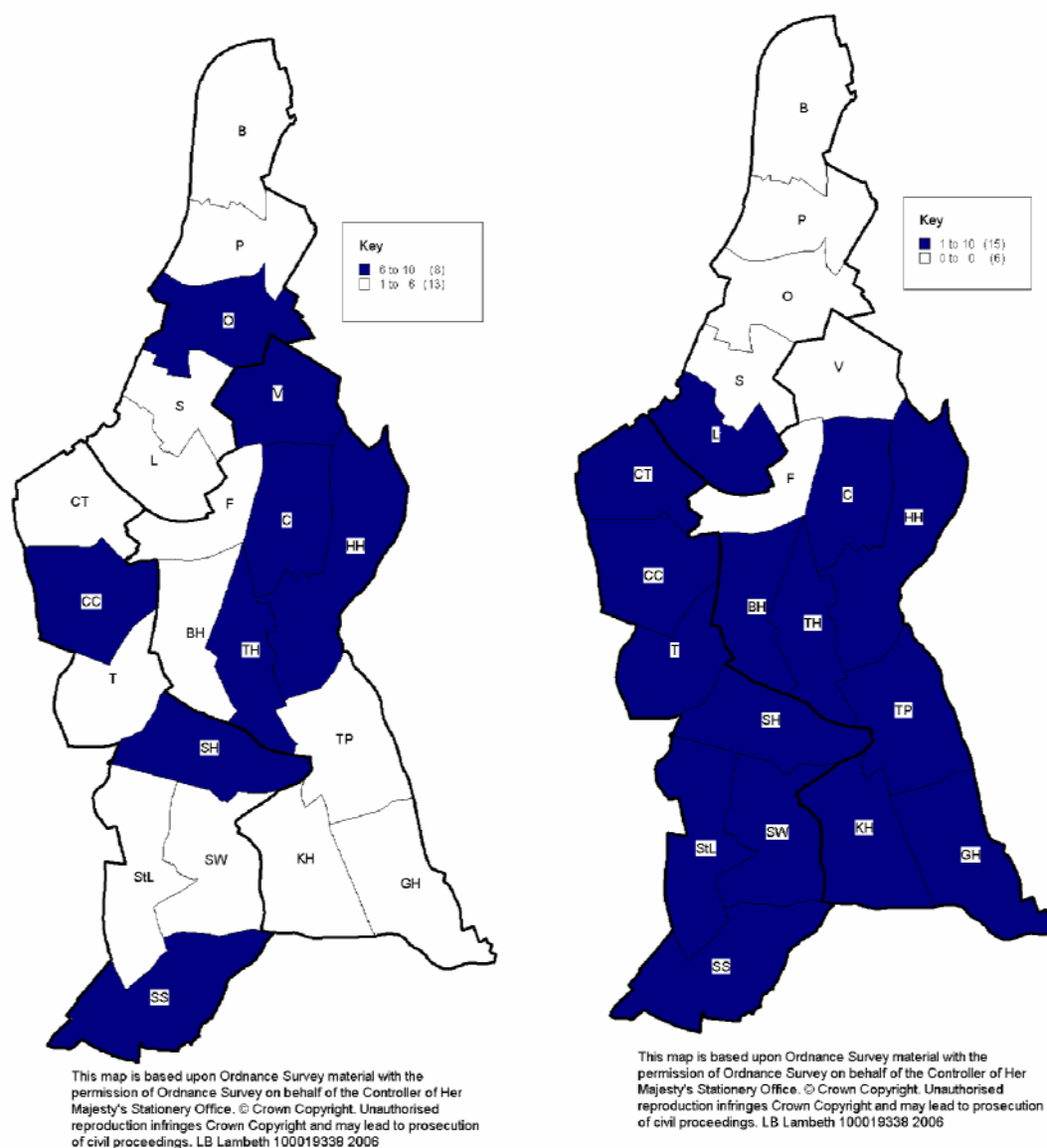
3.6.1 Children aged 0-4 years

At 31 March 2007 there were 110 children aged 4 and under who were looked after by the local authority. Figure 28 below shows the original home postcode of these children¹⁶. The original home postcode of looked after children is relatively evenly distributed. Between 6 and 10 looked after children aged 4 and under are from Oval, Vassall, Coldharbour, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, Clapham Common, Streatham Hill and Streatham South wards.

Of these 110 children, 36 were placed within Lambeth. This is shown in the second map below.

¹⁶ There was no postcode information for three children. A further five lived outside Lambeth.

Figure 28: Map 1: Home postcode of children aged 4 and under looked after at 31 March 2007. Map 2: Placement postcode of children aged 4 and under looked after at 31 March 2007.



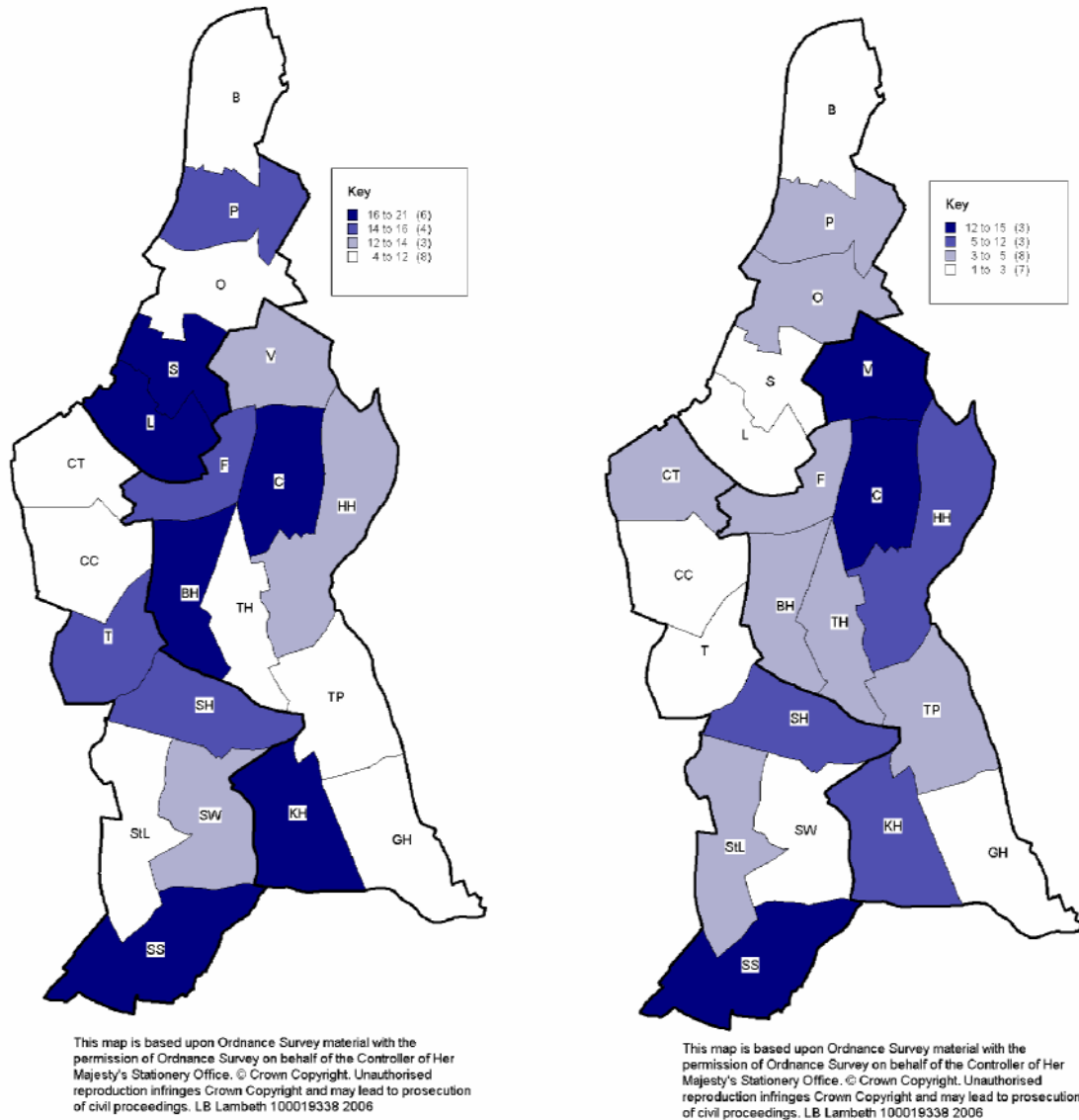
3.6.2 Children aged 5 and over

At 31 March 2007 there were 310 children aged 5 to 15 years who were looked after by the local authority. Map 1 below shows the original home postcode of these children¹⁷. There are concentrations of looked after children in this age range in Stockwell, Larkhall, Coldharbour, Brixton Hill, Knight's Hill and Streatham South (between 16 and 21 children).

Map 2 below shows that of these 310 children 91 children are placed within Lambeth. The largest number (12 to 15) are located in Vassall, Coldharbour and Streatham South This is shown in the second map below.

¹⁷ There was no postcode information for 41 children. A further ten lived outside Lambeth.

Figure 29: Map 1: Home postcode of looked after children aged 5-15. Map 2: Placement postcode of looked after children aged 5-15



3.6.3 Unaccompanied asylum seeker children

No looked after children aged under 5 who were unaccompanied asylum seekers at 31 March 2007. There were 31 children aged 5-15 who were looked after and were unaccompanied asylum seekers. Of these, 12 were placed within Lambeth.

4 Demand & ability to pay factors

4.1 Summary

- The demand for childcare is likely to be highest in those wards with the highest rate / number of households with children. These are: Clapham Common, Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Stockwell, Streatham South, Thurlow Park, Tulse Hill and Vassall.
- The demand for full day care is likely to be higher in those wards with high full-time employment rates. These are: Bishop's, Clapham Common, Clapham Town, Coldharbour, St Leonard's and Streatham Wells.
- The demand for affordable childcare is likely to be highest in those wards with high levels of deprivation affecting children. These are: Brixton Hill, Clapham Town, Coldharbour, Ferndale, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill, Larkhall, Stockwell, Streatham Wells, Thornton, Tulse Hill and Vassall.
- The demand for childcare which supports parents / carers back into work is likely to be highest in wards with high rates of lone parents, unemployment, and benefits claimants. These are: Coldharbour, Prince's, Stockwell, Thornton, Tulse Hill, Vassall.
- The mobility of the local population is likely to be highest in those areas with high proportions of rental properties. These are: Bishop's, Coldharbour, and Vassall.

The table below summarises indicators used for this analysis.

Figure 30: Summary of indicators

Indicator Blue = highest wards Purple = lowest wards	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
Married couples with dependent children																					
Cohabiting couples with dependent children																					
Lone parents with dependent children																					
1 adult 1 or more children																					
2 adults and 1 or 2 children																					
2 adults and 3 or more children or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children																					
Index of Multiple Deprivation																					
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index																					
Employees full-time																					
Unemployed																					
Looking after home / family																					
Claiming benefits																					
Under 5s dependent on workless benefits																					
Average household income																					
% males in employment working full time																					
% females in employment working full time																					
Households renting																					

4.2 Family structure

Family type, i.e. single parent, cohabiting couple; and number of dependent children can affect the overall demand for childcare, the type and volume of childcare required and the use of informal care.

4.2.1 Family type

The figures below show the structure of families by ward in Lambeth in 2001. It shows that in 2001, the percentage of households in Lambeth which consisted of married couples with dependent children was below the London and England averages (10.6% compared to 16.8% and 18.5% respectively). The percentage of cohabiting couples with dependent children was in-line with London and national averages (3.0% compared to 2.7% and 3.4% respectively). The percentage of lone parent households with dependent children was above London and national averages (12.1% compared to 8.9% and 7.1% respectively).

At a ward level the data shows that Streatham South (17.6%), Clapham Common (13.3%) and Thurlow Park (12.7%) have the highest proportion of households who are married with dependent children. Coldharbour (18.8%), Vassall (16.9%) and Stockwell (16.6%) have the highest percentage of lone parents with dependent children.

All wards have less than 4% of households consisting of cohabiting couples with dependent children: Gipsy Hill (3.9%), Coldharbour (3.8%), Tulse Hill and Herne Hill (3.5%) are the wards with the highest proportions.

Figure 31: Percentage of households by family type (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Married couple with dependent child(ren)	Cohabiting couple with dependent child(ren)	Lone parent with dependent child(ren)
Bishop's	6.9%	1.8%	9.5%
Brixton Hill	7.4%	3.3%	12.0%
Clapham Common	13.3%	2.0%	7.4%
Clapham Town	9.9%	2.5%	9.7%
Coldharbour	9.0%	3.8%	18.8%
Ferndale	8.5%	2.6%	11.2%
Gipsy Hill	10.4%	3.9%	14.3%
Herne Hill	11.2%	3.5%	11.1%
Knight's Hill	11.9%	3.4%	13.2%
Larkhall	11.0%	2.7%	14.7%
Oval	9.1%	2.6%	10.6%
Prince's	8.3%	2.6%	11.0%
St Leonard's	10.9%	2.0%	6.9%
Stockwell	11.6%	3.1%	16.6%
Streatham Hill	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%
Streatham South	17.6%	3.2%	10.5%
Streatham Wells	11.0%	2.7%	9.8%
Thornton	11.8%	3.1%	13.0%
Thurlow Park	12.7%	3.4%	8.8%
Tulse Hill	8.7%	3.5%	15.4%
Vassall	10.1%	3.2%	16.9%
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>12.1%</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>16.8%</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>18.5%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>

4.2.2 Number of households with children

The table below shows data on the size of households with children by ward in Lambeth. In 2001, Coldharbour, Vassall and Tulse Hill had the highest number and percentage of households with one adult and one or more children (14.3%, 13.5% and 13.2% respectively).

Gipsy Hill, Stockwell and Knight's Hill have the highest number of households with two adults and one or two children while Gipsy Hill (17.8%), Stockwell (17.5%) and Thurlow Park (17.0%) have the highest proportion of these households relative to other household types in the borough.

In terms of households with two adults and three or more children or three or more adults and one or more children Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill and Vassall have the highest number and proportion of these households relative to other household types.

Figure 32: Number and percentage of households with children (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Number of Households			Percentage of Households		
	1 adult 1 or more children	2 adults and 1 or 2 children	2 adults and 3 or more children, or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children	1 adult 1 or more children	2 adults and 1 or 2 children	2 adults and 3 or more children, or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children
Bishop's	805	976	1096	9.2%	11.2%	12.5%
Brixton Hill	1226	1654	1600	10.0%	13.5%	13.1%
Clapham Common	694	1938	1825	5.7%	16.0%	15.0%
Clapham Town	1065	1884	1716	8.2%	14.5%	13.2%
Coldharbour	2049	2094	2974	14.3%	14.6%	20.7%
Ferndale	1060	1535	2020	8.3%	12.0%	15.8%
Gipsy Hill	1529	2412	2204	11.3%	17.8%	16.2%
Herne Hill	1029	1950	1835	8.7%	16.6%	15.6%
Knight's Hill	1476	2253	2205	11.0%	16.8%	16.5%
Larkhall	1578	1948	2214	11.6%	14.3%	16.2%
Oval	1094	1559	1652	9.3%	13.2%	14.0%
Prince's	1133	1590	1619	9.9%	13.8%	14.1%
St Leonard's	632	1608	1813	5.3%	13.5%	15.3%
Stockwell	1705	2344	2378	12.7%	17.5%	17.7%
Streatham Hill	1023	2134	1996	7.7%	16.1%	15.1%
Streatham South	957	2163	3102	7.2%	16.2%	23.2%
Streatham Wells	1037	1996	1724	8.2%	15.8%	13.6%
Thornton	1323	2090	1868	10.5%	16.6%	14.9%
Thurlow Park	728	1853	1608	6.7%	17.0%	14.7%
Tulse Hill	1721	1701	2194	13.2%	13.0%	16.8%
Vassall	1758	1890	2400	13.5%	14.5%	18.4%
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>25622</i>	<i>39572</i>	<i>42043</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>15.0%</i>	<i>16.0%</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>483439</i>	<i>1272482</i>	<i>1370470</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>19.4%</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>2803767</i>	<i>9992619</i>	<i>8454189</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>17.5%</i>

4.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

The index of deprivation not only provides a proxy indicator for ability to pay for childcare but also includes indicators regarding access to public services.

4.3.1 Geographical distribution of deprivation

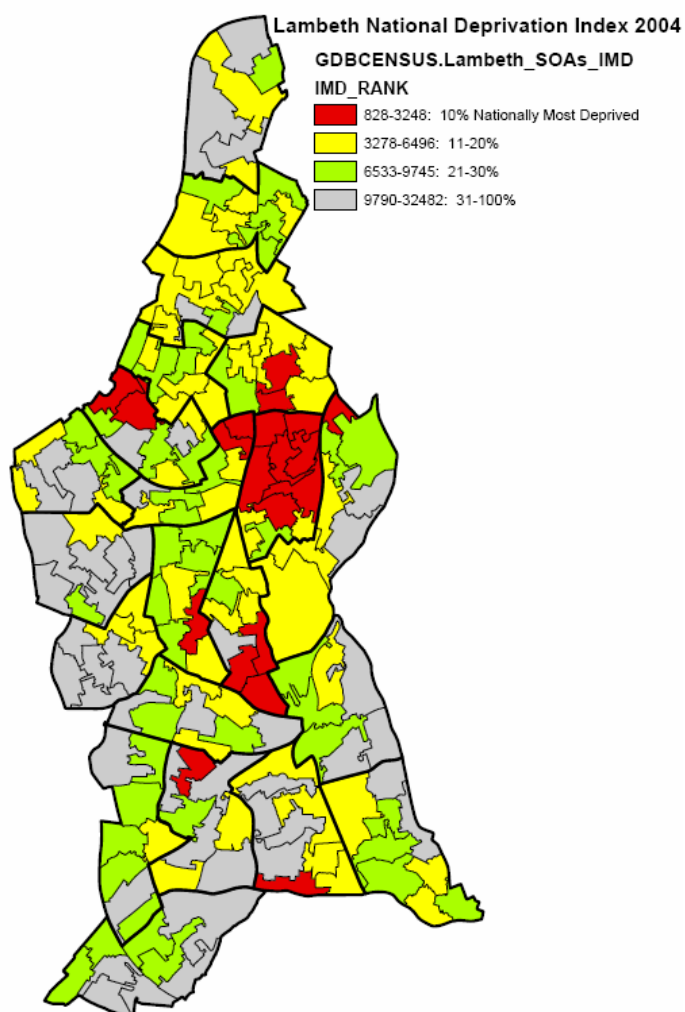
According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004) Lambeth is the 17th most deprived local authority out of the 354 councils in England.

The map below illustrates the Index of Multiple Deprivation by lower layer Super Output Area. The most concentrated area of deprivation in the borough – shown in red which are in the 10% most deprived areas in England – are located in Coldharbour ward (seven Super Output Areas in the top 10%) and adjoining Super Output Areas in the wards of Vassall (two SOAs) and Ferndale (two SOAs). There are also smaller pockets of

deprivation observable in Tulse Hill (three SOAs), parts of Larkhall and Stockwell (a pocket of three SOAs), and parts of Brixton Hill, Streatham Wells and Knight's Hill.

Many wards show a great deal of diversity at Super Output Area level. This indicates that at the sub-ward level there are pockets or 'hot-spots' of relative deprivation and affluence. For instance, Larkhall exhibits all four bands of deprivation within a single ward.

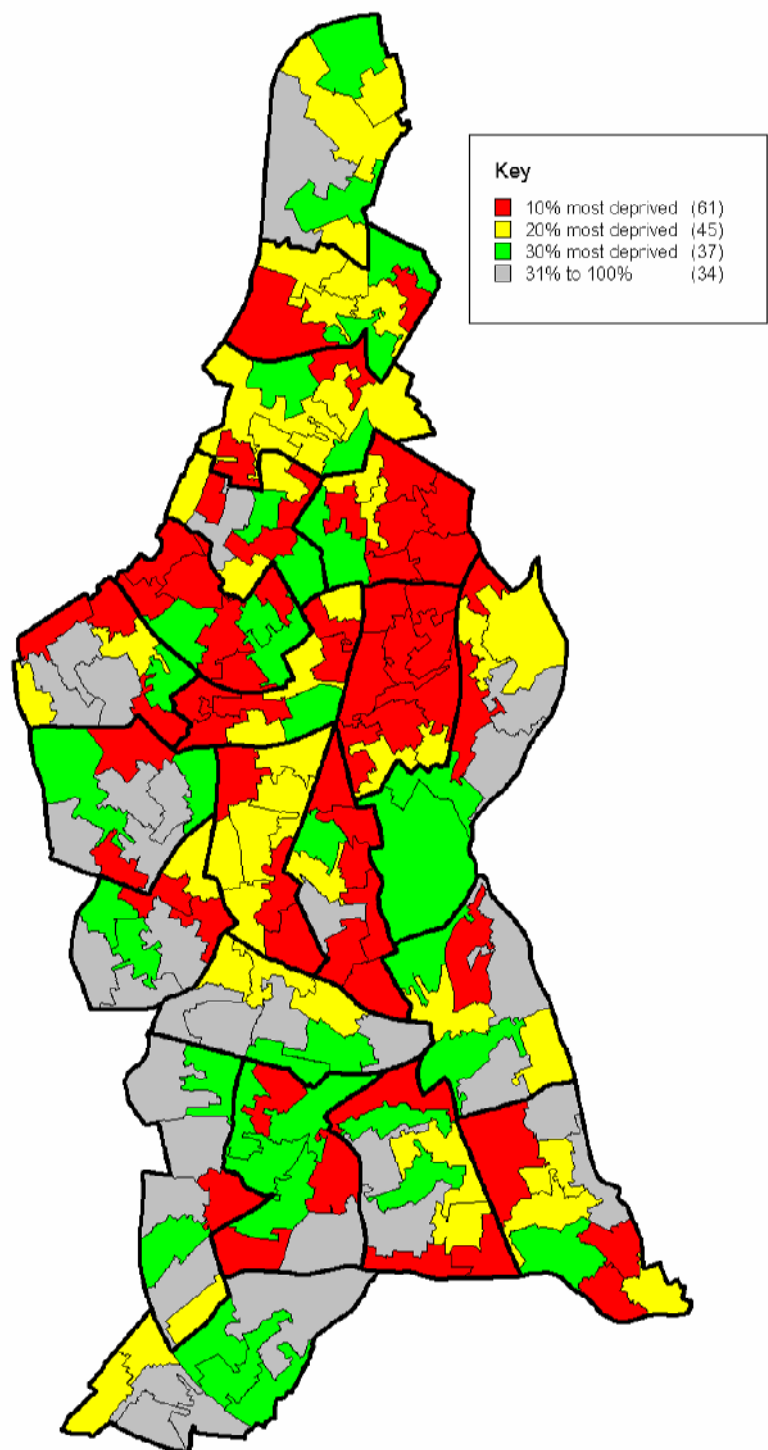
Figure 33: Index of Multiple Deprivation for Lambeth (Source: ODPM / DCLG 2004)



4.3.2 Deprivation affecting children

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is shown in the map below. It shows that Lambeth has 61 Super Output Areas that are in the 10% most deprived in the country. The distribution is similar to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation with concentrations of deprivation affecting children in Coldharbour, Larkhall and Tulse Hill. The geographical spread of deprivation affecting children, however, is much wider with Vassall, Stockwell, Clapham Town, Ferndale, Brixton Hill, Thornton, Streatham Wells, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill all having at least three Super Output Areas in the 10% most deprived in the country.

Figure 34: IDACI for Lambeth 2004. (Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004)



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4.4 Work trends

Employment rates and average household income influence the volume and types of childcare required. It also affects a household's ability to pay for childcare. According to a recent report by the National Centre for Social Research (2006)¹⁸ couples in non-working families were 8 percentage points lower in uptake of formal childcare provision over the previous week than couples in working families. In this latter group 44% had used formal childcare provision in the last week.

4.4.1 Economic activity

The tables below show the percentage of all households in Lambeth who are economically active and inactive. This data is broken down by ward.

It shows that in 2001 45.8% of Lambeth households were in full-time employment. This was slightly above inner London and England rates (41.5% and 40.8% respectively). At a ward level the percentage of households in full-time employment ranged from 54.4% in Clapham Common to 38.7% in Coldharbour. The percentage of households in part-time employment is relatively stable across wards with a range from 8.3% in Knight's Hill to 5.5% in Clapham Common (with a Lambeth average of 7.3%).

The average rate of unemployment¹⁹ in Lambeth as a whole in 2001 was 6.1%. This was just above the inner London rate (5.6%) and significantly higher than the rate for England as a whole (3.4%). More recent, though not comparable²⁰, data from the Office of National Statistics²¹ for July 2005 to June 2006 shows that 60.2% of households were economically active (compared to 68.6% in London and 74.1% nationally). Of this, 9.4% of households were unemployed – compared to 7.7% in London and 5.2% nationally. A further 33.8% of households were economically inactive, compared to 25.5% in London and 21.8% nationally.

In 2001, the highest rates of unemployment were found in the wards of Coldharbour (8.1%), Tulse Hill and Stockwell (both 7.3%) and Vassall (6.9%). The lowest rates of unemployment were found in the wards of Clapham Common (4.0%), Thurlow Park (4.7%) and Streatham South (4.9%).

The second table shows the percentage of households that were looking after the home or family. Across Lambeth in 2001 this group made up 5.7% of households, below the inner

¹⁸ Source: Bryson, C., Kazimirski, A. and Southwood, H. (2006). Childcare and Early Years Provision: A Study of Parents' Use, Views and Experience. National Centre For Social Research. Published: Department for Education and Skills. Research Report 723.

¹⁹ See section on take-up of benefits for further information about unemployment trends.

²⁰ Note that these statistics use different methodologies / calculations.

²¹ Source: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/UALADtables.xls

London average of 7.1% and national average of 6.5%. Across wards the percentage of households who were looking after the home / family ranged between 7.0% in Coldharbour and Stockwell to 4.4% in Ferndale.

Figure 35: Percentage of households economically active (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Employees Part-time	Employees Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student
Bishop's	6.6	40.9	7.5	5.4	5.2
Brixton Hill	7.1	46.7	8.7	6.7	3.1
Clapham Common	5.5	54.4	10.2	4.0	2.2
Clapham Town	5.7	51.2	9.3	5.3	2.1
Coldharbour	8.2	38.7	6.7	8.1	4.2
Ferndale	7.0	48.8	7.6	6.8	3.0
Gipsy Hill	8.1	44.7	8.0	6.1	2.9
Herne Hill	7.8	43.7	10.6	6.4	3.7
Knight's Hill	8.3	43.9	8.2	5.9	2.9
Larkhall	7.0	45.5	7.7	6.6	3.2
Oval	6.8	47.8	8.5	6.1	3.0
Prince's	7.8	42.6	8.3	6.5	3.1
St Leonard's	6.3	50.8	9.8	5.1	3.0
Stockwell	7.6	42.3	8.6	7.3	3.4
Streatham Hill	7.6	47.6	9.4	5.1	2.7
Streatham South	8.1	43.9	8.8	4.9	4.0
Streatham Wells	6.3	49.0	8.8	6.3	2.8
Thornton	7.0	49.3	7.9	5.5	3.0
Thurlow Park	7.7	47.3	10.5	4.7	2.8
Tulse Hill	7.7	42.4	9.2	7.3	3.2
Vassall	7.9	38.9	7.2	6.9	4.3
Lambeth	7.3	45.8	8.6	6.1	3.2
Inner London	7.0	41.5	8.9	5.6	3.1
England	11.8	40.8	8.3	3.4	2.6

Figure 36: Percentage of households economically inactive (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Retired	Student	Looking after home / family	Permanently sick / disabled	Other
Bishop's	7.2	14.1	4.5	4.4	4.3
Brixton Hill	7.1	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.3
Clapham Common	5.7	5.1	5.7	3.3	3.9
Clapham Town	6.6	5.3	5.4	4.4	4.7
Coldharbour	5.9	8.8	7.0	5.7	6.7
Ferndale	6.2	6.6	4.4	4.4	5.3
Gipsy Hill	7.5	6.0	6.5	5.4	4.8
Herne Hill	7.0	6.8	4.9	4.7	4.4
Knight's Hill	8.3	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.1
Larkhall	6.5	7.2	6.1	4.6	5.5
Oval	6.4	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.9
Prince's	9.8	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.3
St Leonard's	6.5	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.1
Stockwell	7.1	7.3	7.0	4.2	5.3
Streatham Hill	7.4	6.0	5.1	4.2	5.0
Streatham South	9.9	6.7	6.4	3.7	3.8
Streatham Wells	7.2	6.2	5.8	3.8	3.9
Thornton	6.7	6.3	6.4	3.6	4.2
Thurlow Park	8.6	5.6	5.4	3.6	3.9
Tulse Hill	7.4	6.8	5.8	4.9	5.4
Vassall	7.2	8.8	6.5	6.7	5.6
Lambeth	7.2	6.7	5.7	4.6	4.9
Inner London	7.8	8.3	7.1	5.3	5.4
England	13.5	4.7	6.5	5.3	3.1

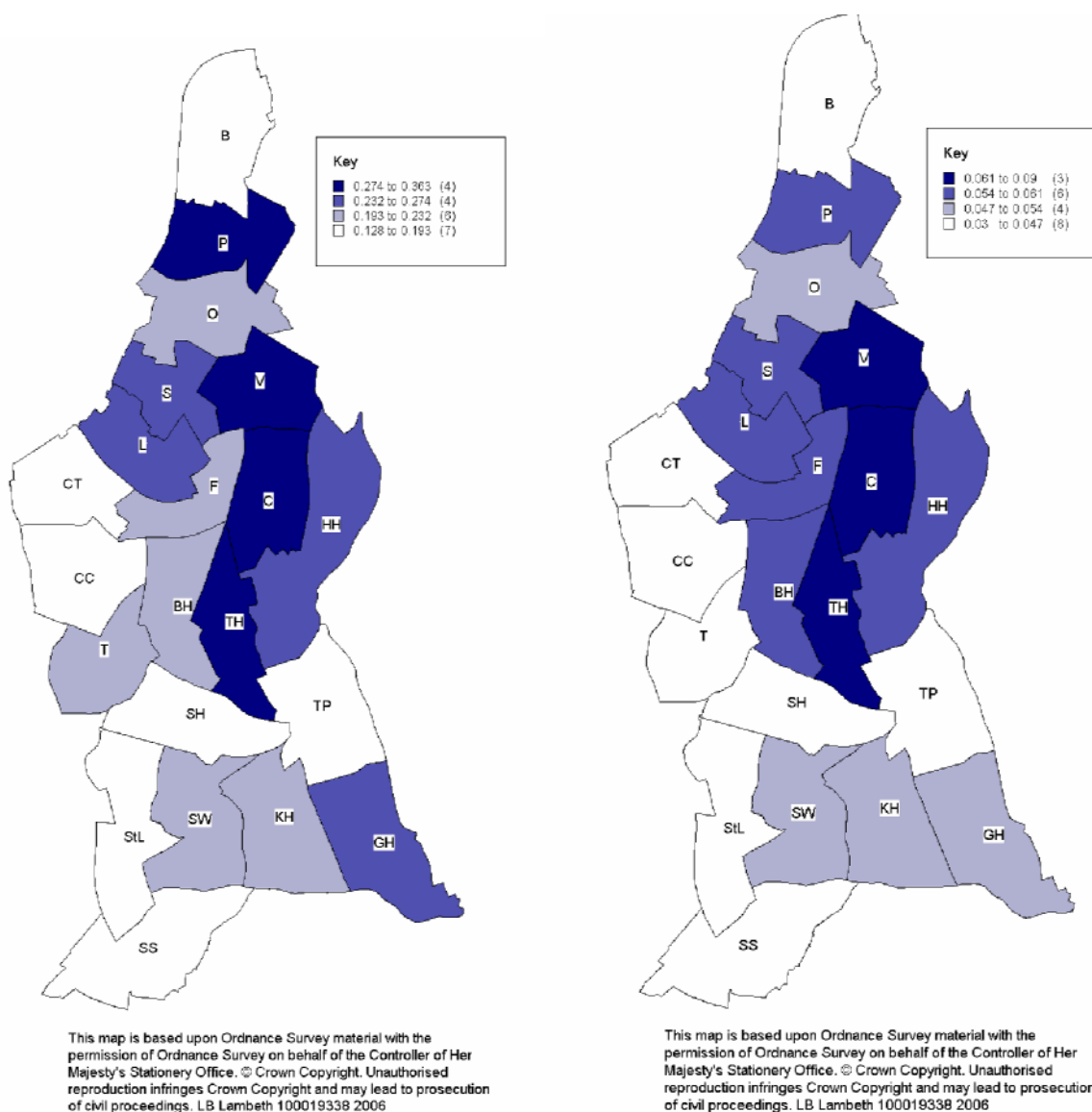
4.4.2 Benefits claimants

The table and maps below show the percentage of the working age population that claim benefits (Income Support (IS), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)) and those that claim unemployment benefits. They show that Coldharbour, Tulse Hill, Vassall and Prince's wards have the highest percentage of claimants.

Figure 37: Benefits claimants expressed as a percentage of the working age population. Source: Jobcentre Plus, April 2006

Ward	All claimants	Unemployed Claimants
Bishop's	19.1%	4.4%
Brixton Hill	23.2%	5.4%
Clapham Common	12.8%	3.0%
Clapham Town	17.5%	3.2%
Coldharbour	36.3%	9.0%
Ferndale	22.9%	5.5%
Gipsy Hill	24.9%	5.3%
Herne Hill	23.8%	6.1%
Knight's Hill	23.1%	5.1%
Larkhall	25.9%	6.1%
Oval	22.1%	5.3%
Prince's	27.4%	5.9%
St Leonard's	18.2%	4.7%
Stockwell	26.0%	6.0%
Streatham Hill	19.3%	4.5%
Streatham South	19.0%	4.5%
Streatham Wells	19.6%	4.8%
Thornton	19.4%	4.1%
Thurlow Park	18.3%	3.6%
Tulse Hill	28.5%	7.1%
Vassall	30.7%	7.3%
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>22.8%</i>	<i>5.3%</i>

Figure 38: Map 1: Percentage of working age population receiving benefits: Income Support, Incapacity Benefit / SDA, Unemployment benefits. Map 2: Percentage of working age population receiving unemployed benefits. (Source: Jobcentre Plus, April 2006)

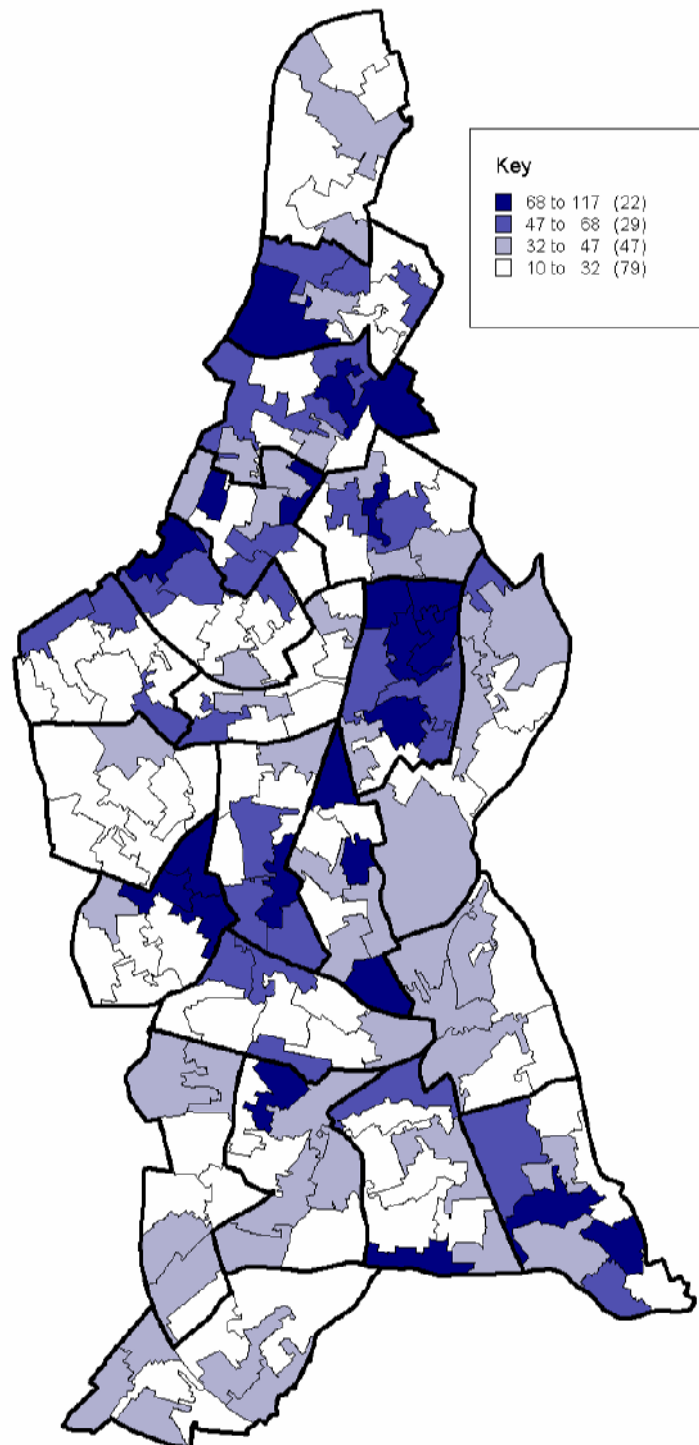


4.4.3 Children dependent on workless benefits

The London Health Commission's *Health in London 2005* report notes that in 2001 approximately 32% of dependent children in Lambeth were in households with no adult in employment. This was the 7th highest rate in London but it was slightly below the overall inner London average.

The maps below update this data for 2006. They show that the Super Output Areas with the highest number of children aged under 5 dependent on workless benefits are located in Coldharbour, Thornton and Tulse Hill.

Figure 39: Number of children aged under 5 dependent on workless benefits.
 (Source: Information Directorate, April 2006) Note: Super Output Areas with less than ten children are rounded to 10.



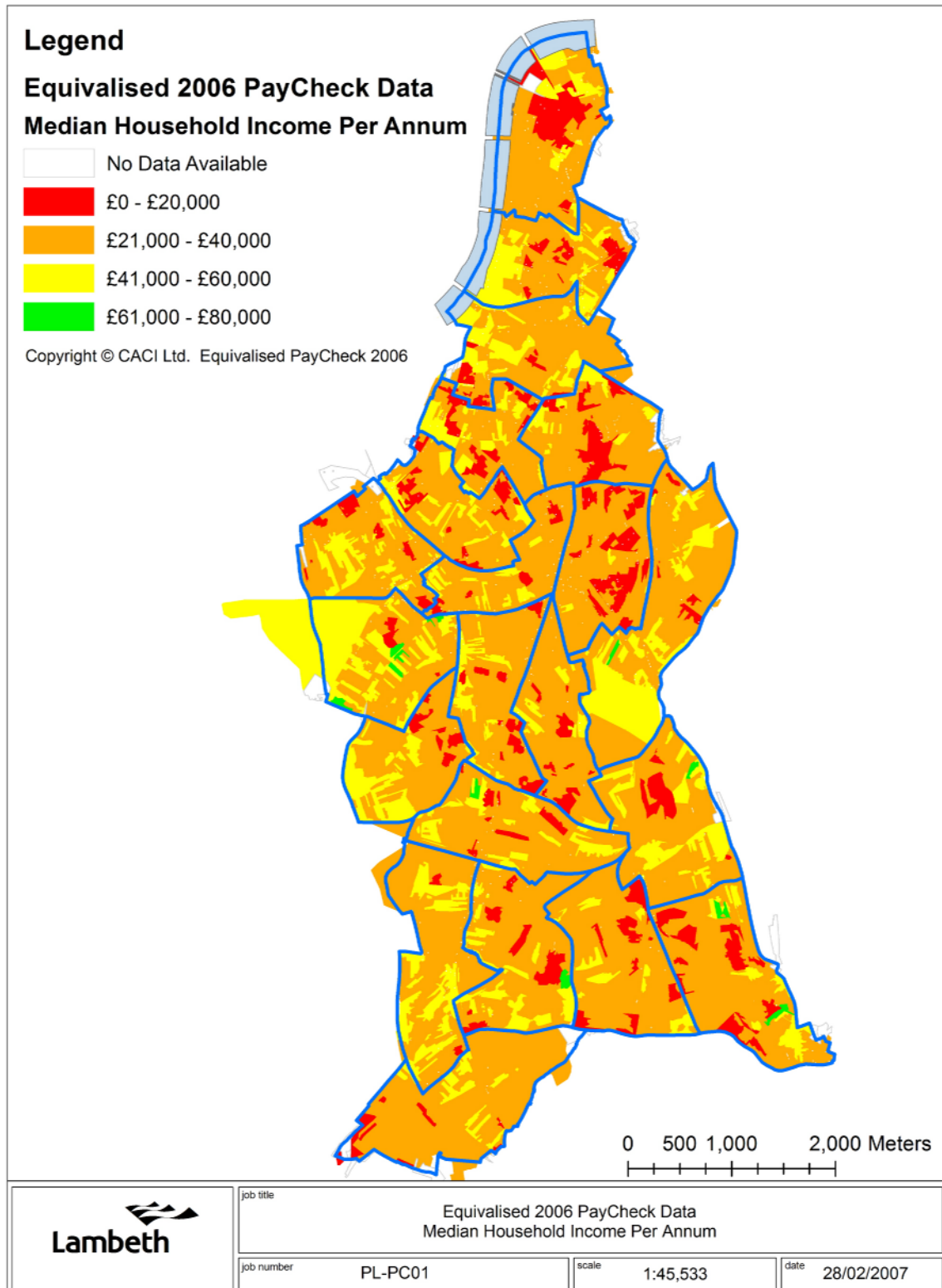
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4.4.4 Average household income

The Lambeth report titled *Paycheck Reloaded 2006 (January 2007)* based upon household income data from CACI – and from which the map below is drawn – notes that:

- The median household income per annum in Lambeth is £29,450.
- Lambeth has a higher mean average and median average income (£37,800 and £29,450) than Greater London (£36,300 and £28,250) and Great Britain (£30,300 and £23,700).
- Coldharbour has the lowest median household income in Lambeth at £24,600. Clapham Common has the highest at £35,700.
- Eight wards in Lambeth have a median household income of more than £30,000: Clapham Common, Clapham Town, Herne Hill, St Leonard's, Streatham Hill, Streatham Wells, Thornton and Thurlow Park.
- 31% of all households in Lambeth have an equivalised income of under £20,000.

Figure 40: Equivalised 2006 Paycheck data



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4.4.5 Travel to work

The table below shows the method of travel to work for all people in Lambeth in work in 2001 (please note that this is all people and not just families). It shows that at a ward level there are differences in the main use of transport used. For instance: Clapham Common ward has the highest number of people travelling by tube, Gipsy Hill has the highest number of people travelling by train, Streatham South has the highest number of people driving a car, and Bishop's ward has the highest number of people travelling to work by foot.

Figure 41: Method of travel to work, resident population in work (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	At or from home	Underground etc	Train	Bus etc	Taxi	Driving a car / van	Passenger in car / van	Motorcycle / scooter	Bike	On foot	Other
Bishop's	291	1127	363	708	20	546	47	53	141	1038	32
Brixton Hill	483	2387	412	1040	20	1066	55	121	313	463	25
Clapham Common	541	3555	310	522	18	1182	80	142	289	303	30
Clapham Town	571	2908	606	907	30	1072	84	165	322	488	28
Coldharbour	382	1936	485	1173	16	958	61	63	316	466	20
Ferndale	423	3295	454	851	9	903	63	105	305	388	13
Gipsy Hill	432	580	1966	938	18	1675	117	99	176	329	21
Herne Hill	503	1183	1228	954	15	1066	69	107	356	398	28
Knight's Hill	460	740	1559	1001	29	1721	117	150	149	336	17
Larkhall	460	2989	453	804	13	994	61	106	291	461	25
Oval	451	2329	455	993	23	797	70	95	297	658	24
Prince's	450	1590	337	952	29	835	47	81	261	817	30
St Leonard's	559	1277	1828	865	22	1506	70	119	247	277	28
Stockwell	513	2147	430	991	27	941	51	89	286	502	18
Streatham Hill	560	1763	1189	1080	26	1467	83	142	272	334	31
Streatham South	555	675	1897	748	25	1786	97	111	140	267	24
Streatham Wells	425	1153	1624	998	18	1595	74	154	204	301	34
Thornton	433	2482	617	623	17	1302	78	122	264	353	16
Thurlow Park	475	795	1756	696	23	1299	70	99	208	265	16
Tulse Hill	435	2034	544	1087	18	1096	61	115	333	355	26
Vassall	471	1593	335	1346	24	929	49	112	237	451	27

4.4.6 Average hours worked

The number of hours worked can indicate the volume and types of childcare required as well as preferred opening hours. This data is for the whole Lambeth working population so should be treated with caution as it does not relate directly to families.

The table below shows average hours worked per week by males in Lambeth by ward in 2001. On average 24% of men in Lambeth worked over 49 hours. Clapham Common has the highest percentage of males working more than 49 hours per week (36.4%), followed by Clapham Town (30.8%) and

Thornton (26.4%). On average, men in Lambeth worked 41.7 hours per week. This was a similar average to Inner London (42.0 hours), London in general (41.9 hours) and England as a whole (42.2 hours). Variation across wards was minimal with males in most wards in Lambeth working between 40 and 42 hours per week

Figure 42: % Males aged 16-74 in employment, working (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Part-Time			Full-Time		
	1-5 hours	6-15 hours	16-30	31-37	38-48	49 or more
Bishop's	0.9	4.6	8.6	14.3	47.3	24.4
Brixton Hill	0.5	2.8	8.0	15.0	51.7	22.0
Clapham Common	0.3	2.1	5.4	10.7	45.0	36.4
Clapham Town	0.2	2.0	6.0	12.4	48.6	30.8
Coldharbour	0.5	4.0	9.5	17.4	49.0	19.7
Ferndale	0.6	3.5	7.4	13.5	51.0	23.9
Gipsy Hill	0.3	2.6	7.9	20.1	49.6	19.6
Herne Hill	1.0	3.4	7.8	17.2	48.7	22.0
Knight's Hill	0.3	3.4	7.6	16.1	51.7	20.9
Larkhall	0.5	3.9	7.0	14.2	48.9	25.5
Oval	0.4	3.0	7.4	14.5	51.1	23.7
Prince's	0.6	2.9	8.2	14.7	50.9	22.8
St Leonard's	0.4	3.4	6.9	16.3	49.9	23.1
Stockwell	0.3	3.3	8.8	15.5	47.4	24.7
Streatham Hill	0.7	3.3	6.8	16.8	49.9	22.5
Streatham South	0.3	3.2	7.1	18.8	48.3	22.2
Streatham Wells	0.6	2.8	6.1	18.0	49.8	22.7
Thornton	0.6	2.7	6.7	13.1	50.6	26.4
Thurlow Park	0.8	3.7	7.8	15.0	46.8	26.0
Tulse Hill	0.8	3.1	9.6	15.8	50.2	20.6
Vassall	0.9	4.0	9.3	14.9	50.0	20.9
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>24.0</i>
<i>Inner London</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>26.6</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>24.2</i>

In 2001, 11.8% of women in Lambeth worked over 49 hours per week. This was below the Inner London average of 13.1% but above the London and English averages (9.8 and 6.9% respectively). Clapham Common had the highest proportion of women working over 49 hours per week (19.4%) followed by Clapham Town (17.6%) and Ferndale (15.4%). On average, women in Lambeth worked 36.3 hours per week which was the same as the Inner London average (36.3 hours) but was above the London and English averages (34.3 and 31.4 hours respectively). The variation between wards was greater for the female cohort than the male with women working between 35 and 39 hours per week on average.

Figure 43: % Females aged 16-74 in employment, working (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Part-Time			Full-Time		
	1-5 hours	6-15 hours	16-30	31-37	38-48	49 or more
Bishop's	0.9	8.9	16.9	22.2	38.9	12.3
Brixton Hill	0.7	6.3	16.7	24.1	41.0	11.3
Clapham Common	0.6	5.4	12.5	17.5	44.6	19.4
Clapham Town	0.8	5.1	13.0	18.4	45.2	17.6
Coldharbour	0.8	7.2	20.2	27.1	35.6	9.1
Ferndale	0.9	5.2	13.9	20.3	44.3	15.4
Gipsy Hill	0.9	6.9	18.8	28.6	36.8	8.1
Herne Hill	1.2	7.2	18.6	23.3	39.5	10.3
Knight's Hill	0.9	7.1	19.0	27.6	36.3	9.2
Larkhall	1.1	5.8	15.9	20.9	43.2	13.2
Oval	0.8	6.0	15.5	22.3	42.3	13.0
Prince's	0.8	6.8	18.9	24.9	37.2	11.4
St Leonard's	0.9	5.3	15.0	25.0	42.5	11.4
Stockwell	1.0	7.4	18.2	21.9	40.4	11.0
Streatham Hill	0.8	5.7	17.0	24.2	41.7	10.6
Streatham South	1.2	8.8	19.9	28.4	33.7	8.1
Streatham Wells	1.1	6.5	14.6	22.7	44.1	11.0
Thornton	1.1	6.1	14.9	21.7	43.2	13.0
Thurlow Park	1.3	7.1	17.3	25.0	38.2	11.1
Tulse Hill	0.7	6.1	18.2	25.0	39.9	10.1
Vassall	0.9	7.5	18.8	27.4	35.1	10.3
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>11.8</i>
<i>Inner London</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>

4.5 Housing tenure

Housing tenure can be used as a proxy indicator for population mobility, i.e. families who rent may be more likely to move house which in turn may affect the profile and usage of childcare requirements. This data is for the whole of Lambeth so should be treated with caution as it does not relate directly to families.

The trends observable in Housing Tenure in Lambeth (shown in the table below) shows a similar pattern to Inner London as a whole. The majority of tenants rent (62.8%) although slightly more do so in Lambeth than in Inner London as a whole (60.3%). This rate of renting is significantly higher than London as a whole (43.5%) and is over double the English rate (31.3%). Coldharbour had the highest rate of renting in 2001 (79.7%), followed by Bishop's (79%) and Vassall (76.6%). Prince's had the highest number of units rented from the council (2,706), followed by Vassall (2,670) and Coldharbour (2,649). Stockwell (1,534), Coldharbour (1,363) and Tulse Hill (1,136) had the highest number of units rented from a Registered Social Landlord (RSL).

As is to be expected from the aforementioned data, fewer tenants owned their own houses in Lambeth (37.1%) than in Inner London (39.7%). This rate of ownership was far fewer when compared to London as a whole (56.5%) and nationally (68.7%). There is wide variation in the rate of home ownership within the borough and between wards. While only 20.3% of Coldharbour's tenants owned their own houses in 2001, 62.8% owned in Streatham South.

Figure 44: Percentage of households owned (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	% Owns outright	% Owns with a mortgage or loan	% Shared ownership	Total %
Bishop's	7.3	13.1	0.7	21.0
Brixton Hill	11.0	25.5	1.0	37.5
Clapham Common	16.9	29.2	0.6	46.7
Clapham Town	12.0	25.5	0.5	38.0
Coldharbour	6.1	13.0	1.3	20.3
Ferndale	8.1	22.3	1.7	32.1
Gipsy Hill	9.7	29.4	0.9	40.0
Herne Hill	14.3	26.1	0.7	41.1
Knight's Hill	14.7	31.2	0.8	46.7
Larkhall	8.9	19.0	1.4	29.3
Oval	9.2	18.5	1.4	29.1
Prince's	9.3	14.8	2.7	26.7
St Leonard's	14.7	32.9	1.1	48.7
Stockwell	9.4	15.1	0.6	25.1
Streatham Hill	12.9	31.4	1.3	45.6
Streatham South	23.3	38.0	1.5	62.8
Streatham Wells	15.6	31.8	1.2	48.6
Thornton	12.7	26.0	0.6	39.3
Thurlow Park	16.1	30.8	1.4	48.3
Tulse Hill	9.8	21.1	1.1	32.0
Vassall	6.4	16.2	0.8	23.4
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>37.2</i>
<i>Inner London</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>39.7</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>56.5</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>68.7</i>

Figure 45: Percentage of households rented (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	% from Council	% from HA / RSL	% from Private landlord or letting agency	% Other	Total %
Bishop's	27.8	20.5	19.7	11.0	79.0
Brixton Hill	29.5	11.5	18.2	3.3	62.5
Clapham Common	24.3	5.3	21.3	2.4	53.3
Clapham Town	28.0	8.4	22.1	3.6	62.0
Coldharbour	42.8	22.0	12.3	2.5	79.7
Ferndale	33.3	13.1	18.8	2.7	67.9
Gipsy Hill	33.7	8.7	15.4	2.3	60.0
Herne Hill	21.6	17.0	17.4	2.9	58.9
Knight's Hill	24.0	10.3	16.4	2.7	53.3
Larkhall	37.0	14.5	16.2	3.0	70.7
Oval	37.6	8.2	22.3	2.8	70.9
Prince's	47.9	10.4	11.8	3.2	73.3
St Leonard's	8.6	7.3	32.5	3.0	51.3
Stockwell	31.0	26.5	14.2	3.1	74.9
Streatham Hill	23.1	6.5	22.5	2.3	54.4
Streatham South	7.9	9.0	18.2	2.2	37.2
Streatham Wells	16.3	9.0	23.8	2.5	51.5
Thornton	32.0	9.4	16.2	3.1	60.7
Thurlow Park	11.1	18.5	20.2	2.0	51.8
Tulse Hill	29.0	19.7	17.1	2.2	68.0
Vassall	46.3	15.7	11.7	3.0	76.6
<i>Lambeth</i>	28.5	12.9	18.4	3.1	62.8
<i>Inner London</i>	25.3	12.7	18.8	3.5	60.3
<i>London</i>	17.1	9.1	14.3	2.9	43.5
<i>England</i>	13.2	6.1	8.8	3.2	31.3

5 Childcare supply for under 5s

5.1 Summary

- The wards with the lowest number of places offered by all providers are: Ferndale, Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Larkhall, Prince's, St Leonard's and Streatham Hill. The lowest number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders combined are located in Brixton Hill, Ferndale, Larkhall, Oval, Prince's and Streatham Hill.
- The highest numbers of children per place are located in Ferndale, Larkhall, Prince's, Streatham Hill and Tulse Hill.
- The highest number of vacancies for children aged under 5 are located in Coldharbour, St Leonard's and Stockwell.
- The highest proportion of full-time day care is found in Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill, Stockwell and Streatham South.
- There are no providers in Lambeth regularly providing childcare before 7am. There are 23 providers offering 1,073 places between 7am and 8am. The number of providers and number of places increases significantly after 8am with a peak between 9am and 1pm with 131 providers offering 4,785 places. The number of providers and places tails off as the day progresses with 99 providers offering 3,597 places between 4pm and 6pm. After 6pm there are 20 providers open offering 808 places. Unlike group settings which peaks at 9am to 1pm, the number of childminders and the number of places offered by childminders peaks at 4-6pm.
- All wards have a similar profile of availability at different times of the day to the Lambeth average. Overall Streatham South has the highest number of providers open at different times during the day – however, Coldharbour ward has the highest number of providers open between 7am and 8am and after 6pm. The picture changes when looking at the number of places: Bishop's, Stockwell and Thurlow Park wards have the highest number of places open at each time period. These differences reflect the different balance between group settings and childminders in each ward.
- PVI group setting costs per week on average range from £166.00 to £195.50, whilst childminder costs per week are £240.00. PVI group setting costs are slightly below the inner London average for under 2s and in-line with the average of 3 and 4 year olds. Childminder costs in Lambeth are significantly higher than the inner London average.

- PVI group setting costs are highest in Clapham Common, Clapham Town, Streatham Wells and Thornton wards.
- Childminder costs are highest in Herne Hill, Larkhall, Prince's, Stockwell and Thurlow Park.

The table below summarises the data used for the analysis in this section.

Figure 46: Summary of indicators

Indicator Blue = highest wards Purple = lowest wards	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
Density of PVI group settings																					
Density of childminders																					
Total number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders																					
Total number of places offered by all providers																					
Number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (GLA / LHO, PCT live birth and RLP low consolidated)																					
Number of children per place for all providers (GLA / LHO, PCT live birth and RLP low consolidated)																					
Total vacancies for under 5s																					
% full time day care																					
Average cost per hour for PVI group settings																					
Average cost per hour for childminders																					

5.2 Introduction & definitions²²

This section draws on data collected by Lambeth's Children's Information Service in their annual audit of childcare providers and childminders. It uses a mixture of 2006 and 2007 data. For the purposes of this analysis missing data and non-responses are classed as missing.

Crèches: Facilities that provide occasional care for children under eight and are provided on particular premises on more than five days a year. They need to be registered where they run for more than 2 hours a day, even where individual children attend for shorter periods. Some are in permanent premises and care for children while parents are engaged in particular activities, e.g. education, family support activities. Others are established on a temporary basis to care for children while their parents are involved in time-limited activities, e.g. a conference or exhibition.

Childminding: A childminder is registered to look after one or more children under the age of eight to whom they are not related on domestic premises for reward and for a total of more than 2 hours in any day. They may also cater for children aged over 8 years but there is no requirement for them to be registered to do this.

Full Day Care: Facilities that provide day care for children under eight for a continuous period of four hours or more in any day in premises which are not domestic premises. Examples are day nurseries and children's centres, and some family centres.

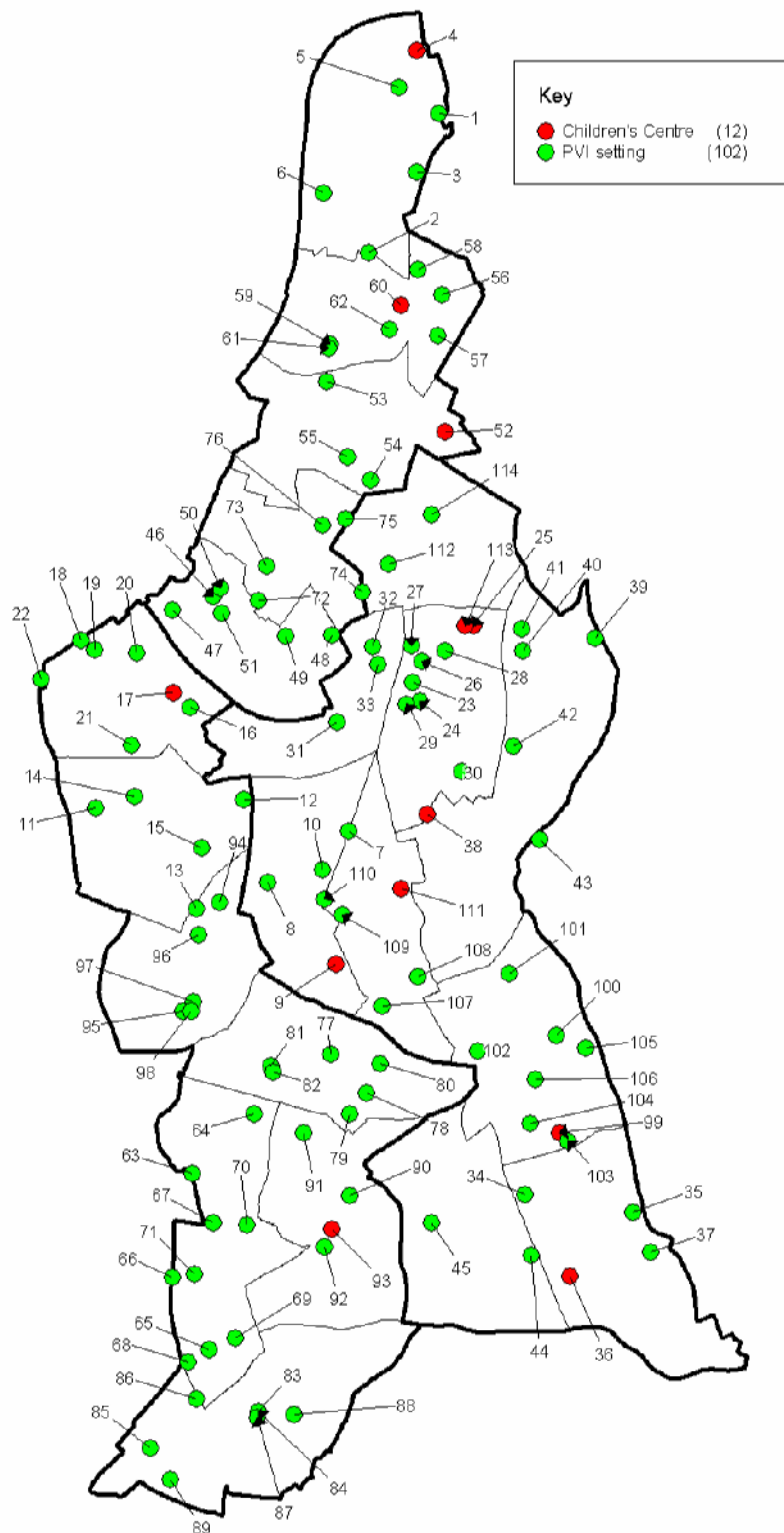
Sessional Care: Facilities where children under 8 attend day care for no more than 5 sessions a week, each session being less than a continuous period of 4 hours in any day. Where 2 sessions are offered in any one day, there is a break between sessions with no children in the care of the provider. This is intended to cover provision which offers children part-time care and the opportunity to engage in activities with their peer group, e.g. pre-schools.

5.3 Location of childcare providers

The maps below show the geographical distribution of childcare providers. Please note that only those Children's Centres that are registered to provide childcare are included in this map. The maps show the location of Private, Voluntary and Independent sector (PVI) group settings, maintained provision and childminders.

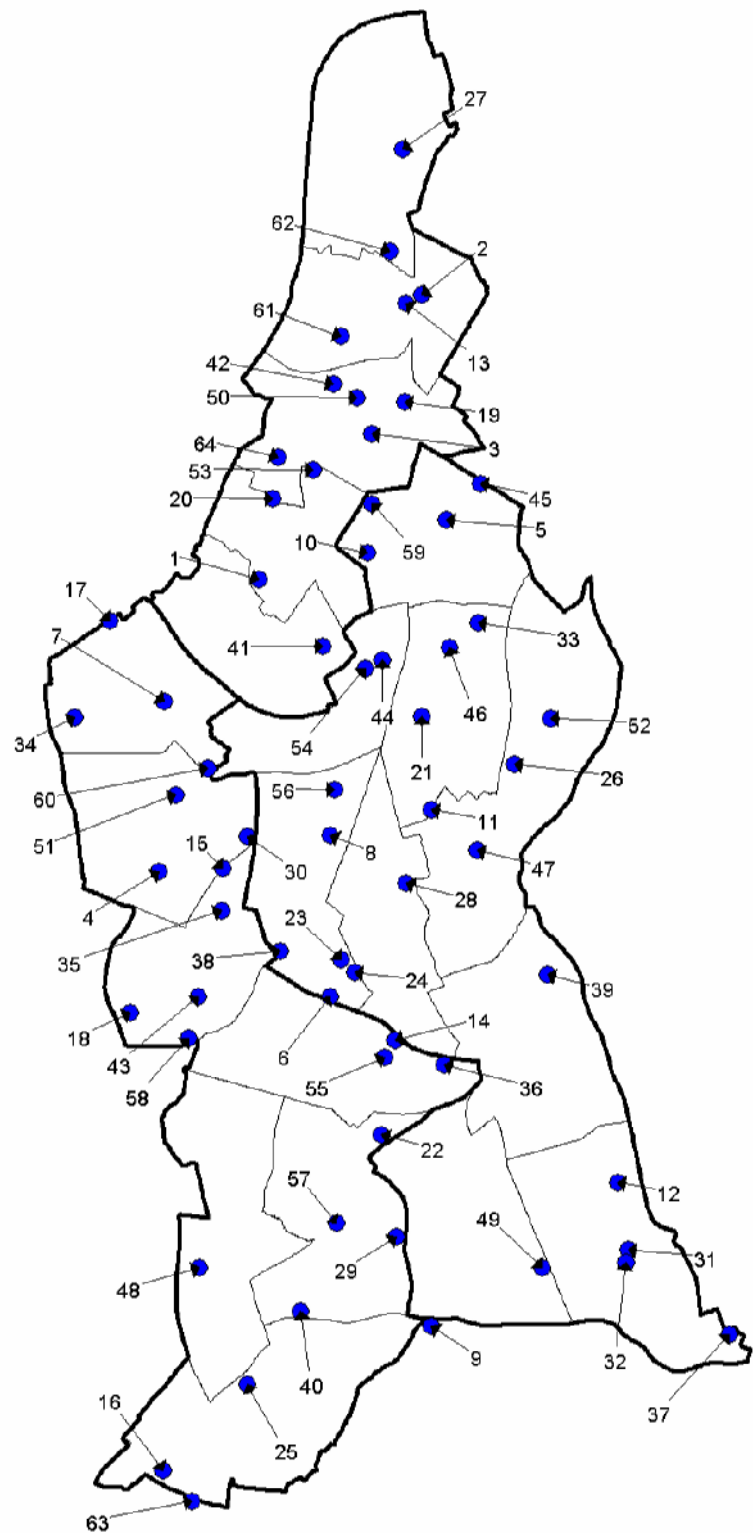
²² Source: adapted from: <http://www.childcarelink.gov.uk/standards.asp>

Figure 47: Location of PVI group settings. See appendix for number references. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



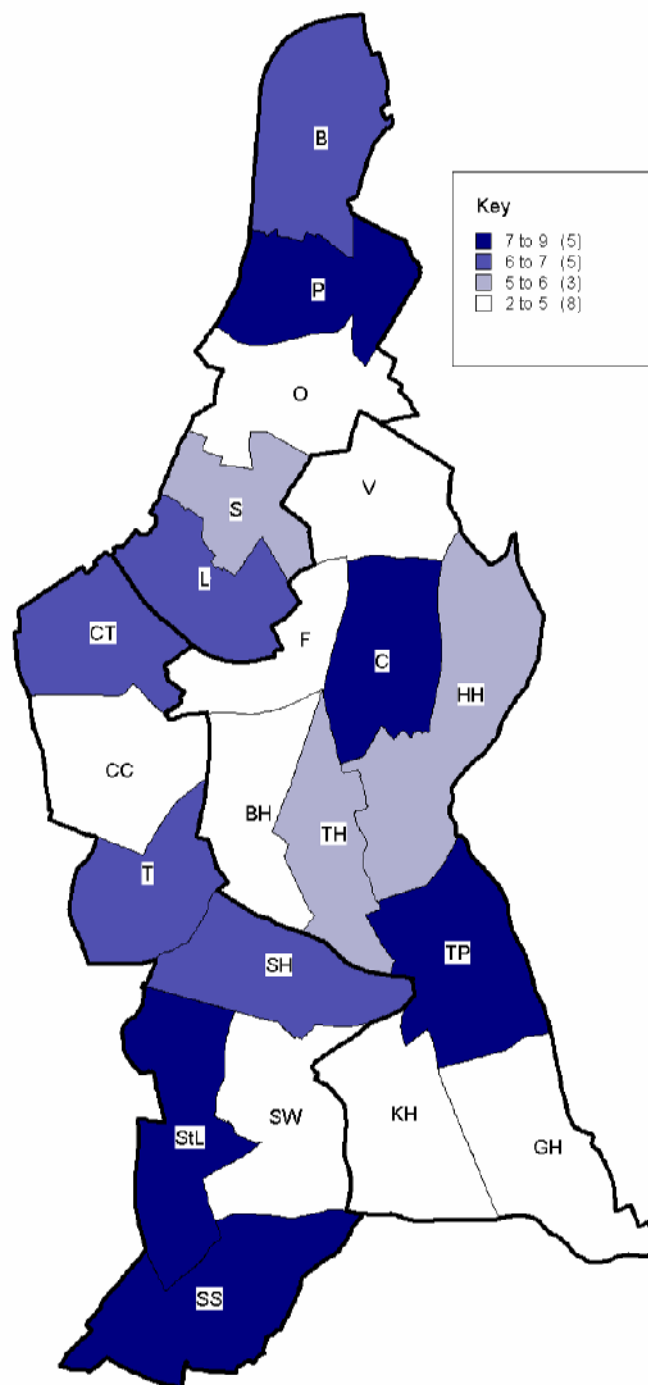
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Figure 48: Location of maintained provision included in the analysis of supply. See appendix for number references. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



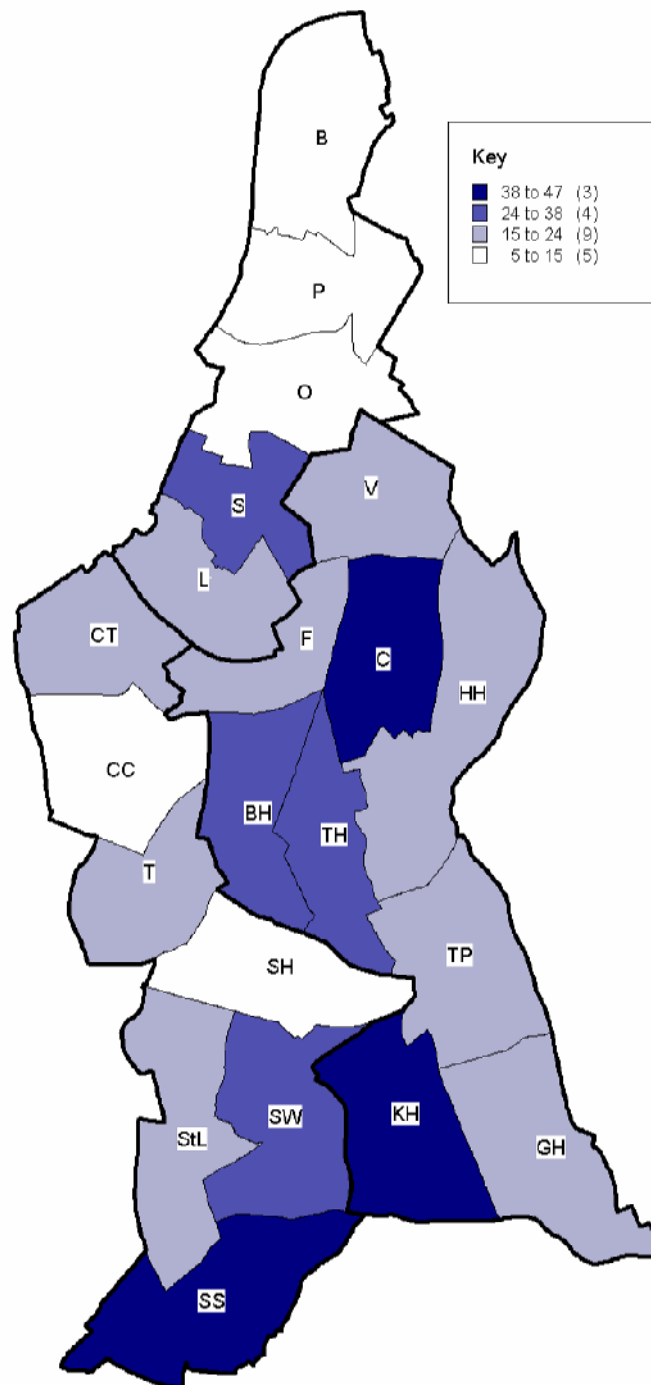
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Figure 49: Density of PVI group settings by ward. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



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Figure 50: Density of childminders by ward. Source: CIS 2006



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5.4 Number of registered places

The table below shows the number of registered places in PVI group settings, childminders, and maintained nursery places for Lambeth as a whole and for individual wards within Lambeth.

It shows that across Lambeth there are a total of 5,873 PVI group setting places and childminder places combined and a grand total of 10,112.5 total registered places (PVI group settings, childminder and maintained provision).

Figure 51: Number of places (Source: Children's Information Service, 2007)

Ward	PVI group settings	Childminders	Maintained Nursery Places	Total PVI + childminders	Total all
Bishop's	398	14	159	412	571
Brixton Hill	86	96	323	182	505
Clapham Common	225	36	275	261	536
Clapham Town	315	36	237	351	588
Coldharbour	274	116	283	390	673
Ferndale	88	41	107	129	236
Gipsy Hill	208	64	223	272	495
Herne Hill	216	53	168.5	269	437.5
Knight's Hill	133	125	113.5	258	371.5
Larkhall	164	47	162	211	373
Oval	140	28	380	168	548
Prince's	170	26	84	196	280
St. Leonard's	335	42	30	377	407
Stockwell	347	67	145.5	414	559.5
Streatham Hill	181	34	46.5	215	261.5
Streatham South	207	129	222	336	558
Streatham Wells	111	84	308	195	503
Thornton	219	51	331	270	601
Thurlow Park	506	45	114.5	551	665.5
Tulse Hill	145	59	247.5	204	451.5
Vassall	126	86	279.5	212	491.5
Lambeth	4594	1279	4239.5	5873	10112.5

There is significant variation in the number of places across wards in Lambeth. This is shown in the table and maps below:

Figure 52: Highest and lowest wards for number of places

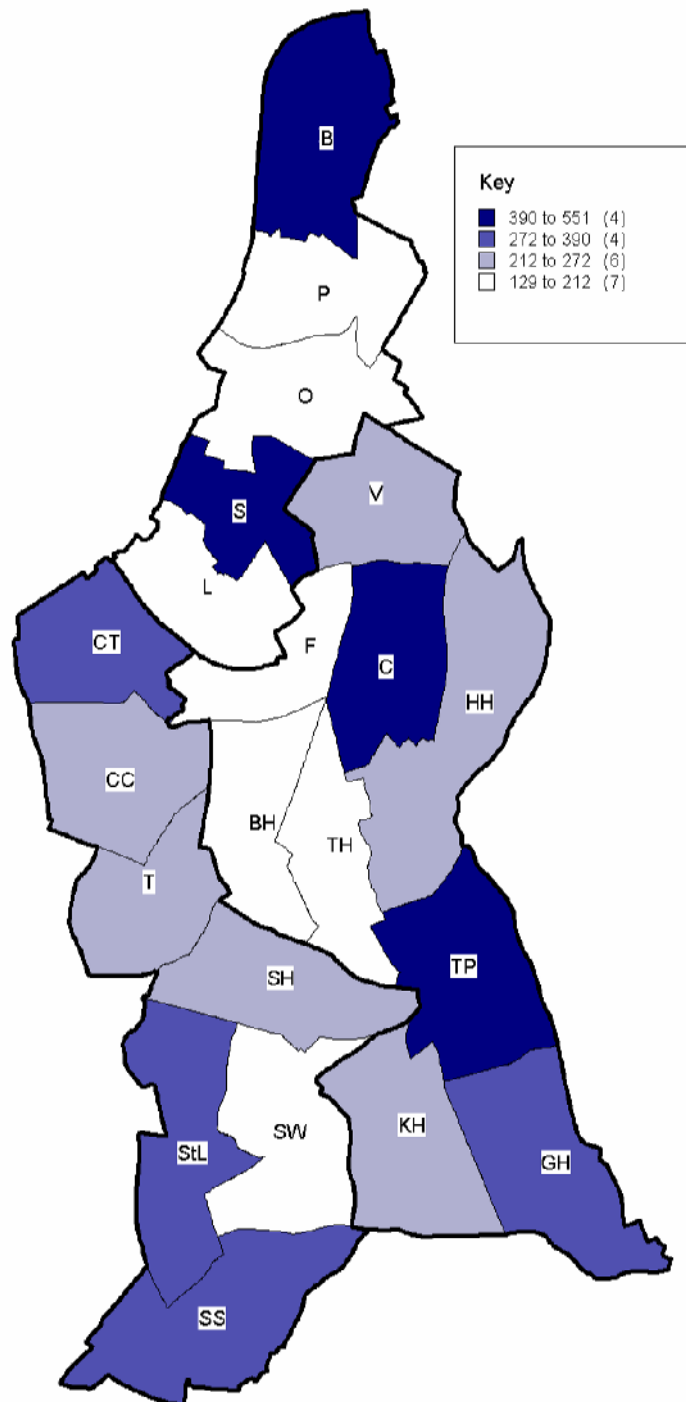
Indicator	Highest	Lowest
PVI group settings	Thurlow Park (506)	Brixton Hill (86)
Childminders	Streatham South (129)	Bishop's (14)
Maintained	Oval (380)	St Leonard's (30)
Total PVI group settings + childminders	Thurlow Park (551)	Ferndale (129)
Total all	Coldharbour (673)	Ferndale (236)

In summary:

- Coldharbour has the highest number of total places (673).
- Ferndale has the lowest total number of places and the lowest total number of 'total PVI group setting and childminder' places.
- Thurlow Park appears as having a high number of PVI group setting places and high number of 'total PVI + childminder' places. Please note however that Thurlow Park ward contains Oakfield Independent School that has approximately 200 places. This raises the number of places available in the ward. However, the school is attended by children who are not resident in Lambeth, because of its location on the edge of the borough border²³.
- Streatham South has the highest number of childminder places (129), whilst Oval has the highest number of maintained places (380).

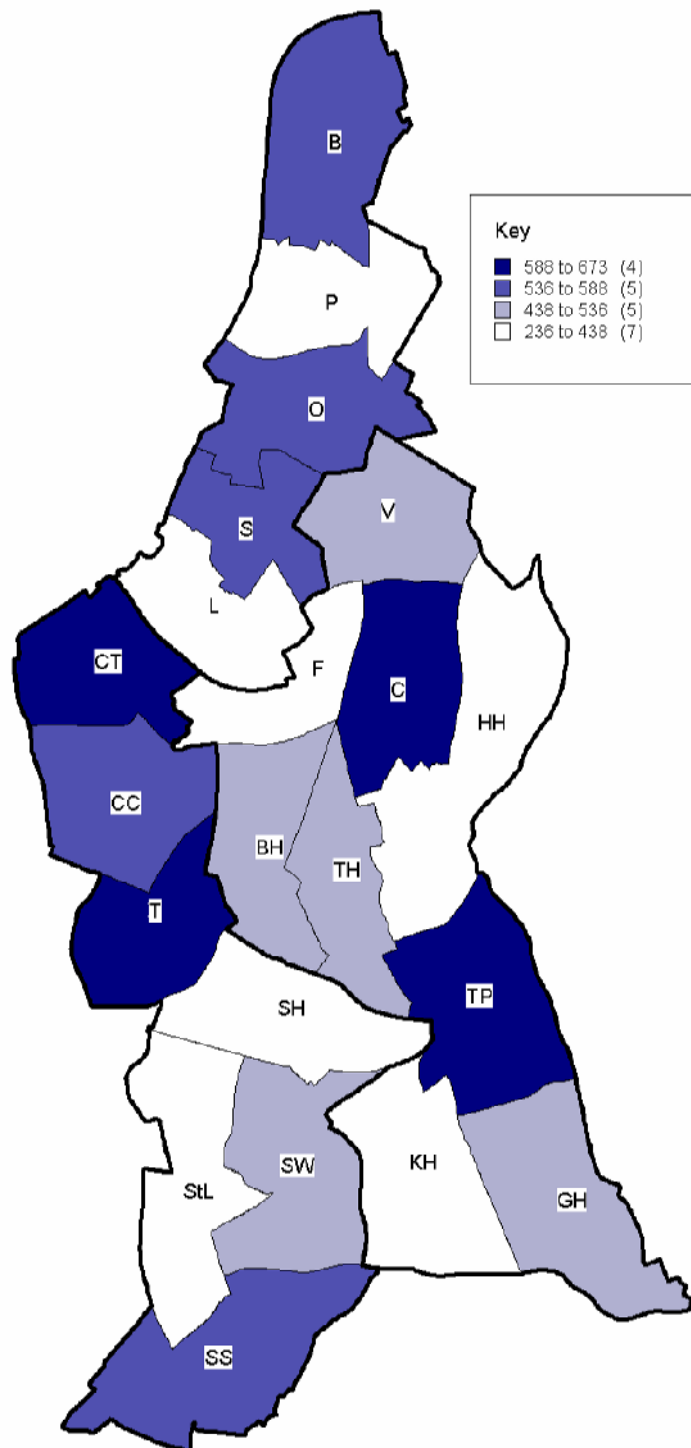
²³ Based on a sample of 115 children aged 2-4 who are current pupils at Oakfield, 58% reside in Lambeth. The remaining children reside in the following boroughs: Lewisham, Southwark, Croydon, Bromley and Hammersmith and Fulham.

Figure 53: Total number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



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Figure 54: Total number of places: all providers. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



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5.5 Number of children per place

The table below shows the average number of children per place based on GLA / LHO child population estimates. Across Lambeth there are 2.0 children under 5 per childcare place, or 3.5 per place excluding maintained provision. The DfES report on the childcare market (2007) highlights Ofsted statistical returns for 2004-2005 which shows an average number of children per place of between 4.2 and 4.52. This suggests that Lambeth has better access to childcare places than the national average.

Figure 55: Number of children per place (Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007 and GLA / LHO estimates)

Ward	Number of 0-4s (GLA / LHO)	PVI group settings	Childminders	Maintained	Total PVI + childminders	Overall
Bishop's	462	1.2	33.0	2.9	1.1	0.8
Brixton Hill	967	11.2	10.1	3.0	5.3	1.9
Clapham Common	962	4.3	26.7	3.5	3.7	1.8
Clapham Town	883	2.8	24.5	3.7	2.5	1.5
Coldharbour	1281	4.7	11.0	4.5	3.3	1.9
Ferndale	990	11.3	24.1	9.3	7.7	4.2
Gipsy Hill	1078	5.2	16.8	4.8	4.0	2.2
Herne Hill	1058	4.9	20.0	6.3	3.9	2.4
Knight's Hill	1005	7.6	8.0	8.9	3.9	2.7
Larkhall	1234	7.5	26.3	7.6	5.8	3.3
Oval	893	6.4	31.9	2.4	5.3	1.6
Prince's	1192	7.0	45.8	14.2	6.1	4.3
St. Leonard's	887	2.6	21.1	29.6	2.4	2.2
Stockwell	842	2.4	12.6	5.8	2.0	1.5
Streatham Hill	963	5.3	28.3	20.7	4.5	3.7
Streatham South	932	4.5	7.2	4.2	2.8	1.7
Streatham Wells	1037	9.3	12.3	3.4	5.3	2.1
Thornton	1049	4.8	20.6	3.2	3.9	1.7
Thurlow Park	745	1.5	16.6	6.5	1.4	1.1
Tulse Hill	1146	7.9	19.4	4.6	5.6	2.5
Vassall	1087	8.6	12.6	3.9	5.1	2.2
Lambeth	20693	4.5	16.2	4.9	3.5	2.0

There is significant variation in the number of children per place across wards in Lambeth. This is shown in the table below:

Figure 56: Lowest and highest wards for number of children per place

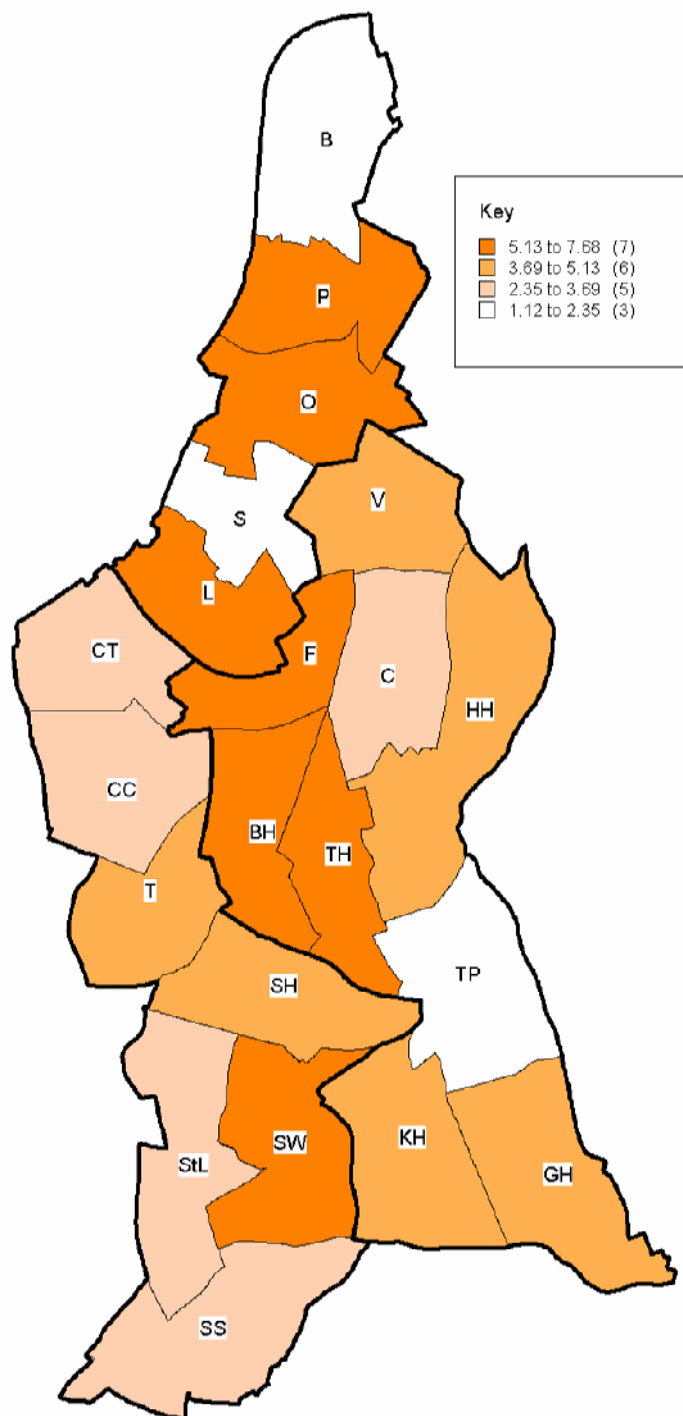
Indicator	Lowest	Highest
PVI group settings	Bishop's (1.2)	Ferndale (11.3)
Childminders	Streatham South (7.2)	Prince's (45.8)
Maintained	Oval (2.4)	St Leonard's (29.6)
Total PVI group settings + childminders	Bishop's (1.1)	Ferndale (7.7)
Total all	Bishop's (0.8)	Prince's (4.3)

In summary:

- Prince's ward has the highest number of children per place in relation to all providers in Lambeth (4.3 children per place).
- Ferndale has the highest number of children per place for all providers excluding maintained provision (7.7 children per place).
- Bishop's ward has the lowest number of children per place for total places and total places excluding maintained provision.

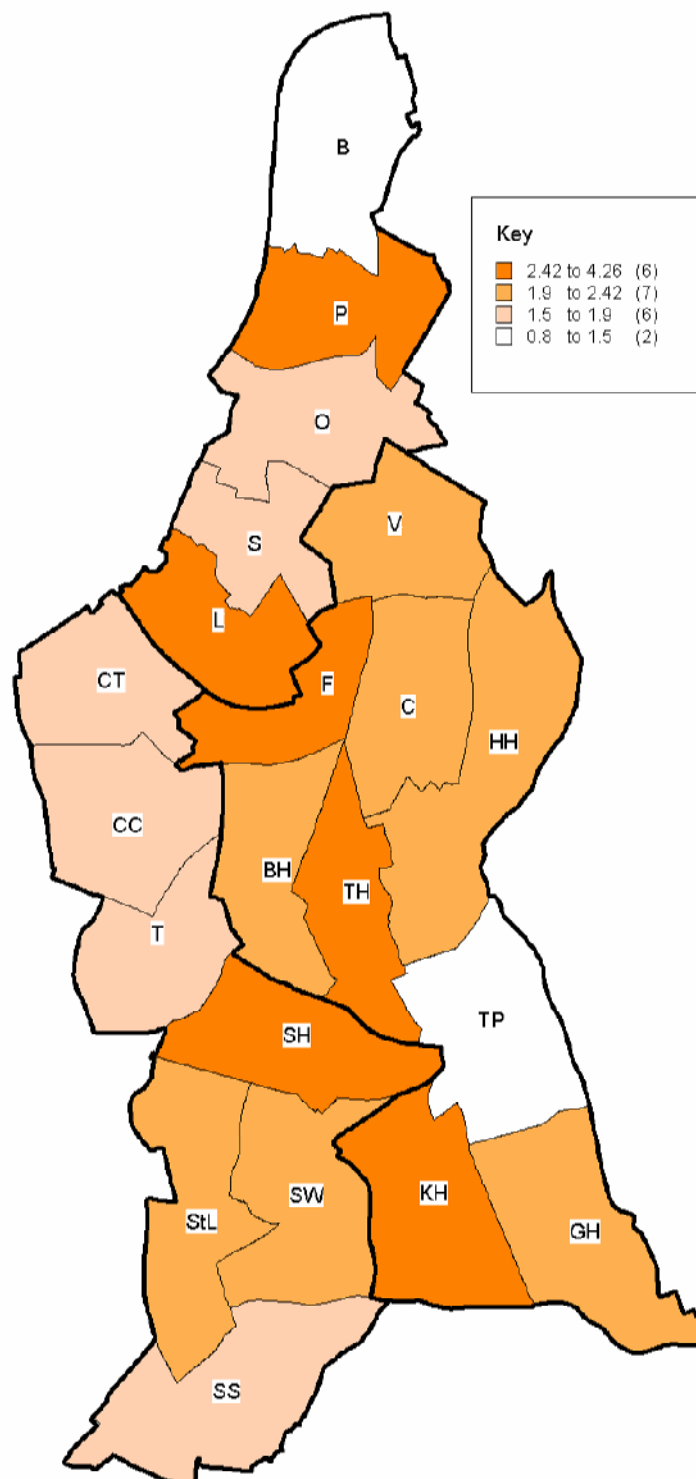
These differences are shown in the maps below:

Figure 57: Number of children per place: PVI settings. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



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Figure 58: Number of children per place: all settings. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



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Section 3 highlighted that different data sources showed different pictures of the total under 5 population in Lambeth. The table below shows the impact of these different data sources on 'children per place' calculations.

Overall there is relative consistency between datasets on the wards with the highest number of children per place. For instance, Ferndale has the highest number of children per place for all places and for 'PVI + childminder places'. There is also evidence of a high number of children per place in Larkhall.

Datasets agree that Streatham Hill and Prince's ward have a high number of children per place for all providers and Tulse Hill has a high number of children per place for PVI providers and childminders combined.

Figure 59: Number of children per place using different population estimates

Ward	GLA/LHO estimates		PCT live birth		RLP (low) projections	
	PVI + childminders	All providers	PVI + childminders	All providers	PVI + childminders	All providers
Bishop's	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8
Brixton Hill	5.3	1.9	6.8	2.4	5.5	2.0
Clapham Common	3.7	1.8	4.0	1.9	3.3	1.6
Clapham Town	2.5	1.5	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.5
Coldharbour	3.3	1.9	4.1	2.4	3.8	2.2
Ferndale	7.7	4.2	8.7	4.7	6.7	3.6
Gipsy Hill	4.0	2.2	4.5	2.5	3.6	2.0
Herne Hill	3.9	2.4	4.8	2.9	4.0	2.5
Knight's Hill	3.9	2.7	4.4	3.1	4.9	3.4
Larkhall	5.8	3.3	6.1	3.5	5.8	3.3
Oval	5.3	1.6	6.2	1.9	5.3	1.6
Prince's	6.1	4.3	5.5	3.9	4.9	3.4
St. Leonard's	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.9
Stockwell	2.0	1.5	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.3
Streatham Hill	4.5	3.7	5.1	4.2	4.5	3.7
Streatham South	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.5
Streatham Wells	5.3	2.1	5.6	2.2	4.9	1.9
Thornton	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.9	3.8	1.7
Thurlow Park	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
Tulse Hill	5.6	2.5	6.3	2.8	5.6	2.6
Vassall	5.1	2.2	5.7	2.5	5.6	2.4
Lambeth	3.5	2.0	4.0	2.3	3.6	2.1

5.6 Vacancy rates

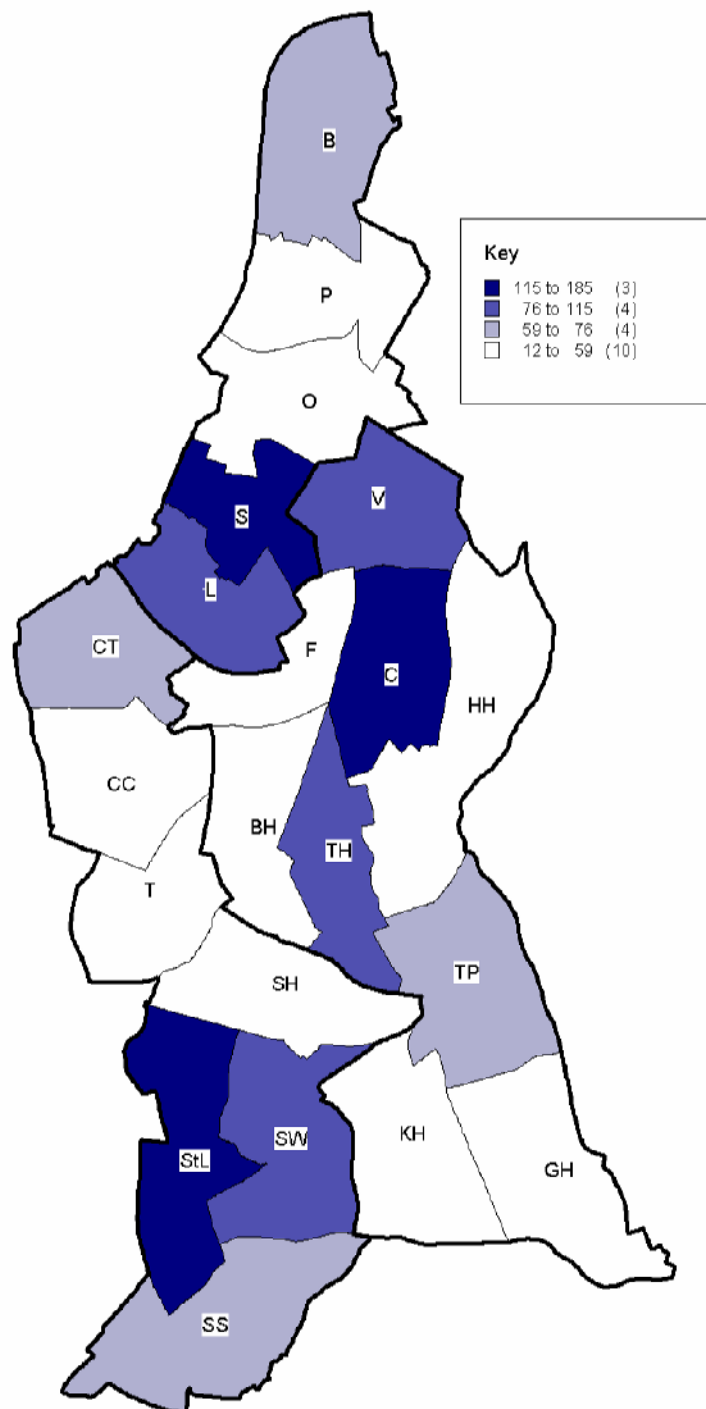
The table below shows the number of vacancies for children aged under 5 in group settings and childminders, as well as a total number. The highest number of group setting vacancies is located in Stockwell, St Leonard's and Tulse Hill. For childminder vacancies the wards with the highest number of vacancies are Coldharbour, Streatham Wells and Stockwell. The wards with the highest number of total vacancies are

Stockwell (185), Coldharbour (124) and St Leonard's (115).
This is shown in the map below.

Figure 60: Number of vacancies for children aged under 5 years, Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007

Ward	Group settings	Childminders	Total
Bishop's	58	4	62
Brixton Hill	4	22	26
Clapham Common	3	9	12
Clapham Town	61	13	74
Coldharbour	70	54	124
Ferndale	14	16	30
Gipsy Hill	28	21	49
Herne Hill	14	16	30
Knight's Hill	10	28	38
Larkhall	58	18	76
Oval	18	8	26
Prince's	8	15	23
St. Leonard's	94	21	115
Stockwell	142	43	185
Streatham Hill	8	8	16
Streatham South	29	32	61
Streatham Wells	30	46	76
Thornton	25	28	53
Thurlow Park	36	23	59
Tulse Hill	82	24	106
Vassall	57	38	95
Lambeth	849	487	1336

Figure 61: Total number of vacancies for children aged under 5 years, Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007



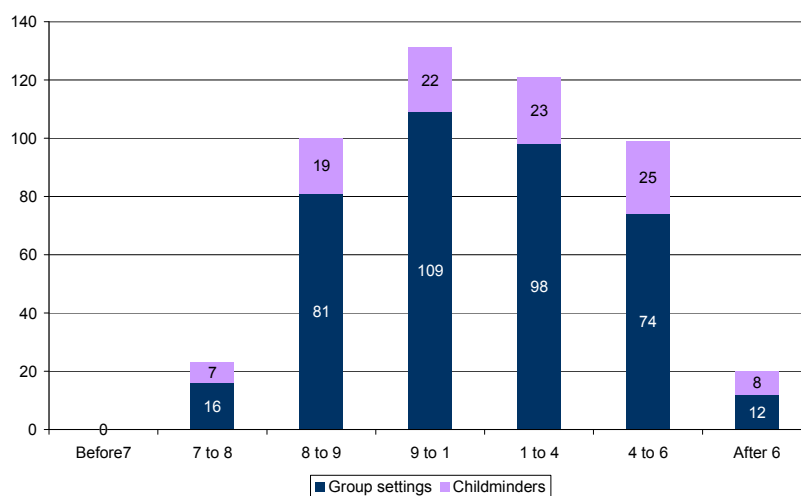
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5.7 Opening times

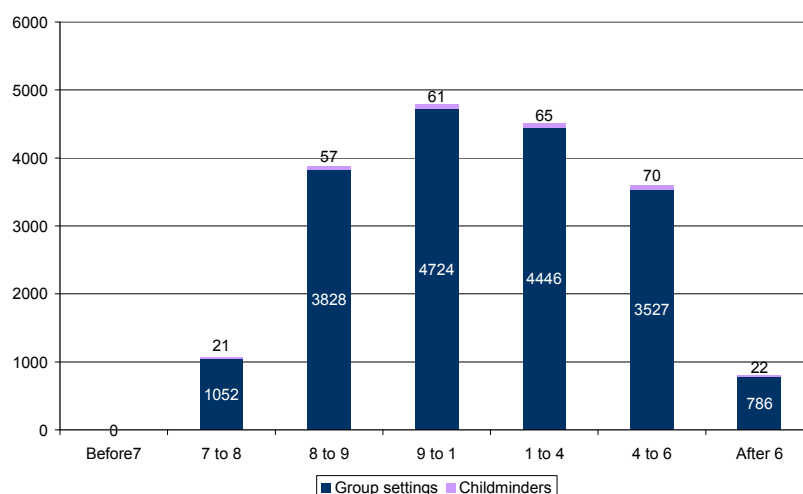
The graphs below show the number of providers and the number of places²⁴ available at particular time periods during the day (Monday to Friday). It shows whether the provider is open at any point during the time period specified, i.e. if a provider opens at 7.30am they will have been classified as being open between 7am and 8am.

There are no providers in Lambeth – either group settings or childminders – regularly providing childcare before 7am. There are 23 providers offering 1,073 places between 7am and 8am. The number of providers and number of places increases significantly after 8am with a peak between 9am and 1pm with 131 providers offering 4,785 places. The number of providers and places tails off as the day progresses with 99 providers offering 3,597 places between 4pm and 6pm. After 6pm there are 20 providers open offering 808 places. Unlike group settings which peaks at 9am to 1pm, the number of childminders and the number of places offered by childminders peaks at 4-6pm.

Figure 62: Opening times - number of providers. Source: CIS 2006



²⁴ This has been calculated by totalling the number of registered places for those providers who confirm that they offer childcare at that time. As a result, this probably over-estimates the total number of places available because it does not take into account differences in staffing / rotas.

Figure 63: Opening times - number of places. Source: CIS 2006

The graphs below show the number of providers and the number of places available by opening time and by ward. All wards have a similar profile of availability at different times of the day to the Lambeth average. Overall Streatham South has the highest number of providers open at different times during the day – however, Coldharbour ward has the highest number of providers open between 7am and 8am and after 6pm. The picture changes when looking at the number of places: Bishop's, Stockwell and Thurlow Park wards have the highest number of places open at each time period. These differences reflect the different balance between group settings and childminders in each ward.

Figure 64: Opening times by ward - total number of providers. Source: CIS 2006

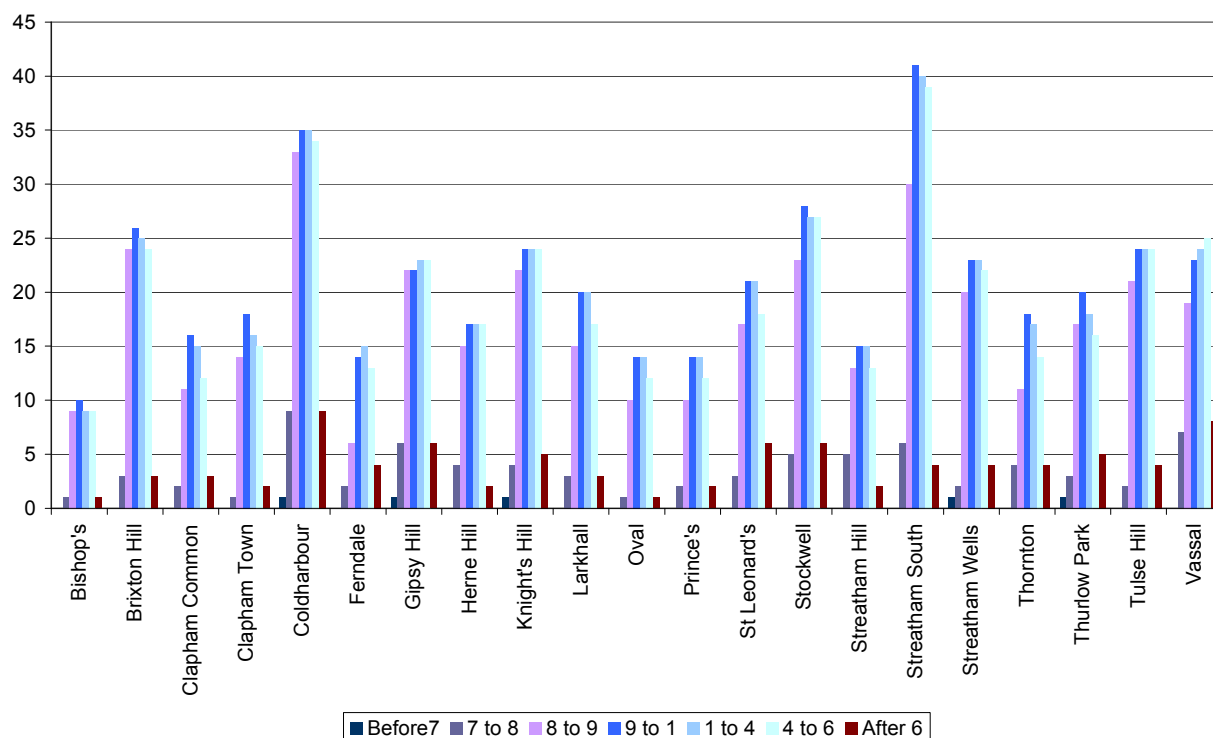
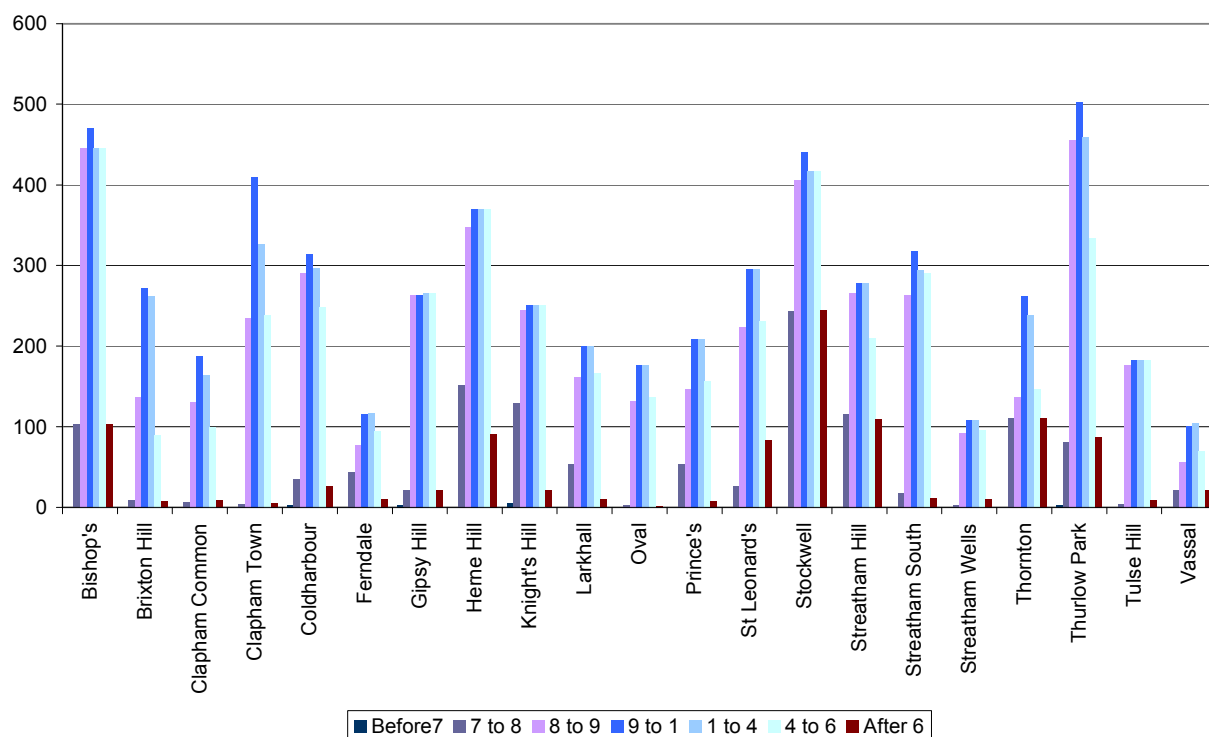


Figure 65: Opening times by ward - number of places. Source: CIS 2006



5.8 Sessional and full-time care

The table below shows that across Lambeth approximately 75% of group settings are full-time daycare (84 providers). There are six wards where 100% of childcare in group settings is full-time. These are: Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill, Stockwell, Streatham South, and Vassall wards.

Figure 66: Number of full daycare and sessional care by ward²⁵. Source: CIS 2006

Ward	Full daycare	Sessional care	Other ²⁶	% full
Bishop's	7	1	1	77.8%
Brixton Hill	2	0	1	66.7%
Clapham Common	6	1	0	85.7%
Clapham Town	6	1	0	85.7%
Coldharbour	5	0	0	100.0%
Ferndale	2	1	0	66.7%
Gipsy Hill	4	0	0	100.0%
Herne Hill	5	1	0	83.3%
Knight's Hill	2	0	0	100.0%
Larkhall	4	1	1	66.7%
Oval	3	1	1	60.0%
Prince's	3	1	2	50.0%
St Leonard's	6	1	2	66.7%
Stockwell	6	0	0	100.0%
Streatham Hill	5	0	1	83.3%
Streatham South	7	0	0	100.0%
Streatham Wells	0	2	0	0.0%
Thornton	3	1	0	75.0%
Thurlow Park	3	2	2	42.9%
Tulse Hill	3	0	1	75.0%
Vassal	2	0	0	100.0%
Lambeth	84	14	12	76.4%

5.9 Fees

5.9.1 Average fees in Lambeth

Data from the Children's Information Service shows that the average cost of a childcare place in a group setting per hour is £3.91 for children aged under 1 year, £3.59 for children aged 2 years; £3.42 for children aged 3 years; and £3.32 for children aged 4. The average cost of a childminder is £4.80 per hour. Assuming a 50 hour week, this equates to a weekly cost of between £166.00 and £195.50 for group settings and £240.00 per week for full-time childminders.

The table below compares Lambeth costs with research undertaken by the Daycare Trust²⁷ and by the DfES²⁸. It shows

²⁵ Please note that missing data is classed as 'missing'. Some providers offer full and sessional care and these are classified twice.

²⁶ 'Other' includes the following categories: Children's Centre, Nursery School, Crèche, Other Daycare, Independent Prep. School, Independent School, Private Independent School

that average costs in Lambeth for children aged 2 and under are slightly below the Daycare Trust average for inner London but above the England average quoted by Daycare Trust and DfES. Childcare costs for children aged 3 and 4 are in-line with Daycare Trust data on inner London averages and are above the England average quoted by Daycare Trust and DfES. Childminder costs in Lambeth are significantly higher than the inner London average and England average highlighted by the Daycare Trust.

Figure 67: Comparisons in fees

Age / type of provision	Lambeth per hour	Equivalent Lambeth per week full time ²⁹	Daycare Trust ³⁰ inner London average	Daycare Trust England average	DfES Research Report
Under 1	£3.91	£195.50	£205.00	£152.00	£119.00 to £140.00 ³¹
2 years	£3.59	£179.50			
3 years	£3.42	£171.00	£176.00	£140.00	
4 years	£3.32	£166.00			
Childminders	£4.80	£240.00	£162.00 ³²	£139.00 ³³	

5.9.2 Ward-level analysis

Across wards in Lambeth there is a wide variation in the costs per hour. For instance:

- For children aged under 1, fees per hour range from £0.60 in Prince's ward to £6.00 in Thornton.
- For children aged 2, fees per hour range from £1.96 in Tulse Hill to £6.10 in Clapham Common.
- For children aged 3, fees per hour range from £2.06 in Larkhall to £5.24 in Thornton.
- For children aged 4, fees per hour range from £2.06 in Larkhall to £5.00 in Clapham Common and Streatham Wells.
- For childminders, fees range from £4.00 per hour in Bishop's to £5.67 in Princes.

²⁷ Daycare Trust annual childcare costs survey, 2007. Further information available at:

<http://www.daycaretrust.org.uk/article.php?sid=292>

²⁸ *The Childcare Market* (2007) by PricewaterhouseCoopers. Further information available at:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RW73.pdf>

²⁹ Assuming 50 hours per week.

³⁰ This assumes 50 hours per week.

³¹ £119 per week for voluntary providers, £120 for local authority provision and £140 for private provision.

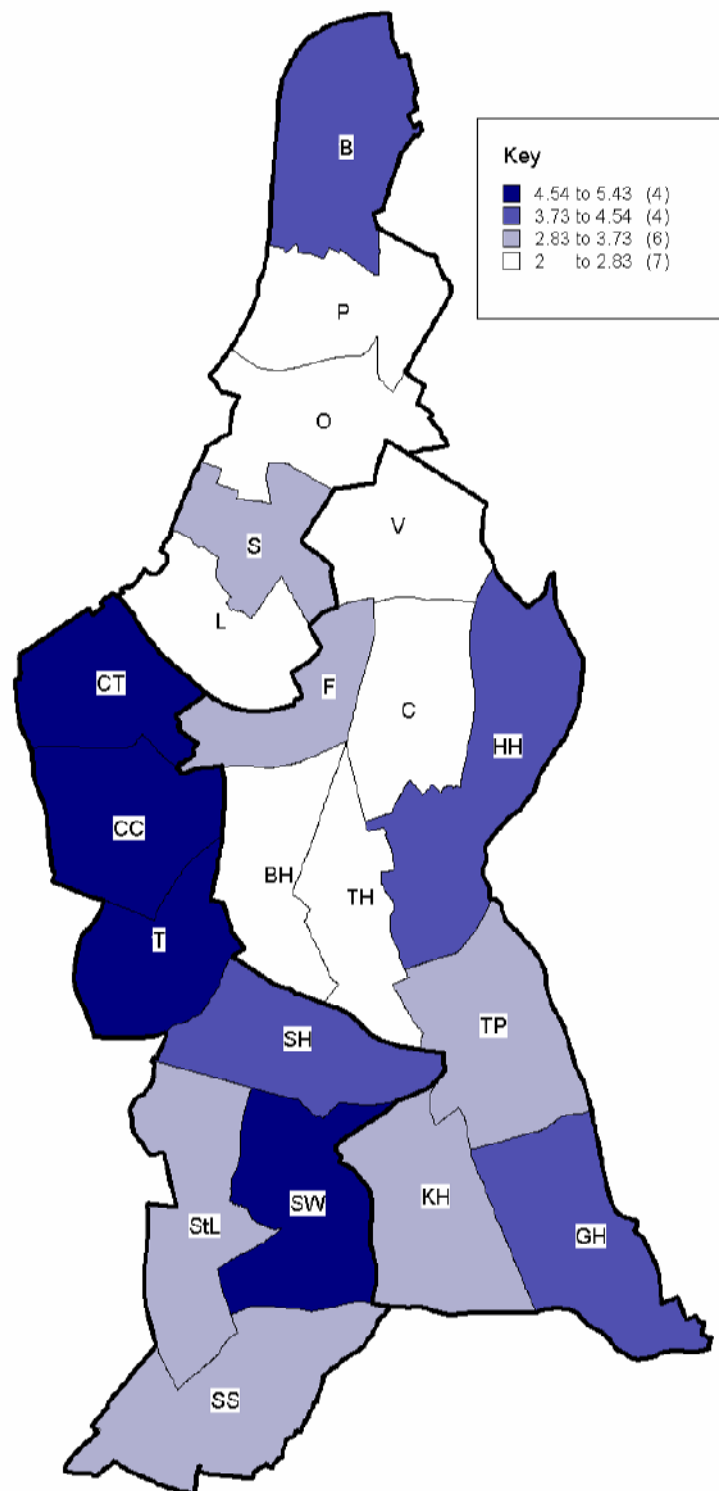
³² Or £171 for childminders catering for children under 2

³³ Or £141 for childminders catering for children under 2

Figure 68: Average costs per hour for group settings and childminders.
Source: CIS 2006

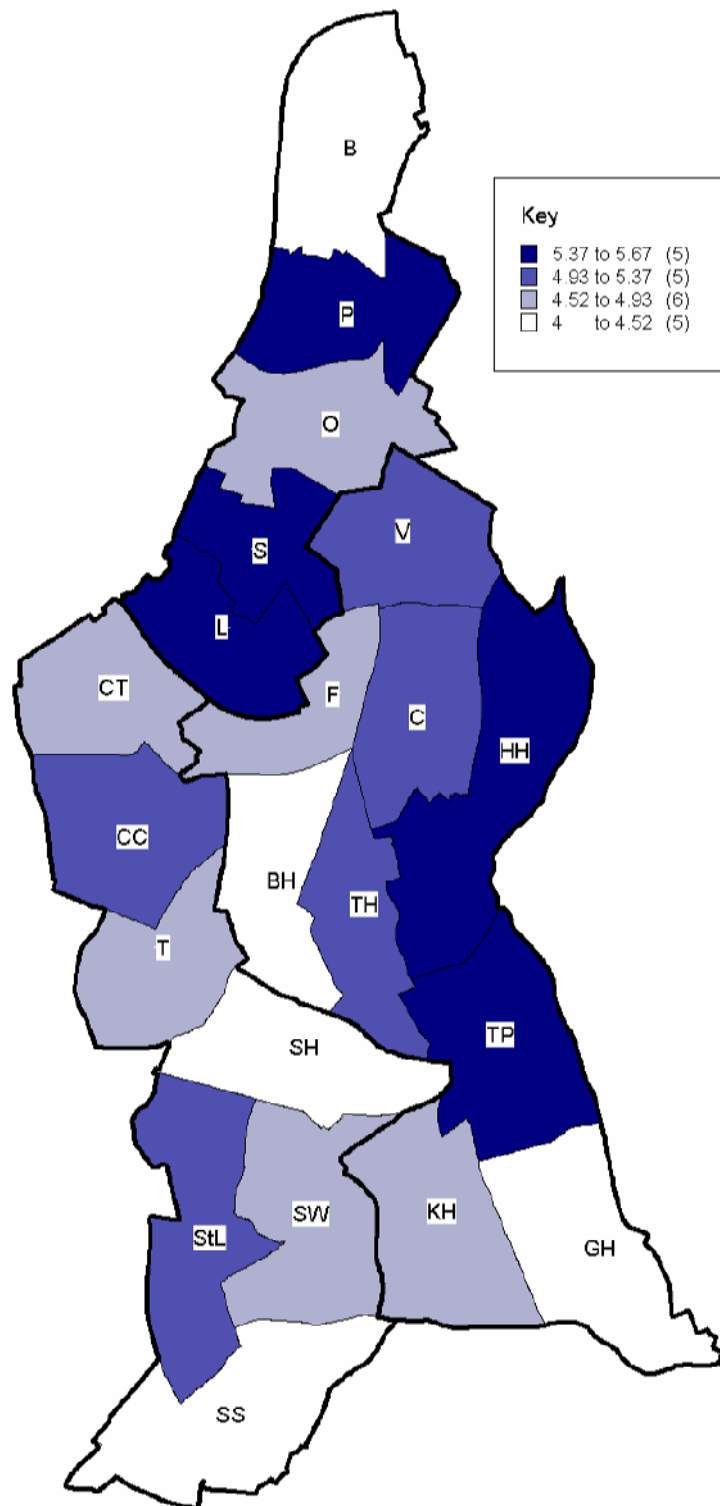
Ward	Group settings – cost per hour				Childminders – cost per hour
	<1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	
Bishop's	£4.33	£3.68	£3.90	£3.83	£4.00
Brixton Hill		£2.00	£2.30	£2.30	£4.39
Clapham Common		£6.10	£5.20	£5.00	£5.00
Clapham Town	£4.90	£4.40	£4.40	£4.67	£4.55
Coldharbour	£3.64	£2.78	£2.61	£2.51	£4.99
Ferndale	£4.00	£2.95	£2.95	£2.95	£4.90
Gipsy Hill	£4.67	£3.93	£3.67	£3.62	£4.22
Herne Hill	£4.55	£4.38	£4.28	£3.94	£5.60
Knight's Hill		£3.00	£3.00	£3.00	£4.62
Larkhall		£2.47	£2.06	£2.06	£5.41
Oval	£2.28	£2.47	£2.10	£2.30	£4.73
Prince's	£0.60	£2.65	£2.60	£2.60	£5.67
St Leonard's	£4.73	£3.15	£3.21	£3.18	£4.96
Stockwell	£2.90	£3.03	£2.70	£2.65	£5.37
Streatham Hill	£3.97	£4.27	£3.77	£3.02	£4.44
Streatham South	£3.03	£3.60	£3.50	£3.46	£4.28
Streatham Wells	£5.00	£5.00	£5.00	£5.00	£4.52
Thornton	£6.00	£5.94	£5.24	£4.91	£4.75
Thurlow Park	£4.15	£3.88	£3.43	£3.43	£5.44
Tulse Hill	£2.44	£1.96	£2.45	£2.45	£5.25
Vassal		£2.00			£4.93
Lambeth	£3.91	£3.59	£3.42	£3.32	£4.80

Figure 69: Average costs per hour for group settings. Source: CIS 2006



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Figure 70: Average costs per hour for childminders. Source: CIS 2006



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The graphs below show the range in fees in each ward (the vertical line shows the highest and lowest fees, whilst the dot shows the average fee for that ward). They show that some wards have a wider range of fees than others. For instance for group settings the fees in St Leonard's range from £0.95 to £8.00; in Streatham Hill from £0.50 to £7.25, and in Coldharbour from £0.55 to £7.00.

For childminder fees these range from £3.75 per hour to £12.00 in Stockwell; from £3.00 to £10.00 in Knight's Hill; and from £2.00 to £7.00 in Coldharbour.

Figure 71: Range in fees by ward - group settings. Source: CIS 2006

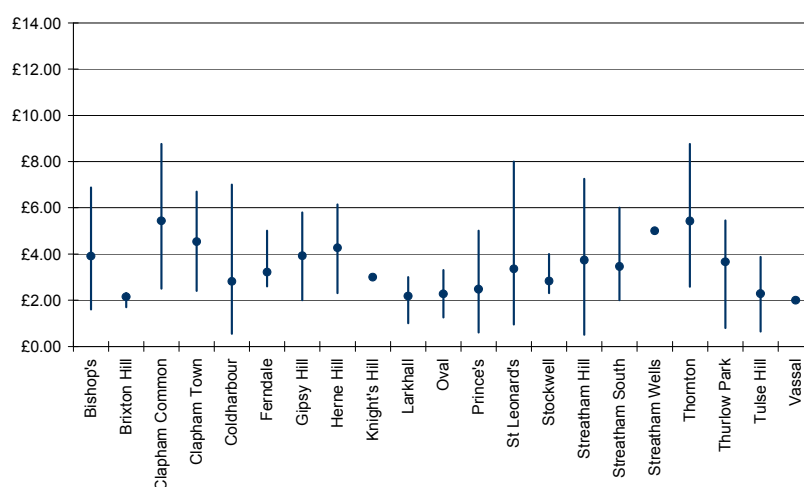
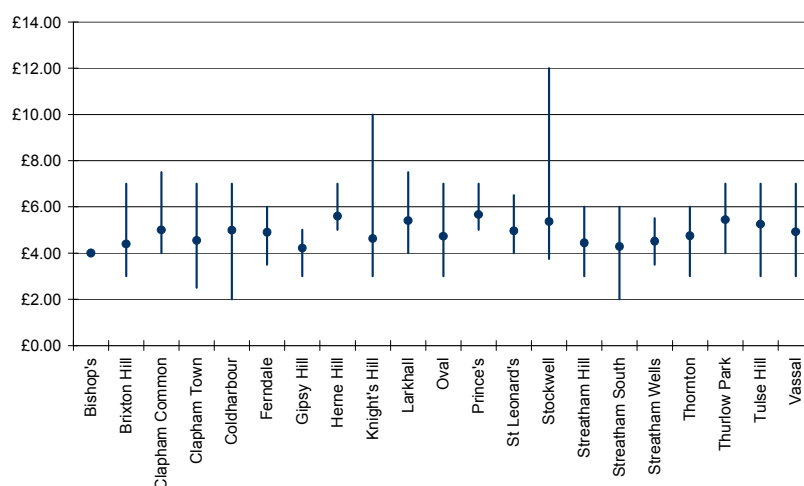


Figure 72: Range in fees by ward – childminders. Source: CIS 2006



The charts and table below compare the average cost per hour for each ward with the total number of places and the average number of children per place. Trend lines have also been added to show any relationships between the two datasets. The first chart suggests that there is little relationship between the cost per hour and the total number of places in each ward for

group settings and for childminders. The second chart, however, suggests that there may be a stronger relationship between costs per hour and the number of children per place. The relationship between demand and supply would suggest that the more children per place, the higher the average costs. This certainly appears to be the case for childminders. However, the opposite appears to be true for group settings: the higher the number of children per place the lower the hourly rate.

Figure 73: Cost per hour compared to number of childcare places. Source: CIS 2006

Ward	Cost per hour – group settings	Cost per hour – childminders	Total number of places	Children per place
Bishop's	£3.91	£4.00	476	1.0
Brixton Hill	£2.15	£4.39	302	3.2
Clapham Common	£5.43	£5.00	194	5.0
Clapham Town	£4.54	£4.55	418	2.1
Coldharbour	£2.81	£4.99	348	3.7
Ferndale	£3.21	£4.90	125	7.9
Gipsy Hill	£3.92	£4.22	272	4.0
Herne Hill	£4.27	£5.60	351	3.0
Knight's Hill	£3.00	£4.62	293	3.4
Larkhall	£2.18	£5.41	210	5.9
Oval	£2.27	£4.73	182	4.9
Prince's	£2.48	£5.67	211	5.6
St Leonard's	£3.36	£4.96	303	2.9
Stockwell	£2.83	£5.37	448	1.9
Streatham Hill	£3.73	£4.44	286	3.4
Streatham South	£3.46	£4.28	336	2.8
Streatham Wells	£5.00	£4.52	120	8.6
Thornton	£5.43	£4.75	268	3.9
Thurlow Park	£3.66	£5.44	506	1.5
Tulse Hill	£2.28	£5.25	194	5.9
Vassal	£2.00	£4.93	126	8.6

Figure 74: Costs per hour for group settings and childminders compared to total number of places. Source: CIS 2006

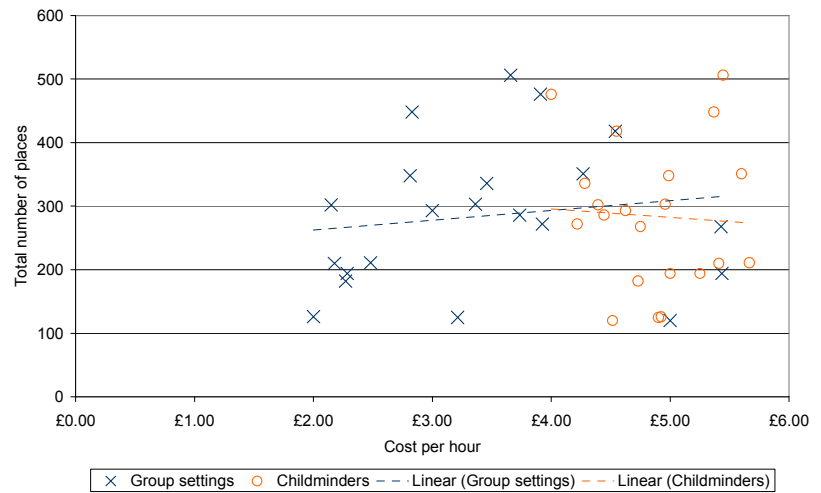
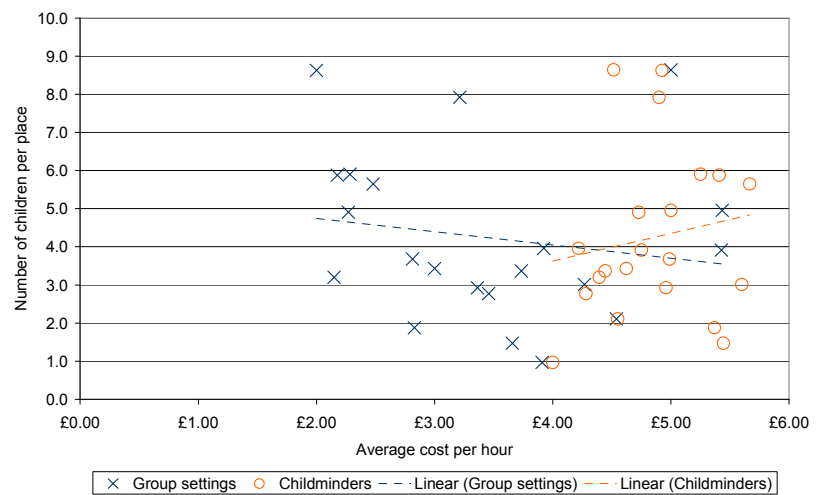
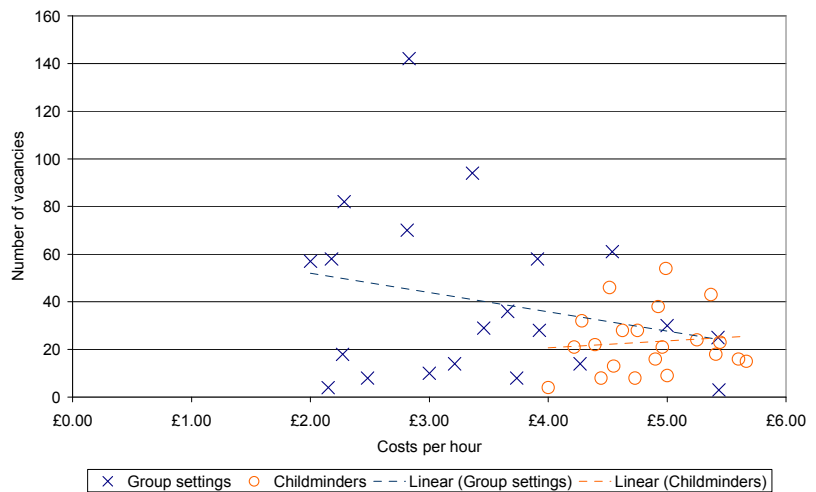


Figure 75: Costs per hour for group settings and childminders compared to number of children per place



The next graph below plots the costs per hour with the total number of vacancies. It shows that there is considerable variation by ward. Trendlines suggest a weak relationship between costs per hour and number of vacancies for group settings, with costs increasing slightly with lower vacancies.

Figure 76: Costs per hour for group settings and childminders compared to number of vacancies



6 Childcare supply for over 5s

6.1 Summary

- The highest numbers of breakfast club places are located in Thornton and Thurlow Park wards.
- The highest numbers of after school club places are located in Herne Hill, Larkhall and Vassall.
- The highest numbers of childminder places are located in Coldharbour, Knight's Hill and Streatham South.
- There are no providers or places offering breakfast clubs before 7am. 12 providers (offering a maximum of 243 places) are open between 7am and 8am. The majority of breakfast clubs (39, offering 936 places) are open between 8am and 9am.
- There are 50 after school providers open sometime between 1pm and 4pm and 51 after school providers open sometime between 4pm and 6pm. Together they offer 1,155 and 1,177 places respectively. A small number of providers (4) are open after 6pm and offer 78 places in total.
- Across Lambeth there are 5 childminders open before 7am offering 14 places. This increases to 58 (182 places) between 7am and 8am. Provision peaks between 1pm and 4pm where there are 326 childminders providing 982 places.
- The wards with the highest number of providers with breakfast club vacancies are Brixton Hill and Clapham Common. For after school clubs there are concentrations of providers with vacancies in Prince's and Vassall wards.
- Breakfast clubs are most expensive in Brixton Hill, Larkhall and Prince's. After school clubs are most expensive in Gipsy Hill, Tulse Hill and Vassall. Childminders are most expensive in Prince's, Streatham Wells and Thurlow Park.

Figure 77: Summary of indicators

Indicator Blue = highest wards Purple = lowest wards	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
Breakfast club places																					
After school club places																					
Childminder places																					
Breakfast club vacancies																					
After school club vacancies																					
Breakfast club cost per day																					
After school club cost per day																					
Childminders cost per hour																					

6.2 Introduction & definitions³⁴

This section draws on the Lambeth Early Years and Sure Start Audit conducted in November 2006 and has been updated with information from www.childcarelink.org.uk/ofsted from June 2007.

Out of school care: Facilities that provide day care for children under eight which operate during one or more of the following periods:

- Before school
- After school
- During the school holidays

The total care provided is for more than 2 hours in any day and for more than five days a year. The main purpose of the provision is to look after children in the absence of their parents. This form of care can include children from three years old and children over eight may use it. Examples are summer camps, holiday playschemes, breakfast clubs, after school clubs. The main purpose of the provision is to provide supervised play opportunities for children in a safe environment in the absence of their parents.

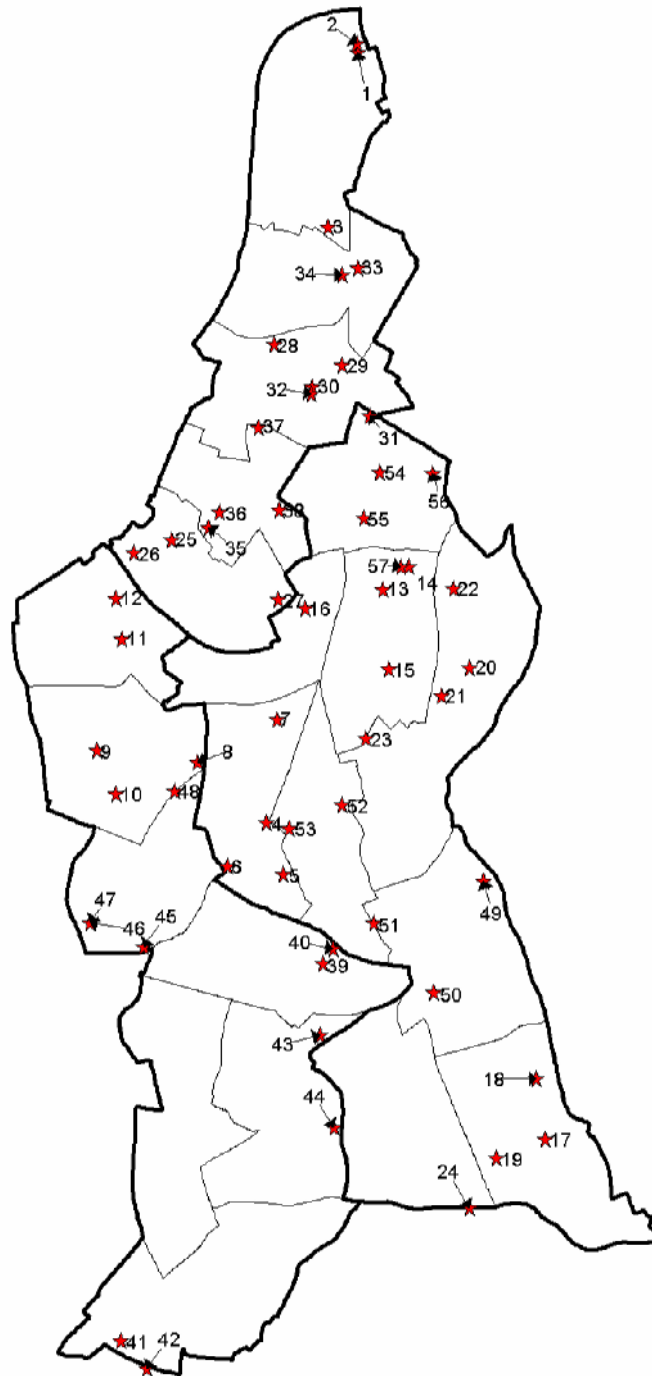
The types of provision that are analysed in this section are breakfast clubs and after school clubs that are provided by Phase 1 Children Centres, PVIs (Private, Voluntary and Independent providers), Special Schools, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Nursery Schools in Lambeth.

6.3 Location of childcare providers

There are 57 providers of breakfast clubs and 89 providers of after school clubs. The maps below show the location of breakfast clubs and after-school clubs catering for children aged 5 and over. A separate map also shows the density of childminders registered for children aged 5 and over.

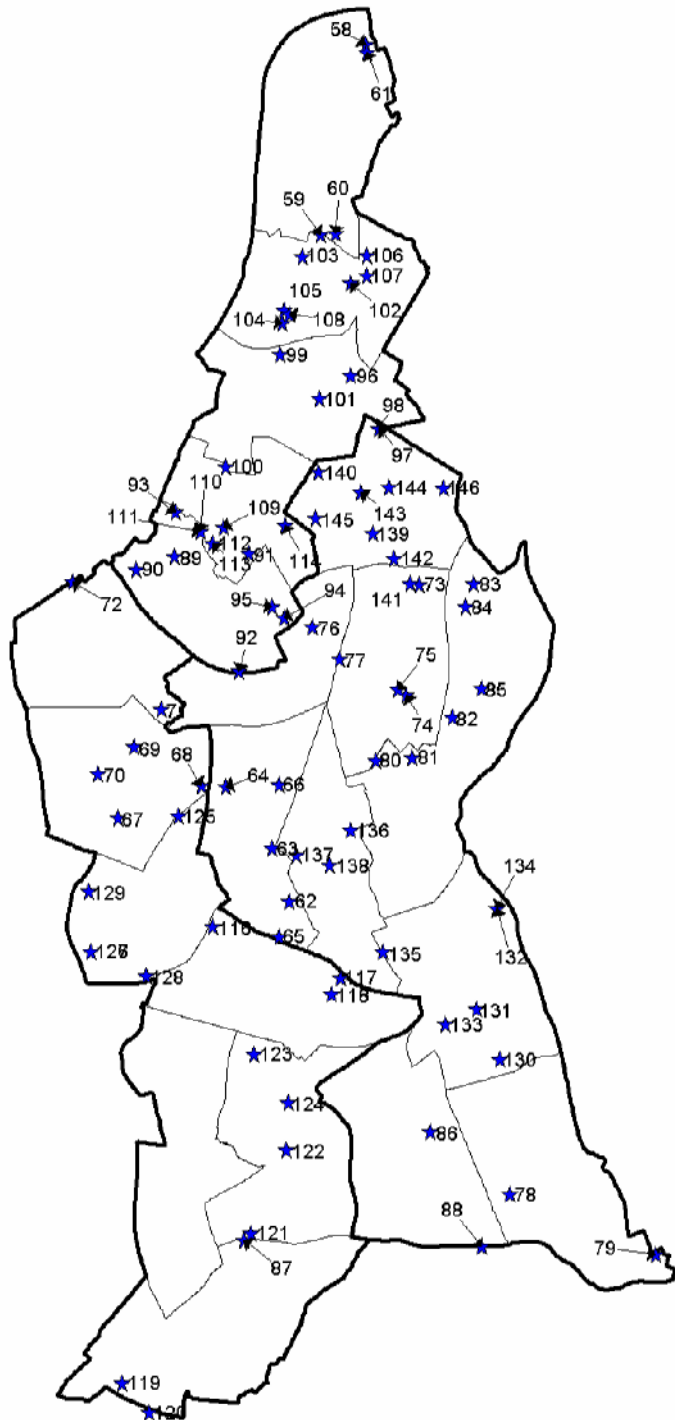
³⁴ Source: <http://www.childcarelink.gov.uk/standards.asp>

Figure 78: Location of breakfast club providers. See appendix for number references.



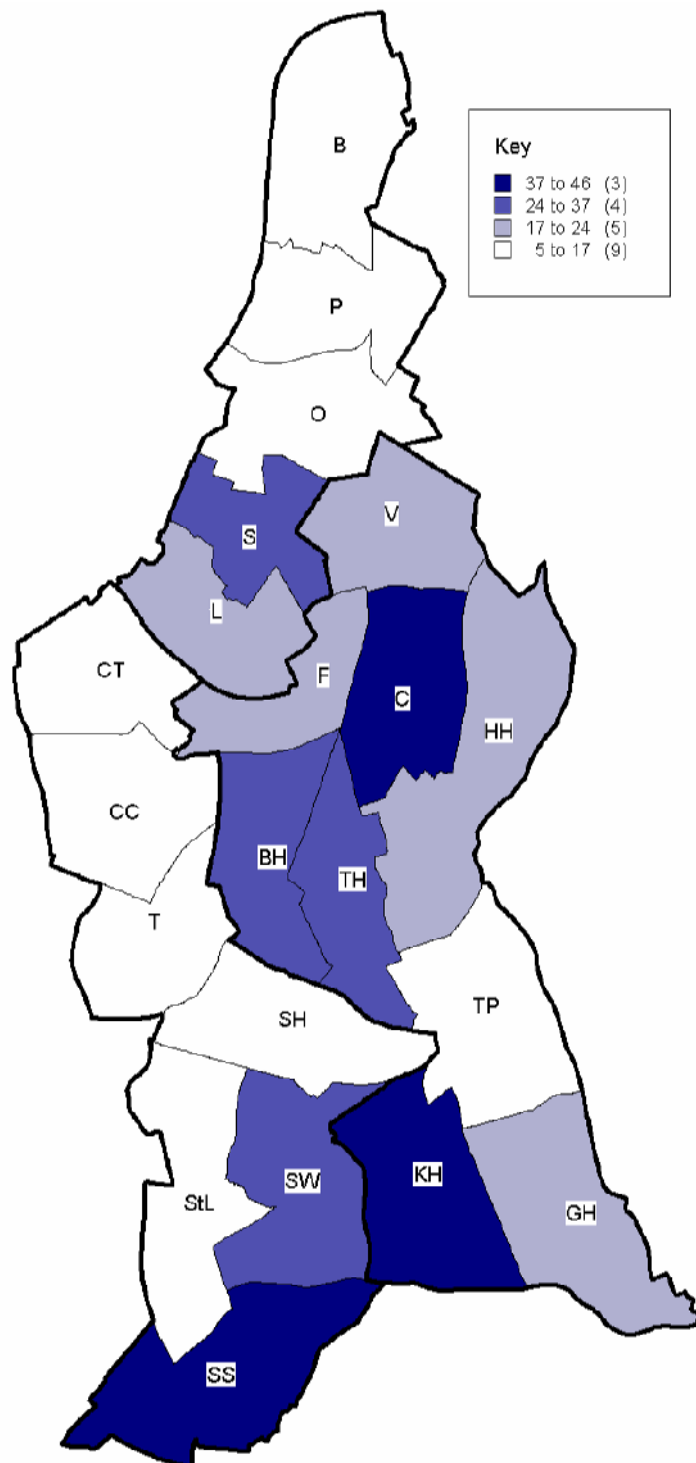
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Figure 79: Location of after school club providers. See appendix for number references.



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Figure 80: Density of childminders registered for children aged 5 and over



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6.4 Number of places³⁵

The table below shows that in Lambeth there are a total of 1,325 places in breakfast clubs, 1,908 places in after school clubs, and 1,238 places in childminders³⁶. Please note that these figures are based on responses to the audit. Not all providers answered questions related to number of places.

Figure 81: Number of places

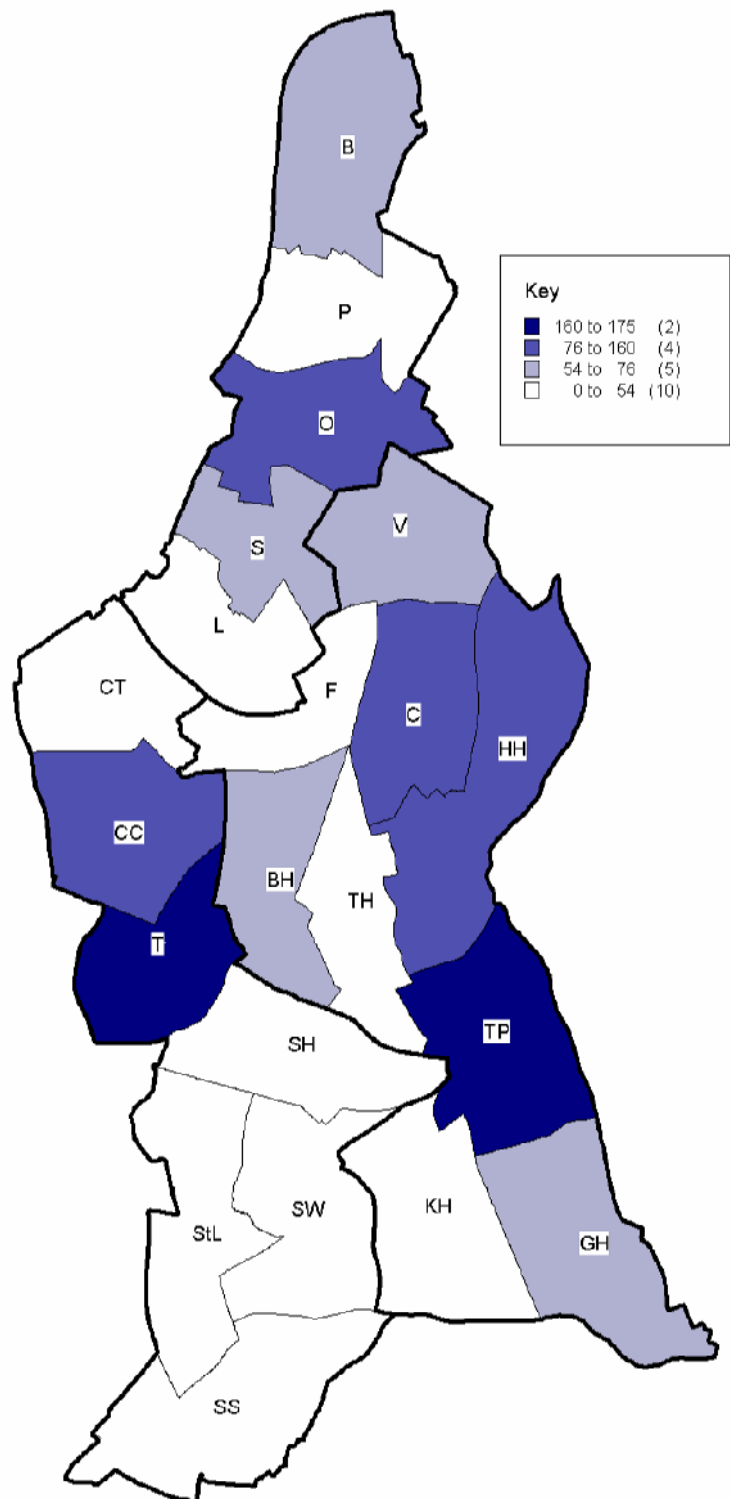
Wards	Breakfast clubs	After school clubs	Childminders
Bishop's	62	65	14
Brixton Hill	71	60	91
Clapham Common	80	106	36
Clapham Town	39	24	30
Coldharbour	104	37	113
Ferndale	20	20	41
Gipsy Hill	54	35	59
Herne Hill	121	184	53
Knight's Hill	0	46	122
Larkhall	44	170	47
Oval	76	111	26
Prince's	46	166	26
St Leonard's	0	0	35
Stockwell	72	108	67
Streatham Hill	15	49	34
Streatham South	40	80	123
Streatham Wells	45	106	84
Thornton	160	140	51
Thurlow Park	175	149	41
Tulse Hill	31	69	59
Vassall	70	183	86
Lambeth	1325	1908	1238

There is marked variation at a ward level in the number of places available. For instance, the highest number of breakfast club places are located in Thurlow Park (175) and Thornton (160) with the lowest number located in St Leonard's (no places and no providers), Knight's Hill (no places shown but one provider), and Streatham Hill (15 places). For after school clubs the wards with the highest number of places are Vassall (183), Larkhall (170) and Herne Hill (121), with the lowest number located in St Leonard's (no providers and no places), Ferndale (20) and Clapham Town (24). The lowest density of childminder places are located in Bishop's, Clapham Common, Clapham Town, Ferndale, Oval, Prince's, St Leonard's, Streatham Hill, and Thurlow Park.

³⁵ Analysis based on sample of 86% of breakfast clubs and 81% of after school clubs.

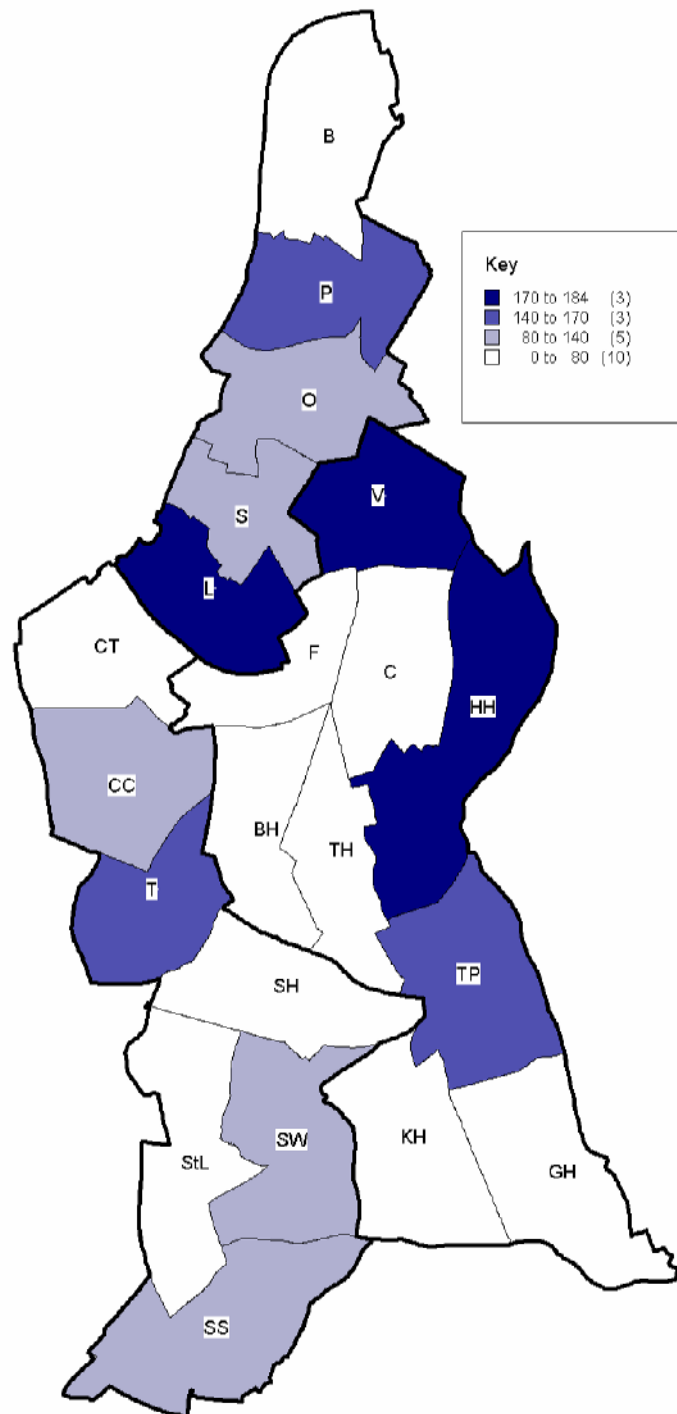
³⁶ This represents the total number of places in childminders who are registered to take children aged 5 and over.

Figure 82: Number of breakfast club places



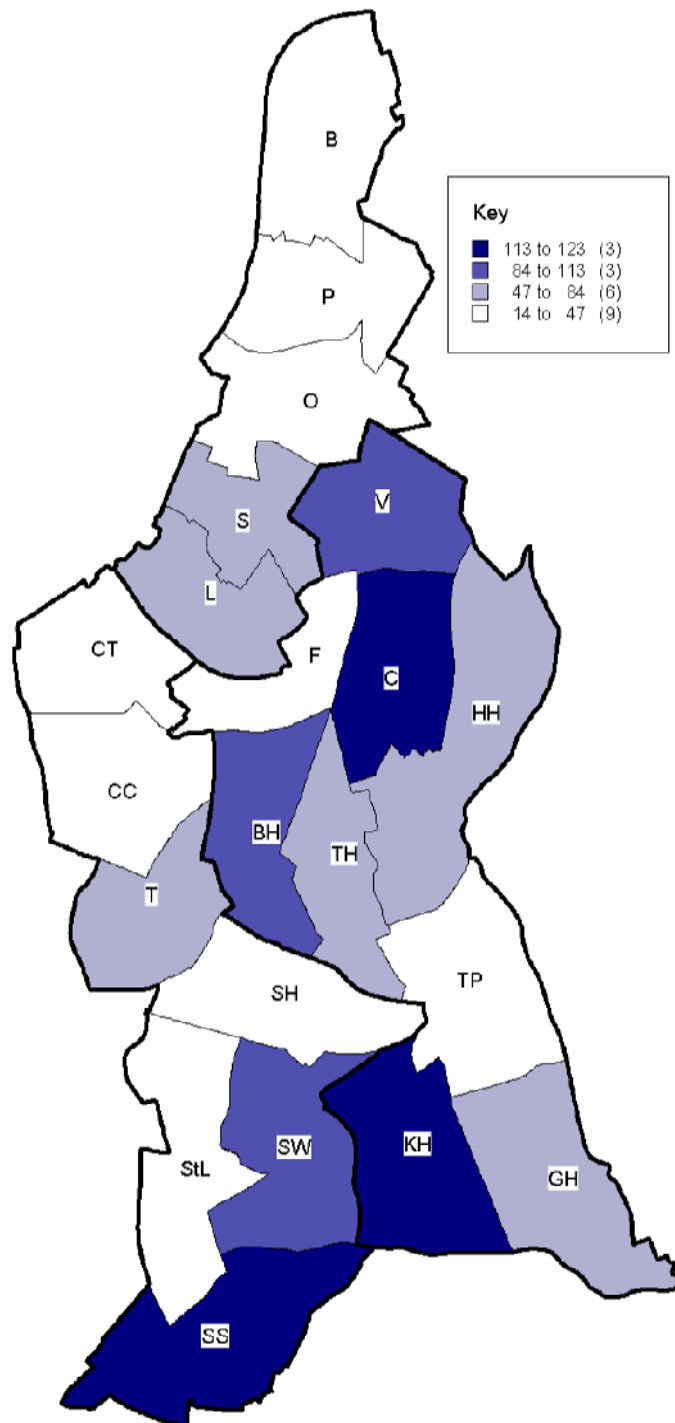
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Figure 83: Number of after school places



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Figure 84: Number of childminder places



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The tables below show the number of places by type of provider. It shows that the majority of places in breakfast clubs are run by private, voluntary and independent (PVI) providers (45.9% or 608 places) followed by primary schools (26.0% or 345 places). For after school clubs, PVI providers offer 69.7% (1,329 places) of the total places, with primary schools providing a further 13.4%. Please note that there are nine secondary school providers who did not provide any information relating to places.

Figure 85: Number of breakfast club places by type of provider

Type of provider	No of providers	No of places	% of total places
PVI	24	608	45.9%
Children's Centre	10	222	16.8%
Primary school	14	345	26.0%
Secondary school	7	60	4.5%
Special school	2	90	6.8%
Total	57	1325	

Figure 86: Number of after school clubs by type of provider

Type of provider	No of providers	No of places	% of total places
PVI	50	1329	69.7%
Children's Centre	10	234	12.3%
Primary school	15	255	13.4%
Secondary school	9	0	0.0%
Special school	5	90	4.7%
Total	89	1908	

6.5 Opening times³⁷

Please note that the graphs below show whether the provider is open at any point during the time period specified, i.e. if a provider opens at 7.30am they will have been classified as being open between 7am and 8am.

6.5.1 Breakfast clubs

The charts and tables below show that across Lambeth there are no providers or places³⁸ offering breakfast clubs before 7am. 12 providers (offering a maximum of 243 places) are open between 7am and 8am. The majority of breakfast clubs (39, offering 936 places) are open between 8am and 9am.

³⁷ Analysis based on sample of 72% of breakfast clubs and 62% of after school clubs.

³⁸ This has been calculated by totalling the number of registered places for those providers who confirm that they offer childcare at that time. As a result, this probably over-estimates the total number of places available because it does not take into account differences in staffing / rotas

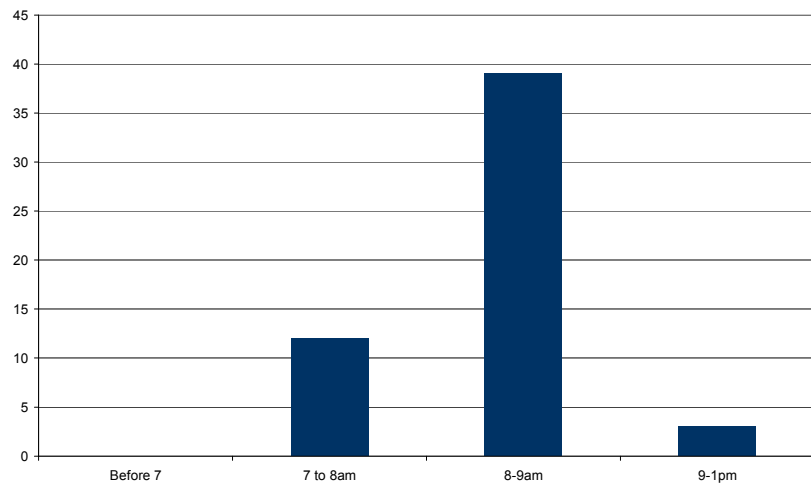
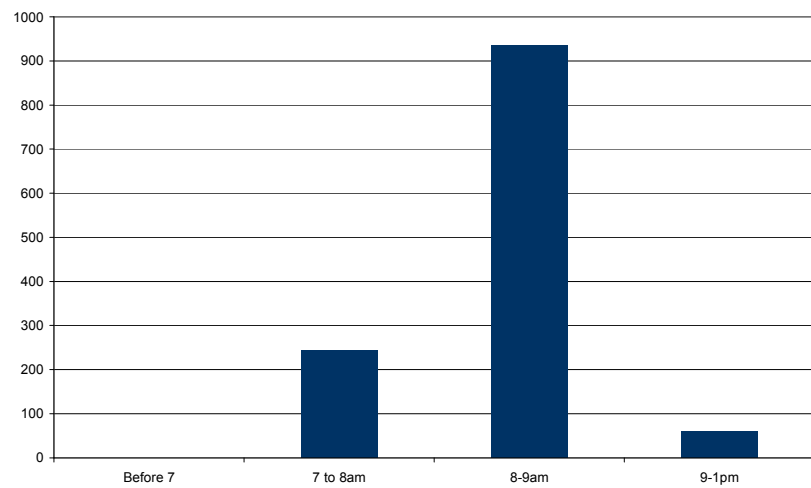
Figure 87: Number of breakfast club providers open at specified times*Figure 88: Number of places in breakfast clubs open at specified times*

Figure 89: Number of providers and places by ward

Ward	Number of providers				Number of places			
	Before 7am	7-8am	8-9am	9-1pm	Before 7am	7-8am	8-9am	9-1pm
Bishop's	0	1	3	0	0	32	62	0
Brixton Hill	0	3	4	1	0	51	71	20
Clapham Common	0	1	3	0	0	0	80	0
Clapham Town	0	1	2	0	0	25	39	0
Coldharbour	0	1	2	0	0	30	80	0
Ferndale	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	0
Gipsy Hill	0	1	2	1	0	20	44	24
Herne Hill	0	1	2	0	0	30	55	0
Knight's Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larkhall	0	0	2	0	0	0	24	0
Oval	0	0	3	0	0	0	30	0
Prince's	0	0	2	1	0	0	46	16
St Leonard's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockwell	0	1	2	0	0	30	40	0
Streatham Hill	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Streatham South	0	0	2	0	0	0	40	0
Streatham Wells	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	0
Thornton	0	0	3	0	0	0	120	0
Thurlow Park	0	0	2	0	0	0	140	0
Tulse Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vassall	0	2	2	0	0	25	25	0
Lambeth	0	12	39	3	0	243	936	60

6.5.2 After school clubs

The chart below shows that there are 50 providers open sometime between 1pm and 4pm and 51 providers open sometime between 4pm and 6pm. Together they offer 1,155 and 1,177 places respectively. A small number of providers (4) are open after 6pm and offer 78 places in total.

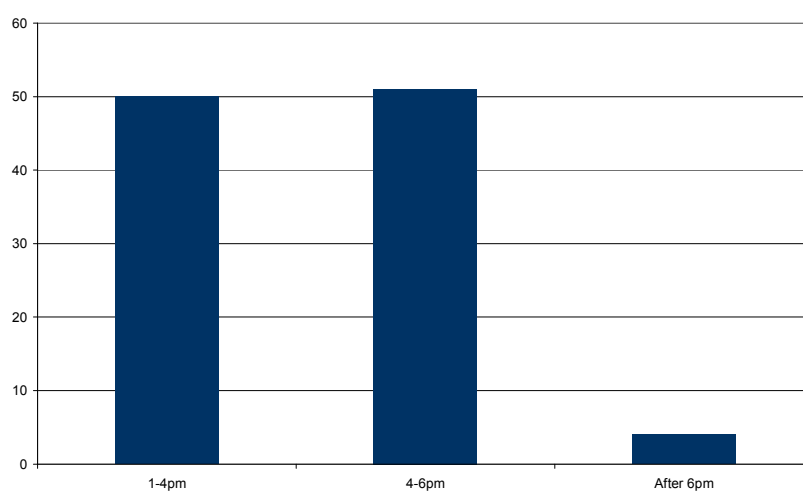
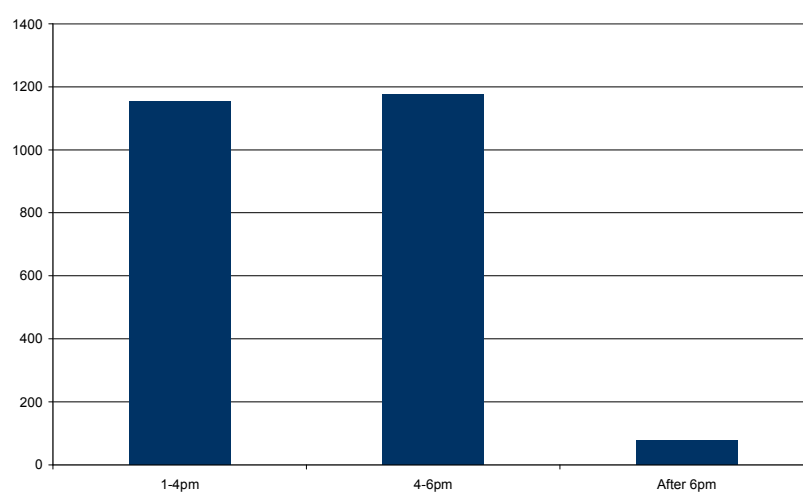
Figure 90: Number of after school providers open at specified times*Figure 91: Number of places in after school clubs open at specified times*

Figure 92: Number of providers and places by ward

Ward	Number of providers			Number of places		
	1-4pm	4-6pm	After 6pm	1-4pm	4-6pm	After 6pm
Bishop's	2	3	0	25	57	0
Brixton Hill	3	3	0	60	60	0
Clapham Common	3	3	0	66	66	0
Clapham Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coldharbour	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ferndale	2	2	0	20	20	0
Gipsy Hill	1	1	0	25	25	0
Herne Hill	2	1	0	50	30	0
Knight's Hill	1	1	0	0	0	0
Larkhall	4	4	0	100	100	0
Oval	2	2	0	70	70	0
Prince's	5	5	0	142	142	0
St Leonard's	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockwell	3	3	1	60	60	30
Streatham Hill	2	3	0	24	34	0
Streatham South	2	2	0	80	80	0
Streatham Wells	3	3	0	80	80	0
Thornton	4	4	0	100	100	0
Thurlow Park	4	4	0	125	125	0
Tulse Hill	1	1	0	40	40	0
Vassall	5	5	3	88	88	48
Total	50	51	4	1155	1177	78

6.5.3 Childminders

The table below³⁹ shows the number of childminders who are open at specified times. Across Lambeth there are 5 childminders open before 7am offering 14 places. This increases to 58 (182 places) between 7am and 8am. Provision peaks between 1pm and 4pm where there are 326 childminders providing 982 places. The largest number of places is located in Streatham South.

³⁹ Please note that data on childminders in this section shows the number of providers and the number of places offered by childminders who are registered to take children up to the age of 8. As a result, there is overlap with the data in the previous section regarding provision for under 5s.

Figure 93: Number of childminders open at specified times

Ward	Before 7am	7to8	8to9	9to1	1to4	4to6	After6
Bishop's			2	2	2	2	
Brixton Hill		3	21	21	21	22	3
Clapham Common		2	7	10	10	10	3
Clapham Town		1	8	9	9	9	2
Coldharbour	1	7	27	28	29	29	9
Ferndale		1	4	11	12	11	4
Gipsy Hill	1	6	17	17	18	18	6
Herne Hill		1	10	11	11	11	0
Knight's Hill	1	3	20	22	22	22	5
Larkhall		2	11	14	14	13	3
Oval		1	7	8	8	8	1
Prince's		1	6	9	9	8	2
St Leonard's		2	8	10	10	10	3
Stockwell		3	18	22	22	22	4
Streatham Hill		4	8	9	9	9	1
Streatham South		6	23	32	32	31	4
Streatham Wells	1	2	19	21	21	21	4
Thornton		2	9	13	13	12	2
Thurlow Park	1	2	10	11	11	11	3
Tulse Hill		2	17	20	20	20	4
Vassall		7	19	22	23	25	8
Lambeth	5	58	271	322	326	324	71

Figure 94: Number of places offered by childminders at specified times

Ward	Before 7am	7to8	8to9	9to1	1to4	4to6	After6
Bishop's	0	0	8	8	8	8	0
Brixton Hill	0	9	63	63	63	67	8
Clapham Common	0	7	23	30	30	30	9
Clapham Town	0	4	19	22	22	22	5
Coldharbour	3	20	76	79	82	82	27
Ferndale	0	4	14	31	33	31	11
Gipsy Hill	3	21	52	52	55	55	22
Herne Hill	0	6	36	38	38	38	0
Knight's Hill	5	11	76	83	83	83	21
Larkhall	0	6	31	37	37	35	10
Oval	0	3	18	21	21	21	2
Prince's	0	4	14	24	24	23	8
St Leonard's	0	6	19	27	27	27	8
Stockwell	0	8	49	60	60	60	10
Streatham Hill	0	10	22	26	26	26	3
Streatham South	0	18	77	105	105	102	12
Streatham Wells	0	3	68	72	72	72	11
Thornton	0	8	33	45	45	43	8
Thurlow Park	3	9	34	38	38	38	13
Tulse Hill	0	4	42	48	48	48	9
Vassall	0	21	57	61	65	70	22
Lambeth	14	182	831	970	982	981	219

6.6 Vacancies

The table below shows the number of providers with vacancies in breakfast clubs and after school clubs⁴⁰. It shows that across Lambeth there are 28 breakfast clubs and 32 after school clubs with vacancies. The wards with the highest number of providers with vacancies are Brixton Hill and Clapham Common for breakfast clubs and Prince's and Vassall for after school clubs.

Figure 95: Number of providers with vacancies

Ward	Breakfast clubs	After school clubs
Bishop's	1	1
Brixton Hill	4	2
Clapham Common	3	2
Clapham Town	1	0
Coldharbour	1	0
Ferndale	1	2
Gipsy Hill	2	1
Herne Hill	2	2
Knight's Hill	1	0
Larkhall	1	2
Oval	1	2
Prince's	2	4
St Leonard's		
Stockwell	1	1
Streatham Hill	0	1
Streatham South	2	2
Streatham Wells	1	2
Thornton	2	2
Thurlow Park	1	2
Tulse Hill		1
Vassall	1	3
Lambeth	28	32

6.7 Fees⁴¹

6.7.1 Average fees across Lambeth

The table below shows that the average fee per day for breakfast clubs and after school clubs in Lambeth are £1.87⁴² and £4.01⁴³ respectively. The average hourly cost of childminders is £5.11.

This equates to £9.35 per week for breakfast clubs and £20.05 for after-school clubs – or a combined total of £29.40. This is in-line with the inner London average highlighted by the Daycare Trust⁴⁴.

⁴⁰ Limited information was provided about the number of places that were vacant. A larger number of providers highlighted whether they had vacancies so this measure was used.

⁴¹ Analysis based on sample of 74% of breakfast clubs and 55% of after school clubs.

⁴² On average in Lambeth, breakfast clubs are open for 55 minutes per day.

⁴³ On average in Lambeth, after school clubs are open for 135 minutes per day.

⁴⁴ Daycare Trust annual childcare cost survey, 2007. Further information available at: <http://www.daycaretrust.org.uk/article.php?sid=292>

Figure 96: Comparison of fees

Type	Average cost for Lambeth	Equivalent per week cost for Lambeth ⁴⁵	Daycare Trust inner London average ⁴⁶	Daycare Trust England average
Breakfast club	£1.87 per day	£9.35	£29.00	£38.00
After school club	£4.01 per day	£20.05		
Childminder	£5.11 per hour	£76.65	-	-

6.7.2 Ward-level analysis

There is marked variation at a ward level. For instance:

- The average cost of breakfast clubs ranges from free in Knight's Hill to £5.25 in Brixton Hill.
- The average cost of after school clubs ranges from free in Knight's Hill to £6.00 in Gipsy Hill and Tulse Hill.
- The average hourly rate for childminders ranges from £4.00 in Bishop's ward to £8.75 in Thurlow Park.

Figure 97: Average costs of provision for over 5s

Ward	Breakfast clubs per day	After school clubs per day	Childminders per hour
Bishop's	£2.20	£5.88	£4.00
Brixton Hill	£5.25	£5.50	£4.39
Clapham Common	£2.67	£3.97	£5.00
Clapham Town	£1.25		£4.28
Coldharbour	£0.75		£4.93
Ferndale	£0.50	£2.00	£4.90
Gipsy Hill	£1.00	£6.00	£4.18
Herne Hill	£1.25	£3.00	£5.60
Knight's Hill	£0.00	£0.00	£4.73
Larkhall	£3.00	£3.50	£5.41
Oval	£0.27	£2.67	£4.93
Prince's	£3.00	£4.10	£5.67
St Leonard's			£4.95
Stockwell	£0.83	£3.00	£5.37
Streatham Hill	£1.00	£3.50	£4.44
Streatham South	£2.50	£5.95	£4.27
Streatham Wells	£2.00	£3.97	£7.37
Thornton	£1.33	£5.65	£4.75
Thurlow Park	£0.60	£1.25	£8.75
Tulse Hill		£6.00	£5.25
Vassall	£2.20	£7.48	£4.93
Lambeth	£1.87	£4.01	£5.11

⁴⁵ Breakfast club and after school club costs assumes five days per week. Using opening times as a guide this would equate to a total of 15.8 hours per week. Childminder costs assume 15 hours per week.

⁴⁶ Based on 15 hours per week

7 Views of parents & carers – questionnaire

7.1 Summary

- 1,079 parents / carers completed a questionnaire about childcare in Lambeth.
- The most commonly used childcare was family and friends, followed by day nursery, after school clubs, childminders and pre-schools / playgroups. There were differences in use of childcare by ethnic group, family composition, employment status, age of youngest child, number of children per household, children with disabilities or special needs and ward of residence.
- Only 31.1% of respondents from the lowest income bracket (£0-£10,000) receive tax credits. Lone parent families and Black and minority ethnic respondents were more likely to be receiving tax credits.
- 81.4% of respondents used childcare located within Lambeth only.
- 52% of respondents with a 3 or 4 year old used their free entitlement for 12½ hours of childcare per week. Although separate data collection suggests that take-up may actually be 98.4%.
- The average (mean) weekly cost of childcare was £103.22 (all respondents) or £111.94 excluding those who did not pay for childcare. The most commonly spent sum was zero (41 respondents). There were statistically significant differences in childcare costs by family composition, household income, ethnicity, receipt of tax credits and employment status.
- 78.7% of respondents stated that they could not afford to spend more on childcare.
- For 0-2 year olds and 3-4 year olds childcare use is at its highest between 9am and 1pm and 1pm and 4pm. There is evidence of unmet need between 4-6pm and after 6pm for both of these age groups. For 5-11 year olds, childcare use is at its highest between 1-4pm and 4-6pm, with evidence of unmet need for childcare after 6pm. Use of childcare for 12-14 year olds and 15-18 year olds is low and there is no significant evidence of unmet need. There are differences in the use of childcare at specified times by household income and ethnicity.

- Cost was identified as the main reason preventing parents / carers from using childcare, followed by nothing being open at the right times and childcare not being located in the right place. There were differences in responses by ethnic group, employment status, age of youngest child, number of children per household, household income and ward of residence.
- Almost half (47.8%) of respondents required holiday childcare provision. For 55.4% of these respondents, their requirements were approximately the same as a weekday in school term-time.
- Respondents tended to generally agree that they were satisfied with their childcare, that the quality was high and that it catered for their child's needs. They also agreed that childcare is too expensive but that they would also prefer to use family and friends for childcare. There were statistically significant differences in responses by ethnicity, employment status, number of children per household, total household income, disability or special need of child and ward of residence.

7.2 Introduction

A questionnaire was developed in partnership with the Early Years and Sure Start Service to gather information about the use of childcare in Lambeth and parents' / carers' views of the childcare market. Questionnaires were distributed via childcare providers, a community survey and a street survey. Further information about methodology can be found in the appendix. Where appropriate we have highlighted comparisons with the DfES research report on parents / carers use of and views on childcare⁴⁷.

7.3 A note about calculations & analysis

Throughout this section we have treated missing responses as missing. As a result, the percentages shown relate to the percentage of respondents who answered that particular question.

We have undertaken statistical significance testing as well as tests on the strength of relationships. In this report a significance level of 5% is used when reporting statistically

⁴⁷ *Childcare and Early Years Provision: a study of parents' use, views and experiences* (March 2006) DfES Research Report.

significant findings. This means we are 95% certain that the findings do not occur by chance⁴⁸.

The analysis also includes measures of association and correlation. This helps to give an indication of the strength of relationships between variables⁴⁹. In this report we have used Eta²⁵⁰ and Cramer's V⁵¹ analyses.

7.4 Profile of respondents

7.4.1 Number, gender, ethnicity & location

A total of 1,079 parents / carers completed a questionnaire. 79% were female and 21% were male⁵².

The figure below shows the ethnicity of respondents. The majority (52.9%) were 'White'⁵³, a further 30.3% were 'Black or Black British'⁵⁴, and 5.2% were from a 'Mixed background'⁵⁵. According to the Census 2001, the ethnic profile of the population was: 62.5% White, 25.8% Black or Black British, 4.8% Mixed, 4.6% Asian or Asian British, and 2.5% Chinese or Other ethnic group. This suggests that this questionnaire sample is slightly more ethnically diverse than the Lambeth population as a whole.

⁴⁸ When a finding is shown to be statistically significant it means that we can be very sure that the finding is reliable. It is unlikely to have occurred by chance. Significance is a statistical term that tells us how sure we are that a relationship or difference exists between variables. If findings are statistically significant the finding is likely to be true not just in the sample, but also from the population from which the sample is drawn. If findings are significant in a sample, then they are generalisable to the wider population from which the sample is drawn.

⁴⁹ It is very important to note that the level of significance has nothing to do with the size or importance of a difference. It is, as stated above, simply concerned with the probability of that difference arising by chance. Measures of association and correlation such as spearman's rank, pearsons' r, gamma, phi and ETA² all help us to assess the strength of relationships between two variables.

⁵⁰ Eta² is a measure of explained variance. It expresses the amount of variation in the dependent variable that the independent variable exerts. For instance, having clouds in the sky (independent variable = cloud cover) may explain a great deal of variance in likelihood of rain (dependent variable). Eta² is a measure of how strongly or not two variables are related.

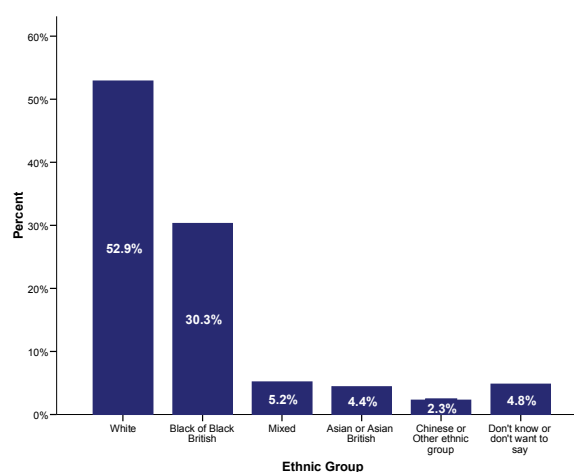
⁵¹ This is a measure of association that can be used with cross-tabulated data that is 2 columns by 2 rows (often referred to as 2 by 2 tables). The measure of association is like a correlation. 0 indicates that there is no correlation, whilst 1 indicates a perfect correlation. It is possible for 2 variables to be correlated, but that the correlation may not be statistically significant. Cramer's V is indicative of the strength of relationship (association) between 2 variables.

⁵² N=1,038

⁵³ Of the 571 respondents who identified themselves as White, 440 were White British, 111 were 'Any other white background' and 20 were 'White Irish'

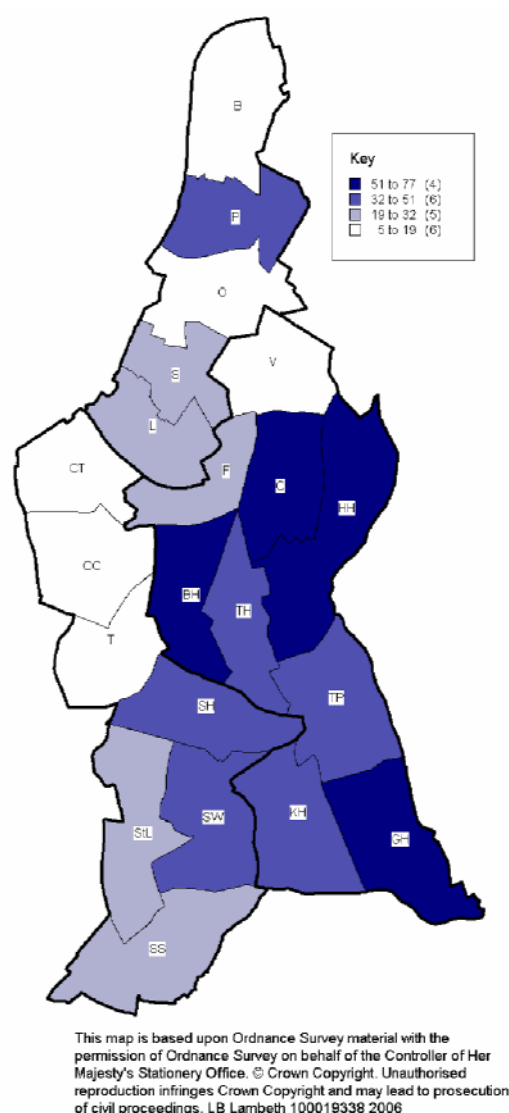
⁵⁴ Of the 327 respondents identifying themselves as Black or Black British, 150 were Black Caribbean, 139 were Black African and 38 were 'Any other' Black background.

⁵⁵ Of the 68 respondents identifying themselves as Mixed, 38 (55%) were 'Any other' mixed background, 17 were White and Black Caribbean, 6 were from White and Black African and 5 were White and Asian.

Figure 98: Ethnicity of respondents

The map below shows the geographical distribution of responses to the questionnaire. It shows that the wards with the highest number of respondents were Brixton Hill, Coldharbour, Herne Hill, and Gipsy Hill. Wards with the lowest number of respondents (between 5 and 19) were Bishop's, Oval, Vassall, Clapham Town, Clapham Common and Thornton.

Figure 99: Number of questionnaire respondents by ward



Responses were also received from parents / carers who lived outside Lambeth but used childcare within it. The local authorities that were represented were: Croydon, Kensington and Chelsea, Bromley, Lewisham, Kingston-upon-Thames, Merton, Brent, Greenwich, Newham, Thanet and Wandsworth.

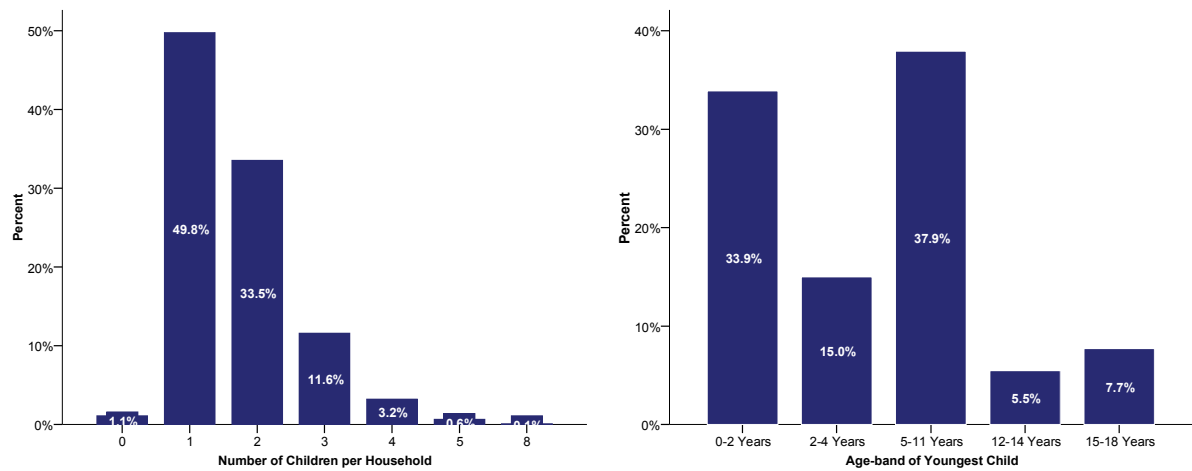
7.4.2 Family composition

The graphs below show that nearly half of respondents had only one child (49.8%). 33.5% had two children and 11.6% had three children⁵⁶. 37.9% of respondents' youngest child was aged 5-11 years and 33.9% were aged 0-2 years⁵⁷.

⁵⁶ N=1,079

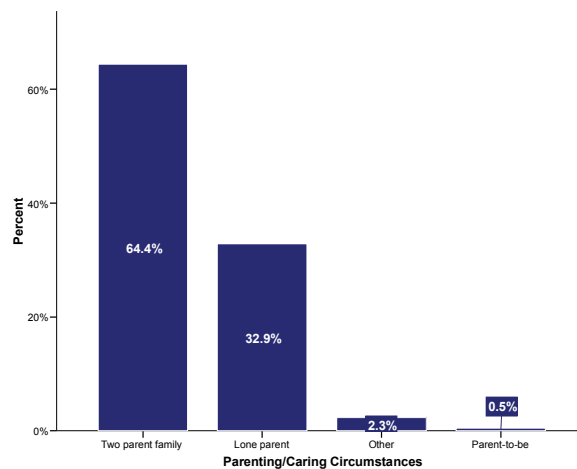
⁵⁷ N=493

Figure 100: Number of children per household and age of youngest child



The majority of respondents (64.4%) were part of two-parent families. Almost a third of the sample (32.9%) were lone parents. 2.3% were part of 'Other' parent/ caring structures. 0.5% of the respondents were 'Parents-to-be'⁵⁸. This is shown in the graph below.

Figure 101: Family structure



We had the following statistically significant differences in our sample in relation to family structure:

- Female respondents were statistically more likely to be lone-parents⁵⁹. 37.9% of the female cohort were lone-parents in contrast with just 18.1% of male respondents.
- Black and minority ethnic (BME) respondents⁶⁰ were statistically more likely to be lone-parents⁶¹. 47.2% of

⁵⁸ N=1,038

⁵⁹ sig. 0.000, Cramer's V 0.169

BME parent/ carer respondents were lone-parents whilst 22.3% of the White cohort were lone-parents.

- The highest proportion of lone parents was found in Prince's (55% of respondents), Coldharbour (51%) and Clapham Town (46%). The lowest proportion of lone parents was found in Clapham Common (9%) and Herne Hill (14%)⁶².

7.4.3 Household income & employment

The most common household income range amongst the surveyed parents/carers (26.3%) was the £10,001-£20,000 income bracket (n=236). Approximately a quarter (25.2%) of respondents stated that their household income was between £0 and £10,000 (n=226). Just under a fifth (18.8%) of respondents' household incomes fell within the £20,001-£30,000 income range (n=168). The full breakdown is shown in the graph below. Within this group:

- White respondents were statistically more likely to have a higher total household income than their BME counterparts⁶³. Within the sample, 17.4% of White respondents had a total household income of £50,000+ per annum in comparison with 4.5% of BME respondents. At the other end of the scale, 31.8% of the BME cohort had a total household income of less than £10,000 per annum compared to 19.6% of white respondents.
- Lone-parent respondents were more likely to occupy the lowest household income bracket compared to respondents from two parent families. 54.3% of lone-parents fell within the £0-£10,000 income bracket compared to just 10.2% of respondents from two parent households.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ The number of people who responded within each ethnic group is too small to undertake reliable significance testing. As a result, ethnic groups have been combined and comparisons made between those who identify themselves as 'White' (i.e. White British, White Irish and Other White Group) and those who identify themselves as 'non-White' (i.e. all other ethnic groups).

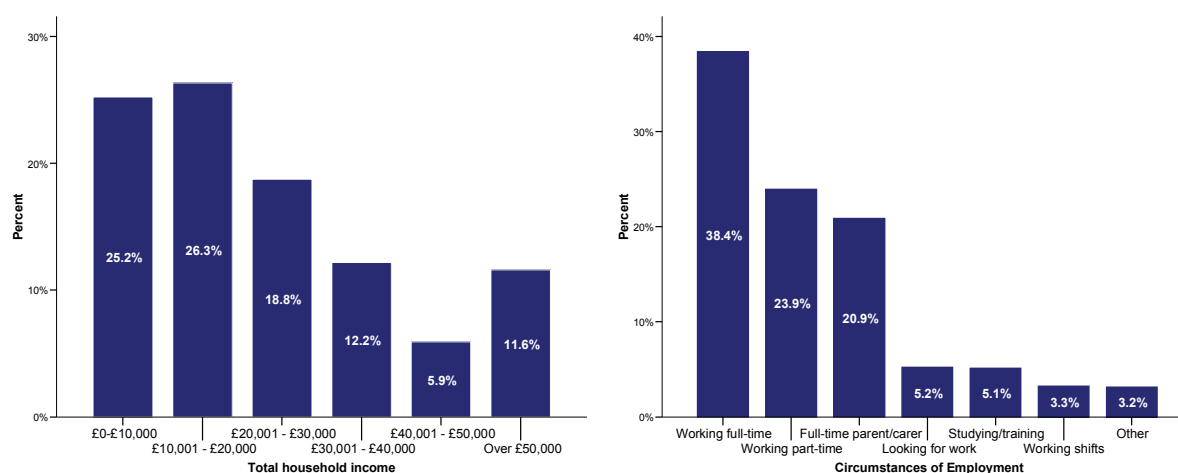
⁶¹ sig. 0.000, Cramer's V 0.262

⁶² Sig. 0.008

⁶³ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.075

⁶⁴ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.224

Figure 102: Household income and employment status



In terms of employment status⁶⁵, 38.4% of respondents worked full-time, while a further 23.9% worked part-time and 3.3% were working shifts. 212 respondents were full-time parent/carers (20.9%) and 63 were looking for work (6.2%) while 62 were studying and/or training (6.2%).

Within this sample, BME respondents were more likely to be undertaking education or training or to be looking for work; whilst White respondents were slightly more likely to be in full-time employment and in part-time employment. In addition, respondents from two parent families were more likely to be working full-time (44.9%) compared to lone-parents (27% of lone-parent/ carer respondents). Lone parents were more likely to be 'full-time carers' (25.8% of cohort) than respondents that were part of a two parent family (18.7%). They were also more likely to be looking for work (7.8% compared to 3.8%) or to be studying / training (10.9% compared to 1.8%). There were no statistically significant differences in employment rates by ward.

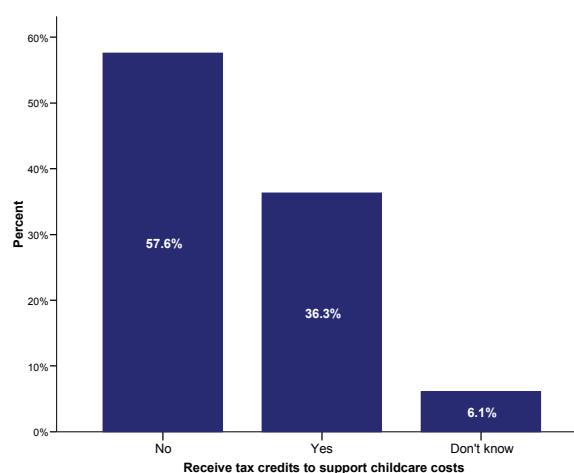
Around two thirds of parent/carers (67%) worked outside Lambeth (n=631) at the time of the survey whilst 308 (33%) worked inside the borough.

7.4.4 Receipt of tax credits

57.6% of respondents (n=387) received Tax Credits. 36.3% of respondents did not receive Tax Credit (n=244). 6.1% of respondents didn't know whether they received Tax Credit. These figures were close to the DfES research report findings which highlighted that 64% of respondents received Child Tax Credit.

⁶⁵ N=1015

Figure 103: Percentage of respondents in receipt of tax credits



Within this group:

- Lone parent families were more likely to receive tax credits than two parent families: 43.9% of lone-parents surveyed received Tax Credit compared to 33.2% of two-parent families⁶⁶.
- BME respondents were more likely to be receiving tax credits: 42% of BME parents/ carers were receiving tax credits compared with 32.1% of white respondents⁶⁷.
- There were statistically significant differences by household income⁶⁸: households with a total income of between £10,001- £20,000 were most likely to receive tax credits (59.6% of this income band), followed by the £20,001-£30,000 band (48.4%). Households from the over £50,000 bracket were the least likely to claim tax credit (just 13% of this cohort). Only 31.1% of respondents from the lowest income band (£0-£10,000) received tax credit. This was almost the same percentage as the more affluent £40,001-£50,000 income band (33.3% of this cohort).

There were no statistically significant differences in tax credit take up by location of work, location of childcare, number of children per household or ward of residence.

⁶⁶ sig. 0.017; Cramer's V 0.114

⁶⁷ sig. 0.004, Cramer's V 0.132

⁶⁸ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.099

7.4.5 Disability

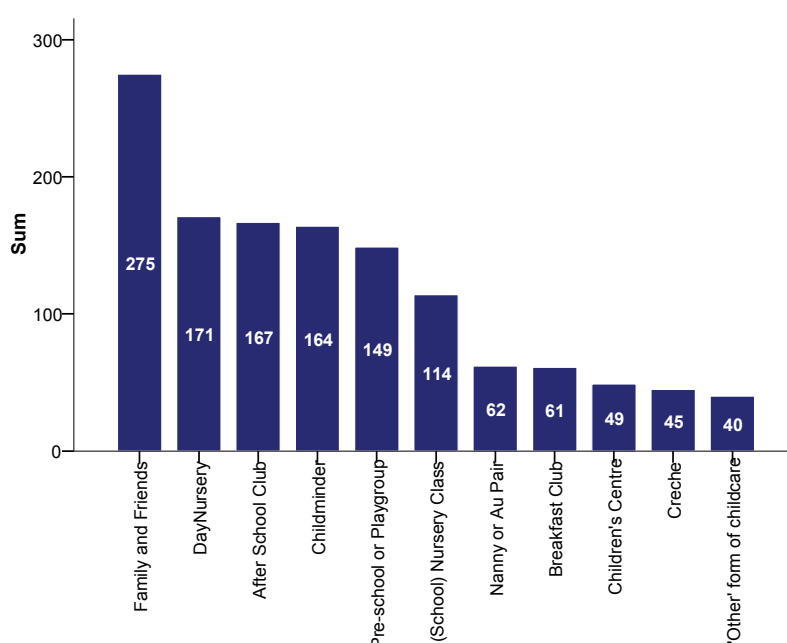
From all respondents to the questionnaire, there were 33 children with disabilities. This corresponds to 1.8% of the total number of children included in this survey.

7.5 Types of childcare used

7.5.1 Childcare provision used in past 6 months

Parent/ carers were asked what types of childcare provision they had used in the past six months. The most commonly used type of childcare provision in the past 6 months was 'Family and Friends' with 275 respondents stating they had made use of this type of provision. Other popular types of childcare used in the past six months were Day Nursery (n=171), After School clubs (n=167), childminders (n=164) and pre-school or playgroups (n=149). Other types of provision that were used less than other forms included crèche facilities (n=45), Children's Centres (n=49) and Breakfast Clubs (n=61). These trends are in line with the findings of the DfES research report which found that over the last year, 86% of families had used some form of childcare or early years provision. Of these, 67% had used informal care and 57% formal care. Among the formal providers, families were most likely to have used an out-of-school club (18%).

Figure 104: Types of childcare used in the past 6 months



The table below shows any statistically significant differences in the use of different types of childcare:

Figure 105: Statistically significant differences in types of childcare used

Group	Finding
Ethnicity	BME respondents were statistically less likely to have used a nanny/ au pair. Only 3.5% of BME respondents had used this form of childcare in the past 6 months compared with 7.5% of White respondents (please note however that this is a fairly weak statistical relationship). ⁶⁹
Family composition	<p>Two parent families were more likely to use a 'Nanny or Au Pair' (7.6% compared to 2.9%)⁷⁰ and a childminder (17.2% compared to 12.3% - although a weak statistical association).⁷¹</p> <p>Lone parent respondents were more likely to use extended schools provision, e.g. breakfast clubs (7.6% compared to 4.5%)⁷² and after school clubs (19.1% compared to 13.9%)⁷³. Lone-parents were also more likely to use 'Other' forms of childcare (5.6% compared to 2.5%).⁷⁴</p>
Employment status	<p>Those respondents who were in employment and those in education / training were more likely to use childminders⁷⁵.</p> <p>Full-time parents/ carers, people working part-time and those who were 'looking for work' were most likely to use pre-school/ playgroup provision⁷⁶.</p> <p>Respondents in Education/Training were the most likely group to use Children's Centres⁷⁷.</p> <p>Full-time carers, respondents working part-time and carers in Education/ Training were the groups most likely to use the (school) Nursery Class⁷⁸.</p> <p>Respondents in employment (particularly those working shifts) were more likely to use a nanny or Au Pair than other employment groups⁷⁹.</p> <p>Respondents in employment or Education/ Training were much more likely to use the After School Club than those 'looking for work' or who were full-time carers⁸⁰.</p> <p>These differences are in line with findings in the DfES research report which found that nationally use of childcare was higher among working families.</p>

⁶⁹ sig. 0.006; Cramer's V 0.086⁷⁰ sig. 0.003; Cramer's V 0.093⁷¹ sig. 0.042; Cramer's V 0.064⁷² sig. 0.040; Cramer's V 0.063⁷³ sig. 0.034; Cramer's V 0.067⁷⁴ sig. 0.014; Cramer's V 0.077⁷⁵ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.037⁷⁶ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.040⁷⁷ sig. 0.004; Eta² 0.019⁷⁸ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.026⁷⁹ sig. 0.014; Eta² 0.016⁸⁰ sig. 0.002; Eta² 0.020

Group	Finding
Age of youngest child	<p>Findings by age of child are affected by the availability of certain childcare by age of child. As a result, those respondents with a youngest child aged between 0-4 years were far more likely to use the Day Nursery⁸¹, pre-school / playgroup⁸², crèche⁸³ and (school) Nursery classes⁸⁴.</p> <p>Parents/ carers with children aged 5-11 years were more likely to use after school clubs than parent/ carers with younger or older children⁸⁵.</p> <p>Respondents with youngest children aged between 0-11 years were more likely to use childminders⁸⁶ and family and friends⁸⁷ than parent/ carers with youngest children who are older (12+ years).</p> <p>The DfES research report found that 3 and 4 year olds were most likely to have used childcare and early years provision (89%). Among school age children primary school children were more likely to have received childcare than secondary school children (53% compared to 36%).</p>
Number of children per household	Respondents with larger numbers of children per household are more likely to use pre-school or playgroup ⁸⁸ , Children's Centres ⁸⁹ , (School) Nursery Classes ⁹⁰ , after school provision ⁹¹ and family and friends ⁹² .
Total household income	No statistically significant differences were found in the Lambeth results. However the DfES research report found that nationally higher income families were more likely to have used childcare in the last week than lower income families and that this was principally increased use of formal childcare.
Children with disability or special need	Families with disabled children were much more likely to use 'Other' forms of childcare ⁹³ .
Ward of residence	Respondents in Streatham Hill, Bishop's, Prince's and Streatham Wells were more likely to use (School) Nursery classes. Meanwhile, parents/ carers living in Coldharbour, Herne Hill, Ferndale, Brixton Hill and 'Outside Lambeth' were statistically less likely to use (School) Nursery classes ⁹⁴ .

7.5.2 Location of childcare

Respondents were asked where the childcare that they used was located. Of the 623 respondents who answered this question: 81.4% used childcare within Lambeth only. 11.7% use a mixture of provision located both within Lambeth as well as outside the borough. Only 6.8% used childcare outside of Lambeth only.

⁸¹ sig. 0.005; Eta² 0.030

⁸² sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.124

⁸³ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.061

⁸⁴ sig. 0.006; Eta² 0.029

⁸⁵ sig. 0.040; Eta² 0.020

⁸⁶ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.094

⁸⁷ sig. 0.014; Eta² 0.025

⁸⁸ sig. 0.001; Eta² 0.014

⁸⁹ sig. 0.010; Eta² 0.009

⁹⁰ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.025

⁹¹ sig. 0.041; Eta² 0.006

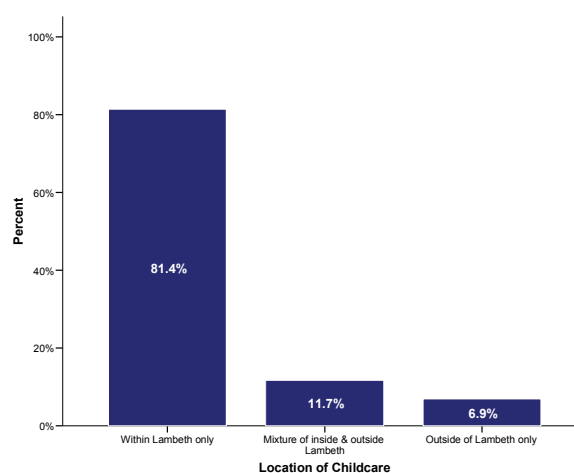
⁹² sig. 0.024; Eta² 0.007

⁹³ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.032

⁹⁴ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.073

There were no statistically significant differences of note in the location of childcare.

Figure 106: Location of childcare used



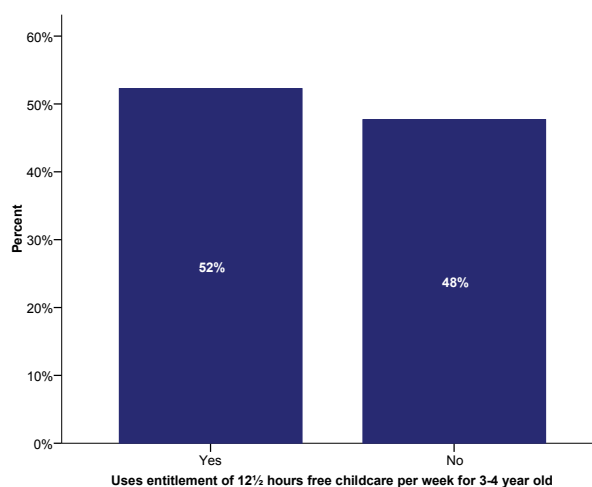
7.5.3 Use of free entitlement

241 respondents answered this question and had a 3-4 year old. The graph below shows that 52% said that they used their entitlement to 12½ hours free entitlement whilst 48% did not. Please note that other data from the Early Years and Sure Start Service on free entitlement places suggests a much higher take-up rate. According to these figures 98.4% of eligible 3 and 4 year olds are taking-up their free place.

From the questionnaire responses, there were no statistically significant differences in take-up between the following groups:

- Family composition
- Ethnicity
- Ward of residence
- Employment status
- Total household income
- Location of childcare
- Disabled child in family

Figure 107: Use of free entitlement



7.6 Costs of childcare

7.6.1 Current expenditure

Respondents were asked about the average weekly childcare costs for all of their children. Total costs ranged from £0 to £1,100 per week. The mean weekly childcare cost of the 522 respondents to this question was £103.22, whilst the median weekly cost was £75. The mode (or most commonly occurring cost) stood at £0 (41 people responded in this way). The average (mean) weekly cost for those respondents who were paying something for their childcare was £111.94. The median was £85.00. This contrasts with the DfES research report which showed significantly lower median costs of £23

Figure 108: Average costs

Measure	Mean	Median	Mode
Weekly – all respondents	£103.22	£75.00	£0
Weekly – excluding people who aren't paying for their childcare	£111.94	£85.00	

Statistically significant findings are detailed in the table below:

Figure 109: Statistically significant differences in costs of childcare

Group	Finding
Family composition ⁹⁵	<p>Lone parents were more likely to spend less on their weekly childcare bills than two parent families.</p> <p>50% of lone-parent respondents spent between £0- £50 on weekly childcare compared to 29.5% of two parent family respondents.</p> <p>Only 28.2% of lone-parents declared they spent between £101- £300 per week compared to 39.2% of two parent family respondents.</p>
Household income ⁹⁶	Those respondents with lower household incomes were more likely to spend less on childcare. For example, 53.2% of respondents with a total household income of between £0-£10,000 spent between £0-£50 per week on childcare compared to just 15.8% of respondents whose total household income fell within the top earnings bracket of £50,001+ per year.
Ethnicity ⁹⁷	<p>BME respondents' spending on childcare was more likely to fall into the lowest weekly expenditure bracket (£0-£50) than white respondents.</p> <p>42.8% of BME respondents spent between £0-£50 per week compared with 32.9% of the White parent/ carers surveyed.</p>
Receipt of tax credits ⁹⁸	Those who spent over £101 per week on childcare were more likely to claim Tax Credit than those who spent between £0-50. 50.5% of those spending over £101 per week claimed Tax Credit compared to 41.9% of those spending between £51-£100 and just 36.1% of those spending between £0- £50.
Employment ⁹⁹	<p>Respondents who worked full-time spent the most on average on childcare followed by those working part-time and those working shifts.</p> <p>Respondents who were studying training and full-time carers spent the least on average.</p>
Location of childcare	None
Ability to pay more for childcare	None
Number of children per household	None
Ward of residence	None

⁹⁵ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.003⁹⁶ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.089⁹⁷ sig. 0.005; Eta² 0.006⁹⁸ sig. 0.014; Eta² 0.012⁹⁹ sig. 0.001; Eta² 0.045

7.6.2 Ability to pay more

Of the 647 respondents who answered this question, 78.7% said they could not afford to pay more for childcare, whilst 12.7% said they could afford to pay more. A further 8.7% said that they did not know.

Those who said they could afford to pay more for their childcare were statistically more likely to be: White¹⁰⁰, from a two parent family¹⁰¹, and a higher income bracket¹⁰². There were no statistically significant differences by age of youngest child, circumstances of employment, location of employment, location of childcare, number of children per household or ward of residence.

7.7 Opening times

This section explores the times that respondents currently use childcare and times that they would like to use childcare. We have broken this down by age-cohort of child.

7.7.1 0-2 year olds

402 respondents stated that they had children aged between 0-2 years. The most common time to use childcare for this parent/carer group was between 1pm-4pm (n=71) followed by between 9am-1pm (n=63), 8am-9am (n=56) and between 4pm-6pm. The least commonly used childcare slots were after 6pm (n=10) and before 7am (n=6).

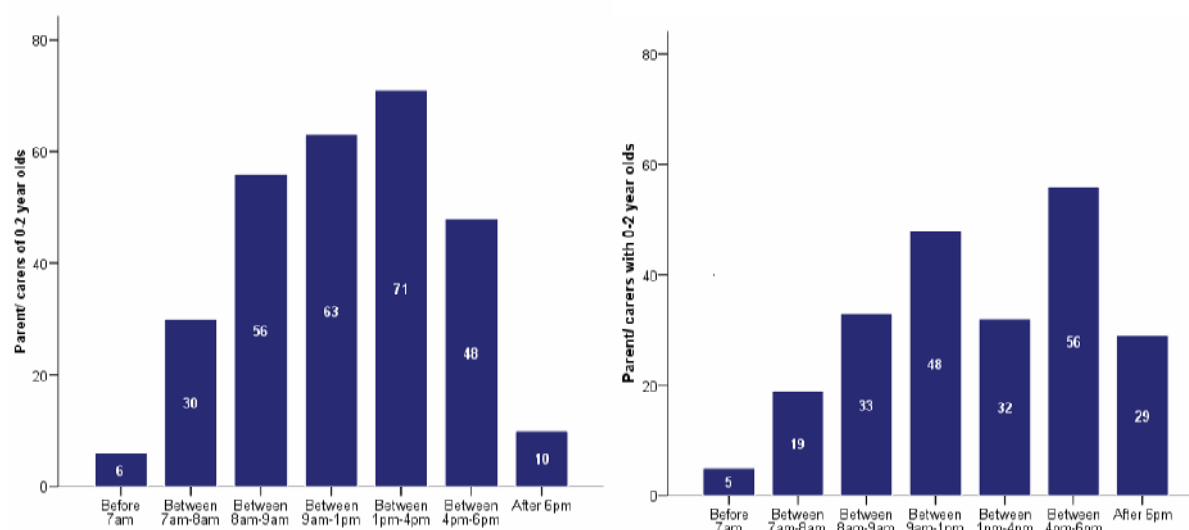
The second graph shows the number of parents who would like to use childcare at specified times. It suggests that there is a gap in provision between 4pm and 6pm and after 6pm with numbers of parents wishing to use childcare at these times being higher than those that are currently using it.

¹⁰⁰ sig. 0.000, Cramer's V 0.151

¹⁰¹ sig. 0.000, Cramer's V 0.189

¹⁰² sig. 0.000, Gamma 0.067/ Eta² 0.100

Figure 110: Graph 1: Number of 0-2 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 0-2 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times



There were some statistically significant differences in use of childcare:

- Respondents with higher household incomes were more likely to use childcare between 9am and 1pm¹⁰³ and between 4pm and 6pm¹⁰⁴. For instance, 68.6% of respondents with household incomes of over £50,000 used childcare between 9am and 1pm compared to 32.5% of respondents with incomes below £10,000. For 4pm to 6pm these figures were 61.3% and 22.0% respectively.
- White respondents were more likely to use childcare between 9am and 1pm: 50.9% used childcare at this time, compared to 20.4% of BME respondents¹⁰⁵.

7.7.2 3-4 year olds

306 respondents stated that they had a child aged 3-4 years. The first graph below shows that current usage follows a similar pattern to 0-2 years old with a peak in usage between 1pm and 4pm. Lowest usage is currently at before 7am and after 6pm.

The second graph shows the number of parents who would like to use childcare at specified times. It suggests – like the findings above – that there is a gap in provision between 4pm and 6pm and after 6pm with numbers of parents wishing to use

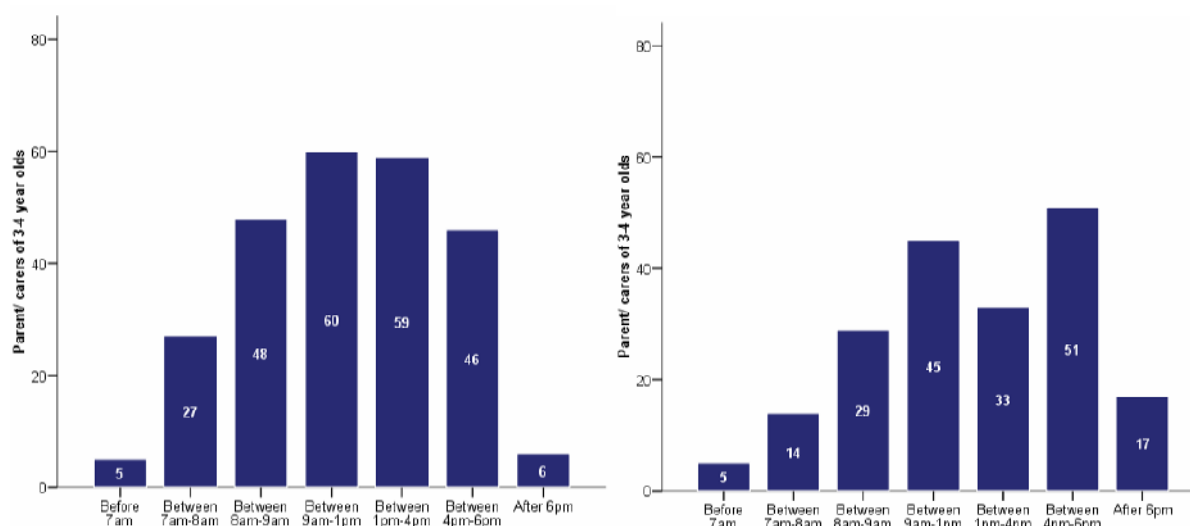
¹⁰³ sig. 0.001; Eta² 0.016

¹⁰⁴ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.0101

¹⁰⁵ sig. 0.025

childcare at these times being higher than those that are currently using it.

Figure 111: Graph 1: Number of 3-4 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 3-4 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times



The main statistically significant differences in usage patterns were between levels of household income. Generally the higher the respondent's household income the more likely they were to use childcare at the specified time. This is the case for the following time-slots:

- 8am- 9am: 76.5% of respondents with household income above £50,000 used childcare at this time, compared to 24% in the lowest income bracket¹⁰⁶.
- 9am to 1pm: 95% compared to 50% respectively¹⁰⁷.
- 4pm-6pm: 84.2% compared to 24.9%¹⁰⁸.
- After 6pm: 50% compared to 4.5%¹⁰⁹.

7.7.3 5-11 year olds

406 parents/ carers stated they lived with a 5-11 year old. For these parent/ carers, usage was slightly different from previous age cohorts with the most commonly used time-slot being between 4pm and 6pm (see graph 1 below). The second most popular childcare time-slot for parents with children of this age

¹⁰⁶ sig. 0.001; Eta² 0.093

¹⁰⁷ sig. 0.002; Eta² 0.070

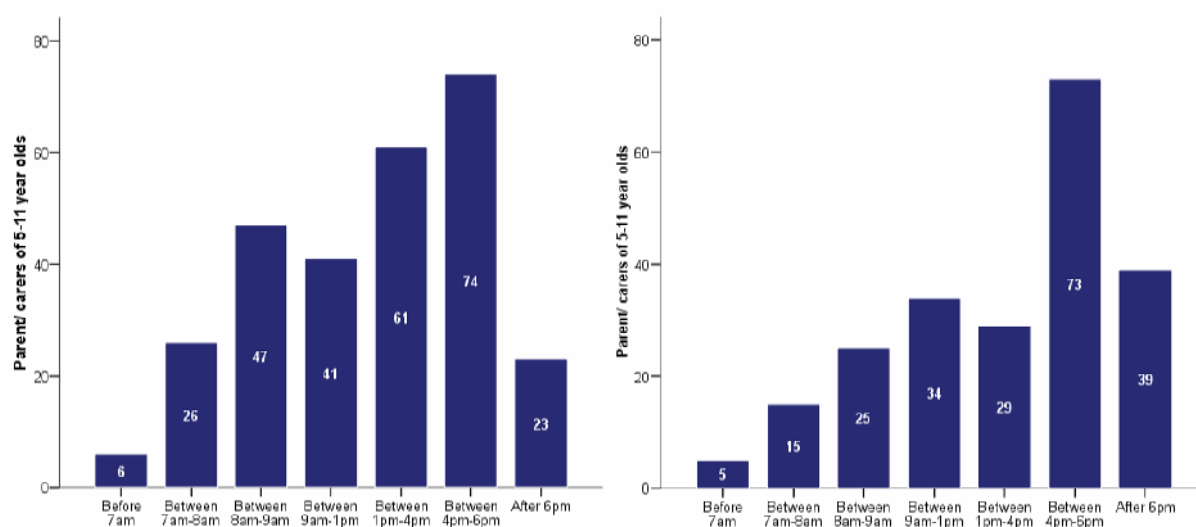
¹⁰⁸ sig. 0.003; Eta² 0.076

¹⁰⁹ sig. 0.003; Eta² 0.076

was 'between 1pm-4pm' (n=61) followed by 'between 8am-9am' (n=47) and 'between 9am-1pm' (n=41).

The second graph suggests that there may be gaps in provision after 6pm, with a larger number of respondents saying they wished to use childcare at this time than currently using childcare.

Figure 112: Graph 1: Number of 5-11 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 5-11 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times



There were two main statistically significant differences between groups of respondents:

- Respondents with higher levels of household income were more likely to use childcare between 4pm and 6pm. For instance, 70.6% of respondents with a household income over £50,000 used childcare between 4pm and 6pm compared to 27.5% for respondents at the lowest income band.
- White respondents were also more likely to state that they would like to use childcare between 9am and 1pm: 11.5% of White respondents compared to 5.7% of BME respondents¹¹⁰.

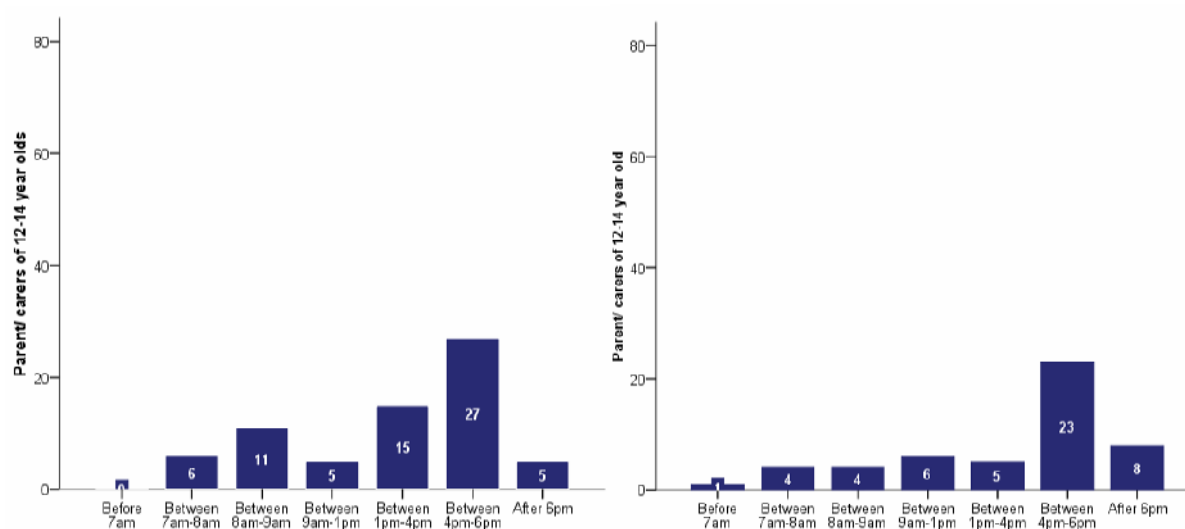
7.7.4 12-14 year olds

104 parents/ carers surveyed had a child aged 12-14 years old. Graph 1 below shows that the usage of childcare and the demand for specified time slots is much lower than previous

¹¹⁰ sig. 0.47; Cramer's V 0.101

age cohorts. Usage is highest outside of school hours, i.e. 4-6pm (n=27). Information provided on when respondents would like to use childcare (graph 2) suggests that there is no significant gap in provision.

Figure 113: Graph 1: Number of 12-14 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 12-14 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times

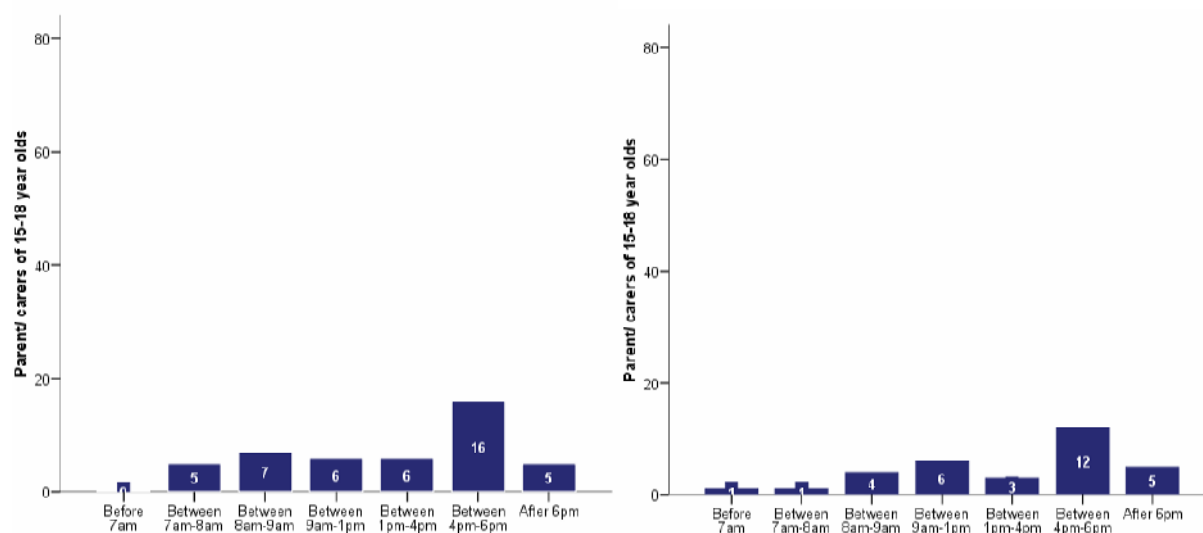


There were no statistically significant differences in responses between groups of parents.

7.7.5 15-18 year olds

107 of the parents/ carers that were surveyed lived with a 15-18 year old. Like the previous age-cohort, there was little actual use or demand for childcare at specified times. The most popular time-slot was between 4pm and 6pm (n=16), followed by between 8am and 9am (n=7). Information provided on when respondents would like to use childcare (graph 2) suggests that there is no significant gap in provision.

Figure 114: Graph 1: Number of 15-18 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 15-18 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times

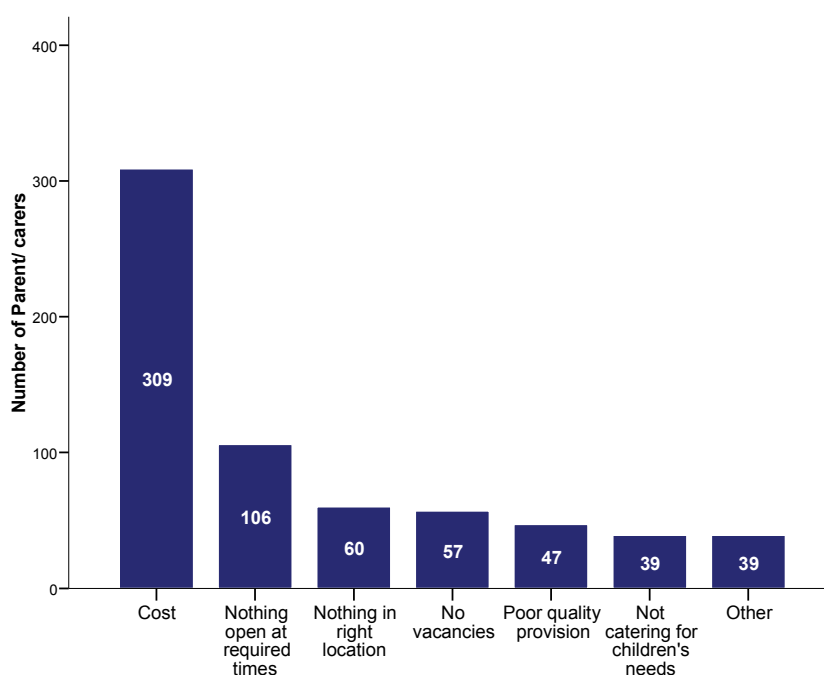


There were no statistically significant differences in responses between groups of parents.

7.8 Reasons for not using childcare when desired

Respondents were asked if there were times that they would like to use childcare but currently can't or don't and why that was. The responses are shown in the graph below. It shows that 'cost' was by far the most commonly identified obstacle in accessing childcare. 309 respondents stated that 'cost' was a factor. The second most common barrier to childcare use was that there was often 'nothing open at required times' (n=109). 60 parent/ carers felt that at some times, there was 'nothing in the right location'; 57 said often there were 'no vacancies'; 47 highlighted 'poor quality provision' and 39 respondents gave 'not catering for the child's needs' as a reason for not using childcare.

Figure 115: Reasons for not using childcare



The table below summarises statistically significant differences in responses between groups of respondents.

Figure 116: Statistically significant differences in barriers to childcare

Group	Findings
Ethnicity	BME respondents were more likely to cite cost as a reason for not accessing childcare: 32% of BME respondents compared to 25.2% of White respondents ¹¹¹ . They were also more likely to highlight childcare not being in the right location: 7.2% compared to 4.2% ¹¹² .
Employment status	People 'working shifts' and 'working part-time' were more likely to state that there was 'Nothing open at the required time' than other employment groups. 30.3% of respondents who were working shifts gave this as a reason for not using childcare, as did 13.2% of part-time workers. In comparison only 9.7% of those 'working full-time' and 5.7% of those 'looking for work' gave this as a reason for not using childcare services. ¹¹³
Age of youngest child	<p>Respondents with children aged 2-4 years were more likely to cite cost as a barrier (35.1% compared to 26.7% of respondents with youngest child aged 5-11)¹¹⁴. This was also the case in relation to 'nothing being open at the required time' (20.3% compared to 10.7%)¹¹⁵.</p> <p>Respondents with youngest child aged 0-2 were more likely to cite quality as a barrier: 9% compared to 3.7% with 5-11 year olds and 2.7% with 2-4 year olds¹¹⁶.</p>

¹¹¹ sig. 0.016; Eta² 0.006

¹¹² sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.004

¹¹³ sig. 0.001; Eta² 0.021

¹¹⁴ sig. 0.006; Eta² 0.029

¹¹⁵ sig. 0.019; Eta² 0.024

¹¹⁶ sig. 0.013; Eta² 0.022

Group	Findings
Number of children per household	<p>Parents/ carers living with two children were more likely to give 'cost' as a reason than respondents with only one child. 34.5% compared to 25.1% highlighted this barrier¹¹⁷.</p> <p>Parents / carers with two children or more were more likely to give 'nothing in the right location' as a reason for being unable to utilise childcare at preferred times: 7.4% of parent/ carers with two or more children gave this reason for not accessing childcare compared to 3.9% of parent/ carers with one child¹¹⁸.</p> <p>Parents with larger families were also more likely to give 'not catering for my child's needs' as a reason for not accessing childcare at preferred times: 5.3% compared to 2%¹¹⁹.</p>
Household income	<p>Respondents with lower household incomes were more likely to cite cost as a barrier: 37.6% of respondents who had a total household income of between £0-£10,000 gave 'Cost' as a reason for not using childcare at preferred times, compared to just 14.4% of respondents living in a household with a total income in excess of £50,000.</p>
Ward of residence	<p>Respondents from Prince's, Clapham Common and Bishop's were most likely to state that 'cost' had been a factor in preventing them from accessing childcare. Respondents from Vassall, Thornton and Oval, meanwhile, were least likely of the localities to cite 'Cost' as a factor impeding their childcare choice¹²⁰.</p>

7.9 Childcare requirements during school holidays

The graph below shows that the majority (52.2%) of respondents said they do not require formal childcare during the school holidays (n=373). A large minority (47.8%), however, do require childcare in a formal setting during these periods (n=342).

Two parent families were statistically more likely to state that they required childcare during the school holidays¹²¹. For instance, 52% of respondents from two parent families expressed a requirement for formal childcare during school holidays, compared to 42.9% of the lone-parent cohort.

In terms of the ages of children for whom respondents wanted holiday provision:

- 132 parent/ carers living with children aged between 5-11 years stated that they required childcare during the school holidays. Parent/ carers with children of this age group were the largest group requesting childcare during school holidays. Of this group, 96 respondents had 1 child aged between 5-11 years, 34 had two children of

¹¹⁷ sig. 0.010; Eta² 0.009

¹¹⁸ sig. 0.014; Eta² 0.006

¹¹⁹ sig. 0.005; Eta² 0.007

¹²⁰ sig. 0.004

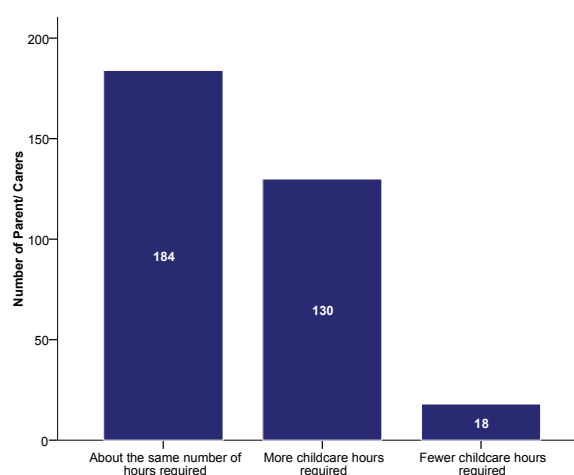
¹²¹ sig. 0.023; Cramer's V 0.088

this age group, 1 had 3 children of this age range a 1 respondent had 4 children aged between 5-11 years.

- 125 parent/ carers living with child/ren aged 0-2 years stated they required holiday provision (9 of these parent/carers had 2 children aged between 0-2 years, the remaining 116 had one child aged 0-2 years).
- 120 parent/ carers living with children aged between 3-4 years stated that they required childcare during school holidays. These 120 parent/ carers had 126 children aged 3-4 years between then (114 had one children aged between 3-4 years; 6 respondents had two children of this age).
- 23 parent/carers of children aged 12-14 required childcare (25 children in total- 23 respondents had one children aged 12-14 years, two respondents had 2 of this age-range).
- 15 parents of 15-18 years olds wanted childcare provision during school holidays (16 children; 14 parents of 1 child aged 15-18 years, 1 respondent had 2 children of this age-banding).

Those respondents who used childcare during school holidays were asked how their requirements differed from term-time provision (332 answered this question). The graph below summarises responses. It shows that 55.4% stated that their requirements were 'about the same' and 39% wanted more childcare hours. A small number (5.4%) needed less childcare hours.

Figure 117: Difference in childcare requirements - number of respondents



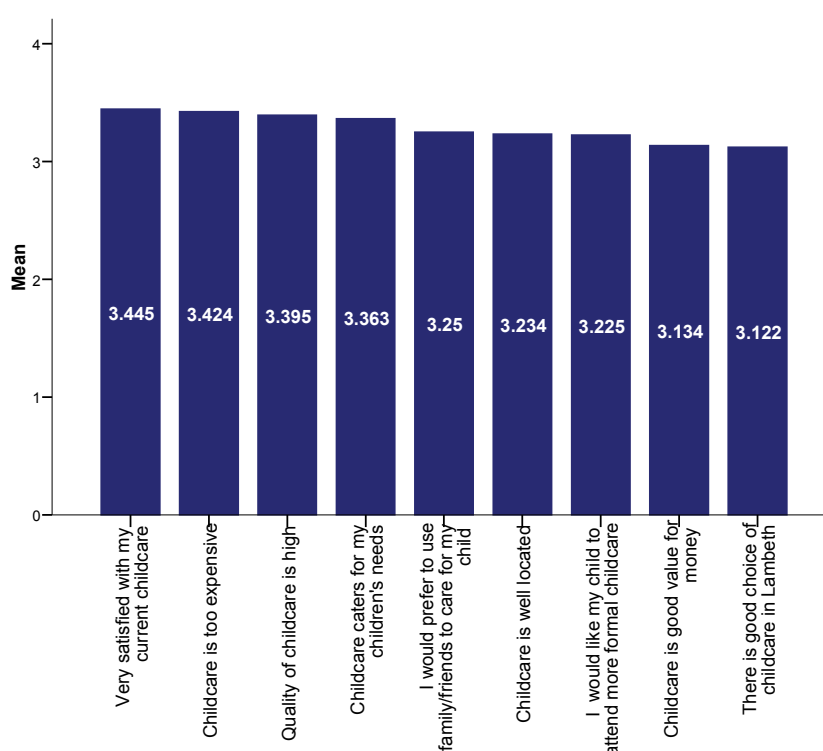
The questionnaire also asked respondents about whether different forms of provision were required during the school-holidays:

- 45 parent/ carers identified a need for 'different types of childcare'.
- 15 parents/ carers expressed a desire for childcare in different locations.
- 6 parents stated that 'other' types of childcare were needed during school-holidays. Suggestions included "youth groups" and "training and education".

7.10 Views on childcare provision in Lambeth

The graph below shows average ratings for different aspects of childcare provision in Lambeth (rating of 1, strongly disagree, to 4, strongly agree).

Figure 118: Average ratings for aspects of childcare provision in Lambeth



The graph shows that for all aspects of childcare the average rating was between 'agree' and 'strongly agree'. Respondents agreed most with the statement "I am very satisfied with my childcare" (mean of 3.445); "childcare is too expensive" (3.424), and "quality of childcare is high" (3.395). Parents / carers tend to agree that they would prefer to use family and friends to care for their child (3.250) but also agree that they would like to use more formal childcare (3.225). The lowest rating is given for

“there is a good choice of childcare in Lambeth” but the overall rating is still in-line with ‘agree’.

Each of these statements was tested for statistical significance against a range of variables. These are explored in more detail below:

Figure 119: Statistically significant differences in responses by group

Group	Finding
Ethnicity	<p>Wish to attend more formal childcare: BME respondents were slightly more likely to agree that they would like their child to attend more formal childcare.¹²²</p> <p>Childcare is well located: White respondents were slightly more likely to agree that “childcare is well located” than their BME counterparts¹²³.</p>
Employment status	<p>Quality of childcare is high: Respondents who were in employment (full time or part time) and those in education / training were more likely to agree with this statement than those who were full time carers or looking for work.¹²⁴</p> <p>Childcare is good value for money: respondents who were ‘looking for work’ and ‘full-time carers’ had the lowest rate of agreement with this statement. People in full-time employment were the most likely to agree with the statement followed by respondents in part-time employment.¹²⁵</p>
Age of youngest child	None
Number of children per household	<p>Choice of childcare in Lambeth: Parents with only one child per household were more likely to ‘strongly agree’ and less likely to ‘strongly disagree’ with this statement. As family size (children per household) increases, so does dissatisfaction with the choice of local childcare¹²⁶.</p>
Total household income	<p>Satisfaction with current childcare: as total household income increases, so does mean satisfaction with current childcare¹²⁷.</p> <p>Childcare is too expensive: Parent/ carers from households with total incomes of between £30,001- £40,000 and between £40,001- £50,000 agreed more strongly with the statement that ‘childcare is too expensive’ than respondents from other income brackets¹²⁸</p> <p>Wish to attend more formal childcare: The wish for children to attend more formal childcare increases from £0-10,000 income band through to £20,001- £30,000. Respondents from household income categories of above £30,000, however, show much less interest in more formal childcare.</p>

¹²² sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.014

¹²³ sig. 0.018; Eta² 0.005

¹²⁴ sig. 0.034; Eta² 0.016

¹²⁵ sig. 0.012; Eta² 0.020

¹²⁶ sig. 0.004; Eta² 0.013

¹²⁷ sig. 0.006; Eta² 0.022

¹²⁸ sig. 0.038; Eta² 0.015

Group	Finding
Family with a child with a disability or special need	Childcare meets my child's needs: respondents who had a child with a disability of special need were less likely to agree with that childcare met their child's needs. ¹²⁹
Ward of residence	<p>Choice of childcare in Lambeth: respondents from Clapham Common, Clapham Town, and Larkhall were more likely to agree that there was a good choice of childcare. Respondents from outside Lambeth also agreed with this statement. Respondents from Herne Hill, Thornton, Streatham South and Thurlow were less likely to agree that choice was good¹³⁰.</p> <p>Location of childcare: respondents living in Clapham Town, Clapham Common, Streatham Hill and 'outside Lambeth' were more likely to agree that childcare was well located. Respondents living in Herne Hill, Thornton, Gipsy Hill and Streatham South showed the lowest rate of agreement with the statement¹³¹.</p>

¹²⁹ sig. 0.029; Eta² 0.006

¹³⁰ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.111

¹³¹ sig. 0.000; Eta² 0.103

8 Views of parents & carers – focus groups

8.1 Summary

- 118 parents / carers participated in focus groups.
- The most used form of childcare was family and friends followed by crèche facilities, nursery classes and pre-school or playgroup. The childcare that most parents/ carers said they 'do not use but would like to' was the after school club, followed by Children's Centres, day nursery, pre-school/ playgroup and nursery class.
- Reasons for using family and friends included: cost, flexibility and use in emergencies, location, reassurance for family and child and support networks. Positive feedback about nursery provision included: education / learning, physical exercise, location, preparation for school and holistic approach. Children's Centres were praised for their atmosphere and ability to provide respite / emergency childcare. Crèches were praised for their contributions to social development, cost, and support for learning. Breakfast clubs were seen as affordable, providing an opportunity to network and promote social development. Parents with disabled children highlighted how they tended to be dependent on the school and specialist provision to cater for their childcare needs due to location, expertise, cost and transport provision.
- Respondents highlighted three types of childcare that they were less likely to use: childminders, church provision and nannies / au pairs.
- The main reasons for using childcare were: educational and learning benefits for the child, to support working families, to support parents / carers in education and promote networking.
- A number of improvement suggestions were put forward in focus groups and these included: (a) reducing the cost of childcare; (b) improve availability and suitability of provision; (c) improve opening hours, flexibility and convenience; (d) improve support to working parents; (e) develop greater cultural sensitivity, (f) improve training of staff and parents; (g) improve advertising / information; and (h) improve location of childcare.

8.2 Introduction

This section summarises the results of seven focus groups with parents / carers in Lambeth on childcare. The table below provides further details about groups held and number of participants:

Figure 120: Numbers of participants

Group	Number of participants
Young parents	8
Spanish speaking families (a mixed group of parents who were unemployed, in training / education and in employment)	21
Spanish and Portuguese speaking families	32
Somali-speaking families	8
Unemployed parents	11
Spanish, French and Portuguese families who were unemployed	12
Parents of disabled children	26
<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>

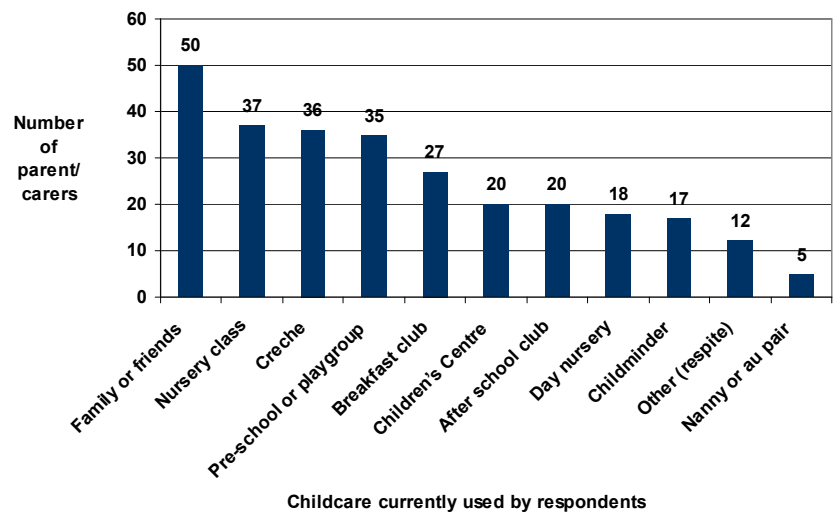
Further information about methodology can be found in the appendix.

8.3 Use of childcare

8.3.1 Current use

As part of the focus group, respondents were asked which types of childcare they were currently using. This is summarised in the graph below. The most used form of childcare amongst the seven focus groups was family and friends (50 responses) followed by nursery classes (37), crèche facilities (36), and pre-school or playgroup (35). The least used form of childcare was nanny/ au pairs (5), childminders (17) and day nurseries (18). Some of the 'Other' forms of childcare parents used included playschemes (Spanish and Portuguese speaking group), childcare provided at Arabic and Somali-speaking classes (Somali-speaking families), support groups set up by parents to take turns with childcare (Spanish speaking families), church childcare and one o'clock clubs.

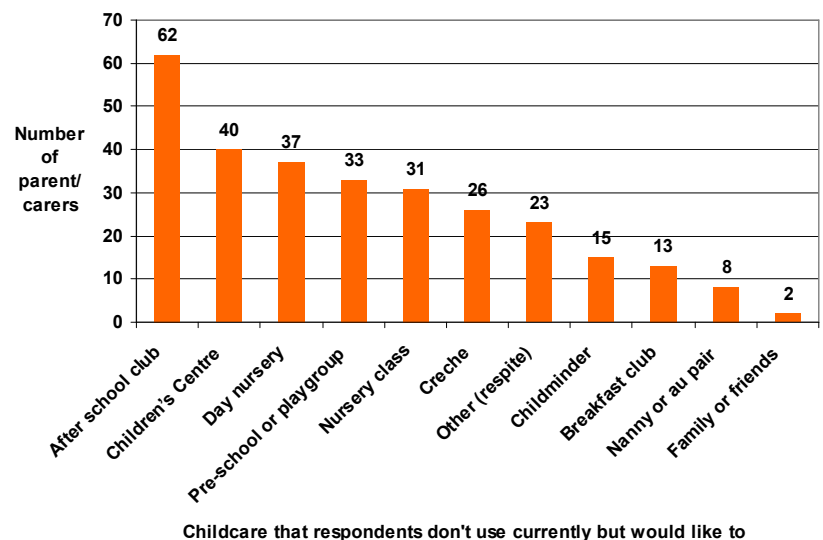
Figure 121: Types of childcare used by focus group respondents



8.3.2 Childcare that respondents would like to use

The childcare that most parents/ carers said they 'do not use but would like to' was the after school club (62 responses), followed by Children's Centres (40), day nursery (37) pre-school/ playgroup (33) and nursery class (31). Least popular potential childcare was 'family and friends', nanny/ au pair (8 responses) and breakfast clubs (13 responses). 8 parent/ carers of disabled children said they 'would like to use' respite care (a total of 23 respondents answered this question).

Figure 122: Types of childcare that focus group respondents would like to use



8.4 Views of different types of childcare provision

The following is a breakdown and analysis of specific comments made about the childcare that respondents currently use in Lambeth.

8.4.1 Family and friends

- **Cost:** The unemployed focus group and the Spanish and Portuguese focus group stated that they used family/ friends a lot as they are free and flexible. Parents feel more reluctant to use friends: they feel more indebted to them and might have to pay them money. Young parents concurred with one stating '*why spend money on childcare when I can do it*'.
- **Short-notice/ Emergency provision:** The unemployed group also said family and friends were good to use in an emergency.
- **Reassurance for parent and child:** Family and friends know the child well and this helps to build familiarity. The unemployed group felt it was important to have the same person each time which ensures that the child feels comfortable.
- **Support networks:** In the Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) focus group, the French-African parents said they had set up groups to take turns looking after each other's children. They would plan activities on a daily basis; each activity is aimed at developing different skills while having fun.
- **Nutritional concerns:** In the Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) focus group, parents felt that in this category the children's nutrition will be better catered for by family and friends, as they would cook just for that child and not in bulk. This would also assuage any concerns about religious observance.

8.4.2 Nursery

- **Education:** The Spanish-speaking groups stated that by going to Nursery children will make progress academically and, combined with the physical activities, will be '*stimulated into learning through play and develop their numeracy and literacy skills*'.
- **Physical Exercise:** The Spanish and Portuguese group stated that the Nursery helps the children develop physically and was a good chance for them to exercise. Parents expressed that they would not normally take

children out for physical activity during the cold weather, but once they are in nursery they do P.E. and play outside on a daily basis, thus ensuring physical development.

- **Location:** Spanish and Portuguese parent/ carers said that they liked the nursery class because it is very close to where they live. They also feel that this is the environment that will best help them prepare for school.
- **Preparation for school:** Spanish and Portuguese respondents stated that they feel that the nursery environment is best suited to helping the children prepare for school.
- **Holistic approach:** Many parents stressed the holistic approach allowing learning and exercise in a safe environment.

8.4.3 Children's Centre

- **Atmosphere:** Many parents/ carers spoke of the importance of the atmosphere of the childcare. The young parents' group for example highlighted the Jubilee Children's Centre as a good facility with a friendly, welcoming atmosphere where the children learnt a lot whilst other childcare providers were seen as less welcoming.
- **Respite Care/ Emergency Childcare provision:** One mother from the young parents' group gave an example of '*needing a week off*' and she dropped her children off at the Children's Centre and they stayed over (with a woman who fosters) for the week while she sorted out her problem.

8.4.4 Crèche

- **Social Development:** Parents from the unemployed, young parents, Somali-speaking families and the Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) focus group stressed the importance of their children interacting with each other, making friends and '*growing up together*', learning social skills, learning to share, compromise and take turns as well as generally improving their behaviour around other people/ strangers. The Spanish-speaking group also highlighted the improvements in their children's language skills and the improvement of 'self-control'.
- **Cost:** The unemployed and the Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) focus groups pointed out that often crèche facilities are free (especially when

they're attached to other services) which acts as an incentive.

- **Word of mouth:** The unemployed group mentioned that they had heard from word of mouth that the group was good and they knew the crèche worker well and trusted them with their children. They attend with friends and local people who they know and so the children are more relaxed.
- **Supports learning:** Spanish and Portuguese respondents stated that they attended the crèche mainly because it is provided by their training providers. Parents like it because it allows them to learn English or attend other courses knowing that their children are cared for in a safe and secure environment.

8.4.5 Breakfast club

- **Cost:** Young parents and the unemployed group liked the affordability of breakfast clubs. Because there was no charge the young parents observed that this makes it a much better option than other provision.
- **Networking:** The unemployed group said it was enjoyable for both parent/ carers and children and also enabled parents to meet each other, get inside information from other parents about what's going on and build support networks.
- **Social development:** The unemployed group stated that such an environment prepares their child for nursery by allowing them to learn social skills and interact with other children. The young parents' group stated they much preferred an environment like that to, for example, a childminder or nanny/ au pair, where the child doesn't mix with their peers.
- **Activities for adults:** Some of the breakfast clubs run activities for parent/ carers as well such as pottery, swimming and parenting classes. The latter was singled out for specific praise, as was the Sure Start psychologist who runs the programme.
- **Supervision:** The unemployed group stated that they could supervise their child better at the breakfast club than other alternatives and see what their children are doing. The young parents made a similar point but from concerns around child protection.
- **Supporting working parents:** Breakfast clubs were praised by young parents for their ability to support

people in work. They could drop the children off and they can get cared for in a trusted environment (school).

- **Location:** The service is local and easy to access as a result.

8.4.6 After school club

- **Supporting working parents:** The young parents' group as well as some parents from the Spanish and Portuguese speaking focus group said that they used the after school club because it allowed them to work longer hours.

8.4.7 School (Disabled Children)

- **Necessity:** For the focus group for parent/ carers of disabled children the only form of childcare they used was based within the special school. There was a perception that there was no other suitable provision in the borough. The after school and breakfast club provided by the special school was also felt to be the only option for some parents who had no friends and family who could help.
- **Specialist services:** Focus group participants also highlighted that schools have access to a range of specialist provision and specialist staff.
- **Affordability:** The school is free or low cost (depending on means) which makes it an attractive option as private sector provision in this field is expensive and hard to come by.
- **Helps child build social skills:** The school allows the children to interact with their peers, build confidence, helps give the child more independence.
- **Transport:** The school provides transport to and from school which is invaluable as most of the parent/ carers in this group do not have suitable transport.
- **Provides respite care:** This is seen as an invaluable service for parents of disabled children. Some parent/ carers stated that this should be more accessible in the event of emergencies.

8.5 Childcare that respondents would not use

Generally there was a distrust (particularly amongst the young parents and Spanish, French and Portuguese groups) of certain types of childcare and several mothers expressed a wish to care for their own children rather than use childcare. Fears around child protection, cost and poor standards of care led to many favouring friends and family as a source of childcare. A number of groups (Somali-speaking; young parents; unemployed parents) suggested that the government should compensate friends and family for their time (in spite of not being registered childminders) in the same way other types of care are subsidised. One person from the young parents' groups said, *'ask anyone here, they'd prefer for their family to care for their kid'*. In particular, childminders and nannies/ au pairs were seen as undesirable forms of childcare.

8.5.1 Childminders

Some parent/ carers said they would not use childminders. They highlighted a preference for group settings where there were more children and more staff. Concerns around child protection and health and safety were also expressed by some.

Parents / carers in the Spanish & Portuguese speaking group also said that they found it difficult to trust childminders, especially if they are not registered. These parents are also not confident about the quality of care provided. They highlighted the importance of interaction with other children and developing interpersonal and communication skills.

Many respondents identified cost as the reason for not using childminders, rather than reservations about the quality of their service.

8.5.2 Church-run provision

Some members of the Somali-speaking families group stated that they would not place their child in church-run childcare provision for religious reasons.

8.5.3 Nannies

Many parent/ carers stated they would not use nannies/ au pairs. This was reflected in the fact that only 5 users in total from the seven focus groups said they used nannies/ au pairs and only 8 said they 'would like to use' this form of childcare.

Respondents in the Spanish speaking group did not like nannies because of a perception that there was no interaction with other children, they are too expensive, there was no control over the care, their child would not develop social skills as they're not mixing with their peers and there were also concerns

about the child making stronger bonds with the nanny than the parents.

Many parent/ carers (disabled; young parents; unemployed) said they would not use this form of childcare due to the high costs involved.

8.6 Reasons for using childcare

The main reasons for using childcare highlighted by focus group respondents were:

- Education and learning benefits for the child
- Supporting working families
- Supporting parents / carers in education
- Networking

8.6.1 Education/ Learning for child

Young parents, the Somali-speaking families group, Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) group and the Spanish and Portuguese group emphasise the importance of their children learning during childcare (both social skills as well as traditional education).

On this subject, some young parents stated that they were not convinced by the value of 'play as learning' and advocate a more traditional form of education for the children. Some of the young parents said there was a poor play:learning balance in some childcare and that in a lot of playgroups there was only play and no teaching/ learning.

Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) group stated that there should be more focus on the basics such as numeracy, literacy and languages than there is currently. Parents from the Spanish and Portuguese speaking group felt that some forms of childcare are considerably better than others for child development, safety and security.

Some parents suggested the setting of homework to accelerate their child's education and familiarise the children with the concept before starting school.

8.6.2 Supporting working parents/ carers

Spanish and Portuguese speaking parents say that their primary reason for using childcare is to allow them to work for longer hours and to look for jobs that aren't the usual 9 to 5

jobs. As a result, this group stresses the importance of location of childcare which allows for easy drop-off and pick-up of children.

Women in the unemployed group stated that due to problems with childcare and the patchy provision, there is a perception that employers are now disinclined to give work to women with young children. It was felt that better childcare would improve this situation.

8.6.3 Supporting parents/ carers in education

Members of the Somali-speaking families, Spanish and Portuguese-speaking parent/carers and parents from the Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) group all identified childcare as a way of finding time to access further education.

The Somali-speaking families group particularly identified language classes (ESOL) in order to gain better jobs and provide a better education for their child. One member of this group stated that *'these kinds of services, if improved, would really help parents who wanted to achieve something in life and.... make this much more achievable'*.

Parents in the unemployed group said that they often found it difficult to find childcare attached to education/ college which discouraged going back to school. Respondents in the Somali-speaking group stated that childcare in an education context should be separate from the teaching environment (e.g. nappies should be changed by the worker and the students should not be disturbed during lessons).

8.6.4 Networking

Many parents (young parents; unemployed; Spanish and Portuguese speaking; French and Portuguese families-unemployed) identified mixing with other parents, picking up hints and tips and building mutually supportive networks (such as the childcare group set up French-African parents in the Spanish speaking families group) as a key reason for using childcare.

Young parents saw childcare (in particular Children's Centres) as a good source of sign-posting to other services, organisations and childcare providers. In this way many childcare sources act as a community resource to guide parent/carers and give them advice and support as well as look after their child.

8.7 Improvement suggestions

Focus group participants were invited to put forward improvement suggestions for childcare in Lambeth. This section summarises key issues and common suggestions.

8.7.1 Cost

All seven focus groups identify cost as an inhibitor to accessing childcare. It was voted the main priority for improvement by young parents, the Somali-speaking families group and the Spanish & Portuguese-speaking focus groups and was the second priority of the Spanish, French and Portuguese Families (unemployed) group.

A number of groups stated that private provision was too costly. The focus group for parent/ carers of disabled children identified the large costs of additional services such as dance classes, arts and crafts and sports were prohibitively expensive. This group also stated that breakfast and after-school services were too costly. The young parents' group also observed that private childcare was too expensive and often required large deposits which *'price out single mothers'*. Furthermore, costs and deposits seem to be increasing rather than falling.

A number of groups observed that the financial support provided by the state was insufficient. Parents of disabled children stated that the Disability Living Allowance (DLA) failed to cover the additional costs of having a child with a disability or SEN. Members of the unemployed focus group stated that it was difficult to find good NEF places to use their weekly 12½ hours of free provision (this group also suggested that this free provision was *'too late'* and that it should be available for younger children). Additionally, young parents argued that the structure of benefits payments meant that extra costs were incurred on gaining employment (*'all bills re-starting like council tax'*) and this acted as a strong disincentive to gain employment.

A number of solutions were suggested to these problems:

- An increase in the DLA to acknowledge the much higher costs incurred by parents of disabled children.
- The free NEF entitlement (for 3-4 year olds) should be extended to encompass childcare for younger children.
- Re-structuring the Benefits system to provide greater incentives to look for work and create a short-term buffer to help parents absorb some of the extra costs that come with the *'double whammy'* of losing benefits and paying more direct taxation. One suggestion was for

childcare to be free for 6 months after securing employment.

- Application of tax credits should be altered so that they could contribute towards childcare costs when family and friends look after the children. This theme was echoed by young parents and the unemployed parent/ carer group.
- Reducing prices for students and means testing to tailor charges according to income.

8.7.2 Availability/ Lack of suitable provision

A lack of suitable provision was identified by some parents. The Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) group, young parents and the unemployed group all stated that there was insufficient provision for very young children with too few places in some areas and no suitable provision in others. The paucity of respite care was also mentioned by a number of groups, particularly parents of disabled children, young parents and the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking group. The disabled group in particular emphasised a shortfall in emergency childcare that doesn't involve social services and isn't stigmatising. This group were generally very outspoken in their criticism of the lack of choice and the poor childcare options available to them. The special school their children attend was the only childcare any of the group used due to a lack of alternative childcare venues.

Some solutions to these problems were suggested:

- Better availability of respite care (with a less stigmatising approach to emergency care) was seen as a priority.
- Greater choice of childcare for parents / carers with disabled children.
- More childcare provision for very young children allowing parent/ carers to get back to work more quickly

8.7.3 Opening hours, flexibility & convenience

Opening times was the top priority for the Spanish speaking families and the unemployed group and was a high priority for the other groups. Problems were identified with opening hours, a lack of flexibility and long waiting lists.

Existing childcare was generally seen to suffer from a lack of flexibility. Opening hours were mentioned by a variety of groups with many parents keen for earlier starting and later finishing

times for childcare. Nursery classes (at school), for example, were seen as inconvenient due to their opening times whilst a number of groups felt that crèche facilities should be available on Saturdays and for short-notice, 'drop-in' usage which would allow flexibility for eventualities like emergencies and job interviews.

The fact that most individual childcare providers do not cater for a wide range of children also means that finding childcare for the whole family often involves parents making multiple trips and drop-offs if the children fall into different age bands or if the parents have a disabled child or child with SEN. Often age limits, eligibility criteria and quotas mean that one child can go to childcare whilst the other can't and such problems were often exacerbated at times of peak demand (e.g. school holidays) when childcare places are harder to come by.

Waiting lists were also seen as preventing parent/ carers from accessing desired childcare quickly and conveniently due to the competition between parents to secure the better childcare services. The Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) group and the young parents group flagged up the length of waiting lists for in-demand services as being an impediment to accessing impromptu childcare. This is indicative of the general lack of short-notice provision in Lambeth (e.g. respite care; crèche facilities).

A number of solutions to these problems were suggested by parent/ carers:

- Longer opening hours for all types of childcare.
- Development of more single site, 'one-stop-shop' childcare solutions with broader age and need criteria. This should entail multi-age provision which can also take disabled children and children with SEN.
- Scaling up of capacity at periods of peak demand such as holidays.
- Increasing the capacity of in-demand services to help cut waiting lists.

8.7.4 Better support for working parents

A lack of support for working parents and poor incentives and services was identified as a factor preventing unemployed parent/ carers from finding work as well as causing problems for parents in work.

Generally there was a perception that childcare in Lambeth was not fit-for-purpose in terms of providing childcare to support

working parents. There was a perception in some groups that this undermined other policies such as attempts to get parents/ carers into work. As has already been observed, the Spanish-speaking families group suggested providing crèche facilities on Saturday to help support those who work on Saturdays. A number of other groups also highlighted crèche facilities, stating that more 'drop-in' provision should be provided as well as longer hours which would help working parents and especially those working shifts or unusual hours. This need for better support for working parents was also echoed in the request for more consistent provision of 'extended school' services. A number of groups (parents of disabled children; Spanish and Portuguese speaking families) reported variation in the opening times of breakfast club and after school club services whilst some schools do not have this sort of provision at all. This sort of provision was seen as vital to supporting parents who work.

Suggestions for resolving these problems included:

- Greater subsidies for workplace childcare provision to improve convenience and accessibility for working parents.
- Universal and affordable 'extended schools' provision with longer opening hours.
- Better crèche facilities and facilities for very young children so that parent/ carers can get back to work earlier.
- More provision to support parent/ carers who work unusual hours.

8.7.5 Greater cultural sensitivity

Greater cultural sensitivity would encourage wider childcare use amongst certain communities. The Somali-speaking families group stated that the food that is served at childcare locations should include Halal choices. This group also felt that they were excluded from some forms of childcare due to their location in churches. Furthermore, this group also suggested that childcare providers should recruit staff from the Somali community to help children and parent/ carers feel more at ease and have more 'ownership' of groups. This group, as well as the Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) group, also suggested more childcare that focuses on cultural background to promote '*first language*' skills and teach children about their heritage.

Suggested improvement included:

- Providing Halal food.

- More culturally specific teaching.
- Recruitment of more childcare workers from ethnic minorities to help BME groups feel more at home and help put the children at ease.

8.7.6 Training of staff and parents

Improved training of staff was suggested by a number of groups. Parents of disabled children were particularly vocal about better training for staff. Poor training of staff and a lack of investment in staff training was identified as the primary reason for the lack of suitable childcare for disabled children in Lambeth. Parents of disabled children and the young parents' group suggested better training for teachers and support staff in order to improve early identification of SEN. One mother in the young parents' group stated that it took a year for her child's school to identify his SEN and then there was further delay before he received a statement. Some parents said that they would be prepared to pay more for more specialist services and better training staff.

Parents of disabled children and children with SEN also suggested training for parents as well as staff so that they could cope better with the demands of caring for a disabled child. Parents from a variety of groups also wanted training on nutrition and cooking healthily for their children due to concerns about health and childhood obesity. When additional training has been provided for parent/ carers (e.g. parenting classes provided as part of the Sure Start programme) it has been widely praised.

Suggestions for improvements included:

- Better training for staff that work with disabled children.
- Better training for staff to help speed up the identification of SEN.
- Training for parents with disabled children or children with SEN.
- Training for parents on nutrition, parenting and cooking.

8.7.7 Advertising/ Information

Better advertising and sign-posting of services was mentioned by a number of focus groups. The young parent and parents of disabled children group showed confusion over which services were available and which services qualified for the free, 12½

hour provision provided by the NEF. General confusion over which services and benefits and what forms of childcare were available was common amongst the various groups. Young parents said that different childcare providers should be better at directing parent/ carers to other services. Furthermore, the need for information to be simplified and for there to be a standard source of information on all services was also stressed. Getting hold of the information parents/ carers needed was seen as an overly complicated process as there were too many sources of information. Several groups also stated that the information should always be translated into the relevant languages to make services more accessible.

A number of parents also expressed an interest in finding out more information about how their child was progressing during childcare sessions. The Spanish, French and Portuguese families (unemployed) suggested that crèches and day nurseries should provide them with reports on child development so that they have a better understanding of how the child is progressing, both physically and educationally.

Suggestions for improvement included:

- Better advertising of services and better signposting between childcare services.
- Simplification of the information provided and the amalgamation of all relevant information into a single source so that less time would be taken getting hold of relevant information.
- More information and feedback about children's development and progress during childcare.

8.7.8 Location

Location of childcare could be improved according to a number of focus groups. The young parents' group discussed the issue of where childcare should be located. The general consensus was that closeness to home was better than closeness to work as friends and relatives could pick them up if the parents were busy. Other groups, such as parents of disabled children, felt that childcare provision near or in work was better in order to reduce the time spent dropping-off and collecting children from childcare. Most groups agreed, however, that the location of childcare was generally inconvenient and that better located provision would provide parents with more time to do other things (disabled parents, for example, stated that it did not seem to be a priority of Lambeth's childcare strategy to provide spare time to parents).

9 Views of employers

9.1 Summary

- Employers in Lambeth (and other boroughs) would welcome further support on providing information to employees on childcare.
- Childcare is primarily seen as an issue at the point of childbirth. Childcare is not seen as a significant issue after return to work or for male employees.
- 2.5% of employers offered employer-supported childcare, benefiting 36% of employees.
- Large organisations and those with a higher proportion of women are more likely to offer employer supported childcare.
- The main type of employer-support childcare was childcare vouchers. Direct payments and direct provision were currently less popular. This balance between types of support was mirrored when employers were asked about their future plans.

9.2 Introduction

This section is based on an analysis of documents from Childcare4Business (an organisation partly funded by the London Development Agency), which worked with four London Boroughs (including Lambeth) on supporting employers on childcare issues and information provision. It is combined with findings from a recent HMRC¹³² and NatCen¹³³ report titled: *Monitoring of the Reform of the Income Tax and National Insurance Rules for Employer-Supported Childcare: A study of Provision and Experiences of Employers* (2006).

9.3 Provision of information

The Childcare4Business documents are focused on supporting employers in the dissemination of information to staff about childcare. They show that:

- Employers were not consistently and routinely distributing information about childcare to employees. In the main, information was provided in an ad hoc manner in response to issues raised by a member of staff.

¹³² HM Revenue and Customs (www.hmrc.gov.uk)

¹³³ National Centre for Social Research (www.natcen.org.uk)

- There is a desire for more permanent public display materials that employers can use to advertise and promote childcare issues (e.g. in canteens, staff noticeboards).
- Where childcare issues are raised, employers highlighted that this tended to be only in connection to maternity arrangements. It was felt by employers that childcare was not a significant issue after women returned to work. In addition, none¹³⁴ saw it as an issue for their male employers.
- Human Resource Departments were not felt to be the best route to discuss childcare. Other forums such as women's networks, trade unions and staff associations were felt to be more appropriate.

9.4 Employer-supported childcare

The HMRC / NatCen report noted that:

- Approximately 2.5 per cent of organisations in the UK offered employer-supported childcare, which equates to approximately 17,000 organisations. This means that in the region of 36 per cent of employees had access to an employer-supported childcare scheme.
- Larger organisations, those based in London, and those with a higher proportion of female employees were more likely to offer employer-supported childcare.
- Childcare vouchers were twice as likely to be provided than direct provision or direct payments.
- 'Administration required' was cited as the main reason why employers didn't offer direct payments. A reluctance to take responsibility for a childcare provider was highlighted as the main reason for not offering direct provision.
- Reasons given by employers for not providing employer-supported childcare were:
 - 82% cited having too few employees who had wanted support.
 - 76% cited having too few employees within the organisation.

¹³⁴ Who participated in the evaluation of Childcare4Business.

- 53% did not see childcare as an employer's responsibility

9.5 Future plans

Most employers felt that provision of one-to-one support would be most effective for them in increasing the support they offered to members of staff in relation to childcare. It was noted, however, that some employers perceive a conflict of interest between public bodies (such as local authorities) providing independent support and advice on childcare and their activities in lobbying / encourage employers to do more on childcare.

The *Final Report on the Childcare4Business Project 2003-05* notes that in the future, employers would welcome further information about childcare vouchers and financial implications of salary sacrifice. This report also notes, however, that those employers engaging with Childcare4Business and with local authorities tend to be those that are already providing support, advice or advocacy services.

The HMRC / NatCen report noted that:

- Only 2% of employers who did not currently provide employer-support childcare were planning on doing so in the future. A further 4% said that they might.
- Larger organisations were more likely to have future plans in place.
- Of those planning to introduce employer-supported childcare: 83% were planning on childcare vouchers; 32% would offer direct payments; and 4% would offer direct provision.

10 Feedback from providers

10.1 Summary

- Providers rated the following aspects of the childcare market most positively: range and choice; quality; number of places; and provision for working families.
- The following challenges to the childcare market were identified: (a) barriers to increasing the number of places; (b) increasing demand for flexible provision; (c) challenges of meeting the needs of disabled children; (d) difficulty in balancing sustainability and affordability; (e) wish to be more involved in local decision-making and planning; and (f) need for improvements to salaries and training of childcare staff.
- 62% of providers were planning on continuing to provide childcare over the next 5 or more years.
- The areas where providers had most definite plans in place to change provision in the near future were: (a) increases in fees; (b) increase in number of places; and (c) improvements in provision for disabled children.
- The areas where providers would like most support from the local authority were: being more involved in local planning of childcare; and more support on needs of specific groups.

10.2 Questionnaire responses & focus group participants

A questionnaire was distributed to a range of early years childcare providers via post and at childminder network meetings. The questionnaire was focused on providers' views of the childcare market in Lambeth, their plans for the future and support required from the local authority. A copy of the questionnaire is included in the appendix.

A total of 108 responses were received. The vast majority (76.5%) were childminders, 14% were from day nurseries (n=16), and 4.5% were from pre-schools or playgroups provision (n=5). Two respondents were from Children's Centres, and a further two were from Nursery provision in school. One respondent worked in a crèche and one worked as a nanny or au pair.

Of the 108 surveys, only 22 respondents completed the question about Nursery Education Fund provision [this is explained by the fact that only one childminder answered this

question]. Of those who answered this question, 17 providers (77%) stated that they provided NEF places. Of these:

- 11 were day nurseries
- 5 were pre-school/ playgroups
- 1 was from a nursery class (at school)

Three of the 22 providers (14%) stated they did not provide NEF places (one childminder; one day nursery; one crèche). A further two providers stated they 'Don't Know' whether they provide NEF placements (one day nursery; one children's centre).

Two focus groups were also held with providers. These forums were attended by a small number of respondents (ten in total) but together they represented a range of providers: Pre-School Learning Alliance, Children's Centres, Private and Voluntary providers, Nursery Schools and Pre-Schools.

10.3 Views on the local childcare market

In the questionnaire providers were asked to rate the local childcare market on a four-point scale: Poor (1); Satisfactory (2); Good (3); Excellent (4).

The graphs below show the average score for each aspect of the local childcare market and the distribution of respondents to each rating.

Figure 123: Average rating for aspects of the childcare market

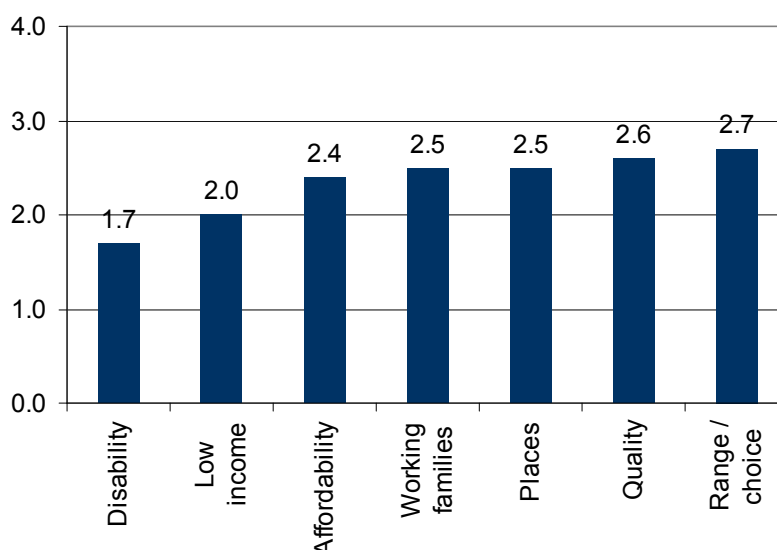
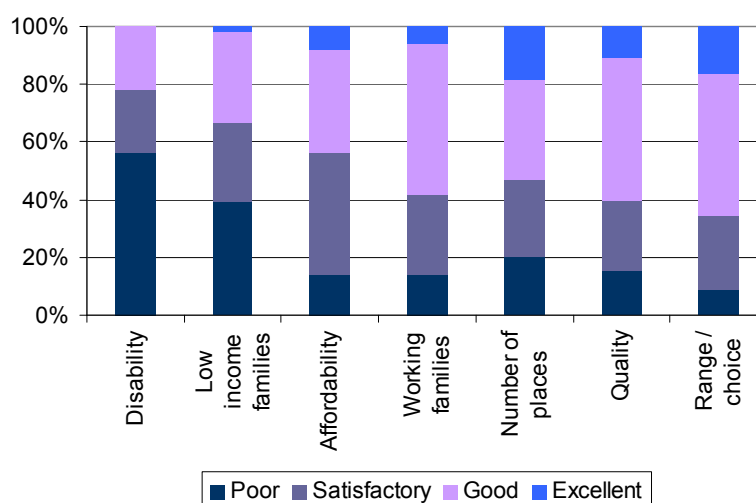


Figure 124: Distribution of ratings



The graphs show that the range and choice within the local childcare market has the highest rating (2.7). Quality (2.6) and number of places and provision for working families (both 2.5) both get a positive assessment. Nine respondents rated the number of places as 'excellent' (the same number as those who rated range / choice as excellent) which suggests more divergence in opinion for this aspect than others. Equally a large number of respondents (26) rated provision for working families as 'good'.

The area that providers rate lowest is provision for disabled children which at 1.7 is rated between 'poor' and satisfactory. Provision for low income families and affordability were rated lower too (with average ratings of 2.0 and 2.4 respectively).

There was some difference in opinion in relation to improvement priorities from focus group respondents. Their highest priority area for improvement was number of places, followed by cost and affordability.

10.4 Challenges in the childcare market

Focus group discussions with providers focused on the challenges faced by providers in the childcare market and in meeting needs of parents / carers. The following issues were raised by a number of respondents:

- **Barriers to increasing places:** the majority of providers felt that there was unmet demand for childcare in their local area. Barriers to meeting this demand included: full or close to full already with little room (physical or staffing) to increase places; impact of cyclical demand and in particular changes in in-take over the summer;

cost implications of offering additional add-ons that some parents / carers are hoping will be provided.

- **Full-time versus flexible provision:** some providers reported that parents / carers tended to only use 8-6 provision if there was no other alternative. They noted that there was increasing demand for more flexible provision. Providers felt that this was difficult for group settings to address but highlighted that networks of childminders may be in a better position to meet this need.
- **Meeting the needs of disabled children:** providers would welcome more support in helping them meet the needs of disabled children. The main ways that they felt this could be addressed would be through: improvements in the speed of children being assessed and being provided with additional support; more direct support to providers in delivering the inclusion agenda; more inclusion workers; and more recognition for the work that providers are already doing for disabled children.
- **Fees and sustainability:** some providers highlighted the difficult balance between keeping fees low and remaining viable as a business. This was felt to be more difficult with recent guidance in relation to NEF funding and ability to charge top-ups. Some private and voluntary providers felt that local authority-maintained provision was unfairly subsidised.
- **Networks and involvement in decision-making:** providers would welcome more involvement in decision-making and more support for establishing networks of providers to support each other. Improved links with schools was also noted as an area for improvement. A number of providers highlighted the need for an overarching childcare strategy that reflected and built on the diversity of the sector.
- **Salaries and training of childcare staff:** a number of providers highlighted that salaries of childcare staff were low and that the professionalism of this sector needed to be recognised. They advocated an increase in salaries for staff and greater investment in training. They recognised that this would impact on fees charged to parents / carers but that there would also be accompanying benefits, i.e. improved quality of provision, improved staff morale, possible extension of opening times as staff would be willing to work longer hours, and help to address shortage in staffing thereby

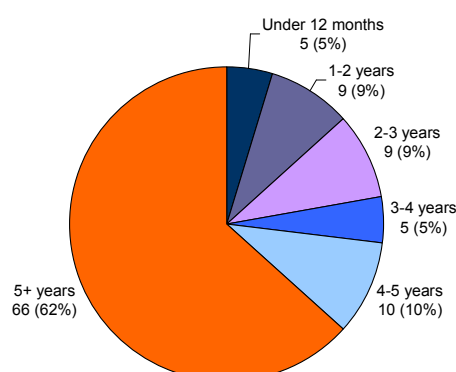
helping to increase places and increase flexibility of provision.

10.5 Providers' Future Plans

10.5.1 Continue to provide childcare

The graph below shows the number and percentage of respondents who were planning to be offering childcare in the future. It shows that the majority of providers are planning to continue in business for over 5 years. A further 10% are planning to continue for the next 4-5 years. Over three-quarters of Lambeth's provision, therefore, is relatively static. Lambeth can expect to lose about 14% of its provision (if this sample is representative) over the next 2 years.

Figure 125: Number of providers continuing to offer childcare in the future



10.5.2 Plans for the next 18 months

Providers were asked a series of questions based upon what intentions they had for changing their provision in the next 18 months. The graph below shows the percentage of respondents who said they had plans in place or didn't have plans in place but were interested.

The graph shows that the areas where providers had most definite plans in place to change provision were: increases in fees (27%, n=20), expand number of places (25%, n=18, of which 15 were childminders) and improve provision for disabled children (23%, n=14). A further 62% of providers were interested in improving provision for disabled children (n=37) but did not have definite plans in place. A further 49% of providers were interested in significantly increasing fees. These findings were supported in focus group discussions with

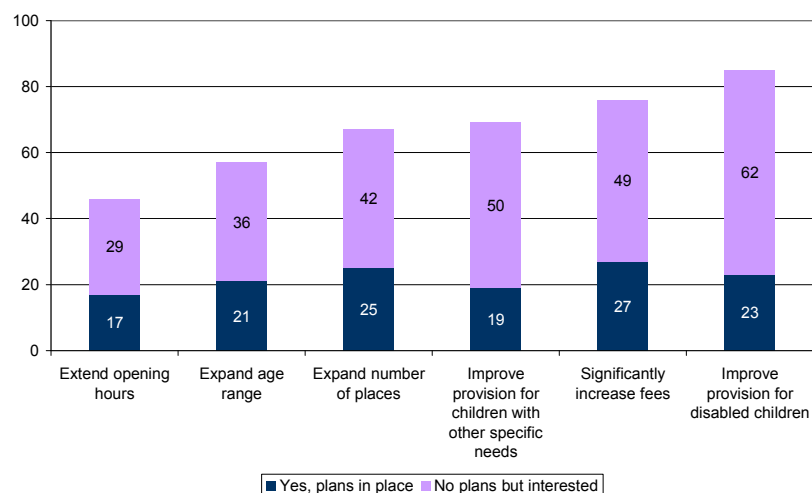
providers confirming that they had plans in place to increase the number of places. They also highlighted ongoing plans to continue to invest in improving the quality and skills of staff.

Extension to opening hours and expansion of age-range were lowest down on providers' areas for change (46% and 57% of providers respectively either had definite plans in place or were interested in extending opening hours and expanding age range).

For those who had plans in place to extend opening hours or were thinking of doing so:

- 28 respondents were thinking of 'weekdays during term time';
- 19 specified 'weekdays during school holidays';
- 13 specified 'weekends during term time';
- 13 specified 'weekends during school holidays';
- 9 specified 'overnight care' but only one had definite plans in place; and
- 6 were thinking about 'other extended hours'. Feedback on this included: two respondents referred to extending to "before 8am to after 6pm" provision; one specified extending to 7am- 7pm provision; one detailed "8-6pm Monday-Friday and 8am-8pm Saturday- Sunday"; one talked of "all year" provision; another talked generally of "opening earlier and closing later"; and one provider talked of extending to "emergency care" provision.

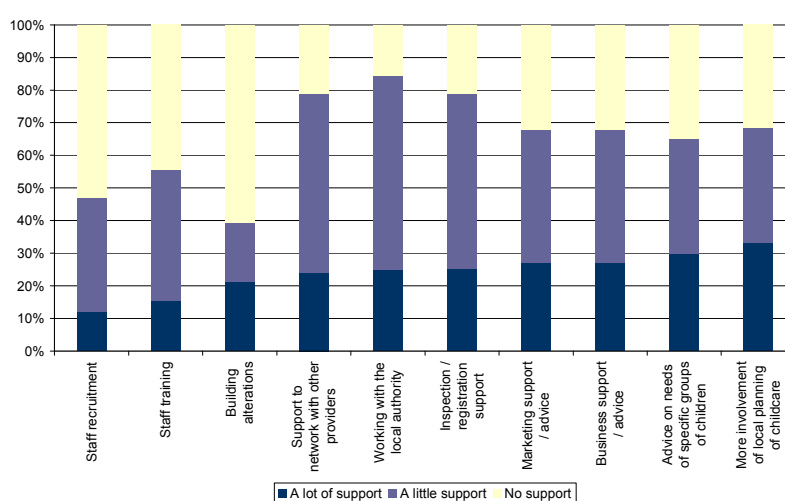
Figure 126: Percentage of respondents with plans in place to change provision



10.6 Support required

This question asked providers what additional support they would require in order to meet their plans for the future. The options were: Staff recruitment; Staff training; Marketing support/ advice; Business support/ advice; Building alterations; Inspection/ registration support/ advice; Support to network with other providers; Working with the local authority; More involvement in local planning of childcare provision; and Advice on needs of specific groups of children. The results are presented in the graph below:

Figure 127: Percentage of respondents who require a lot, a little and no support



In terms of areas where providers were most in need of support (i.e. areas where 'a lot of support' was needed):

- A third of respondents stated they wanted more support in becoming involved in local planning of childcare
- 30% wanted more support and advice on needs of specific groups.
- 27% of respondents wanted more support on marketing and business advice respectively.
- Staff recruitment was of least concern with 12% of providers needing support in this area to meet future needs.

The picture changes slightly when 'a little support' is also taken into account. In this case, working with the local authority, inspection / registration support, and support to network with other providers has the highest proportion of responses.

11 Gap analysis

11.1 Introduction

DfES guidance on Childcare Sufficiency Assessments states that a gap analysis should be conducted in relation to the following:

- Geographical gaps.
- The types of childcare available.
- The ages for which childcare is available.
- Affordability.
- Opening times.
- Needs of disabled children.
- Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work.

The Assessment should be focused on meeting the needs of families with disabled children and those families seeking or wishing to remain in work.

11.2 Geographical gaps

The diagram below summarises the key issues in relation to childcare at a ward level. It highlights gaps in geography, income, specific needs, times / flexibility, age and type. **Please note that in this diagram 'high' and 'low' are used relatively for comparisons within Lambeth.**

North Locality

Oval

- High increase projected in 0-4 population
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode
- Low number of PVI group setting and childminder places
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of providers with breakfast club vacancies
- Cost least likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare

Stockwell

- High under 5 population (according to PCT Live Birth and RLP low data)
- High child population aged 5 and over (GLA / LHO and RLP low)
- High projected increase in 10-14 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14
- High numbers of Looked After Children – home postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High rates of lone parenting
- High unemployment rates
- High number of vacancies (under 5)
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies

Larkhall

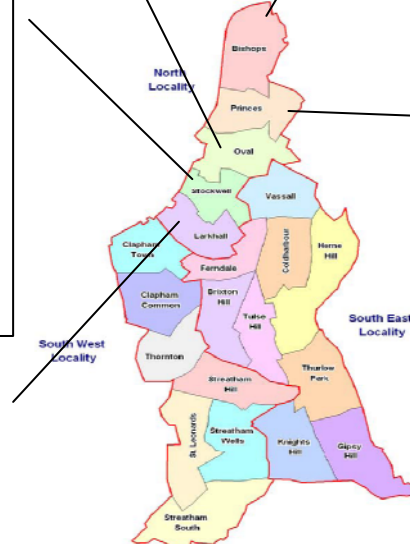
- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO and PCT Live Birth data)
- High projected increase in 5-9 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 0-4
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low number places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- High number of after school club places
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- High average cost per day for breakfast clubs
- More likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare

Bishop's

- High increase projected for 15-19 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 5-9 years
- High full time employment rates
- High proportion of households in rented accommodation
- High number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low cost per hour for childminder (5 and over)
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- Cost more likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare

Prince's

- High under 5 child population (according to GLA/LHO)
- High projected increase in 5-9 population
- High proportion of Black African children aged 5-9 and 10-14
- High rates of benefits claimants
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- High number of after school club providers with vacancies
- High cost per day for breakfast club (5 and over)
- High cost per hour for childminder (5 and over)
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- Cost more likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare



South East Locality

Ferndale

- High proportion of 5-9 year olds from Black African and Black Caribbean backgrounds. High proportion of 10-14 year olds from Black Caribbean backgrounds.
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Low cost per day for after school clubs
- Less likely to use (School) Nursery classes

Brixton Hill

- High projected increase in 5-9 population
- High numbers of Looked After children under 5 – placement postcode
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of after school club places
- High number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- High cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Less likely to use (School) Nursery classes

Tulse Hill

- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO and PCT Live Birth)
- High 5-9 population (GLA/LHO)
- High proportion of 0-4 and 10-14 populations from Black Caribbean backgrounds.
- High numbers of disabled children (Lambeth Council and ICOUNT)
- High proportion of households with children
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High unemployment rates
- High rates of benefits claimants
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- High cost per day for after school clubs

Vassall

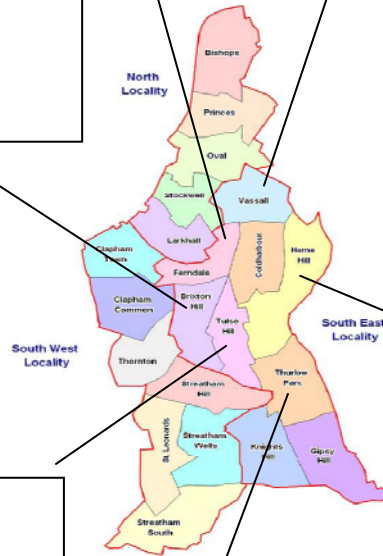
- High under 5 child population (GLA/LHO)
- High 5-9 population (GLA/LHO and RLP low) and high 10-14 and 15-19 population (GLA/LHO)
- High proportion of 0-4 population from Black African and Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High proportion of 5-9 population from Black African backgrounds High proportion of 10-14 population from Black Caribbean backgrounds
- High number of children aged 5-15 on child protection register
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High proportion of households in rented accommodation
- High rates of lone parenting
- High unemployment rates
- High rates of benefits claimants
- Low cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- High number of after school club places
- High number of after school club providers with vacancies
- High cost per day for after school clubs
- Cost least likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare

Herne Hill

- High under 5 population (PCT Live Birth)
- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- High number of after school club places
- Less likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- Less likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare
- Less likely to agree that childcare is well located

Thurlow Park

- High projected increase in 0-4 population
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders (under 5)
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low proportion of full day care (under 5)
- High cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- High number of breakfast club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club places with vacancies
- Low cost per day for breakfast clubs
- Low cost per day for after school clubs
- High cost per hour for childminders (aged 5 and over)
- Less likely to agree that there is good choice of childcare



- High projected increase in 10-14 population
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High full time employment rates
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- Low number of after school club providers with vacancies
- More likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare
- More likely to agree that childcare is well located

- High projected increase in 0-4 population
- High projected increase in 10-14 and 15-19 population
- High number of Looked After Children under 4 – placement postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- High number of breakfast club places
- Cost least likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare
- Less likely to agree that childcare is well located
- Less likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare

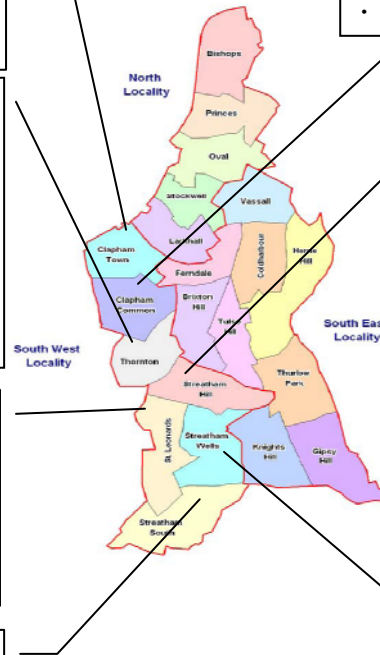
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High full time employment rates
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)

- High 15-19 population (GLA/LHO and RLP low)
- High number of disabled children (ICOUNT)
- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High number of Looked After Children aged 5-15 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High proportion of full day care (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- High number of childminder places (aged 5 and over)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (aged 5 and over)

- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- High proportion of households with children
- High full time employment rates
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- High number of breakfast club places
- Cost more likely to be a barrier to take up of childcare
- More likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare
- More likely to agree that childcare is well located

- High numbers of Looked After Children under 5 – home postcode and placement postcode
- Low number of places offered by all providers (under 5)
- High number of children per place for all providers (under 5)
- Low number of vacancies (under 5)
- Low cost per hour for childminders (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of after school club places
- Low number of childminder places (5 and over)
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes
- More likely to agree that childcare is well located

- High number of Looked After Children under 5 – placement postcode
- High full time employment rates
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- Low number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders
- Low proportion of full day care (under 5)
- High cost per hour for PVI group settings (under 5)
- Low number of breakfast club places
- Low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies
- High cost per hour for childminder (5 and over)
- More likely to use (School) Nursery classes



The summary maps above highlight the following dimensions of possible unmet need at a geographical level:

Figure 128: Geographical dimensions of unmet need

Ward	Dimensions of unmet need
North locality	
Bishop's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability of childcare is highlighted as a barrier by questionnaire respondents in this ward. However, data on ability to pay and on fee rates do not highlight this as an acute issue for this ward. The questionnaire response may reflect the high full-time employment rate in this ward which may mean that full-time daycare is more likely to be required. Provision for children aged 5 and over may be a priority for this ward which has a low number of after school and childminder places and low number of breakfast club providers with vacancies.
Larkhall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has a high under 5 population but a low number of childcare places for this age group. As a result it has one of the highest number of children per place. There is evidence of this trend continuing for older children, with low number of breakfast club places and low vacancies (although this ward does have a high number of after school club places). Costs of childcare may also be an issue for parents / carers in this ward because there is high levels of deprivation affecting children, high costs per hour for childminders (under 5) and high average cost per day for breakfast clubs. Nevertheless, questionnaire respondents are more likely to agree that there is a good choice of childcare in this ward.
Oval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of childcare is least likely to be highlighted as a barrier to childcare in this ward and this is matched with low cost per hour for PVI group settings. The number of places for under 5s may require improvement in this ward which has a low number of places in PVI group settings and in childminders and also low number of vacancies.
Prince's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of children per place for all providers. This is caused by a combination of high child population (GLA/LHO), low number of places and low number of vacancies. This suggests that increasing the number of places should be a priority for this ward. Costs are highlighted as a barrier to take-up of childcare. Evidence suggests that this is likely to be in relation to the cost of childminders (for under 5s and over 5s) and breakfast clubs. High proportions of benefits claimants suggest that improvements to childcare could support parents / carers back to work. Flexible childcare may be important here too in light of the needs of this stakeholder group and the high proportion of full-time day care available in this ward.
Stockwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data suggests that this ward has a high number of children under 5. However, this is not matched by particularly high numbers of places. In addition, this ward has a high number of vacancies for under 5's provision. This may be related to the fact that this ward has a high proportion of full daycare provision and / or the relatively high costs of childminders provision. With high deprivation affecting children, high rates of lone parenting and high unemployment rate improvements to childcare in this ward could benefit a number of target groups.
South East locality	
Brixton Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of deprivation affecting children are matched with relatively low costs per hour for under 5's childcare provision. Overall low number of places for under 5s and over 5s is balanced by the level of the child population. Parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision

Ward	Dimensions of unmet need
Coldharbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This ward experiences multiple childcare demand factors. It has a high child population for all age ranges. This population is ethnically diverse and there are also relatively high numbers of vulnerable children, i.e. disabled children, those on the child protection register and those who are Looked After. Improvements to childcare in this ward, therefore, could impact on a large number of target groups. • There is a high level of deprivation affecting children, combined with high unemployment rates and high rates of benefit claimants. This ward also has a high proportion of lone parent families. The high proportion of households in rented accommodation suggests a relatively mobile or transient population. • Data on supply for under 5s shows that Coldharbour has a high number of total places for 'PVI group setting and childminders' combined and for 'all provider' places; although this is not matched with low numbers of children per place. In addition it has one of the highest number of vacancies in the borough and one of the highest proportions of full day care. For a number of target groups flexibility was highlighted as a key improvement area and data suggests that this could be a focus within Coldharbour. • This ward also has a low number of after school club places but also a low number of after school club providers with vacancies which suggests that this provision could be expanded. • Finally, parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision
Ferndale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is evidence of unmet need for children under 5 in terms of number of places in this ward: it has one of the highest number of children per place, low number of vacancies and also has high levels of deprivation affecting children. • Provision for 5 year olds and over is also relatively low for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and childminder places. Affordability may be less of an issue for this age range in this ward as it currently has one of the lowest costs per day for breakfast and after school clubs. • Parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision.
Gipsy Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This ward has a high 10-14 population and high income deprivation affecting children. Data on supply suggests that after school provision may not be meeting need: there are a low number of places and high cost per day. • Flexibility of childcare may be an issue here with a high proportion of provision being full-time day care. • This ward also has a high number of disabled children so improvements in childcare could benefit this target group.
Herne Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This ward has a high under 5 population (according to PCT Live Birth data) and a high proportion of households have children. In terms of childcare supply for under 5s, Herne Hill has a low number of total places and a low number of vacancies. This suggests that number of places may be an issue for this ward. • Questionnaire responses highlight a need for improvements in the range of providers and in location of providers within this ward. • Parents / carers in this ward are less likely to use (school) nursery provision.
Knight's Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that childcare provision for children aged 5 and over may be a priority for this ward. It has a high child population aged 5 and over and this is in contrast to relatively low numbers of breakfast club places and after school club places. This is matched with a low number of providers with vacancies for this age range. • Choice of provision may also be an issue in relation to the high proportion of full day care provision for under 5s and the high number of childminder places for over 5s. • Although this ward has high levels of deprivation affecting children there is less evidence of cost / affordability being an issue.
Thurlow Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice is highlighted as an issue in this ward but evidence from supply data – high numbers of places, low proportion of full daycare, low breakfast and after school club costs – does not strongly support choice as an area for improvement for this ward. • Childminder costs are one of the highest in this ward – for under 5s and over 5s – and this may be an area for improvement.

Ward	Dimensions of unmet need
Tulse Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of children per place for PVI group settings and childminders. This is caused by a combination of high child population and low number of places. This ward has a high number of disabled children, high deprivation affecting children and high unemployment and benefit claimant rates. As a result, increases in the number of places could benefit these target groups. The low cost per hour for PVI group settings in this ward suggests that number of places is the priority rather than affordability. Evidence suggests that this shortage of places may be experienced by over 5s in this ward too: there are low numbers of breakfast club places and after school club places.
Vassall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic and socio-economic data suggests that affordability is a key issue for this ward. However, questionnaire results show that cost is less likely to be highlighted as a barrier to take-up of childcare. This could imply that childcare is not being accessed by the more vulnerable groups and that provision of information and support may also be required for this ward.
South West locality	
Clapham Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability of childcare is highlighted as an issue and this ward does have one of the highest costs per hour for PVI group settings for under 5 year olds and one of the highest full-time employment rates (which implies greater use of full daycare) Although there is a low number of vacancies for under 5s and a low number of childminder places for over 5s, choice and location of childcare is perceived to be less of an issue. High full-time employment rates suggest that any improvements to childcare would impact on working families.
Clapham Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For under 5s there is a high number of total childcare places and high cost per hour for group settings. For 5 year olds and over, there are low numbers of places in breakfast clubs, after-school clubs and childminders. There are also low numbers of breakfast club providers and after school providers with vacancies. This suggests that provision for children aged 5 and over should be the focus of improvements in this ward. There is perceived to be good choice and well located childcare. Improvements to childcare in this ward could impact on working families and those experiencing high levels of deprivation.
St Leonard's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has a low number of places offered by all providers but it also has a high number of vacancies. This could be seen to be in tune with the low child population in this ward. This trend continues for provision for children aged 5 and over, where there is a low number of breakfast club, after school club and childminder places.
Streatham Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of children per place for all providers and one of the lowest vacancy rates. The focus for improvements in this ward, therefore, should be on increasing the number of places. The high number of children per place appears to have brought about in the ward by the relatively low level of maintained provision in this ward. There is evidence to suggest that this situation may be mirrored for children aged 5 and over, where there are a low number of breakfast club places, after school club places and childminder places. Parents / carers in this ward are more likely to agree that childcare is well located.
Streatham South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has one of the highest number of disabled children so improvements to childcare in this ward could benefit this target group. Data on supply does not highlight any major gaps in provision, although the evidence implies a reliance on either childminding or full daycare.
Streatham Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ward has high levels of deprivation affecting children and is combined with high costs per hour for PVI group settings (under 5s) and high cost per hour for childminders (over 5s). This ward also has a low proportion of childcare which is full daycare. This may be a gap in provision given this ward has a high full-time employment rate.
Thornton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of deprivation affecting children and high costs per hour for PVI group settings imply that cost is an issue for this ward. However, questionnaire evidence suggests that choice of childcare and location is more of an issue for parents / carers in Thornton. Nevertheless, secondary data on supply and demand factors doesn't strongly support these areas as areas for improvement.

11.3 Gaps in the types of childcare available

The following gaps in the types of childcare available were highlighted by consultations with stakeholders:

- Parents / carers wish to use more after school clubs and children's centre provision¹³⁵.
- There is a desire amongst Black and minority ethnic parents / carers and those with lower household incomes to access more formal childcare¹³⁶.
- Childcare providers highlighted that in their experience full daycare was used by parents / carers as a last resort and when no other option was available to them. They noted too an increasing demand for flexible provision (which group settings found hard to respond to). This general preference for more flexible provision was also highlighted by parents / carers. Two specific examples of flexible provision were highlighted as also being required: more emergency provision that is easily accessible, and more respite provision (for parents / carers with disabled children)¹³⁷.
- The need for more culturally sensitive provision was also highlighted in focus groups. Comments included: the type of food that was served (e.g. Halal food); church-run provision as a barrier to access for some; the ethnic profile of should better reflect the local community; and introduction of culturally-specific or culturally-appropriate teaching¹³⁸ (e.g. language skills).

11.4 Gaps in the ages for which childcare is available

Data on the supply of childcare in Lambeth suggests that the number of children per place for under 5s in Lambeth is better than the national average. For instance, there are 2.0 children per place (PVI group settings, childminders and maintained provision) in Lambeth compared to between 4.2 and 4.52 nationally.

However, focus groups with Spanish, French and Portuguese unemployed families, with young parents and with parents seeking work highlighted problems in accessing childcare for very young children. This related to both the number of places available and the perceived quality of provision.

¹³⁵ From focus group results.

¹³⁶ From questionnaire results.

¹³⁷ From consultations with providers and focus groups with parents / carers.

¹³⁸ From focus groups with parents / carers.

Other age gaps were highlighted in questionnaire responses:

- Respondents with children aged 0-2 were more likely to cite quality as a barrier to accessing childcare.
- Respondents with children aged 2-4 were more likely to cite cost as a barrier to accessing childcare. They were also more likely to highlight opening times as a barrier.

There were no statistically significant differences in responses by age of child in relation to questions about: satisfaction with childcare, cost of childcare, location of childcare, choice of childcare and catering for children's needs.

11.5 Affordability gaps

Questionnaire results show that a large number of parents / carers in Lambeth are not paying for childcare. Where people were using paid childcare they are paying a mean average of £111.94 or a median average of £85.00. This compares to a national median average of £23.00 per week. This suggests that there are marked affordability gaps in Lambeth.

Questionnaire results reinforce this with cost highlighted as the main barrier to take-up of childcare. This was particularly the case for Black and minority ethnic parents / carers, those with 2-4 year olds, those with two or more children and lower income families.

Cost was also highlighted as a significant barrier in all focus groups. In addition, specific comments regarding cost were made about the level of deposit required to secure a childcare place, the lack of financial support available – in particular for parents / carers with disabled children and those in transition from benefits to work.

Childcare providers rated affordability of childcare in the middle range but provision for low income families was rated the second lowest. In addition, 27% of providers highlighted that they had plans in place to increase fees over the next 18 months.

Data on the supply of childcare in Lambeth¹³⁹ shows that average PVI group setting costs per week are between £179.50 and £195.50 for children aged 2 and under. This compares to inner London average of £205.00 and an England average of between £119.00 and £152.00. For childcare aged 3 and 4, the average weekly cost in Lambeth is between £166.00 and £171.00 which compares to an inner London average of

¹³⁹ See section 5.

£176.00 and an England average of £119.00 to £140.00. This suggests that parents / carers in Lambeth are experiencing affordability pressures similar to other inner London authorities and more acutely than the England average.

Data on average weekly childminder costs suggests that costs in Lambeth may be significantly higher than the inner London and national average. For instance, the Lambeth average is £240.00 per week compared to an inner London average of £162.00 and an England average of £139.00.

In terms of the costs of childcare provision for children aged 5 and over, supply data suggests that at £29.40, Lambeth's costs are in line with the inner London average (of £29.00) and is below the national average (of £38.00)¹⁴⁰.

11.6 Gaps in opening times

The following gaps in opening times were highlighted in questionnaire responses:

- For 0-2 year olds and 3-4 year olds there was a gap in provision between 4pm and 6pm and after 6pm.
- For 5-11 year olds, there was reported to be a gap in provision after 6pm.
- For 12-14 year olds there was no evidence of any gaps in opening times.

The wrong opening times were highlighted as the second most popular reason for lack of take-up of childcare by parents / carers in questionnaire responses. This was particularly the case for those working shifts, those working part-time and those with 2-4 year olds.

Focus group participants highlighted two main issues in relation to opening times. One was a perception that nursery schools' opening times could be improved / widened. The second was the wish for more crèche and drop-in families on a Saturday and that could be easily accessible for emergencies.

11.7 Needs of disabled children

Children with disabilities are more likely to be living in Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Streatham South, and Tulse Hill. Improvements to childcare in these wards could benefit this stakeholder group (see geographical analysis above).

¹⁴⁰ See section 6.

Parents / carers with disabled children are more likely to use 'other' types of childcare which is outside of mainstream provision. Parents / carers are also less likely to agree that childcare meets their needs.

The gap in provision for parents / carers of children with disabilities centres principally around having sufficient childcare places that are able to cater for children's needs and where staff are skilled. Many parents / carers are reliant on provision within special schools, including extended provision, due to the specialist support that can be provided and associated transport. Parents / carers would like to see extended provision expanded so that all schools have breakfast and after school clubs that are able to cater for disabled children and those with special needs.

Three further gaps were highlighted for this group:

- Lack of respite provision or emergency childcare.
- Challenges faced by parents / carers who have a disabled child and other children. In these circumstances, parents / carers find it difficult to find childcare that can cater for all children, resulting in a difficult juggling exercise for these families.
- Cost of childcare for disabled children is too expensive and isn't taken account of in Disability Living Allowance and other financial support.

Childcare providers recognised that improvements were needed for disabled children and gave current provision a low rating. Childcare providers highlighted a number of areas that they would like support in catering for disabled children. These included: quicker assessment of children with disabilities; more direct support for inclusion and more inclusion workers.

11.8 Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work

Provision for working families was given a middle rating by providers, whilst focus groups with parents / carers rated it as poor. Parents / carers highlighted the need for more drop-in and emergency provision that could support working parents and also longer hours – especially for those working shifts or part-time / unusual hours. Focus group participants also highlighted the need for more consistent provision across extended schools.

Questionnaire results highlighted that the key issue for working families is the cost of childcare (this group is more likely to be spending the most on childcare). In particular, improvements to

value for money by childminders and out of school provision would impact on this group (who are more likely to use these two types of childcare).

Parents / carers seeking work or who are in education or training are more likely to be from Black and minority ethnic groups. They are more likely to be using childminders, preschool / playgroup, Children's Centres and (School) Nursery Classes. Cost is highlighted as a key issue for this group. Those seeking work also require more flexible provision – including drop-ins – and longer opening hours.

Parents / carers seeking work highlighted issues with the benefits system and suggested that greater incentives be given to parents / carers to seek work. They suggested that these parents / carers be given a short-term financial buffer to support the transition into work (and the accompanying loss of benefits).

Lack of provision for very young children was also highlighted as a key issue for this group.

12 Next steps

This report explores the key issues around childcare sufficiency assessment within Lambeth. It presents a range of data and draws conclusions about the gaps – both geographically and in relation to key issues – within Lambeth.

DfES guidance on childcare sufficiency assessment highlights the next steps required for completion of the duties under the Children Act¹⁴¹. The guidance suggests that the assessment document is published in draft so that parents, providers, employers and the wider community have an opportunity to comment on the assessment and highlight any relevant issues or concerns. The guidance stresses the importance of seeking the views of hard-to-reach groups, e.g. those in disadvantaged areas, minority ethnic groups, those who speak English as an additional language. The guidance also suggests that the views of children and young people are also sought.

The guidance requires local authorities to amend the draft assessment in the light of comments received and to then publish the final version on the local authority website, in public libraries, childcare settings, schools and other public places.

Following consultation on the childcare sufficiency assessment a local authority should consider how it will address the gaps identified and this should become an integral part of the process of review and publication of the Children and Young People's Plan.

¹⁴¹ See <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/files/F5ADDDAB6FB7D150E7962D17C8743596.pdf>

Table of figures

Figure 1: Structure of full report	8
Figure 2: Glossary	9
Figure 3: Geographical dimensions of unmet need	15
Figure 4: Super Output Areas in Lambeth	29
Figure 5: Wards and localities	30
Figure 6: Summary of indicators	33
Figure 7: Total number of children and young people by age cohort	35
Figure 8: Number of 0-4 year olds by ward	36
Figure 9: Map 1: Under 5 population using GLA / LHO projections. Map 2: Under 5 population using PCT live birth data	37
Figure 10: Number of 5-9 year olds by ward	39
Figure 11: Map 1: Number of 5-9s from GLA / LHO estimates. Map: Number of 5-9s by RLP (Low) projections	40
Figure 12: Number of 10-14 year olds by ward	41
Figure 13: Map 1: Number of 10-14 year olds from GLA / LHO estimates. Map 2: Number of 10-14 year olds from RLP (low) projections	42
Figure 14: Number of 15-19 year olds by ward	43
Figure 15: Map 1: Number of 15-19 year olds from GLA / LHO estimates. Map 2: Number of 15-19 year olds from RLP (low)	44
Figure 16: Changes in the child population (RLP low data) 2007 projections compared to 2012 projections	45
Figure 17: Number and percentage of pupils by ethnic group (from Education Statistics, London Borough of Lambeth, 2006-07)	46
Figure 18: Ethnicity of 0-4 year olds (Source: Census 2001)	47
Figure 19: Percentage of live births by ethnic group. Source: Lambeth PCT, 2007	48
Figure 20: Ethnicity of 5-9 year olds (Source: Census 2001)	49
Figure 21: Ethnicity of 10-14 year olds (Source: Census 2001)	50
Figure 22: Ethnicity of 15-17 year olds (Source: Census 2001)	51
Figure 23: Country of birth of mothers (those that constitute 1.0% of births and above). Source: Program Annual_FM1_09_01_2005_[SAS V9]_BT210_Pt3.sas	52
Figure 24: Number of children with a disability by age cohort and disability type (Source: Children with Disabilities Worker Allocation Register, March 2007)	53
Figure 25: Number of children (all ages) with a disability by ward	54
Figure 26: Number of registered children with disabilities in each ward in Lambeth	56
Figure 27: Geographical distribution of children aged 5 to 15 on the child protection register at 31 March 2007 (Source: Lambeth Council, 2007)	58
Figure 28: Map 1: Home postcode of children aged 4 and under looked after at 31 March 2007. Map 2: Placement postcode of children aged 4 and under looked after at 31 March 2007	60
Figure 29: Map 1: Home postcode of looked after children aged 5-15. Map 2: Placement postcode of looked after children aged 5-15	62
Figure 30: Summary of indicators	65
Figure 31: Percentage of households by family type (Source: Census 2001)	68
Figure 32: Number and percentage of households with children (Source: Census 2001)	69
Figure 33: Index of Multiple Deprivation for Lambeth (Source: ODPM / DCLG 2004)	70
Figure 34: IDACI for Lambeth 2004.(Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004)	72
Figure 35: Percentage of households economically active (Source: Census 2001)	74
Figure 36: Percentage of households economically inactive (Source: Census 2001)	75
Figure 37: Benefits claimants expressed as a percentage of the working age population. Source: Jobcentre Plus, April 2006	76
Figure 38: Map 1: Percentage of working age population receiving benefits: Income Support, Incapacity Benefit / SDA, Unemployment benefits. Map 2: Percentage of working age population receiving unemployed benefits. (Source: Jobcentre Plus, April 2006)	77
Figure 39: Number of children aged under 5 dependent on workless benefits. (Source: Information Directorate, April 2006) Note: Super Output Areas with less than ten children are rounded to 10.	78
Figure 40: Equivalised 2006 Paycheck data	80
Figure 41: Method of travel to work, resident population in work (Source: Census 2001)	81
Figure 42: % Males aged 16-74 in employment, working (Source: Census 2001)	82
Figure 43: % Females aged 16-74 in employment, working (Source: Census 2001)	83
Figure 44: Percentage of households owned (Source: Census 2001)	84
Figure 45: Percentage of households rented (Source: Census 2001)	85
Figure 46: Summary of indicators	89

Figure 47: Location of PVI group settings. See appendix for number references. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	92
Figure 48: Location of maintained provision included in the analysis of supply. See appendix for number references. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	93
Figure 49: Density of PVI group settings by ward. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	94
Figure 50: Density of childminders by ward. Source: CIS 2006	95
Figure 51: Number of places (Source: Children's Information Service, 2007)	96
Figure 52: Highest and lowest wards for number of places	97
Figure 53: Total number of places offered by PVI group settings and childminders. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	98
Figure 54: Total number of places: all providers. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	99
Figure 55: Number of children per place (Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007 and GLA / LHO estimates)	100
Figure 56: Lowest and highest wards for number of children per place	100
Figure 57: Number of children per place: PVI settings. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	102
Figure 58: Number of children per place: all settings. Source: Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	103
Figure 59: Number of children per place using different population estimates	104
Figure 60: Number of vacancies for children aged under 5 years, Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	105
Figure 61: Total number of vacancies for children aged under 5 years, Children's Information Service (CIS) 2007	106
Figure 62: Opening times - number of providers. Source: CIS 2006	107
Figure 63: Opening times - number of places. Source: CIS 2006	108
Figure 64: Opening times by ward - total number of providers. Source: CIS 2006	109
Figure 65: Opening times by ward - number of places. Source: CIS 2006	109
Figure 66: Number of full daycare and sessional care by ward. Source: CIS 2006	110
Figure 67: Comparisons in fees	111
Figure 68: Average costs per hour for group settings and childminders. Source: CIS 2006	112
Figure 69: Average costs per hour for group settings. Source: CIS 2006	113
Figure 70: Average costs per hour for childminders. Source: CIS 2006	114
Figure 71: Range in fees by ward - group settings. Source: CIS 2006	115
Figure 72: Range in fees by ward - childminders. Source: CIS 2006	115
Figure 73: Cost per hour compared to number of childcare places. Source: CIS 2006	116
Figure 74: Costs per hour for group settings and childminders compared to total number of places. Source: CIS 2006	117
Figure 75: Costs per hour for group settings and childminders compared to number of children per place	117
Figure 76: Costs per hour for group settings and childminders compared to number of vacancies	118
Figure 77: Summary of indicators	121
Figure 78: Location of breakfast club providers. See appendix for number references	124
Figure 79: Location of after school club providers. See appendix for number references	125
Figure 80: Density of childminders registered for children aged 5 and over	126
Figure 81: Number of places	127
Figure 82: Number of breakfast club places	128
Figure 83: Number of after school places	129
Figure 84: Number of childminder places	130
Figure 85: Number of breakfast club places by type of provider	131
Figure 86: Number of after school clubs by type of provider	131
Figure 87: Number of breakfast club providers open at specified times	132
Figure 88: Number of places in breakfast clubs open at specified times	132
Figure 89: Number of providers and places by ward	133
Figure 90: Number of after school providers open at specified times	134
Figure 91: Number of places in after school clubs open at specified times	134
Figure 92: Number of providers and places by ward	135
Figure 93: Number of childminders open at specified times	136
Figure 94: Number of places offered by childminders at specified times	136
Figure 95: Number of providers with vacancies	137
Figure 96: Comparison of fees	138
Figure 97: Average costs of provision for over 5s	138
Figure 98: Ethnicity of respondents	142
Figure 99: Number of questionnaire respondents by ward	143
Figure 100: Number of children per household and age of youngest child	144
Figure 101: Family structure	144
Figure 102: Household income and employment status	146
Figure 103: Percentage of respondents in receipt of tax credits	147
Figure 104: Types of childcare used in the past 6 months	148
Figure 105: Statistically significant differences in types of childcare used	149

Figure 106: Location of childcare used	151
Figure 107: Use of free entitlement	152
Figure 108: Average costs.....	152
Figure 109: Statistically significant differences in costs of childcare.....	153
Figure 110: Graph 1: Number of 0-2 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 0-2 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times.....	155
Figure 111: Graph 1: Number of 3-4 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 3-4 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times.....	156
Figure 112: Graph 1: Number of 5-11 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 5-11 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times.....	157
Figure 113: Graph 1: Number of 12-14 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 12-14 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times	158
Figure 114: Graph 1: Number of 15-18 year olds using childcare at specified times. Graph 2: number of 15-18 year olds who would like to use childcare at specified times	159
Figure 115: Reasons for not using childcare	160
Figure 116: Statistically significant differences in barriers to childcare	160
Figure 117: Difference in childcare requirements - number of respondents	162
Figure 118: Average ratings for aspects of childcare provision in Lambeth.....	163
Figure 119: Statistically significant differences in responses by group	164
Figure 120: Numbers of participants.....	168
Figure 121: Types of childcare used by focus group respondents.....	169
Figure 122: Types of childcare that focus group respondents would like to use.....	169
Figure 123: Average rating for aspects of the childcare market.....	188
Figure 124: Distribution of ratings.....	189
Figure 125: Number of providers continuing to offer childcare in the future.....	191
Figure 126: Percentage of respondents with plans in place to change provision	192
Figure 127: Percentage of respondents who require a lot, a little and no support.....	193
Figure 128: Geographical dimensions of unmet need	201
Figure 129: Cost of Childcare 2001-2006.....	216
Figure 130: Breakdown of variation in childcare costs (All sectors).....	217
Figure 131: Children per childcare place	220

Appendix 1 – Summary of DfES research report on the Childcare Market

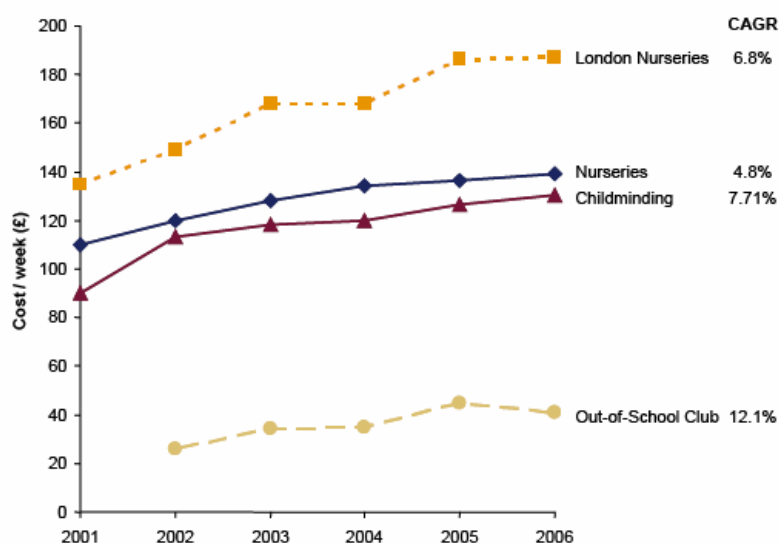
Introduction

The report addresses the market for 'formal childcare'. This encompasses the market for formal, non-parental supervision of children as purchased by parents or other responsible adults and as provided by schools, local authority nurseries and the private, voluntary and independent sectors (PVI).

Cost / Affordability

- Since the early 1990s the childcare market has seen strong growth (both in terms of fees as well as volume of places used) as in almost all areas childcare demand exceeding supply.
 - During the 1990s and early 2000s the market has been characterised by high occupancy rates and increasing fees levels in the private and (to a lesser extent) the voluntary sector (see figure below).
 - Between 1990 and 1994 the annual growth in value averaged around 20%. This growth remained strong in the second half of the 90s with growth averaging 10-15%. This growth is now slowing.
- Some PVI providers have questioned the sustainability of some of the new provision introduced which may lead to steep rises in fees as government funding is reduced.
- PVIs also state that the higher staff wages offered by local authorities make it difficult to recruit and retain staff that can deliver services to compete with LA provision (e.g. educational places; extended school places).

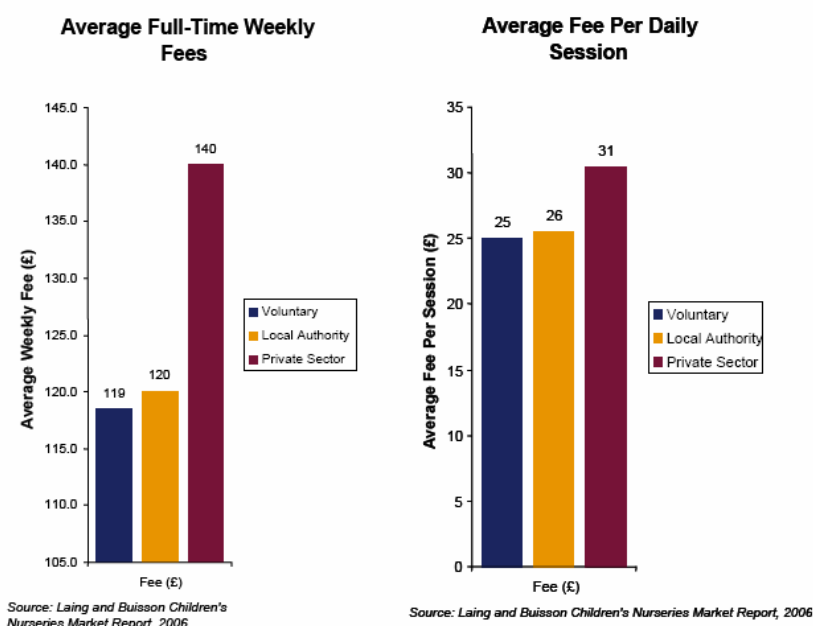
Figure 129: Cost of Childcare 2001-2006



Source: Daycare Trust Annual Childcare Cost Survey

- Private childcare is significantly more expensive than the voluntary or local authority alternatives (see figure below). Voluntary childcare was the cheapest option for parents but was only fractionally cheaper than the LA alternative (Source: *Laing and Buisson Children's Nurseries Market Report 2006*).
 - The average weekly fee (Full-time) for voluntary childcare was £119 in 2006 compared to £120 for LA provision and £140 for private provision.
 - The average fee per daily session accordingly followed the same pattern with voluntary care coming in as the cheapest (£25 per day) followed by LA provision (£26 per day) while private childcare was the most expensive (£31 per day).

Figure 130: Breakdown of variation in childcare costs (All sectors)



Quality

- Consolidation of smaller PVIs into larger conglomerates is unlikely to affect quality of care as factors such as staffing levels are unlikely to be affected. However, if higher quality operators are growing at the expense of lower quality operators, this will improve outcomes both in terms of the high quality providers growing as well as raising the bar for competitors.
- Academic research has shown that quality of childcare is most affected by technical indicators such as staff qualification levels, staff-to-child ratios and equipment levels while the type of care setting has less impact upon outcomes. Consolidation is unlikely to affect these criteria for quality childcare delivery.
 - For this reason, the increasing shift toward providing childcare in children's centre settings (which typically have higher staffing levels and have a requirement to have a teacher on staff) may provide higher quality child care (but at a greater expense than most private settings).
 - Anecdotal evidence and basic economics also dictates that as larger, private childcare providers

come into the market, larger facilities with fewer staff may begin to be introduced in order to compete on price.

- Close relationships between PVIs and LAs is required to sustain the quality of local childcare. There is concern that a lack of communication and consultation by government before introducing policies may prove detrimental to incumbent PVI childcare providers. Many private suppliers perceive a bias towards the voluntary sector.
- Quality Needs Assessments are required in order to ensure that suitable childcare is provided (e.g. in some areas cultural factors impact upon childcare).

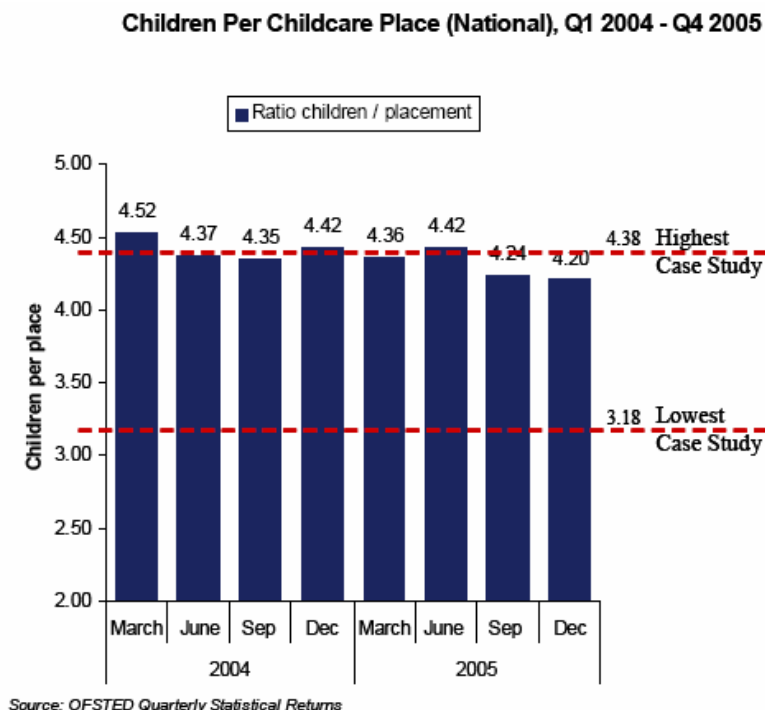
Number of Places / Availability

- There were high occupancy rates in childcare in the early 2000s as in almost every area childcare demand outstripped supply.
- Some Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) sector providers are concerned that if the local authority provides childcare then this could impact on their business unless very careful assessment of supply and demand takes place.
- Incumbent PVI providers can be insulated from this risk if local authorities intervene only in a very targeted way following a detailed review of available childcare in the local area. There is evidence, however, that the quality of Needs Assessments vary.
- The Government's new 10 year Childcare Strategy ("Choice for parents and carers, the best start for children") published in December 2004 extended paternity rights (e.g. extended paid paternity leave to two weeks) which has reduced demand for services as one or more parents can stay at home for longer. Increased flexibility of working times for fathers (flexi-time) has also reduced demand for childcare in the past few years.
- In spite of supply increasing, however, the National Audit office found in 2003-04 that *"about 26% of families with pre-school children had unmet demand for childcare in the previous year and 77% thought there should be more pre-school places"*. Much of this unmet need may be niche, however, specifically anti-social hours which the private sector may be unable to meet in

an affordable manner. As such there is an 'affordability gap' concerning some forms of unmet childcare demand.

- Future predicted demand generated from population figures (population of 0-7 year olds) is predicted to remain flat over the coming years which means demand will not fluctuate dramatically.
- An ageing population will also mean that there will be a higher number of family carers (providing informal childcare) to look after young children, reducing the need for paid, formal childcare.
- Academic research shows that single-parent families require higher levels of formal childcare than family units with both parents. This should be noted in areas where there is a high incidence of lone parents.
- Mothers returning to work creates demand and at the moment there is a high incidence of mothers returning to work which will fuel demand.
- Disposable income also dictates demand with parent/s with more disposable income accessing childcare more. As a result, an economic downturn or a period of higher unemployment may stimulate a reduction in childcare demand due to lower cash-flow.
- Socio-economic differences may also affect demand as certain groups are reticent to use publicly provided services due to an unfavourable perception of these services.
- Anecdotal evidence suggests there is now over-supply in areas that are attractive to private providers (i.e. more affluent areas socio-economically), while there are lower incentives to open private provision in other areas due to competition from LAs and the lower financial incentives.

Figure 131: Children per childcare place



Flexibility

- There is evidence of unmet need for more 'niche' demands such as antisocial hours, holidays, holidays etc which childcare providers cannot meet in an affordable way.
- National research has found that White and Black Caribbean families were more likely to have used childcare while there is relatively low childcare use amongst black African and Pakistani families. Local cultural differences, therefore, will help determine demand.

Choice of providers

- Recent growth in supply has been mainly driven by expansion of the full daycare and out of school care sectors, which reflects both the changing nature of demand and the way in which supply has developed in response.
- The majority of providers target 0-5 year olds as their key market and within this, 3-4 year olds specifically (96% of those surveyed with children aged 3-4 stated

that they had used childcare in the past year compared to 78% for 0-2 years and 87% for 5-7 year olds). Childcare providers also target this market as fewer staff are required for this age range as compared to the more staff intensive 1-2 years range.

- Supply remains highly fragmented with services delivered on the whole by numerous, small, independent companies.
 - The top 40 private providers only account for 10% of total places.
 - The largest private provider has a market share (in terms of places) of only 1.8%, but there is evidence of consolidation taking place (e.g. Nord Anglia acquiring Leapfrog Nursery Group and 28 Nurseries from the Jigsaw Group in 2004).
 - Further consolidation in the future by companies is cast into doubt by the increasingly tough market conditions and uncertainty about the future which may offset any potential benefits from economies of scale etc.
 - Consolidation may benefit local authorities by reducing the number of contact points and improving supply visibility but this risks reducing parental choice and market flexibility.

Opening times

- Demand remains for 'niche' opening times such as late night (antisocial hours), emergency cover, holidays and irregular hours. Most Needs Assessments by local authorities are calculated on the basis of 'usual' demand, however, as much of this demand is aspirational and not coverable by LA or PVI provision in an affordable way.

Appendix 2 – Methodology

Consultation with parents / carers

Consultation with parents / carers took place via two methods: questionnaire and focus groups.

The questionnaire was administered via three main routes:

- Distribution to parents / carers via childcare group settings, childminders and schools.
- A community surveying exercise. 12 parents / carers who (mainly) were in contact with Sure Start Local Programme teams volunteered to administer a maximum of 30 questionnaires each to friends, relatives and neighbours. They were responsible for distributing the questionnaire, helping people complete it, collecting responses and returning completed questionnaires.
- A street survey, using the questionnaire, was also undertaken by a market research company. A structured sample was specified involving targets for number of people consulted, age of child, town-centre area of residence, working status, ethnicity and family composition. 500 responses were gathered via this route.

Questionnaire responses were inputted in Excel or SPSS and analysis was undertaken using SPSS.

Seven focus groups were held with parents / carers from targeted groups agreed with Lambeth Council's Early Years and Sure Start Service. These were organised via a number of different routes, including Sure Start Local Programme officers, existing network groups and the Children with Disabilities team. The focus groups with young parents, unemployed parents and parents of disabled children were facilitated by Cordis Bright. Focus groups facilitated in community languages were led by Sure Start Local Programme officers with support in the lead up to the event from Cordis Bright.

Consultation with childcare providers

Consultation with childcare providers also took place via two main routes: questionnaire and focus groups. The questionnaires were distributed to all group setting providers in the post. Questionnaires were distributed to childminders via childminder network meetings.

All group setting providers were invited to attend one of two focus groups – both of which were facilitated by Cordis Bright.

Appendix 3 – Consultation materials

Questionnaire to parents / carers



Your views of childcare & other services

A survey of parents and carers by Lambeth Council

If you have a child aged 0-18 then please complete this questionnaire

Lambeth Council is interested to find out what you as a parent or carer think about childcare and other services in Lambeth. Your opinions are important to us and will help to ensure that quality and accessible services are provided throughout Lambeth.

This questionnaire is anonymous and is being administered by a research organisation called Cordis Bright. Results will be presented to Lambeth Council but no one will be able to identify you or your response from it. Please complete and return this questionnaire by 1 December 2006. See the end of the questionnaire for details on how to return the form. For further information about this research contact Lambeth Children's Information Service on 0845 6015317.

Question 1 – Your children

How many children do you have living with you (please write in the number)?

Aged 0-2	<input type="text"/>	Aged 3-4	<input type="text"/>	Aged 5-11	<input type="text"/>
Aged 12-14	<input type="text"/>	Aged 15+	<input type="text"/>		

Question 2 – Types of childcare used

(a) In the last six months which of the following types of childcare have you used? (Please tick)

<input type="checkbox"/> Childminder	<input type="checkbox"/> Day nursery	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school or playgroup	<input type="checkbox"/> Crèche	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Children's Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> (School) Nursery class	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nanny or au pair	<input type="checkbox"/> Breakfast club	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> After-school club	<input type="checkbox"/> Family or friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please state) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> (If you do not use any childcare please go to Q6)	

(b) If you have a 3 or 4 year old, do you use your entitlement for 12½ hours of free childcare per week?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

(c) Where is the childcare you use located?

<input type="checkbox"/> Within Lambeth only	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside of Lambeth only
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of inside & outside Lambeth	

Question 3 – Costs of childcare

(a) In an average week approximately how much are your total childcare costs for all of your children?

£

(b) Could you afford to pay more for your childcare costs?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

(c) Do you receive tax credits to support your childcare costs?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐



Question 4 – Times of childcare

(a) For each of your children, please tell us the times you currently use formal childcare and any times that you would like to use childcare but don't or can't. Base it on a typical work-day in school term time. Formal childcare excludes school and family and friends. If you have more than three children, please continue on a separate sheet of paper.

Child 1

Age of child (please state):	<input type="text"/>	Does this child have a disability?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Before 7am	7am-8am	8am-9am	9am-1pm	1pm-4pm	4pm-6pm	After 6pm
I currently use childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to use childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Child 2

Age of child (please state):	<input type="text"/>	Does this child have a disability?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Before 7am	7am-8am	8am-9am	9am-1pm	1pm-4pm	4pm-6pm	After 6pm
I currently use childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to use childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Child 3

Age of child (please state):	<input type="text"/>	Does this child have a disability?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Before 7am	7am-8am	8am-9am	9am-1pm	1pm-4pm	4pm-6pm	After 6pm
I currently use childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to use childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If there are times that you would like to use childcare but currently can't or don't why is this? (Tick all that apply)

Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing open at the required time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing in the right location	<input type="checkbox"/>
No vacancies	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing that caters for my child's needs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>

.....

Question 5 – School holidays

(a) Do you require formal childcare during school holidays? Yes ☐ No ☐

If so, how do your requirements compare to your childcare needs in a typical work-day in school term time? (Tick all that apply)

About the same ☐ More hours required ☐
 Less hours required ☐ Different locations required ☐
 Different types of childcare required ☐ Other (please state) ☐

Question 6 – Your views on childcare

(a) Please tell us how much you agree with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
I am very satisfied with my current childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The quality of childcare is high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is good choice of childcare in Lambeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Childcare is well located	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Childcare caters for my children's needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Childcare is good value for money	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Childcare is too expensive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like my child to attend more formal childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would prefer to use family or friends to care for my child	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 7 – Other services

Please complete this question **only** if you have a child aged 5 or under

(a) Which of the following services do you use or would like to use?

	I currently use	I would like to use	Neither of these
Library membership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speech & language support for my child	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on my child's health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on my child's teeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support on disability/special needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing or benefits advice or support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment advice or support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education or training advice or support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
English language classes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on volunteering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on my health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on stress or depression	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support to stop smoking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family planning advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Antenatal and postnatal advice and support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice or support on parenting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 8 – About you

This information is optional and will not be used to identify you. Your response will help us ensure that childcare addresses your needs.

(a) What is your home postcode?

(b) Are you... ☐ Male ☐ Female

(c) Are you living as a...
 Lone parent ☐ Two parent family ☐
 Parent-to-be ☐ Other ☐

(d) Do you work in Lambeth? Yes ☐ No ☐

(e) Are you...
 Working full-time ☐ Working part-time ☐ Working shifts ☐
 Full-time parent/carer ☐ Looking for work ☐ Studying/training ☐
 Other..... ☐

(f) What is your total household income?
 £0-£10,000 ☐ £10,001-£20,000 ☐ £20,001 -£30,000 ☐
 £30,001-£40,000 ☐ £40,001- £50,000 ☐ Over £50,000 ☐

(g) What is your ethnic group?
Our ethnic background describes how we think of ourselves. Ethnic background is not the same as nationality or country of birth. You are asked to choose the ethnic group that is closest to you.

<u>White</u>		<u>Black or Black British</u>	
White British	<input type="checkbox"/>	Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>
White Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	African	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other White background	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other Black background	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Asian or Asian British</u>		<u>Mixed</u>	
Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	White & Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/>	White & Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/>	White & Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other Asian background	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other Mixed background	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Chinese or Other ethnic group</u>		<u>Don't know or don't want to say</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Any other group	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Thank you!

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. All those who complete a questionnaire are eligible to enter into a prize draw to win £100 in high street vouchers. If you would like to be included please provide your details below:

Your name: Telephone:

Please return your questionnaire to the person who asked you to complete it or in the envelope provided or to Cordis Bright, FREEPOST LON19516, Epworth House, 25 City Road, London EC1Y 1AA. No stamp needed.

Focus group with parents / carers template

Focus group template for childcare sufficiency assessment

Notes:

- ☐ Lambeth Council and Cordis Bright are working together on a project to better understand Lambeth parents' current use of childcare, their needs and how these might change in the future.
- ☐ This focus group is one of five. The results will complement those gathered via an open questionnaire of parents across Lambeth.
- ☐ We are interested in childcare for all children and young people up to the age of 15 (or 19 if they have a disability or special need). We would like to hear parents' views on types of childcare used, times, quality, location, accessibility, choice and affordability of childcare in the borough.
- ☐ The focus group should last about 1 to 1.5 hours. Ideally it should be an open discussion and should be flexible enough to cover all the areas that the parents want to talk about.
- ☐ Parents' responses are confidential and will not be identified. The facilitator will record any common issues or experiences that arise.
- ☐ If there is any part of the focus group that parents do not feel comfortable in being involved in then they should feel free to opt out for that part of the session.
- ☐ We anticipate that there will be some differences of opinion and differences in experience. We're particularly keen for you to capture common (either majority or universal) experiences and feedback or any divergent experiences.
- ☐ We would also like you to capture any experiences or needs that may be specific to the ethnic / language group participating in the focus group.

Focus group questions

1. Use of childcare

Each parent to be given green and yellow post-it notes. The following types of childcare to be written on a flipchart or whiteboard:

- ☐ Childminder
- ☐ Day nursery
- ☐ Pre-school or playgroup
- ☐ Creche
- ☐ Children's Centre
- ☐ Nursery class (at school)
- ☐ Nanny or au pair
- ☐ Breakfast club
- ☐ After-school club
- ☐ Family or friends
- ☐ Other

Parents to be asked to use the post-it notes to indicate:

- ☐ Those types of childcare that they use (green)
- ☐ Those types of childcare that they don't use but would like to (yellow)

Notes:

5 minutes. The aim of this part of the focus group is to be both a bit of an ice-breaker and to get an understanding about the kinds of childcare that are being used. At the end of the session please record the responses in the following table:

	Number of green	Number of yellow
Childminder		
Day nursery		
Pre-school or playgroup		
Creche		
Children's Centre		
Nursery class (at school)		
Nanny or au pair		
Breakfast club		
After-school club		
Family or friends		
Other		

Please also record the other types of childcare that parents might be using.

2. Think about the types of childcare that you use:

- ☐ Why did you choose to use that type of childcare for your child?
- ☐ What do you like about it?
- ☐ What could be improved?

3. Think about any other types of childcare that you would like to use:

- ☐ Are there any particular reasons why you want to use this type of childcare?
- ☐ How would it benefit you?
- ☐ Is there any type of childcare that you would definitely not like to use? Why?

4. If time allows, it would also be interesting to know if parents would like to use more of a particular type of childcare and the reasons why they don't use more of it.**Notes:**

20 minutes. The objective of this exercise is to understand why parents use particular types of childcare and which types of childcare they would like to use but currently don't and why.

Some prompts if suggestions aren't forthcoming: location, times, costs, quality, accessibility, closeness to school / work etc.

In writing up your notes of this section please highlight:

- ☐ Particularly strong feelings amongst the group.
- ☐ Common or majority views / experiences.
- ☐ Divergent views.
- ☐ Views or experiences of particular groups of parents, e.g. those with very young children, those with large families, those from particular areas within Lambeth, lone parents, unemployed households etc.

5. Think about the following ways that childcare in Lambeth could be improved. Which ones are most important?

- ☐ Opening times of childcare
- ☐ Cost / affordability
- ☐ Quality
- ☐ Number of places / availability
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Ensuring that it caters for my child's needs
- ☐ Flexibility
- ☐ Choice of providers

Notes:

10 minutes. This could be a straw-poll. Please also record some information about why they've ranked them in this way. We don't need a ranking that is agreed by everyone, rather a 'feel' for relative priorities. Again, if there are any major differences of opinion please record them.

6. Using the ranking as a guide, we'd like you to discuss the top 4-5 of the following issues with the focus group:

- ☐ What are the key issues around opening times of childcare? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?
- ☐ What are the key issues around the cost / affordability of childcare? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?
- ☐ What are the key issues around the quality of childcare? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?
- ☐ What are the key issues around vacancies or waiting lists or availability of places? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?
- ☐ What are the key issues around the location of childcare? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?

- ☐ **What are the key issues around having childcare that meets you child's needs? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?**
- ☐ **What are the key issues around the flexibility of childcare? What needs to be improved? Why? How would you benefit?**
- ☐ **Do you have enough choice in terms of the types of childcare you can send your child to? Are there any differences between different types of childcare? What needs to be improved?**

30 minutes. Depending on the kinds of responses, it may not be possible to cover all these questions. Please use the ranking to make sure that the areas that are most important to the attendees are covered first.

Please remember to record:

- ☐ Particularly strong feelings amongst the group.
- ☐ Common or majority views / experiences.
- ☐ Divergent views.
- ☐ Views or experiences of particular groups of parents, e.g. those with very young children, those with large families, those from particular areas within Lambeth, lone parents, unemployed households etc.

7. Do you have any specific needs as a parent with a disabled child / young parent / unemployed parent / Somali parent / Portuguese-speaking parent / Spanish-speaking parent that childcare in Lambeth should address? If so, what are they and what improvements could be made?

Notes:

10 minutes. This is an opportunity to pick up any additional specific issues relating to the specific needs of these groups of parents.

8. Are there any other improvements that you would like to see made?

Notes:

10 minutes.

Questionnaire for providers



Your views on the childcare market

A survey of childcare providers by Lambeth Council

Lambeth Council is interested to find out about your views of childcare in your local area and your plans for the future. Your opinions are important to us and will help to ensure that Lambeth Council provides the support that you need. It will also help to ensure that quality and accessible childcare services are provided throughout Lambeth

This questionnaire is anonymous and is being administered by a research company called Cordis Bright. Results will be presented to Lambeth Council but no one will be able to identify you or your response from it. Thank you in advance for completing this questionnaire. Please complete and return this questionnaire by 1 December 2006.

Question 1 – About you

(a) What is the postcode for your work base / organisation?

(b) What type of childcare provider are you?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Childminder</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Day nursery</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Pre-school or playgroup</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Crèche</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Children's Centre</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Nursery class (at school)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Nanny or au pair</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Breakfast club</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>After-school club</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Other (please state)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....

(c) Do you provide Nursery Education Fund (NEF) places?

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|

Question 2 – The local childcare market

We would like your views on childcare as a whole in your local area. How would you rate the following? Leave blank if you do not know.

	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
Quality of provision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Range of, or choice in, providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of places	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision for low income families	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision for disabled children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision for working families	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 3 – Your future plans

(a) Approximately for how long do you as a provider expect to continue to provide childcare services?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Less than 12 months | <input type="checkbox"/> | One to two years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Two to three years | <input type="checkbox"/> | Three to four years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Four to five years | <input type="checkbox"/> | More than five years | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(b) Do you have plans in place to do any of the following within the next 18 months?

	Yes, plans in place	No plans but interested	No plans and not interested
Expand your age-range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Expand the number of places you offer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significantly increase fees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve provision for disabled children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extend your opening hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve provision for children with other specific needs (please state)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(c) If you have plans to increase your opening hours or would be interested in doing so, what times were you thinking?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Weekdays during school term-time | <input type="checkbox"/> | Weekends during school term-time | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Weekdays during school holidays | <input type="checkbox"/> | Weekends during school holidays | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Overnight care | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (please state) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 4 – Support required

In order to meet your plans for the future what support do you require?

	No	A little support	A lot of support
Staff recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing support / advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business support / advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building alterations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inspection / registration support / advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support to network with other providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working with the local authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More involvement in local planning of childcare provision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advice on needs of specific groups of children (please state)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please return it in the envelope provided or send to Cordis Bright, FREEPOST LON19516, Epworth House, 25 City Road, London EC1Y 1AA. No stamp needed.

Appendix 4 – Location of providers

The table below shows the providers included in the map showing the location of group setting providers

Ref #	Name of provider	Category
1	Coral Day Nursery	PVI setting
2	Lambeth Walk Day Nursery	PVI setting
3	Buffer Bear Nursery	PVI setting
4	Coin St Children's Centre	Children's Centre
5	St Patrick's Montessori Nursery School	PVI setting
6	St Thomas' Day Nursery	PVI setting
7	Brixton Centre - Lambeth College Nursery	PVI setting
8	Cabin Nursery	PVI setting
9	Treehouse Nursery Children's Centre at Holmwood Nursery School	Children's Centre
10	Windmill Playgroup	PVI setting
11	Ark on the Park Nursery School	PVI setting
12	Clapham Park Montessori	PVI setting
13	Elm Park Nursery	PVI setting
14	Lambeth College Nursery - Clapham	PVI setting
15	L'Ecole du Parc	PVI setting
16	Anglo Spanish Nursery School	PVI setting
17	Clapham Manor Children's Centre	Children's Centre
18	Heath Road Day Nursery	PVI setting
19	Bringing Up Baby	PVI setting
20	Clapham Montessori	PVI setting
21	Pixies Nursery School	PVI setting
22	The Willow School	PVI setting
23	IQRA	PVI setting
24	Little Angels Nursery School	PVI setting
25	Loughborough Children's Centre	Children's Centre
26	Loughborough Community Centre Crèche	PVI setting
27	New Mind School	PVI setting
28	Victory Nursery (Stockwell)	PVI setting
29	Wiltshire Day Nursery	PVI setting
30	Yours Truly Children's Centre	PVI setting
31	Ferndale Road Day Nursery	PVI setting
32	Stockwell Park Early Years	PVI setting
33	Ladybird Day Nursery	PVI setting
34	Dunelm Grove	PVI setting
35	Clive Hall	PVI setting
36	Little Starz Children's Centre	Children's Centre
37	Teddies Nursery	PVI setting
38	Effra Children's Centre	Children's Centre
39	Kings Day Nursery	PVI setting
40	Lilford Daycare	PVI setting
41	The Nest (Pre-School)	PVI setting
42	2nd Step Nursery & Pre-School	PVI setting
43	Ruskin House School	PVI setting
44	The Norwood Manor Nursery	PVI setting
45	One World Nursery	PVI setting
46	CLUFO	PVI setting

Ref #	Name of provider	Category
47	Springfield Community Flat Crèche	PVI setting
48	Bunnies on the Green	PVI setting
49	Mafalda Latin-American Community Nursery	PVI setting
50	Union Grove Day Nursery (Smedley St)	PVI setting
51	Union Grove Day Nursery (Union Grove)	PVI setting
52	Kennington Park Children's Centre (Henry Fawcett)	Children's Centre
53	St Anne's Community Centre Nursery & ASC	PVI setting
54	St Monica Day Nursery	PVI setting
55	The Oval Montessori	PVI setting
56	Hurley Pre-School	PVI setting
57	Little Starz Kennington	PVI setting
58	Toad Hall	PVI setting
59	Vauxhall Christian Centre Playgroup (returned by Cordis Bright)	PVI setting
60	Ethelred Children's Centre	Children's Centre
61	James Kane Nursery	PVI setting
62	The pelican Nursery School	PVI setting
63	Broomwood Hall	PVI setting
64	Abacus Early Learning Nursery	PVI setting
65	Cavendish Lodge Nursery School	PVI setting
66	Family Support Network Nursery	PVI setting
67	First Steps Day Nursery	PVI setting
68	Hyderi Nursery School	PVI setting
69	Lewin Pre-School	PVI setting
70	Springtime Day Nursery	PVI setting
71	Tenderlinks Day Nursery	PVI setting
72	Daisies Day Nursery	PVI setting
73	Magic Roundabout	PVI setting
74	St Michael's Pre-School	PVI setting
75	Italian Day Nursery	PVI setting
76	Victory Nursery (Angell Town)	PVI setting
77	Little Trees Nursery School	PVI setting
78	Mini Stars Day Nursery	PVI setting
79	Rhoda Reid	PVI setting
80	Cherubins Nursery	PVI setting
81	Oak Tree Day Nursery	PVI setting
82	Streatham Montessori	PVI setting
83	Horizons Day Nursery	PVI setting
84	Rainbow Day Nursery	PVI setting
85	Braeside Day Nursery	PVI setting
86	Early Learners	PVI setting
87	Fatemah Day Nursery	PVI setting
88	Kiddi Caru	PVI setting
89	Streatham Vale Pre-School	PVI setting
90	The Sophie Centre Pre School	PVI setting
91	Beechwood School	PVI setting
92	Blossomtime Montessori	PVI setting
93	Sunnyhill Children's Centre (Streatham Under 5's)	Children's Centre
94	Magicmind Nursery & Pre-School	PVI setting
95	Asquith Nursery Balham	PVI setting
96	Squirrels Pre-School	PVI setting
97	The Crescent Kindergarten III.	PVI setting
98	The Whitehouse Prep and Woodentops Kindergarten	PVI setting
99	Hitherfield Children's Centre	Children's Centre

Ref #	Name of provider	Category
100	Nelly's Nursery	PVI setting
101	Rainbow Pre-School	PVI setting
102	The Whitehouse Day Nursery	PVI setting
103	Asquith Court Nursery Dulwich	PVI setting
104	Chatsworth Baptist Church Pre-School	PVI setting
105	Oakfield Preparatory School	PVI setting
106	Rosemead Preparatory School	PVI setting
107	Happy Nursery Days	PVI setting
108	Childspace Parent Co-operative	PVI setting
109	Lily's Day Nursery	PVI setting
110	Lily's Day Nursery Baby Unit	PVI setting
111	Jubilee Sure Start Children's Centre	Children's Centre
112	Asquith Court Nursery Lambeth	PVI setting
113	Brixton Children's Centre	Children's Centre
114	Vassall Road Pre-School Playgroup	PVI setting

The table below shows the providers included in the map showing the location of maintained provision.

Ref #	School
1	Allen Edwards Primary School
2	Archbishop Sumner CE Primary School
3	Ashmole Primary School
4	Bonneville Primary School
5	Christ Church Brixton CE Primary School
6	Christ Church Streatham CE Primary School
7	Clapham Manor Primary School
8	Corpus Christi Catholic Primary School
9	Crown Lane Primary School
10	Durand Primary School
11	Effra Nursery School
12	Elm Wood School
13	Ethelred Nursery School
14	Fenstanton JMI School
15	Glenbrook Primary School
16	Granton Primary School
17	Heathbrook Primary School
18	Henry Cavendish Primary School
19	Henry Fawcett Primary School
20	Herbert Morrison Primary School
21	Hillmead Primary School
22	Hitherfield Primary School
23	Holmewood Nursery School
24	Holy Trinity CE Primary School
25	Immanuel & St Andrew CE Primary School
26	Jessop Primary School
27	Johanna Primary School
28	Jubilee Primary School
29	Julian's Primary School
30	Kings Avenue Primary School
31	Kingswood Primary School
32	Lark Hall Primary School
33	Loughborough Primary School
34	Macaulay CE Primary School
35	Maytree Nursery School
36	Orchard Primary School

Ref #	School
37	Paxton Primary School
38	Richard Atkins Primary School
39	Rosendale Primary School
40	St Andrew's Catholic Primary School
41	St Andrews CE Primary School
42	St Annes Catholic Primary School
43	St Bedes Catholic Infants School
44	St Helens Catholic School
45	St John The Divine CE Primary School
46	St Johns Angell Town CE Primary School
47	St Judes CE Primary School
48	St Leonard's CE Primary School
49	St Lukes CE Primary School
50	St Marks CE Primary School
51	St Marys Catholic Primary School
52	St Saviours CE Primary School
53	St Stephens CE Primary School
54	Stockwell Primary School
55	Streatham Wells Primary School
56	Sudbourne Primary School
57	Sunnyhill Primary School
58	Telferscot Primary School
59	The Reay Primary School
60	Triangle Nursery School
61	Vauxhall Primary School
62	Walnut Tree Walk School
63	Woodmansterne Primary School
64	Wyvil Primary School

The table below shows the providers included in the map of breakfast club providers.

Ref	Name
1	The London Nautical School 61 Stamford Street SE1 9NA
2	Coin Street Family & Children Centre 99a Upper Ground London SE1 9PP (For Johanna Primary School)
3	Walnut Tree Walk Primary School Walnut Tree Walk SE11 6DS
4	Renton Close Community Centre Renton Close Estate Brixton Hill SW2 1EZ
5	Tree House Children's Centre at Holmewood Nursery School 66 Upper Tulse Hill SW2 2RW
6	Richard Atkins Primary School New Park Road SW2 4JP
7	Sudbourne Primary School Hayter Road SW2 5AP
8	Kids City King's Avenue Primary School SW4 8BQ
9	Lambeth Academy Elms Road Clapham SW4 9ET
10	Kids City Bonneville Primary School Bonneville Gardens SW4 9LB
11	Clapham Manor Primary School and Children's Centre Belmont Road SW4 0BZ
12	CAVE (Community and Voluntary Education) 2 Rectory Grove SW4 0DZ
13	St John's Angell Town C.E Primary School 85 Angell Road SW9 7HH
14	Loughborough Primary School and Children's Centre Minet Road SW9 7UA
15	Hill Mead Primary School Moorland Road SW9 8UE
16	Stockwell Primary School and Children's Centre Stockwell Road SW9 9TG
17	Playcare Lambeth Kingswood Primary School and Children's Centre Gipsy Road SE27 9RD

Ref	Name
18	School Friends Elmwood Primary School Carnac Street SE27 9RR
19	Little Starz Children's Centre 18 Bentons Lane West Norwood London SE27 9UD
20	St. Saviour's C.E Primary School Herne Hill Road SE24 0AH
21	Kids City Jessop Primary School Lowden Road SE24 0BJ
22	Lilford Community Day Care Centre 23 Eastlake Road SE5 9QJ
23	Effra Early Years and Children's Centre 35 Effra Parade SW2 1PL
24	Norwood School for Girls Crowndale SE19 3NY
25	CLUFO (Clapham and Larkhall Under 5s Organisation) 56A Courland Grove SW8 2PX (For Larkhall Primary School and Children's Centre)
26	Springfield Community Flat Sessional Care and Afterschool Club 53/54 Bocket House Union Grove SW8 2RE
27	Lansdowne School Argyll Close Dalyell Road SW9 9QL
28	St Anne's Community Centre Nursery and Afterschool Club 42-46 Harleyford Road SE11 5AY
29	ADI Centre (Play Ltd) Henry Fawcett Primary School and Kennington Park Children's Centre Bowling Green Street SE11 5BZ
30	Archbishop Tenison's CE School 55 Kennington Oval SE11 5SR
31	Kids Charlie Chaplin Adventure playground Bolton Crescent SE5 0SE
32	Ashmole Primary School Ashmole Street SW8 1NT
33	Archbishop Sumner C.E. Primary School Reedworth Street SE11 4PH
34	Ethelred Nursery School and Children's Centre Lollard Street SE11 6UP
35	Allen Edwards Primary School Studley Road Larkhall Lane SW4 6RP
36	Magic Roundabout Day Nursery Binfield Road SW4 6TB
37	St. Stephen's C.E Primary School Dorset Road SW8 1EJ
38	Stockwell Park High School Clapham Road SW9 0AL
39	Cherubins Day Nursery Chestnut Lodge Palace Road SW2 3NJ
40	Playcare Lambeth Fenstanton Primary School Abbots Park SW2 3PW
41	Kids City Granton Primary School SW16 5AN
42	Woodmansterne Primary School Stockport Road SW16 5XE
43	Hitherfield Primary School Hitherfield Road Streatham SW16 2JQ
44	Julian's Primary School 226 Leigham Court Road SW16 2RB
45	Telferscot Primary School Telferscot Road SW12 0HW
46	Kids City Henry Cavendish Primary School Hydethorpe Road Balham SW12 0JA
47	Kids City Trojans Out of School Scheme Hydethorpe Road SW12 0JA
48	Kids City Glenbrook Primary School Clarence Avenue Clapham SW4 8LD
49	Rosendale Care for Kids Rosendale Primary School Turney Road SE21 8LX
50	Elm Court School Elmcourt Road SE27 9BZ
51	St. Martin in the Field's CE School 155 Tulse Hill SW2 3UP
52	Jubilee Primary School and Children's Centre Tulse Hill SW2 2JE
53	Lily's Day Nursery Brixton Hill Methodist Church SW2 2TX
54	Christ Church C.E Primary School Cancell Road Brixton SW9 6HN
55	Brixton Children's Centre Myatt's Field Mobile Creche 9 Mostyn Road SW9 6PH
56	Charles Edward Brooke CE Upper School Brooke Site Langton Road SW9 6UL
57	Myatt's Field Mobile Creche 45 Foxley Square SW9 7RY

The table below shows the providers included in the map of after school club providers.

Ref	Name
58	Coin Street Family & Children Centre 99a Upper Ground London SE1 9PP (For Johanna Primary School)
59	Lambeth Walk Day Nursery Longton House Lambeth Walk SE11 6LU
60	Walnut Tree Walk Primary School Walnut Tree Walk SE11 6DS
61	The London Nautical School 61 Stamford Street SE1 9NA
62	Tree House Children's Centre at Holmewood Nursery School 66 Upper Tulse Hill SW2 2RW
63	Renton Close Community Centre Renton Close Estate Brixton Hill SW2 1EZ
64	Livity School Mandrell Road SW2 5DW
65	Christ Church C.E Primary School Cotherstone Road Streatham SW2 3NF
66	Corpus Christi Catholic Primary School Trent Road SW2 5BL
67	Kids City Bonnevillie Primary School Bonnevillie Gardens SW4 9LB
68	Kids City King's Avenue Primary School SW4 8BQ
69	Kids City St. Mary's R.C. Primary School Crescent Lane Clapham SW4 9QJ
70	Lambeth Academy Elms Road Clapham SW4 9ET
71	Nelson's Row Out of School Club Clapham SW4 7JR
72	Heathbrook Primary School St Rule Street SW8 3EH
73	Loughborough Primary School and Children's Centre Minet Road SW9 7UA
74	Loughborough Adventure Playground Moorland Road SW9 8UA
75	Hill Mead Primary School Moorland Road SW9 8UE
76	Stockwell Primary School and Children's Centre Stockwell Road SW9 9TG
77	Lambeth Play Association (Tuesday's @ Pulross Area Play Association (PAPA) 10 -16 Pulross Road Brixton SW9 7AY. Thursday's @ Kennington Park Community Centre 8 Harleyford Street SE11 5TR)
78	Little Starz Children's Centre 18 Bentons Lane West Norwood London SE27 9UD
79	Playcare Lambeth Paxton Primary School Woodland Road SE19 1PA
80	Effra Early Years and Children's Centre 35 Effra Parade SW2 1PL
81	Family and Friends Out of School Club/Railton Road Methodist Church Railton Methodist Youth and Community Centre 141 Railton Road SE24 0LT
82	Kids City Jessop Primary School Lowden Road SE24 0BJ
83	Lilford Pre-School Flat 46 Lilford House Lilford Road SE5 9QD
84	Lilford Community Day Care Centre 23 Eastlake Road SE5 9QJ
85	St. Saviour's C.E Primary School Herne Hill Road SE24 0AH
86	JC's Afterschool Club St Luke's Church Hall SE27 0HS
87	Crown Lane Primary School Crown Lane Streatham SW16 3HX
88	Norwood School for Girls Crowndale SE19 3NY
89	CLUFO (Clapham and Larkhall Under 5s Organisation) 56A Courland Grove SW8 2PX (For Larkhall Primary School and Children's Centre)
90	Springfield Community Flat Sessional Care and Afterschool Club 53/54 Brocket House Union Grove SW8 2RE
91	Stockwell Community Centre 1 Studley Road SW4 6RA (Run by Springfield Community Flat)
92	Willington Childcare New Initiative Youth Club 55 Willington Road SW9 9NB
93	Wyvil Out of School Care Wyvil Primary School Wyvil Road SW8 2JJ
94	Lansdowne School Argyll Close Dalyell Road SW9 9QL
95	St Andrews C.E Primary School Kay Road SW9 9DE

Ref	Name
96	ADI Centre (Play Ltd) Henry Fawcett Primary School and Kennington Park Children's Centre Bowling Green Street SE11 5BZ
97	Kennington Adventure Playground Bolton Crescent SE5 0SE
98	Kids Charlie Chaplin Adventure playground Bolton Crescent SE5 0SE
99	St Anne's Community Centre Nursery and Afterschool Club 42-46 Harleyford Road SE11 5AY
100	Herbert Morrison Primary School Hartington Road SW8 2HP
101	Archbishop Tenison's CE School 55 Kennington Oval SE11 5SR
102	Ethelred Nursery School and Children's Centre Lollard Street SE11 6UP
103	Ethelred Kids Club Ethelred Community Hall Pory House SE11 6EH
104	Lighthouse Education Service All Nations Centre Tyers Terrace Vauxhall SE11 5LY
105	On Line Homework Club Lighthouse Education Service Vauxhall Methodist Mission 3 Worgan Street SE11 5ED
106	The Michael Tippet School Oakden Street SE11 4UG
107	Archbishop Sumner C.E. Primary School Reedworth Street SE11 4PH
108	Vauxhall Primary School Vauxhall Street SE11 5LG
109	Magic Roundabout Day Nursery Binfield Road SW4 6TB
110	Oasis Children's Project 30-32 Priory Grove SW8 2PD
111	Oasis Children's Venture 21-60 Priory Grove, SW8 2PD
112	Stockwell Community Resource Centre Family and Friends Afterschool Club Allen Edwards Primary School Studley Road Larkhall Lane SW4 6RP
113	Allen Edwards Primary School Studley Road Larkhall Lane SW4 6RP
114	Stockwell Park High School Clapham Road SW9 0AL
115	Cherubins Day Nursery Chestnut Lodge Palace Road SW2 3NJ
116	Lambeth Family Link Knights Youth Centre 27 Streatham Place SW2 4QQ
117	Playcare Lambeth Fenstanton Primary School Abbots Park SW2 3PW
118	School Friends Streatham Wells Primary School 50 Palace Road SW2 3NJ
119	Kids City Granton Primary School SW16 5AN
120	Woodmansterne Primary School Stockport Road SW16 5XE
121	Kids City St Andrews RC Primary School Polworth Road SW16 2ET
122	Kids City Sunnyhill Primary School and Children's Centre Sunnyhill Road SW16 2UW
123	St Peter's After School Club Leigham Court Road Streatham SW16 2NF
124	Dunraven Upper School Leigham Court Road SW16 2QB
125	Kids City Glenbrook Primary School Clarence Avenue Clapham SW4 8LD
126	Kids City Henry Cavendish Primary School Hydethorpe Road Balham SW12 0JA
127	Kids City Trojans Out of School Scheme Hydethorpe Road SW12 0JA
128	Telferscot Primary School Telferscot Road SW12 0HW
129	La Retraite RC School Atkins Road SW12 0AB
130	Hitherfield Children's Centre 8 Barston Road SE27 9HE
131	Kids City Rosemead Prep School 70 Thurlow Park Road SE21 8HZ
132	Rosendale Care for Kids Rosendale Primary School Turney Road SE21 8LX
133	Elm Court School Elmcourt Road SE27 9BZ
134	Turney School Turney Road SE21 8LX
135	St. Martin in the Field's CE School 155 Tulse Hill SW2 3UP
136	Jubilee Primary School and Children's Centre Tulse Hill SW2 2JE
137	Lily's Day Nursery Brixton Hill Methodist Church SW2 2TX

Ref	Name
138	Tulse Hill Adventure Playground SW2 2EY
139	Brixton Children's Centre Myatt's Field Mobile Creche 9 Mostyn Road SW9 6PH
140	Kids City Reay Primary School Hackford Road SW9 0EN
141	Myatt's Field Mobile Creche 45 Foxley Square SW9 7RY
142	Oasis Children's Nature Garden Corner of Studley Road and Larkhall Lane SW4 2SP
143	Vassall Ward Youth & Community Project 143-145 Brixton Road SW9 6LZ
144	Christ Church C.E Primary School Cancell Road Brixton SW9 6HN
145	Durand Primary School Hackford Road Stockwell SW9 0RD
146	Charles Edward Brooke CE Upper School Brooke Site Langton Road SW9 6UL



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Cordis Bright is a consultancy working for social care organisations, children's services and allied partnerships, across both statutory and independent sectors. Our work is grounded in quality research, robust technical skills and a deep knowledge and understanding of the sectors we work in.