

ANNEXES

Annexe 1

Table 4: Age-disaggregated data on dependant applicants reported by Refugee Council

	2014	% of yearly total	2015	% of yearly total	2016	% of yearly total	2017	% of yearly total
Under 5	2,687	50.65%	2,681	51.54%	3,052	50.02%	2,711	47.94%
5 - 9	1,312	24.73%	1,337	25.70%	1,640	26.88%	1,589	28.10%
10 - 13	746	14.06%	670	12.88%	809	13.26%	790	13.97%
14 - 15	307	5.79%	282	5.42%	336	5.51%	319	5.64%
16 - 17	253	4.77%	232	4.46%	264	4.33%	246	4.35%
Yearly total	5,305		5,202		6,101		5,655	

Source: Refugee Council (2022). Children in the asylum system: 2022. Refugee Council.

Annexe 2

Table 5: An overview of rights and entitlements to ECEC in England as affecting refugee and asylum-seeking children.ⁱⁱⁱ

Free disadvantaged entitlement	2 year-olds	15 hours
<p>Refugee and asylum-seeking families can access the free two-year-old disadvantaged entitlement if they live in England and their household income is no more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £26,500 for families outside of London with one child • £34,500 for families within London with one child • £30,600 for families outside of London with two or more children • £38,600 for families within London with two or more children • In addition, they must not have more than £16,000 in savings or investments. 		
Universal entitlement	3-4 year-olds	15 hours
<p>15 hours per week of free childcare is provided universally to all children who are aged three to four years old. Children can receive this regardless of their, or their parent's, immigration status.</p>		
Extended entitlement	3-4 year-olds	Additional 15 hours (30 hours in total)
<p>To be eligible for 30 hours free childcare, families must have a National Insurance number and at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British or Irish citizenship • Settled or pre-settled status granted under the EU Settlement Scheme • A pending EU Settlement Scheme application • Immigration permission that allows access to public funds, such as indefinite leave to remain or refugee leave <p>Those who have No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) – which includes asylum seekers, some families with limited leave to remain, as well as undocumented children – will not meet the residence requirements outlined above. Therefore, when a single parent or both parents in a household have leave to remain with NRPF, the family will not be able to access 30 hours childcare.</p>		
Universal Credit provisions ⁱⁱⁱ		
<p>Universal Credit covers up to 85% of childcare costs for families where both parents are engaged in paid work. However, this support is unavailable to children in families restricted by NRPF conditions who cannot access universal credit regardless of low income. Furthermore, families with NRPF have no access to other vital support for children and parents like Child Benefit, Housing Benefit, Disability Living Allowance and other public funds.</p>		

Annexe 3: Further information about analysis

There were a total of 1,042 coded segments, spread across four areas of the coding framework. Access to ECEC received the largest share of coded segments; 51% of coded segments fell under this section.

Table 6: Coding framework by number of coding segments

Area of coding framework	Number of coded segments (n=1042)	Share of coded segments
Environmental factors affecting refugee and asylum-seeking children's early years	137	13%
Value of ECEC	177	17%
Access to ECEC	528	51%
Experiences of ECEC	200	19%

Analysis reflected the experiences of a diverse range of refugee and asylum-seeking children. While all key informants reflected on ECEC for refugees broadly, a certain number were able to reflect and provide more nuanced insights on particular groups of refugees (as detailed in table 7) – which were factored into analysis.

Table 7: Analysis on particular groups of refugees

Category of refugee children	Number of parents who provided insights	Number of key informants who provided insights
Asylum seekers	5	2
Homes for Ukraine	7	
Afghan and Syria resettlement		3
Limited Leave to Remain	1	
Undocumented		1

ⁱ Early Education and Childcare, NRP Network (2023), <https://www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/information-and-resources/rights-and-entitlements/services-for-children-and-families/early-education-and-childcare/overview#guide-content>, accessed July. 2023.

ⁱⁱ UK Government, Get Childcare Step by Step (2023), <https://www.gov.uk/get-childcare>, accessed July. 2023.

ⁱⁱⁱ Pinter, I., 'On the Outside: Enabling parents from migrant backgrounds to access childcare provisions could help address existing inequalities: blog', Family and Child (2023), <https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/on-the-outside>, accessed August. 2023.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was authored by Amy Ashlee (Refugee Education UK), David Bradley (UNICEF UK) and Divya Jose (Refugee Education UK). The authors would like to thank:

- The research participants – the expert key informants and refugee and asylum-seeking parents and carers – who generously gave their time to participate in interviews and focus group discussions and made this research possible.
- Those who reviewed and provided valuable insights for the report conclusions and recommendations: Ivana La Valle, Joan Lombardi, Angie Lynn, Ilona Pinter, Flora Wilkie, Jane Williams, Louise Ruskin and Niwaeli Sumary.
- Those who reviewed and provided invaluable feedback on the report, including Catherine Gladwell (REUK), Claire O'Meara (UNICEF UK), Jenny Lincoln (UNICEF UK), Dragan Nastic (UNICEF UK), and Christian Humphries (UNICEF UK).
- Yaspia Salema for her support with the literature review and Sarah Hartigan for her support with analysis.