

KCC Interim Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year)

October 2020



Introduction

The Childcare Act 2006 places a duty for local authorities to work in partnership with providers to influence childcare provision as far as reasonably practicable, to ensure that there is sufficient childcare for working parents, parents who are studying or training for employment and for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for children with a disability).

Further to this, the Children and Families Act 2014 repealed the Local Authority's duty to assess sufficiency of childcare provision. However, as the Authority is still required to understand and influence the provision of childcare in the County, a review of current provision and the relationship to demand has been assessed and is presented in this report.

Sufficient high-quality childcare is a vital component of the local economy and can support regeneration and employment. In addition, a market that can offer high-quality, accessible and affordable childcare has the potential to contribute to the reduction of child poverty. There is a large body of research that supports the positive impact on children's outcomes when they attend high-quality childcare, especially those from vulnerable backgrounds. The development of good-quality childcare, that meets the needs of the families in Kent, supports the local authority's role to comply with the duty under sections 1 to 5 of the Childcare Act 2006 to improve the wellbeing of young children and reduce the inequalities between them.

KCC produce an annual sufficiency assessment report that brings together a variety of sources to understand the demand and supply of childcare across Kent for ages 0-4, and for breakfast club places for primary school aged children aged 5-11. It also identifies gaps in the provision at a local level.

COVID-19

Due to the ongoing uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to produce an interim sufficiency assessment for the Autumn Term in the 2020/2021 academic year. This assessment will differ to previous assessments in that it will involve different scenarios that could arise in the Autumn Term depending on what the demand for childcare is and the number of childcare providers that fully reopen in the autumn term.

In July 2020, an audit of nurseries and pre-schools in Kent indicated that 17,284 children were attending these settings. The 2018/2019 sufficiency assessment estimated that there were 42,653 childcare places in these settings in the Summer Term of the 2019/2020 academic year. This means that nursery and pre-school settings were operating at around 41% capacity in Summer 2020. This is close to the national average of 37% capacity that was identified by Ceeda.¹

¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-53168714>

An interactive tool has been produced for The Education People which allows them to look at the impact of various supply and demand scenarios on the sufficiency of 0-4 childcare places and 5-11 breakfast club places across Kent. The variables are as follows:

Demand	Supply
Normal Demand	All Providers Reopen
80% of Normal Demand	Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Remain Closed
60% of Normal Demand	
Summer 2020 Demand	

Glossary

Free Early Education (FEE): This refers to the universal provision of 15-hour childcare places for three and four year olds. A total of 570 hours per year.

Extended Free Entitlement (EFE): This refers to three and four year olds who are children of eligible working parents who are eligible for a further 15 hours of free childcare in addition to the universal Free Early Education hours. This equates to a total of 1,140 hours per year.

Free for 2: This refers to KCC's branding of the national Free Early Education scheme for eligible two year olds in low income households. They are entitled to 15 hours of free childcare a week. A total of 570 hours per year.

These three schemes are referred to in the report as funded childcare places.

Planning Areas

Sufficiency rates have been determined at two geographical levels: Primary Planning Areas and Districts. A map showing the extent of Primary Planning Areas can be found in Annexe 1.

Primary Planning Areas have been identified as an appropriate level of geography to assess sufficiency as these areas are large enough to respect the observed patterns of demand for childcare, whilst giving enough local detail to be useful to Sufficiency Officers planning future supply. There is also the advantage that these areas are consistent with the commissioning process for school places and can support and inform these plans.

Assessing Demand for Childcare

Pre-school Population

In order to calculate the number of 0-4 year olds that may require childcare places in the Autumn Term of the 2020/2021 academic year, population estimates for each single of year of age produced by Edge Analytics have been used as the population base.

Edge Analytics used GP registration data and estimates on migration rates to determine the 0-4 population on the 31st August 2020. The vast majority of four year olds as of the 31st August will be starting school in September. As the academic year progresses more children become eligible for funded childcare. The number of three and four year olds that accessed a funded childcare place in the 2018/2019 academic year in KCC was as follows:

- Autumn 2018/2019 Academic Year – 18,167 (17,721 reside in KCC)
- Spring 2018/2019 Academic Year – 23,279 (23,124 reside in KCC)
- Summer 2018/2019 Academic Year – 27,519 (26,907 reside in KCC).

Whilst the number of three and four year olds accessing a funded childcare place increases as the academic year progresses, the percentage of eligible three and four year olds accessing a childcare place decreases over the course of the year. In 2018/2019 the percentage of eligible three and four year olds accessing a funded childcare place was as follows:

- Autumn 2019/2019 Academic Year – 96.3%
- Spring 2018/2018 Academic Year – 95.3%
- Summer 2018/2019 Academic Year – 93.6%.

This interim assessment will only evaluate sufficiency for the autumn term in the 2020/2021 academic year. This is the term when take up rates are at the highest for three and four year olds, but the overall demand in terms of numbers of three and four year olds is at its lowest.

0-2 Year Olds

With the exception of children eligible for the Free for 2 scheme and taking up a place, KCC has no service data on the number of 0-2 year olds who access formal childcare across KCC. Therefore, in order to estimate the demand for childcare places from this age group, the 2019 childcare and early years survey of parents by the Department for Education has been used as the basis for this analysis.

The DfE survey reported the following proportion of children aged 0, one and two access formal childcare nationally:

- 11% of 0 year olds
- 35% of one year olds

- 57% of two year olds.

The survey also found that affluent families have a greater demand for formal childcare than deprived families. In order to place the DfE survey data in a Kent context, demand was apportioned in accordance with the distribution of deprivation figures for each planning area by age as provided by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). These local area demand rates are then applied to the population figures for each age band in each planning area to determine the demand locally.

Table 1 shows how this is applied to assess the number of 0-2 year olds in each planning area that require formal childcare.

Table 1: Assessing demand of 0-2 year olds for formal childcare (selection for illustrative purposes)

New Primary Planning Area	District	Population (Autumn 2020)			% Requiring a Childcare Place (Modelled)			Requiring Formal Childcare		
		0 Year Olds	1 Year Olds	2 Year Olds	0 Year Olds	1 Year Olds	2 Year Olds	0 Year Olds	1 Year Olds	2 Year Olds
Ash and Wingham	Dover	51	51	51	11.6%	38.2%	59.9%	6	20	31
Ashford East	Ashford	404	397	423	11.5%	37.5%	60.0%	47	149	254
Ashford North	Ashford	374	368	401	11.7%	37.8%	59.8%	44	139	240
Ashford Rural East	Ashford	49	46	43	12.1%	39.0%	61.7%	6	18	26
Ashford Rural West	Ashford	45	37	41	11.6%	37.6%	59.5%	5	14	24
Ashford South	Ashford	440	410	438	10.6%	34.5%	54.1%	47	142	237

This take up rate was classified as the 'normal take up rate'. Alongside this demand measure for 0-2 year olds, three other scenarios have been modelled:

- 80% of the normal take up rate
- 60% of the normal take up rate
- Summer 2020 take up rate (37% of the normal take up rate).

Three and Four Year Olds

KCC hold information on all three and four year olds who access a funded childcare place. As a result, variations in the take up of formal childcare across Kent for this age group can be assessed at Primary Planning Area level by comparing the number of children taking up a place with the population forecasts. Take up of funded childcare in the Autumn term of 2019/2020 academic year varied from 75.1% in Sevenoaks Northern Villages to 100% in 40 planning areas. Take up at district level also varied considerably from 92.3% in Dartford to 100% in Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells.

Table 2: % of Free Early Education 3 and 4 year olds accessing EFE or FEE hour places, by district (Autumn 2019/2020 Academic Year)

District	Overall Free Early Education Take Up by 3 & 4 Year Olds (Autumn 2019)	Free Early Education Take Up by Type (Autumn)	
		EFE	FEE
Ashford	99.3%	32.9%	66.4%
Canterbury	99.2%	38.0%	61.2%
Dartford	92.3%	33.8%	58.5%
Dover	97.4%	39.5%	57.9%
Folkestone & Hythe	97.7%	37.2%	60.5%
Gravesham	94.3%	26.2%	68.1%
Maidstone	96.8%	34.5%	62.3%
Sevenoaks	92.6%	21.8%	70.8%
Swale	96.9%	34.1%	62.8%
Thanet	95.2%	37.1%	58.1%
Tonbridge & Malling	100.0%	31.8%	68.2%
Tunbridge Wells	100.0%	27.8%	72.2%
Total	96.8%	32.9%	63.8%

The overall level of take up of three and four year olds for funded formal childcare has been applied to the Edge Analytics population estimates for the Autumn term in the 2020/2021 academic year to determine the number of three and four year olds requiring a childcare place in each Primary Planning Area in Summer 2020. The take-up rates for EFE and FEE places has then been applied to determine the number of EFE and FEE places required.

This take-up rate was classified as the 'normal take-up rate'. Alongside this demand measure for three and four year olds, three other scenarios have been modelled:

- 80% of the normal take-up rate
- 60% of the normal take-up rate
- Summer 2020 take-up rate (37% of the normal take-up rate).

5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places

Edge Analytics population estimates have been used to determine the number of 5-11 year olds living in each Primary Planning Area during the 2020/2021 academic year. The 2018 DfE Childcare Survey is the source of demand for breakfast clubs. This suggests that 12% of children aged 5-7 require breakfast clubs and 10% of children aged 8-11 require breakfast clubs. On average, children spend 3.8 hours in breakfast clubs per week. The demand for breakfast clubs has been modified as for other childcare, to vary by planning area to reflect variations in demand related to levels of affluence.

Supply of Childcare

Data on supply (providers) has been drawn from a number of sources and it has proved a complex process to ensure that that these complement each other. Total numbers of places available are reported by the setting where known, and this is often a maximum capacity figure across a range of age groups. However, the actual number of children that can be accommodated by a single provider will depend on the age profile of the attendees as the statutory ratios of children to staff varies across ages and therefore capacity can only be seen as indicative.

Not all children will require full-time childcare and, therefore, a setting that has the capacity to accommodate 20 children may in fact be meeting the needs of many more children who only require part-time care. In assessing sufficiency, ratios are applied to allow for the take up of places of more than one child who requires a place. However, these assumptions should be taken into account when interpreting the findings of the assessment, which should be seen only as an indication of approximate sufficiency.

Pre-School Childcare Audit

Due to the difficulties of carrying out an audit of early years settings during lockdown and when many providers were closed, last year's data has been used as the basis of supply figures. Any providers that have been closed were identified by The Education People and the details of any new providers were added to the audit.

The Education People did keep a record of providers that were closed as of the 16th July and the number of children at each setting during this period. This sufficiency analysis will include two supply figures, one will assume that all providers will reopen in the Autumn Term, and the other supply figure will assume that all providers that were closed in July will remain closed for the Autumn Term. The postcode of each setting was used to identify the Primary Planning Area and District in which the provider is located to aggregate supply at these geographies.

Childminders

The Education People supplied Strategic Commissioning Analytics with the details of all childminders and their capacity. The postcode of each childminder was used to identify the Primary Planning Area and District in which the childminder is located to aggregate supply at these geographies.

School Run Childcare

The Education People supplied Strategic Commissioning Analytics with the details of all school-run childcare and their capacity for breakfast club places and under 5s. The postcode of each school was used to identify the Primary Planning Area and District in which the school is located to aggregate supply at these geographies.

These three datasets were then combined to arrive at an overall supply of 0-4 childcare places and primary school breakfast club places for 5-11 year olds at each Planning Area and District.

Assessing Sufficiency

Childcare sufficiency is assessed by comparing the known provision of places for childcare (supply) with the number of children resident in a given area (demand). Comparing these two figures gives an indication of the level of childcare available to cater for children in a given area. In this report, sufficiency is assessed at district and school planning area level.

As stated in the introduction to the report, due to uncertainty around demand and supply levels as a result of COVID-19, a number of scenarios have been modelled for the Autumn Term in the 2020/2021 academic year. There are four modelled levels of demand: normal, 80%, 60% and the Summer 2021 demand level (37%). These demand levels will then be compared to two supply figures, one in which all providers reopen for the Autumn Term, and one in which those providers that did not reopen in Summer 2020 stay closed for the Autumn Term.

The sufficiency has been analysed for two discrete age groups:

- 0 to 4 (pre-school)
- 5 to 11 (breakfast club places).

Sufficiency Estimates

0-4 Year Old Childcare Places

Tables 3-6 show that, in all scenarios, there will be enough available 0-4 childcare places in Kent for the Autumn Term. The only district in which there may be a deficit of places is in Gravesham if all providers that were closed in Summer 2020 do not reopen in the Autumn Term of the 2020/2021 academic year. In the unlikely event that this did occur, there would only be a deficit of 14 places across the district. If demand levels return in Autumn, providers will be operating at around 70% capacity. This is expected for the Autumn Term as the number of three and four year olds that are eligible for Free Early Education increases through the academic year, and by the summer term providers on average are operating at around 90% capacity.

If demand levels fail to recover to normal levels, this could impact on the viability of formal childcare providers in Kent. If demand levels fall to 80% of the normal rate then providers will be operating at around 55% capacity in the Autumn Term, falling to 42% if demand is at 60% of normal demand, and just 26% if demand remains at the low levels seen in Summer 2020. The reason the lowest modelled occupancy rate of settings based on Summer 2020 take up is 26%, as opposed to the 41% figure observed in Summer 2020, is because overall childcare take up rates are lower in Autumn terms due to the lower number of three and four year olds being eligible for Free Early Education.

Table 3: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) - Normal Demand Levels

District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	% Occupancy Rate if all Providers Reopen
Ashford	3,233	4,525	4,187	1,292	954	71.4%
Canterbury	2,904	4,298	4,041	1,394	1,137	67.6%
Dartford	3,250	5,768	5,115	2,518	1,865	56.3%
Dover	2,254	3,181	3,066	927	812	70.9%
Folkestone & Hythe	2,083	3,932	3,816	1,849	1,733	53.0%
Gravesham	2,709	2,994	2,692	285	-17	90.5%
Maidstone	4,253	5,423	4,908	1,170	655	78.4%
Sevenoaks	2,789	4,063	3,840	1,274	1,051	68.6%
Swale	3,541	4,197	3,786	656	245	84.4%
Thanet	2,983	4,857	4,442	1,874	1,459	61.4%
Tonbridge & Malling	3,340	4,047	3,906	707	566	82.5%
Tunbridge Wells	2,661	4,209	3,222	1,548	561	63.2%
Total	36,000	51,494	47,021	15,494	11,021	69.9%

Table 4: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) - 80% Demand Levels

District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	% Occupancy Rate if all Providers Reopen
Ashford	2,586	4,525	4,187	1,939	1,601	57.1%
Canterbury	2,324	4,298	4,041	1,974	1,717	54.1%
Dartford	2,602	5,768	5,115	3,166	2,513	45.1%
Dover	1,803	3,181	3,066	1,378	1,263	56.7%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,662	3,932	3,816	2,270	2,154	42.3%
Gravesham	2,167	2,994	2,692	827	525	72.4%
Maidstone	3,402	5,423	4,908	2,021	1,506	62.7%
Sevenoaks	2,232	4,063	3,840	1,831	1,608	54.9%
Swale	2,832	4,197	3,786	1,365	954	67.5%
Thanet	2,387	4,857	4,442	2,470	2,055	49.1%
Tonbridge & Malling	2,674	4,047	3,906	1,373	1,232	66.1%
Tunbridge Wells	2,130	4,209	3,222	2,079	1,092	50.6%
Total	28,801	51,494	47,021	22,693	18,220	55.9%

Table 5: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) - 60% Demand Levels

District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	% Occupancy Rate if all Providers Reopen
Ashford	1,939	4,525	4,187	2,586	2,248	42.9%
Canterbury	1,742	4,298	4,041	2,556	2,299	40.5%
Dartford	1,948	5,768	5,115	3,820	3,167	33.8%
Dover	1,353	3,181	3,066	1,828	1,713	42.5%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,252	3,932	3,816	2,680	2,564	31.8%
Gravesham	1,624	2,994	2,692	1,370	1,068	54.2%
Maidstone	2,552	5,423	4,908	2,871	2,356	47.1%
Sevenoaks	1,674	4,063	3,840	2,389	2,166	41.2%
Swale	2,125	4,197	3,786	2,072	1,661	50.6%
Thanet	1,792	4,857	4,442	3,065	2,650	36.9%
Tonbridge & Malling	2,005	4,047	3,906	2,042	1,901	49.5%
Tunbridge Wells	1,597	4,209	3,222	2,612	1,625	37.9%
Total	21,603	51,494	47,021	29,891	25,418	42.0%

Table 6: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2022 Academic Year) – Summer Demand Levels (37%)

District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	% Occupancy Rate if all Providers Reopen
Ashford	1,196	4,525	4,187	3,329	2,991	26.4%
Canterbury	1,077	4,298	4,041	3,221	2,964	25.1%
Dartford	1,210	5,768	5,115	4,558	3,905	21.0%
Dover	839	3,181	3,066	2,342	2,227	26.4%
Folkestone & Hythe	772	3,932	3,816	3,160	3,044	19.6%
Gravesham	1,004	2,994	2,692	1,990	1,688	33.5%
Maidstone	1,579	5,423	4,908	3,844	3,329	29.1%
Sevenoaks	1,039	4,063	3,840	3,024	2,801	25.6%
Swale	1,315	4,197	3,786	2,882	2,471	31.3%
Thanet	1,107	4,857	4,442	3,750	3,335	22.8%
Tonbridge & Malling	1,240	4,047	3,906	2,807	2,666	30.6%
Tunbridge Wells	987	4,209	3,222	3,222	2,235	23.4%
Total	13,365	51,494	47,021	38,129	33,656	26.0%

5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places

Tables 8-10 show that if demand for breakfast is lower than usual in the Autumn Term of the 2020/2021 academic year then there will be sufficient breakfast club places in all districts in Kent. If demand returns to normal levels and all providers reopen then there will be a small deficit of places in Gravesham, Tonbridge & Malling and Dartford. If the currently closed providers do not reopen in Autumn, then there will also be a deficit in Tunbridge Wells. This is shown in table 7.

Table 7: 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) - Normal Demand Levels

District	5-11 Year Olds Requiring a Breakfast Club Place	5-11 Year Olds Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Ashford	1,233	1,409	1,398	176	165
Canterbury	1,159	1,690	1,690	531	531
Dartford	1,232	1,218	1,209	-14	-23
Dover	912	1,044	1,044	132	132
Folkestone & Hythe	892	1,507	1,507	615	615
Gravesham	1,045	902	891	-143	-154
Maidstone	1,588	1,656	1,656	68	68
Sevenoaks	1,154	1,332	1,332	178	178
Swale	1,389	1,730	1,709	341	320
Thanet	1,143	1,261	1,247	118	104
Tonbridge & Malling	1,392	1,307	1,307	-85	-85
Tunbridge Wells	1,055	2,361	903	1,306	-152
Total	14,194	17,417	15,893	3,223	1,699

Table 8: 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) – 80% Demand Levels

District	5-11 Year Olds Requiring a Breakfast Club Place	5-11 Year Olds Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Ashford	987	1,409	1,398	422	411
Canterbury	926	1,690	1,690	764	764
Dartford	986	1,218	1,209	232	223
Dover	730	1,044	1,044	314	314
Folkestone & Hythe	714	1,507	1,507	793	793
Gravesham	836	902	891	66	55
Maidstone	1,272	1,656	1,656	384	384
Sevenoaks	922	1,332	1,332	410	410
Swale	1,113	1,730	1,709	617	596
Thanet	914	1,261	1,247	347	333
Tonbridge & Malling	1,113	1,307	1,307	194	194
Tunbridge Wells	843	2,361	903	1,518	60
Total	11,356	17,417	15,893	6,061	4,537

Table 9: 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) – 60% Demand Levels

District	5-11 Year Olds Requiring a Breakfast Club Place	5-11 Year Olds Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Ashford	739	1,409	1,398	670	659
Canterbury	695	1,690	1,690	995	995
Dartford	740	1,218	1,209	478	469
Dover	546	1,044	1,044	498	498
Folkestone & Hythe	535	1,507	1,507	972	972
Gravesham	627	902	891	275	264
Maidstone	953	1,656	1,656	703	703
Sevenoaks	691	1,332	1,332	641	641
Swale	833	1,730	1,709	897	876
Thanet	686	1,261	1,247	575	561
Tonbridge & Malling	836	1,307	1,307	471	471
Tunbridge Wells	633	2,361	903	1,728	270
Total	8,514	17,417	15,893	8,903	7,379

Table 9: 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Sufficiency Assessment (Autumn Term 2020/2021 Academic Year) – Summer 2020 Demand Levels (37%)

District	5-11 Year Olds Requiring a Breakfast Club Place	5-11 Year Olds Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Ashford	456	1,409	1,398	953	942
Canterbury	429	1,690	1,690	1,261	1,261
Dartford	456	1,218	1,209	762	753
Dover	337	1,044	1,044	707	707
Folkestone & Hythe	329	1,507	1,507	1,178	1,178
Gravesham	387	902	891	515	504
Maidstone	588	1,656	1,656	1,068	1,068
Sevenoaks	428	1,332	1,332	904	904
Swale	514	1,730	1,709	1,216	1,195
Thanet	423	1,261	1,247	838	824
Tonbridge & Malling	516	1,307	1,307	791	791
Tunbridge Wells	390	2,361	903	1,971	513
Total	5,253	17,417	15,893	12,164	10,640

Sufficiency Estimates by Planning Area

Sufficiency rates for normal demand levels have also been calculated using Primary Planning Areas and these tables are presented in Annexe 2 and Annexe 4. Annexe 2 shows that sufficiency rates for 0-4 year olds vary considerably across KCC. However, it must be taken into account that Primary Planning Areas with a deficit of 0-4 childcare places often neighbour planning areas with a significant surfeit of places. For example, in Primary Planning Areas where there is a low level of provision or a deficit of provision, children will be travelling to access settings in adjacent areas. At the other end of the scale, where Primary Planning Areas have more provision than children, children will be drawn into these areas from other places to access settings.

However, within these extremes, the rates can be used to indicate where childcare provision may be lacking locally. The column in Annexe 2 showing the percentage of funded three and four year olds accessing a setting within the planning area in which they live is shown in map 4. This can be used to interpret the extent of the deficiency in each planning area. However, local qualitative analysis is required to understand whether the variation in local take up rates is driven by a preference for particular providers, commuting patterns, or a lack of places in the local area.

Primary Planning Areas with the highest indicative deficit of 0-4 childcare places if demand returns to normal in Autumn 2020/2021 are:

- Dartford North
- Gravesend West
- Maidstone South East.

Primary Planning Areas with the largest indicative surfeit of 0-4 childcare places are:

- Ashford North
- Canterbury City
- Dartford West
- Sevenoaks.

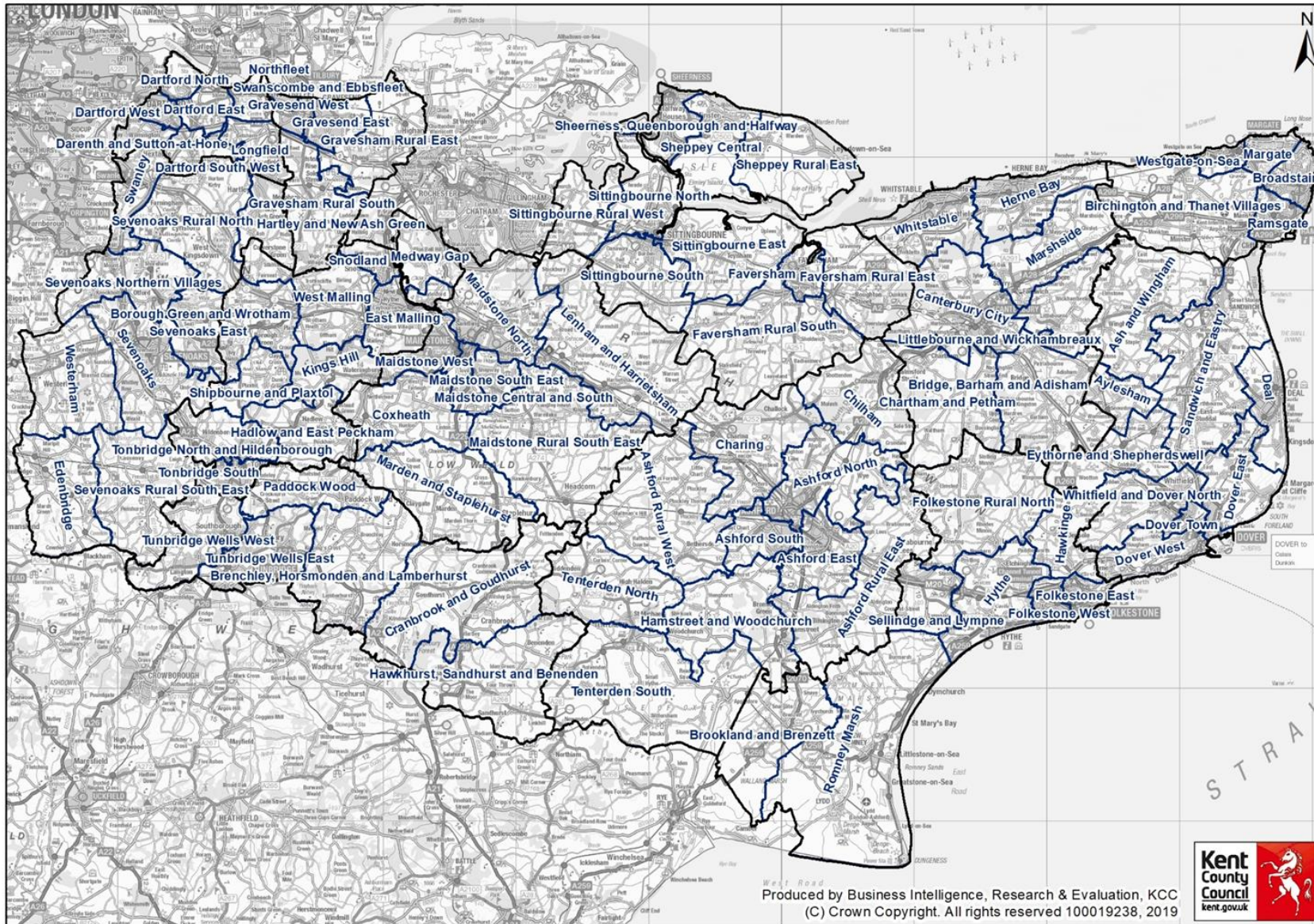
Annexe 3 shows that sufficiency rates for breakfast club places for 5-11 year olds vary considerably across the county. The Primary Planning Areas with the largest indicative deficiency of breakfast club places for 5-11 year olds are:

- Sevenoaks Rural South East
- Sellindge and Lympne
- Coxheath.

The Primary Planning Areas with a particularly high indicative surfeit of breakfast club places for 5-11 year old places are:

- Maidstone North
- Kings Hill
- Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst.

Annexe 1: Primary Planning Areas



Annexe 2: Sufficiency Assessment of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places by Planning Area – Autumn 2020/201 – Normal Demand

Planning Area	District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Ash and Wingham	Dover	109	200	178	91	69
Ashford East	Ashford	855	1,057	1,005	202	150
Ashford North	Ashford	821	1,584	1,424	763	603
Ashford Rural East	Ashford	103	89	89	-14	-14
Ashford Rural West	Ashford	94	78	56	-16	-38
Ashford South	Ashford	840	829	757	-11	-83
Aylesham	Dover	162	169	169	7	7
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Thanet	301	395	333	94	32
Borough Green and Wrotham	Tonbridge & Malling	249	245	215	-4	-34
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	Tunbridge Wells	131	320	320	189	189
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Canterbury	70	104	60	34	-10
Broadstairs	Thanet	409	884	842	475	433
Brookland and Brenzett	Folkestone & Hythe	15	45	0	30	-15
Canterbury City	Canterbury	1,022	1,884	1,792	862	770
Charing	Ashford	80	77	65	-3	-15
Chartham and Petham	Canterbury	155	164	164	9	9
Chilham	Ashford	53	0	0	-53	-53
Coxheath	Maidstone	209	222	178	13	-31
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Tunbridge Wells	200	314	279	114	79
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	Dartford	179	500	500	321	321
Dartford East	Dartford	811	1,015	950	204	139
Dartford North	Dartford	726	449	279	-277	-447
Dartford South West	Dartford	187	494	454	307	267
Dartford West	Dartford	539	1,711	1,594	1,172	1,055
Deal	Dover	563	532	532	-31	-31
Dover East	Dover	80	90	90	10	10
Dover Town	Dover	433	739	701	306	268
Dover West	Dover	394	368	359	-26	-35
East Malling	Tonbridge & Malling	774	780	780	6	6
Edenbridge	Sevenoaks	272	446	422	174	150
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	Dover	83	88	88	5	5
Faversham	Swale	427	599	514	172	87
Faversham Rural East	Swale	89	319	273	230	184
Faversham Rural South	Swale	52	60	60	8	8
Folkestone East	Folkestone & Hythe	683	1,000	1,000	317	317
Folkestone Rural North	Folkestone & Hythe	63	176	176	113	113
Folkestone West	Folkestone & Hythe	465	819	819	354	354
Gravesend East	Gravesham	1,271	1,428	1,428	157	157
Gravesend West	Gravesham	762	600	343	-162	-419
Gravesham Rural East	Gravesham	112	97	52	-15	-60
Gravesham Rural South	Gravesham	251	380	380	129	129
Hadlow and East Peckham	Tonbridge & Malling	139	192	192	53	53
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	Ashford	107	88	68	-19	-39
Hartley and New Ash Green	Sevenoaks	265	118	118	-147	-147
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	Tunbridge Wells	152	214	76	62	-76
Hawkinge	Folkestone & Hythe	221	498	498	277	277
Herne Bay	Canterbury	814	1,192	1,083	378	269
Hythe	Folkestone & Hythe	249	575	575	326	326
Kings Hill	Tonbridge & Malling	324	281	281	-43	-43
Lenham and Harrietsham	Maidstone	188	198	178	10	-10
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	Canterbury	52	0	0	-52	-52
Longfield	Dartford	185	376	155	191	-30

Planning Area	District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Maidstone Central and South	Maidstone	718	1,175	1,067	457	349
Maidstone North	Maidstone	882	922	922	40	40
Maidstone Rural South East	Maidstone	276	405	272	129	-4
Maidstone South East	Maidstone	835	495	453	-340	-382
Maidstone West	Maidstone	852	1,328	1,224	476	372
Marden and Staplehurst	Maidstone	293	228	164	-65	-129
Margate	Thanet	1,009	1,465	1,363	456	354
Marshside	Canterbury	201	184	172	-17	-29
Medway Gap	Tonbridge & Malling	195	191	191	-4	-4
Northfleet	Gravesham	313	239	239	-74	-74
Paddock Wood	Tunbridge Wells	204	327	235	123	31
Ramsgate	Thanet	938	1,133	946	195	8
Romney Marsh	Folkestone & Hythe	333	694	623	361	290
Sandwich and Eastry	Dover	194	497	451	303	257
Sellindge and Lypne	Folkestone & Hythe	54	55	55	1	1
Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks	860	1,388	1,225	528	365
Sevenoaks East	Sevenoaks	137	130	130	-7	-7
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	Sevenoaks	151	124	124	-27	-27
Sevenoaks Rural North	Sevenoaks	252	447	447	195	195
Sevenoaks Rural South East	Sevenoaks	95	148	148	53	53
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	Swale	612	614	513	2	-99
Sheppey Central	Swale	386	237	237	-149	-149
Sheppey Rural East	Swale	113	64	64	-49	-49
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	Tonbridge & Malling	23	52	52	29	29
Sittingbourne East	Swale	606	551	551	-55	-55
Sittingbourne North	Swale	733	656	614	-77	-119
Sittingbourne Rural West	Swale	149	171	125	22	-24
Sittingbourne South	Swale	374	702	611	328	237
Snodland	Tonbridge & Malling	336	552	552	216	216
Swanley	Sevenoaks	588	564	528	-24	-60
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Dartford	623	846	806	223	183
Tenterden North	Ashford	128	190	190	62	62
Tenterden South	Ashford	152	239	239	87	87
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	Tonbridge & Malling	505	661	566	156	61
Tonbridge South	Tonbridge & Malling	568	573	573	5	5
Tunbridge Wells East	Tunbridge Wells	1,217	1,459	1,069	242	-148
Tunbridge Wells West	Tunbridge Wells	757	1,267	935	510	178
West Malling	Tonbridge & Malling	227	139	123	-88	-104
Westerham	Sevenoaks	169	366	366	197	197
Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet	326	795	773	469	447
Whitfield and Dover North	Dover	236	398	398	162	162
Whitstable	Canterbury	590	613	613	23	23

Annexe 3: Sufficiency Assessment of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places by Planning Area – Autumn 2020/201 – Normal Demand

Planning Area	District	5-11 Year Olds Requiring a Breakfast Club Place	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Ash and Wingham	Dover	27	95	95	68	68
Ashford East	Ashford	334	470	470	136	136
Ashford North	Ashford	148	173	159	25	11
Ashford Rural East	Ashford	146	70	70	-76	-76
Ashford Rural West	Ashford	297	319	319	22	22
Ashford South	Ashford	261	220	220	-41	-41
Aylesham	Dover	45	69	69	24	24
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Thanet	75	126	126	51	51
Borough Green and Wrotham	Tonbridge & Malling	49	64	64	15	15
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamb	Tunbridge Wells	99	546	88	447	-11
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Canterbury	128	85	85	-43	-43
Broadstairs	Thanet	349	351	174	2	-175
Brookland and Brenzett	Folkestone & Hythe	52	32	32	-20	-20
Canterbury City	Canterbury	139	177	177	38	38
Charing	Ashford	110	104	104	-6	-6
Chartham and Petham	Canterbury	68	125	125	57	57
Chilham	Ashford	88	105	105	17	17
Coxheath	Maidstone	268	161	150	-107	-118
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Tunbridge Wells	407	382	382	-25	-25
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	Dartford	72	82	82	10	10
Dartford East	Dartford	73	80	80	7	7
Dartford North	Dartford	304	334	334	30	30
Dartford South West	Dartford	177	249	249	72	72
Dartford West	Dartford	269	378	378	109	109
Deal	Dover	31	0	0	-31	-31
Dover East	Dover	193	317	317	124	124
Dover Town	Dover	19	45	45	26	26
Dover West	Dover	9	15	15	6	6
East Malling	Tonbridge & Malling	57	71	50	14	-7
Edenbridge	Sevenoaks	100	110	110	10	10
Eythorne and Shepherdsweil	Dover	32	48	48	16	16
Faversham	Swale	163	184	184	21	21
Faversham Rural East	Swale	64	55	55	-9	-9
Faversham Rural South	Swale	247	555	555	308	308
Folkestone East	Folkestone & Hythe	227	335	335	108	108
Folkestone Rural North	Folkestone & Hythe	230	230	230	0	0
Folkestone West	Folkestone & Hythe	219	302	302	83	83
Gravesend East	Gravesham	273	293	293	20	20
Gravesend West	Gravesham	375	509	509	134	134
Gravesham Rural East	Gravesham	203	189	180	-14	-23
Gravesham Rural South	Gravesham	221	290	290	69	69
Hadlow and East Peckham	Tonbridge & Malling	100	80	80	-20	-20
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	Ashford	90	70	70	-20	-20
Hartley and New Ash Green	Sevenoaks	60	64	64	4	4
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benend	Tunbridge Wells	117	226	226	109	109
Hawkinge	Folkestone & Hythe	132	137	137	5	5
Herne Bay	Canterbury	37	54	54	17	17
Hythe	Folkestone & Hythe	263	207	207	-56	-56
Kings Hill	Tonbridge & Malling	339	787	787	448	448
Lenham and Harrietsham	Maidstone	461	407	407	-54	-54
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	Canterbury	276	207	207	-69	-69
Longfield	Dartford	312	429	429	117	117

Planning Area	District	5-11 Year Olds Requiring a Breakfast Club Place	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 5-11 Year Old Breakfast Club Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)
Maidstone Central and South	Maidstone	224	259	259	35	35
Maidstone North	Maidstone	66	662	90	596	24
Maidstone Rural South East	Maidstone	367	371	371	4	4
Maidstone South East	Maidstone	54	99	99	45	45
Maidstone West	Maidstone	383	657	406	274	23
Marden and Staplehurst	Maidstone	111	135	135	24	24
Margate	Thanet	64	60	60	-4	-4
Marshside	Canterbury	65	66	66	1	1
Medway Gap	Tonbridge & Malling	162	173	173	11	11
Northfleet	Gravesham	134	159	159	25	25
Paddock Wood	Tunbridge Wells	94	82	82	-12	-12
Ramsgate	Thanet	113	84	84	-29	-29
Romney Marsh	Folkestone & Hythe	185	228	228	43	43
Sandwich and Eastry	Dover	36	61	61	25	25
Sellindge and Lympe	Folkestone & Hythe	226	118	118	-108	-108
Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks	76	74	74	-2	-2
Sevenoaks East	Sevenoaks	236	251	251	15	15
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	Sevenoaks	55	71	71	16	16
Sevenoaks Rural North	Sevenoaks	77	98	98	21	21
Sevenoaks Rural South East	Sevenoaks	308	154	154	-154	-154
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	Swale	69	52	52	-17	-17
Sheppey Central	Swale	61	112	112	51	51
Sheppey Rural East	Swale	17	46	46	29	29
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	Tonbridge & Malling	42	37	37	-5	-5
Sittingbourne East	Swale	68	75	75	7	7
Sittingbourne North	Swale	53	30	30	-23	-23
Sittingbourne Rural West	Swale	52	67	67	15	15
Sittingbourne South	Swale	123	85	85	-38	-38
Snodland	Tonbridge & Malling	94	80	80	-14	-14
Swanley	Sevenoaks	101	151	151	50	50
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Dartford	97	134	134	37	37
Tenterden North	Ashford	203	150	150	-53	-53
Tenterden South	Ashford	67	40	40	-27	-27
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	Tonbridge & Malling	101	110	110	9	9
Tonbridge South	Tonbridge & Malling	148	155	155	7	7
Tunbridge Wells East	Tunbridge Wells	232	364	364	132	132
Tunbridge Wells West	Tunbridge Wells	130	159	159	29	29
West Malling	Tonbridge & Malling	240	229	218	-11	-22
Westerham	Sevenoaks	37	74	74	37	37
Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet	151	135	135	-16	-16
Whitfield and Dover North	Dover	73	100	100	27	27
Whitstable	Canterbury	164	157	157	-7	-7