



I'm a
lines through childcare by ...
and I can change

Changing Lines Through Childcare



Childcare changes lives.

It supports children to grow, develop and learn, whilst preparing for school.

It helps us reach children earlier and identify if they have any unmet needs.

It enables parents to make choices in economic, employment and training.



Session content

- What are the early years and childcare entitlements?
- Why do we have them; what difference do they make?
- Funding for two-year-olds/least advantaged families, the 15 hours universal entitlement, and 30 hours for working families.
- Other schemes and government initiatives to support families to reduce the cost of childcare.
- The role we can all play in supporting families to take advantage of the entitlements, take-up their places, and use other funding support.



What we know about Childcare

Quiz



Early years and childcare in a nutshell.

- Home-based childminders
- Pre-school groups, day nurseries,
- Nursery classes, nursery schools, reception units
- Out of school childcare



When and why do families use childcare?

- Some families access childcare from the end of maternity leave – often to support work
- Some two-year-olds may take up childcare the term after their second birthday – to support child's development and pathways to work
- Some children take up childcare at 3 or 4 years old in preparation for school



Why do we have the entitlements and what difference do they make...

“Findings indicate that more hours spent in formal and informal ECEC between ages two and four has benefits for child cognitive and socio-emotional development at age four... Increased time spent in ECEC in both PVI and maintained settings was associated with cognitive benefits, and ECEC received in PVI settings was also associated with socio- emotional benefits.”

Study of Early Education and Development (SEED). Impact Study on Early Education Use and Child Outcomes up to age four years. Research Report September 2018



Why do we have the entitlements and what difference do they make...

“The foundations for virtually every aspect of human development – physical, intellectual and emotional – are laid in early childhood. What happens during those early years, starting in the womb, has lifelong effects on many aspects of health and wellbeing, from obesity, heart disease and mental health, to educational and economic achievement... later interventions, although important, are considerably less effective if they have not had good early foundations.”

Fair Society, Healthy Lives The Marmot Review (LGA 2010)



What are the childcare entitlements?

- Targeted 15 hours (570 in total) for least advantaged two-year-olds
- A universal 15 hours (570 in total) for all three- and four-year-olds
- An extended 15 hours (making 30 hours) (1,140 in total) hours for working parents
- More information www.childcarechoices.gov.uk



Reducing the amount parents pay directly for childcare

- Tax free childcare
- Universal credit for childcare
- Support for parents studying
- Employer voucher schemes
- More information

www.childcarechoices.gov.uk



15 hours free childcare

Age
2

- For families **in England**, receiving some forms of support
- With **2-year-old children**
- **15 hours of free childcare** or early education for **38 weeks**
- A total of **570 hours per year**, that you can use flexibly with one or more childcare provider
- Some providers will allow you to 'stretch' the hours over 52 weeks, using fewer hours per week

Find out more about similar schemes in [Scotland](#), [Wales](#) / [Cymru](#), and [Northern Ireland](#)

Is it for me? ▼

Securing a two-year-old place follows a set local process

- What happens locally

15 hours free childcare

Age
3&4

- **For all families in England**
- **With 3 and 4-year-old children**
- **15 hours of free childcare** or early education for **38 weeks**
- A total of **570 hours per year**, that you can use flexibly with one or more childcare provider
- Some providers will allow you to 'stretch' the hours over 52 weeks, using fewer hours per week

Find out more about similar schemes in [Scotland](#), [Wales](#) / [Cymru](#), and [Northern Ireland](#).

Is it for me? 

childcare
works 

30 hours free childcare

Age
3&4

- For **working** families in **England**
- With **3 and 4-year-old children**
- **30 hours of free childcare** or early education for **38 weeks**
- A total of **1,140 hours per year**, that you can use flexibly with one or more childcare provider
- Some providers will allow you to 'stretch' the hours over 52 weeks, using fewer hours per week

Is it for me? ▼



**Childcare
Calculator**



Get an **estimate** of how much help you can get with 30 hours free childcare and other offers



**Apply now for a
January start**



**childcare
works**



The process for 30 hours

HMRC and DfE have created a joint online **application** process for the entitlement and Tax Free Childcare

- Parents **apply**
- Eligible families receive a code to take to their chosen childcare provider(s)
- The code is **validated**
- **Reconfirmation** – every three months
- **A grace period** – to ensure parents who fall out of work do not immediately lose their entitlement
- www.childcarechoices.gov.uk




Tax-Free Childcare


GET
UP TO
£2000
PER CHILD

Age
0-11
or 16 if disabled

- For **working families**, including the self-employed, **in the UK**
- With **children under 12** (or **under 17 if disabled**)
- For every £8 you pay in, the government will add an extra £2, **up to £2,000 per child per year**


Is it for me? 



Childcare
Calculator 

Get an **estimate** of how much help you can get with Tax-Free Childcare and other offers.



Apply now 

childcare
works 

Tax credits for childcare

Age

0-15

or 16 if disabled

- For working families, **in the UK**
- With **children under 16** (or **under 17 if disabled**)
- 70% of childcare costs, up to a cap


Is it for me? 

Universal Credit for childcare

Age

0-15

- For working families claiming Universal Credit, **in England, Scotland and Wales**
- With **children under 16**
- 85% of eligible childcare costs, up to a cap

Is it for me? 

childcare
works 

Support while you study

- Weekly payments from Care to Learn if you're at school or sixth-form college
- Help through your college if you're in further education
- A weekly grant if you're in full-time higher education

Is it for me? 

Finding out more

- All the information from government about what is funded and how to access it www.childcarechoices.gov.uk
- An online interactive quick calculation <https://www.gov.uk/childcare-calculator>



Questions?



What difference could childcare make to the families you work with?



*I'm a Social Worker and I can change
lines through childcare by ...*

**Our role in
influencing
decisions**

**The personal
verses the
professional**



Take-up is driven by a variety of factors

Location	<p>London is the region with the lowest take-up (61%), though does not encompass all areas with low take-up rates.</p> <p>Other areas with low take-up include cities (e.g. Birmingham) and rural areas.</p> <p>Some evidence suggests that when other factors are controlled for, take-up is lower in rural than urban areas.</p>
EAL/ethnicity	<p>EAL explains a lot of the low take-up and is a stronger predictor than ethnicity.</p> <p>Some ethnicities appear to have lower take-up rates than others (lower: Asian, Black African, White Other; higher: Black Caribbean, White British, Mixed White/Black).</p> <p>However, EAL/ethnicity do not explain everything, for example White British in Inner London have lower take-up than other ethnicities</p>
Mobility	<p>Higher mobility is correlated with lower take-up</p>
Age of child	<p>Children born earlier in the school year are more likely to attend than those born later (ie a child born in January is more likely to attend than one born in August)</p>
Working status	<p>Some evidence that lower take-up amongst parents who are not working</p>
Supply	<p>Capacity and money constraints on providers may be contributing to low take-up in some areas. However, it is difficult to assess how take-up is influenced by factors such as whether type of early education available within an area matches what parents' needs and preferences</p>

Work supporting BME families has shown the effectiveness of:

- Understanding local communities
- Relationship building and trust
- Understanding motivators and barriers
- Using differentiated marketing methods
- Using focussed and targeted methods
- Ensuring representative role models and messages
- Including BME staff in the childcare workforce



What could you do?



I'm a Social Worker and I can change
lines through childcare by ...



I'm an Early Years / Childcare Worker and
I can change lines through childcare by ...

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What could you do?

- Be positive and excited about the entitlements
- Motivate people to find out more and engage
- Keep up to date with local provision
- Value all types of childcare provider (including childminding), and how they match up to the different needs of families
- Use different messages for different families
- Know the local processes and help if offered
- Carry and give away information



What could you do?

- Help parents get online and find out more at www.childcarechoices.gov.uk
- Help parents work out the costs using the calculator <https://www.gov.uk/childcare-calculator>
- Help parents apply
- Remind them to reconfirm
- Promote other sources of support e.g. Tax Free Childcare, and for children with SEND
- Connect parents to childcare providers



What could you do?

- Put information and links in your literature, newsletters, and/or on your website
- Discuss in team meetings
- Hold a training session, invite a speaker such as the LA or a local childcare provider
- Signpost parents to children's centres or similar services, where they exist
- Include the entitlements in family plans



We all have a role to play, childcare...

supports children to grow, develop and learn, whilst preparing for school.

helps us reach children earlier and identify if they have any unmet needs.

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