

The UK's Response to the UN Committee's List of Issues on the Rights of the Child

Introduction

1. The State Party is dedicated to providing the best possible opportunities for all children, but especially those who have the hardest start in life. Every child should be kept safe and protected in an environment where their rights are promoted and protected. The UK remains fully committed to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).
2. The United Kingdom Government (UKG) is grateful to the Committee for providing a List of Issues prior to the submission of the combined sixth and seventh reports. We look forward to discussing the actions the UK has taken to strengthen children's rights with the Committee, and any areas where further positive steps can be taken.
3. We recognise that children must have the right to express their views on matters that affect them. As part of the reporting process, UKG engaged children, through comprehensive consultation, to understand their views, whilst raising awareness of the Convention. Over 5000 children from a wide demographic participated, and every attempt has been made to take their views into account in this report. A child friendly summary of the consultation is included in Annex C. Child friendly infographics, alongside videos, will be published with the report¹.
4. Consultation has been carried out through a joint Action Group, co-chaired by Civil Society and UKG, on the list of issues, including on topics such as child poverty, mental health, and justice. UKG shared a draft of the report with Civil Society across the UK for feedback in advance of submission.
5. This report represents the UK, including the Crown Dependencies (CDs) and British Overseas Territories (OTs). Implementation of most UNCRC articles falls under the power of Devolved Governments (DG), CDs and OTs, who have their own constitutions and domestic laws. Each jurisdiction has unique circumstances, diverse communities, and different challenges we can each learn from. This report seeks to reflect areas where there is a common position and where there is variation across jurisdictions and responds to the List of Issues Prior to Reporting (LOIPR) for the UK collectively, unless otherwise stated.

I. New Developments

6. The State Party is fully committed to promoting children's rights and extensive measures have been introduced to strengthen children's rights since 2016 and are detailed throughout this report. Progress includes:
7. **England:** UKG published a consultation on the proposed changes to the special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) system; commissioned an Independent Review of Children's Social Care that has published recommendations in a final report; ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the Lanzarote Convention) to continue tackling sexual abuse of children; and the legal age of marriage will be raised to 18 (England and Wales).
8. **Wales:** The Welsh Government (WG) prohibited corporal punishment; extended voting rights to 16- and 17-year-olds; and is developing a whole school approach to emotional wellbeing support.
9. **Scotland:** The Scottish Government (SG) committed to incorporate the UNCRC and 1st and 2nd Optional Protocols directly into Scots law to the maximum extent possible within the remit of the Scottish Parliament.
10. **Northern Ireland (NI):** The Northern Ireland Executive (NIE) developed a Children and Young People's Strategy (CYPS) which promotes children's rights; and the NI Assembly established a Youth Assembly.

¹ Please see [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk).

11. **Crown Dependencies:** The UNCRC and two Optional Protocols were formally extended to Guernsey and Alderney in 2020. Jersey established a Children's Commissioner, prohibited corporal punishment, and will be introducing a law to indirectly incorporate the Convention. The Isle of Man (IoM) is working with UKG to ratify the two Optional Protocols on Armed Conflict and the Sale of Children.
12. **Overseas Territories (OT):** At the annual Joint Ministerial Council (JMC), the OTs agreed to conduct a review of outstanding reservations to the Convention with a view to considering their withdrawal. The Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), with UNICEF, delivered a Positive Behaviour Programme promoting rights-based disciplinary practices in education settings in Anguilla, British Virgin Islands (BVI), Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI).
13. UKG is working with the Gibraltar Executive to extend the UNCRC to Gibraltar.

COVID-19

14. The pandemic has had a significant impact on the lives of all children, their experience at home, and their access to school and play. Significant efforts continue to be made to understand and to mitigate the negative impacts the pandemic has had on children, particularly those identified as vulnerable.
15. In England, the government kept schools open for vulnerable children during national lockdowns; established the National Tutoring Programme; and eliminated the barrier of digital exclusion for children through the Get Help with Technology programme, which resulted in the distribution of over 1 million new laptops, alongside wireless routers for disadvantaged children, to mitigate the adverse impacts of the pandemic.
16. UKG provided disadvantaged children with free healthy meals, and activities during school holidays, and made significant funding available to support vulnerable households with the cost of household essentials. Programmes were delivered to tackle Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), provide care for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC), prevent adolescents from harms, and reduce court backlogs. Public Health England (PHE) produced guidance for parents and carers, including updating the websites 'Rise Above' and 'Every Mind Matters' to support children's mental health.
17. The WG provided £83.3m for free school meals (FSM) during school holidays and for learners unable to attend school; £3m to enable digitally excluded learners to continue learning; and £4.85m for food and engagement activities through the School Holiday Enrichment Programme.
18. The SG committed £140m to tackle food insecurity, including £56m for holiday meal support, and £25m to support digital inclusion amongst children.
19. The NIE established the Joint Health & Education Oversight Group to establish measures to support vulnerable children alongside a scheme to provide digital devices to children.
20. UKG supported OTs by dispatching personal protective equipment, testing supplies, medical equipment, targeted financial support, and vaccines to all, including children. The UK Health Services Authority provided expert advice to inform OT policies on health, including mental health.
21. England, Scotland, and Wales conducted Child Rights Impact Assessments (CRIA) on legislative measures during the pandemic, to ensure policies considered children's rights. Information on the UK's response to the pandemic is provided throughout this report and takes account of the Committee's Statement of 8 April 2020.

Withdrawal from the European Union (EU)

22. Children's rights remain protected since the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The rights and best interests of the child are set out in the Children Act 1989, the Children Act 2004, the Children and Families Act 2014, the Adoption and Children Act 2002 (England and Wales), secondary legislation and statutory guidance. These laws and policies have not changed since the UK's withdrawal from the EU. Most rights protected in EU law are also protected in other international instruments to which the UK is a party, notably the European Convention on Human Rights.
23. The non-incorporation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights into UK law does not affect the substantive rights that children already benefit from, as the Charter was not the source of those rights. Retained EU law will continue to be interpreted by UK courts in a way that is consistent with the rights which the Charter reaffirms, so far as it is possible. Case law will continue to aid the interpretation of retained EU law, insofar as cases have been decided by reference to those underlying rights.
24. The EU Settlement Scheme protects the rights of children in care and care leavers, enabling EU citizens, including children, to live in the UK. UKG acknowledges the critical role the Local Authority (LA) has, as the corporate parent, in supporting them through the application process to ensure their rights are protected. UKG consulted with stakeholder groups representing the needs of looked after children (LAC) and care leavers on the scheme.
25. The Turing Scheme replaces Erasmus+ in the UK and provides a programme for study and work experience abroad. UKG invested £110m in 2020/21 and is funding over 41,000 mobility placements. A second round of Turing funding is underway for 2022/23. The WG is funding £65m for Taith from 2022-2026 supporting 25,000 mobility opportunities. Both schemes aim to improve social mobility, offering life-changing opportunities to children in schools, colleges, and universities.
26. UKG, DGs and CDs strive to ensure policymaking reflects the child's best interests through promoting the use of CRIAs, where relevant.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

27. UKG remains a world-leading international development donor, committed to achieving the UN's SDG by 2030. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is currently reporting data on 83% of the SDG Global Indicators. In 2019, UKG submitted its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) considering progress towards the SDGs, which included data on children, and contributions from the WG and SG. The FCDO and ONS are signed up to the Inclusive Data Charter and produce comprehensive and disaggregated data to enable UKG to target interventions accordingly. This covers difficult to reach groups, including vulnerable children.
28. In 2020, UKG announced a temporary reduction in the UK's aid budget from 0.7% to 0.5% of the national income (2020), due to COVID. Improving economic forecasts show that UKG may meet its test to return to spending 0.7% of the national income on aid in the near future.
29. Children are at the centre of UKG's work, through investment and ensuring equal access to education and health care, alongside protecting them from violence and advocating for a child rights approach to tackle child labour. In 2021, UKG announced £18m to prevent child marriage across 12 countries, including Bangladesh and Uganda. To improve outcomes for children, UKG engaged the Youth 7 as part of its Presidency of the 2021 G7. The Special Envoy for Girls' Education regularly engages with young people to champion their leadership to deliver the Girls' Education Action Plan.
30. In Wales, the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides a comprehensive approach to sustainable development that reflects the 2030 SDG agenda. The framework consists of 50 wellbeing indicators and an Annual Wellbeing Report. Wales contributed to the VNR and published a report on actions, that includes children.

31. In Scotland, the National Performance Framework reflects the 2030 agenda and localises the SDGs. The SG worked with the SDG Scotland Network, a coalition of organisations, during 2019 to highlight challenges and opportunities in achieving the SDGs. This contributed to Scotland and the SDGs: a national review bringing together evidence and driving actions on progress on the SDGs.

II. Rights under the Convention and the Optional Protocols

Reservations and legislation

32. Leaders of the OTs acknowledged the importance of the UNCRC at the annual JMC in 2021. Territory Leaders publicly committed to reviewing the reservations with a view to seeking their withdrawal. UKG is working with OTs to review progress periodically.
33. The IoM government will keep the withdrawal of the reservation of article 32 under review but considers that the reservation to article 37c is used as a last resort. Children under 18 may be placed in prison with adults only if accommodation in the young person's secure unit is unavailable. To date, this has not occurred.

UNCRC Implementation

34. The State Party is dedicated to promoting children's rights in all aspects of society and ensuring the Convention is reflected in domestic legislation.
35. In England, careful consideration is given to the UNCRC when developing new legislation, and policy is regularly assessed to ensure compatibility with the Convention. Existing legislation and policies give effect to the Convention's rights and obligations. If any change in the law is needed to comply with a particular treaty, UKG introduces necessary legislation. The Cabinet Office Guide to Making Legislation (2022), covers the procedures to be followed in preparing primary legislation, highlighting the importance of giving due consideration to the UNCRC. The Children and Families Act 2014 and the Children and Social Work Act 2017 demonstrate that UKG considers children's rights when introducing laws.
36. UKG introduced a CRIA template in 2018 to ensure that UNCRC articles are considered during policy development. Whilst CRIAs are not mandatory, training on the UNCRC, and the use of CRIAs in policymaking is widely promoted across government. During the pandemic, in 2021/2, CRIAs were used for the SEND and Alternative Provision Green Paper, and the Independent Review of Children's Social Care.
37. In Wales, children's rights are enshrined under The Rights of the Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011. The Children's Rights Scheme 2021 outlines arrangements for Ministers to give due regard to the Convention, which includes a revised CRIA process, where all CRIAs are published. The WG provides funding to Children in Wales to support Ministers to reflect the child's voice in policy.
38. In Scotland, the UNCRC Bill aims to incorporate the Convention and Optional Protocols 1 and 2 into law; and to make Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessments mandatory in certain circumstances. These are already promoted widely, and findings are taken into consideration to adapt policy.
39. The NIE adopted the CYPS (2020) which promotes children's wellbeing and progresses children's rights until 2030. Some departments have used CRIAs in developing policies, although there is no formal CRIA process in place.
40. The CDs are committed to ensuring that the Convention is reflected in domestic law. The IoM seeks to ratify two UNCRC Optional Protocols and UKG are in the final stages of extending these to the IoM. Jersey is introducing a law to indirectly incorporate the Convention into domestic legislation, creating a culture-change across the children's system.

41. Gibraltar officials are working closely with UKG to extend the Convention to Gibraltar, and the St Helenian Welfare of Children Ordinance 2008 promotes children's rights.
42. UKG has carefully considered implementation of Optional Protocol 3 as an additional remedy for children where rights are breached and believes that domestic legislation enables children to challenge government decisions in the domestic courts, through Judicial Review and SEND Tribunals.

Human Rights Act (HRA)

43. UKG received the Independent Human Rights Act Review's report in October 2021 and laid the report in Parliament alongside the HRA consultation, which seeks views on UKG's proposals and the impact on particular groups. UKG launched a consultation, in December 2021, on proposals to update the HRA 1998 and replace it with a Bill of Rights, to be introduced this Parliamentary session.
44. In preparing the consultation, UKG carried out an initial examination of the proposals from an equalities perspective, including impacts on children. UKG is currently assessing the responses to this consultation and will publish a full impact assessment prior to introducing any legislation. The UK will remain party to the European Convention on Human Rights.

Bill of Rights NI

45. UKG is committed to upholding the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement, which includes provision for a Bill of Rights (NI).
46. The New Decade, New Approach Agreement included a commitment to establish an Ad-Hoc Assembly Committee to consider the creation of a Bill of Rights, faithful to the intention of the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement. NI Ministers recognise that the work of the Ad Hoc Committee is important in reaching a consensus on the Bill of Rights. The Committee published an initial report which was debated by the NI Assembly and made its final report which was brought to the Assembly in February 2022.
47. As part of the consultation, children and children's rights organisations provided views on the Bill of Rights (2021), alongside specific children's rights that should be protected.

Comprehensive policy, strategy, and coordination

48. UKG strives to find new ways to promote children's rights and recognises that strengthening children's rights is a continuous process. UKG welcomes the constructive challenge that will be made by the Committee and will use this to inform thinking on a children's rights strategy and associated action plan, to implement changes going forward, considering the Concluding Observations. If an interministerial board is deemed a useful vehicle for driving children's rights progress, UKG will consider it.
49. In England, domestic legislation, and statutory guidance, such as the Children and Social Work Act (2017) and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2017), promote children's rights and reflect UKG's commitment to the Convention. A CRIA process and Action Group were established in 2017/18 to drive progress on children's rights, in response to the Concluding Observations. The Action Group brings together children's rights experts and officials from England, the DGs, and CDs.
50. In Wales, a Children Rights Advisory Group and UNCRC monitoring group, involving children's rights experts, provides scrutiny on the implementation of the Convention. The WG publishes a report on progress on the Concluding Observations and published a cross-government Children and Young People's Plan (2022).
51. In Scotland, Ministers consider the UNCRC Bill will strengthen children's rights by making it unlawful for public authorities to act incompatibly with the rights incorporated by the Bill.

Progressing the Human Rights of Children Action Plan (2021/2024) includes measures to embed a rights-based approach in public services and supports children to claim their rights.

52. In NI, the CYPS (2020) is rooted in the UNCRC and recognises the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Delivery Plan (2021-24) outlines the actions government departments will take to improve the children's wellbeing and rights.
53. The CDs have measures in place to strengthen children's rights. In the IoM, the government develops an 'Island Plan' during each administration, which includes children's rights outcomes. Embedding the UNCRC is a core objective of Guernsey and Alderney's Statutory Children and Young People's Plan, which meets the requirements of the Children's Law 2008, of which Guernsey's Committee for Health and Social Care is responsible for monitoring implementation. The Supervisory Governance Group monitors the Convention's implementation. In Jersey, the Indirect Incorporation law will introduce a statutory CRIA to address how policy decisions impact children.
54. The FCDO works with some OTs to develop child safeguarding national action plans and promotes the importance of children's rights through Child Safeguarding Boards. The Falkland Islands, Ascension and St Helena Safeguarding Children Boards are responsible for ensuring that their respective governments, and partner organisations carry out their duties in relation to the safeguarding of children's welfare, whilst paying due regard to the Convention.
55. Children's Rights officials in England, the DGs and CDs are responsible for the strategic oversight of the implementation of children's rights. UKG recognises the need for further work on UK wide child rights matters, including setting joint actions to implement the Concluding Observations, where appropriate.

Allocation of resources and COVID-19

56. UKG carefully considers the equality impacts of the individual measures announced at fiscal events. This includes examining impacts on those with protected characteristics, in line with legal obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty (2011) (s.149 of the Equality Act 2010). The Impact on Households report, published separately alongside each budget, includes analysis of the impact of UKG's measures on households at different income levels.
57. UKG ensures a transparent budgeting process through publishing material on spending plans and economic forecasts at all fiscal events. Each fiscal event is subject to significant parliamentary and public scrutiny. Final budgets for government are published on gov.uk as part of the Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis report. Individual government departments publish information on their spending by sector, such as the UKG Public Expenditure and Statistical Analysis reports. These publications highlight investment related to children, including education for 5-16-year-olds and children's social care. UKG collaborated with children's charities, such as the National Children's Bureau (2021), where children engaged with stakeholders involved in the budgeting process.
58. Since March 2020, UKG provided up to £400bn protecting jobs and incomes in response to the pandemic. Recognising that some households needed additional support, UKG provided £429.1m through the COVID Winter Grant Scheme and Local Support Grant to support those most in need across England with the cost of food, energy and water bills, and other essentials. Both schemes were specifically designed to ensure households with children were given priority support, with at least 80% of the total funding ring-fenced to support households with children. In total, 94.3% of the funding for these two schemes was used for households with children. In October 2021, UKG launched the £421m Household Support Fund for LAs in England to help households with the cost of essentials to meet cost of living pressures. This was extended by a further £421m in April 2022.
59. In Wales, the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 embeds consideration of children's rights into law and requires Ministers to consider children's rights when making budgetary decisions. The process for procuring goods and/or services must be fair and adhere to Public Contracts Regulations 2015 as amended by the Public Procurement

(Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020. The WG took steps to counter the impact on vulnerable children during the pandemic, including providing: £5m for interactive summer play-based initiatives (2020); £20m for similar activities over the 2021/22 winter period; £8m for the Child Development Fund; and £7m for Early Help. Between March 2020 and September 2021, emergency payments amounting to more than £15.1m were issued.

60. The SG publishes an Equality and Fairer Scotland Budget Statement each year, alongside its draft budget for the year ahead, which examines the impact of budgetary decisions across protected characteristics. The ‘Fairer Scotland Duty’ (2018) requires that certain public authorities have due regard to the inequalities that result from socioeconomic disadvantage when exercising their functions. The SG invested £31.2m for LAs through COVID Hardship payments that targeted children in low-income families, and over £40m for school holiday activities and meal support in 2021/22.
61. The NIE provided funding to tackle food poverty during the pandemic through: a food programme; a Discretionary Support Self-Isolation Grant for households with children; and payments for children eligible for FSM during school and Further Education college closure.
62. Guernsey and Alderney’s public health response to COVID aimed to support vulnerable children and reduce consequences of the economic crisis, including a focus on vulnerable learners’ attendance. Jersey established the COVID Related Support Scheme which provided an additional child supplement for families, and funding for mental health recovery for children.

Data collection

63. Responses to data questions are set out in Annex E.

Dissemination and awareness raising

64. The State Party recognises the importance of raising awareness of the Convention, and each jurisdiction carries out activities to ensure the UNCRC is widely understood.
65. In England, UKG promotes the Convention through training available to policy officials, as outlined in paragraph 5. A parliamentary event, organised by UKG with Civil Society, and hosted by Vicky Ford, then Minister for Children and Families, (2020) celebrated 30 years of the adoption of the UNCRC by the UN. On Universal Children’s Day, UKG distributed a letter to officials to raise awareness of the Convention. In 2016, UKG worked with Civil Society to produce two child friendly reports of the Concluding Observations, raising awareness of the UN’s recommendations.
66. Consultation with children, carried out by jurisdictions, highlighted that all children firmly believe that awareness of children’s rights and their voice on issues that affect them, are important.
 - “Children still need to be heard, and their ideas can really help the planet and the future, we are the future,” UKG consultation.
 - “The UKG gives more rights to children than many other countries,” UKG consultation.
 - “We think it is important for everyone to know children’s rights so they can help protect them and stand up for us when we can’t stand up for our own rights,” SG consultation.
67. UKG distributed a children’s rights survey through Civil Society (2021) and found that 30% of children reported that they were aware of the UNCRC, and knew what it meant, 26% had heard of it but were not sure what it meant, and 44% had not heard of it². UKG is analysing responses and will share findings with Civil Society and policy officials and recognises that

² Please see Annex C1.

further steps need to be taken to raise awareness of the Convention. UKG will publish videos and an infographic for children on this report, which will be publicised widely.

68. In 2021 the WG published a plan aimed at children, their parents/carers, and professionals, to raise awareness of the UNCRC through relevant programmes and training. To mark the 2019 UNCRC anniversary, the WG organised awareness raising activities.
69. The SG developed a programme (2021-2024) to raise awareness of children's rights amongst children, young people, parents, and public authorities. The Interim Consortium (2021), coordinated by Together Scotland, supported participation of children in the UNCRC Strategic Implementation Board, which provides strategic oversight of implementation of the UNCRC.
70. In 2019, Jersey established an independent Children's Commissioner, who promotes awareness of children's rights. A mandatory Children's Rights Awareness course for public sector employees promotes understanding of the Convention. Guernsey and Alderney, in partnership with the Youth Commission, developed work streams and training for children and staff based on UNICEF's Rights Respecting Schools Award (RRSA). In the IoM, individual schools include information on the Convention and the Additional Education Needs Code seeks to promote greater awareness of the UNCRC in schools.
71. UNICEF's RRSA and Child Friendly City programmes for schools and LAs raise awareness of the UNCRC across the UK amongst children and adults.

International cooperation

72. The UKG's Strategy for International Development, published in May 2022, sets out the government's vision for the future of UK international development. The Strategy outlines a focused set of priorities, including delivering honest, reliable investment, providing women and girls with the freedom they need to succeed, stepping-up the government's life-saving humanitarian work and taking forward work on climate change, nature and health.
73. In 2021, FCDO launched a new Girls' Education Action Plan that outlines the three pillars that support UKG's international development cooperation to advance children's rights, with regard to education. These are: building a global coalition on girls' learning; country-led action to get more girls in school, kept safe and learning; and investing in global goods to support bold education reform.
74. In 2021, UKG hosted the Global Education Summit, along with Kenya, to support the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and secured £2.9bn to deliver education for the next five years to help 175 million children learn.
75. The UK will host an international Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI) conference on 28-30 November 2022, marking 10 years since the launch of the PSVI Initiative in 2012, and will rally international support to tackle conflict related sexual violence. The conference is an opportunity to build on the UKG launched call to action to ensure the rights and wellbeing of children born of sexual violence in conflict, an important step to protect this vulnerable group.

Children's rights and the business sector

76. UKG is harnessing its spending power to ensure exploitative parties do not take a share of government spends on goods and services each year. Under the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, tenderers bidding for public procurements must be excluded if they have been convicted of certain slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour related offences, including offences against children. Contracting authorities have discretion to exclude tenderers if they have violated certain social or labour laws, including the International Labour Convention 182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.
77. UKG expects all British companies to adhere to the rule of law and build respect for human rights, including children's rights, and the environment into all aspects of their operations, both

domestically and in other territories. The promotion of due diligence is provided for in existing legislation on corporate transparency, holding businesses to account on human rights and environmental matters. UK listed companies are required to cover relevant human rights and environmental issues in their annual reports.

78. Large businesses are required to publish supply chain transparency statements on steps they have taken to ensure that modern slavery or human trafficking does not take place in their business and supply chains. Both reporting requirements compel disclosure of a company's due diligence arrangements where these are in place.
79. Cabinet Office published guidance (2019) outlines steps departments must take to identify and mitigate modern slavery and child labour risks throughout the commercial life cycle. In March 2020, UKG published the world's first Modern Slavery Statement detailing steps taken to prevent modern slavery in its supply chains. Ministerial departments now publish their own statements annually.

Age of marriage

80. In UKG, the Marriage and Civil Partnership Act (2022) has been passed and the legal age of marriage will be raised to 18, in England and Wales.
81. SG is seeking views from key stakeholders on whether the minimum age of marriage should be increased to 18. In NI, a public consultation on the age of marriage, in response to the Committee's recommendation, recently concluded, and future legislative decisions are being considered.
82. In Jersey, legislation has been passed to raise the age of marriage to 18, and the IoM will consider whether to raise the age of marriage in due course. The OT, St Helena, is open to considering measures to raise the age of marriage.

General principles

Non-discrimination

83. UKG is committed to eradicating age discrimination and addressing negative public attitudes towards children, legislating where necessary. The Equality Act (2010) (England, Scotland, Wales) provides protection against discrimination for all children under 18 in relation to the provision of work. Public authorities, including government departments must have due regard to the Public Sector Duty Act (2011).
84. The Senedd and Elections (Wales) Act 2020 extended the vote to 16- and 17-year-olds and The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 placed an equal Wales as a goal of all public services.
85. In 2017, SG commissioned questions on Public Attitudes to Young People in Scotland, to better understand negative portrayals of children in wider society.
86. The CDs each have their own legislation that provides protection against discrimination to children. The Equality Act in the IoM (2017) and The Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law (2008) provides protection against discrimination. The Discrimination Law (2013) in Jersey provides protection against certain types of discrimination and the Youth Service plays a critical role in engaging children to become active citizens.
87. All OT constitutions include provisions to protect children from discrimination. The Constitution Order (2008) in the Falkland Islands and the Welfare of Children Ordinance (2008) in St Helena ensure children are protected from discrimination. The Ascension government promotes the positive impact children have in their community through delivering citizenship programmes and a trainee programme.

Review of Prevent Strategy and freedom of expression

88. UKG's Prevent Duty aims to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism, without undermining children's rights. The Duty does not target specific demographics, faiths, or ethnic groups, including Islamist and extreme right-wing terrorism. UKG supports Civil Society to deliver projects in the community to build awareness of the risks of radicalisation, and resilience to terrorist narratives.
89. The Duty encourages schools to be safe spaces where children can discuss sensitive topics, such as extremism, and learn to challenge these ideas. UK schools and further education providers are required to promote the values of democracy, mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs. UKG provides resources, reviewed by external experts, on the Educate Against Hate website, to support teachers in having conversations on sensitive topics with children.
90. In 2021, William Shawcross was appointed Independent Reviewer of Prevent (England, Wales, Scotland). The review is considering the UK's strategy for protecting people being drawn into terrorism, and the full report, alongside recommendations will be published in late 2022.
91. In Scotland, Prevent works in parallel with safeguarding processes, and LAs are expected to demonstrate awareness of the Duty and children's rights in their work.

Eliminate discrimination

92. UKG is undertaking substantial work to eliminate discrimination for all children, irrespective of their background. UKG invested: £4m to support schools in addressing homophobic, biphobic, and transphobic bullying; £1m on trauma-informed practice to improve outcomes for 11,000 ethnic minority children at risk of entering the criminal justice system; and £1m in adopter recruitment, which generated an increase in people of all backgrounds coming forward to adopt. Regional Adoption Agencies reviewed their services to reduce the risk of prospective adopters suffering discrimination.
93. To support disadvantaged children, the WG invested £128m for the Pupil Development Grant, and up to £200m for FSM, for primary pupils. The Nation of Sanctuary Refugee and Asylum Seeker Plan and Anti-Racist Wales Action Plan designed with ethnic minority communities (2022) ensure inequalities experienced by these communities are reduced. The LGBTQ+ Action Plan (2022) includes a commitment to develop guidance for schools to support LGBTQ+ learners.
94. The SG established an LGBT Implementation Group to implement the recommendations of the LGBTI Inclusive Education Working Group, improving the education experience of LGBTI children, and launched the Action Plan Improving the Lives of Scotland's Gypsy/Travellers (2019) which outlines steps to overcome injustices experienced by travellers.
95. The NIE undertook a consultation on proposals for a regional service delivery model for UASC, and the new joint Health and Education Strategy for Looked After Children (2021) includes commitments to address discrimination.
96. In Guernsey and Alderney, the Youth Commission provides an advocacy service helping children in the care system challenge discrimination.
97. In the OTs, Section 14 of the Education Ordinance (1989) ensures that education is available to children, without regard to their race, nationality, or place of origin. FCDO funded training for professionals in TCI which covered eliminating discrimination against the mainly Haitian migrant community, including children.

Complaints of discrimination

98. UKG is clear that discrimination against children is unacceptable and investigated race disparities as part of wider monitoring efforts through the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities (CRED) Report (2021). In response to the CRED report, 'Inclusive Britain' details 74 actions for UKG, including improvements for children at risk of exclusion and funding for disadvantaged children.
99. In England, Wales, Scotland and NI, the independent Children's Commissioners have explicit responsibility for promoting children's rights. In England, Wales, and NI, Commissioners can investigate on behalf of an individual child where there are wider implications for children's rights and monitor effectiveness of complaints and advocacy services for children. In Scotland, the Commissioner can investigate possible breaches of rights, on behalf of groups of children and individual children in specified circumstances. In 2020, WG introduced a complaints process for children.
100. In Jersey, children can raise discrimination concerns to the Children's Commissioner, and in certain circumstances the Commissioner may formally intervene in legal proceedings relating to an issue. Children in Guernsey and Alderney can make complaints through their school council and government complaints procedure.

Right to life and survival

101. UKG is committed to delivering lasting change to tackle the underlying causes of infant mortality to avoid child deaths.
102. In England, under section 16C (1) of the Children Act 2004 (as amended by the Children and Social Work Act 2017), LAs have a statutory responsibility to notify the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel of any serious incident where a child dies or is seriously harmed, and to ascertain lessons and necessary actions alongside other local safeguarding partners. The responsibilities of LAs and local clinical commissioning groups in relation to child death reviews are provided in the Children and Social Work Act 2017 and set out in the Child Death Review guidance (2017). In England, the Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance (2018) recognises the role that health plays in protecting children from harm and outlines multiagency arrangements for safeguarding.
103. Since the 1990s, there has been a 70% reduction in the number of sudden unexpected deaths in infancy in England and UKG's ambition is to halve the 2010 maternal deaths rates that occur during or soon after birth by 2025.
104. In Wales, the Healthy Child Wales and Early Years Integration Transformation Programmes are reducing inequity through improved targeting of services for those that need support. Regional Safeguarding Children Boards have a statutory responsibility to undertake multiagency Child Practice Reviews in circumstances of a significant incident where abuse of a child is known.
105. In Scotland, the Maternity and Children Quality Improvement Collaborative focuses on improving outcomes for babies, children, and mothers. The SG established a national child death review system to ensure consistent reviews are carried out into the death of all children up to age 18. The Safeguarding Board in NI is reviewing its statutory duties to manage child deaths, and a report was provided to the Department of Health in April 2022.
106. In Jersey, the Health and Wellbeing Framework outlines the government's approach to addressing the determinants of health that influence children's outcomes. A joint Child Death Overview Panel for Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney considers all child deaths, excluding still births and planned terminations, and robust family assessment in the community identifies the impact of inequality on the child and family. In the IoM, there is a statutory requirement for all child deaths to be reviewed. Most CDs and OTs have low rates of avoidable child deaths.

Respect for the views of the child

107. The State Party believes that the voice of the child should be heard when decisions are made that affect them.
108. In England, Section 22(4) of the Children Act 1989, provides that LAs should ascertain a LAC's feelings before making decisions in respect of the child. The corporate parenting principles introduced through the Children and Social Work Act 2017 require LAs to encourage children to express their views, and act upon them. Cafcass represent children in family court cases and work with children in care to ensure that LA arrangements and decisions are in the child's best interest.
109. The Victims' Code (2021) ensures child victims are eligible to enhanced rights. A consultation on improving victims' experiences of the justice system ended in February 2022. In May 2022, UKG published the consultation response and a landmark draft Victims Bill, to put victims, including children, at the heart of the criminal justice system. This will now go through pre-legislative scrutiny.
110. Since May 2021, children have been automatically entitled to in-person legal advice in police custody interviews. Amendments to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act ensure that 17-year-olds detained in police custody are treated as children. Youth Offending Teams (YOTs), LAs, and CRIAs ensure that the child's views are considered.
111. UKG funds the Always Heard 'safety net' service ensuring that no child in, or leaving, care goes without an advocate, and have committed to increasing funding for all victim support services to £185m by 2024/25 to support children that have been abused.
112. In Wales, the National Approach to Statutory Advocacy entitles LAC or children that are subject to a child protection enquiry, to advocacy. The WG Admissions Guidance seeks to ensure that children admitted to hospital are accommodated in the most appropriate environment. Children that can make a decision have the right to exercise choice as to where they receive treatment.
113. In Scotland, from 2020, the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 activated duties requiring children's panel chairs to inform children about their advocacy in children's hearings services. The Children (Scotland) Act 2020 will remove the presumption that only a child aged 12 or over is considered mature enough to give their views in family court cases.
114. In NI, the Youth Justice Agency provides custodial facilities and community-based services for children. The Youth Justice Agency Model of Practice (2021) designed with children, is a framework for practice aligned to Children First principles and puts children's participation at its core.

Meaningful participation

115. UKG is committed to enabling meaningful participation in decision-making at all levels. Grant funding is provided to the UK Youth Parliament (UKYP) programme, and the Youth Engagement Grant is used to fund the Youth Policy Development Group (YPDG), which engages Ministers to influence policy. The Young People's Board (YPB) includes children with experience of migration that share views with UKG. The Family Justice Young People's Board (FJYPB) works with UKG to deliver improvements to the family justice system (England and Wales).
116. UKG consulted the YPDG, FJYPB and YPB and children with special educational needs on the UNCRC reporting round. The themes of discussions included: levels of understanding of children's rights; climate change; age discrimination; experience of discrimination; right to equal education; experience of discrimination; and adequate housing. Select responses from children, that highlight the importance of meaningful participation and education are included below. Further detail is included in Annex C.

- “Having youth parliaments like this, I think that's something that the Government does well,” UKG consultation.
 - “There are other ways to survive in life, but without an education, you get stuck in a place. You can't really move up,” UKG consultation.
117. UKG seeks to work with DGs and CDs, on structured engagement with children on relevant child right policy issues, beyond the reporting round.
118. In 2019, UKG consulted children as part of its review of priorities for environmental action and developed recommendations which inform youth engagement and strategies including the National Parks Youth Rangers Forum.
119. The WG's engagement model ensures children have opportunities to express their views, including annual opportunities for each Minister to hold discussions with children. The WG provides funding to Children in Wales, who facilitate a monthly Young People's Board to gather perspectives on WG's policies. The WG worked in partnership with the Children's Commissioner to design a survey to seek children's views during the pandemic, which informed the WG approach to communicating with children. Wales has an established Youth Parliament that influences decision-making.
120. The Progressing Human Rights of Children in Scotland Action Plan 2018-21 demonstrates SG's commitment towards mainstreaming the participation of children in policymaking. In 2020, SG published guidance, with children, to support professionals that engage with children on their decision-making. Scotland has an established Youth Parliament and Children's Parliament that engages annually with Ministers at Cabinet meetings since 2017. The SG works with Civil Society to support children's participation, including through Young Inclusion Ambassadors. In NI, a Youth Assembly has been established (2021), and children have discussed issues such as Education, Health, and Rights.
121. In the CDs, Jersey established a Youth Parliament in 2021, and the Children and Young People's Plan 2019/2023 states that all children should be involved. Guernsey and Alderney's Youth Forum engage with representatives on decision-making, and children participate in a bi-annual survey. The IoM Voices in Participation Council enables children in care to influence policies that impact their lives.
122. In the OTs there are established Youth Parliaments in Cayman Islands, BVI, Anguilla, Bermuda, Montserrat, Saint Helena, and TCI.

Legal aid

123. In 2019, UKG conducted a review of the reforms made to the legal aid system under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012. An equality impact assessment formed part of this process. The Legal Support Action Plan, the outcome of the review, delivers quicker access to legal support services. Legal aid remains available for appeals regarding the assessment of children with SEND.
124. England and Wales are committed to expanding the scope of legal aid to cover special guardianship orders in private family law and changing the eligibility criteria to provide non-means tested legal aid for parents, or those with parental responsibility, who oppose applications for placement orders or adoption orders in public family law proceedings.
125. In Scotland, children can access publicly funded legal assistance on the broad range of issues that an adult can, if they have the capacity to instruct a solicitor. In NI, the impact of legal aid reforms is routinely assessed, and includes consideration of impacts on children.
126. In Anguilla, the Child Justice Act requires that children must have representation in certain circumstances, for example, if a child is in detention. In the Falkland Islands, access to legal advice for low-income families was central to a review which put the Legal Aid Scheme on a statutory footing (2016). Revisions included: the appropriate operation of means-testing of

applicants; removal of the requirement to pay a lump sum contribution; and reducing costs of routine charges.

Birth registration and nationality

127. Under the British Nationality Act (BNA) 1981, children born in the OTs to migrant parents can access citizenship through naturalization. The rules around obtaining citizenship status are complex and requirements vary between territories and can be at the discretion of the local government. The Ascension Constitution recognises that all children have a right to a nationality and that no child should be deprived of their British citizenship by legislation or otherwise. In Pitcairn, a child has a right to citizenship if both parents are permanent Pitcairn residents. UKG recognises further progress needs to be made in some OTs to revise local legislation in order for all children, irrespective of residency status, to access citizenship.
128. A child born in the UK will be a British citizen automatically if either of their parents is a British citizen or settled in the UK at the time of the birth. A child who does not become a British citizen automatically can apply for registration once their parent becomes a British citizen or settled, or on reaching the age of 10. There is an additional provision for a child born in the UK who has always been stateless, who can apply for registration once they reach the age of five.
129. The Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 provides a statutory duty to safeguard the welfare of children in relation to immigration, nationality, and asylum functions. The best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all deprivation decisions, and when a child is obtaining UK citizenship. A decision to deprive someone of their British citizenship must be reasonable and proportionate, and each case is considered individually. UKG does not normally deprive citizens of their citizenship based on actions committed when they were a child. UKG considers that deprivation on conducive grounds is an appropriate response to certain activities. There is a right of appeal against deprivation of citizenship under the BNA.

Freedom of expression, religion, association, and peaceful assembly

130. In England, and the DGs, schools must provide religious education and collective worship or religious observance for pupils, and promote their spiritual, moral, and cultural development. Parents may withdraw their children from any or all acts of collective worship or observance, and in some jurisdictions pupils over 16 have the right to withdraw. There are currently no plans by UKG, WG or NIE to review this policy in state funded schools. SG is currently examining whether to review the policy on the right to withdraw.
131. In England and Wales, the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association for children is protected under the HRA. There is some anecdotal evidence of the use of acoustic devices in the UK, however adequate legislation such as the General Product Safety Regulations 2005 (GPSR) is provided to prevent their use. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 puts victims first, enabling local professionals to prevent the use of mosquito devices and take action where appropriate. Preventing anti-social behaviour requires a multiagency response and YOTs, the police, and LAs have a key role to play.
132. The SG and Police Scotland oppose and proactively discourage the use of mosquito devices. The Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 outlines sufficient measures to support professionals in dealing with antisocial behaviour. The Police Service of NI (PSNI) opposes the use of acoustic devices in the use of dispersing gatherings and works with LAs to address community issues.

Stop and search

133. UKG is clear that stop and search is a vital tool to protect the public and prevent crime, and balances this with children's rights. Under the Equality Act 2010, stop and search must be used without unlawful discrimination. In England and Wales, stop and search powers are accompanied by legal safeguards, statutory codes of practice and regular inspections of forces

by the Independent Inspectorate of Constabulary. Consideration is given to the welfare and maturity of any child stopped, in accordance with the Children Act (2004). There are specific safeguards which police must follow when searching children, including guidance on language, wellbeing and ensuring the encounter is done respectfully. UKG collects and publishes data annually on stop and search to enable scrutiny.

134. UKG is reviewing the Searching, Screening and Confiscation guidance, engaging with the third sector, to look at the roles of parents, the police, and teachers in these situations. UKG aims to publish revised guidance in 2022 to ensure all schools are clear on their duties relating to safeguarding and protecting the welfare of all pupils.

135. In Scotland, the Code of Practice (2017) governs the use of stop and search; ensures that searches are carried out with respect; and ended non-statutory stop and search. In Scotland and NI specific guidance has been published on the stop and search of children. PSNI are reviewing their stop and search strategy to ensure it does not discriminate against children.

Access to appropriate information and right to privacy

136. The State Party recognises that children require online services for education, further highlighted during the pandemic.

137. In 2020 - 2022, UKG provided over 1.95 million laptops and tablets to educational settings, as part of a £520m investment to support access to remote education and online social care services during the pandemic. UKG introduced the Online Safety Bill (2022) to hold technology companies to account for harmful content and activity on their service, with the strongest protections for children. The second annual Online Media Literacy Action Plan supports the empowerment of children to make safe choices online. UKG supports the Age-Appropriate Design Code (2021), which provides stronger protections for children's personal data and guidance for companies on suitable privacy standards. In 2021, UKG increased the minimum age of sale for National Lottery products to 18 to ensure children and young people are kept safe from gambling-related harm.

138. The WG invested over £160m to support equitable digital services for maintained schools to deliver Our National Mission. The Digital Resilience in Education Action Plan and The Digital Competence Framework outline measures that support children to stay safe online and develop digital competence at school. The WG is committed to protecting the privacy of users through Hwb, the educational learning platform, and Enhancing Digital Resilience in Education provides an action plan detailing online safety for children.

139. In Scotland, the 'Connecting Scotland' programme (2021) supports 23,000 low-income households with children to access online services for two years. The Digital Strategy and National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People outline a vision for an ethical digital nation to protect children from harm, and work is underway with Ofcom to develop proposals to ensure children are safe online. Glow, a national closed online learning environment, for learners and educational staff, protects children undertaking online learning from advertising and data mining.

140. The Online Safety Strategy (2021) in NI outlines actions to protect children from harm online. The NIE invested £7.6m (2020/ 2021) plus £0.4m (2021/22) on online services for Further Education students, and Project Stratum is utilising £197m to improve rural broadband connectivity. The Online Safety Strategy and Action Plan promotes online safety for children, and the Safeguarding Board e-Safety Forum keeps families safe online.

141. In the CDs, Jersey provided children access to broadband free of charge during the pandemic. The Digital Skills and Thinking Differently strategies introduced measures to improve digital literacy for children. Children in Guernsey and Alderney were given access to equipment for online learning, and the multiagency Online Safety Group works with UKG to deliver safe access to online activity locally. The IoM provided online services for children at social disadvantage during school closures and the Safer Schools programme enables children to have access to online safety support.

142. In the Falkland Islands, access to IT facilities were provided to children in rural locations, and devices were distributed to disadvantaged students in Anguilla. In BVI, surveys determined which children required access to a laptop, and a loan programme was introduced to supply devices. Alongside this, the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime (Amendment) Act (2019) includes provisions to protect children from cyberbullying, identity theft and fraud. FCDO worked with the Internet Watch Foundation to establish systems to identify inappropriate activity that may put children at risk, and funded training for professionals to strengthen knowledge of online risks. In Tristan Da Cunha, a policy on the use of images of children on social media and the risks of online abuse was distributed to all parents.

Torture and other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment

143. UKG is clear that force used by the police on anyone including children must be necessary, reasonable, and proportionate in the circumstances. This includes the use of Tasers, attenuating energy projectiles, spit guards and other equipment. The Code of Practice on Armed Policing and Police Use of Less Lethal Weapons (2020) sets out principles for police using firearms, specialist munitions and less lethal weapons in England and Wales. All serious incidents are referred to the Independent Office for Police Conduct for investigation. All officers receive comprehensive training in assessing the potential vulnerabilities of a person, including children. This includes training officers to factor in the potential vulnerabilities of the person, their age and stature, alongside assessing each situation and understanding the dangers of using restraint techniques with vulnerable people.
144. Spit guards are an important tactical option that give officers protection from spitting and reduces the worst effects of biting alongside reducing the need for officers to resort to other, potentially more injurious, forms of restraint.
145. The causes of racial disparities in the criminal justice system are complex and reflect broader social inequalities that UKG is committed to tackling. Equality and diversity are an essential part of the professional behaviour expected of everyone working in policing as set out in the Code of Ethics published by the College of Policing. UKG is clear that ethnicity should not be the basis of an enforcement decision. The National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) funded an Independent Review into Disproportionate Effects of Use of Taser (2020) to identify, understand and tackle the root causes of racial disproportionality in police use of Taser.
146. In Scotland, when less lethal weapons are deployed, discharge is referred to the Independent Police Investigations and Review Commissioner. In NI, the PSNI Manual of Policy, Procedure and Guidance on Conflict Management outlines rules concerning the use of force by police officers, and children were consulted on the PSNI Conductive Energy Devices, Spit and Bite Guards policy.

Capacity of professionals and mandatory reporting

147. UKG recognises that schools where children feel safe are paramount to successful learning, and violent forms of discipline are unacceptable. To ensure safety, schools can use seclusion for disruptive pupils for a limited period in exceptional circumstances outlined in 'Behaviour and Discipline in schools' (2020). Where a school uses seclusion as a disciplinary penalty, this should be made clear in their behaviour policy, and only used when it is in the best interests of the child and other pupils. Schools should support disabled children that are at risk of restrictive intervention, making reasonable adjustments where appropriate, as set out in Reducing the Need for Restraint and Restrictive Intervention (2019) and Keeping Children Safe in Education (2021). Whilst at times it may be necessary for restraint to be used against disabled children, it should only be used to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, damaging property, or causing disorder. In children's homes and mental health inpatient units the Children's Homes Regulations (2015) and Mental Health Units (Use of Force) Act (2018) provide guidelines to ensure restraint is limited and only used as a last resort.
148. Following the Independent Review of Using Pain Inducing Techniques in the Youth Secure Estate, UKG committed to removing pain-inducing techniques (PIT) from the Minimising and

Managing Physical Restraint syllabus in 2020 (England and Wales). The use of PIT will be taught separately as an exceptional safety measure for use as a last resort to prevent serious harm occurring to a child or third party. UKG is clear that children should not be isolated from their peers in institutional settings for disciplinary reasons, and only where it is necessary to manage a risk of serious harm to the child, or others where alternative interventions have been exhausted or are unsuitable. UKG published Minimising and Managing Separation and Isolation in the Children and Young People Secure Estate (2022), which outlines the principles that should be followed when staff are considering or managing instances of separation in the secure estate.

149. In Wales 'Reducing Restrictive Practice Framework' (2021) states restrictive practices, including seclusion, should be used as a last resort, and specifies that PIT should never be used against children.
150. The 'Holding Safely Guidance' in Scotland outlines the parameters for restraint in residential childcare establishments. In the Scottish Prison Service and mental health settings, non-physical responses are prioritised before the need to use restraint or force.
151. A consultation on using restrictive practices took place in NI (2021), and the Department of Education published a report into a review of restraint and seclusion in educational settings, which outlines recommendations that comply with the Convention.
152. In the CDs, seclusion is not used in non-secure settings, and various measures, such as the Positive Behaviour Exclusions and Part-Time Timetables Policy (2019) in Jersey promote early intervention with challenging behaviour.
153. In Tristan da Cunha violent forms of punishment are not condoned, and ordinances and laws are in place in St Helena, and the Falkland Islands which prohibit corporal punishment in schools.

Corporal punishment

154. The State Party remains committed to tackling all forms of violence against children.
155. Since 2016, Wales, Scotland and Jersey have passed legislation to prohibit corporal punishment.
156. The Children (Abolition of Defence of Reasonable Punishment) (Wales) Act (2020) in Wales makes all physical punishment of children illegal by abolishing the defence of reasonable punishment. The WG promotes positive and non-violent parenting through its 'Parenting. Give it time' campaign. The Flying Start and Families First programmes, and National Minimum Standards (2016) supports parents, and promotes positive parenting and behaviour management within regulated childcare settings.
157. The Children (Equal Protection from Assault) Act (2019) in Scotland makes all forms of physical punishment of children by a parent or carer unlawful. The Parent Club and the Family Support Directory provide access to parenting resources, and schools use relationship-based approaches to promote positive behaviour.
158. The Children and Education (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2019 explicitly prohibits corporal punishment of children in all settings in Jersey.
159. UKG remains committed to improving behaviour in all settings, and measures are delivered to promote positive behaviour, including investment in Behaviour Hubs, which enable exemplary schools to work closely with schools that need to turnaround their behaviour management culture. Corporal punishment is prohibited in educational and alternative care settings. There are currently no plans to repeal the legal defence of reasonable punishment by UKG.

160. Corporal punishment was abolished in schools in NI under The Education (Corporal Punishment) Order 1987, and the review into restrictive practices makes recommendations where further progress can be made. The (Childminding and Day Care) Minimum Standards (amended 2018) outlines requirements for registered childcare facilities, with children under 12, to promote positive behaviour strategies.
161. All CDs have strategies in place to support positive parenting in homes, alongside training and behaviour policies for schools to promote positive forms of discipline. In the IoM corporal punishment is banned in all school and institutional settings but not in the home, and the government will review this issue in due course.
162. In the OT, corporal punishment is banned in schools, in Pitcairn, St Helena and more recently in the Cayman Islands (2017). FCDO funded a UNICEF Positive Behaviour Management Programme (2019) which raised awareness amongst parents, teachers, and caregivers about the impact of violence, and promoting non-violent ways of managing behaviour, which was delivered in Anguilla, BVI, Montserrat and TCI.

Freedom of the child from all forms of violence

163. The State Party recognises the distressing impact domestic abuse and wider violence against women and girls can have on children, as well as the devastating impacts of child sexual exploitation and abuse on all victims and survivors.
164. In January 2021, UKG published the Tackling CSA Strategy (2021), which sets out a whole system approach to tackling all forms of CSA that included a consultation with young people. UKG is also continuing to drive forward a range of crucial initiatives, which include robust domestic legislation, international cooperation, and global standards to keep children safe from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse around the world. UKG provided £3m to specialist services for children affected by domestic abuse, which included therapeutic support and education schemes. The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (2021) and the Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan aim to prevent crimes, support survivors, and pursue perpetrators. The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) recognises children as victims of domestic abuse in their own right, and the Domestic Abuse Commissioner encourages good practice support for children affected by domestic abuse.
165. In 2022, UKG commissioned an evidence review of harmful sexual behaviour (HSB), by the University of Surrey, which discusses examples of interventions pertaining to HSB, positive peer relationships and sexual behaviours in schools, to inform policy. In Wales, under the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Act (2015) an annual report measures progress against the national strategy on violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, and a national plan prevents CSA and supports women and girls' recovery.
166. In Scotland, National guidance for child protection (2021), the Equally Safe strategy, and the Domestic Abuse Act (2018) set out expectations for protecting children, and work to prevent domestic violence, violence against females, and CSA.
167. The Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act (2021), in NI, makes domestic abuse a specific offence and the NIE is developing a Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy.
168. Across CDs, a range of measures have been introduced to tackle domestic violence. Jersey appointed a children and young person's Independent Domestic Violence Advisor; Guernsey and Alderney undertook a Harmful Sexual Behaviours Audit to identify good practice (2021); and the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020 and the Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act (2021) in the IoM address domestic violence.
169. In St Helena, TCI, and the Cayman Islands, multiagency networks tackle violence against children and in the Falkland Islands a domestic violence awareness campaign, including training for frontline staff, was launched in 2020.

Capacity of relevant professionals

170. UKG, the DGs and CDs continuously seek to improve the way the police and other agencies safeguard children. In England and Wales, the Children Act 1989 and Children Act 2004 (as amended by the Children and Social Work Act (2017)) requires LAs, clinical commissioning groups and police to form multi-agency safeguarding partnerships to build the capacity of relevant professionals. The social worker post-qualifying standards require social workers to recognise risk indicators and harm relating to sexual abuse. UKG continues to fund the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse, including to produce resources to support school Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) to effectively respond to sexual abuse issues and to provide training to senior social workers and school DSLs as part of a trial run by What Works for Children's Social Care.
171. Various measures, including the publication of plans and guidance, alongside the formation of implementation groups have increased knowledge in handling serious sexual offence cases in the DGs. The National Action Plan (2019) in Wales strengthened the capacity of relevant professionals and considered evidence from the Cross-Party Group on Preventing Child Sexual Abuse. In Scotland, The National Guidance for Child Protection (2021) and the Trauma Training Programme formed in partnership with the SG aims to support a trauma informed and responsive workforce. In NI, following the Gillen Review (2019), a Strategic Group was established to implement recommendations, some of which have been already applied.
172. Across all CDs and OTs, safeguarding training and policies are available for professionals, for example in Tristan De Cunha and Ascension. The TCI Sexual Offences Ordinance (2020) and the Children (Care and Protection) Ordinance (2015) build capacity of relevant professionals to address violence against children.

Mandatory reporting and prosecution

173. UKG invested £40m in measures to protect children from CSA and CSE (2017) and introduced reporting measures, including Sexual Harm Prevention Orders, Sexual Risk Orders and Child Abduction Warning Notices to tackle offenders. LAs have a duty to notify both the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel, and Ofsted, of serious incidents where a child dies or is seriously harmed.
174. In Wales, there is a statutory duty on relevant partners to report children at risk under Social Services and Wellbeing Act 2014 and the Wales Safeguarding Procedures supports practitioners to apply this legislation to safeguard children. In Scotland, guidelines stipulate that possible child abuse, neglect or exploitation concerns should always be shared with police officers or social workers. In NI, if there is reasonable cause to suspect harm, inquiries under The Children Order (1995) must be initiated.
175. In Jersey, the Children and Families Hub provide a contact point for concerns regarding violence against children, and in the IoM, the Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act (2021) introduced a duty to report suspected CSA to the police.
176. In the OTs, statutory reporting systems are in place between partner agencies in relation to the abuse of children, where all cases of violence are investigated, for example in Bermuda and St Helena.

Interventions in cases of child abuse, and protection of child victims and witnesses of violence

177. In UKG, the NHS England Strategic Direction for Sexual Assault and Abuse Services (2018) outlines services that ensure victims needs can be met through to adulthood. As part of the Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy, the Lighthouse in London, a Barnahus model, was a pilot initiative of a child house model, which offers a holistic assessment of a child's needs and provides advocacy, medical and social care, alongside therapeutic support to children and their non-abusing parents and carers. Guidance has been published for local commissioners and

service providers who are seeking to introduce similar models, including a toolkit which includes detailed practical advice and recommendations.

178. The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act (1999) is supported by the revised UK Victims' Code, which ensures justice agencies are accountable for delivery of special measures, such as video-recorded interviews and intermediary help to protect child victims of crime and abuse.
179. In Wales, the Working Together to Safeguard People, Volume 7, Safeguarding Children from Child Sexual Exploitation statutory guidance is supported by the National Action Plan on preventing and responding to CSA (2019). In Scotland, a Barnahus model is being developed and legislation ensures that some child witnesses can provide pre-recorded evidence. In NI, the Gillen Review Implementation Plan developed by key partners including PSNI, and Victim Support NI outlines an approach to address the recommendations. The Victim and Witness Strategy 2021/24 includes a programme of work to better understand the needs of victims and witnesses.
180. In Jersey, a Barnahus model is being developed, and in Guernsey and Alderney a multi-agency response allows for the identification of re-victimisation.
181. In the OTs, video-recording facilities can be provided when working with child victims in Bermuda, the Falkland Islands, Pitcairn, Tristan De Cunha, Cayman Islands, BVI, and Ascension Islands.

Cyberbullying, online sexual exploitation, and abuse

182. UKG implemented measures to tackle cyberbullying, CSE, gang-related violence and knife crime against children which all have an impact on the wellbeing of children. In collaboration with Five Country governments, UKG launched the Voluntary Principles to Counter Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2020), which outlines actions for technology firms to keep children safe on their platforms. The Online Safety Bill (2022) and The Online Harms interim code of practice protect children online and help companies take action against online CSE. The Children's Society's Prevention Programme uses a multiagency approach to tackle child criminal exploitation, CSA and CSE, Modern-Day Slavery and Human Trafficking. The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 will introduce the Serious Violence Duty and require partners to work together to formulate an evidence-based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area, which includes gang-related violence and knife crime against children.
183. In Wales, the Working Together to Safeguard People, Volume 7, Safeguarding children from CSE (2021), Enhancing Digital Resilience action plan, and anti-bullying guidance provides advice for professionals on protecting children, and responding to abuse.
184. The SG continues to work closely with UKG on its Online Safety Bill. The Respect for All (2017) guidance provides a framework for anti-bullying work; and National Guidance for Child Protection (2021) outlines how agencies should protect children.
185. In NI, the Online Safety Strategy and Action Plan, (2020) sets out actions to ensure children are safe online. The NIE carried out a consultation on a review of the law on CSE (2019) that considers legislative issues from the Marshall Report and Justice Committee Report on Justice in the 21st Century 2015. Legislative provisions to address several identified issues were carried in the Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022.
186. In Jersey, The Telecommunications and Crime Law, (2016) seeks to prevent cyberbullying with sanctions, and, in the IoM, the Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act (2021) strengthens existing provisions, for the protection of children from harm of sexual acts.
187. In the OTs, online bullying prevention is delivered through the school curriculum. This includes CSE training to children and professionals in the Falkland Islands; the promotion of materials on online protection in Pitcairn; and the introduction of the Criminal Code Amendment Act (2020) which strengthens measures to protect children from sexual offences

in Bermuda.

Paramilitary style attacks

188. The protection of children from paramilitary style attacks and recruitment by such actors is a priority in the UK and DGs. The Contest Strategy, alongside guidance to schools on security matters (2019), works to protect children from this type of violence and provide support to schools to undertake security risk assessments and fulfil safeguarding duties. The Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015 provides a duty on public authorities to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism, and the Channel Duty Guidance (2021) sets out the duty for professionals to support all vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism.
189. In NI the cross-Executive Tackling Paramilitary Activity, Criminality, and Organised Crime Programme provides direct service provision to young people through multi-agency projects to increase protection against the risk of paramilitary involvement and harm.
190. In UKG, following consultation the Covert Human Intelligence Source (CHIS) code of practice (2021) was revised to reflect new provisions, including that a child can only be used as a CHIS in exceptional circumstances.
191. There is no prohibition on the use of juveniles as informants in England, NIE and Wales; however, wide-ranging safeguards, including enhanced risk assessments, ensure juvenile informants are only used in exceptional circumstances.
192. The SG is considering whether measures to prevent the use of children as informants are necessary. There is no prohibition on children as informants in CDs. The OTs do not use children as informants.

Harmful practices

193. UKG strengthened the law to tackle violence against women and girls in England and Wales. This includes introducing a forced marriage offence, FGM Protection Orders (FGMPO), a new offence for failing to protect a girl from FGM, extended extra-territorial jurisdiction over FGM offences committed abroad, and an FGM mandatory reporting duty. Support, including a helpline, is available for victims of forced marriage or those at risk through the Forced Marriage Unit, which also trains police officers and social workers to consider this in safeguarding plans. UKG has followed through on its proposal for legislation, outlined in the Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021, to criminalise virginity testing and ban hymen repair surgery, through the Health and Care Act 2022.
194. The WG jointly chairs the All Wales Honour-based Abuse Leadership Group which aims to prevent harmful practices, and safeguard children and adults against harmful practices. In Scotland, the FGM (Protection and Guidance) Act (2020), once commenced, will provide for FGMPO, providing protections for those at risk of FGM. In NI, FGM is illegal and a Violence Against Women's Strategy is being developed.
195. In Jersey, the Sexual Offences Law (2018) updates the definition of several sexual offences including FGM, and in the IoM the Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act (2021) provides for FGMPO. In the OTs, existing ordinances cover offences that include FGM, HBA and forced marriage (St Helena, Falklands Islands).

Intersex children

196. In England, the Government Equalities Office ran a call for evidence (2019) to understand the experience of medical interventions on the life experiences of individuals, including children, with intersex characteristics, which is being analysed. NHS England commissioned an independent review into gender identity services for children, due in 2023, that the WG is supporting, and reviewed evidence on early gonadal surgery on infants and children, which supported clarifications to clinical commissioning policies.

197. In Scotland, The National Scottish Differences of Sex Development Managed Clinical Network delivers high quality person-centred care to intersex children, and work is ongoing to address gaps in clinical psychology provision. In NI, major corrective surgery is not carried out on intersex children and, children are referred to health services in England, where necessary and in consultation with parents.
198. In Jersey, intersex children requiring counselling are referred to CAMHS and in IoM the Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 provides provision in respect to gender identity. In many OTs, surgical treatment of intersex children is not available.

Family environment

199. UKG is committed to helping parents into work, and childcare costs should not be a barrier. During the last five years UKG spent over £4bn each year on childcare, through childcare offers including Tax-Free Childcare and Employer Support Childcare. UKG provides a significant offer of childcare support, including 15 hours of universal free early education for 3–4-year-olds, regardless of parents' employment status or income. This was extended to offer 30 hours to eligible working parents of 3–4-year-olds (2017). This £4bn is on top of support for childcare paid to Universal Credit and Working Tax Credits claimants, though these elements are calculated as part of the total Universal Credit and tax credit spend respectively and separate figures are not available.
200. To support parents to become financially resilient by moving into work and progressing in work, eligible Universal Credit claimants in England, Scotland and Wales can claim back up to 85% of their registered childcare costs each month regardless of the number of hours they work, compared to 70% of costs for those in receipt of Tax Credits.
201. UKG's £301.75m Family Hubs and Start for Life Programme (FHSFLP) will fund a network of family hubs across 75 LAs for the next 3 years. Hubs offer support to families from conception and for children of all ages (0-19 or up to 25 for those with SEND) and bring services together to improve access, and connections between families and professionals.
202. The WG provides funded part-time childcare for 2-3-year-olds through the Flying Start programme in some of the most disadvantaged areas in Wales, regardless of parents' employment status. The Childcare Offer provides funded part-time early education and childcare for 3–4-year-olds. In Scotland, annual entitlement to funded early learning childcare for 3–4-year-olds, and eligible 2-year-olds, increased to 1140 hours in 2021. In NI, a childcare Strategy is being developed with the dual aims of child development and parental employment, including an extended early education offer for children aged 3-4. Funded pre-school education provision is available for all children's parents during their immediate pre-school year.
203. Guernsey and Alderney offer 15 hours of pre-school provision to all families, subject to an income cap. In Jersey, the universal entitlement of nursery education increased to 30 hours, and the Social Security Minister has committed to introducing equality in contributory parental benefits. The IoM consulted on a new Childcare Strategy which will be published in July 2022 and legislation to introduce shared parental leave will be considered in due course.

Children deprived of a family environment

204. The State Party is committed to helping families so that, where it is in the best interests of the child, the child remains with their family.
205. In England there were 12,790 children in residential care in March 2021, up from 9,290 in 2017. Factors driving increase include changes in the needs of families and how they are responded to. UKG recognises that children in the care system should live in high-quality settings that meet their needs and keep them safe. LAs have statutory duties to provide this to children and must check that unregulated settings are suitable and meet the needs of all children. LAs are responsible for meeting the needs of children in care, including specialist care for children with complex needs. UKG is introducing national standards, registration and

inspection for these settings to ensure they are high-quality, and that necessary action is taken where they are not. In England, the Children Act 1989 prevents arbitrary removal of children from their families.

206. The Care Planning, Placement and Case Review Regulations (2015) (England and Wales) outlines arrangements for LAC, and in England unregulated placements for children under 16 are banned.
207. In 2021, UKG provided LAs with £4.8bn of grant funding (until 2025) to maintain services, including children's social care, alongside an additional £200m for the Supporting Families programme, taking total planned investment to £695m over the Spending Review period. Funding is provided to enable children to 'Stay Put' with their foster family until age 21. LAs are funded to help care leavers secure accommodation, and at age 16 children are introduced to a Personal Advisor (PA), to provide practical and emotional support. Staying Close, being piloted for young people leaving children's homes, provides an enhanced support offer. Bursaries are provided for care leavers attending university or starting an apprenticeship.
208. UKG invests in training programmes, such as the Assessed and Supported Year in Employment, to provide a sufficient supply of social workers and ensure new social workers have the right skills. UKG ensures LAs have the capability to design and manage effective services through investment in leadership development programmes.
209. UKG launched the Independent Review of Children's Social Care (2021) to take a comprehensive look at what is needed to make a difference to the needs, experiences and outcomes of children supported by social care. The Review prioritised hearing the voices of children and adults with experience of children's social care. In May 2022, the Care Review published its final report. The Review's recommendations include: calling for a reset of the children's social care system so that it acts decisively in response to abuse; providing more help to families in crisis; and ensuring those in care have lifelong relationships and homes.
210. UKG's White Paper on reforming the Mental Health Act (2021) sets out proposals for how patients, including children, will have treatment plans that outline their preferences, enabling them to nominate who they want involved in their care.
211. In Wales, there were 481 children in residential care in March 2020, up from 314 in 2017. The Welsh Government Programme (2021-26) maintains a focus on prevention and intervention to support children remaining with their families. Flying Start and Families First funding now forms part of the Children and Communities Grant. In 2019/20 LAs benefited from over £76m in funding for Flying Start and £38m for Families First; early intervention programmes that build more resilient families. By 2024/25 the Children and Communities Grant will be worth more than £181m. In 2021, the WG funded £48m to support social care, including children, and launched Foster Wales to improve the supply of well supported foster placements to meet the needs of LAC. Social Care Wales is developing a workforce plan to increase qualified social workers. The WG provide additional funding to extend PA to care leavers aged 21–25 and intends to legislate to ensure all care leavers are entitled to a PA up to age 25.
212. In Scotland, there were 1,286 children in residential care in July 2021, down from 1,509 in 2017. In 2017, SG commissioned the Independent Care Review to consider what needs to change to ensure Scotland's children grow up loved, safe and respected so they can reach their full potential. The Promise implementation plan sets out the SG actions to Keep the Promise for care experienced children, and their families. LAs provide a rights and relationship social work service, enabling consistency of social workers and relationship-based contact between children, families, and social workers. Alternative care placements in are regulated by the Care Inspectorate. Children and families can make complaints about care placements through the LA and/or the Care Inspectorate. The SG provides continuing care and aftercare for eligible care leavers to age 21 and 26 respectively.
213. In NI, there were 174 children in residential care in March 2021, up from 150 in 2017. The Independent Review of Children's Social Care Services (2022) will be a fundamental examination of children's social care, with a focus on quality, equity, resilience, and

sustainability, to support children in and out of care. The NIE sets a performance objective that secures earlier permanence for LAC and offers greater stability for children in care. Children's needs are assessed up to the age of 21 and beyond if they are in education, and a PA provides care leavers with support. Alongside this, A Life Deserved: Caring for Children, the new Strategy for Looked After Children and care experienced young people, (2021) makes more than 60 commitments to deliver improvements for these children.

214. The Adoption and Children Act (NI) 2022 is consistent with international human rights requirements. Once implemented, the Act will: place children at the centre of the adoption process, cut unnecessary delay and uncertainty for children, and update the legal framework for adoption enabling more people to consider adoption.

215. The CDs are committed to keeping families together. In Jersey, a children and families hub, established in 2020, acts as a single point of contact for families to ensure access to early help services. The Government Plan 2021-2024 increased funding to provide intensive fostering care for children with significant needs, reducing pressure on residential provision and preventing unregulated care. Legislation introduced new Ministerial duties, and responsibilities for care leavers up to the age 25, and the largest ever recruitment campaign for social workers was launched in 2018.

216. Guernsey and Alderney developed a specialist foster care scheme to provide placements for children with complex needs and disabilities. The IoM has comprehensive procedures in place to support children in care, including where alternative arrangements are necessary.

Health and health services

217. Reducing health inequality is a central ambition for UKG and has been key in response to the pandemic, including through the offer of vaccinations to eligible children. Alongside access to the provision of the NHS, the Healthy Child Programme seeks to eliminate health inequalities through a prevention public health programme, providing interventions to support health and wellbeing for children and families. UKG is committed to modernising The Healthy Child Programme, over the next few years, to ensure it addresses the impact of COVID and is current in terms of evidence and context. UKG introduced the Botulinum and Cosmetic Fillers (Children) Bill 2021 to prohibit specific cosmetic procedures being performed on children under 18, in particular girls. UKG holds the license for Family Nurse Partnership, an intensive evidence-based home visiting programme, providing support for vulnerable young mothers and their children.

218. A Healthier Wales Strategy (2019) sets out a long-term plan for health and social care putting prevention of ill health at the heart of services, including supporting children to stay well. The SG is committing to long-term, preventative local action to reduce health inequalities. Initiatives such as 'Baby Box', which provides essential items for new-borns, have sought to address deprivation. In NI, Making Life Better provides the framework for public health to support individuals and families to lead healthy lives. In Jersey, there is a Health Access Scheme (2020) for low-income families to reduce barriers to accessing primary care for children.

Malnutrition and obesity

219. UKG recognises that obesity is associated with poor psychological and emotional health, and children expressed concerns about levels of obesity during UKG's consultation. In England, 30% of children aged 2-15 were overweight or obese in 2019, similar to 2017.

220. UKG's objective is to halve childhood obesity by 2030, and measures have been introduced to address malnutrition, and obesity among children including FSM and the Soft Drinks Industry Levy (2018). A sugar reduction programme (2016) challenged food and drink industries to reduce sugar across products. Calorie reduction guidance (2020), and large out-of-home sector businesses are since April 2022, required by law to provide calorie labels on food they sell. Campaigns such as Better Health, including Start for Life encourage parents and children to

eat better and move more.

221. In Wales, an estimated 18% of children aged 11-16 were overweight or obese in 2017, based on self-reported height and weight figures³. In Wales, the Healthy Weight: Healthy Wales strategy (2019) targets preventing obesity, underpinned by extensive measures focused on children and families, including a school milk scheme and breakfast allowance for eligible children.
222. In Scotland, an estimated 30% of 2–15-year-olds were overweight or obese in 2019, up from 26% in 2017. The SG launched The Diet and Healthy Weight Delivery Plan (2018) which outlines actions to restrict the promotion of foods high in fat, sugar, or salt. The publication of National Standards (2019) supports the delivery of weight management services. The 2020 School Food and Drink Regulations ensure school meals provide children with appropriate nutrients.
223. In NI, an estimated 25% of 2–15-year-olds were overweight or obese in 2019/20, similar to 2017/18 (27%). A Fitter Future for All provides the framework for addressing obesity and included a public consultation (2020). The updated nutritional standards for school food, have been agreed, and consulted on, and implementation will be subject to funding.
224. Jersey published the Food and Nutrition Strategy to promote healthy eating, and TCI is implementing a school nutrition programme.

Breastfeeding

225. The State Party recognises that breastfeeding provides the best start in life. UKG has existing legislation in the form of overarching Food for Specific Groups legislation (Regulation No 609/2013) and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127 as retained by the Nutrition (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Nutrition (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 which regulates the labelling and marketing of infant formulae. The International Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is underpinned by this legislation. UKG recently commissioned a new Infant Feeding Survey which will provide the means to assess the impact of the actions UKG is taking to support infant feeding.
226. Information on the importance of breastfeeding is available through UNICEF Baby Friendly Initiative, the NHS website, and the National Breastfeeding Helpline. PHE leads England's Annual National Breastfeeding Celebration and worked with UNICEF to develop a toolkit to support commissioning of interventions to improve low breastfeeding rates. UKG's FHSFLP includes £50m for breastfeeding services in 75 LAs.
227. In Wales, the Breast-Feeding Action Plan (2019) and NI's Breastfeeding Strategy (2013-2023) 'Pregnancy Book' and 'Birth to Five' provide national frameworks and promotional materials to improve information about feeding choice. The SG commissioned The Scottish Maternal and Infant Nutrition survey (2018) to inform the improvement programme, through a £6m investment, and launched a national Breastfeeding Friendly Scheme (2019) to continue to normalise breastfeeding. Jersey achieved accreditation through the UNICEF Baby Friendly initiative, and Guernsey and Alderney launched the Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme.

Safe abortion NI

228. In NI, the Abortion (No 2) Regulations 2020, provide for abortion services, and the Abortion Services Directions came into force in July 2021, setting a deadline for the Department of Health to make abortion services available no later than 31 March 2022. This deadline has not been met and the Secretary of State in NI has instructed officials to prepare work on further regulations to ensure services are commissioned. These regulations will be made directly following the May 2022 Assembly election.

³ Data should be treated with caution due to high levels of nonresponse.

Mental health

229. UKG understands that the pandemic and the associated measures, such as school closures, have impacted on the mental wellbeing of children. In 2021, the NHS conducted a Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey to improve data collection and explore mental health trends during the pandemic. In England, the survey found that the rate of probable mental health conditions among children 6-16 years old was 17.4%, up from 11.6% in 2017. UKG is committed to reducing waiting times and improving outcomes in mental health support for children.
230. In England, Transforming CYP Mental Health Provision: Green Paper (2017) and the NHS Long Term Plan (2019) outline actions to improve mental health services. Implementing the proposals of the Green Paper will improve prevention and early intervention in schools, helping prevent poor mental wellbeing developing into mental ill health. The scope of the National Suicide Prevention Strategy (2012) was expanded in 2017 to include self-harm, and funding continues to be provided to the Multi-Centre Study of Self-harm for analysis of trends. UKG recognises it needs to do more to understand why young people, in particular groups, self-harm.
231. UKG has taken steps to end the use of adult psychiatric wards for children. Such admissions are permissible only in exceptional circumstances. The Mental Health Act (Places of Safety) Regulations (2017) made it unlawful to use police stations as places of safety for under 18s.
232. The FHSFLP includes £100m for perinatal mental health and parent-infant relationship support services for 75 LAs.
233. In April 2022, UKG opened a call for evidence, that includes children, with lived experience of mental ill-health, to share views and inform a new 10-year mental health plan, that will close in July 2022.
234. In Wales, the Together for Mental Health strategy outlines measures to improve child mental health services. Protection of, and support for, children's mental health is prioritised through a whole school approach. Better access to low level mental health support has been provided through the development of a mental health toolkit, and increased school counselling. The Suicide and Self-harm guidance provides a source for professionals on best practice and signposting. Improvements to crisis services have focused on increasing the range of psychological therapies and support for the workforce.
235. In Scotland, the Admission to adult mental health wards for under 18s guidance ensures mental health services meet children's needs and consider their views. Research on the worsening mental wellbeing of girls (2019) has been published. The Mental Health: Transition and Recovery Plan, supported by £120m responds to the mental health effects of the pandemic and enabled the delivery of local mental health support, through services like the CAMHS. The publication of mental health training and guidance (2021), alongside the creation of school counsellors ensures children have access to mental health support in schools.
236. The Mental Health Strategy in NI outlines actions to: promote emotional development, including self-harm; increase funding for CAMHS and school counsellors, and develop crisis services. The £10m Mental Health Support fund (2021) supports the development of therapeutic community-based services, such as after-care support. All healthcare trusts have protocols to manage admissions of children to adult wards and the Mental Capacity Act ensure age-appropriate accommodation is available.
237. In Jersey, an online service enables children to discuss self-harm anonymously. An early help offer is being developed through the Children and Families Hub, alongside counselling, including a Youth Enquiry Service and My Time 4 Young Carers. In Guernsey and Alderney, the Youth Commission provides community funded support for children including LGBTQ+ and the early help approach to mental health in secondary schools (2021) provides targeted interventions for children. The CDs have minimal numbers of under 18s detained in police cells and existing policy states that children should not be treated in an adult psychiatric ward.

238. TCI is embarking on a Global School-based Student Health Survey to understand children's experiences, and Community Psychiatric Nurses provide counselling in the Falkland Islands. The Mental Health Ordinance 2015, in most OTs, ensure children with mental illnesses are treated in outpatient centres and not institutionalised. Most OTs do not report high levels of self-harm in children.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorders (ADHD)

239. In England, diagnosis of attention deficit disorders should be made in line with National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines, which is considered by Clinical Commissioning Groups. The National Institute for Health Research spent under £9m on research into ADHD, over the last five financial years, including non-pharmacological interventions delivered in schools and the development of computerised parenting interventions.
240. The WG commissioned Swansea University to analyse prescribing data, and in Scotland, the Psychological Therapies 'Matrix' guide (2021) supports the delivery of evidence-based psychological therapies, including ADHD. The Department of Health in NI is working to improve the quality and accessibility of assessment and treatment for children with ADHD. In Jersey, prescribing is administered in line with NICE guidance. In St Helena and the Ascension Islands specialist input is sought to diagnose ADHD.

Air pollution

241. UKG is aware of the impact poor air quality has on children's health, and data is available to inform the public about the effect of pollution. UKG's Clean Air Strategy (2019), outlines comprehensive actions for dealing with all sources of air pollution. PHE guidance provides actions to reduce air pollution and facilitated masterclasses on air quality for professionals.
242. The WG has proposed to introduce a 20mph speed limit on restricted roads and launched a children's competition to design a road sign to ensure drivers comply with reduced speed limits. Cleaner Air for Scotland 2, outlines actions to deliver further air quality improvements in the next five years. The NIE approved the Climate Change Bill in June 2021. The Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs is leading the multi-decade Green Growth Strategy for tackling climate change.
243. Jersey published air quality resources for children, and Guernsey implemented an Air Pollution Ordinance. In Falkland Islands, air pollution will be considered in the development of an Environment Strategy, and the Environmental Protection Ordinance is in place in St Helena (2016).

Standard of living

244. UKG monitors many different aspects of poverty, including four statutory measures of relative income, absolute income, combined low income and material deprivation and persistent poverty. The yearly Household Below Average Income statistics are published on gov.uk. In 2020/21, there were 1.2m fewer people in absolute poverty before housing costs than in 2009/10, including 200,000 fewer children.
245. UKG is committed to a sustainable, long-term approach to tackling child poverty and supporting people on low incomes. In 2022/23 UKG will spend over £108bn on welfare support for people of working age. With record vacancies across the UK, the focus is on supporting people into work, and progress at work. This approach is based on clear evidence about the importance of employment, particularly where it is full-time, in substantially reducing the risks of poverty. The latest available data on work poverty shows that in 2019/20, there was only a 3% chance of children being in poverty (absolute, before housing costs) where both parents worked full-time compared with 42% where one or more parents in a couple was in part-time work.

246. UKG is committed to supporting people from all backgrounds, including families from ethnic minorities, to move into work. A national offer of support ensures that no matter where they live or what background they come from, all customers receive the help they need, when they need it. To support disabled children, UKG has increased the rate of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) by over £150 per month since 2010 and is spending more than ever on child DLA. Child maintenance can play an effective role in enhancing the life outcomes of children in separated families. In the 12 months up to December 2021, just over £1bn was arranged for the benefit of children through the Child Maintenance Service Direct Pay and Collect & Pay service. UKG recognises that some people require additional support due to global rising cost of living pressures and £1bn has been allocated to support households with essential costs across in 2021/22 – 2022/23. £750m was committed to tackle homelessness and rough sleeping in 2021, and the Housing Act 1996 and the Children’s Act 1989 ensures that children have access to adequate accommodation.
247. In Wales, the Child Poverty, Income Maximisation Plan helps to; maximise the incomes of families in poverty; reduce essential living costs; and provide support to build financial resilience. In 2022, the WG committed £380m to help mitigate the impact of the cost-of-living crisis. Over 18,000 people been supported into emergency temporary accommodation since March 2020, and over £190m of funding was allocated for housing support and homelessness (2022/23).
248. In Scotland, almost £2.5bn was invested to support low-income households to address child poverty (2020-21). The third annual Tackling Child Poverty report outlines actions SG has taken. User research informed the development of the Child Disability Payment, Child Winter Heating Assistance, and the Scottish Child Payment which will be reviewed through the Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan. The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) Order (2014) helps ensure all households, do not stay in unsuitable accommodation.
249. In NI, work is underway on an Anti-Poverty Strategy that will include proposals, subject to NIE approval, on child poverty.
250. In Jersey, the Children and Families Hub provides a mechanism to identify the impact of unmet need on children and families. The Safeguarding Act 2018, in IoM, requires its Independent Safeguarding Board to promote children’s welfare, which encompasses accommodation.
251. In St Helena, child poverty is addressed through social security, and all families facing homelessness are given support. The BVI government provides support with rent to alleviate financial hardship on households.

NI temporary accommodation

252. The NI Housing Executive has statutory responsibility to tackle homelessness and received over £25m (2021/22) as part of core homelessness funding including the COVID response. NI is committed to understanding the prolonged placement of children in temporary accommodation through the Homelessness Strategy 2022/27, and commissioned research on experiences of youth homelessness. The Supporting People Programme includes the provision of temporary accommodation units, specific to young people, that can be used to help reduce placement length, sustain the tenancy and/or in situations, prevent homelessness.

Impact of climate change on the rights of the child

253. UKG’s consultation with children demonstrated that climate change is important to children and their future.
- “If they [government] listen to young people there would be more climate policies and action” UKG consultation.
254. The UK was the first country to introduce a legally binding, long-term emissions reduction target and UKG is committed to increasing global climate action through its COP26

Presidency. The Net Zero Strategy (2021) and sector-specific strategies outline measures the UK will take to transition to net zero by 2050. Since the Ten Point Plan was published (2020), UKG mobilised £26bn of government capital investment, and will leverage up to £100bn of private investment by 2030, accelerating the path to net zero.

255. Throughout the development of a climate change strategy, and events at COP26, UKG worked with children through organisations such as Teach the Future, MOCK COP, the UK Sustainable Schools Network, and the Green Skills Youth Council. UKG set up a youth panel reflecting children's voices to incorporate into the strategy's development.
256. UKG's Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy, launched in April 2022, includes two major initiatives; the National Education Nature Park and the Climate Leaders Award, that will encourage children from all backgrounds to take climate action, and feel empowered through practical positive action.
257. The WG has a net zero target and published Net Zero Wales plan (2021-2025), which includes environmental education programmes to ensure young voices are heard. Scotland has a framework of statutory climate change targets under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009). Participation of children is a key theme of the Scottish Public Engagement Strategy for Climate Change. The NIE is leading a multi-decade Green Growth Strategy for tackling climate change.
258. In Jersey, the government engaged with children on the Carbon Neutral Strategy to reduce emissions, as did the IoM government on the Climate Change Act 2021. In Guernsey and Alderney governments engaged with the Youth Forum to enable participation on policies.
259. In St Helena, the Environmental Ordinance (2016) requires the Chief Environment Officer to monitor emissions, and children were involved on the Climate Change Policy. The Falkland Islands held a consultation with children on their Environment Strategy (2020).

Education

260. The State Party has conducted considerable work to ensure equal access to education.
261. UKG is committed to providing quality education for all children, and during consultation, children consistently maintained that education is a priority for their future.
- “Education is extremely important, and everyone should have a chance at being educated” UKG consultation.
262. The UKG Schools White Paper (2022) outlines changes to how schools are managed and run, the length of the school week, and the standards pupils should achieve in English and Maths to ensure equality in education. In England, the Pupil Premium (2011) provided schools with over £20bn, over 10 years, to improve education and attainment outcomes for disadvantaged pupils including LAC, Gypsy, Roma, and Travellers of Irish heritage. Almost £5bn has been committed to support education recovery (2020/21), which included the Recovery Premium (£300m in 2020/21, extended by £1bn for 2022/23-23/24). This will significantly help close gaps in education outcomes resulting from COVID. Virtual Headteachers have made a significant impact in promoting the educational achievement and reducing exclusions of all LAC. Their role was extended in 2021.
263. The WG provided £17.8m to schools and colleges to support Additional Learning Needs in 2020/21, and £9.8m was targeted for pressures from the pandemic. The Regional Education Consortia administered a £5m grant in collaboration with LAs and schools, for LAC.
264. Scotland committed to investing £1bn over the parliamentary term to close the attainment gap and support education recovery due to COVID. The Additional Support for Learning Action Plan sets out measures to improve learning experiences and outcomes for children with additional support needs. The NIE endorsed the report ‘A Fair Start’ (2021) on access to

education, which includes improvements for children's outcomes.

265. In Jersey, Ministers have committed to 'Put Children First' in the Common Strategic Policy (2018-22), to ensure children have an equal opportunity to fulfil their potential. The report on The Big Education Conversation, published during COVID, recognises inequalities that some children encounter, which the Education Reform Programme seeks to address. Guernsey and Alderney consulted with the Youth Forum on their 2020 Education Strategy.

266. In St Helena, attainment of children is monitored and interventions to support disadvantaged children are used where appropriate.

Exclusions

267. The State Party is clear that illegal exclusions are unacceptable, and guidance, in all jurisdictions, outlines that permanent exclusions should only be used as a last resort.

268. In England, following the Timpson Review, a programme of work was implemented, including a public consultation with children on the revised exclusions guidance (2022), alongside a Behaviour Hubs programme to improve schools' behaviour culture. The revised guidance will provide further clarity that unofficial exclusions and removing a pupil from the school roll are unacceptable, alongside information on legal aid and the right to appeal exclusions through the Governing Body, Independent Review Panel and/or SEND Tribunal. Data on permanent exclusions is published annually.

269. England, Wales and Scotland provide detailed guidance for schools on behaviour management, and the right of appeal for parents and children. Scotland publish the national exclusion rate biannually and NI are reviewing the school exclusion arrangements including the appeal system. In Guernsey and Alderney, exclusions policy does not allow for permanent exclusions, and exclusions can be appealed through a complaints procedure. In Jersey, exclusion data is reviewed monthly, and permanent exclusions are rare. In the IoM, an excluded pupil must be placed in an alternative school and exclusions are monitored. In the OTs, school policies promote positive behaviour culture, and exclusions are rare.

Bullying

270. The State Party recognises that bullying can have a serious effect on children's wellbeing, and research (2015) shows that children with SEND are more likely to experience bullying.

271. All schools, in England, are required to have a behaviour policy to prevent bullying and support anti-bullying measures. UKG supported schools in addressing homophobic, biphobic, and transphobic bullying, and funded five organisations, (£1m in total) to support schools and colleges to tackle all forms of bullying.

272. In Wales, the 'Rights, respect, equality' provides statutory guidance for governing bodies, LAs, families and children to prevent bullying. The WG aims to update this guidance by July, in line with the Anti-Racist Action Plan, addressing protected characteristics.

273. In Scotland the 'Respect for All' (2017) guidance promotes anti-bullying approaches, referencing prejudice-based bullying for protected characteristics. The SG has published guidance to support transgender pupils.

274. The NIE launched a Children's Emotional Health Framework and Implementation Plan that enhances early intervention for pupils, including bullying.

275. All Guernsey and Alderney schools have a mental health lead responsible for wellbeing and preventing bullying. In Bermuda, children have access to an anti-bullying curriculum and student-teacher engagement on wellbeing.

Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE)

276. In England, mandatory RSHE for secondary pupils, including sexual orientation and gender identity, introduced in 2020 was informed by a consultation, including children. Human rights education forms part of the mandatory citizenship curriculum for 14–15-year-olds, and UKG encourages primary schools and academies to teach citizenship to ensure children engage with their rights.
277. The new Curriculum for Wales, (2022) includes a mandatory theme on Relationships and Sexuality Education (RSE). A duty has been placed on education leaders to promote awareness of the UNCRC. Guidance on Relationships, Sexual Health, and Parenthood Education (2014) is an integral part of Scotland’s Curriculum for Excellence and includes reference to children’s rights. In NI, RSE is addressed within Personal Development and Mutual Understanding (PMDU) in primary schools and Learning for Life and Work (LLW) in post-primary. Human rights education is addressed in PDMU; Local Global Citizenship (LGC) and LLW. Initial teacher education prepares teachers to recognise the importance of human rights when delivering the curriculum.
278. The Jersey curriculum covers RSHE, and aims are linked with the Convention. Guernsey and Alderney integrate human rights education through UNICEF’s RRSA and Personal Social Health and Economic (PSHE) education, and in the IoM, schools promote children’s rights through citizenship programmes.
279. In the OTs, curriculums deliver the teaching of PSHE and Life Skill lessons, which inform children of their rights.

Disabled children

280. The State Party’s ambition is for every child is to have access to inclusive education, no matter what challenges they face.
281. In England and Wales, the Children and Families Act 2014 and the Equality Act 2010 provide protection against discrimination for disabled children and imposes duties on schools to make reasonable adjustments. UKG launched the SEND Review (2019) recognising that despite examples of good practice, the experiences of children are poor. Parents and carers are frustrated at having to navigate a complex system, demonstrated during UKG’s consultation with children.
- “Too many pressures on services, standards to meet to prove they [government] are doing well, means they can't focus on providing good services to children.” UKG consultation.
282. UKG listened to a range of people, including children, and their families during the SEND review. The SEND Green Paper (March 2022) outlines proposed reforms to SEND and Alternative Provision, and consultation closes in July. Alongside this, the National Disability Strategy (2021) outlines actions UKG will take to improve the everyday lives of disabled people, including children.
283. In Wales, the Additional Learning Needs (ALN) and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 is part of a programme of education reform aimed at creating a system where children are supported to participate fully in mainstream education.
284. Scottish legislation requires education authorities to identify, provide for, and review the additional support needs of their pupils in a mainstream school unless specific exceptions apply.
285. In NI, an Area Planning Strategy for Special Schools and Specialist Provision in mainstream schools is under development (the Special Education Strategic Area Plan) which will align to the Strategic Area Plan, with both covering planning provision from 2022-2027.

286. The National Association of SEND conducted a review in Guernsey and Alderney to identify effective practice. All recommendations were agreed, and implementation continues to be a priority in 2022.

Asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children

287. UKG is committed to ensuring that the best interests of all children are a primary consideration in any decision that affects them. Following the Supreme Court judgment in *Kiarie and Byndloss* [2017] UKSC 42, the use of the power to certify human rights claims under section 94B has been paused. Whilst a human rights claim can still be refused, applicants are entitled to appeal such decisions from within the UK instead of being deported.
288. The family reunion policy allows thousands of refugees to reunite with their family, in accordance with UKG's international obligations. This has continued since the withdrawal from the Dublin III Regulation, which EU Member States approach with different restrictions.
289. Across UKG, all UASC with an active application or appeal are fully entitled to free NHS care and are entitled to the same level of support from their LA as all looked after children in England and Wales. UASC must be provided with access to education, healthcare, legal support, and accommodation. UKG is exploring the development of case working hubs to build expertise in case history, improve consistency and the speed of asylum application decisions for children. This includes closely working with the Single Competent Authority to improve the quality of decision making of children's asylum decisions. Since 2020, UKG has worked with 51 LAs to deliver a remote interviewing process, to reduce delays and the numbers of children who have an outstanding claim. It is anticipated that more LAs will sign up in the future.
290. Statutory guidance for LAs and professionals 'Care of Unaccompanied Migrant Children and Child Victims of Modern Slavery' (2017) outlines the importance of ensuring children have opportunities to make their feelings known. When a UASC becomes looked after by the LA, a social worker and an independent reviewing officer are allocated, who will develop a care plan and assess the child's individual needs. UASC must have access to an independent advocate responsible for accurately representing the child's feelings. In Wales, the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 provides a statutory right to advocacy for looked after children, including UASC. Independent Child Trafficking Guardians (ICTGs) are an additional source of advice and support for trafficked children, irrespective of nationality. The ICTG service was expanded to cover two thirds, in total, of all LAs in England and Wales (2021), and the Scottish Guardianship Service will become available in all LAs in Scotland. UKG will continue to review how the needs of individual children are best met at a local level.
291. UKG does not permit indefinite detention of asylum-seeking and migrant children. UASC under 18 may be detained for short periods of time in very exceptional circumstances, which are set out in the published detention policy. Under section 5 of the Immigration Act 2014, a UASC being detained for removal can only be detained for a maximum of 24 hours, and not in an immigration removal centre. It aims to help all people seeking sanctuary to integrate well with communities in Wales. The decision-making process must take account of the duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare. There are very serious safeguarding risks if individuals over 18 are treated as children and placed in settings, including schools, with children. UKG is bringing forward plans to introduce a National Age Assessment Board with responsibility for setting out requirements and criteria to assess age, supported by the recent scientific technology. The reforms will overhaul the process for determining the age of individuals.
292. In June, New Immigration Rules come into force which mean a person arriving as a child, or born in the UK, but without immigration status at 18 can now qualify for settlement after five years. In addition, if under 18, a child born in the UK who has lived in the UK continuously for 7 years can qualify for immediate settlement.
293. Scotland introduced legislation under Section 12 of the Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 to improve procedures for age-assessments. This requires that, where the age of a

victim of human trafficking is uncertain, but there are reasonable grounds to believe they are under 18, relevant authorities must presume the victim is a child for the purpose of receiving immediate age-appropriate support until their age is formally established. In NI, decisions to undertake age assessments are based on multi-disciplinary discussions and only undertaken where there is significant evidence suggesting the stated age may be incorrect.

Administration of child justice

294. The State Party strives to protect all children, no matter what situation they find themselves in, and custody should always be a last resort for children.
295. UKG has no plans to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales and believes that children aged 10 can differentiate between bad behaviour and serious wrongdoing. Setting the age of criminal responsibility at 10 allows for early intervention in a child's life, with the aim of preventing subsequent offending. The age and maturity of a child is always considered when assessing the most appropriate response to offending, this will not always be prosecution. In December 2021, Scotland raised the age of criminal responsibility to 12, and NI's current Minister of Justice is supportive of increasing the age of criminal responsibility from 10. CDs and OTs have no plans to raise the age of criminal responsibility and it is rare for a child under the age of 14 to be investigated or prosecuted.
296. In England and Wales, The Youth Custody Service (YCS) established in 2017 is responsible for the running of sites across youth secure estate and creates a safe environment that provides support for all children in custody between 10-17. Sentencing powers in England and Wales are determined by the offender's age at the time of conviction. In most cases, where a child turns 18 after an offence is committed, but before conviction, they will be tried in an adult court. Sentencing guidelines state that courts should use the sentence that would have been given at the time the offence was committed, as a starting point. Youth and maturity continue to inform sentencing decisions even after the offender turns 18.
297. In England and Wales, some youth establishments exist on the same sites as adults, but children and adults are always kept separate from one another. In Scotland, Section 52 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 requires police keep a child in custody apart from any adult who is officially accused of an offence, unless there are child welfare reasons to the contrary. Children in NI are never held in custody alongside adults, and any child in custody is accommodated within the Juvenile Justice Centre. The NI Prison Service recently introduced a policy enabling mothers to apply to have their babies in prison with them under Rule 92 of the Prison and Young Offenders' Centre Rules 1995. A facility has been established to specifically house mothers and babies. CDs and OTs prohibit children, wherever possible, from being detained with adults. In Guernsey and Alderney, children detained in youth detention are accommodated, separately from adults. In BVI, children are kept separated from adults, if not considered in the child's best interests and in Anguilla, the Child Justice Act prohibits children being detained with adults.
298. In England and Wales, UKG has no plans to abolish life imprisonment as a sentencing option for children who committed certain offences when under 18. Life sentences for children are rare and only given for the most serious offences. The length of a custodial sentence must be commensurate with the seriousness of the offence and the court will always consider the needs of the child.
299. In January 2022, the Scottish Sentencing Council guidelines on the sentencing of individuals under 25 came into effect, and in NI any child convicted of an offence under 18 shall not be sentenced to life imprisonment, at the time of offence. CDs and OTs each have specific provisions for sentencing children under 18. Jersey retains the capacity to detain an individual if they commit an offence with a sentence of life imprisonment while under 18. In the Falkland Islands, a person aged 15 to 17 years at the date of conviction cannot be sentenced to detention for a period exceeding 24 months.
300. England and Wales recognise the varying needs of children in the youth justice system (YJS). When a child gets into contact with the YJS, the local YOTs are the main source of support for

a child and family. In England and Wales, legal aid for criminal proceedings is available free of charge for those under 18. The court ensures that children understand the process by making adjustments to hearings. Special measures exist in youth courts, such as the right to anonymity and specially trained magistrates, to protect and assist vulnerable children.

301. In Scotland, the Youth Justice Vision (2021), includes a priority around ensuring that the experience for children in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is meaningful, educates, improves, and upholds their rights. In NI, Registered Intermediaries (communication specialists) are appointed to assist vulnerable children to give their best evidence. Children accused of crimes in CDs and OTs have access to legal representation which can be provided free of charge.
302. In England, the Review of Custodial Remand for Children (2022) made several findings, noting that ‘The number of children on custodial remand and the overall number of remand episodes have fallen significantly over the last decade.’ The Review concluded that ‘engagement with partners across the system shows evidence of careful consideration of remand decisions and significant efforts to ensure viable alternatives to custodial remand are available.’ UKG introduced proposals through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021 to tighten the tests the courts must satisfy to remand children into custody (England and Wales). The new rules will require the court to record their rationale for remand decisions affecting children.
303. The SG committed to reducing and ending placements of under 18s in Young Offenders Institutions by 2024 (Youth Justice Vision). NI intend to legislate at the earliest opportunity to strengthen bail and remand legislation to ensure custody is a last resort. In the CDs and OTs children are placed in custody as a last resort, and there is minimal representation of children in custody belonging to ethnic minority groups.
304. In UKG, ethnic disparity within the justice system is a serious concern and more needs to be done to better understand the drivers of disparity. Following the Lammy Review (2017), the Youth Justice Board (YJB) published their evaluation of their ethnic disproportionality toolkit. The YJB’s recent research into the drivers of ethnic disparity in remand and sentencing outcomes informed the review of the use of custodial remand for children.
305. Authorities in England and Wales are clear that separation should only be used as a last resort. Following Her Majesty’s Inspector of Prisons’ Thematic Review on Separation of Children in Youth Offender Institutions, England and Wales established a taskforce to address separation. The report (2020) made recommendations including developing a new system of separation, and a policy framework that was published in April 2022. In Scotland, segregation in secure care should only occur when other appropriate measures have been unsuccessful. When the period of segregation ends, the young person must be given the opportunity to comment on the situation. In NI, single separation may be used when it is in the best interests of a child or as part of an overall behaviour strategy to defuse any of the incidents specified under the Juvenile Justice Centre Rules (2008). In Scotland and NI, no children are kept in solitary confinement. In the CDs, segregation is only used as a last resort, and the few OTs that do have child detention facilities, only use segregation in exceptional circumstances.
306. UKG is clear that high quality, flexible education, and health services are vital for children in custody to enable them to participate in purposeful activity upon release. The Secure School at Medway will be run by child-focused providers, providing integrated education, health, care, and physical activity. All children in a secure estate receive an evidence-based, validated health assessment tool that screens for physical and mental health, substance misuse, and neuro-disability. Steps are taken to support the child once assessment is received. In Scotland, a child entering secure accommodation, is initially placed in a unit where their needs, including health, vulnerability and strengths, are assessed. In NI a number of legislative requirements and standards exist to ensure that children in detention have access to education and health services. In the CDs, children are seen by healthcare staff as soon as possible after entering custody. In Guernsey and Alderney, a comprehensive assessment on physical and mental wellbeing is being undertaken, and in Jersey children placed are involved in developing an individual care plan, which considers their holistic needs. Every child will receive a mental health and emotional wellbeing screening and treatment plan if appropriate. Most of the OTs do not have

child detention facilities, however all children held in detention continue to have a right to education.

307. In England and Wales, the governments are taking comprehensive steps to eradicate all forms of abuse and act promptly when abuse is suspected, reported, or proven. In response to the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse, the Youth Custody Service updated the mandatory safeguarding training for all frontline staff, to ensure appropriate action is taken and cases of alleged or suspected abuse or harm are investigated, including sexual abuse, reported by or on behalf of children in the youth justice system. The Statutory Guidance Keeping Children Safe in Secure Settings is being developed to ensure professionals working in a secure setting understand their safeguarding responsibilities.

Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

308. UKG recognises that sexual abuse has a devastating impact on children's lives and strives to protect all children from CSA. The UK ratified the Lanzarote Convention (2011) which ensures UKG takes robust action, through greater information sharing and international cooperation with 43 countries, to tackle sexual violence and child abuse. The Tackling CSA Strategy (2011) outlines concrete steps for preventing, tackling, and responding to CSA across UKG.
309. In 2021, National Referral Mechanism (NRM) pilots were launched to test devolving responsibility of decisions from UKG to LAs, for 12 months, (England, Scotland and Wales). Pilots will test whether LAs can determine and identify if a child is a victim of modern slavery within existing multiagency safeguarding structures, responding to the Concluding Observation.
310. The 2015 Modern Slavery Act provides enhanced protection for victims and increased maximum sentences for slavery and human trafficking offences in recognition of the seriousness of these crimes. In 2021, UKG announced a review of the 2014 Modern Slavery Strategy, to build on existing work. Officials will consider the lived experience of individuals with experience of modern slavery in the coming months to inform the review. The Independent Child Trafficking Guardians Service (ICTG) offers guidance for children exploited through trafficking and/ or modern slavery. In England and Wales, governments introduced ICTG to two thirds of LAs through a staggered approach with staged evaluations (2021).
311. UKG is committed to ensuring the criminal justice system (CJS) recognises child exploitation and responds appropriately. The Modern Slavery Act Section 45 provides a statutory defence to protect child victims that have committed a crime. Within the police and CJS, there has been a cultural shift towards treating children that have been exploited as victims, rather than offenders. The College of Policing developed training on vulnerable victims presenting as suspects which supported professionals to protect the rights of child victims.
312. The WG issued a National Action Plan on preventing and responding to CSA which includes robust actions to tackle CSE and harmful sexual behaviour.
313. In Scotland, the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 introduced a single offence for all forms of trafficking. Scotland committed to place the ICTG on a statutory footing by summer 2022 and the Lord Advocate's Instructions direct against prosecution of children where they have committed a criminal offence through being a victim of human trafficking or exploitation.
314. Following consultation in 2019, the Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 reduced stigmatisation and victim blaming by removing references to 'child prostitution' and 'child pornography' from current legislation. NI continues to fund ICTGs for children.

Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict

315. UKG takes the welfare of all recruits and trainees seriously and the Care and Welfare Policy includes specific references to additional measures for under 18s. The UK armed forces (UAF) have a minimum enlistment age of 16 and recruitment campaigns do not directly target under 18s. Those under 18 can only join with parental consent and have the right to claim discharge when they enlist, with no subsequent reserve liability. UKG ensures that all under 18s are protected with exclusive rights and have fewer restrictions if they withdraw from the UAF.
316. The Safeguarding Partnership Board is the lead strategic pan-defence partnership responsible for ensuring rigorous approaches to safeguarding the welfare of young people in the UAF. The Joint Doctrine Publication 1-10, Captured Persons (2020) outlines the legal position regarding the treatment of younger soldiers, and provides for special treatment and care. All policies conform with human rights law and the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions.
317. The UAF work hard to promote equal opportunity through their recruitment campaigns, and during the recruitment process, family income or race are not considered. Strategies exist to recruit underrepresented groups, such as ethnic minority representation, including engaging with ethnic minority social media groups.
318. UK export control law prohibits the export of arms to all destinations unless authorised by a licence issued by the Secretary of State for International Trade. The UK will not issue an export licence if there is a clear risk that the equipment might be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of human rights or of international humanitarian law.

III. Statistical information and data

319. Responses to data questions are set out in the Data Annex E.

Annex A: Overview of the United Kingdom Jurisdictions and Governance in the UK State Party

1. This Annex sets out the relationship and structure of the UK State Party, including governance and accountability in the United Kingdom (UK), the British Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies. The ‘UK Government’ has varying degrees of responsibilities for each of these jurisdictions.

The UK and Devolved Governments

2. The Devolved Governments refer to the legislatures of Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales and their corresponding executives (the Northern Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Government). The term ‘Great Britain’ is used when referring to England, Scotland, and Wales. The UK Parliament, in Westminster, legislates on matters which affect the UK as a whole and which are reserved; this includes immigration, foreign affairs, and defence.
3. Education, the National Health Service, and social care are devolved matters, by which we mean that powers for legislative changes have been transferred from the UK Parliament to the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh Parliament/ Senedd Cymru and the Northern Ireland Assembly. In Northern Ireland and Scotland, justice and policing are also devolved, along with other policy matters.

Crown Dependencies

4. The Crown Dependencies are the Isle of Man, the Bailiwick of Jersey, and the Bailiwick of Guernsey, which comprises of three separate jurisdictions: Guernsey (including the islands of Herm and Jethou); Alderney; and Sark (including the island of Brecqhou).
5. The UNCRC and two Optional Protocols were extended to Guernsey and Alderney in 2020.
6. The Crown Dependencies fall under the sovereignty of the Crown but are not part of the UK and do not have representation in the Westminster Parliament. The Crown, acting through the Privy Council, is ultimately responsible for the good government of the Crown Dependencies. The UK Government is responsible for the international relations and defence of the Crown Dependencies.
7. Each Crown Dependency has its own elected legislative assemblies responsible for making primary and secondary domestic legislation. Certain primary legislation requires royal assent or sanction. Administrative, fiscal, and legal systems and courts of law are independent of the UK, as are matters pertaining to the protection of children.
8. The Isle of Man is seeking to ratify two UNCRC Optional Protocols and the UK government are in the final stages of extending these to the Isle of Man.

Reservations

9. The Isle of Man has two reservations, 32 and 37c, which relate to economic exploitation and the accommodation of imprisonment of children with adults.
10. No reservations apply to The Bailiwick of Jersey or Guernsey and Alderney.

British Overseas Territories

11. There are 14 British Overseas Territories, of which 10 are permanently inhabited¹. The Overseas Territories are constitutionally separate from the UK and therefore do not have representation in the Westminster Parliament. Each Overseas Territory has its own written constitution, local government, and local laws, but the UK has a responsibility to ensure the security and good governance of the territories and their peoples.
12. The protection and promotion of human rights (including children's rights) are primarily the responsibility of territory governments, although the UK government works in partnership with territories to ensure they act in accordance with their international human rights' obligations, including the UNCRC.
13. The UK government extended its ratification of the UNCRC, in 1994, to nine inhabited Overseas Territories: Anguilla; Bermuda; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands; Montserrat; Pitcairn Islands; St Helena (which includes Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands.
14. In 2021, the UK government and the Gibraltar Executive reiterated their commitment to working together to extend the UNCRC to Gibraltar. Gibraltar officials are currently working with the UK government on the extension.

Reservations

15. The following reservations apply to the Overseas Territories.
 - a. Article 32 which relates economic exploitation applies to all Overseas Territories except Pitcairn Islands.
 - b. Article 37c which relates to the accommodation of imprisonment of children with adults, applies to all jurisdictions.
 - c. Article 22 which relates to refugee children applies only to the Cayman Islands.
16. At the annual Joint Ministerial Council in 2021, the Overseas Territories agreed to conduct a review of outstanding reservations to the Convention with a view to considering their withdrawal. The UK government is working with the Overseas Territories to review progress periodically.

¹ The 14 Overseas Territories are: Anguilla; Bermuda; British Antarctic Territory; British Indian Ocean Territory; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; Montserrat; Pitcairn Islands; St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia; Turks and Caicos Islands.

Annex B: Progress updates in the Devolved Governments, Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories

This Annex provides further detail of progress on children's rights in the Devolved Governments, the Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories to which the UNCRC has been extended, since the UK's Response to the List of Issues in 2016.

The Devolved Governments

Wales

1. Corporal Punishment: Ending physical punishment of children in Wales

The Children (Abolition of Defence of Reasonable Punishment) (Wales) Act 2020 received Royal Assent on 20 March 2020 and came into force on 21 March 2022. Consistent with UNCRC Article 19, the overarching aim of the Act is to protect children's rights by prohibiting all physical punishment of children. Children are afforded the same legal protection from assault as adults. Implementation, which is ongoing, is being conducted with key stakeholders through a multi-agency Strategic Implementation Group and associated task and finish groups. This includes:

A) Awareness Raising

To ensure maximum awareness of the change in law, an extensive multi-media communications and engagement campaign has been funded, including television and radio adverts; print and digital advertising and a national leafleting campaign. The campaign will continue post-commencement to maintain levels of public awareness. The campaign website includes a range of information for parents, other members of the public and professionals. A Practice Guide provides information for practitioners about safeguarding responses in relation to the Act.

As part of the engagement work, the Welsh Government have connected with groups and under-represented communities with specific communication needs or concerns about the legislation. This includes Wales' Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities; religious and faith-based communities; as well as disabled people and their support groups. Accessible resources have been developed in multiple languages and formats.

As recommended by the Children's Commissioner for Wales and other experts, children's awareness raising will be embedded through schools and existing programmes, so information is framed and discussed within a safe and appropriate setting. Children and young people will be active participants in this work.

B) Positive Parenting

The campaign signposts parents to information, advice and support including through the '*Parenting. Give it time*' campaign, health visitors, and family support programmes, such as Flying Start and Families First. A thorough review of the availability of parenting provision and '*Parenting. Give it time*' resources ensure suitable advice and support is available for parents with children birth to 18 years.

Up to £2.4 million will be available over the next three years to Welsh local authorities to fund out-of-court parenting support as a rehabilitative alternative to prosecution in cases where the police are involved. In addition, just under £500,000 was allocated to develop this support in 2021-22. This will encourage and support parents in adopting positive parenting techniques while making it clear that the physical punishment of children is unacceptable in all circumstances.

C) Monitoring the impact of the Act

The Act places a duty on the Welsh Government to produce a post implementation report three years and 5 years after the Act comes into force. This will include monitoring the impact on public services, levels of awareness and changes in attitudes.

2. Lowering the voting age: Extension of voting rights to 16 and 17-year-olds in Wales

The voting franchise in Wales has been extended to 16- and 17-year-olds through the Senedd and Elections (Wales) Act 2020 and the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 for elections to the Welsh Parliament / Senedd Cymru and to local government. The younger franchise was in place for the 2021 Senedd Cymru elections and took place for the 2022 local government elections.

Throughout the legislative process the views of young people were sought through consultation. Feedback showed that young people wanted further support in engaging with the political process and democratic institutions. The Welsh Government's Democratic Renewal Programme worked with key partners to support the democratic engagement of Welsh citizens e.g., youth workers, schools and third sector organisations.

This allowed engagement with young people while developing resources to support better understanding of democratic institutions and processes in advance of the Senedd Cymru elections in 2021. A suite of resources has been developed to support increased political education in schools and the principles of political education have been embedded in the new curriculum in Wales. Professional learning packages and an offer for older students around the Welsh Baccalaureate has been developed to ensure there is a consistent, engaging, and active approach to political education and engagement within and outside the school setting.

Young people aged 16-17 voted for the first time in Senedd Elections May 2021. Around 54% of young people registered to vote in advance of these elections. To support better registration rates in advance on the local government elections in 2022, the Welsh Government invested in building a Partnership which extended the work of the Democratic Renewal Programme. This Partnership identified the immediate needs of young people in engaging with the democratic process and invested in better digital communication, ensuring the wider roll out of the Politics Project as well as acting as a hub for sharing information and resources amongst practitioners across Wales. The Welsh Government also funded registration engagement officers within each local authority as well as providing grants to third sector organisations to support young people in engaging, registering to vote and participating. This Partnership will continue to work throughout the lifetime of this Government and will work toward embedding participation behaviours amongst young people in Wales. Registration for the local government elections closed on 14 April 2022.

In addition to the new franchise, the 2022 elections will see flexible voting pilots in four of Wales' 22 local authorities. Amongst the pilots taking place will be early voting for some electors, this will allow the elector to cast their vote either the weekend or the days immediately before the elections on the 5 May. To support young voters one of these advanced polling stations will be situated in a school. The pilots will be accompanied by an extensive communication campaign to support voters in taking advantage of early voting opportunities. The Electoral Commission will fully evaluate the effectiveness of these pilots.

3. Embedding a whole school approach to mental health and wellbeing

In March 2021, the Welsh Government published new statutory framework guidance for schools on the development of a whole school approach to emotional and mental wellbeing. The guidance has been designed to help schools develop and build their own consistent and equitable whole school approaches to wellbeing to meet the needs of the whole school population, recognising that effective learning can only occur in an environment where all are engaged.

To support implementation of the framework, the Welsh Government has made £9m available in 2022/23. The draft budget for 2022-23 to 2024-25, indicates a year-on-year increase, which will see funding rise to £16.6m by 2024-25.

In 2022/23, funding has been used to support local authorities to:

- deliver universal and targeted interventions to children in schools;
- support the training of teachers and other school staff on their own and children's wellbeing; and

- extend and improve the statutory school and community-based counselling service, which sees around 11,500 children and young people each year, with funding also being used to extend ‘age appropriate’ support to children below the current Year 6 threshold.

In addition, the Welsh Government have also provided funding to local health boards to roll out nationally the Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) school in-reach service, which sees dedicated mental health practitioners in schools providing consultation, liaison, advice, and training. The Welsh Government have also funded the third sector specifically to support the wellbeing of teaching and other school staff.

The Welsh Government have also commissioned Public Health Wales to develop an evidence-based toolkit that will support schools in identifying what works to promote mental and emotional wellbeing in the school setting. It will form an independent source of advice on the range of interventions, programmes and training that is currently available and marketed to schools. The toolkit will become available later in 2022.

In recognition of the impact of the pandemic on children and young people’s wellbeing, the Welsh Government have also created an online resource which promotes the numerous digital tools designed specifically to support young people with their own mental health and emotional wellbeing. The Young person’s mental health Toolkit links young people aged 11 to 25, to websites, apps, helplines, and more to build resilience and support them through the Coronavirus pandemic and beyond.

4. Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Act 2018

Equity and inclusion are at the heart of education reforms in Wales. The Welsh Government is delivering a programme of extensive educational reform to ensure a fully inclusive education system for children and young people with Additional Learning Needs (ALN). This system will ensure that needs are identified early, addressed quickly, and all children and young people are supported to reach their potential.

The Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Act 2018 and the accompanying ALN Code and regulations, provides the statutory system for meeting the additional learning needs (ALN) of children and young people in Wales. The Act delivers a more inclusive, person-centred approach which places the learners’ views, wishes and feelings at the heart of the process of planning the support required to enable them to learn effectively and achieve their full potential. The Act was drafted with children’s rights at its core. The principles of the UNCRC and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRDP) are given effect in the Act and the ALN Code. All children will be moved to the new ALN system between September 2021- September 2024.

Objectives

The objectives of the Act are to create: a) a unified legislative framework to support all children of compulsory school age or below with ALN, and young people with ALN in school or further education; b) an integrated, collaborative process of assessment, planning and monitoring which facilitates early, timely and effective interventions; and c) a fair and transparent system for providing information and advice, and for resolving concerns and appeals.

Aims

To achieve these overarching objectives eleven core aims have been established:

- a new term ‘Additional Learning Needs’ (ALN).
- 0–25 age range.
- a unified plan called an Individual Development Plan (IDP), so provision and rights are protected regardless of the severity or complexity of needs.
- bilingual system.
- increased participation of children and young people.
- high aspirations and improved outcomes.
- a simpler and less adversarial system.
- avoiding disagreements and earlier disagreement resolution.
- increased collaboration.

- a mandatory ALN Code.
- clear and consistent rights of appeal.

Implementation

Since 2018, the Welsh Government funded five regional ALN Transformation Leads to provide advice, support, and challenge to prepare local authorities and education institutions for implementation through readiness self-assessments and the development of local implementation plans. To develop the ALN workforce the Welsh Government delivered an extensive package of training, core skills development and ongoing professional development for all practitioners. The Welsh Government have also funded the professional training of educational psychologists in Wales to help secure a supply of specialist capacity in the sector.

The success of this approach has increased sector confidence in delivery and informed development of a National Implementation Programme. The programme will be delivered in conjunction with national implementation leads and an ALN implementation steering group to provide continued support to the sector and maintain progression from transformation to implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Welsh Government are developing a four-year research programme to evaluate the new ALN system against its intended outcomes for learners in Wales. This will include assessing effectiveness, identifying any barriers and facilitators to implementation and benefits realised.

5. Children's rights in the policy making process

The Welsh Government has continued to progress the children's rights agenda through publishing a Children and Young People's Plan, an updated 2021 Children's Rights Scheme and promoting children and young people's participation (pre and post covid).

Children and Young People's Plan

The plan sets out the Welsh Government's ambition for Wales to be a wonderful place to grow up, live and to work, now and in the future.

To help deliver the Welsh Government's commitment to support children and young people it sets out seven cross-government priorities, for the next four years. These priorities were developed alongside children and young people. They include that, regardless of background, children will:

- have the best start in life.
- be treated fairly.
- be supported in their journey through education, training and (self-) employment, and when they move between these places.
- be supported to help them feel mentally and emotionally strong.
- be supported to have a fair chance in life.
- have a good and secure home to live in.
- receive the support they need to stay together or come back together with their family, if possible.

Each year Ministers will measure and report on how the actions in the plan are helping them reach nine ambitious milestones.

Children's Rights Scheme 2021

The 2021 Children Rights Scheme sets out additional measures to embed children's rights within Welsh Government. These include:

- a revised CRIA template and manual for Welsh Government officials to support the embedding of children rights;
- access to updated training;
- a requirement for every Minister to meet with children and young people at least once a year;
- a plan to raise awareness of children's rights to empower children and young people to exercise their rights as citizens of Wales and the world;
- an enhanced feedback and complaints process for young people.

Children and Young people's participation – Covid 19

Listening to the voices of children and young people during the pandemic was important to the Welsh Government. Working in collaboration with the Children's Commissioner for Wales, Children in Wales, and Welsh Youth Parliament two nation-wide Coronavirus and Me surveys of children and young people were held. With more than 43,000 responses it allowed young people, aged seven to eighteen, to provide their views about the impact of the pandemic on a range of issues including their health, education, and social aspects of their lives. The survey also considered the needs of specific groups. The Welsh Government used the survey results widely.

Regular virtual meetings were also held between young people and the First Minister and individual Cabinet Ministers to discuss the impact of the pandemic.

Children and Young people's participation – general

The Welsh Government provides annual funding to Young Wales, through Children in Wales, to enable the voice of children and young people to be fed into the policy making cycle. The Young Wales project provides proactive and reactive feedback to Ministers and officials.

In November 2018, 60 young people were elected as members of the first Welsh Youth Parliament. The 60 Welsh Youth Parliament Members for 2021-23 met for the first time in January and February 2022. The Welsh Youth Parliament members highlight, and debate issues raised by children and young people at a national level, working directly with Senedd Cymru and regularly meeting with Welsh Ministers to raise the voices of children and young people.

The Welsh Government provide core funding to the Urdd. The Urdd is Europe's biggest youth movement with approximately 55,000 young members. The organisation is committed to providing children and young people opportunities to enable them to make positive contributions to their communities.

Scotland

1. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation)(Scotland) Bill

On 16 March 2021, the Scottish Parliament unanimously passed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation)(Scotland) Bill (the “Bill”) to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) into Scots law. The Bill seeks to incorporate the UNCRC, and the first and second Optional Protocols, directly into Scots law to the maximum extent possible. In April 2021, a reference of certain provisions of the Bill was made by UK Law Officers to the UK Supreme Court. In October 2021, the court issued its judgment, finding some of the provisions to be outside of the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament.

The Scottish Government is working through the full implications of the Supreme Court judgment to ensure that incorporation can happen as quickly as possible with a high degree of confidence that any amendments to the Bill do not attract further challenge. The intention is to bring the Bill back to the Scottish Parliament with amendments, to address the judgment, before the end of the year. In the interim, the majority of work in relation to implementation of the UNCRC can proceed and is continuing at pace.

2. Work to implement the Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Act 2019, giving children the same legal protection from assault as adults

The Scottish Government supported the Children (Equal Protection from Assault) Scotland Act 2019 during its passage through the Scottish Parliament. The Act, which came fully into force on 7 November 2020, removed the common law defence of “reasonable chastisement” from the law of Scotland, essentially making all forms of physical punishment of children by a parent or carer unlawful in Scotland from that date.

The Scottish Government has provided information on the Act in a factsheet, including in an easy read version; on mygov.scot; and on Parent Club. The Scottish Government has also prepared promotional materials about the Act for parents and carers, and for children and young people. In addition, the Scottish Government ran a marketing campaign and developed digital resources for families to promote positive parenting in line with its commitment to provide support to parents and carers as part of implementation work for the Act.

3. The passage of the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019, increasing the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland from 8 to 12 years

The increase in the age of criminal responsibility (ACR) from eight to twelve years old, by way of full implementation of section 1 of the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019, reflects the Scottish Government’s progressive commitment to international human rights standards.

The Act requires Scottish Ministers to carry out a review within three years of the commencement of section 1 of the Act. The review will evaluate the operation of the Act in general, as well as giving consideration to a future age of criminal responsibility. Evaluation of the Act will ensure that operational learning and experience about how the legislation and associated change programme operates for the under-12 age group can be taken into account as part of the overall consideration of a possible future higher ACR in Scotland.

4. Scotland’s record investment in measures to tackle child poverty head on, including the ‘game changing’ Scottish Child Payment

The Scottish Government set in statute the ambition to tackle child poverty through the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, underpinned by ambitious income-based targets to be met by 2030. Concrete action to tackle and reduce child poverty is set out within the Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2022 to 2026. The statutory targets are underpinned by a robust evaluation strategy and Child Poverty Measurement Framework designed to measure the impact of actions on the drivers of poverty reduction.

A statutory Poverty & Inequality Commission was established in 2018. The Independent Commission

publish their advice to Scottish Ministers in relation to the action required to tackle poverty and annually scrutinise progress toward the targets set. The Scottish Government also report to the Scottish Parliament each year on progress made. Specific measures taken during the reporting period to tackle child poverty include:

- The introduction of the new Scottish Child Payment, worth £80 every four weeks for parents of eligible children has been described by anti-poverty campaigners as a ‘game-changer’. The Payment commenced in February 2021 for eligible children under the age of six and will be available to all those responsible for eligible children under the age of 16 by the end of 2022. At which point the payment will be increased to £25 per eligible child per week. It is estimated that up to 333,000 children will be in eligible in 2023-24.
- In Scotland, children in primaries in years 1 to 4 already benefit from free school lunches during school term-time, saving families an average of £400 per child, per year. In January 2022, free school lunches during term-time were further expanded to include primary 5 pupils. The Scottish Government will continue to work with partners in local authorities to plan for the expansion of free school lunch provision over the next academic year.
- The Scottish Government’s significant investment in early learning and childcare (ELC) in order to expand the entitlement of funded hours to all ‘eligible children’ from up to 600 hours a year to up to 1140 hours a year from August 2021. Funded ELC is available to all three- and four-year-olds, irrespective of their parents’ employment status, and to around a quarter of two-year-olds - those that evidence suggests will benefit most from early access to high quality ELC. Eligibility criteria target this early offer to children with experience of care or with a parent with experience of care; and those in families in receipt of no or low-income benefits. The long-term benefits this investment aims to achieve are: children’s development improves, and the attainment gap narrows; family wellbeing improves through enhanced nurture and support; and parents’ opportunities to take up work, training, or study increase.
- The Scottish Government has taken world leading and award-winning action through investing over £27 million since 2017 to fund access to free period products across a range of settings including schools, colleges and universities, wider public spaces, and targeted access through community groups for those on low incomes. Access to free period products for anyone who needs them will be protected in law when the Period Products (Free Provision) (Scotland) Act 2021 comes fully into force in August 2022.
- The Scottish Government’s continued distribution of the Baby Box, ensuring that every family with a new-born has access to essential items needed in the first six months of a child’s life. This helps to tackle deprivation, improve health, and support parents during the first few months of their child’s life. Over 200,000 Baby Boxes have been distributed to families across Scotland since the introduction of the Scheme in 2017.
- Through the Attainment Scotland Fund, the Scottish Government is providing £1 billion during this Parliament to tackle the poverty related attainment gap and support education recovery. This record funding enables headteachers, schools, councils, and other partners to provide targeted support for the most disadvantaged pupils. The Scottish Government’s refreshed Scottish Attainment Challenge programme, from 2022-23, will empower schools and councils to drive education recovery and accelerate progress in tackling the attainment gap, with targeted funding through a new fairer funding model and a refreshed mission: to use education to improve outcomes for children and young people impacted by poverty, with a focus on tackling the poverty-related attainment gap.

5. The Scottish Government’s commitment to Keep the Promise and help transform how Scotland cares so that all children grow up loved, safe and respected

In 2017, the Scottish Government instructed a root and branch independent review of the Care System in Scotland. Running from 2017 to 2020, the review listened to over 5,500 voices, over half of which were Scottish children and young people who have experience of the care system. The conclusion of this work was The Promise, which set out over 80 conclusions in a clear statement of what needs to change to support the lives and wellbeing of care experienced children, young people, adults, and

families across Scotland.

In 2021 the Scottish Government established The Promise Scotland, a non-statutory company which holds a dual responsibility of oversight of progress towards Scotland's commitment to Keep the Promise, and provides support for its delivery by leading, collaborating, and driving change. The proposed and planned work is detailed in Plan-21-24, Change Programme ONE and on The Promise Scotland website.

The Scottish Government is fully committed to delivering the transformational change required by 2030. To support this, on 30 March 2022, the Scottish Government published the Promise Implementation Plan, which sets out the actions and commitments it will take to Keep the Promise.

Northern Ireland

1. Children and Young People's Strategy

The Children's Services Co-operation Act (Northern Ireland) 2015¹ (CSCA), required the Northern Ireland Executive to adopt a strategy for children and young persons. The Children and Young People's Strategy (CYPS)² for the period 2020-2030 was adopted by the Northern Ireland's Executive on the 10 December 2020. The CYPS sets out the framework for progressing children's issues and was developed adopting a rights-based approach with reference to UNCRC Article 4.

The CYPS is the strategic framework through which all Northern Ireland Executive departments will improve the wellbeing of children and young people. It will be supported by a series of three-year Delivery Plans setting out the actions which will be taken to achieve the outcomes.

Implementation will be monitored using a range of longer-term high level population indicators and shorter-term measures of progress. The monitoring and reporting arrangements will incorporate input from a wide range of stakeholders including children and young people, parents, guardians, carers, and voluntary and community sector organisations so that as many as possible have a voice in shaping the delivery of the Strategy over its 10-year lifespan.

2. Creation of Northern Ireland Youth Assembly

The Northern Ireland Assembly Commission announced proposals to support the establishment of a Northern Ireland Youth Assembly on 22 July 2020. It was proposed that the Youth Assembly would broadly mirror the structures of the Northern Ireland Assembly itself and have 90 members, 54 drawn from the 18 Assembly constituencies and 36 from Section 75 (based on equality) and other community categories. The core age range of the members was agreed as being 13 to 17.

Recruitment of the Youth Assembly members was undertaken in April and May 2021. Almost 1,200 applications were received, and the 90 members of the Youth Assembly were then selected using an open anonymised process of enhanced random selection. Those who were not selected were offered places on a Youth Assembly Consultation Forum, through which they will be able to share their views with the Youth Assembly members and from which vacancies will be filled.

The first sitting of the Youth Assembly took place virtually on 2 July 2021 and was chaired by the Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The second sitting was held in person at Parliament Buildings, Belfast on 6 November 2021, during which Youth Assembly Members ratified a code of conduct and voted for the top four issues on which to focus their work. The issues chosen were Education; Health; Environment; and Rights and Equality. Youth Assembly Committees were subsequently formed for each of those issues and met for the first time on 6 and 7 December 2021. It is hoped that the Youth Assembly will work closely with Northern Ireland Assembly Committees and the Northern Ireland Executive to ensure that the voice of young people is heard. A review will be undertaken before the end of the Youth Assembly's two-year term (June 2023) in order to determine its future.

3. Adoption and Children Bill

1. The Adoption and Children Act (NI) 2022 received Royal Assent in April 2022. The Act, once implemented, will enhance, and update the legal framework for adoption in Northern Ireland to make it more consistent with international human rights requirements.

The Act will make the adoption process as efficient and robust as possible, cutting out unnecessary delay and uncertainty for children. It will ensure that children are put firmly at the centre of the adoption process and support mechanisms will be improved for anyone involved in adoption.

The legislation should make it possible for more people to consider adoption and provide much needed loving, stable family homes for the many children that need it. It will also create greater opportunities

¹ <https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/articles/children-and-young-people#toc-0>

² <https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/publications/children-and-young-peoples-strategy-2020-2030>

for older children to benefit from permanence and stability by offering them an alternative route to adoption.

In addition, the Act, will also extend and strengthen the provisions within the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 to improve outcomes for children and families in need, looked after children and care leavers, providing greater opportunities for children in care to experience permanence and stability, and placing greater focus on children and young people's rights.

4. Strategy for Looked After Children – ‘A life Deserved: “Caring” for Children and Young People’ in Northern Ireland

The new joint Health and Education Strategy for looked after children and care-experienced young people, ‘A Life Deserved: “Caring” for Children and Young People’ in Northern Ireland³ was published on 19 February 2021. The Adoption and Children Bill will give legislative effect to some of the key actions within the strategy.

The Strategy aims to improve the wellbeing of children and young people, who are already in care, at risk of entering care and those children and young people who have recently left care.

The focus is now on implementation and monitoring the impact of the Strategy. Participation mechanisms are being put in place to ensure the ongoing involvement of care-experienced children and young people during the implementation, monitoring, and review stages.

5. Mental Health and Wellbeing

The new 10-year Mental Health Strategy⁴ which launched in June 2021 sets an ambitious vision for the future delivery of mental health services, including the provision of services for children and young people in Northern Ireland. The Strategy includes a number of priority actions, including increasing investment in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) to 10% of the overall mental health budget.

Services to support children and young people's mental health and emotional wellbeing spans a continuum of need from early intervention to children and young people requiring comprehensive treatment and support. CAMHS supports such an approach, through their stepped care model⁵.

As a result, the Department of Health has worked with delivery partners to implement some short-term actions aimed at improving the operational effectiveness of services. This work has involved investing an additional £750k to tackle CAMHS waiting lists. In parallel, work has also commenced to implement longer term initiatives aimed at achieving systemic change. This work includes the establishment of managed care networks to enable clinical expertise to be shared across the region and the development of Emotional Wellbeing Frameworks, which will aim to provide CAMHS within schools.

³ <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/doh-lac-strategy.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/mental-health-strategy-2021-2031>

⁵ <https://www.familysupportni.gov.uk/Content/uploads/userUploads/CAMHS-Pathway.pdf>

The Crown Dependencies

Guernsey and Alderney

1. Extension of UNCRC, compliance against its principles and Articles and the Rights Respecting Schools Award

In 2005, the States of Guernsey agreed to seek the extension of the UK's ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ('UNCRC'). Since that time, the States of Guernsey has developed a range of legislative and policy measures to demonstrate compliance with key principles and Articles of the UNCRC. The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP)⁶ identified working towards the extension of the UNCRC as one of its overarching actions in the 2016-2022 iteration of that plan. On 4th November 2020, the UNCRC and the Optional Protocols regarding the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography were extended to Guernsey and Alderney⁷. The extension will help ensure that the rights of children and young people are considered and enacted by both islands when developing legislation and policy.

Knowledge of the UNCRC's extension and the rights within was heightened at various local events. A particular highlight has been the rollout of children's rights programs in local schools, which resulted in all of Guernsey and Alderney's States-maintained schools⁸ having now achieved at least a bronze Rights Respecting Schools Award⁹, with some schools achieving a silver or gold award, in partnership with UNICEF. Schools are continuing to work in partnership with the Youth Commission and UNICEF to create safe and inspiring places to learn, where children are respected, their talents are nurtured, and they are able to thrive. The Rights Respecting Schools Award embeds these values in daily school life and gives children a sound foundation to lead happy, healthy lives and to be responsible, active citizens.

2. Review of priority Education Policy Frameworks

Key developments have included work to create an Education Strategy and a review of Special Educational Needs provision in schools, which are described below.

Development of the Education Strategy

The development of the Guernsey and Alderney's Education Strategy is a key priority for the Committee for Education, Sport & Culture. The Strategy extends to the delivery of education across all settings and age ranges. It provides an ambitious and aspirational framework for continuous improvement, which will help deliver a high-quality education for all learners in Guernsey and Alderney.

A brief overview of the four pillars of the strategy are described below:

a) Achieving equity, safety and inclusivity

This pillar includes embedding whole-setting cultures and practices which promote inclusivity, challenge inequity, support wellbeing and remove barriers to personal ambition. It also includes ensuring that the curriculum at all phases reflects the needs of all learners and is appropriately broad, diverse and ambitious.

b) Meeting the needs of our community

This pillar focuses on ensuring that the education system equips learners with the right balance of knowledge and skills, so they are able to succeed wherever they are, either within or beyond the Bailiwick, now and in the future.

c) Delivering high quality learning and excellent outcomes

⁶ Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)

⁷ [CRC extension](#), [CRC OP Armed Conflict extension](#) and [CRC OP Sale of Children extension](#)

⁸ This comment refers to States-maintained schools in Guernsey and Alderney.

⁹ [The Rights Respecting Schools Award](#) | UNICEF UK

This pillar centres on establishing practices which support leaders to develop, invest in and retain a robust, evidence-informed, and highly skilled education workforce including excellent continuous professional development and high-quality recruitment. Ensuring that schools, post 16 and lifelong learning offers evolve to reflect best practice in curriculum development.

d) Providing outstanding leadership and governance

The fourth pillar focuses on developing cultures, reviewing frameworks, and investing in leadership development at all levels to empower leaders to lead. It also seeks to review and develop appropriate education governance systems for settings and across the States of Guernsey.

Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities

In early 2020, the States of Guernsey commissioned the National Association for Special Educational Needs ('NASEN') to undertake an independent review of Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities ('SEND'). The SEND Review identified that there is substantial effective practice happening to support learners with SEND across Guernsey and Alderney but highlighted that this practice could be more consistent in places.

The SEND Review contained 18 recommendations which have been grouped into immediate, short term (within 12 months) and medium term (within 3 years) priorities for government action. The SEND Review and Recommendations provide an opportunity to continue to develop practice and improve opportunities for all children, including some of the most vulnerable.

3. Review of Legislation Affecting Children

A revision of The Education Law¹⁰ is currently undergoing an update and a new revision will reflect the ambitious aspirations for all children and young people.

In 2021, The Chief Officer's Child Protection Group, chaired by the Chief Executive of the States of Guernsey, commissioned a Report on Outcomes for Children and Young People in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. The Government Work Plan (strategic planning document) prioritises the actioning of the recommendations of the Outcome Report. Following the Report, relevant legislation and policy proposals will be submitted to Guernsey's parliament.

The proposed changes to the primary law are based around the need to avoid delay for children and their care planning in line with the respect for their right to private family life alongside the need for safeguarding if appropriate.

Secondary regulations for the Accommodation of Children and Services to Children in Care and those previously in Care are being drafted. These regulations seek to provide greater clarity of statutory professional duties as well as entitlements of children in and leaving the care system.

4. The development of the Reparative Care Team

The Reparative Care Team has been developed to help "repair" the effects of earlier trauma related experiences that children in care, care leavers and adopted children have suffered. It is a multi-disciplinary service that provides direct, evidence based therapeutic services to children as well as wraparound support services to carers and teams of professionals around those children. The team also delivers the NSPCC's 'Letting the Future In' therapeutic programme for any child in Guernsey and Alderney who has experienced child sexual abuse.

The team recognises that children traumatised within family relationships require exceptional re-parenting to heal and recover and this is best achieved when they experience safety. The team aims to promote a greater understanding for carers of the impact of developmental trauma.

¹⁰ [Education Law](#)

The therapeutic interventions offered include art psychotherapy, eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing treatment (EMDR), cognitive behavioural therapy, theraplay©, therapeutic life story work and dyadic developmental psychotherapy. The psychologists in the team are trained to undertake neurosequential assessments to inform interventions. The team was expanded in 2021 to include an occupational therapist.

5. Strategic Frameworks relating to Harmful Sexual Behaviour and cases of Neglect

Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) Framework Implementation

The Islands Safeguarding Children Partnership¹¹ commissioned the NSPCC during 2021 to undertake a Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) Audit Launch and were supported in producing a Multi-Agency Action Plan.

A key driver for this piece of work was the NSPCC's recent (UK-based) report¹² on child sexual abuse and the acknowledgement that further developments in that area could be applied locally.

The resulting HSB Framework aims to support agencies and professionals locally to develop and implement an evidenced-based co-ordinated approach to children displaying HSB and to seek to improve outcomes for them. The Framework aims to support agencies and professionals locally to develop and implement an evidenced-based co-ordinated approach to children displaying HSB and to seek to improve outcomes for them.

Identifying and challenging potentially harmful sexual behaviour can raise the anxiety of many professionals working with children and young people. The HSB Framework supports professionals to manage these behaviours and support the children and young people who are involved and their wider family networks. An Operational Framework Procedural Guide is being developed which aims to assist multi-agency working in recognising and responding to children and young people who display harmful and problematic sexual behaviour.

Safeguarding Children Partnership's Child Neglect Strategy

An Islands Safeguarding Children Partnership's Child Neglect Strategy has been developed, which aims to enable and facilitate a structured approach to preventing, identifying, tackling, and reducing the impact of neglect within Guernsey and Alderney.

The strategy emphasises the multi-agency responsibility to identify the early signs of neglect so that support can be provided to improve the lives of all children. The strategy is accompanied by a toolkit including the evidence-based Graded Care Profile so that all front-line staff can feel confident and equipped to make a professional judgment about whether parenting is neglectful.

¹¹ [Islands Safeguarding Children Partnership](#)

¹² Although statistical data is not able to be kept on exactly how many children in the UK and locally experience sexual abuse, UK research suggests between one-fifth and two-thirds of sexual abuse is committed by other children and young people; an estimated one in twenty children in the UK have been sexually abused; it is an increasing problem; and over 90% of sexually abused children were abused by someone they knew (NSPCC statistics briefing: child sexual abuse, April 2019).

Isle of Man

1. International Commitments

The Isle of Man is a responsible jurisdiction that recognises the importance of major international instruments in setting global standards.

Although the Isle of Man has been covered by the UK's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child since September 1994, at present the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography do not currently apply to the Isle of Man.

The Isle of Man government has made a political commitment to accept these Optional Protocols and it has been working with the UK government to demonstrate the Island's compliance with their requirements. The Isle of Man Government considers that this will support children's rights, the rights of child victims, and increase protections for children. It is expected that the UK will complete its internal processes to formally extend the Optional Protocols to the Isle of Man during 2022.

In addition, the Isle of Man has sought the extension to the Island of two of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions that are relevant to the rights of children. The extension of ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age Convention) to the Isle of Man has been completed and the extension of ILO 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention) is in its final stages. This demonstrates the Isle of Man Government's commitment to ensuring that children are not exploited in workplace settings.

2. Domestic Legislation

The Isle of Man has passed several important pieces of important primary legislation that are relevant to lives and rights of children during reporting period. This includes, in particular:

- Equality Act 2017 (amongst other things this Act includes provisions prohibiting discrimination against children by schools on grounds such as race, disability, and sexual orientation);
- Safeguarding Act 2018 (established a Safeguarding Board to support the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, and the Act promotes such safeguarding);
- Domestic Abuse Act 2020 (this Act makes new provision about domestic abuse, including such abuse directed towards a child);
- Adoption Act 2021 (to modernise law relating to adoption to ensure that the best interests of the child continue to be at the heart of the adoption process);
- Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 (modernises provision about sexual offences and their prevention, including sexual offences involving children, and the protection of children from harm from other sexual acts);
- Justice Reform Act 2021 (includes provisions relevant to youth justice and extending the jurisdiction of the juvenile court – renamed the youth court – to deal with offenders under 18 years of age rather than under 17 years).

The Equality Act and Safeguarding Act are in operation and work is underway to ensure that the remaining Acts can be brought into operation in a timely manner.

3. Policy

Through the Programme for Government 2016-2021 the Isle of Man government committed to:

- increase the coverage of pre-school education facilities across the Island;
- increase the hours available through the pre-school credit scheme.

In late 2017 the Department of Education, Sport and Culture carried out a consultation on pre-school and early years childcare and education. Actions following this survey included increasing the value of pre-school credits and extending the use of pre-school vouchers to include registered child-minders.

Following the Isle of Man General Election in September 2021, the Our Island Plan document was developed by the Isle of Man Government and approved by Tynwald (the Isle of Man's parliament) in

January 2022. The plan sets out a roadmap of how government will work to make meaningful improvements to people's lives over the next five years. It has five broad themes:

- Building great communities
- An Island of health and wellbeing
- A strong and diverse economy
- An environment we can be proud of
- Outstanding lifelong learning and development opportunities for all

A number of these themes are relevant to the lives of children in the Isle of Man. The Plan specifically addresses how early-intervention and multi-agency approaches will support and protect children and all victims of abuse alongside how the government will ensure children have the best possible start in life, including equal access to early years education.

4. Consultation

The Isle of Man government consults on all major new legislation and policies and such consultations are open to all, including the Island's children. An example of an issue on which children and young people were particularly engaged was the Isle of Man's Climate Change Bill and the development of the Island's 5-year Climate Change Plan 2022-2027.

In March 2022 the Isle of Man government launched a consultation on a new draft Childcare Strategy. This consultation is to seek feedback from parents, carers, employers, formal and informal childcare providers, and all relevant stakeholders on the actions arising from the draft Strategy. It is intended that the Childcare Strategy will be finalised in time for it to be submitted to Tynwald in July 2022.

Jersey

1. Establishment of a Commissioner for Children and Young People and enactment of the attendant Commissioner for Children and Young People (Jersey) Law 2019

The establishment of a Children's Commissioner for Jersey was the first recommendation made by the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry when it reported in July 2017. The Children's Commissioner has amplified the voices of children and young people in the Island, advocated for the issues they face and worked to increase widespread knowledge and understanding of their rights under the Convention, through the Rights Respecting Schools Programme and other initiatives. The Office of the Children's Commissioner is an example of a national human rights institution (NHRI). The creation of NHRIs is recognised by the UN Committee as:

An important mechanism to promote and ensure the implementation of the Convention, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child considers the establishment of such bodies to fall within the commitment made by States parties upon ratification to ensure the implementation of the Convention and advance the universal realization of children's rights.¹

2. Commitment to progress an incremental approach to incorporating the Convention into Jersey's legislation

In September 2017, the States Assembly voted unanimously to approve proposition P.63/2017: *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: compliance of draft Laws and training of States of Jersey employees* – calling for the impact of new legislation on children's rights to be considered and published; for consideration to be given to the incorporation of the UNCRC and for all employees to receive a copy of the Convention and training where relevant. Ministers subsequently opted to pursue an incremental approach to incorporation of the UNCRC, beginning with indirect incorporation.

The Minister for Children and Education has brought forward a new primary law which indirectly incorporate the UNCRC into Jersey's legislation via a model of 'due regard' which will also introduce a statutory Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) process – something the UN Committee notes, "...needs to be built into government at all levels and as early as possible in the development of policy."² Following its debate and approval by the States Assembly in March 2022, the due regard law will place a duty on Ministers and their delegates, all elected Members of Jersey's States Assembly and the Committees and Panels of the Assembly, together with public authorities, to give due regard to the UNCRC in relation the development of legislation, policy and practice.

In 2019, an independent legislative gap analysis (LGA) was commissioned at the invitation of the Children's Minister to better understand the alignment of Jersey's legislation with the UNCRC and the expectations of the UN Committee. This gap analysis will be used to inform further consideration of full and direct incorporation and the Government's ongoing legislative programme. The LGA can be considered as meeting one of the UN Committee's stated expectations:

The Committee believes a comprehensive review of all domestic legislation and related administrative guidance to ensure full compliance with the Convention is an obligation.³

3. Creation of a Minister for Children

The post of Minister for Children was created following Jersey's 2018 general election. The role was initially formulated as a Minister for Children and Housing. This has subsequently been revised, with the amalgamation of the Children and Education portfolios into a single Ministerial role in February 2021. The UN Committee notes that measures of implementation of this kind:

[indicate] a change in the perception of the child's place in society, a willingness to give higher political priority to children and an increasing sensitivity to the impact of governance on children and their human rights.⁴

4. Creation of Jersey Youth Parliament

Further to the UN Committee's 2016 Concluding Observation⁵ that Jersey lacked a Youth Parliament and the second recommendation made by the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry (Giving children and young people a voice), the Jersey Youth Parliament was finally established in early 2021, comprising a representative group of 40 young people aged 12-18, who are forming to influence real change in the island.

The Jersey Youth Parliament (JYP) project was delayed by COVID-19 and the planned Autumn 2020 start was put back until Spring 2021. The first scheduled meeting in the States Chamber took place on 8th March 2021 as a 'virtual' session (due to COVID-19 restrictions), chaired by the Bailiff of Jersey. They have now embarked upon three campaigns proposed by all the young people of Jersey, covering environmental, health and education matters. These will take approximately eighteen months to complete. The Members will also consider the JYP's future constitution and recruitment method(s).

5. Repeal of the legal defence of “reasonable chastisement” of a child

From Friday, 24 April 2020, Jersey became the first place in the British Isles to ban smacking children. The issue was first considered by the Assembly in January 2019, when it voted to adopt Deputy Le Hegarat's proposition P.144/2018 to repeal the defence of reasonable corporal punishment. The Law was debated and adopted by the States Assembly on 12 December 2020 and approved by the Privy Council in April 2020. On 17 April 2020, the Royal Court of Jersey officially registered the Children and Education (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2020, which allowed one week's notice for the law to come into force.

In its 2016 Concluding Observations, the UN Committee had urged the UK State party:

in all devolved governments, overseas territories, and Crown dependencies, to:

- *Prohibit as a matter of priority all corporal punishment in the family, including through the repeal of all legal defences, such as “reasonable chastisement”;*
- *Ensure that corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in all schools and educational institutions and all other institutions and forms of alternative care.*

The Overseas Territories

Anguilla

1. Domestic Legislation

Anguilla has enacted several pieces of legislation that support children's rights, ensure the safety and protection of families and children, and bring the law in line with the Convention. These include:

- The Domestic Violence Act, 2014
- The Maintenance of Children Act, 2018
- The Status of Children Act, 2016
- The Child Protection Act, 2019
- The Child Justice Act, 2019

2. Child Justice Act

The Child Justice Act prohibits children from being detained with adults. The definition of "child" extends to a person who was under the age of 18 at the time of the commission of the offence. The Act also insists that children are only to be detained as a last resort. Detention includes police cells, the Zenaida Haven juvenile detention centre, and juvenile residential care facilities.

Bermuda

1. Reporting and prosecution of child violence

In Bermuda, the Children Act 1998 was amended in 2019 to insert section 11A into the legislation which established the National Child Safeguarding Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to develop a national plan of action to include recommendations on effective mechanisms to enable the authorities in Bermuda to;

- coordinate with one another regarding the development of policies and activities with respect to combating sexual exploitation and abuse of children;
- make policy recommendations on safeguarding and welfare to the Minister;
- coordinate activities to identify, assess, and better understand Bermuda's risks in relation to sexual abuse of children,
- take steps to ensure that such risks assessments are kept up-to-date;
- educate and increase public awareness of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of the children;
- provide an annual report on child safeguarding to the Minister, including information and recommendations requested and other functions requested by the Minister.

All cases of violence and sexual offences against children are investigated. In all cases, the parent must be the complainant and they will make the decision if they want their child to testify or to be subjected to the court process. In cases when the parent decides not to pursue the court process, the relevant Department ensures that the child and their family receives the services and support they require.

In 2020, sections 182E and 182EA were inserted in the Criminal Code 1907, to introduce the new offences of luring and luring of a young person by a person in a position of trust to provide further protections to a child and young person when it comes to these offences.

2. Stability for Care Leavers

The Foster Care Program works diligently to provide stability for the children placed into foster care. From a staffing perspective, the Foster Care Team consists of a Coordinator, three Social Workers, three Social Work Assistants, and one Administrative Assistant. The team collectively has more than 60 years of experience working with children and families. The cohesion of the team serves the client base well as the years of experience combined with the multifaceted approaches to case management

duties are all focused on meeting the myriad of needs of the foster children within their foster placements.

From the foster parenting perspective, starting at the beginning of the application and home study process, applicants are encouraged to speak about their areas of comfort, experience, and expertise as it pertains to age, gender, types of children that should be placed into their homes. New applicants undergo child abuse training inclusive of trauma-informed care.

Children in foster care are referred to, and connected to, a variety of services to address their complex needs. The agency relies on the Child Development Programme for the infants and toddlers' developmental assessments, behavioural management, and services for the developmentally delayed. For school-aged children who have been diagnosed with mental health challenges, the agency relies on the Child and Adolescent Services, which focuses on child psychiatry and child psychological services. Additional services available to foster children are provided by paediatricians, speech therapists, occupational therapists, tutors, play therapists, counsellors, and specialised clinicians. This is often supplemented by additional professionals that the children are connected to within their various school environments such as school counsellors, educational therapists, and behaviour therapists.

Children with unique medical diagnoses are also evaluated and treated by overseas specialists on a referral basis made by the child's physician. Children with extreme psychiatric and/or psychological challenges are referred to overseas assessment facilities when all local resources have been exhausted.

British Virgin Islands

1. Action against violence

There are various ongoing interventions that aim to reduce family violence, and child abuse through primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.

A Domestic Violence Strategy and Action Plan has been drafted and has had wide stakeholder consultation. The Plan is designed to provide a coordinated framework that improves the scope, focus and effectiveness of governments' actions, ensuring victims of domestic violence receive the support and information they need. The Plan comprises of four strategic components: Prevention and Early Intervention, Protection and Justice, Provision of Support, and Coordination. These four components are articulated to form a strategy to eliminate domestic violence in the Virgin Islands, by promoting sustainable behaviour change and improving organizational effectiveness.

Partnership for Peace is a court-connected psychosocial behavioural intervention programme for perpetrators of domestic violence that has been running effectively since 2009.

Drafting instructions have been approved by the Cabinet for the development of a comprehensive Sexual Offences Act.

Annual observances of Child Abuse Prevention & Awareness Month were conducted in April 2021, and a Protecting Children in Emergencies Campaign was conducted.

2. Recent Legislation

- Child Maintenance and Access Act, 2016
- Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 2016
- Status of Children Act, 2014
- Education (Amendment) Act, 2014

The Children and Young Person's Act (2005), the Youth Court Act (2005) and the Criminal Justice (Alternative Sentencing) Act (2005) are the legislative frameworks that currently guide child protection and juvenile justice practice and procedure in the Virgin Islands. To achieve greater alignment with international standards, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Family Law Model Bills are being adapted for enactment and implementation in the Territory.

3. Pending Legislation

The Child Justice Bill will provide a specialized forum for hearing juvenile cases, whilst also establishing a sophisticated court-connected diversion scheme.

The Sexual Offences Bill will be introduced to monitor and track sexual offenders. The Bill will address implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, investigation and prosecution procedures, legal proceedings and evidence, and sentencing; and provide protection, support, and assistance to complainants and survivors.

The Children (Care and Adoption) Bill will provide for the care, protection, and adoption of children; ensuring that the safety, welfare, and wellbeing of the child is of paramount consideration in all such matters. The Bill will provide a more comprehensive way to address child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and other forms of violence against children, and ensure it is in line with the OECS Model Children (Care and Adoption) Bill.

Cayman Islands

1. Corporal Punishment in Schools

The Education Law (2017) explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in schools to protect children. Under part 11- Discipline and Prohibition of Corporal Punishment in Educational Institutions, Article 26 states that:

Corporal punishment and acts which are cruel, inhumane, or degrading to a student shall not be administered in an educational institution.

2. Youth Parliament

The Cayman Islands have an established youth parliament, and the 14th Youth Parliament event took place in May 2021 at the House of Parliament. The 21 youth parliamentarians, drawn from schools throughout the jurisdiction, were split into government and opposition benches and assigned to individual constituencies. The young people debated two motions; one proposing a government website and app to promote its services to the community, and the other calling for a moratorium on the importation of petrol and diesel vehicles.

Falkland Islands

1. Legal Aid Reforms

A Legal Aid Scheme has been in place in the Falkland Islands since 2001. While incremental updates to the Scheme occurred between 2001 and 2012, the first substantial review of the Scheme took place in 2016. That review brought about amendments to the scope and payment rates set under the Scheme and placed the Scheme on a statutory footing. The consideration of access of low-income families to legal advice was central to the review, as a significant proportion of cases availing of legal aid relate to public law family matters. Following the review, broad revisions were made to the operation of the means-testing of applicants, including removing the requirement to pay a lump sum contribution; uplifting the thresholds for means-testing; and reducing the costs of routine charges.

In addition, it was determined that civil legal aid would be granted without reference to means and without any contribution being payable, when the proceedings involve:

- the wardship of a child, and where the applicant is the child's parent or guardian or otherwise has parental responsibility for the child
- any application made under Part 4 of the Children's Ordinance 2014 where the applicant is one or both of the child's parents or guardian or otherwise has parental responsibility for the child
- in any case in the Coroner's Court where an Inquest is to be held into the death of a child and

- where the applicant is one or both of the child's parents or guardian or otherwise has parental responsibility for the child
- where the applicant is the subject of any proceedings in the Mental Health Tribunal.

2. Covid 19 response

In addition to the existing welfare supports available to vulnerable households, the Falkland Islands Government introduced a suite of economic measures in March 2020 to help households in the Falkland Islands respond to and cope with the financial effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and that financial support will continue until at least September 2021.

The Early Help Service administered by the Social Services Department works directly with children and young people and their families and provided material and financial support to children and families during the pandemic.

A comprehensive review of the system of means-tested benefits and allowances available to financially vulnerable households was carried out in 2019, which recommended key improvements to create a fair and equitable support system for low-income households, particularly those with children.

Following on from that work, a streamlined Income Support system was approved and was implemented in late 2021/ early 2022. The new system will make it easier for vulnerable households to access support and expands eligibility for assistance to all households irrespective of their immigration status; ensuring that the most vulnerable members of the community can access the support they need.

Monserrat

1. Department of Social Service- Children and Family Service

The Children and Family Service work with children who are in need, and those in need of protection. The service has a lead role in inter-agency cooperation concerning the protection of children.

The work of Children and Family Service, guided by legislation, procedures, practice guidance, which informs assessments, reports, and care planning, and ensures the best interest of the child is paramount. Children have a right: to develop to their fullest potential; to be protected from harmful influences, abuse, and exploitation; and to live, enjoy and participate fully in their family, cultural and social life, where it is not safe to do so they have a right to be protected.

The legislative framework assists Children and Family Service to protect children from harm and to also support families where appropriate to maximize their parental responsibility in terms of raising their children. The service protects children from the harmful effects of drugs, violence, exploitation, and abuse.

The service interacts with several services to support its work with children, and the Department of Social Service takes on a holistic approach to working with children and families. The work encompasses all children from birth to 18 years of age and considers age, understanding, culture, nationality, orientation, and disability as part of the work carried out.

Pitcairn Islands

1. Protecting children against discrimination

Since the historic "Operation Unique" child sexual abuse prosecutions, which concluded in 2006, significant work has been carried out to address the public attitude towards children. A particularly important event for Pitcairn was a facilitated programme to reconcile past wrongs, carried out in 2017, to address the hurt from the offending that had occurred decades earlier. One output from this was the creation of a plaque to recognise and mark with apology the historic abuses that occurred.

Regular external Child Safeguarding Reviews have also regularly assessed the attitudes of Pitcairn Islanders towards children. The review that was carried out in 2017 interviewed 80% of Pitcairn residents. They noted significant change in the Pitcairn community and described the attitude of

Pitcairners to child safety as positive, open, and transparent, and a “distinct feeling of acknowledging the wrongdoings of the past and a focus on working collaboratively...to establish a culture of child protection.”

St Helena (which includes Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)

1. Mental health community services

The Community Mental Health team has a full-time nurse and a resident psychologist with both adult and child caseload. Children are seen in the clinic, at home or at school. The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) nurse operates a drop-in service at the secondary school. In addition, an Educational Psychologist also sees children who have mental health problems that impacts on their school performance. There is a broad range of therapies offered from Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, person centred counselling, behavioural activation, bereavement support, psychoeducation, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy. In addition, where therapies cannot be delivered by on island professionals the team can access remote support from a psychiatrist and other specialists.

2. Mental Health legislation

The Mental Health and Mental Capacity Ordinance, 2015, safeguards patients suffering from mental health needs and provides a best interests test under section 98. With respect to children, the Ordinance also requires that the senior medical officer must ensure that the patient’s environment in the hospital is suitable having regard to his or her age, after consulting a person who appears to have suitable knowledge or experience of cases involving young patients. In the case of patients aged 16 or 17 years who have capacity to consent to the making of arrangements for admission to or remaining in a hospital or medical centre, such arrangements under section 82 must be made in reliance on the patient’s consent notwithstanding any consent of the person with parental responsibility.

3. Parental employment rights

The Employment Rights (Leave Entitlement) Regulations 2015 (as amended in 2020) provide for maternity, parental and adoption leave entitlements

Turks and Caicos Islands

1. The Sexual Offences Ordinance

The Sexual Offences Ordinance 2020 and The Children (Care and Protection) Ordinance 2015 strengthens the capacity of relevant professionals to address violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, against children. Fourteen trained safeguarding officers and 80% of the Royal Turks and Caicos Islands Police Force trained in Initial Response to Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation.

The government provides training sessions to stakeholders including Social Workers on Child Protection/Safeguarding in terms of the form of abuse, neglect and abandonment, prevention measures, do’s and don’ts and how to report in the event an incident happens. Day-care workers, security guards, coaches, health professional, and teachers have all been trained with the help of UNICEF, Barnardo’s and other regional and international support.

2. The Children (Care and Protection) Ordinance

Since 2016 the Children (Care and Protection) Ordinance which is aimed at providing care and protection for children in abusive conditions, was amended twice. Most significantly in 2018 the ordinance was amended to introduce the ‘Safeguarding Children’s Board’ consisting of a range of professionals.

The Safeguarding Children’s Board functions are to review policies and procedures approved, issued, or otherwise implemented by each government department represented on the Board or the Police

Force with respect to actions to be taken in respect of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

3. New legislation

- The Vulnerable Witnesses Ordinance was enacted in 2020 and includes provisions to facilitate and protect child witnesses.
- The Child Justice Bill was drafted in 2018 with the aim of establishing a justice system based on restorative justice for children accused of committing offences.

Children and Young People Annex

UNITED KINGDOM STATE PARTY REPORT

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

protection and assistance
 right to opinion
 freedom of information
 right to be safe
 right to shelter
 education
 right to safety
 right to an education
 to be safe
 right to say emotions
 right for safety
 right to a family
 protection of law
 right to be heard
 right to privacy
 right to express ourselves
 right to education
 right to life
 health and welfare rights
 violence and neglect
 free speech



Introduction to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

What is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)?

The UNCRC is a legally binding agreement between different countries around the world which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of every child, no matter their race, religion, or abilities, up to the age of 18.

Every 5 years the United Kingdom (UK) government writes a **State Party Report** on how children's rights have progressed.

UK signs the UNCRC

19th April 1990

16th December 1991

UK ratifies (approves) the UNCRC

UNCRC comes into force in UK

15th January 1992

What is the State Party?

The UK State Party to the UNCRC is made up of:

England and the Devolved Governments: Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Crown Dependencies: Jersey, Guernsey (including Alderney) and the Isle of Man.

Overseas Territories: Anguilla, Bermuda; British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, St Helena (which includes Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands.



What are the List of Issues?

The List of Issues is a list of 44 questions, including specific sub questions, set by the United Nations Committee, which asks for updates on new laws and policies that further children's rights in each country.

List Of Issues Prior to Reporting

Why is it important for governments to listen to children?

Under Article 12 of the UNCRC, every child has the right to be heard in matters affecting them and to participate in the life of their family, community, and society. Children and young people are the future of the UK and deserve to be heard, particularly on issues that affect them directly. Children and young people can also offer new perspectives and innovation.

State Party Regular Engagement with Children and Young People

England

1. The UK engaged the 'Y7' as part of its Presidency of the G7 in 2021, where the leaders of seven countries come together each year to discuss the most important global issues. The objective of the Y7 is to improve the G7 outcomes for young people and for wider society.
2. To enable meaningful participation in decision-making at all levels funding is provided to the UK Youth Parliament programme, and the Youth Engagement Grant is used to fund the Youth Policy Development Group, which engages Ministers to influence policy.
3. Regular meetings of the children in care council, a group of young people who are cared for by Cheshire West and Chester Council, are essential to ensure the voices of children in the care system reach those who are making key decisions about things that will affect them.
4. Through the Childhood Obesity Trailblazer Programme, the UK government is working with local authorities to address childhood obesity. Trailblazers such as Nottingham and Bradford, have been working with early years settings and Islamic religious settings respectively, and have involved children and families in the development of their measures to tackle obesity.

Northern Ireland

1. A series of stakeholder events that included children took place in 2021 to gather more in-depth feedback on the ad-hoc Bill of Rights, which is a proposal to bring a specific human rights law into force in Northern Ireland. Several organisations were represented including the Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People, Voice of Young People in Care and the Children's Law Centre.
2. During the development of the Online Safety Strategy and Action Plan there was extensive engagement with children and young people. Just under 1000 children and young people responded to the public consultation. Responses were overwhelmingly positive, with the majority of children supportive of the proposed approach set out in the draft strategy.
3. The Children and Young People's Strategy was developed with a significant focus on co-design, which involved children and young people. This approach will be continued with the development of participation structures, which will enable the voice of children and young people in policy and decision making.

Scotland

1. The child's right to be heard is embedded in the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. In 2019, Members of the Scottish Youth Parliament were represented on the UNCRC Working Group, which was assembled with an advisory remit to inform the development of a model for incorporation of the UNCRC into Scots law.
2. The Scottish government holds an annual meeting of Cabinet members with children and young people. These meetings have taken place since 2017 and enable children and young people to raise issues that matter to them and to inform the Scottish government's agenda over the coming year.
3. The Scottish government engaged with care experienced young people when developing policy around the provision of school counsellors. This led to the inclusion of a principle that services should be available beyond school and during school holidays to ensure that vulnerable young people continue to have access to support during those times.
4. There was considerable engagement and consultation with children and young people in the development of the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019. A consultation report provided valuable detail on opinions. There were also engagement sessions with the Scottish Youth Parliament and Action for Children.

Wales

1. The Welsh government provide funding to Children in Wales, which is a national umbrella organisation that represents over 250 organisations and professionals who work with children and young people. As part of this, the Young Wales Project Board, made up of a diverse group of young people from youth forums, meets monthly to discuss issues that are a priority to young people.
2. The Coronavirus and Me survey took place in May 2020 and January 2021. The survey was written with help from children including the Youth Parliament for Wales and Children in Wales. It surveyed the views of children and young people on Coronavirus and the impact of the restrictions on their lives.
3. Young people aged 16-17 voted for the first time in the Senedd Elections in May 2021. The Welsh government worked closely with youth workers, schools and charity organisations to support and encourage young people to vote.
4. The views of care experienced young people are extremely important in informing policy thinking. The Welsh government in collaboration with Voices from Care Cymru arranged engagement sessions in recent years to hear from these learners, reflecting on the support they received and their future aspirations.
5. The Welsh government provide core funding to the Urdd. The Urdd is Europe's biggest youth movement with approximately 55,000 young members. The organisation is committed to providing children opportunities to enable them to make positive contributions to their communities. Every year for a century the children and young people of Wales have reached out to the world with their message of peace and goodwill.

Jersey

1. Policy development and public consultations held by the Jersey government increasingly include a range of specific activities designed to engage children and young people, for example, visits to schools and youth clubs during The Big Education Conversation; playing the 'Your Island Plan Challenge' game to inform the Bridging Island Plan; inviting children's designs for their dream water play area at Coronation Park; thematic weekly activities and an Eco Challenge as part of Jersey's Climate Conversation which informed development of the Island's Carbon Neutral Roadmap.
2. In 2020, a joint survey was conducted between the Office of the Children's Commission and the Department for Children, Young People Education and Skills to understand children and young people's thoughts and feelings about the pandemic. Over 2,000 children and young people participated.
3. Children and young people have helped to identify priorities for the government's Children and Young People's Plan 2019 – 2023. Those priorities include growing up safely, learning and achieving, living a healthy life, and being valued and involved.

Guernsey and Alderney

1. Each school in Guernsey and Alderney has a UNICEF Rights Respecting Steering group, which works to implement the UNCRC into schools to teach children about their rights. Children and young people are involved in all aspects of this through the Youth Forum, Youth States and input into Continued Professional Development for professionals across different committee areas.
2. All schools have either a School Council or Student Voice committee, which allows pupils to voice their opinions and have their views taken into account in decisions which impact upon them. Students are asked to evaluate LGBT+ lessons and this feedback is used by the Support Agency to review and update the lessons.
3. Pupils in Year 6, 8, 10 and 12 complete a Young People's survey every 3 years.
4. Young people are also actively involved in the recruitment of new Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service staff members.

Isle of Man

1. Young people may vote in the Isle of Man from the age of 16.
2. Each year, representatives of the Island's Secondary schools are invited to try being Members of Tynwald for a morning. All schools have the opportunity to submit three questions, which are answered by Tynwald Members during the Junior Tynwald sitting. Students are also invited to engage in a debate, as per the normal process in the Chamber.

Overseas Territories

1. The following Overseas Territories have Youth Parliaments, which allow young people to participate in local, regional, and international debates on issues facing society:
 - Cayman Islands
 - British Virgin Islands
 - Anguilla
 - Bermuda
 - Montserrat
 - Saint Helena
 - Turks and Caicos

State Party Engagement with Children and Young People on the UNCRC

The UK government have engaged with children and young people to find out what subjects are most important to them. They have done this in person and online, through a number of surveys and focus groups, to discuss the UNCRC alongside the UN's list of issues. It was important to get the views of children and young people whose voices are not always heard, such as children with special educational needs and disabilities, experience of care and experience of the family justice system.

Focus Groups:

- Home Office Safeguarding Advice and Children's Champion
- British Youth Council
- Round Table with the Department for Education's Permanent Secretary
- Family Justice Young People's Board
- FLARE – Council for Disabled Children
- Everfi are a research company the UK government used to work with children to understand their rights.

Surveys:

- Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel
- Children's Rights Awareness Survey
- Redfield and Wilton Strategies Youth Polling

5381

Children and young people shared their views.

The overarching subjects were:

Children's Rights and Awareness

Climate Change and Air Pollution

Education

The Child's Voice

For more information on the surveys; the Home Office Safeguarding and Children's Champion focus group; and the results of the Everfi consultation, please see Annex C1, C2, and C3.

Children's Rights and Awareness of the UNCRC

From the survey with children involved with Civil Society, we found that the majority of children and young people were aware that children have their own rights, which are different to adults.

The main rights that children and young people are aware of are the right to education, the right to health and health services, the right to respect the views of the child and the right to an adequate standard of living, including food and water. Children are most likely to learn about their rights on the internet, in school, or from their parents.

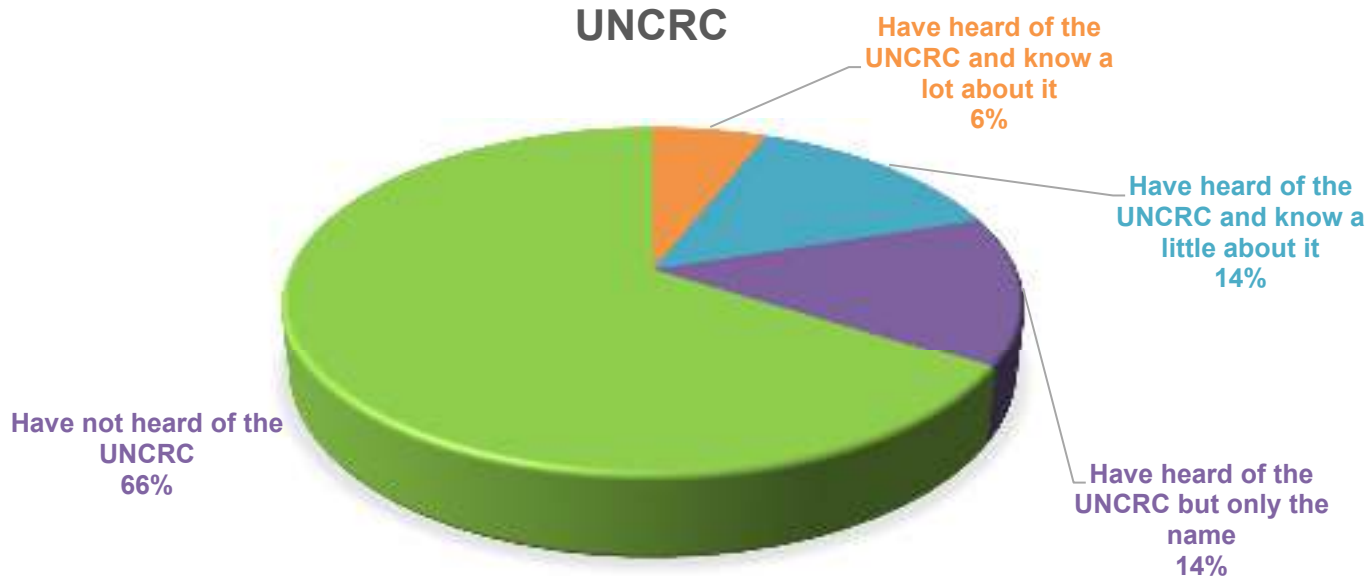
Although most children were aware that they have rights, when asked in the Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel, the majority had not heard of the UNCRC. Older children, and children supported by children's social care, were more likely to have heard of the UNCRC.

"Adults have permission to drive, and they get their own credit cards. Kids aren't allowed to get jobs, they stay in school." (Everfi - age 8-10)

"I think children have the right to be a bit more irresponsible compared to adults, because there's less pressure, their actions don't necessarily have as many consequences as what an adult's could have." (Everfi - age 14-16)

"I think it's a good thing really, because it's giving every child equal rights." (Everfi - age 17-18)

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S AWARENESS OF THE UNCRC



Results from Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel Survey, sample size of 1810 secondary school aged pupils. For more information on these findings and methodologies, see Annex C1.

What We Are Doing:

To raise awareness of the UNCRC and children's rights the UK government will be publishing a number of **bite-sized videos and an infographic** to explain some of the key topics covered in the State Party report. These videos will be shared in schools and online and made accessible to as many children and young people as possible.

"Provide more and better education for everyone on the rights of the child – children, young people and adults. Perhaps posters around schools of what rights children have. Most children and young people know what they can't do, not what they can" (Family Justice Young People Board)

Climate Change and Air Pollution

Children and young people in England have a good awareness of climate change and how it impacts people and the planet.

Children and young people feel that there are many steps they can take to improve the environment, such as planting trees, walking or using public transport instead of driving, recycling, and reducing energy usage.

"Climate makes me really worried for our future generations and I feel like adults of today should have to do more to prevent climate change. Because now, our generation has to deal with everything that the adults of today have caused." (Everfi age 11-13)



Although most young people feel that there are actions they can take, older children and young people believe that climate change is a complicated problem that the government must take responsibility to solve. They feel that adults and the government should do more about the impacts of climate change.

Some do recognise that the government is taking some steps, such as pledging to reduce carbon emissions, creating more cycle lanes and increasing the size of offshore wind farms to move towards more sustainable energy. They would like the government to expand education on climate change, to make people more aware of the changes they can make. Young people should be included in conversations about climate change.

"We can all help climate change, in a way, by the amount of electricity that we use, the amount that we travel and the food that we eat. I think everything that we do has a small impact on climate change."
(Everfi age 11-13)



"The people in the city, there's a lot of cars there and sometimes it spills on the road, and it makes a gas out of the car. There's a lot of people walking but they breathe in the cars and it's really unhealthy."
(Everfi age 8-10)

Children and young people also have a good awareness of air pollution, and its affects. They understood that people living in cities, people with certain health conditions and people who spend a lot of time in polluted areas, for example children whose schools are by main roads, are most affected.

"Expand education of climate change" (Annual conference on the UNCRC)

"Government needs to take big steps, act on climate change"
(Annual conference on the UNCRC)

What We Are Doing:

The Department for Education launched the Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy in April 2022. The strategy includes two major initiatives, to be launched in Autumn 2022, that will allow and encourage children from all backgrounds and in all locations, rural or urban to take climate action on a local and broader scale and feel empowered through practical positive action.

National Education Nature Park - The entire physical education estate is considered as one large unit. Pupils will focus on analysing and reporting on biodiversity within the estate, before acting to improve it. They will learn knowledge about species and digital biodiversity mapping and upload data to a central hub.

Climate Leaders Award - An umbrella to unite existing climate-related awards including Duke of Edinburgh award, by earning credits towards the Climate Leaders Award. Celebrates and recognises real contributions by providers and pupils to establishing a sustainable future.

Education

Children and young people recognise that the UK government provide good access to education and when asked to choose the rights most important to them, education was one of the most popular responses. However, some feel that although access to education is good, the quality of education is not equal for everybody.

This is particularly apparent for children with special educational needs (SEN) who feel that children with SEN are more likely to be permanently excluded from mainstream school. They also noted that sometimes children with SEN do not have access to mainstream settings in school.

“There are other ways to survive in life, but without an education, you get stuck in a place. You can’t really move up.” – Home Office Safeguarding Advice and Children’s Champion

“SEN support provided in schools is so variable, this includes for children and young people who don’t want or meet requirements for an Education, Health and Care Plan” – (FLARE)

What We Are Doing:

The UK government began a review of the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) system in September 2019 in recognition that the system was failing to deliver improved outcomes for children and young people. Following the review, where they listened carefully to children, young people and their families, they are proposing to establish a single national SEND and alternative provision system that sets clear standards for what children and young people should expect to receive, and the processes that should be in place to access it, no matter what their need or where they live.

The Child's Voice

Children and young people feel that they are listened to by adults who they trust, for example parents and teachers. However, they feel they are listened to more by other children and young people who are able to relate to them. Mainly children and young people feel that they aren't listened to enough and their opinions aren't always valued.

Schools are recognised as a place where children and young people might be heard and school councils are seen as a way that young people can have their voices taken seriously. This is partly due to feeling that there is strength in numbers and if a larger number of children and young people raise an issue, it is more likely to be taken seriously and actioned.

Many children and young people feel that the government does not listen to their opinions, often due to not being able to vote. A lot of children think that introducing young MPs to represent them or raising the profile of the Youth Parliament would be useful. They also think that creating links between schools and local councils would be a good way to have their opinions listened to.

"They should be honest with us and actually listen to what we feel. Because it'll make us much more happier, healthier and safer" (Everfi age 11-13)

"They don't let us vote either, do they? They don't really listen. They listen to adults, the ones who vote, but they just ignore our opinions and don't ask for it, unless you're 18." (Everfi age 8-10)

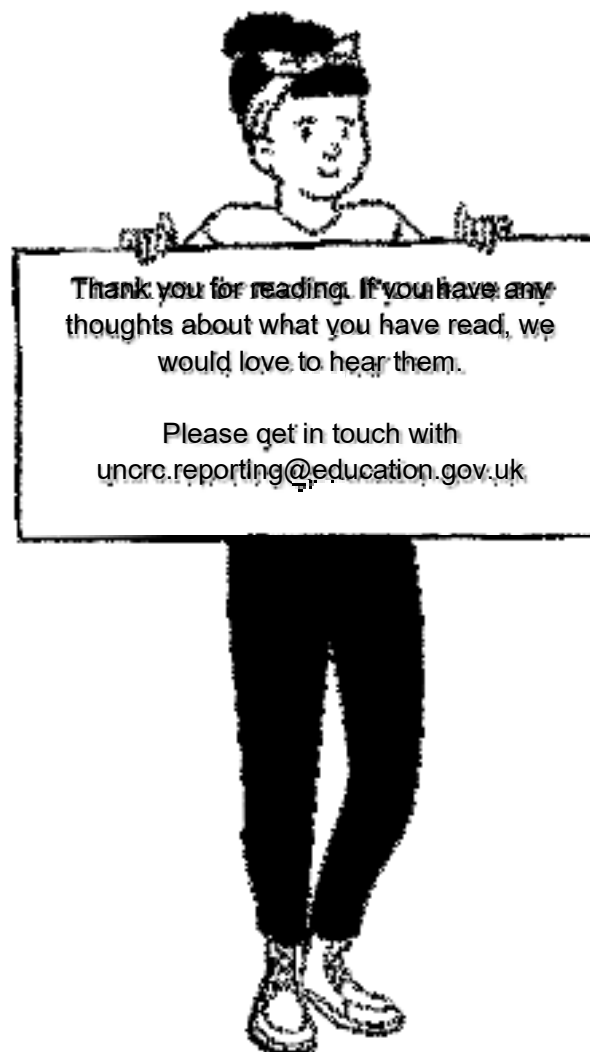
"The people who understand children and young people best are children and young people!" - FLARE

What We Are and Will Continue To Do:

The UK government will continue to listen to the views of children and young people on matters that affect them, through including them in consultations and consulting with youth groups, such as FLARE, the Department for Education's national young SEND advisory group, the Home Office Safeguarding Advice and Children's Champion, the Ministry of Justice's Family Justice Young People's Board and the British Youth Council.

The Children's Minister will also be meeting regularly with representatives from UNICEF UK's Youth Advisory Board, to discuss and listen to the issues most important to children and young people, and will share this information across government.

For more information on the UNCRC please visit educationhub.blog.gov.uk and [OHCHR | Information for children](#).



UNCRC surveys conducted with children and young people by the Department for Education

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Consultation with children through the Children's Rights Awareness Survey

The aim of this research

All children have rights, and countries that have ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) are subject to 5 yearly reviews by the UN on their progress in implementing children's rights. The Department for Education's (DfE) Children's Rights Awareness Survey (CRAS) aimed to help the DfE understand;

- how aware children and young people are of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC);
- what children's rights mean to them;
- which children's rights are important to them; and;
- understand what is working well and what could be improved.
- The results of the survey will inform policy makers and contribute to the UK's 2022 report to the UN Committee.

The surveys

The survey was distributed through three different sources: a department-led survey; a poll of young people from Redfield and Wilton Strategies Youth Polling; and the Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel (DfE). Not all survey questions were submitted to these data sources, so some results are not supported by the additional information they provide.

	Children's Rights Awareness Survey (CRAS)	Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel (PPLP)	Redfield and Wilton Strategies Youth Polling
Survey type	One-off online survey	Push-to-web online panel survey	Online survey
Sample type	Non-representative opportunity sample distributed by civil society groups and third sector organisations, such	Fully representative sample of pupils in schools in England ¹	Representative polling of young people in England

¹ For more information on the methodology of the Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel see the [Technical Report here](#).

	as Children's Rights Alliance England and Unicef UK		
Weighting (a statistical technique used to ensure survey samples match the population of interest)	Not weighted	Weighted to be representative of pupils in schools in England. Data weighted by sex, school year, stratum, Special Educational Need (SEN) status, Free School Meal (FSM) status, Child in Need status, (major) ethnic group, region, home address IDACI band (a measure of income deprivation, out of 4), and academic attainment	Weighted to the profile of 16-to-25-year-olds in England. Data weighted by age, gender, and region.
Number of responses from children and young people	248	1810 pupils in secondary schools, and 2158 learners in 16-18 school settings and 16-18 colleges in England	1000
Dates of fieldwork	November and December 2021	Early February 2022	Mid-January 2022
Age groups covered	8-18	School years 7-11, and 16-18 learners in school and college settings	16-25
Region covered	Majority in England (however, some participants lived in	England only	England only

	Northern Ireland, Wales, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man)		
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Findings from the Children's Rights Awareness Survey

Had you heard of children's rights / the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child before doing this survey?

Article 42 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (knowledge of rights) outlines that governments must ensure that children know about the Convention.

Of those who answered if they had heard of children's rights / the UNCRC, 30% of children and young people reported that they had and knew what it meant, 26% reported that they had but wasn't sure what it meant, and 44% reported that they had not heard of it.

Where did you learn about children's rights / the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?

Those who reported that they *had* heard of children's rights / the UNCRC were then asked where they had learned about it. Sixteen percent of survey respondents reported that they had learned about it on the internet, followed by learning about it from lessons in school (14%), from parents (11%), or from their community (7%). Only 2% had learned it from friends.

Are you aware that all children have rights, that are different to the rights given to adults?

When answering if they were aware that all children have rights that are different to the rights given to adults, 73% of children and young people reported that they were aware. 27% of children and young people were not.

Can you name any children's rights?

Children and young people were asked if they could name any children's rights, to determine awareness of particular topics². In order of frequency of reporting the main rights that children and young people were aware of are -

- The right to education (article 28, mentioned in 48 responses)

"Right to free and compulsory education" - 16-year-old

- The right to safety (various articles, mentioned in 16 responses)
- The right to health and health services (article 24, mentioned in 11 responses)

*"My right is for people to give me a toothbrush so I can brush my teeth
- so I can look after myself and be healthy." - 8-year-old*

- The right to respect the views of the child (article 12, mentioned in 10 responses)

"To have a voice and be listened to" - 14-year-old

- The right to an adequate standard of living (article 27), including food (mentioned in 8 responses) and water (mentioned in 6 responses)

A small number of children³ and young people also reported being aware of the right to leisure, play and culture (article 31), freedom of expression (article 13), the right to freedom from abuse (various articles), the right to privacy (article 16), freedom from discrimination (article 2), the right to life, survival, and development (article 6), freedom of thought, belief and religion (article 14) and protection and preservation of identity (article 8).

*"(...) the right to believe in
any religion or no religion at
all." - 13-year-old*

*"Article 31- The right to play
and rest." - 13-year-old*

*"children in school should
not be hit, children will get in
trouble but can't go to
prison," - 9-year-old*

"to breathe." - 8-year-old

*"playing sport." - 11-
year-old*

² There was no prompting of any children's rights.

³ >10 responses.

All children have rights, that are different to the rights given to adults. Are there any topics you feel you need to know more about to help your understanding of your rights?

Children and young people were then presented with a list of rights and asked which rights they felt they wanted to know more about. The rights most commonly listed was the right to your privacy being respected (25%) and the right to feel safe (25%). This was followed by the right to give your own opinion (24%), the right to live in a healthy climate (23%), and the right to live and develop (21%).

A smaller proportion of children and young people in the CRAS survey also reported wanting to know more about the right to play (20%), the right to receive help when you are sick (19%), the right to attend school (15%), and the right to believe in any religion or God you want (14%).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? I know what my rights are; I know enough about rights to know when they have been taken away; I know what I can do, or who I can contact, if my rights have been taken away

Of those responding to the above question, the majority of the children and young people in the survey agreed or strongly agreed that they know what their rights are (62%), and that they know enough about their rights to know when they have been taken away (70%). However, less than half of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they would know what they could do, or who they could contact, if their rights were taken away (40%).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My community respects a child's right to receive help when they are sick; My community respects a child's right to attend school; My community respects a child's right to feel safe; My community respects a child's right to give their own opinion; My community respects a child's right to live without discrimination; My community respects a child's right to live in a healthy climate

Of those children and young people in the sample who responded to the above question, they were most likely to agree or strongly agree with the statement 'my community respects a child's right to go to school' (87%). The majority of children and young people also agreed that their communities respected a child's right to 'receive help when they are sick' (79%), to 'feel safe' (67%), to 'live in a healthy climate' (59%), and to 'live without discrimination' (54%). However, less than half of the children and young people in the sample agreed or strongly agreed that their community respects a child's right to 'give their own opinion' (42%).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My parents encourage me to treat everyone equally; My friends encourage me to treat everyone equally; My school encourages me to treat everyone equally (11-16); My

educational setting or workplace encourages me to treat everyone equally (16-18); My community encourages me to treat everyone equally

The majority of children and young people responding agreed or strongly agreed that their parents (93%), their friends (73%), their school (for those aged 11-16, 77%), their educational setting or workplace (16-18, 73%) and their community (66%) encourages them to treat everyone equally.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? At school, there is an adult who listens to me when I have something to say.

Finally, children and young people were asked if there was an adult at school who listens to them when they have something to say. Sixty-two percent of those who responded agreed or strongly agreed that they did, whereas 17% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Findings from the Parent, Pupil and Learner Panel (PPLP)

Had you heard of children's rights / the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child before doing this survey?

Secondary age pupils were also asked this question in the PPLP. In this representative sample of pupils in England, 6% responded that they had heard of the UNCRC, and knew a lot about it, 14% that they had heard of it and knew a little about it, and 14% had heard of it but had only heard the name. Sixty-six percent had never heard of it.⁴

- Secondary pupils in older year groups were more likely than those in earlier years to have heard of the UNCRC before doing the survey. 39% of those in year 11 had heard of the UNCRC (including knowing a lot about it, a little about it or only having heard the name), compared to 32% of those in lower secondary (including years 7 to 9).
- Secondary pupils of Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds were also more likely to have heard of the UNCRC before doing the survey than their white peers. 40% of BAME pupils had heard of the UNCRC, compared to 32% of White pupils.
- Secondary pupils considered to be children in need (CiN) were more likely to have heard of the UNCRC and know a lot about it (9%) than their non-CiN peers (6%).
- Secondary pupils in different regions of England also reported different levels of awareness of the UNCRC. Awareness of the UNCRC was highest for pupils in the West Midlands (46%) and London (41%), compared to those in the Northwest (34%), the South East (33%), the East Midlands (32%), the South West (30%), the East of England (29%) Yorkshire and the Humber (26%) and the North East (23%).
- There were no significant differences in awareness based on gender, SEND status or FSM status.

Age 16-18 learners in FE settings were also asked this question in the PPLP. Similarly, to the secondary age pupils, 6% responded that they had heard of the UNCRC, and knew a lot about it, 16% that they had heard of it and knew a little about it, and 18% had heard of it but had only heard the name. Fifty-nine percent had never heard of it.

⁴ The difference in results between the PPLP and the CRAS survey likely reflect both the higher quality of the data in the PPLP survey, and the potential for respondent bias in the CRAS survey, completed through convenience sampling.

Where did you learn about children's rights / the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?

Secondary age pupils were also asked this question in the PPLP. Of those who had heard of the UNCRC before the survey, 48% reported having learned about it in lessons at school, 34% on the internet, 12% from parents, 9% from their wider community, and 5% from friends. 12% didn't know where they had learned about the UNCRC.

- Secondary pupils in younger year groups were more likely to report having learned about the UNCRC in lessons at school than those in older year groups. 54% of those in lower secondary (year 7 to year 9) who were aware of the UNCRC had learned about it in school, versus 40% of those in higher secondary (year 10 and 11).
- Secondary pupils in older year groups were more likely to report having learned about the UNCRC on the internet than those in younger year groups. 46% of those in higher secondary (year 10 and 11) who were aware of the UNCRC had learned about it in school, versus 25% of those in lower secondary (year 7 to year 9).
- Secondary pupils considered to have SEND were more likely than their non-SEND peers to have learned about the UNCRC through their parents (23% compared to 10%).

Age 16-18 learners in FE settings were also asked this question in the PPLP. Similarly to the secondary age pupils, 44% reported having learned about it in lessons at school, 40% on the internet, 8% from parents, 11% from their wider community, and 5% from friends. 9% didn't know where they had learned about the UNCRC.

Findings from Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling

Have you heard of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child? Yes / No

Findings from the CRAS survey were broadly supported by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), who found that 55% of young people in England have not heard of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, compared to 45% who have heard of it.

Which of the following comes closest to your situation? I have heard of the term 'children's rights,' and I know what it means, I have heard of the term 'children's rights,' but I do not know what it means, I have not heard of the term 'children's rights,' and do not know what it means

On the topic of 'children's rights,' 46% of respondents say they have heard of the term and know what it means, 40% report having heard of the term but not knowing what it means, and 14% say they have not heard of the term

Where have you previously heard the term 'children's rights'? From my teachers, From my family, From my friends, From the internet, From television, From somewhere else

Findings from the CRAS survey were broadly reflected by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), who found among those who have heard of the term 'children's rights,' 27% say they have heard the term from the internet, and 26% have heard it from their teachers. A further 20% say they have heard of 'children's rights' from their family

Children's Rights are a subset of human rights that pay particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. The United Nations' 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, or CRC, is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights—civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The CRC is based on four core principles: the principle of non-discrimination; the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and considering the views of the child in decisions that affect them, according to their age and maturity. Prior to taking this survey, did you know that you have been entitled to such rights until your eighteenth birthday? Yes / No

Findings from the CRAS survey were broadly reflected by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), who found When informed of the rights outlined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 65% say they already knew that they have been entitled to such rights until their 18th birthday, and 35% say they did not know prior to taking the survey.

There was indicative evidence of differences in awareness of the different legal rights children have based on the characteristics of the children and young people in the sample. Of the children and young people polled by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022)

- Females were more likely to report being aware that children have different legal rights than adults than males were.

Children and young people in the north-west of England were least likely to be aware that children have different legal rights than adults.

Which of the following rights would you be interested in learning more about?

The right to live and develop, The right to receive help when you are sick, The right to attend school, The right to feel safe, The right to be treated equally, The right to live without discrimination, The right to give your own opinion, The right to play, The right to believe in any religion and God you want, The right to your privacy being respected, The right to live in a healthy climate

40% of respondents indicated that they would be interested in learning more about the right to feel safe. Other rights that respondents would be interested in learning more about include the right to be treated equally (34%), the right to live and develop (29%), the right to live without discrimination (28%), and the right to give your own opinion (28%).

There was indicative evidence of some differences in the rights children and young people were interested in learning more about based on their characteristics. Of the children and young people polled by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022) -

Higher proportions of children and young people in London, the west Midlands and the north-east reported wanting to know more about the right to feel safe than those in the rest of England.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following

statement: I know enough about children's rights to know when they have been taken away

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following

statement: I know what I can do, or who I can contact, if I feel my rights have been taken away

The findings of the CRAS survey were somewhat contradicted by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), who found almost two-thirds (64%) of 16-to-25-year-olds in England agree that they know enough about children's rights to know when they have been taken away, a statement with which 14% of respondents disagree.

Among respondents aged 16, 17, or 18, a quarter (24%) disagrees that they know what they can do, or who they can contact, if they feel their rights have been taken away, while 57% agree that they know what they can do.

Of the children and young people polled by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), males were more likely than females to strongly agree with the statement 'I know what I can do, or who I can contact, if I feel my rights have been taken away'.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My community respects a child's right to receive help when they are sick; My community respects a child's right to attend school; My community respects a child's right to feel safe; My community respects a child's right to give their own opinion; My community respects a child's right to live without discrimination; My community respects a child's right to live in a healthy climate

The findings of the CRAS survey were supported by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), who found that the majority of 16-to-25-year-olds in England agree that their community respects a child's right to: attend school (76%), receive help when they are sick (73%), feel safe (70%), live without discrimination (66%), live in a healthy climate (66%), and give their own opinion (63%). 6% to 15% disagree that these various rights are respected, with disagreement being highest with respect to the right to give their own opinion (15%).

Of the children and young people polled by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), those in the East of England were the most likely to strongly agree that their community respects a child's right to receive help when they are sick, to attend school, to feel safe, and to live in a healthy climate. It also found that children and young people in the South-west were most likely to strongly disagree that their parents, guardians and adults in their life gave them privacy when they ask for it.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements: My community encourages me to treat everyone equally.

Of the children and young people polled by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022), 69% agree and 10% disagree that their community encourages them to treat everyone equally.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements: My parents, guardians, and adults in my life generally give me privacy when I ask for it.

A majority (71%) of 16-to-25-year-olds in England polled by Redfield and Wilton Youth Polling (2022) agree that their parents, guardians, and adults in their life generally give them privacy when they ask for it, compared to 11% who disagree.

The Second Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE2)

The aim of this research

The Second Longitudinal Study of Young People in England used interviews and surveys to track individual young people through their adolescence into employment. By talking to young people and their parents several times over many years this study gives a deep, well-rounded understanding of what it is like to grow up in England⁵.

The Department for Education, on behalf of government, responds to the UN Committee's List of Issues every 5 years in a report on children's rights that is available to the public. The List of Issues covers a wide range of policy areas including bullying, climate change, education, poverty, safety and violence against children. The Department has engaged with children through focus groups, surveys and roundtables to gather additional information on the issues highlighted by the UN, and used the Longitudinal Study to gather feedback on young people's experience of bullying, safety and school exclusion for the report to the UN.

The survey

LSYPE2 started in 2013 with 13,100 participants all aged 13-14 years dropping to 11,166 responses by wave two when participants were aged 14-15 and continuing to steadily decrease to 7927 responses by wave five when the participants were aged 17-18.⁶

Due to the sensitive nature of the topics being investigated, using existing data from LSYPE2 means a new set of participants do not have to be involved with answering difficult questions about negative feelings and experiences. Instead, LSYPE2 is in line with the DfE's and the Market Research Society's ethics processes and has an ongoing relationship with participants ensuring steps were taken to protect participants from answering questions they were not comfortable with and were directed to the correct support systems or followed up with if needed.

⁵ Statistical analysis can be used to isolate participants background and characteristics, such as their ethnicity or living situation, so the impact of these factors on their everyday experiences and overall quality of life can be measured, for example, whether students from a certain area of the country are more likely to feel safe at school. For further information, the LSYPE2 wave five technical report is available upon request from the DfE Longitudinal Studies team at team.longitudinal@education.gov.uk.

⁶ The data analysed for this report are weighted to compensate for the impact of sample attrition between waves and ensure different demographic groups are weighted accordingly. All young people who did not answer a question or responded 'I don't know' were excluded from analysis. Despite weighting, analysis of the data has taken figures at face value and while statistical significance indicates causal pathways, level of causation cannot be determined. Technical report available upon request.

Young people's experiences of bullying

At ages 16-17, the LSYPE2 participants were asked whether they had been punched, kicked, assaulted or experienced other physical bullying during the previous year: 6% reported that they had. At age 17-18 participants were asked if they had anything stolen from them in the previous year, 6% reported that they had.

- 16-17 year old participants that reported being eligible for FSM were more likely to report being punched, kicked, or assaulted and having things stolen from them. Male participants and those with some form of SEND provision were also more likely to report that they had been punched, kicked, assaulted, or experienced other physical bullying.
 - 7% of 16-17 year olds eligible for FSM versus 5% of non-FSM participants reported being punched, kicked, or assaulted
 - 7% of males versus 4% of females reported being punched, kicked, or assaulted
 - 6% of 16-17 year olds with some form of SEND provision versus 4% of participants without SEND provision reported being punched, kicked, or assaulted
- 16% of 16-17 year olds who had been in care at any point in their life had experienced being punched, kicked, assaulted or experienced other physical bullying in the previous year in comparison to 6% of participants who had never been in care.

Young people's safety

At ages 14-16 the young people were asked to what extent they agree with the statements 'I feel safe in school', and 'I feel safe in the area I live'. At ages 14-15, 2% of young people either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement 'I feel safe in school', and 6% of young people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement 'I feel safe in the area I live'.

- Those living outside of London (82%) were more likely to respond 'agree' or 'strongly agree' to the statement 'I feel safe in the area I live', in comparison to those living in London (76%).
- White participants (82%) were more likely to respond 'agree' or 'strongly agree' to the statement 'I feel safe in the area I live', in comparison to BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) participants (76%).

- Participants with no form of SEND provision (92%) were more likely to respond 'agree' or 'strongly agree' to the statement 'I feel safe in school' than students with some form of SEND provision (87%).

At ages 16-17 the young people were asked if they had carried a knife or other weapon since the last interview, 2% of young people reported that they had.

- Male participants (2%) and participants with some form of SEND provision (3%) were more likely to report having carried a knife or other weapon than females (less than 1%) and those without SEND provision (1%).
- 7% of young people who had been in care reported that they had carried a knife or other weapon since the last interview in comparison to 2% of participants who had never been in care.

School Exclusion

At ages 15-16 participants were asked whether they had been excluded since the start of the school year. 3% of students reported that they had been excluded between the start of year eleven and the period of fieldwork.

- Male participants, those eligible for free school meals and those with some form of SEND provision were more likely to report that they had been excluded since the start of the school year.
 - 4% of males versus 2% of females reported that they had been excluded since the start of the school year.
 - 6% of participants eligible for FSM versus 2% of non-FSM participants reported that they had been suspended since the start of the school year.
 - 9% of participants with some form of SEND provision versus 2% of participants without SEND provision reported that they had been excluded since the start of the school year.
- Young people whose main parent had no qualifications (7%) or had GCSEs or equivalent as their highest qualification (6%) were more likely to have been excluded in the last year than young people whose main parent's highest qualification was a degree or equivalent (2%).
- Furthermore, 10% of participants who had been in care had been excluded since the start of the academic year in comparison to 3% of those who had not been in care. 4% of those who had been in care had been expelled or permanently excluded, in comparison to less than 1% of those who had not.




Children's knowledge of rights and the UNCRC



Department
for Education

EVERFI

02 Research background



The Department for Education (DfE) wanted to carry out research to understand children and young people's experiences of their rights. These views will help the DfE to write a report for the United Nations (UN), which is called the UK's State Party response to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) committee's List of Issues prior to Reporting (LOIPR). To find out what to include in this report, this research asked about young people's views on children's rights and specific LOIPR. As well as using this research to write the UN report, the DfE also wants to incorporate what children and young people said to help support policy makers in government.

The aims of the research were to understand and collect data on children and young people's experiences of children's rights with specific reference to the LOIPR. Specific topics covered include:



Air pollution and climate change



Right to be heard




Discrimination by age



Right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly



Rights relating to poverty and adequate housing



This research was conducted by a team of specialists from EVERFI, who are experts in carrying out research with children and young people. EVERFI (a Blackbaud company) is an international technology company that drives social impact through education to address the most challenging issues affecting society.

03 Summary of key findings

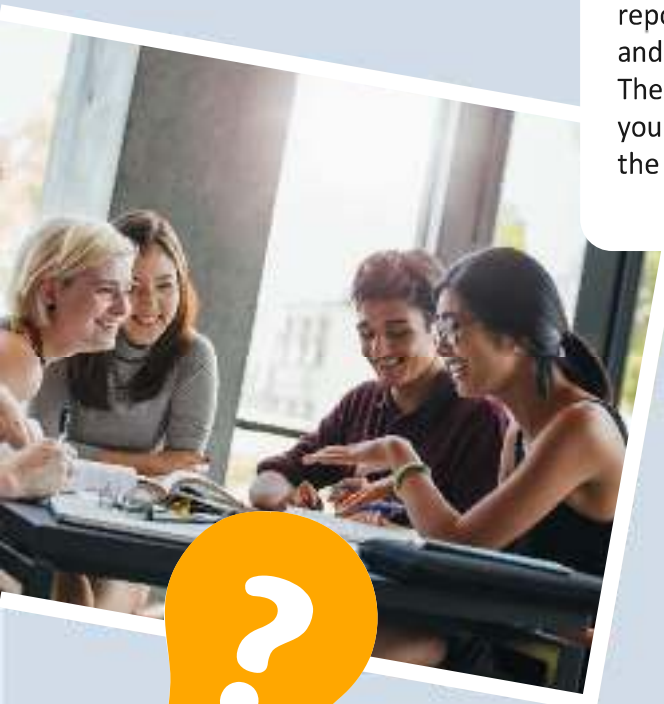


8-18

Researchers spoke to children and young people aged 8 - 18 years about their rights.



Researchers spoke to children and young people aged 8 - 18 years about their rights. This research will feed into a report for the UK's State Party response to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) List of Issues prior to Reporting (LOIPR). This report is for the UN and checks that the government is respecting and progressing children's rights, and takes place every 5 years. The government will publish a child friendly version of the report for young people. The research focussed on just a few topics, based on the LOIPR, and below are some of the findings.



5 years

This report is for the UN and checks that the government is respecting and progressing children's rights, and takes place every 5 years

04 What we did



10

Online focus groups
with eight children
and young people

EVERFI conducted ten online focus groups with eight children and young people in each group. Children were grouped into the following age ranges: 8-10 years (x2 groups), 11-13 years (x3 groups), 14-16 years (x3 groups), 17-18 years (x2 groups). Participants were recruited in friendship pairs, to help them feel comfortable and confident throughout the session. Data and demographic information was collected for the lead participant in the pair only, who was asked to bring a friend.

We decided to do the research in this way so that we could reach a range of children and young people from different parts of the UK. The focus groups varied between 60 minutes and 75 minutes for different age groups.

60-70

The focus groups varied between
60 minutes and 75 minutes
for different age groups.

9

EVERFI also conducted
30 minute follow up
interviews with 9 people

EVERFI also conducted 30 minute follow up interviews with 9 people who took part in the focus groups, to probe further into key topics and potentially sensitive issues.

We ensured that we spoke to children and young people across a range of age, gender, parental income (social grade), ethnicity, and locations across England.

05 The right to be heard



Children think that if they had a serious problem they would be listened to by adults. They also think that adults would take action if the problem was serious.

Schools are seen as a great place for children's opinions to be listened to. School councils help to make sure children's opinions are listened to and acted on. However, children don't know how to tell the government about things that are important to them, or that they want to change. For example, some children also don't think it is fair that they can't vote. Others don't think that the government would take their opinions seriously.

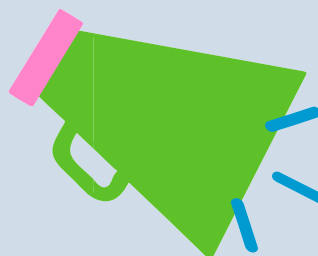
Recommendation

The government should:

Encourage children and young people to talk to people in their school about things that matter to them.

Tell children about the actions the government has taken or will take, based on the feedback children have given.

Create more ways for children to have their opinions fed in to the government.



“ They don't let us vote either, do they? They don't really listen. They listen to adults, the ones who vote, but they just ignore our opinions and don't ask for it, unless you're 18.

Age 8-10



“ We feel like school council members should have a closer connection with people outside school, like maybe local MPs or the school governors, instead of just inside the school community.

Age 14-16



06

How children and young people are viewed and treated



Children and young people feel that they are treated less well than adults in many aspects of life. For example, some children think that adults view them as 'disruptive', 'rude', 'lazy' or 'naughty'. Because of these views, children feel that sometimes they aren't treated fairly by adults.

Some children also think that there aren't enough places for them to go and hang out with their friends. Many feel there aren't enough places to go in the winter, as lots of children would usually go to the park with friends. Others think that local areas are not safe to hang out or play in.

This is because of busy roads or because of other young people being there and using the space.

We have a lot of play areas and clubs and we have safe roads for kids at school. At the school, there's a speed limit of 20 miles per hour, to not hurt any of the kids walking down the road.

Age 8-10

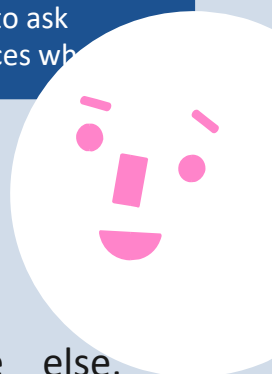
streets. If we had social facilities, we could meet there instead. Age 14-16

Recommendation

The government should help to change the views that adults have of children. They can do this by having positive stories about children and young people in the media, more often. They should also make more spaces that are child-friendly, so that they can play and hang out with their friends. It is also important for the government to ask children what they would like in the spaces when creating them.

I think you could have more social areas to meet up, so people aren't getting in big groups in public, like at parks or outside shops, because I think that creates quite a bad impression on people our age as well, thinking that we're loitering in the

If you run into someone else, maybe an older person, they'll instantly have a perception of you that may be negative just because of your age, maybe what you're wearing, if you've got hood up outside.



Age 8-10

equal to an adult and their say. So, I

07

The right to protest or peaceful assembly*

*Peaceful assembly is the right to come together with other people to show interest in, or to defend a topic or issue, such as climate change.

Children and young people think that protests and peaceful assembly are important. However, there are a few reasons why children don't always think they are able to take part. These include:

Some children think that attending protests means children can't go to school because some have been linked to violence. Living far away from cities where protests or large assemblies might happen.

Protests can happen

think it's important to be in those environments as well, because you feel like your voice is being heard. Age 17-18

Recommendation

Children think that being able to show their support for an issue is important. However, physical protests and assemblies are not something that children can easily attend. The government should show children other

In those kinds of settings, you really feel accepted and part of the movement and feel almost

It's [peaceful assembly] quite important because people can't vote, like you said, and they've got to get the message across somehow.

Age 17-18

08 Climate change



Almost all the children in the research thought that climate change was worrying. Most didn't feel that enough is being done to reduce climate change. They feel the government could do more to help to take bigger steps to address climate change. Some children thought that if you lived in a big city, you might be more likely to be impacted by air pollution from cars.



How climate change makes me feel.
Age 8-10

“ Basically stop throwing plastic and stuff and everything around the Earth and world.

Age 8-10 ”

Recommendation

The government should take steps to address the concern amongst children and young people about climate change. This could be done by:

Showing children they are aware of the worry that they have and show that they understand that the issues will affect children the most

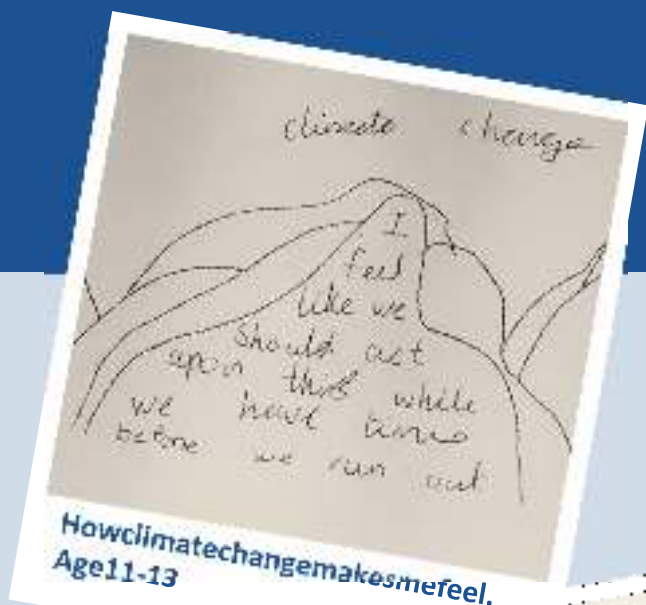
Taking action on a large scale, for example reducing fossil fuels.

Taking action on an individual scale, for example helping more people recycle.

Tell children about the actions being taken and the positive impact it is having.



09 Climate change



“

I think that the problem doesn't lie with us. I think it lies with mainly the government, because the major things that impact the climate are not going to be to do with us. We can all make our little changes, and together if we all make little changes it might make a bit of a difference, but it's going to lie with them and reducing the use of fossil fuels, and things that's really going to make a significant difference.

Age 17-18 ”

“

Climate makes me really worried for our future generations and I feel like adults of today should have to do more to prevent climate change. Because now, our generation has to deal with everything that the adults of today have caused.

Age 11-13 ”

”



10 Poverty and inadequate housing

Children and young people know that not every child has the same home and that some people don't have as much money as others. They think that if you lived in poverty, this would be upsetting and that others around them would judge them if they didn't have the same things as everyone else.

Older children think that there should be more support for children. This support should help them to get the same things that others do, such as clothes, food and things they enjoy. The support should also make sure that children have people to talk to and who can help their mental wellbeing.

Recommendation

Make sure that there is support for children living in poverty

Help families that have less money than others to make sure the child(ren) can have similar things as their friends, to avoid bullying or judgement.

“ I think for the child to be happy they have to be happy with what they've got too. If they're not happy in their area or their surroundings then they're not going to be happy inside the home itself.

Age 14-16 ”

“ It'd be a bit unfair, obviously, some people would have nothing and then if they saw another kid at school and they've got everything then it's not really nice on them.

Age 11-13 ”

“ Government needs to take more action on poverty problems.

Age 14-16 ”





**Thank you
for reading**



Department
for Education

EVERFI

Young People's Board consultation about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

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Introduction

The Home Office Young People's Board (YPB) is a collection of 4 participation groups (1 each in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales) for young people, aged 13-24, to discuss and give their views on a range of migration, borders, and citizenship related issues that are a priority for and directly affect them.

Brought to light by the 'Openness to Scrutiny' theme across several recommendations in the independent [Windrush Lessons Learned Review](#) by Wendy Williams, it is part of the Home Office [comprehensive improvement plan](#).

Facilitated by Safeguarding Advice and Children's Champion (SACC) with the aim of providing insight into the customer experience and the Home Office approach to vulnerability, the purpose of the YPB is to:

- Provide an opportunity for children and young people to be heard and contribute to longer-term progress and change.
- Help identify ways to strengthen Home Office policies, procedures, and practices.
- Ensure we deliver a child and young person-centred service in accordance with our [statutory duty to children](#) and wider safeguarding responsibilities.

Methodology

On 20 December 2021, SACC facilitated a consultation with a small group of participants from the YPB in England to discuss their awareness and experiences of children's rights. This followed a Department for Education request for the YPB to contribute to the UK Government's 2022 report to the United Nations Convention of Children's Rights (UNRCR).

The group comprised 7 participants (both male and female) from a range of nationalities.

When setting out general ground rules for this consultation, SACC explained that personal information shared by them would be confidential. As a result, all information and experiences contained in this report have been anonymised to ensure our commitment to the confidentiality agreement made at this session.

Summary of group discussion

Below is a summary of the YPB discussion. While it captures the group's overall considerations, it also reflects specific comments made by individuals, using direct quotes in places, wherever possible.

The summary also highlights any instances where others in the group disagreed with individual comments or presented different views. Where no such challenge or alternative perspective is presented below, it is because there was either agreement with, or no objection to, the comment.

Awareness of children's rights

SACC began by asking the group to name any rights they knew from the UNCRC. The responses were:

"You have the right to an education."

"To have your own identity."

"To have all their basic needs met."

"The right to rest and leisure."

"You have the right to good health."

"The right to have shelter and housing."

"The right to speak or freedom of speech."

*"Children need to be protected from danger
so have the right to live a good life."*

"The right to be with your parents or the right to family life."

Prioritising rights

SACC described the terms of the UNCRC, explaining that governments are required to meet children's basic needs and help them reach their full potential. Central to this is the acknowledgment that every child has fundamental rights. These include the right to

1. Life, survival, and development.
2. Protection from violence, abuse, or neglect.
3. An education that enables children to fulfil their potential.
4. Be raised by, or have a relationship with, their parents, where this is in the child's best interests.
5. Express their opinions and be listened to.

SACC asked the group to rank these 5 rights in order of importance. The responses are set out in the below table - with 1 representing the most important and 5 the least important.

Participant	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1	Life	Protection	Opinions	Education	Parents
2	Protection	Parents	Education	Opinions	Life
3	Protection	Life	Parents	Education	Opinions
4	Protection	Life	Education	Parents	Opinions
5	Protection	Life	Opinions	Education	Parents
6	Life	Protection	Education	Opinions	Parents
7	Life	Protection	Education	Opinions	Parents

2 participants provided additional comments to explain their ranking. These were:

"There are other ways to survive in life, but without an education, you get stuck in a place. You can't really move up."

"If a child didn't believe that the education system they're in is appropriate, beneficial, or the best for them, they should be able to express their opinions first in anything that they were part of."

1 of the participants stated:

"In my opinion they they're all equally important. These are all things that a child needs to develop."

Another participant felt that cultural understanding should be recognised here, stating:

"When young people move from a different country by themselves, the people who are here need to understand what they come from and what kind of culture, because if they don't understand that person, there's no way they can help them."

Identifying UNCRC articles

SACC explained that the UNCRC consists of 54 articles which set out children's rights. SACC showed the group pictorial images for 42 of these articles and asked if they could identify the respective legal definition just by seeing the image.

On Article 7 (name and nationality), 1 participant stated:

"If you looked at that, you wouldn't really be able to understand that had something to do with your name. The pictures are presented based on how we see things in English, but if it's translated to another language, it might not be the same thing."

Another young person from the group described how they thought the picture used to represent Article 11 (protection from kidnapping), looked,

"More like a trafficker holding or covering someone's face."

On Article 9 (keeping families together), 1 participant stated:

"There is a break in the picture at the parents, but it's a difficult thing to show 'keeping families together' on a graphic like that."

SACC asked the group whether they thought a young child who could not read or understand English would be able to understand these pictures. The responses were:

"I was 14 when I came to the UK and I don't think I would have understood any of those, but I couldn't speak English. I'll probably look at it and think that it is a picture of what a person does each day."

"If it was a small child looking at this, they may not know what things like kidnapping, exploitation, and trafficking are."

"In some countries, children don't have big imaginations. What they know is just a small village. So, when they see these pictures, it's just very unusual to them."

"Some of these concepts may be too hard to understand for some children - so they should be simplified."

With reference to Article 31 (rest, play, culture and arts), 1 of the participants stated:

"Children who don't have access to free education in their country might find this picture unusual. Some wouldn't really know that the music and the ball and the paintbrush means art stuff, because that comes into education."

SACC then asked the group specifically about the pictorial image for Article 8 (identity). The responses were:

"I think it's quite good and quite simplistic."

"I would say straight away that I would associate that with a form of identification. It could be a provisional licence or a passport."

"For someone that's younger, they might not associate this picture with identity."

"It makes sense, but maybe they should have added a face or a date to the picture."

The UK Government and children's rights

SACC asked the group what the UK Government could do to improve in relation to children's rights. The responses were:

"They could improve by educating children on their rights from a very early age at school."

"The UK Government should improve on helping with mental health for young kids."

"It seems wrong to me that kids should have to go to food banks and then their parents getting demonized by politicians."

"I think that the UK Government should give more chances to people to go to higher education, universities or college even if they are 16 or 18 years old. If you move from a different country everything is new for you. You're starting new, you really are a child when you move from a different culture. You're learning everything from the beginning."

"It's a very broad term because it covers every sector needed for a country to run. If you want to say that the government needs to improve, I think that it's a lot better to say which specific part of the government needs to improve its services."

SACC also asked the group what the UK Government does well in terms of children's rights. The responses were:

"The only thing that I feel like they've done well, or that has been provided for young people and children, is probably the bursary fund."

"Having youth parliaments, the UK Youth Parliament and having forums like this, I think that's something that the government does well."

"I think the free school meals as well helps with some students."

To clarify, SACC asked the group what they think when they hear the term 'UK government'. The responses were:

"The Cabinet and its Parties."

"Whoever is in power right now."

"We can all play a part in it. What we are doing is helping in a way. We are raising questions."

“Family have a big role to play for young kids like the Government. They're the ones who keep the child safe for not doing different things. I think family is quite important as well.”

“People who we interact with everyday sometimes and not the people that are actually making the decisions, but ultimately it's up to obviously the people in cabinet and the politicians.”

Annex D: Response to Select Concluding Observations

Please find below a table providing additional information on select Concluding Observations, where a response is not provided in the UNCRC UK State Party Report.

Concluding Observation Number	Concluding Observation	Response
Legislation		
8A	Revise the UK-wide strategy <i>Working Together, Achieving More</i> (2009) to cover all areas of the Convention and ensure its full implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England will be developing an Action Plan with relevant other jurisdictions within the UK to take action on children's rights. The UK government (UKG) will use the Constructive Dialogue to inform thinking on a children's rights strategy and associated action plan, to implement changes going forward, considering the Concluding Observations. Each jurisdiction will address the UN Committee's recommendations as appropriate to their own circumstances.
8B	Adopt comprehensive action plans for the implementation of the above-mentioned strategy in England and Northern Ireland;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please refer to Concluding Observation response 8A and 11.
8C	In Scotland, ensure full implementation of the action plan <i>Do the Right Thing</i> (2009) and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scottish Government (SG) contributed to the Scottish National Action Plan (SNAP) and valued the potential it offered for enhanced collaboration between all SNAP partners. The SG continues to work with partners to implement the recommendations of the plan. The Scottish Human Rights Commission and the SG are working together to develop a second phase of SNAP along with representatives

	National Action Plan for Human Rights (2013-2017)	from Civil Society and the public sector. Do the Right Thing has been overtaken by new action plans and frameworks, including the 2021 Progressing the Human Rights of Children in Scotland Report and associated Action Plan, which update on relevant progress and actions being taken forward.
8D	In Wales, ensure full implementation of the Programme for Children and Young People (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021, the Welsh Government (WG) published a Children and Young People's Plan which sets out the ambition for Wales to be a wonderful place for children to grow up, live and work, now and in the future. The plan sets out seven cross-government priorities for the next four years. These priorities were developed with children, and each year Ministers will measure and report on progress.
Coordination		
11	The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that the State party ensure effective coordination of the implementation of the Convention throughout the State party. To that end, the Committee recommends that the State party:	
11A	In each of the devolved administrations, overseas territories and the crown dependencies, establish an appropriate statutory body at a high interministerial level with a clear mandate and sufficient authority to coordinate all activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UKG is committed to protecting and respecting human rights. In the UK, the relevant government departments take steps to comply with its obligations, either through treaties or implementing wider recommendations, which supports the work of the UN and the broader human rights system. The Department for Education is responsible for overseeing the reporting process to the UN on behalf of the UK State Party. Since 2016 the Department offers training to all civil servants to help them understand why children's rights are relevant to

	across relevant sectors related to the implementation of the Convention	<p>their work and to summarise the importance of a child rights impact assessment (CRIA). The Department has also organised training with Civil Society, including UNICEF UK, for the civil service government's graduate programme, the Civil Service Fast Stream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017, the Department established an Action Group, co-chaired with Children's Rights Alliance for England, which brings together key children's rights experts and government officials to drive progress in this area. The Devolved Governments and Crown Dependencies are invited and attend this meeting, where possible. These stakeholders work closely together to implement and promote children's rights. Other key members include Action for Children, NSPCC and UNICEF UK. • The Action Group has hosted a number of thematic sessions, including mental health, behaviour and exclusions, criminal justice, child sexual abuse and child poverty, themes selected by Civil Society. The Department for Education invited colleagues across government to feed into these meetings. The thematic discussions have been very successful and show the Government's commitment to children's rights and civil society engagement. • UKG will consider whether an interministerial board is deemed a useful vehicle for driving children's rights progress.
11B	Allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources to the said coordinating bodies for their effective operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKG will consider the appropriate resourcing required, when determining the potential establishment of an interministerial board.
11C	Strengthen coordination and evaluation of the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Children's Rights Units in England, the Devolved Governments (DGs) and Crown Dependencies (CDs) are responsible for the strategic oversight of the implementation of children's rights. The UKG recognises the need to work collaboratively on UK-wide child rights matters and set joint actions to implement

	of the Convention at the national level	<p>the Concluding Observations where appropriate. Since 2016, meetings have taken place between UKG, the Devolved Governments and Crown Dependencies to discuss the implementation of the Convention and children's rights policies. Since the start of the reporting process the Department for Education has organised more regular meetings with the Devolved Governments and Crown Dependencies. The Department also has meetings with the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and on occasion with the OTs, to discuss OT child right matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Joint Ministerial Council in 2021, the leaders of the Overseas Territories (OTs) committed to continue supporting and strengthening children's rights. The OTs specifically committed to: a) continue to promote and protect children's rights as set out in the UNCRC, and to fulfil their Convention obligations; and b) conduct a review of the outstanding reservations to the Convention with a view to seeking their withdrawal, in light of the UN's previous concluding observations.
Allocation of Resources		
13	In accordance with article 4 of the Convention and targets 10.2 and 10.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee urges the State party to allocate the maximum extent of available resources for the implementation of children's rights, with a special focus on eradicating child poverty and reducing inequalities within and across all jurisdictions. In that	

	endeavour, the Committee recommends that the State party:	
13C	Define budgetary lines for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations that may require affirmative social measures and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic recessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UKG has devoted significant levels of funding to ensure additional support for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, including income-related benefits and financial resources for support to reach their potential in schools, whether that be about access to learning, health needs or familial support. • The core school budget includes the vast majority of funding that goes directly to schools to support day to day delivery, including high needs funding and the pupil premium, and is a protected budget line. At the 2021 Spending Review, UKG announced year on year, real terms per pupil increases to school funding, with the total core school budget increasing to £56.8 billion by 2024/25; a £7 billion cash increase, compared with 2021-22. In 2022/23, the core school budget will increase by £4bn compared to 2021-22, bringing the total core school budget to £53.8bn in 2022/23. • The core school budget in 2022-23 includes £9.1bn of funding for children and young people with the most complex special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). It also includes funding for the Pupil Premium, this was introduced in 2011 as additional funding for schools to help raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils of all abilities. Pupil Premium funding is allocated in respect of pupils who are eligible for free school meals or have been eligible in the past 6 years (including eligible children of families with no recourse to public funds), pupils who have been adopted from care or have left care and children who are looked after by the local authority. Since its introduction, total pupil premium funding has increased from £600m in 2011/12 to over £2.6bn in 2022/23 financial year.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for mainstream schools is allocated through the National Funding Formula, which in 2022/23 allocates 17% (£6.7bn) of all funding through additional needs factors based on deprivation, low prior attainment, English as an additional language and mobility. The total amount allocated through the deprivation factors in the NFF is increasing by £225 million, or 6.7%, in 2022-23. The 2022-23 supplementary grant will provide significant additional funding for deprivation. • The SG publishes an Equality and Fairer Scotland Budget Statement each year, alongside its draft budget for the year ahead, which examines the impact of budgetary decisions across protected characteristics. • The UNCRC Bill (once in force) would require Scottish Ministers to create a Children's Rights Scheme setting out the arrangements they have, or will have in place, to comply with the compatibility duty outlined in the Bill; and secure better or further effect to the rights of the child, (including arrangements for the consideration of the rights of children in the SG's budget process).
13D	Regularly conduct child rights impact assessments of budget and economic decision-making processes and outcomes, including austerity measures, in areas that are directly or indirectly related to children's rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK Treasury publishes analysis of the impact of the Government's measures on households at different levels of income in the 'Impact on Households' report, which is published separately alongside each Budget, along with trends in living standards and the labour market, by region and income level. This is the most comprehensive analysis of this type available. • In Scotland, the Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) ensures that policy officials within the SG take account of the rights, and views of children and young people in considering relevant policies and significant investment decisions.

13E	Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources allocated to the implementation of the Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please refer to response to 13C-D.
Data Collection		
14	The Committee recommends that the Government of Northern Ireland expedite the finalization of a child rights indicator framework, covering all areas of the Convention and taking into account the conceptual and methodological framework set out in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights publication entitled “Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NI Executive adopted the Executive Children and Young People’s Strategy (CYPS) in 2020. The CYPS sets what outcomes should be achieved to improve the wellbeing of children and young people. The CYPS will be supported by population indicators that will be used to show whether the outcomes are being met. The CYPS will also advance a Data Development Agenda that will support the collection of additional data and the development of future indicators.
Independent Monitoring		
16	With reference to the Committee’s general comment No. 2 (2003) on general measures of	

	implementation, the Committee recommends that the State party:	
16A	Further strengthen the independence of established Children's Commissioners, in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and enable them, inter alia, to receive and investigate complaints from or on behalf of children concerning violations of their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England, under section 2D of the Children Act 2004, the Children's Commissioner may, intervene on behalf of children to provide advice, assistance, and representation. This role is fulfilled by the Commissioner's Help at Hand service. • Legislation in 2003 established the independent role of the Commissioner for Children and Young People in Scotland. The Commissioner can investigate possible breaches of rights on behalf of groups of children where there are wider implications for children's rights and for individual children in specified circumstances. • The UNCRC Bill, as passed by the Scottish Parliament, would (once in force) give the Commissioner and the Scottish Human Rights Commission power to bring, or intervene in, proceedings where a person claims that a public authority acted, or proposes to act, in breach of the 'UNCRC requirements' defined by the Bill. Further parliamentary procedure is necessary before the Bill becomes law. • The Children's Commissioner for Wales has corporate sole status and is an independent human rights institution. Under Section 74 of the Care Standards Act 2000 and Part iii of the Children's Commissioner for Wales Regulations 2001, the Children's Commissioner for Wales can examine the cases of particular children in respect of regulated children's services or in respect of services provided by organisations listed in schedule 2b of the Care Standards Act 2000 or in respect of the exercise of functions of bodies listed in schedule 2A. The Children's Commissioner runs an Investigations and Advice Service which provides free, confidential, and independent advice for children and the people who care for them. The service is child-centred and solution-focused and

		<p>as such seeks to resolve issues at the most appropriate level within a regulated service's organisational structure. The service is a source of help and support if children, young people and/or those who care for them feel a child has been unfairly treated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In NI, Article 24 of the Commissioner for Children and Young People (NI) Order 2003 requires the Commissioner to keep under review the working of the Order and to make reports on its adequacy and effectiveness, along with recommendations for amendments which are deemed to be necessary or desirable. The 2019 report included seven recommendations for changes to the 2003 Order, the most significant of which was the recommendations to confer upon it the independence required by the Paris Principles as an Independent Human Rights Institution by making the NI Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY) an institution of the NI Assembly. • The Children's Commissioner for Jersey was established in 2018 and has the power to receive and investigate individual complaints.
16B	Allocate to the Commissioners in all jurisdictions the necessary human and financial resources in order to carry out their mandate in an effective and coordinated manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department for Education provides funding for the Children's Commissioner for England to carry out their statutory functions. The Commissioner's published annual report sets out the way in which they have discharged their functions, and what they have found in the course of exercising those functions. This report is sent to the Secretary of State for Education and laid before Parliament. If the Commissioner requires additional funding to carry out their functions, they can make requests to the Department for Education via a business case. In certain situations, additional funds have been awarded to the Commissioner after assessing the business case and taking business planning into consideration.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body sets the terms of the Commissioner’s appointment, including the allocation of resources. • While funding rests with the WG, the role of scrutiny and accountability rests with the Senedd Cymru and the WG. The Commissioner, like others in public life, is accountable to the public via the Senedd’s Subject and Public Accounts Committees. The annual budget for the Children’s Commissioner for Wales for 2021/22 and 22/23 was £1.58m with an additional £115k for 2022/23. The budget covers the running costs of the Commissioner’s office and the resources required in discharging their statutory functions. • The NI Commissioner’s Business Plan and Corporate Plan for 2020/23, identified the key objectives to be met or delivered during the year indicated, the need for additional funding for restructuring to enable the NI Commissioner for Children and Young People to deliver its statutory duties. This funding request was fully met by the Department for the 2022/23 financial year.
International Cooperation		
18	The Committee recommends that the State party ensure that its international development cooperation supports the recipient States in guaranteeing the right to free compulsory primary education for all, by prioritizing free and quality primary education in public schools, refraining from funding for-profit private schools and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UKG has made a number of commitments to global education, particularly for girls. Since 2015 the UK has supported 15.6 million children, including over 8 million girls, to gain a decent education. In May 2021, the UK Prime Minister launched the Girls Education Action Plan (2021-26), which commits the UK to “re-double” its efforts as a champion of girls’ education. We used our G7 Presidency to agree global targets of 40 million more girls in school and 20 million more girls reading by 2026. These targets put foundational literacy at the heart of international action. The UK also co-hosted a Global Partnership for Education (GPE) replenishment summit last year to urge world leaders to invest in getting children into school. The UK is the largest bilateral donor to GPE, with £430 million over the next five years.

	facilitating registration and regulation of private schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the state should be the guarantor of quality basic education for all, it need not be the sole financer or provider of education services. Non-state providers, including low-cost private schools, play an important – and growing – role in delivering education in low- and middle-income countries. Despite this position, most FCDO investments do support public education; over 95% of funding goes to the public sector.
Non Discrimination		
25	The Committee recommends that the Government of UK further encourage the government of Overseas Territories to fully abolish discrimination under the law against children who are “non-belongers”, including migrant children, and children born out of wedlock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Nationality and Borders Act 2022, the UKG has resolved historical anomalies for British Overseas Territories Citizens who were unable to acquire British nationality because their parents were not married. ‘Non-belonger’ status is a domestic matter in the Overseas Territories and, therefore, under their constitutions, is the responsibility of locally elected governments. Nevertheless, the UKG continue to work with the Overseas Territories to address issues related to discrimination of children where required.
Best Interests of the Child		
27	With reference to its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, the Committee recommends that the State party, in all parts of its territory:	

27A	<p>Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK careful consideration is given to the UNCRC when developing any new legislation or policy. A Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) template was introduced in 2018, to ensure that the UNCRC articles are considered during policy development. • In Wales, children's rights are enshrined under The Rights of the Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011. The Children's Rights Scheme 2021 outlines arrangements for Ministers to give due regard to the Convention, which includes a revised Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) process. • Scotland's Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC) approach puts the best interests of the child at the heart of decisions that affect them, with the aim of improving outcomes for all children. GIRFEC focuses on considering each child's needs in a more holistic way, looking at their whole wellbeing and encouraging early intervention, prevention and coordination around the family. The Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) is promoted across the SG as a key tool in the development of policy and is assisting officials to take a rights-based approach to the development of relevant policies, legislation and services. • In NI, some departments have used CRIAs in developing policies, although there is no formal CRIA process in place. • In Jersey, duties will be introduced by the new Children and Young People (Jersey) Law 2022, which, once enacted, responsible Ministers, corporate parents, safeguarding partners and relevant providers will be required to have the best interests of children and young people as a primary consideration. Statutory guidance is being developed to support integration of the best interest's principle. The Children (Convention Rights) (Jersey) Law 2022, approved in March 2022, will introduce a duty to have due regard to the UNCRC. A statutory Children's Rights Impact Assessment process will ensure that the impact of decisions taken
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		<p>by the Island’s legislature on the rights of children have been fully considered and appropriately mitigated or enhanced. A Children’s Rights Scheme will support the completion of statutory CRIAs and the due regard duty. Significant culture change for children has followed the publication of the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry in 2017, the first recommendation of which was the creation of a Children’s Commissioner for Jersey. The Commissioner for Children and Young People (Jersey) Law 2019 requires the Commissioner to encourage others to put forward the best interests of children and young people as a primary consideration whenever decisions are made in respect of or have a bearing on children or young people. Other examples of legislation include the Social Security (Parental Benefit) (Jersey) Order 2020, which requires determining officers to have consideration to the best interests of the child following the death of an entitled person and in resolving disputes. The Criminal Justice (Young Offenders) (Placement Panel) (Jersey) Regulations 2016 allow for appeals to be made on the grounds that a decision was not in the best interests of a child or young person and permit the Minister to direct the Panel to reconsider a decision if they consider this to have not been in the individual’s best interests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Isle of Man, as a matter of course, in terms of both legislation and policy, the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in decision making involving a child. Examples of where this is found in legislation are the Children and Young Persons Act 2001 and the Adoption Acts 1984 and 2021. The Isle of Man Government’s “Our Island Plan” document sets out the priorities for the current administration through to the year 2025/26. One of the actions for the lifetime of Plan is to: “Consider the potential role, benefit and remit of a Children’s Commissioner and child first policy approach across government, including children in care and care leavers.”
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Joint Ministerial Council in 2021, the leaders of the Overseas Territories to which the Convention has been extended committed to continue to promote and protect children's rights as set out in the UNCRC, and to fulfil their Convention obligations.
27B	Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In England, the Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) was launched in 2018 to enable Civil Servants to assess the impact of their policies on children's rights. CRIAs have been used widely, for example, for the SEND and Alternative Provision Green Paper, and the Independent Review of Children's Social Care. An online training course on the UNCRC was also developed, with Civil Society, for all civil servants to access across government, and latest training figures show that over 1000 officials received training. This training package aims to increase civil servants understanding of children's rights and how to consider them in their work. In Scotland, the Progressing the Human Rights of Children Action Plan (2021) includes measures to help embed a rights-based approach in public services. The use of CRWIA in Scotland is discussed at 27A.
Respect for the views of the child		
31	With reference to its general comment No. 12 (2009) on the right of the child to be heard, the Committee recommends that the State party:	
31A	Establish structures for the active and meaningful participation of children and give due weight to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UKG strongly believes that the voice of the child should be heard when decisions are made that affect them. In England, Section 22(4) of the Children Act 1989, provides that Local Authorities should ascertain a looked after child's

	<p>their views in designing laws, policies, programmes and services at the local and national level, including in relation to discrimination, violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, harmful practice, alternative care, sexual and reproductive education, leisure and play. Particular attention should be paid to involving young children and children in vulnerable situations, such as children with disabilities</p>	<p>wishes and feelings before making decisions in respect of the child. The corporate parenting principles introduced through the Children and Social Work Act 2017 require Local Authorities to encourage children to express their views, and act upon them. Cafcass represent children in family court cases and work with children in care, to ensure that local authority arrangements and decisions are in the child's best interest. For example, in England, The Children's Homes Regulations (England) 2015, was discussed with groups of children for consultation before coming into force. During the development of the Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy, published in January 2021, it sought to draw on and incorporate the insights and voices of children and victims/survivors through a third sector stakeholder group. The experiences of children who have been exploited, or at risk of exploitation, are also shared with the Home Office via The Children's Society's Prevention Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WG provides core funding to Children in Wales, which is the national umbrella organisation representing over 250 organisations and professionals who work with children and young people across a variety of sectors. This enables the voice of children, and professionals who work with children, to be fed into the national policy debate on a regular basis. The WG provided accessible methods for children's voices to be included in the feedback phase of the new curriculum. For example, in co-constructing Relationships and Sexuality education (RSE) as part of the new curriculum framework there has been full and wide-ranging consultation, with opportunity for children and young people to respond. In order to ensure children and young people's participation, the WG engaged with the Welsh Youth parliament and commissioned qualitative research to specifically engage with children and young people on this area. In addition to this, young people aged 16-17 voted for the first time in the Senedd Elections in May 2021.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Scotland, the Scottish Parliament Committee visited children and young people in schools and youth organisations to take their views on the proposed Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Bill. Alongside Scotland's Climate Assembly, 100 children from 10 schools across Scotland joined a parallel process, facilitated by the Children's Parliament. During Assembly meetings their views and insights were shared with the Assembly members, capturing the voices of those too young to join as members, but most impacted by the recommendations. Their calls to action were incorporated into the final report of Scotland's Climate Assembly, published in June 2021. • In NI, the Executive Children and Young People's Strategy 2020 – 2030 was developed with significant focus on co-design which involved children and young people. This approach will be continued with the development of participation structures, which will facilitate the voice of children and young people in policy and decision making. A consultation on the Delivery Plan which will support the CYPs was conducted between January and March 2022 and children and young people were directly consulted as part of the consultation approach. • The CDs regularly ensure children are involved in decisions that affect them. For example, in Jersey a workshop was held in the summer of 2021 with Youthful Minds to discuss the draft Children and Young People Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy. Children and young people with lived experience of foster care are able to provide feedback and effect change through the annual review of foster carers. Children and young people in the Island have also helped to identify priorities for the Government's Children and Young People's Plan 2019 – 2023. Each school in Guernsey and Alderney has a Rights Respecting Steering group who work together to steer the awards implementation in their secondary education provision. areas. Students were asked to evaluate LGBT+
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		<p>lessons and this feedback is used by the Support Agency to review and update the lessons. Pupils in Year 6, 8, 10 and 12 complete a Young People's survey every three years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the British Virgin Islands in the OTs, children and young people were involved in numerous child protection and child justice assessments, such as the OECS/UNICEF Assessment of the Child Justice System in the BVI conducted in 2017. There is an established Youth Parliament in BVI, Anguilla, Bermuda, Montserrat, Saint Helena, TCI and the Cayman Islands. In 2021, the 14th Cayman Islands Youth Parliament debate took place with 21 youth parliamentarians, drawn from a wide range of schools. The young parliamentarians debated proposing a government website and app to promote services to the community and calling for a moratorium on the importation of petrol and diesel vehicles.
31D	Ensure that children are not only heard but also listened to and their views given due weight by all professionals working with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see answers to 31A above.
33	The Committee encourages the State party and devolved administrations to conduct consultations with children on the voting age. Should the voting age be lowered, the Committee recommends that the State party ensure that it is supported by active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In UKG, the voting age for local elections in England, including mayoral and police and crime commissioner elections, is 18. The UKG has no plans to lower the voting age for local elections and general elections in England. • The <i>Wales Act 2017</i> gave the National Assembly for Wales and the WG legislative competence for the administration of Assembly and local government elections in Wales, including the franchise for those elections. The National Assembly for Wales passed the <i>Senedd and Elections (Wales) Act 2020</i> at the

	<p>citizenship and human rights education in order to ensure early awareness of children that rights are to be exercised as part of citizenship, with autonomy and responsibility, and that the measure does not lend itself to undue influence.</p>	<p>end of 2019 and it received Royal Assent on 15 January 2020. It amended the law to allow 16- and 17-year-olds to register to vote at Senedd Cymru/Welsh Parliament elections held on or after 5 April 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland lowered the voting age to 16 for local and devolved elections in 2015. • Elections in NI are an excepted matter and remain the responsibility of UK ministers in Westminster. The voting age is 18 for all elections in NI.
Birth registration / Name and nationality		
34	<p>The Committee recommends that the State party encourage its Overseas Territories to revise the local legislation and the British Nationality Act in order to guarantee the right of migrant children, in particular those children born in the territories, to a birth certificate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UKG is responsible for nationality policy as it relates to the Overseas Territories. The UKG ensures that all children born in the Overseas Territories have access to British nationality where eligible. Local processes for birth certificates are the responsibility of the governments of the Overseas Territories.
Freedom of association and peaceful assembly		
37	<p>In order to fully guarantee children's right to freedom of movement and peaceful assembly, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p>	

37B	Collect data on measures used against children, including children aged 10-11 years, to deal with anti-social behaviours, as well as dispersal, and monitor the criteria and proportionality of their use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The powers in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 are deliberately local in nature, as those who work within, and for, local communities will be best placed to understand what is driving the behaviour in question, the impact that it is having, and to determine the most appropriate response. • Data on the use of the ASB powers (including dispersal powers) against both adults and children locally is not collated centrally. • UKG monitors the national statistics on ASB through the police recorded crime incident data and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which presents people's perception of the levels of ASB.
Right to privacy		
38C	Regularly collect, analyse and publish data relating to the use of stop and search on children, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop and search statistics for England and Wales, disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity can be found published on the Gov.uk website here: Police powers and procedures: Stop and search and arrests, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2021 second edition - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) • In Scotland, the Code of Practice on the use of Stop and Search (2017) sets out that the use of stop and search powers must be necessary, proportionate and in accordance with the law and allows for greater transparency and accountability. Under section 69 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, Police Scotland must publish, as soon as practicable after the end of each reporting year, information about the number of searches carried out, including details about age, gender, ethnic and national origin of persons searched.

Torture and other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment		
40	With reference to the Committee's general comment No. 13 (2011) on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence and Sustainable Development Goal 16, Target 16.2, the Committee urges the State party to:	
40D	Systematically and regularly collect and publish disaggregated data on the use of restraint and other restrictive interventions on children in order to monitor the appropriateness of discipline and behaviour management for children in all settings, including in education, custody, mental health, welfare and immigration settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In England, when serious incidents involve the use of force in schools, UKG's advice to schools makes clear that it is good practice for schools to speak to parents about those serious incidents involving the use of force and to consider how best to record such serious incidents. It is for schools to decide how to approach these matters in light of local circumstances. UKG trusts schools to use their judgment in recording incidents involving force and, when serious incidents occur, we would expect schools to record the incident and let the parents know. The Use of Reasonable Force is the current guidance for mainstream schools. There is also Reducing the Need for Restraint and Restrictive Intervention, which applies to children and young people with learning disabilities, autistic spectrum conditions and mental health difficulties in health and social care services and special education settings and which sets out guidance on reporting and publishing data.
Violence, abuse and neglect		
43	With reference to its general comment No. 13 (2011) and	

	Sustainable Development Goal 16, Target 16.2, the Committee recommends that the State party:	
43A	Revise the Children and Young Persons Act (1933) in order to protect all children under 18 years from child abuse and neglect;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In UKG, the Children Act 1989 sets out the legislative framework on safeguarding and child protection. In the past five years, the Children and Social Work Act 2017 amended the Children Act 2004 to introduce safeguarding partnerships, a multi-agency partnership between Local Authorities, health agencies and the police to strengthen safeguards for children. The Act also introduced the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel that is responsible for identifying and overseeing the review of serious child safeguarding cases which, in its view, raise issues that are complex or of national importance. In addition, <i>Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018</i> statutory guidance is clear about the responsibility of Local Authorities and safeguarding partners to ensure that all children and young people are protected from all forms of abuse and harm. All of these laws protect children under the age of 18. • In Scotland, National Guidance for Child Protection (2021) outlines how agencies should work together with parents, families and communities to prevent harm and to protect children from abuse and neglect.
43B	Strengthen systematic data collection and recording of information on violence against children, including domestic violence, gender-based violence, abuse and neglect, in all settings, as well as information sharing and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data widely available among UK jurisdictions, see Annex E, response to Q39d.

	referral of cases among relevant sectors;	
43E	Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK signed the Istanbul Convention in 2012, signalling UKG's strong commitment to tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG). The UKG remains committed to ratifying it as soon as possible and this commitment was reiterated in the Tackling VAWG Strategy, published last July. The Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Ratification of Convention) Act 2017 requires the Secretary of State to make a statement to each House in Parliament confirming that the UK can proceed to ratify the Istanbul Convention and setting out the timetable for ratification. On 17 May 2022, the Home Secretary made a Written Ministerial Statement to Parliament confirming that the UK will commence the ratification process for the Istanbul Convention. • In line with the provisions of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010, the Government has also laid a copy of the Convention before Parliament as a Command Paper, alongside an Explanatory Memorandum. These papers must lie before Parliament for 21 days when both Houses are sitting and based on currently announced sitting dates, Day 21 will be 29 June. Provided that the House of Commons has not during that period passed a resolution that the Convention should not be ratified, we will then proceed to present our instrument of ratification to the Council of Europe, completing the ratification process.
Sexual exploitation and abuse		
4	The Committee recommends that the State party, including devolved governments, overseas territories and Crown dependencies:	

45A	Systematically collect and publish comprehensive and disaggregated data on child exploitation and abuse, including through mandatory reporting, in all settings;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on child sexual exploitation and abuse is widely available among UK jurisdictions, see Annex E, response to Q39d. • Also see Annex E, response to Q8 for details on efforts to improve reporting of other types of abuse.
Family Environment		
53	Drawing the State party's attention to the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (General Assembly resolution 64/142, annex), the Committee emphasizes that conditions directly and uniquely attributable to poverty should never be the sole justification for removing a child from parental care. The Committee recommends that the State party:	
53A	Intensify efforts to render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians, including informal kinship carers, in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England, kinship carers, including special guardians, play a vital role in caring for children. UKG is improving support to them this year by providing funding to increase the number of local kinship carers support groups, increasing funding to the Family Rights Group kinship carers helpline and including children in kinship care arrangements in the priority groups which local authorities must include in their school admissions Fair Access Protocols. UKG has previously

	performance of their child-rearing responsibilities;	<p>worked with the Family Rights Group and Kinship (formerly Grandparents+) to offer additional funding throughout the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure we can continue to support as many kinship children, carers and families as possible. All local authorities in England are required to have a family and friends (kinship care) policy. The policy should; be published and have details of the support services they provide; and be designed to make sure that children receive the support they and their carers need to keep them safe and well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Wales, the WG's former Improving Outcomes for Children work programme, overseen by a Ministerial Advisory Group, was designed to identify what early intervention and preventative action can be taken to help reduce the numbers of children taken into care and improving outcomes for those children who have already entered the care system and care leavers. This work is being progressed further through the work to progress commitments in the new Programme for Government. There are significant strands of work being taken forward to provide support and care to children and families in Wales. This also includes working with families so that children can remain with their families or with relatives and friends wherever possible or be reunified with their families at the earliest opportunity. Where this is not possible, The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 promotes stable placements with local authority foster carers or in children's homes. • In Scotland, National Guidance for Child Protection (2021) outlines how agencies should work together with parents, families and communities to prevent harm and to protect children from abuse and neglect.
53D	Ensure that secure accommodation in Northern Ireland is only used as a measure of last resort and for the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In NI, a new Regional Secure Care Panel was established in 2019, to ensure that such accommodation is used consistently, and only as a last resort. It also considers provision of support for those most at risk, to reduce the need for

	shortest possible period of time, address the reasons for repeated or lengthy stays in such accommodation, and develop alternatives to secure accommodation;	admission or readmission to secure care and carries out reviews to support early and safe return to the community. In addition, a new Framework for Integrated Therapeutic Care is being introduced in NI to enhance multi-disciplinary support to all looked after children, including those on the edge of secure care. It is intended that this will address assessed needs at the earliest possible stage, and reduce the need for secure accommodation.
53F	Inform and consult with children from an early stage on plans for their care and transition and provide sufficient support for care leavers, including for accommodation, employment or further education;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK, statutory guidance makes clear that preparing for the transition to adulthood for looked after children should not just start on their 16th birthday and should be integral to the care planning process throughout their time in care. Local Authorities must: appoint a Personal Adviser to help the young person to make a successful transition from care to independence; provide financial support to engage in education, employment or training; and a leaving care grant (£2,000) to help them to furnish their first home. The ‘Staying Put’ arrangement has been introduced to enable young people to remain with their foster carers to age 21 and are piloting an enhanced support package for young people leaving children’s homes (Staying Close). Care leavers are eligible for a £2,000 bursary if they go to university, a £1,000 bursary if they start an apprenticeship and up to £1,200 a year if studying in further education. • In Wales, the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 is clear that the child or young person’s views, wishes and feelings will be crucial in the care planning process when they are due to leave care. The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 is clear that all young people leaving care are provided with the support they need to make a successful transition to adulthood and move towards more independent living. Care leavers should expect the same level of care and support that other would expect from a reasonable parent. The local authority responsible for their care and support should make sure that they are

		<p>provided with the opportunities they need to come to terms with taking on the responsibilities of adulthood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Scotland, care leavers in foster, residential, and certain kinship arrangements are eligible to remain in their care setting up to their twenty-first birthday through Continuing Care; aftercare support is then available to all care leavers up to their twenty-sixth birthday. People with care experience are also eligible for a student bursary of £8100 per year to assist with costs to attend further/higher education.
Children of Incarcerated parents		
55A	Ensure that child protection authorities are always informed when a person who has a child (children) is imprisoned in order to avoid situations where children are left unattended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK, academic research has shown that children who experience a parent going to prison have an increased likelihood of criminal offending, mental health problems, drug and alcohol addiction and dying before the age of 65. In accordance with the HM Prison and Probation Service Child Safeguarding Policy framework; court-based probation staff, when producing a pre-sentence report for the court in support of sentencing decisions, are required to inform and engage with Local Authority's children services, if an offender is the sole carer of a child or adult with care and support needs, and a custodial sentence is likely and alternative care arrangements are not in place. All of this information is self-declared and therefore if the offender does not wish to share that information, then court-based probation staff do not have mechanisms or authority to secure that information.
55B	Take into account the best interests of the child as a primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's Social Care work to ensure that, where possible, the best interests of the child are always the primary consideration when sentencing parents.

	consideration when sentencing parents, avoiding, as far as possible, sentences for parents which lead to their being separated from their children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentencing decisions in Scotland are matters for the independent judiciary.
Children with disabilities		
57	With reference to its general comment No.9 (2006) on the rights of children with disabilities, the Committee recommends that the State party adopt a human rights-based approach to disability, set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities and:	
57B	Set up comprehensive measures to further develop inclusive education, ensure that inclusive education is given priority over the placement of children in specialized institutions and classes, and make mainstream schools fully accessible to children with disabilities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKG's ambition is for every child to have access to inclusive education, no matter what challenges they face. In England and Wales, the Children and Families Act 2014 and the Equality Act 2010 provide protection against discrimination for children with disabilities and impose duties on schools to make reasonable adjustments to accommodate children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). In England, the SEND and Alternative Provision green paper has been published for full public consultation until 22 July 2022. These proposals set out a system that offers children and young people the opportunity to thrive, with access to the right support, in the right place, and at the right time, so they can fulfil their potential and lead happy, healthy and productive adult lives.

		<p>Proposals include national standards for transition, setting clear guidance for timely effective, high-quality transition preparation for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities, especially as they move into further education, higher education, employment or adult social care services. Additionally, the Schools White Paper, Opportunity for All, (2022) sets out plans to make sure every child can reach the full height of their potential. The White Paper sets out a series of new measures that include; an offer of a minimum school week of 32.5 hours by September 2023 and at least £100m to put the Education Endowment Foundation on a long-term footing so they can continue to evaluate and spread best practice in education across the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Wales, inclusion is a key principle of the additional learning needs (ALN) system. The ALN and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 places a duty on local education authorities to secure education for children with ALN in a mainstream school unless specific circumstances apply. • In Scotland, the Standards in Scotland's Schools etc Act 2000 places a duty on education authorities to provide education for children with additional support needs in a mainstream school unless specific exceptions apply. • In Scotland, supporting young people, and in particular young disabled people, as they make the transition to young adult life is critical. There are already a range of existing legislation, plans and policies in place which support the objective of improving young people's experiences of their transitions to adulthood and we are committed to doing more. The SG is committed in its Programme for Government 2021-2022 to begin work on a new National Transitions to Adulthood Strategy to support disabled young people as they make the transition to adult life, and provide them, and those who look after them, with joined up guidance and support to unlock better educational and employment opportunities and health outcomes.
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57C	Provide children with disabilities with a comprehensive and integrated package of services for transition to adulthood, from a sufficiently early stage, by coordinating legislation, policy and programmes across relevant sectors, and ensure fully-informed decision by children with disabilities on their personal choice in the transition, by involving them in the design of services and by providing advice and information on available options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See response to 57B
Health and health services		
59	With reference to its general comment No. 15 (2013) on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, the Committee recommends that the State party, the governments of the devolved administrations, overseas territories	

	and Crown dependencies develop comprehensive and multisectoral strategies on child health:	
59A	With the allocation to the maximum extent of available resources and a robust monitoring mechanism;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing health inequality is a central ambition for UKG and has been key in response to the pandemic, including through the offer of vaccinations to eligible children. Alongside access to the provision of universal NHS healthcare services, the Healthy Child Programme seeks to eliminate health inequalities through a public health programme, focusing on prevention and early interventions to support health and wellbeing for children and families. • The Healthier Wales strategy (2019) sets out a long-term plan for health and social care which puts prevention of ill health at the heart of services, including supporting children to stay well. The Healthy Child Wales Programme (HCWP) sets out a universal range of key contacts between families with children aged 0-7 and health visitors. It is applicable to all families across Wales, irrespective of need. These universal contacts cover three areas of intervention; screening, immunisation and monitoring and supporting child development. • In 2018, the SG published Public Health Priorities and major action plans (relating to diet and healthy weight, physical activity, alcohol and tobacco) that are enabling Scotland to tackle some of the most significant health challenges we face. The SG also established Public Health Scotland as a new public body, with their core purpose to improve and protect population health, using the best data, intelligence and research. • In NI, Making Life Better is the strategic framework for public health which the Executive committed to creating the conditions for individuals, and families to take greater control over their lives, and be supported to lead healthy lives. • In Jersey, where there is a Health Access scheme (2020) for low income families to reduce barriers to accessing primary care for children.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Isle of Man residents, including the Island’s children, have access to a high standard of comprehensive healthcare that is free at the point of delivery. There are, however, always challenges in resourcing the delivery of such healthcare and ensuring that necessary treatment is provided in a timely manner. The Isle of Man government’s “Our Island Plan” document sets out the priorities for the current administration through to the year 2025/26. One of the priorities within this plan is “an Island of health and wellbeing”. The vision for this priority is that Island residents have high levels of physical and mental wellbeing, access to a comprehensive, high quality, and fully integrated health and social care system, and are able to live long, healthy and fulfilling lives. A Health and Care Transformation Programme is currently underway in the Isle of Man and the importance of multiagency working is recognised. The Island Plan includes mechanisms in respect of delivery and performance management. • The States of Guernsey provide the universal Healthy Child Programme aligned to the national model. A Universal plus programme offers more targeted support for families requiring additional support in early years. The Maternal Early Sustained Home Visiting (MESCH) Programme, an evidence based structured programme offering sustained Health Visitor home visiting is also offered to families at risk of poorer maternal and child health development outcomes. Whilst Primary Care services are charged for, as delivered by private companies, families on low incomes are eligible to financial assistance that covers these costs for all children within the family. Dental care is also free at the point of contact following referral for families where dental cavities are of concern. From 2022, the cost of a visit has been capped at £25 to see a GP and £15 to see a nurse for all the children in Guernsey and Alderney. All childhood immunisations are provided free of charge and administration is funded by the States of Guernsey, so there is no charge to any family. Visits to the Emergency Department (A&E) at the hospital are also charged
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		<p>for, again families on low incomes are eligible to financial assistance that covers these costs for all children within the family. From 2022 the cost of a visit for any other child has been capped at £25. Inpatient treatment is free at point of access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Overseas Territories continue to protect children’s health rights. During the COVID-19 pandemic, UKG supported the Territories by dispatching personal protective equipment, testing supplies, medical equipment, targeted financial support and vaccines to all, including children. The UK Health Services Authority provided expert advice to inform Overseas Territories policies on health, including mental health.
59B	With a strong focus on eliminating inequalities in health outcome and in access to health services;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see above answer at 59A and report.
59C	Addressing underlying social determinants of health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see above answer at 59A and report.
Mental Health		
61A	Regularly collect comprehensive data on child mental health, disaggregated across the life course of the child, with due attention to children in vulnerable situations, and covering key underlying determinants;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available among some UK jurisdictions, see Annex E, response to Q41b. Also see Annex E, response to Q8 for details on improvements to data collected on mental health of children.
63A	Regularly collect data on the amount and regularity of psychotropic drugs (Ritalin,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available among some UK jurisdictions, see Annex E, response to Q41a. Also see Annex E, response to Q8 for details on improvements to prescriptions data.

	Concerta etc.) being prescribed to children, and make the data transparent;	
63B	Ensure that prescription of drugs is used as a measure of last resort and only after an individualized assessment of the best interests of that child, and that children and their parents are properly informed about the possible side effects of this medical treatment and about non-medical alternatives;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the UK, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has published a number guidelines relating to children's and young people's mental health, including psychosis and schizophrenia [CG155] and depression [NG134]. These make recommendations on recognition and assessment, as well as suitable interventions (pharmacological, psychological and combined). Generally, NICE guidelines recommend an individualised assessment which would inform a treatment plan. NICE guidelines assess the benefits and risks of a number of different treatment options, however sometimes a medicine may be the preferred first line treatment option. NICE has also published guidance on good patient experience for babies, children and young people [NG204], and makes recommendations on consent, privacy and confidentiality, and providing information about their condition and any treatment options and issues related to these (including diagnosis, possible side effects, long-term outcomes, and symptoms they may experience).
Adolescent Health		
65	With reference to its general comments No.4 (2003) on adolescent health and No. 15 (2013), the Committee recommends that the State party:	
65A	Develop and adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents, with particular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the UK, the Department for Health and Social Care are currently developing the new Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy, which is planned for publication later in 2022. The Strategy will adopt a life-course approach focusing on promoting sexual health and well-being across different age groups including in adolescent

	<p>attention to reducing inequalities and with participation of adolescents;</p>	<p>populations. This will build on progress in improving the sexual and reproductive health for adolescents through the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ England has made great progress in reducing teenage pregnancy over the last 20 years, reducing inequalities, and improving the life chances of vulnerable young people. The under-18 conception rate has fallen by 66% since 1998 with reductions observed across all local authorities. ○ Opportunistic screening for chlamydia, focussed on young women aged 15-24, aims to reduce the health harm caused by untreated chlamydia infection. ○ In England, on the advice of the joint committee of vaccination and immunisation (JCVI) and Department of Health and Social Care policy, all boys and girls aged 12 to 13 years (born after 1 September 2006) are routinely offered a 2-dose course of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination on the NHS. ○ This service is provided by school aged immunisation service (SAIS) providers across England to maximise on uptake of the programme. The first dose is offered when they are in year 8 at school and the second dose is offered 6 to 24 months after the first dose. ○ Free condom distribution schemes across various local areas in England is one part of range of interventions aimed at improving young people's sexual health and well-being as consistent and correct use of condoms can significantly reduce risk of many Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhoea. ○ Statutory Relationships and Sex Education was rolled out in all schools in England in 2020 and provides a key opportunity to strengthen support for young people and increase their capacity to have positive relationships and sexual experiences, and prevent future ill health and unwanted outcomes such as STI diagnoses or unplanned pregnancies.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SG is currently developing the next iteration of the Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework, which will include a focus on reducing inequalities and stigma. Whilst not focussed solely on adolescents, the Framework will consider the needs of young people.
67A	Systematically collect data on food security and nutrition for children, including those relevant to breast-feeding, overweight and obesity, in order to identify root causes of child food insecurity and malnutrition;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on overweight and obesity widely available among UK jurisdictions, see Annex E, response to Q41d. Also see Annex E, response to Q8 for details on efforts to improve data on food security. In Scotland, data on childhood overweight and obesity is published annually in the Scottish Health Survey. During the COVID-19 pandemic, data related to those aged under 16 was unable to be collected. The Scottish Health Survey will resume publication of data related to children aged under 16 in the next report. Public Health Scotland provides annual statistics on high, low and healthy body mass index for Primary 1 school children (roughly 5 years old) in the Primary 1 Body Mass Index Statistics report. Infant feeding data is routinely collected between birth and 6-8 weeks and reported annually through National Statistics. Food Insecurity data is collected from the Family Resources Survey, Scottish Health Survey and external stakeholder annual reports for example, Trussell Trust “State of Hunger”, Independent Food Aid Network and Fareshare.
67B	Regularly monitor and assess effectiveness of policies and programmes on food security and nutrition of children, including school meal programmes and food banks, as well as programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UKG monitors change in the prevalence of childhood obesity and in the contributory factors of children’s diets and levels of physical activity through various schemes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercially available datasets on what is sold through larger businesses for all sectors of the food industry (retailers, manufacturers and out of home businesses e.g. coffee shops, takeaways, restaurants). The National Diet and Nutrition Survey measures changes to children’s (aged 1.5 to 18 years) diets and reports biennially.

	addressing infants and young children;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The National Child Measurement Programme is a mandatory public health function of Local Authorities. The programme annually records the weight status of more than 1.1 million children in reception (aged 4–5 years) and year 6 (aged 10–11 years) primarily in state-maintained schools in England. The programme provides robust data to inform national and local policy and commissioning decisions, presents the opportunity to engage parents of overweight and obese children and provides Government with a national picture of childhood obesity over the long term which is an invaluable resource to measure progress. ○ The Health Survey for England provides annual data on specified health conditions including overweight and obesity for all age groups including children aged 2 to 15. ○ Sport England has commissioned a survey to assess children’s level of physical activity which will report annually. ● Alongside this, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), part of the Department of Health and Social Care, has commissioned a new Infant Feeding Survey to provide information on breastfeeding and the use of foods and drinks other than breastmilk in infancy. This will also provide the means to assess the impact of the actions the UKG is taking to support infant feeding. OHID also oversees the reduction and reformulation programme, which applies across the food industry (retailers, manufacturers and the eating out of home sector including takeaway and delivery). It encourages businesses to reduce levels of sugar, calories, and salt in products, and work to improve the nutritional quality of commercial baby foods and drinks. OHID is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of marketing campaigns such as Start4Life. ● The Department of Health and Social Care funds research through the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). The NIHR has a large programme of work to look at the causes of obesity, in addition to research on prevention and treatment. It
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		<p>has invested £7 million over seven years, until 2023, in an Obesity Policy Research Unit (OPRU) which has a programme of work to provide robust evidence and a deeper understanding of obesity in childhood, including research on marketing and food environment. OPRU has also commissioned an evaluation of the Healthy Start scheme, which encourages a healthy diet for pregnant women, babies and young children under four from very low-income households in England, Wales and NI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK Food Security Report (UKFSR) sets out an analysis of statistical data relating to food security, fulfilling the duty in the Agriculture Act 2020 to present a report on food security to Parliament at least once every three years. The UKFSR examines past, current, and predicted trends relevant to food security to present the best available understanding. • The Family Resources Survey introduced questions on food bank usage in April 2021 and the results will be published in 2023. These new questions will assess the number of households accessing food banks within the previous 30 days and will improve government understanding of food aid use. • The States of Guernsey employs a Health Improvement Specialist Nurse for Healthier Weight who sits with the Health Improvement Commission. This role delivers a number of Healthier Weight initiatives for children, young people and families, including Health, Exercise and Nutrition for the Really Young (HENRY), one to one support for children and their families and Fun with Food sessions. The Health Improvement Commission also work closely with education services to ensure the provision of food in educational settings supports children and young people to make healthy choices. The Guernsey Child Measurement Programme (GCMP) is a States of Guernsey programme that measures the height and weight of children in School Years 1 and 5 to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within local primary schools as part of the Healthy Weight Strategy. Anonymised data collated from this programme helps inform organisational initiatives to support
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		local interventions. In addition, parents can request individual feedback about their child's measurements and receive individual support in cases where children are deemed to be outside of the normal range for that child.
Standard of living		
71	The Committee draws the attention of the State party to the Sustainable Development Goal 1, Target 1.2, on poverty reduction and urges the State party to:	
71A	Set up clear accountability mechanisms for the eradication of child poverty, including by re-establishing concrete targets with a set timeframe and measurable indicators, and continue regular monitoring and reporting on child poverty reduction in all parts of the State party;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UKG believes that the best and most sustainable way of tackling child poverty is to ensure parents have opportunities to move into and progress in work. Setting targets can drive action that focuses primarily on moving the incomes for those 'just in poverty' just above a somewhat arbitrary 'poverty line' whilst doing nothing to help those on the very lowest incomes or to improve children's future prospects. England therefore, has no current plans to reintroduce them. It remains committed, however, to publishing data on four statutory measures of relative income, absolute income, combined low income and material deprivation and persistent poverty through the annual Households Below Average Income statistical publication. • The Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 provides the legislative framework for tackling child poverty in Wales. It places a duty on Welsh Ministers and named public bodies to publish a Child Poverty Strategy, which sets out objectives for tackling child poverty and the actions they will take to achieve the objectives. The Measure also places a statutory duty on Welsh Ministers to publish a report on progress made towards tackling child poverty every three years. The last report was published in December 2019. Under the

		<p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the development of National Milestones which sit under the National Indicators for Wales will measure national progress towards achieving the seven well-being goals. A number of the National Indicators are the same as the population indicators in the Child Poverty Strategy, including educational attainment, the number of young people who are NEET, employment, health outcomes and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 set in statute four ambitious income-based targets to be met in 2023 and 2030. Action to reduce child poverty is detailed within the Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2022 to 2026. The statutory targets are underpinned by a robust evaluation strategy and Child Poverty Measurement Framework designed to measure the impact of actions on the drivers of poverty reduction. A statutory Poverty & Inequality Commission, which annually scrutinises progress towards the targets, was established in 2018. • In NI, the Executive's Child Poverty strategy 2016-2019 has been extended until May 2022. The 2020/21 Child Poverty Strategy Annual Report was published on 9 June 2021. It reports on the measures which departments are taking to ensure, as far as possible, that children do not suffer socio-economic disadvantage. The 2021/22 Child Poverty Strategy Annual Report is currently at an advanced state of drafting and will be published in due course, following the agreement of an incoming Executive.
71B	Ensure clear focus on the child in the State party's poverty reduction strategies and action plans, including in the new "Life Chances Strategy", and support production and implementation of child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKG has long been firmly committed to action that supports parents to move into and to remain in work wherever possible - an approach that is based on clear evidence about the importance of parental employment in reducing the risks of child poverty and in improving children's long-term outcomes. In 2016, we introduced two statutory indicators to track progress on parental worklessness and children's educational attainment- two areas that are key to improving children's outcomes.

	poverty reduction strategies in devolved administrations;	<p>And through <i>Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families</i>¹, published in 2017, we set out 7 further non-statutory indicators to track progress on a range of complex barriers that can affect children's lives including parental conflict, poor parental mental health, drug and alcohol dependency, and problem debt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SG introduced the new Scottish Child Payment, worth £20 per eligible child per week, for parents of eligible children. The Payment commenced in February 2021 for those children under the age of six. It will be available to all those responsible for eligible children under 16 by the end of 2022, at which point the payment will be increased to £25 per child per week. Further measures to tackle child poverty are set out in the Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2022 to 2026. • In Wales, the Child Poverty Strategy sets out objectives for tackling child poverty. They focus on cross-government action to reduce the number of children living in workless households, increase the skills of parents and young people, reduce inequalities in education, health and economic outcomes, create a strong economy and labour market and action to increase household income. Alongside Wales statutory duty to tackle child poverty, the Socio-economic Duty, the Public Sector Equality Duty and our commitment to social partnership and fair work, will ensure a commitment to tackling inequality is at the heart of strategic decision-making. • In NI, the Department for Communities is leading on the development of the Executive's Anti-Poverty Strategy. Development of the Strategy will identify inequalities and will focus on actions to address the issues, barriers and disadvantages that undermine equality of opportunity for all those in or at risk of poverty. The Anti-Poverty Strategy is being developed using a co-design approach with involvement from a wide range of key stakeholders throughout the process,
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¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/621364/improving-lives-helping-workless-families-web-version.pdf

		including organisations that represent children and young people. Subject to Executive approval, actions in relation to Child Poverty will be reflected in the Anti-Poverty Strategy going forward.
71C	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of the full range of social security and tax credit reforms introduced between 2010 and 2016 on children, including children with disabilities and children belonging to ethnic minority groups;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UKG is committed to producing robust, proportionate assessments of all its policies, including changes to the benefits system, with a full distributional analysis where possible. These are published alongside legislation, allowing effective parliamentary scrutiny of the proposals. Her Majesty's Treasury Distributional Analysis is published alongside key fiscal events including Spring and Autumn Statements. The analysis published alongside the 2022 Spring Statement showed the impact of government policy since 2019 on households in the bottom four deciles is expected to be worth more than £1,000 a year in 2024-25, while there will have been a net benefit on average for the poorest 80% of households. Through the Households Below Average Income survey published in March each year, the Department for Work and Pensions provides estimates and assessments of the change in the number and percentages of people living in households with low income. A further report, Mitigating the Impacts of UKG's Welfare Reforms was published in 2015. It included analysis of the impacts of the welfare reform programme on different household types including those with children and those with protected characteristics, for example. • The WG's Ministerial Task and Finish Group on Welfare Reform commissioned a three-stage programme of research to assess the impact of UKG's welfare reforms in Wales. This analysis informed a number of reports between 2012 and 2019. The WG formed part of the Expert Steering Group for analysis led by the Equality and Human Rights Commission on the combined impact of tax and welfare reforms. The report, The Cumulative Impact of Tax and Welfare Reforms, which was published in 2018, included findings at a Welsh level. The analysis looked at the cumulative

		<p>impact of the reforms on a range of household types including those with disabled children and also on different ethnicity groups. The WG continue to monitor and analyse the impacts of welfare benefit policies on the lives of many households in Wales and maintain regular discussions with stakeholders, such as Citizens Advice, to gain an insight into the lived experience of these benefits changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SG published its approach to evaluating the first wave of devolved social security benefits in November 2019 and a second evaluation strategy was published in October 2021 focussing specifically on the policy impact of the devolution of disability benefits. In line with these strategies, there are a number of published reports on the implementation and impact on recipients, including children. An interim evaluation of Scottish Child Payment will be published in 2022, providing evidence on the lived experience of the people receiving the benefit, including those with a disabled child and families from minority ethnic backgrounds. The SG has also published analysis of the estimated effect of Scottish Child Payment on child poverty in Scotland. In 2023-24, we estimate the payment will lift 50,000 children out of relative poverty and reduce the child poverty rate by 5 percentage points. • In NI, the Department for Communities has published extensive analysis and research on the impacts of Welfare Reform including those on children. In addition, the department is considering plans to redevelop its Welfare Reform Evaluation Framework, making it available as a tool for users to evaluate areas of specific interest with published information and research on the impacts of various reforms made readily accessible against the framework. This will allow users to focus on the impact of the policies and their relevant mitigations.
71D	Where necessary, revise the mentioned reforms in order to fully respect the right of the child to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UKG keeps all its policies relating to children and families under review to ensure that support continues to be targeted where it is most needed. Since 2016, several significant changes have been made to Universal Credit (UC) – the means-

	<p>have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, taking into account the different impact of the reform on different groups of children, particularly those in vulnerable situations;</p>	<p>tested benefit most commonly claimed by families with children – including, for example, removal of ‘waiting days’, making bigger advance payments available, extra support for disabled people and changes to the UC work allowances so that working families can earn more before their benefit starts to reduce. Changes to the work allowance in 2018, for example, were worth on average £630 a year for 2.4 million working families. Most recently, in Autumn Budget 2021, UC work allowances were further increased by £500 and the UC taper rate was cut to 55% which, together, will mean that around 1.7 million working families on UC will keep an extra £1,000 a year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WG has introduced a range of Welsh Benefits which support low-income households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing free school meals for all primary school pupils • Increasing the amount of funding available through the PDG-Access scheme which can help with the purchase of school uniforms and other essential items • The Council Tax Reduction Scheme supports low-income families by applying a reduction to council tax bills • Wales have also implemented a series of time limited benefits which have supported eligible households during the pandemic and the cost of living crisis. These have included the self-isolation support scheme and the winter fuel support scheme. In addition, the Discretionary Assistance Fund is an emergency fund for households in extreme financial difficulty. • The SG is using devolved social security powers to support children and young people: for example, Child Winter Heating Assistance helps families of the most severely disabled children and young people to manage increased winter heating costs incurred due to their disability or long-term condition. Child Disability Payment (CDP) replaces Disability Living Allowance for Children and helps with the additional costs that a disabled child or young person might incur. CDP is
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		<p>automatically extended to eligible individuals immediately prior to their 16th birthday up to age 18 years. Young people can remain on CDP after age 18 in some circumstances. Scottish Child Payment (See 71B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In NI, in the New Decade, New Approach Deal, the Executive agreed to extend the mitigation schemes and committed to a priority review of the welfare mitigation measures. To ensure that appropriate advice is available for Ministers, the Department for Communities has a wide-ranging programme of evaluation for Welfare Reform. In November 2021, the Department for Communities Minister announced the appointment of an Independent Advisory Panel to review welfare mitigation measures in the north of NI. The panel will examine the effectiveness of the existing welfare mitigation schemes, consider if there is continuing need for those schemes and identify the need for a future mitigation package to be considered by the Executive.
71E	Strictly implement the legal prohibition of prolonged placement of children in temporary accommodation by public authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, and enact similar legislation in Northern Ireland;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKG, in September 2021, a ban on placing vulnerable children under the age of 16 in unregulated accommodation came into force. Children in care under 16 are not allowed to be accommodated in unregulated independent or semi-independent placements, helping to ensure the most vulnerable are cared for in settings that best meet their needs. • The WG officials are in regular contact with UKG officials from the Department for Education regarding the ban on unregulated placements for children under 16. The UKG is working with Ofsted in relation to its registration and related processes to support the sector in its compliance with the duties and WG dialogue and learning will continue in respect of the implications of the ban. • The SG has introduced the Unsuitable Accommodation Order which aims to prevent or reduce the time households spend in unsuitable accommodation wherever possible. The maximum number of days that local authorities can use unsuitable

		<p>accommodation for any homeless person is seven days, and any household in unsuitable accommodation for longer than seven days should be recorded by the local authority as a breach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI have made an initial assessment of homelessness legislation and are still considering what, if any, legislation changes are necessary including placement of children in temporary accommodation.’
71G	<p>In Scotland, introduce a statutory duty for Local Authorities to provide safe and adequate sites for Travellers, while ensuring meaningful participation of Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities, including children, in planning and decision-making processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Scottish joint national Action Plan, the SG is taking a partnership approach with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities to provide more and better Gypsy/Traveller accommodation. Decisions about the provision of Gypsy/Traveller sites are made at local level by those with local knowledge and accountability. The SG is providing up to £20m (2021-26) under the Gypsy/Traveller Accommodation Fund for site development. There are a range of obligations on Local Authorities to plan and report on Gypsy/Traveller accommodation, including provisions in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 that will also enhance engagement of children and young people and the Gypsy/Traveller community in the preparation of planning authority local development plans.
73A	<p>Enhance its efforts to reduce the effects of the social background or disabilities of children on their achievement in school and to guarantee the right of all children to a truly inclusive education in all parts of the State party, including for newcomer children without experiences of formal education. In this regard, closely monitor and if</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For UKG, please see response to 13C. • Through the Attainment Scotland Fund, the SG is providing £1 billion during the course of this Parliament to tackle the poverty-related attainment gap and support education recovery. This record funding enables headteachers, schools, councils and other partners to provide targeted support for the most disadvantaged pupils. The SG is working with local government partners to deliver the 2020 Additional Support for Learning Action Plan, in response to the independently chaired review, to improve the educational experiences of children and young people with additional support needs. The SG is committed to delivering the action plan by the end of the current parliamentary term (March 2026).

	necessary, regulate the establishment and management of academies and free schools in England, and abolish the practice of unregulated admission tests to post-primary education in Northern Ireland;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In NI, the Department of Education established an expert panel to examine and propose an action plan to address links between persistent educational underachievement and socio-economic background. Following publication of the Expert Panel report on 1 June 2021, work is continuing on delivery of the 47 actions contained within the report which received unanimous endorsement by the NI Executive on 27 May 2021. In 2021/22, twenty-two of the 47 actions were initiated along with ten new actions to ensure that progress could be made quickly given that this was a “New Decade New Approach” commitment. The Education Minister has approved 45 actions (39 original actions plus 6 new actions) to be taken forward in 2022/23 at a cost of £8.95m.”
73B	Use the disciplinary measure of permanent or temporary exclusion as a means of last resort only, forbid and abolish the practice of “informal” exclusions, and further reduce the number of exclusions by working closely with social workers and educational psychologists in school and using mediation and restorative justice;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKG backs head teachers in using permanent exclusion as a sanction when required. This means backing head teachers to use their powers to issue exclusions in response to misbehaviour and to permanently exclude when absolutely necessary as a last resort. UKG will shortly be publishing updated guidance on Behaviour in Schools, and on Suspension and Permanent Exclusion, so that head teachers have the information they need to carry out successful, initial interventions using multi-agencies where appropriate, and use suspension and permanent exclusion properly and proportionately. The guidance will also provide further clarity that unofficial exclusions and off-rolling are unacceptable. • In Scotland, the national guidance, Included, Engaged and Involved Part 2: a positive approach to managing school exclusions, was published in March 2011. This document aims to support local authorities, schools and other learning establishments and their partners to keep all children and young people fully included, engaged and involved in their education wherever this takes place; and to improve outcomes for those most at risk of exclusion. Scotland’s refreshed exclusion guidance, has a renewed focus on prevention, early intervention and response to

		individual need, in line with the principles of ‘Getting it right for every child’ (GIRFEC).
73C	Ensure that children have the right to appeal against their exclusion, and are provided with legal advice, assistance and, where appropriate, representation for those without means;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England, the revised Suspension and Permanent Exclusion guidance will provide information on the right to appeal exclusions through the Governing Body, Independent Review Panel and/or SEND Tribunal and legal aid. • In Scotland, the national guidance, Included, Engaged and Involved part 2: Preventing and Managing School Exclusions (2017) includes information on the legislation providing children and their parents with the right to appeal an exclusion. Following decision to exclude, children and their parents have the right under the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 to make an appeal to an education authority appeal committee, There is a wide range of information and advice available for parents, carers and young people on the right to appeal and the appeal process, including for parents and carers of children and young people with additional support needs.
73D	Abolish the use of isolation rooms;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a recent public consultation, the Department for Education have updated their policy position and no longer use the term isolation. The revised draft guidance currently states that schools can use removal to maintain the safety of all pupils and restore calm. Removal is a serious sanction where a pupil is required to spend a limited time out of the classroom for disciplinary reasons, but the removed pupil should never be isolated. The setting the pupil is removed to should be supervised by a staff member and be an appropriate environment in which the pupil can continue their education. If a school uses removal as a sanction, this should be made clear in their behaviour policy. As with other sanctions, schools must act lawfully, reasonably and proportionately in all cases and ensure it complies with pupil safeguarding and welfare requirements.

73E	In Northern Ireland, actively promote a fully integrated education system and carefully monitor the provision of shared education, with the participation of children, in order to ensure that it facilitates social integration;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst NI does not promote any sector over another, an Integrated Education Bill will become law during 2022. This will result in an Integrated Education Strategy being published and parental preference for integrated education in an area to be ascertained. An Independent Review of Education is underway with a view to making recommendations about moving towards a single education system. A biennial report on Shared Education is laid before the NI Assembly, which addresses levels of participation, and the extent to which the purpose of Shared Education has been achieved.
Ratification of international human rights instruments		
89	The Committee recommends that the State party, in order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, namely, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In UKG, ratification of additional human rights treaties will be considered on a case-by-case basis. UKG considers that the rights of migrant workers are already protected in domestic legislation, including under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010. UKG has no current plans to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Migrants who are legally working in the UK already enjoy the full protection of UK employment law. Legislation, such as that enforced by the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority and the Employment Agency Standards Inspectorate, exists to protect vulnerable workers, including those from overseas. Migrant workers are also entitled to the same protections under health and safety legislation as any other worker. The UKG considers that the current domestic framework already prevents arbitrary arrests, prohibits torture and degrading treatment, and holds the Security and Intelligence Agencies to account. Existing measures to protect people's rights and prevent enforced disappearance include:

	<p>Cultural Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accountability of the Security and Intelligence Agencies via, for example, the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament, and the Investigatory Powers Tribunal. ○ UKG's 2020 'Principles relating to the detention and interviewing of detainees overseas and the passing and receipt of intelligence relating to detainees'. ○ UK Armed Forces on operations overseas are always subject to the criminal law of England and Wales and are required to act in accordance with applicable international humanitarian law. ● The UK has ratified both the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The UK has a longstanding tradition of ensuring rights and liberties are protected domestically and of fulfilling their international human rights obligations. This includes economic and social rights, as well as civil and political rights. The UK therefore does not consider there to be a need to ratify the optional protocol.
Cooperation with regional bodies		
90	<p>The Committee recommends that the State Party cooperate with the Council of Europe on the implementation of the Convention and other human rights instruments, both in the State party and in other Council of Europe Member States.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The UK is a State Party member of the Council of Europe and has participated in various activities over the years, such as the draft memorandum, developing strategies and plenary meetings.

Annex E: III. Statistical information and data

Disaggregated data, statistics, and other information

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Introduction

The data in this Annex covers the period 2017 to 2021, disaggregated by UK jurisdiction, age, sex, ethnicity, and disability where it is available. For many questions, the exact data requested is not available, and therefore the most relevant data has been provided where possible. In most cases, comparisons between UK jurisdictions cannot be made due to definitional and contextual differences. Figures may also be suppressed in places to preserve confidentiality.

(Q8) Efforts to improve the collection and quality of disaggregated data for all areas of the Convention, including on violence, children in alternative care, children with disabilities, mental health, food insecurity, malnutrition, education, and asylum-seeking and migrant children.

(Q8) England:

- Between 2016/17 to 2020/21, the Department for Education (DfE) has expanded the published breakdowns of the factors identified at assessment of children in need of social care services to include female genital mutilation (FGM), abuse linked to faith or belief, child-on-child sexual abuse, adult-on-child sexual abuse, child-on-child physical abuse and adult-on-child physical abuse.
- Since 2017, DfE has made enhancements to its annual collection on children looked after to further understand why children cease to be looked after, alongside more on the activity of care leavers.
- The first experimental statistics release on serious incident notifications was published in July 2021 (this was published as transparency data prior), with the latest 21/22 stats published in May 2022: Serious incident notifications, Financial Year 2021/22 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk). Notifiable serious incidents are those that involve death or serious harm to a child where abuse or neglect is known or suspected, and any death of a looked after child.
- From 2019/20, the process to edit benefit amounts has involved the more-automated use of administrative data. Data collection and published tables showing the level of household food security for individuals living in low-income households were also introduced. Further information can be found in the Family Resources Survey (FBS): Background and Information Report and the Household below average income (HBAI) series: Quality and Methodology Information Report.
- Since 2018 the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) has offered the mental health dashboard (which the UK government used for the drug specification for the UNCRC request); the dashboard changed the way the data is used by supporting safer prescribing – a link explaining the dashboard is provided: <https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/epact2/dashboards-and-specifications/mental-health-prescribing-comparators>
- UKG now receive more prescriptions electronically (as opposed to by paper). In 2017, 55.98% of prescribed items were electronic compared to 87.7% in 2021. This improves data quality as prescriptions are read electronically so have greater accuracy. Latest accuracy charts can be found here: <https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/pharmacies-gp-practices-and-appliance-contractors/payments-and-pricing/how-we-process-prescriptions>. Electronic prescriptions contain further information, such as the prescribed and dispensed date.
- UKG can now link prescriptions to patient data when the prescription has an NHS number (again, this is more frequent on electronic prescriptions). This provides patient information such as gender, age and postcode.

(Q8) Wales:

- School Health Research Network captures information about the circumstances of school-aged children and enables improved understanding of children and young people's health and wellbeing, whilst improved data is now available on specialist mental health services for children.
- Data on outcomes of learners aged 16 and over is now collected.
- Newly established Equality, Race and Disability Evidence Unit will help to build improved evidence for additional analysis for children with protected characteristics.

(Q8) Scotland:

- Publish statistics on poverty (relative, absolute, persistent, and material deprivation) breakdowns of this data including lone parent families, families with a disabled adult or child, minority ethnic families and large families.
- Produced a report on mental health in children disaggregated by age and gender.
- Census based method of collecting data for education that can be disaggregated by school, school stage, sex, ethnic origin, geographical location, and socioeconomic status.
- Covid specific school attendance at pupil level can be disaggregated.
- Collecting data on child weight and growth through Public Health Scotland.
- Scottish Health Survey used to measure food insecurity and how it links to child poverty at the household level.
- Weekly, later fortnightly, return reporting on child protection and CPP to understand how the COVID pandemic impacted these services.

(Q8) Northern Ireland:

- The 2019/20 Family Resources Survey included a question on food security.
- Department of Work and Pensions released data on food security in their Households Below Average Income (HBAI) and the Family Resources Survey publications on 25th March 2021 at a regional level including Northern Ireland.

(Q8) Guernsey:

- Collect data on children in alternative care, children with disabilities, children in custody/asylum seeking migrant children.
- Reports on the number of children subject to compulsory intervention, in alternative care, are victims of physical or sexual abuse who require compulsory intervention.

(Q8) Jersey:

- Children's and Young Persons survey collects data on diet and exercise, smoking, drinking, drugs, health and wellbeing, safety, growing up, mental health, self-esteem, influence, and children's rights.
- Living Costs and Household Incomes Survey provide information on income at household level.
- The Department for Children, Young People Education and Skills produce data on educational attendance, attainment, pupil characteristics, children's social care, early help, children social care, Jersey Youth Service, Skills Jersey and Child and Adolescent Mental Health.
- Safeguarding Partnership board collect quarterly data for domestic abuse, child sexual abuse/exploitation.
- CLA data contains information regarding placement type legal status, age, gender, health etc.
- Children and Young People's Survey has data on long standing illness and disability. The 2021 census included a question on long standing illness and disability.
- Children social care identify children who are seeking asylum.
- Children's Social Care have recruited a Quality Assurance Manager to oversee their Quality Assurance Framework.

A. General measures of implementation

(Q36) Information on the consolidated budget regarding children and social sectors.

Data were provided by responsible Government Departments, Devolved Governments and Crown Dependencies. Where available, data are presented for the past four financial years and disaggregated by subgroups. 2021/22 has not been included as most of this data is not publicly available at time of writing. This annex only presents official Government data. In some cases where exact data are not available, a close match is provided, with the appropriate assumptions explained.

The methodology applied here reflects that used in the previous 2016 UNCRC report as closely as possible. Any changes made have been because more accurate representations of the data have become available.

All information has been provided in 2020/21 prices, using appropriate GDP deflators from the HMT Public Expenditure and Statistical Analysis report¹.

Public spending on children in the UK is substantial and wide ranging. This update focuses on five key areas of public expenditure that directly benefit children – early years, education, child protection and children social services, health services and social security. These are the same five categories as the previous report. There are, however, many other areas of public expenditure that affect the wellbeing of children, and while this report has attempted to be as all-encompassing as practically possible, the final totals must be taken with a degree of caution due to the availability of data, subjectivity of definitions, and assumptions made during apportionment.

Across the State Party, all administrations have worked together to ensure that the data is as consistent across all administrations as possible, both with regards to methods of collection, and the definitions used.

Table 1. Spend on children (£ millions), <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Early Years Spending	3,609	4,046	4,540	4,372
Education Spending	81,377	80,628	82,878	86,682
Children Services Spending	10,740	11,453	12,250	13,140
Children Health Spending	26,639	26,635	26,619	26,878
Child Social Security Spending	44,892	40,434	38,220	35,361
Total Spending	167,257	163,196	164,507	166,434

¹

[Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2021 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Table 2. Spend on children (£ millions), <u>Crown Dependencies</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Guernsey	108.7	109.4	111.8	106.7
Jersey	166.4	169.7	174.4	175.6
Isle of Man	116.7	115.1	116.9	113.7
Total Crown Dependencies Spend	391.8	394.2	403.1	396.0

(Q36) Children early years spending

Table 3. Children early years spending (£ millions), <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Pre-Primary Education [Under 5s]	3,122	3,580	4,130	3,983
Local Government - Sure Start Centres and Early Years	487	465	409	389
Total	3,609	4,046	4,540	4,372
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children “Early Years” Spending reflects spending specifically designed for under-fives. 2. Pre-Primary Education data has come direct from the HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis PESA (2021) converted into 2020-21 prices using HMT’s GDP Deflator. 3. Sure Start Centres and Early Years comes from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Local Authorities (MHCLG) Local Authorities Revenue Expenditure and Financing England Revenue Account². These have been GDP deflated to 20/21 prices. 4. Rounding errors may exist in the total line. 				

² [Local authority revenue expenditure and financing England: 2020 to 2021 budget individual local authority data - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-revenue-expenditure-and-financing-england-2020-to-2021-budget-individual-local-authority-data)

Note – PESA covers all UK, Local Authority Revenue Account is just England – devolved administration contributions will be expressed otherwise.

(Q36) Children education spending

Table 4. Children education spending (£ millions), <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Primary Education	28,138	27,329	27,073	26,537
Secondary Education	40,563	40,478	42,755	45,962
Higher Education, Further Education and Skills [Child Apportioned]	6,358	6,180	5,958	6,040
Special Schools and Alternative Provision	3,500	3,724	3,942	4,377
Other Education and Community Budget	2,805	2,872	3,121	3,738
Central Government - Opportunity Areas	13	45	30	28
Total	81,377	80,628	82,878	86,682
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 throughout the UK. In England, the compulsory educational participation age was raised to 17 in 2013 and to 18 in 2014.2. The data for Primary Education and Secondary Education has come direct from the HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis PESA (2021) converted into 2020-21 prices using HMT's GDP Deflator. This covers England and the Devolved Governments.3. The data for Higher and Further Education has been directly apportioned by England and Scotland out of Departmental budgets to cover all budget lines which <u>directly</u> included Under 18s, not covering Wales and Northern Ireland.4. Special Schools, Special educational needs and disability (SEND) and Alternative Provision (AP) includes data from England from the MHCLG Local Authorities Revenue Expenditure and Financing England Revenue Account, in addition to core departmental budgets (where spend is managed centrally rather than through local government). AP refers to education arranged by LAs for pupils of compulsory school age outside of mainstream or special schools, who would otherwise not receive suitable education for any reason.5. Other Education Budgets is from the MHCLG Local Authorities Revenue Expenditure and Financing England Revenue Account.6. Opportunity Areas comes direct from Department for Education budgets.7. Rounding errors may exist in the total line.				

(Q36) Children protection and social services spending

Table 5. Children services spending (£ millions), <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central Government - Children Social Care Spending	213	249	296	305
Central Government - Social Mobility Commission	-	-	2	2
Local Government (LG) - Looked After Children	3,835	4,185	4,537	4,975
Local Government - Family Services	967	1,035	1,067	1,173
Local Government - Young People Services	2,546	2,699	2,899	3,136
Youth Justice Budgets	1,385	1,420	1,491	1,469
Youth Protection Budgets	8	10	55	100
Child Services Spending - Scotland	898	913	901	953
Child Services Spending - Wales	682	721	762	795
Child Services Spending - Northern Ireland	206	222	241	234
Total	10,740	11,453	12,250	13,140
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Due to the way in which measures designed to protect children's safety are funded and delivered, it is difficult to identify precise figures for how much is spent on such a wide number of potential interventions. The Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA) tables do, however, break down local spending on children's social services. This has been used for the devolved governments, as presented above. More granular accurate data has been available for England, and therefore the lines above represent England's spend, which was deemed to be a truer reflection of the position than PESA, hence included in the report. 2. Children Social Care and Social Mobility Commission represent the core budgets held centrally within the Department for Education (England). Social care is coordinated by local authorities (LA), not the department. The department's role is primarily one of oversight and support, as well as policy development. 3. LG – Looked After Children is direct from the MHCLG LA Revenue Accounts. This reflects local government spend on looked after children including placement cost, cost of unregulated provision, cost of children's homes. 4. LG – Family Services is direct from the MHCLG LA Revenue Accounts. 5. LG – Young Peoples Services is direct from the MHCLG LA Revenue Accounts, this includes spend classified as "Safeguarding Children and Young People's Services", "Asylum Seekers", "Services for Young People" and "Other Children's and Families Services". 6. Youth Justice Budgets includes the LA provision for Youth Justice (from the MHCLG LA Revenue Accounts), and contributions from the Ministry of Justice for "Youth Offenders" and "Children and Family Justice". 7. Youth Protection Budgets includes contributions direct from Home Office 				

budgets shared for the purpose of this report including the Child Abuse Image Database, Homeland Security Group, Tackling Exploitation and Abuse Unit, and the Modern Slavery Unit.

8. Rounding errors may exist in the total line.

(Q36) Children health spending

Table 6. Children health spending (£ millions), United Kingdom, 2017-18 to 2020-21

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Hospital and Community Health Services	18,490	18,508	18,460	18,375
Family Health Services (excluding Drugs)	2,105	2,106	2,097	2,089
Pharmaceutical Services	1,363	1,372	1,377	1,382
Capital Spending	1,474	1,460	1,436	1,407
Scotland Health Spending	1,625	1,649	1,712	2,115
Local Government - Children Public Health Measures	1,345	1,319	1,316	1,343
Central Government (CG) - Core Budgets	235	222	219	167
Total	26,639	26,635	26,619	26,878
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) does not collect data on spend by age as normal practice. To calculate this, a model was used, with England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland all collectively agreeing the approach to model NHS spend³. The Office for Budget Responsibility's "Fiscal Sustainability Analytical Paper: Fiscal Sustainability and Public Spending on Health" (2016) provided in Chart 2.3 (and its underlying data) a profile for age-related spend. The figures for the model, split down per age how much health spending took place per person. The data was in 20/21 prices. This has then been multiplied by population size for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland to calculate the final totals. 2. Hospital and Community Health Services represents secondary health care, assumed to account for most of the health spending in the model. 3. Family Health Services (excluding drugs) covers elements of primary health care (including GPs and dental services) excluding pharmaceutical services. 4. Pharmaceutical services capture the elements of primary care services related to drug prescriptions. 5. Capital spending is the investment taken by the central and local government (e.g., building new hospitals). 6. Additionally, for England, local government public health measures have been included as a separate line (as not part of NHS spending model). This data is from the MHCLG LA Revenue Accounts. This includes "Sexual Health Services – Promotion, Prevention, Advice", "National Child Measurement Programme", "Child Obesity", "Child Physical Activity", "Substance Misuse 				

³ [Health-FSAP.pdf \(obr.uk\)](#)

- Child Services”, “Child Public Health Programmes”, “Mandated Early Years Public Health Services” and “All Other Early Years Public Health Services”.
7. The CG – Core Budgets line represents core budgets from central government that relate specifically to children. These were provided in cash terms by DHSC for the purposes of this report and have been GDP deflated to 20/21 prices. This includes “Healthy Food Schemes [Health Start, Nursery Milk, School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme”, “School Games and Sport”, “Children of Dependent Alcoholics”, “Child Safeguarding”, and “Child Obesity”.
 8. Rounding errors may exist in the total line.

(Q36) Children social security spending

Table 7. Children social security spending (£ millions), United Kingdom, 2017-18 to 2020-21

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Child Benefit	13,987	13,304	12,628	11,187
Child Tax Credit	28,387	24,468	18,830	15,008
Child Disability Living Allowance	2,369	2,434	2,533	2,210
Universal Credit	-	-	3,932	6,661
Vaccine Damage Payments	~	~	~	~
Income Support for Lone Parents (Child Element)	40	29	15	8
Others in Receipt of Income Support (Child Element)	11	9	4	2
Non DWP Welfare Expenditure: Child Trust Fund	~	-	~	~
Tax Free Childcare	87	177	246	231
Scotland - Devolved Payments	10	14	32	54
Total	44,892	40,434	38,220	35,361

Notes

1. The UK Government provides financial support which is specifically targeted at families with children. The main routes include child benefit, child disability living allowance, child tax credit and Universal Credit. Universal credit has been increasingly rolled out during this period.
2. UK social security is managed centrally rather than being devolved, but some devolved governments do make their own payments. Scotland has provided the data for this, and this was in cash terms and has been converted to 20/21 prices.
3. The approach is as close as possible to the method as the previous report.
4. Universal Credit was calculated by the Department for Work and Pension (DWP), as this cannot easily be apportioned out to have just the child element, because of the very nature of Universal Credit. DWP took an average amount in the Welfare Trends Report and applied it to the caseload figures published for Spring Budget 2021 to provide an estimate for figures in the public domain. This has been included.
5. For Child Benefit, Child Disability Living Allowance, and other types of payments, the data has been collected from the DWP Outturn and Forecast

- Spring Statement 2021 and converted to 20/21 prices⁴.
6. For Child Tax Credit, this was from the HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Tax Receipts and National Insurance Contributions 2021⁵.

~ Figure is less than £0.5 million.

(Q36) UK spend by nation

Most of the lines of spend relating to children are devolved budgets in the UK, and therefore an approximation of spend for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland can be shown.

Social security however has been collected at a national level, and so the following tables will not show social security. Social security in the UK totals approximately £42bn in 2017-18 and £36bn in 2020-21. PESA data does have a line for “family and children”, however, this is not a complete approximation, but to provide an idea of spending for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. This will be shown in the notes.

(Q36) England spend on children (exc. social security):

<u>Table 8. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>England</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21</u>				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Early Years Spending	2,999	3,403	3,695	3,734
Education Spending	70,188	69,437	71,181	74,637
Children Services Spending	8,955	9,597	10,346	11,159
Children Health Spending	23,103	23,081	23,012	22,888
Total	105,244	105,519	108,234	112,418
Notes				
1. Early Years: includes Pre-Primary Education spend (PESA) and Sure Start Children’s Centres and Early Years (LA Revenue Account). 2. Education Spending: includes Primary and Secondary Education (PESA), Higher and Further Education (direct apportionment from departmental budgets), Special Schools and Alternative Provision, and Other Education and Community Spend (LA Revenue Account), and SEND, AP and Opportunity Areas (departmental budgets). 3. Child Protection and Social Services: includes the local government children social care services (LA Revenue Account), centrally held Children Social Care and Social Mobility Commission budgets (departmental budgets), and contributions from the Ministry of Justice and Home Office for youth justice and youth protection services. 4. Health Spend: includes NHS spend from the pre-described model, in addition to Department for Health and Social Care core budgets, and local government public health services related to children (LA Revenue Account).				

⁴ [Benefit expenditure and caseload tables 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/benefit-expenditure-and-caseload-tables-2021)

⁵ [HMRC tax receipts and National Insurance contributions for the UK \(Monthly Bulletin\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hmrc-tax-receipts-and-national-insurance-contributions-for-the-uk-monthly-bulletin)

5. Social Security: not included in the table above due to difficulty to apportion accurately from national level. For 2019-20, PESA data for “family and children” of which family benefits, income support and tax credits stated £11.6bn, taking the 19-20 figure to £115.8bn – but as stated above, this would miss out other benefits that are in scope that were included in the national breakdown.
6. Figures are in 2020/21 prices.
7. Rounding errors may exist.

(Q36) Scotland spend on children (exc. social security):

Table 9. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>Scotland</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Early Years	502	534	736	522
Education Spending	5,503	5,544	5,901	5,853
Child Services Spending	898	913	901	953
Child Health Care Spending	1,625	1,649	1,712	2,115
Total	8,528	8,641	9,251	9,442
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Years: includes Pre-Primary Education spend (PESA). 2. Education Spending: includes Primary and Secondary Education (PESA), Higher and Further Education (direct apportionment from departmental budgets). 3. Child Protection and Social Services: this is made up of “Family and Children Personal Social Services” (PESA), in addition to contributions from “The Care Inspectorate” and “Social Work Grant to private Sector, Children’s Hearing, Preventing Youth Offending and Education Analysis”. 4. Social Security: not included in the table above due to difficulty to apportion accurately from national level. For 2019/20, PESA data for “family and children” of which family benefits, income support and tax credits stated £1.0bn, taking the 19-20 figure to £10.5bn – but as stated above, this would miss out other benefits that are in scope that were included in the national breakdown. Scotland do have some payments specific to Scotland, these figures can be found in the Social Security breakdown. 5. Health Spend: Overall Health Service spend (total Hospital and Community Health Services) apportioned to children using Office of Budget Responsibility data on health spend by age and Scottish population data from National Records of Scotland. 6. Figures are in 2020/21 prices. 7. Rounding errors may exist. 				

(Q36) Wales spend on children (exc. social security):

Table 10. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>Wales</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Early Years	43	43	45	49
Education Spending	3,935	3,842	3,804	4,061
Child Services Spending	682	721	762	795
Child Health Care Spending	1,122	1,118	1,109	1,097
Total	5,782	5,724	5,720	6,002
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Years: includes Pre-Primary Education spend (PESA). 2. Education Spending: includes Primary and Secondary Education (PESA). 3. Child Protection and Social Services: this is made up of “Family and Children Personal Social Services” (PESA). 4. Health Spend: includes NHS spend from the pre-described model. 5. Social Security: not included in the table above due to difficulty to apportion accurately from national level. For 2019-20, PESA data for “family and children” of which family benefits, income support and tax credits stated £0.7bn, taking the 19-20 figure to <u>£6.2bn</u> – but as stated above, this would miss out other benefits that are in scope that were included in the national breakdown. 6. Figures are in 2020/21 prices. 7. Rounding errors may exist. 				

(Q36) Northern Ireland spend on children (exc. social security):

Table 11. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Early Years	65	65	63	67
Education Spending	1,751	1,804	1,992	2,131
Child Services Spending	206	222	241	234
Child Health Care Spending	789	787	785	778
Total	2,811	2,878	3,081	3,210
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Years: includes Pre-Primary Education spend (PESA). 2. Education Spending: includes Primary and Secondary Education (PESA). 3. Child Protection and Social Services: this is made up of “Family and Children Personal Social Services” (PESA). 4. Health Spend: includes NHS spend from the pre-described model. 5. Social Security: not included in the table above due to difficulty to apportion accurately from national level. For 2019-20, PESA data for “family and children” of which family benefits, income support and tax credits stated £0.9bn, taking the 19-20 figure to <u>£4.0bn</u> – but as stated above, this would miss out other benefits that are in scope that were included in the national breakdown. 6. Figures are in 2020/21 prices. 7. Rounding errors may exist. 				

(Q36) Crown Dependencies

The crown dependencies (Jersey, Isle of Man, and Guernsey) spending on children is broken down below. Note, the financial years of the Crown Dependencies are not the same as the mainland UK.

Full breakdown of total Crown Dependency budgets relating to children, in 2020/21 prices, broken down below.

<u>Table 12. Spend on children (£ millions), <u>Crown Dependencies</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21</u>				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Guernsey	108.7	109.4	111.8	106.7
Jersey	166.4	169.7	174.4	175.6
Isle of Man	116.7	115.1	116.9	113.7
Total Crown Dependencies Spend	391.8	394.2	403.1	396.0

(Q36) Jersey:

<u>Table 13. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21</u>				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Education and Early Years Spending	105.9	109.6	113.7	117.9
Children Services Spending	54.7	53.9	54.0	50.8
Children Social Security Spending	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.9
Total Spending	166.4	169.7	174.4	175.6
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Education and Early Years Spend includes pre-school, primary education, secondary education, higher and further education, special schools, Central Inclusion Service, instrumental music, central and support education services, and fee charging school contributions.2. Health and Social Services Spend includes Youth Service, Careers Service, Children's Social Services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service. Health and Community Services (HCS) budgets have been based on the Women and Children and Family Care group structure in HCS, plus the Child and Family Services element of the Family Nursing and Home Care Contract.3. Social Security Spend includes child personal care (income support element) and maternity/paternal benefits. Child Personal Care is eligible to households with a child or children who need a high level of personal care due to a long-term illness or disability. Total Income Support spend could be provided however it is not possible to apportion all expenditure relating to children. There are various benefits (medical, dental, prescriptions) that are available to adults and children, but not possible to apportion.4. Data provided by Government of Jersey.5. Figures are in 2020/21 prices.6. Rounding errors may exist.				

(Q36) Isle of Man:

Table 14. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Education and Early Years Spending	70.0	69.8	71.9	71.3
Children Services Spending	30.2	29.3	29.4	27.3
Children Social Security Spending	16.6	16.0	15.6	15.1
Total Spending	116.7	115.1	116.9	113.7
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sources: Children's Early Years and Children's Education Spending – Department of Education, Sport and Culture, Children's Social Security Spending – Social Security (Isle of Man Treasury), Children's Services and Health Care Spending – Financial Advisory Service (Isle of Man Treasury). 2. Child Social Security Spending. The only non-contributory benefit, which is solely aimed at supporting children, is child benefit. Support for children is also provided for within income related benefits (i.e., employed personal allowance, income support, and income-based job-seekers allowance). 3. Figures are in 2020/21 prices. 4. Rounding errors may exist. 				

(Q36) Guernsey:

Table 15. Children spending budgets (£ millions), <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Education and Early Years Spending	76.8	75.6	76.8	72.8
Children Services Spending	20.3	22.1	23.2	22.7
Children Social Security Spending	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.2
Total Spending	108.7	109.4	111.8	106.7
Notes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education and Early Years Spend includes pre-school, primary school, secondary school, higher education, College of Further Education, Guernsey Training Agency, Institute of Health, the Guernsey Institute, special schools, school and pupil support, voluntary schools, grants to colleges and the School Music Service. 2. Health and Social Services Spend includes acute hospital services (including midwifery, paediatrics, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit), on and off island children health services (including mental health and complex needs), Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Office for the Children's Convenor, Multi-Agency Support Hub, and Medical Specialist Group Paediatrician cost. There are some other services within revenue (including diagnostics, educational psychologist, emergency off-island) which also treat children, but are impossible 				

to be differentiated.

3. Social Security Spending includes family allowances, school uniform and maintenance grants, and parental benefits. Income support is not included, and while this would include some further spend for children, this cannot be easily split out – so this overall figure likely understates the total Guernsey spend on children but provides the most accurate approximation practically achievable.
4. Figures provided by the States of Guernsey.
5. Figures are in 20-21 prices.
6. Rounding errors may exist.

(Q36) Overseas territories

Data unavailable.

B. General principles

(Q37a) Cases of discrimination affecting children, prosecutions brought before the courts under legislation governing non-discrimination and sanctions imposed on perpetrators.

(Q37a) England: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Guernsey:

Table 16. Cases of discrimination affecting children, prosecutions brought before the courts under legislation governing non-discrimination and sanctions imposed on perpetrators in <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-2021	
Year	2017-2021
Total	15
Notes	
1. Data provided by Bailiwick Law Enforcement. 2. Employment and Social Security have received no complaints involving children under the Sex Discrimination (Employment) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2005 from 2017 to 2021 (inclusive). This Ordinance provides protection from discrimination in employment on the grounds of sex, gender reassignment and marriage. 3. Due to being a small community and the need for confidentiality, statistics have been merged.	

(Q37a) Jersey:

Table 17. Number of cases of discrimination affecting children, prosecutions brought before the courts under legislation governing non-discrimination and sanctions imposed on perpetrators in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	9	10
Notes					
1. All counts are of recorded, count crimes or process offences that have an attached hate crime flag. Hate crime is defined as any offence that targets a personal characteristic protected under law (race, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability and faith). 2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q37a) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Anguilla: There were no such cases between 2017 - 2021.

(Q37a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37a) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q37a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q37b) Child fatalities due to child abuse, substance abuse and suicide.

(Q37b) England:

There were 147 fatalities due to child abuse, substance abuse or suicide in England in 2020, this has come down slightly from 165 in 2017.

Table 18. Number of child fatalities due to child abuse, substance abuse and suicide in <u>England</u> , 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	165	171	148	147
Sex				
Male	92	112	94	96
Female	73	59	54	51
Age				
Under 1	13	16	10	11
1 to 4	19	15	7	8
5 to 9	14	11	6	7
10 to 15	36	41	41	43
16 to 17	83	88	84	78
Notes				
1. Child deaths from these three categories have been combined to produce one figure, however deaths can appear in more than one category, for example, a suicide can also be a drug-related death. Where a death appears in more than one category the death is only counted once.				
2. Neonatal deaths appearing in the deaths from child abuse category have been excluded to align with the definitions used for drug-related deaths and suicides which exclude neonatal deaths.				

(Q37b) Wales:

In Wales, there were 31 fatalities due to child abuse, substance abuse or suicide between 2017-20.

Table 19. Number of child fatalities due to child abuse, substance abuse and suicide in <u>Wales</u>, 2017-2020	
Year	2017-2020
Total	31
Sex	
Male	21
Female	10
Age	
Under 1	c
1 to 4	c
5 to 9	0
10 to 15	12
16 to 17	13
Notes	
<p>1. Child deaths from these three categories have been combined to produce one figure however deaths can appear in more than one category, for example, a suicide can also be a drug-related death. Where a death appears in more than one category the death is only counted once.</p> <p>2. Neonatal deaths appearing in the deaths from child abuse category have been excluded to align with the definitions used for drug-related deaths and suicides which exclude neonatal deaths.</p> <p>3. There is no specific ICD-10 code for child abuse as a cause of death. Deaths from child abuse has been defined as the following: Deaths with any mention of child maltreatment (ICD-10 codes T74.0-9) or any mention of inquest adjourned (ICD-10 code U509) on the main death certificate or in the case of neonatal deaths on the neonatal death certificate or; deaths where the secondary cause of death was child maltreatment (ICD-10 codes T74.0-9) or; deaths where final manner of death was murder, or; lack of attention at birth OR child abuse/battery or; deaths where the underlying cause of death was assault (ICD-10 codes X85-Y09) or; deaths where the underlying cause of death was inquest adjourned (ICD-10 code U509).</p> <p>4. The inclusion of underlying cause of death from assault will also cover deaths where final manner of death was unlawful killing or manslaughter or inquest adjourned.</p> <p>5. There can be overlaps where a death from child abuse can also be a drug-related death. Drug-related deaths are defined as deaths where the underlying cause was: Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug use (excluding alcohol and tobacco) (ICD-10 codes F11–F16, F18–F19) or;</p>	

Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (ICD-10 codes X40–X44) or;
 Intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (ICD-10 codes X60–X64) or;
 Assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (ICD-10 codes X85) or;
 Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent (Y10–Y14)
 c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 9, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals

(Q37b) Scotland:

In Scotland there were 24 fatalities due to substance misuse or suicide, down from a high of 31 in 2018.

Table 20. Numbers of deaths where the underlying cause of death was probable suicide, alcohol-specific or drug-related according to the death certificate in Scotland, 2017-2020

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	25	31	29	24
Sex				
Male	16	20	19	18
Female	9	11	10	6
Age				
Under 1	c	0	c	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0
10 to 15	c	9	c	c
16 to 17	15	22	19	c
Notes				

1. For definition of probable suicide see <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/probable-suicides/2020/suicides-20-methodology.pdf>
 2. For definition of alcohol-specific deaths see <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/alcohol-deaths/2020/alcohol-specific-deaths-20-methodology.pdf>
 3. For definition of drug-related deaths see <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/deaths/drug-related-deaths-in-scotland/2020>
 c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q37b) Northern Ireland:

The number of fatalities in Northern Ireland in 2020 due to suicides where the cause was self-inflicted injury only and drug-misuse deaths was 14, twice the number registered in 2017.

Table 21. Number of child fatalities due to child abuse, substance abuse and suicide in <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/suicide-statistics Drug-Related deaths in Northern Ireland Information Paper				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	7	10	11	14
Notes				
<p>1. Data are based on year the death was registered which might not be the same year that the death occurred.</p> <p>2. Suicide deaths in Northern Ireland are usually defined as deaths from Self-inflicted Injury as well as Events of Underdetermined Intent in persons aged 10 and over. This is consistent with the UK National Statistics definition. However, the data includes deaths due to self-inflicted injury only. At present, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) recommends that users of suicide statistics refer to the subset of 'self-inflicted injury' as the most accurate count in relation to time trends. This is due to an ongoing review of the coverage of the sub-category 'undetermined intent' for the period 2015-2018 and 2020. Further information on the review is available in the guidance note provided at https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/suicide-statistics.</p> <p>3. There are some situations where the registration of the death can be delayed, specifically where the death has been accidental, unexpected or suspicious, and must be referred to the coroner, only to be registered after completion of the investigation. The time taken to carry out this investigation can result in a delay in registration and thus such deaths may not appear in published statistics until at least six months after the death occurred. Suicides registered during the period in question will therefore not be reflective of suicides that actually occurred.</p> <p>4. Data for substance abuse includes deaths from drug-misuse only. Drug-misuse deaths occur where the underlying cause is drug poisoning, drug abuse or drug dependence or where any of the substances controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) are involved. More information is available from https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/cause-death/drug-related-deaths</p> <p>5. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p>				

(Q37b) Guernsey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q37b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q37b) Cayman Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q37b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were fewer than 6 cases in 2018 and 2020.

(Q37b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q37b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

C. Civil rights and freedoms

(Q38a) The use of acoustic devices and other measures to deal with antisocial behaviours and disperse gatherings of young people.

(Q38a) England: Data unavailable.

(Q38a) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q38a) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q38a) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q38a) Guernsey: None in use by law enforcement authorities, while private use of such devices is not recorded.

(Q38a) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38a) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38a) Anguilla: There were no such cases between 2017 to 2021.

(Q38a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q38a) Cayman Islands: Royal Cayman Islands Police (RCIPS) do not have any such devices for dealing with antisocial behaviour.

(Q38a) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38a) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q38a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Information and communications technology-related violations of children's rights and the number of such cases that have been investigated and prosecuted.

(Q38b) England: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Northern Ireland:

There were 842 such offences in Northern Ireland in 2020-21, up from 236 in 2016-17.

Table 22. Information and communications technology-related violations of children's rights (interpreted as on-line offending) where the victim is under 18 and includes all crimes relating to offences against the person and offences against society in Northern Ireland, 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	236	295	461	708	842
Notes					
1. Data refers to validated stats provided by NISRA. However, the figures refer to recorded crimes and Sanctions Clearances. Due to the extremely limited timeframe, it is not possible to provide stats on linked investigations and prosecutions, if at all possible.					

(Q38b) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38b) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Anguilla: There were no such cases between 2017 to 2021.

(Q38b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Cayman Islands:

Table 23. Number of information and communications technology-related violations of children's rights and the number of such cases that have been investigated and prosecuted in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2018-2021.				
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	5	9	5	c

(Q38b) Falkland Islands:

Table 24. Number of information and communications technology-related violations of children's rights and the number of such cases that have been investigated and prosecuted in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
Prosecution Service internal files					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	0
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q38b) Pitcairn Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: Data unavailable.

Ascension: There were fewer than 6 cases in 2020.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q38b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q38b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

D. Violence against children

(Q39a) The use of electrical discharge weapons, attenuating energy projectiles and other harmful devices on children.

(Q39a) England:

Data for England and Wales shows the number of times such tactics were deployed against someone under 18 (as opposed to the number of children). Where multiple officers were involved in the incident the data may be recorded multiple times. The data shows there were 3,052 such instances in England in 2019/20. As these are experimental statistics, comparisons over years cannot be made.

Table 25. Number of the use of electrical discharge weapons, attenuating energy projectiles and other harmful devices on children in <u>England</u>, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Source			
Police use of force statistics, England and Wales: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/police-use-of-force-statistics			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	1,143	1,917	3,052
Sex			
Male	1,061	1,793	2,852
Female	74	111	189
Other	c	c	c
Unknown	c	c	c
Age			
Under 11	19	35	22
11 to 17	1,124	1,882	3,030
Ethnic origin			
White	524	962	1,412
Mixed	54	93	131
Asian or Asian British	89	151	227
Black or Black British	414	604	1,111
Other Ethnic Groups	28	49	76
Not known	34	58	95
Other breakdowns			
Special Educational Needs or Disability	81	139	185
Notes			

1. Data include uses of less lethal weapons (including electrical discharge weapons and attenuating energy projectiles (AEPs)) and firearms and relate to the number of times these tactics were used against someone aged under 18, rather than the number of people they were used against.
2. AEP includes used, aimed, and use not stated. Conductive Energy Devices (CED) includes discharge and non-discharge uses (e.g. aimed/ red-dot), as well as where the use is not stated. Firearms includes aimed and fired.
3. If more than one officer was involved in using these devices during an incident, then multiple records may be included.
4. Age and ethnicity is officer perceived ethnicity and not self-reported.
5. Special educational needs or disability is officer perceived physical or mental health condition.
6. Figures for special educational needs or disability are incidents - an incident involving someone with a perceived mental health condition and a perceived physical health condition is counted as two incidents.
7. These figures were published as 'Experimental statistics' for the years provided and improvements in recording practices are likely to have impacted on the figures over the time period provided.

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q39a) Wales:

Data for Wales shows the number of times such tactics were deployed against someone under 18 (as opposed to the number of children) and where multiple officers were involved in the incident the data may be recorded multiple times. There were 118 such instances in Wales in 2019/20. As these are experimental statistics, comparisons over years cannot be made.

Table 26. Number of the use of electrical discharge weapons, attenuating energy projectiles and other harmful devices on children in Wales, 2017-18 to 2019-20

Source			
Police use of force statistics, England and Wales: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/police-use-of-force-statistics			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	27	71	118
Sex			
Male	21	63	107
Female	6	8	11
Other	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
Age			
Under 11	0	c	c
11-17 years	27	c	c
Ethnic origin			
White	23	44	86
Mixed	c	8	c
Asian or Asian British	c	c	c
Black or Black British	0	14	14
Other Ethnic Groups	0	c	c
Not known	0	c	8
Other breakdowns			
Special Educational Needs or Disability	6	10	9
Notes			
1. Data include uses of less lethal weapons (including electrical discharge weapons and attenuating energy projectiles (AEPs)) and firearms and relate to the number of times these tactics were used against someone aged under 18, rather than the number of people they were used against.			
2. AEP includes used, aimed and use not stated. Conductive Energy Devices (CED) includes discharge and non-discharge uses (e.g. aimed/ red-dot), as well as where the use is not stated. Firearms includes aimed and fired.			
3. If more than one officer was involved in using these devices during an incident, then multiple records may be included.			
4. Age and ethnicity is officer perceived ethnicity and not self-reported.			
5. Special educational needs or disability is officer perceived physical or mental health condition.			

6. Figures for special educational needs or disability are incidents - an incident involving someone with a perceived mental health condition and a perceived physical health condition is counted as two incidents.

7. These figures were published as 'Experimental statistics' for the years provided and improvements in recording practices are likely to have impacted on the figures over the time period provided.

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q39a) Scotland:

In Scotland there were no children (persons under the age of 18) subject to taser deployment between 2017/18 and 2019/20, in 2020/21 there less than 5 and in 2021/22 there were less than 5.

(Q39a) Northern Ireland:

Table 27. Number of times that Conductive Energy Devices (CEDs) and Attenuating Energy Projectiles (AEPs) were used on under 18 year olds, Northern Ireland, 2016-17 to 2020-21

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
CED drawn	16	c	10	11	9
CED fired	0	c	0	0	0
AEP pointed	c	0	c	0	c
AEP discharged	0	0	0	0	0
Notes					
1. The figures may not be a count of the number of persons on whom force was used as force may have been used by more than one officer on the same member of the public.					
2. 'CED drawn' includes drawn, aimed, arced, red dotted.					
3. Gender, age and ethnicity breakdowns suppressed due to small numbers.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q39a) Guernsey:

Table 28. The use of electrical discharge weapons, attenuating energy projectiles and other harmful devices on children in <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-2021	
Year	2017-2021
Total	c
Age	
16 to 17	c
Notes	
1. Due to being a small community and the need for confidentiality, statistics have been merged.	
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.	

(Q39a) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q39a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39a) Cayman Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q39a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) Children who have been placed under solitary confinement and other restrictive interventions, in all settings including education, custody, mental health, welfare and immigration settings.

(Q39b) England: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland there were 493 incidents in 2020, down from 546 in 2017. Northern Ireland authorities state single separation may be used when it is necessary in the best interests of a child or as part of an overall behaviour strategy to prevent or defuse any of the incidents specified under Juvenile Justice Centre (JJC) Rules 2008.

Table 29. Number of children who have been placed under solitary confinement and other restrictive interventions, in all settings including education, custody, mental health, welfare and immigration settings in Northern Ireland, 2017-2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	546	482	414	493
Notes				
1. No children and young people are kept in solitary confinement when in the care of Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre.				

(Q39b) Guernsey:

No children have been held in solitary confinement in Guernsey Prison or Health and Social Care settings from 2017/2021.

(Q39b) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39b) Isle of Man:

No such cases between 2017-2021 in schools. Mental health records demonstrate that there has only been one occasion within the previous two years in which it has been necessary to employ seclusion on a young person aged under 18.

(Q39b) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) Cayman Islands:

The Cayman Islands does not practice placing children in solitary confinement. There have been no reported instances of a child being placed in solitary confinement between 2017-2021. This has been confirmed by the following Ministries: Border Control and Labour, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of

Investment, Innovation and Social Development, Ministry of Health and Wellness, and the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service.

Restrictive interventions are used as a last resort with children and the use of restrictive intervention has also steadily decreased. The forms of restrictive intervention utilised between 2017/2021 include police detention, prison custody, electronic monitoring, young offender institution, and secure accommodation within a care home to prevent self-harm/running away. Some of the same children are reported on by different agencies and would be counted more than once for their different forms of restrictions.

There were no reported instances of additional measures of isolation/segregation for those already under restrictive intervention by way of their placement in one of the above facilities. The exception to this would be 10-30 minutes in a “safe room” for de-escalation of aggression in the youth detention/rehabilitation homes. These instances have not been included.

Table 30. Number of children who have been placed under restrictive interventions in police detention, prison custody, young offender institutions, secure accommodation and electronic monitoring, <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	184	140	90	75	58
Sex					
Male	147	112	76	60	46
Female	37	28	14	15	12
Age					
10 to 15	93	62	32	29	25
16 to 17	91	78	58	46	33
Notes					
1. Some of the same children will be reported on by different agencies and would be counted more than once for their different forms of restrictions.					

(Q39b) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q39b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Children with psychosocial disabilities and autism who have been placed under restraint and seclusion in schools.

(Q39c) England: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Guernsey:

Table 31. Number of instances of physical intervention to control behaviour of pupils with Special Educational Needs in <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	25	29	34	44
Notes				
1. Pupils recorded as having Social, Emotional, Mental Health or Autistic Spectrum Disorder as their primary area of need are used in this dataset (according to last extraction of SEND register each year - Autumn Term).				
2. Age according to the pupil's age on the last day of the calendar year.				
3. Education Services usually report according to the academic year, however this data has been amended to fit the calendar year.				

(Q39c) Jersey:

Table 32. Number of instances of physical intervention to control behaviour of pupils in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	60	40	40	40	40
Sex					
Male	60	30	40	40	40
Female	c	c	c	c	c
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	c	c	c	c	c
5 to 9	50	30	30	20	20
10 to 15	c	c	c	10	20
16 to 17	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					

1. The data contains information on restrictive physical interventions only, this includes escorting and holding.
2. Some reports received from schools may only be reporting a guide or a disengagement and not necessarily lead to a restrictive physical intervention.
3. During 2019 to 2020 a more detailed recording document was implemented. At present, Jersey do not collect information on physical intervention from private schools and from La Sente (Specialist School) KS 2, 3 and 4.
4. Jersey do not have data on seclusions, which would cover any children who are internally isolated (i.e. a pupil who is kept away from others on site).
6. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10.

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 9, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q39c) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39c) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) British Virgin Islands:

Table 33. Number of children with psychosocial disabilities and autism who have been placed under restraint and seclusion in schools in British Virgin Islands, 2017-2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	0	0	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q39c) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39c) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39c) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39c) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39c) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q39c) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q39d) Child victims of violence, including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside the home and in alternative care settings, that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators, disaggregated by type of offence.

(Q39d) England and Wales:

In England and Wales there were 81,945 notifiable offences recorded by the police in 2020, up from 73,007 in 2017 (+12.2%).

Table 34. Number of child victims of violence, including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside the home and in alternative care settings, that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators, England and Wales, 2017-2020				
Source				
Police Recorded Crime: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	73,007	81,372	84,099	81,945
Notes				
1. Data includes the following offence codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 • 19D Rape of a female child under 16 • 19E Rape of a female child under 13 • 19G Rape of a male child under 16 • 19H Rape of a male child under 13 • 20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 • 21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 • 22B Sexual activity involving child under 16 • 71 Abuse of children through sexual exploitation (formerly prostitution or pornography) • 73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature • 88A Sexual grooming • 11A Cruelty to children/young persons 				

(Q39d) Scotland:

In Scotland, the number of people prosecuted for offences against a child (as the main offence) was 658 in 2020, down from 726 in 2019 (-9.4%).

Table 35. Number of people prosecuted for offences against a child (where main crime) in <u>Scotland</u>, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Source			
Criminal Proceedings Database - https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2019-20/			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	664	726	658

(Q39d) Northern Ireland:

Table 36. Number of child victims of violence, including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside the home and in alternative care settings, that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators, <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-2021				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	13,585	14,084	15,624	14,073

(Q39d) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q39d) Jersey:

Table 37. Number of child victims of violence, including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside the home and in alternative care settings, that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators in Jersey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	241	246	288	256	241
Sex					
Male	113	104	144	126	110
Female	127	141	143	129	129
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	c	c	c	c	c
5 to 9	47	26	49	25	30
10 to 15	125	145	166	159	139
16 to 17	42	54	51	60	63
Ethnic origin					
White	188	206	237	223	217
Mixed	c	c	c	0	c
Asian or Asian British	c	0	c	c	c
Black or Black British	0	c	7	c	c
Other Ethnic Groups	0	0	c	c	0
Not known	45	34	38	26	18
Notes					
1. Counting all recorded crimes. 2. Performance Management Board Crime Categories include: assault, child protection, serious violence, and sexual assault. 3. Victim age at time of crime. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q39d) Isle of Man:

Table 38. Number of recorded instances of various abuses against children in Isle of Man, 2017-2022					
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Indecent images of children – distribute/publish	c	c	c	6	8
Indecent images of children – take/permit/possess	6	c	10	6	12
Child cruelty	c	6	c	c	c
Drunk in charge of a child	0	0	0	c	c
Gross indecency with a child	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Table 39. Number of prosecuted instances of various abuses against children in Isle of Man, 2017-2022					
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Cruelty to a person under 16	7	c	0	0	0
Gross indecency with a child	c	0	c	c	c
Intercourse with a person under 16	c	0	0	c	c
Intercourse with person under 13	0	0	0	0	c
Incite/procure person under 16 to commit an act of gross indecency	0	0	0	0	c
Possession of indecent images of children	c	c	18	7	14
Take/permit to be taken/make indecent photographs/pseudo	c	10	27	16	c

photographs of children					
Distribute indecent photographs/pseudo photographs of children	0	0	0	0	c
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q39d) Anguilla:

Table 40. Number of child victims of violence, including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside the home and in alternative care settings, that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators, in Anguilla, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	19	10	16	10	c
Notes					
1. All figures represent children under the age of 16.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q39d) British Virgin Islands:

The number of children who were victims of violence fluctuated between 2017 and 2021; with a low of 40 in 2018 and a high of 79 in 2020. Neglect increased from 15 in 2017 to 31 in 2020. Physical fluctuated between 2017 and 2020 but moved up from 10 in 2017 to 16 in 2020. Sexual on the other hand also fluctuated between 2017 to 2020 but showed a slight decrease; 17 in 2017 and 14 in 2020. Verbal appears to be generally low with fewer than 6 cases in 2017, 2018, and 2020, but spiked to 17 in 2019. The other types of violence were low but Runaway registered an unprecedented 7 cases in 2020.

The number of male children were victims of violence remained somewhat constant from 2017 to 2021; a low of 13 in 2021 and a high of 20 in 2018. On the other hand, substantially more female children were victims of violence. There was a low of 20 cases in 2018 and a high of 62 in 2020. Children under 1 were least targeted with fewer than 6 cases in each year. Those aged 10 to 15 years suffered most with a low of 17 cases in 2021 and a high of 32 cases in 2020. All children who were victims of violence between 2017 and 2021 were black.

(Q39d) Cayman Islands:

Table 41. Number of child victims of neglect, rape, defilement, indecent assault, grooming, serious violence and robbery, and drugs offences that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2020-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Child neglect and child cruelty	27	16	13	4	15
Rape against juveniles	5	6	2	3	4
Crimes of defilement	6	9	10	11	10
Indecent assault	23	19	36	23	22
Grooming against juveniles	-	1	5	8	8
Serious violence and robbery	-	-	-	6	1
Drugs offences	-	-	-	19	13

(Q39d) Falkland Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39d) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39d) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: 8 children subject to sexual exploitation in 2021, less than 6 in 2020 and 2019.

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39d) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 42. Number of child victims of violence, including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse in and outside the home and in alternative care settings, that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted in <u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u>, 2017-2021				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	14	44	27	27
Sex				
Male	c	9	c	c
Female	c	35	c	c
Age				
Under 1	0	c	0	0
1 to 4	0	c	c	0
5 to 9	c	12	0	c
10 to 15	7	29	c	26
16 to 17	c	0	0	c
Notes				
1. Ethnicity breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.				
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.				

(Q39d) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q39d) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q39e) Children who have received protective measures and multidisciplinary remedies provided to children who are victims and witnesses of violence, in particular abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation and abuse.

In England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, children suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm such as neglect, physical, emotional or sexual abuse are supported children's social care (CSC) services. These children are known as children on child protection plans (CPP) or children on child protection registers (CPR) in Wales.

(Q39e) England:

In England there were 50,010 children on CPPs at 31 March 2021, down from 51,080 in 2017 (-2.1%).

Table 43. Number of children on Child Protection Plans in <u>England</u> at 31 March, 2017-2021					
Source					
Children in Need statistics: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	51,080	53,790	52,260	51,510	50,010
Sex					
Male	25,610	27,160	26,480	25,740	25,010
Female	24,300	25,410	24,500	24,480	23,490
Age					
Under 1	6,110	6,150	6,030	5,890	5,700
1 to 4	13,540	13,750	13,130	12,720	12,360
5 to 9	15,120	15,860	15,180	14,700	14,080
10 to 15	14,300	15,810	15,580	15,780	15,210
16 to 17	2,010	2,220	2,340	2,420	2,660
Ethnic origin					
White	38,280	39,910	38,980	37,830	36,150
Mixed	4,590	4,830	4,780	4,790	4,880
Asian or Asian British	3,210	3,410	3,400	3,530	3,580
Black or Black British	2,600	2,950	2,540	2,570	2,670
Other Ethnic Groups	790	790	910	920	920
Not known	1,610	1,910	1,640	1,870	1,810
Notes					
1. White comprises white British, white Irish, traveller of Irish heritage, any other white background and Gypsy/Roma. 2. Mixed comprises white and black Caribbean, white and black African, white and Asian, any other mixed background. 3. Asian or Asian British comprises Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and					

- any other Asian background.
4. Black or black British comprises Caribbean, African or any other black background.
5. Breakdowns may not sum to totals due to rounding or due to unknown characteristics.
6. Under 1 includes unborn children.

(Q39e) Wales:

In Wales, there were 2,820 children on the CPR at 31 March 2019, up from 2,803 in 2017 (+0.6%).

Table 44. Number of children on the Child Protection Register in Wales at 31 March, 2017-2019

Source

Children receiving care and support aggregate, Welsh Government
<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Service-Provision/childrenonchildprotectionregister-by-localauthority-categoryofabuse-agegroup>

Year	2017	2018	2019
Total	2,803	2,958	2,820
Age			
Under 1	294	345	287
1 to 4	807	765	747
5 to 9	805	895	848
10 to 15	779	832	818
16 to 17	118	121	120

Notes

1. Age at 31 March each reporting year.

(Q39e) Scotland:

In Scotland there were 2,104 children on CPPs at 31 July 2021, down from 2,600 in 2017 (-19.1%). There were 3,454 children added to the child protection register during the year ending 31 July 2021, down from 4,293 in 2017 (-19.5%).

Table 45. Numbers of children on the child protection register in <u>Scotland</u>, each year ending 31 July, 2017-2021					
Source					
Children's Social Work Statistics: Children's social work statistics - https://www.gov.scot/collections/childrens-social-work/					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2,600	2,530	2,580	2,641	2,104
Sex					
Male	1,306	1,258	1,334	1,301	1,053
Female	1,245	1,220	1,201	1,288	1,011
Age					
Under 1	619	566	550	581	481
1 to 4	743	724	714	741	612
5 to 9	719	704	729	692	588
10 to 15	503	513	573	601	410
16 to 17	16	23	14	26	13
Ethnic origin					
White	1,855	1,779	1,806	1,962	1,490
Mixed	44	40	36	44	45
Asian or Asian British	44	25	41	35	28
Black or Black British	23	25	13	17	22
Other Ethnic Groups	22	34	39	23	18
Not known	612	627	645	560	501
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	111	150	95	110	81
Notes					
1. The available data show the numbers of children on the child protection register each year as at 31 July. 2. The 'Under 1' category includes pre-birth child protection case conferences. No data are held on how these concerns were reported to the authorities, investigated, and prosecuted. 3. The 'with disability' row shows the number of children with a disability recorded. Further breakdowns by disability type are not available. Disability is defined in this data as a mental or physical impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the ability of the child to carry out normal day-to-day activities.					

(Q39e) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 2,298 children on CPPs at 31 March 2021, up from 2,120 in 2017 (+8.4%).

Table 46. Number of children on child protection plans at 31 March in Northern Ireland, 2017-2021					
Source					
Table 2.1: <u>Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland 2020/21</u> <u>Department of Health (health-ni.gov.uk)</u>					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2,130	2,082	2,211	2,298	2,298

(Q39e) Guernsey:

Table 47. Children who have received protective measures and multidisciplinary remedies provided to children who are victims and witnesses of violence, in particular abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation and abuse in Guernsey, 2019-2021			
Year	2019	2020	2021
Total	529	443	603
Sex			
Male	255	226	286
Female	266	211	297
Not Known	8	6	20
Age			
Under 1	0	19	21
1 to 4	111	93	103
5 to 9	144	132	141
10 to 15	188	152	260
16 to 17	c	41	62
Unknown	c	6	16
Ethnic origin			
Not specified	213	157	308
Any Other White Background	217	154	200
Black Caribbean	0	c	0
White - Irish	c	c	0
White and Black Caribbean	0	c	0
White and Asian	c	0	c
Any Other Mixed Background	13	15	c
Any Other Black Background	0	c	0
Pakistani	0	0	c
Chinese	0	0	c
Any Other Ethnic Group	c	9	7
White - British	78	104	78

Notes

1. Data provided by Health and Social Care, Multi-Agency Support Hub.

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q39e) Jersey:

Table 48. Number of children who have received protective measures and multidisciplinary remedies provided to children who are victims and witnesses of violence, in particular abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation and abuse in Jersey, 2017-2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	180	180	150	120	120
Sex					
Male	90	100	80	60	60
Female	90	80	70	50	60
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	30	30	20	20	30
5 to 9	50	40	30	20	20
10 to 15	60	80	70	50	50
16 to 17	40	30	30	30	20
Ethnic origin					
White	160	140	130	100	110
Mixed	10	10	10	10	10
Asian or Asian British	c	c	c	c	c
Black or Black British	0	c	c	c	c
Not known	c	c	c	c	c
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	10	20	10	10	10
Notes					

1. Figures are based upon any child looked after or placed on the Child Protection register as of year-end (31st December).

2. Figures rounded to the nearest 10.

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q39e) Isle of Man:

Table 49. Number of children subject to child protection plans, in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2017/2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	77	93	117	106	107
Notes					
1. Data is averaged for 2017-2020; 2021 data is based on that available from December 2021 due to year end data not yet being available.					

(Q39e) Anguilla:

Table 50. Number of children who have received protective measures and multidisciplinary remedies provided to children who are victims and witnesses of violence, in particular abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation and abuse in <u>Anguilla</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	34	17	32	62	67
Sex					
Male	10	9	10	22	32
Female	24	8	22	40	35
Age					
Under 1	c	0	c	c	c
1 to 4	c	c	c	c	6
5 to 9	6	c	6	10	9
10 to 15	18	c	17	29	34
16 to 17	c	c	c	18	14
Not known	c	c	c	0	c
Ethnic origin					
Mixed	0	0	c	c	c
Black or Black British	c	17	c	c	c
Other Ethnic Groups	c	0	0	0	0
Notes					
1. 2020 and 2021 reflects persons who were also in alternative care as it was deemed that they too are under the Child Protection Care.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q39e) British Virgin Islands: The same children who were victims of violence received protective measures from 2017 to 2021.

(Q39e) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39e) Falkland Islands:

Table 51. Number of children on child protection plans in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	6	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	c	11
Notes					
<p>1. The Falkland Islands have interpreted the definition to refer to children on a Child Protection Plan.</p> <p>2. For 2018 and 2019 there has been a failure with exporting data so these are not complete.</p> <p>3. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q39e) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39e) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 52. Number of children who have received protective measures and multidisciplinary remedies provided to children who are victims and witnesses of violence, in particular abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation and abuse in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	7	c	c	6
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Ascension: there were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: there were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39e) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39e) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q39e) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q39f) Cases of female genital mutilation, forced marriages, virginity testing and crimes committed in the name of so-called honour against children that have been reported to the authorities, investigated and prosecuted.

(Q39f) United Kingdom:

The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) is a joint Home Office and Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) unit. It was established in 2005 to lead on the UK Government's forced marriage policy, outreach and casework. The unit also leads on consular casework relating to female genital mutilation (FGM) victims who are overseas. The unit operates both inside the UK, where support is provided to any individual, and overseas, where consular assistance is provided to British nationals, including dual nationals.

The FMU remained fully operational throughout the restrictions of the coronavirus pandemic and took steps to ensure that this was publicised extensively. FMU caseworkers have been more regularly invited to attend multi-agency strategy meetings following the switch to virtual working.

In 2020, the Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) gave advice or support in 759 cases (of all ages) related to a possible forced marriage and/or possible female genital mutilation (FGM). This comprised 750 cases solely related to forced marriage, 3 cases related to both forced marriage and FGM, and 6 cases solely related to FGM. This figure includes contact that was made to the FMU through the public helpline or by email in relation to a new case. This does not include over 400 general enquires the unit received which did not relate to a specific case.

The 759 cases in 2020 represents a 44% decrease on the average number of cases (1,359) received annually between 2011 and 2019. This is thought to be largely attributable to reasons derived from the coronavirus pandemic, such as restrictions on weddings and overseas travel, which have been in place to varying degrees from March 2020. Following the introduction of the first lockdown in the UK, referrals to the FMU decreased from an average of 82 per month (January-March 2020) to 44 per month (April-June 2020). A procedural change regarding whether to log a new case as a referral or a general enquiry is also likely to have had a minor impact on the overall number of cases compared with previous years.

In the UK, FMU gave advice or support in 199 cases involving children under the age of 18 relating to possible forced marriage and/or possible FGM in 2020, down from 355 cases in 2017 (-43.9%).

Table 53. Number of cases the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice or support to children under 18 in the <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/forced-marriage-unit-statistics				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	355	517	363	199
Age				
15 and under	186	279	205	113
16-17	169	238	158	86
Other breakdowns				
Cases involving someone with mental capacity concerns	Data unavailable	12	10	c
Notes				
<p>1. These statistics represent only the cases that have been reported to the FMU and where the FMU has actively given advice or support. Forced marriage is a hidden crime, and these figures will not reflect the full scale of the abuse.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of numbers between 1 and 9.</p>				

Table 54. Number of cases of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in the <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - April 2020 to March 2021 - Report.pdf (digital.nhs.uk)				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	70	45	35	10
Notes				
<p>1. Values are rounded to the nearest 5.</p> <p>2. Values are for ages under 18.</p> <p>3. Figures represent the number of individual people seen in a year April to March at an attendance. This does not indicate the number of cases of FGM that have occurred in the UK but the number each year who have FGM who had an attendance. The same individual may be counted in different years but not the same individual in a single year.</p>				

(Q39f) Guernsey: No such cases reported between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q39f) Isle of Man: No such cases reported between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q39f) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39f) Cayman Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39f) Bermuda: Data unavailable

(Q39f) Montserrat: Data unavailable

(Q39g) Intersex children who have received non-urgent and irreversible surgical or other procedures.

(Q39g) England: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Guernsey: There were no such cases reported from Home Affairs, Health and Social Care or the Medical Specialist Group between 2017-2021

(Q39g) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39g) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39g) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39g) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q39g) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q39g) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

E. Family environment and alternative care

(Q40a) Families and children receiving economic and other types of support services.

(Q40a) United Kingdom:

Based on survey data for the UK, there were around 5.6 million children in families where state support was received for the child in 2020, down from an estimated 6.3 million in 2017.

State support for children include: Disability Living Allowance (Care and/or Mobility), Personal Independence Payments (Daily Living and/or Mobility), Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-based and/or Contributory, Employment Support Allowance (Income-related and/or Contributory), Incapacity Benefit, Child Tax Credits including lump sums, Working Tax Credits including lump sums, Income Support, Housing Benefit and Universal Credit.

Table 55. Number (in millions) and rate of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services in the <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2016-17 to 2019-20				
Source				
Households Below Average Income (HBAI) Stat-Xplore Database: https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/login.xhtml				
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total (millions)	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6
Rate	46.11%	43.48%	43.28%	40.07%
Sex				
Male	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9
Female	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7
Age				
0 to 4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
5 to 10	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
11 to 15	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
16 to 19	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other breakdowns				
Number of children with disability	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Notes				

1. Estimates based on survey data rounded to the nearest 0.1 million
2. These figures represent state support received by the family for children, as reported by FRS respondents, where:
 - a family is defined as a single adult or a married or cohabiting couple and any dependent children.
 - a child is defined as an individual aged under 16. A person will also be defined as a child if they are 16 to 19 years old and they are: not married nor in a civil partnership nor living with a partner; and living with parents/a responsible adult; and in full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training.
 - State support for children include: Disability Living Allowance (Care and/or Mobility), Personal Independence Payments (Daily Living and/or Mobility), Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-based and/or Contributory, Employment Support Allowance (Income-related and/or Contributory), Incapacity Benefit, Child Tax Credits including lump sums, Working Tax Credits including lump sums, Income Support, Housing Benefit and Universal Credit.
3. Age of youngest child in the family.
4. A disabled individual is defined as an individual who reported any physical or mental health condition(s) or illness(es) that last or are expected to last 12 months or more, and which limit their ability to carry out day-to-day activities a little, or a lot.

(Q40a) Guernsey:

Table 56. Number of dependent children on family allowance claims in Guernsey, 2017-2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	11,030	10,954	10,881	10,874	10,856
Gender					
Male	5,683	5,634	5,592	5,588	5,608
Female	5,347	5,320	5,289	5,286	5,248
Age					
0 years	498	482	400	443	407
1 to 4	2,470	2,413	2,327	2,294	2,223
5 to 9	3,232	3,292	3,326	3,238	3,255
10 to 15	3,665	3,694	3,805	3,848	3,885
16 to 17	1,165	1,073	1,023	1,051	1,086

Notes

1. Family allowance is a weekly tax-free benefit payable to people living in Guernsey and Alderney who are bringing up children and meet eligibility criteria. For information see: [Family allowance - States of Guernsey \(gov.gg\)](https://www.gov.gg/family-allowance)

Table 57. Number of claims in payment of severe disability benefit in

Guernsey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	185	198	190	195	199
Gender					
Male	140	148	140	144	148
Female	45	50	50	51	51
Age					
0 to 4	20	21	16	19	15
5 to 9	56	65	64	62	57
10 to 15	78	89	96	97	104
16 to 17	31	23	14	17	23
Notes					
<p>1. Severe Disability Benefit is a benefit paid payable to people living in Guernsey who have a physical or mental disability which requires a lot of attention or supervision by day or night and meet eligibility criteria. For more information see: Severe disability benefit and carer's allowance - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p> <p>2. For publication purposes the ages 0-4 have been combined due to data protection.</p> <p>3. This data is in respect of children, ie it is the number of children whose parents are claiming this allowance because of a child's disability.</p>					

Table 58. Number of children in families provided with Income Support in Guernsey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,119	1,161	1,702	1,901	1,868
Gender					
Male	570	605	890	1008	979
Female	549	556	812	893	889
Age					
0 years	73	65	75	67	63
1 to 4	309	317	450	488	444
5 to 9	349	366	547	590	582
10 to 15	299	329	516	627	616
16 to 17	89	84	114	129	163
Notes					
<p>1. Income support is a means tested benefit that enables all households in Guernsey and Alderney to access financial support sufficient to ensure an acceptable standard of living. For more information see: Income support - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>					

(Q40a) Jersey:

The data below indicates those pupils in receipt of Jersey Premium. This is a targeted funding programme where schools are allocated additional funding on a per pupil basis for:

- Pupils who are or have ever been Children Looked After.
- Pupils from households which have recently claimed Income Support.
- Pupils from households with 'Registered' status that would qualify to claim. Income Support if they had lived in Jersey for five years.

Jersey Premium data is captured as part of the autumn census each academic year. As such, the data for 2021 is not yet available. Data shows all data for Government of Jersey schools, from Reception to Year 11.

Table 59. Number of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	2,830	2,250	2,470	2,760
Sex				
Male	1,400	1,160	1,260	1,390
Female	1,430	1,090	1,210	1,370
Age				
Under 1				
1 to 4	170	130	160	160
5 to 9	1,320	1,050	1,150	1,260
10 to 15	1,270	1,010	1,100	1,270
16 to 17	60	60	60	70
Notes				
1. Age is given as at 31st December in each academic year. 2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10.				

(Q40a) Isle of Man:

Table 60. Number of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services, in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Numbers of pupils receiving free school meals in July of each year	2,272	2,215	2,235	2,192	2,251
Number of families in receipt of Child Benefit	7,742	7,450	7,367	7,109	6,835
Number of children in families in receipt of Child Benefit	12,906	12,406	12,251	11,776	11,372
Income Support for Lone Parents (claims paid)	326	295	263	215	280

(Q40a) Anguilla:

Table 61. Number of families receiving Medical Exemption services in Anguilla, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	285	283	256	270	286
Sex					
Male	112	114	112	115	122
Female	173	169	144	155	164

Table 62. Number of families on the Public Assistance Programme in Anguilla, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	117	114	105	87	108
Sex					
Male	53	54	45	38	40
Female	64	60	60	49	68
Age					
5 to 9	c	c	0	0	c
10 to 15	c	c	c	7	c
16 to 17	108	106	c	80	100
Ethnic origin					
Black or Black British	117	112	105	87	108
Notes					
<p>1. Public Assistance is a service offered by the Department of Social Development to help persons who are experiencing severe financial challenges and are unable to meet their commitments. One of the main determining factors to qualify for public assistance is when the household's monthly monetary expenditure exceeds the monthly income. To further determine eligibility, a means test is conducted by a social worker to gather information in regards to person's finances and assets, the information is then presented to the Social Protection Board for a decision.</p> <p>2. Regarding the figures disaggregated by age & gender, this is underreported, particularly where there are families who are receiving assistance and the household member details are not available.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q40a) British Virgin Islands:

The number of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services varied widely from 18 in 2017 and 108 in 2020. The number of male and female children alike fluctuated considerably from 2017 and 2021; males from 10 in 2017 to 40 in 2018 and females from 8 in 2017 to 73 in 2020. Children under 1 received the least support with little or no cases while those 16 and over registered as many as 49 cases in 2020. Practically all children receiving support were from a black ethnic group.

(Q40a) Cayman Islands:

Table 63. Number of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2019-2020		
Year	2019	2020
Total	1,904	2,558
Notes		
1. The type of support which Needs Assessment Unit provide can be found on https://www.nau.gov.ky/		

(Q40a) Falkland Islands:

Table 64. Number of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	17	14	14	24	22
Sex					
Male	9	c	8	11	10
Female	8	c	6	13	12
Age					
Under 1	0	0	0	c	c
1 to 4	c	c	0	c	c
5 to 9	11	9	c	11	7
10 to 15	c	c	c	6	c
16 to 17	0	0	0	c	c
Ethnic origin					
White	c	c	c	18	19
Mixed	0	0	0	c	c
Asian or Asian British	0	0	0	0	0
Black or Black British	0	0	0	0	0
Other Ethnic Groups	c	c	c	c	c

Not known	0	0	0	0	0
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	6	6	6	6	6
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 65. Number of families and children receiving economic and other types of support services in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	64	95	61
Notes					
1. Data for child in need payments.					

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40a) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q40a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q40b) Children in residential care, the number of such institutions and their size and the length of stay.

(Q40b) England:

In England there were 12,790 children in residential care at 31 March 2021, up from 9,290 in 2017 (+37.7%). The median length of stay of placements that ceased in 2021 was 217 days.

Table 66. Number of children in residential care and median length of stay in England, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of children	9,290	10,150	11,170	12,250	12,790
Median length of stay	212	211	207	207	217
Sex					
Male	6,080	6,660	7,390	8,060	8,410
Female	3,210	3,490	3,780	4,190	4,380
Age					
Under 1	170	220	200	220	240
1 to 4	20	40	60	60	80
5 to 9	230	280	300	310	310
10 to 15	4,320	4,720	4,900	5,000	5,020
16 to 17	4,550	4,880	5,710	6,660	7,140
Ethnic origin					
White	6,640	7,220	7,640	8,210	8,650
Mixed	880	950	1,060	1,080	1,170
Asian or Asian British	470	510	550	650	680
Black or Black British	890	1,050	1,320	1,500	1,450
Other Ethnic Groups	400	410	580	760	760
Not known	10	10	20	40	70
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	1,400	1,400	1,420	1,340	1,310
Notes					

1. Figures have been taken from the annual 'children looked after' data return. They relate to the position on 31 March each year and are rounded to the nearest 10.
2. Figures include children in the following placement types: Children's Homes subject to children's homes regulations, secure children's homes, semi-independent living accommodation not subject to children's homes regulations, residential care homes, NHS/health trust/other establishment providing medical or nursing care, Family centres or mother and baby units, young offender institutions and residential schools. Figures exclude children looked after under a series of short-term (respite) placements.
3. Historical data may differ from older publications which is mainly due to amendments made by local authorities after the previous publication.
4. Figures for the number of looked after children with SEN are not available.
5. Disability figures for children who have a primary need of 'child's disability' when starting to be looked after. This reflects the main category of the eight "need codes" at the time the child started to be looked after rather than necessarily the entire reason they are looked after. Therefore this does not equate to the total number of looked after children with a disability as there will be other looked after children who have a disability for whom they have a different primary need code. Users should therefore treat this data with caution when interpreting these figures.
6. The sum of figures in the demographics may not equate to the total due to rounding.
7. Median length of stay of placements that ended within the year.

(Q40b) Wales:

In Wales, there were 481 children in residential care at 31 March 2020, up from 314 in 2017 (+53.2%). The median number of days for those whose residential placement ended within 2020 was 201 days. There were 1,041 places available in 2021, up from 670 in 2017 (+55.4%).

Table 67. Number of children in residential care, length of placements, number of services and placements in <u>Wales</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
Looked After Children Census, Welsh Government https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Children-Looked-After				
Chief Inspector's Annual Report, Care Inspectorate Wales https://careinspectorate.wales/our-reports/our-annual-reports				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	314	358	437	481
Sex				
Male	179	217	256	308
Female	135	141	181	173
Age				
Under 1	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	c	c	c	c
5 to 9	9	13	16	28
10 to 15	188	223	270	279
16 and over	109	117	134	158
Ethnic origin				
White	284	328	389	443
Mixed	14	15	23	17
Asian or Asian British	8	c	c	6
Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	c	c	c	6
Other Ethnic Groups	c	7	9	9
Not known	0	0	0	0
Special Educational Needs or Disability				
Disabled	49	58	76	77
Non-disabled	258	293	352	385
Not known	7	7	9	19
Length (days) of placement for those whose placement ceased during the year				

Mean (days)	368	456	376	383
Median (days)	163	258	214	201
Number of services and places				
Number of services	149	159	179	206
Number of places	670	729	809	917
Notes:				
<p>1. Data on children is collected from the Looked After Children Census and includes those children looked after by local authorities in Wales on 31 March each year. Children looked after in short-term placements are excluded. Where a child had multiple periods of residential care, only the latest period has been counted.</p> <p>2. Residential care includes placements in children's homes and hostels which fall within the meaning of the Children's Homes Regulations (this includes maintained controlled and assisted community homes (except where child is placed in secure unit), voluntary sector homes, private registered homes, and also includes dual-registered schools and small unregistered children's homes) or residential family centre or mother and baby units.</p> <p>3. The average length of time (in days) a child has been placed in residential care is based on those who left residential care during the year and were no longer looked after at the 31 March, and has been calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator: Numerator: Sum of the length of time (in days) each child has spent in residential care during their latest placement, who left their placement during the year ending 31 March Denominator: The number of children who left their placement in residential care during the year ending 31 March.</p> <p>4. Data on settings and places is collected from Chief Inspector's Annual Reports published by Care Inspectorate Wales. Residential care institutions include children's homes and residential family centres registered with Care Inspectorate Wales and the number of places provided by these services at 31 March each year.</p> <p>5. For the purposes of this data, the definition of disabled follows that of Section 6 of the Equality Act 2010, which states that: "A person (P) has a disability if— (a) P has a physical or mental impairment, and (b) The impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on P's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities."</p>				

(Q40b) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 1,286 children in residential care at 31 July 2021, down from 1,509 in 2017 (-14.8%). As at March 2022, residential child care provision includes 336 care homes for children, 5 secure care centres, and 35 residential special schools.

Table 68. Number of children in residential care in <u>Scotland</u>, each year ending 31 July, 2017-2021					
Source					
Children's Social Work Statistics: Children's social work statistics - https://www.gov.scot/collections/childrens-social-work/					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,509	1,512	1,448	1,436	1,286
Sex					
Male	985	988	926	953	-
Female	524	524	522	483	-
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	c	-
1 to 4	c	c	c	c	-
5 to 9	54	61	67	76	-
10 to 15	965	960	889	772	-
16 to 17	483	486	489	577	-
Ethnic origin					
White	1,339	1,314	1,234	1,184	-
Mixed	23	19	21	28	-
Asian or Asian British	29	30	30	63	-
Black or Black British	19	23	26	26	-
Other Ethnic Groups	26	33	32	47	-
Not known	73	93	105	88	-
Other breakdowns					
Disability	398	367	352	328	-
Notes					
1. The 'disability' row shows the number of children with a disability recorded. Disability is defined in this data as a mental or physical impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the ability of the child to carry out normal day-to-day activities. 2. These figures include very small numbers of those aged 18+. 3. Disaggregated data for 2021 was not available at time of publication. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40b) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 174 children in residential care at 31 March 2021, up from 150 in 2017 (+16%). At 30 June 2021, there were 48 children's residential children's homes in Northern Ireland; 41 were statutory and 7 independent. Statutory homes provided 260 places at an average of 6 places per home; independent homes provided 26 places at an average of 4 per home. Information on length of stay is not available.

Table 69. Number of children in residential care in <u>Northern Ireland</u> at 31 March, 2017-2020					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	150	146	171	186	174
Sex					
Male	91	93	113	115	101
Female	59	53	58	71	86
Age					
1 to 4	0	0	c	0	0
5 to 9	c	7	c	11	14
10 to 15	c	69	72	74	68
16 to 17	79	70	89	101	92
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40b) Guernsey:

Table 69. Children in residential care, the number of such institutions and their size and the length of stay in Guernsey, 2018-2021				
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	71	75	60	76
Sex				
Male	c	c	32	40
Female	41	38	28	36
Not specified	c	c	0	0
Age				
Unborn	c	8	8	9
Under 1	c	9	6	8
1 to 4	21	21	12	17
5 to 9	19	17	15	19
10 to 17	17	20	19	23
Ethnic origin				
White British	24	21	18	24
White Other	29	34	22	25
Not recorded	18	20	20	27
Notes				
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.				

(Q40b) Jersey:

Table 70. Number of children in residential care, the number of such institutions and their size and the length of stay in Jersey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	30	20	20	10	20
Sex					
Male	20	10	10	c	10
Female	10	c	c	c	c
Age					
5 to 9	c	c	0	0	0
10 to 15	10	10	c	c	c
16 to 17	20	c	10	c	c
Ethnic origin					
White	30	20	20	10	20
Mixed	c	c	c	c	c
Asian or Asian British	0	c	c	c	0
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40b) Isle of Man:

Table 71. Number of children in residential care, in Isle of Man, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of children	24	24	27	26	25
Percentage of looked after children population in residential care	24%	28%	31%	29%	28%
Notes					
1. Data is averaged for 2017-2020; 2021 data is based on that available from December 2021 due to year end data not yet being available.					

(Q40b) Anguilla:

Table 72. Number of children admitted to residential care facilities in Anguilla, 2017-2021				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	c	c	c	6
Notes				
<p>1. Anguilla has one (five bedroom) residential facility designated as a Place of Safety for children in need of Care and Protection.</p> <p>2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>				

(Q40b) British Virgin Islands: The number of children in residential care remained less than 6 in each year between 2018 and 2021. The majority of children in need of residential care were in the age range 10 – 15 years. They were all from the ethnic group black.

(Q40b) Cayman Islands:

Table 73. Number of children in residential care and the number of such institutions, Cayman Islands, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	25	20	13	14	22
Sex					
Male	c	8	6	7	10
Female	c	12	7	7	12
Age					
10 to 15	19	13	c	6	9
16 to 17	6	7	c	8	13
Notes					
<p>1. This is the data combined for the 2 Children's Homes in Cayman, the Francesc Bodden Home and Pheonix House.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q40b) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 74. Number of children in residential care, the number of such institutions and their size and the length of stay in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	c	c	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Ascension: Data is unavailable.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q40b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q40c) Children in unregulated alternative care placements, including secure accommodation, immigration detention centres and mental health institutions.

(Q40c) England:

In England, there were 6,180 children in semi-independent living accommodation not subject to children's homes regulations, living independently or in secure children's homes at 31 March 2021, down from 6,670 in 2020 (-7.3%). The median length of stay of placements that ceased in 2021 was 139 days.

Table 75. Number of children in semi-independent living accommodation not subject to children's homes regulations, living independently or in secure children's homes in <u>England</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
Children looked after (SSDA903) data return					
Children Accommodated in secure children's homes (SA1) data collection					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of children	5,000	5,370	6,370	6,670	6,180
Median length of stay	127	130	125	141	139
Sex					
Male	3,490	3,720	4,520	4,710	4,280
Female	1,510	1,650	1,850	1,960	1,900
Age					
Under 1	c	c	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	c	c	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 15	170	200	200	170	140
16 to 17	4,830	5,160	6,170	6,500	6,040
Ethnic origin					
White	2,410	2,650	2,870	3,080	3,100
Mixed	330	410	480	440	470
Asian or Asian British	500	490	560	600	540
Black or Black British	810	890	1,320	1,280	1,080
Other Ethnic Groups	780	730	950	1,080	940
Not known	10	10	30	30	50
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	80	70	100	110	90
Notes					

1. Figures have been taken from the annual SSDA903 (Children looked after) data return and the annual children accommodated in secure children's homes (SA1) data collection. Figures relate to the position on 31 March each year, except the 2020 SA1 figures when the reference date was changed to 29 February 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.
2. Figures include children in the following placement types: Semi-independent living accommodation not subject to children's homes regulations, living independently and children accommodated in secure children's homes. Figures exclude children looked after under a series of short-term (respite) placements.
3. Historical data may differ from older publications which is mainly due to amendments made by local authorities after the previous publication.
4. Ethnicity was collected for the first time in the SA1 return in 2021 so ethnicity data for 2017 to 2020 is not provided for those children in secure accommodation.
5. Figures for the number of looked after children with SEN are not available. We have provided figures for children who have a primary need of 'Child's disability' when starting to be looked after. This reflects the main category of the eight "need codes" at the time the child started to be looked after rather than necessarily the entire reason they are looked after. Therefore, this does not equate to the total number of looked after children with a disability as there will be other looked after children who have a disability for whom they have a different primary need code. Users should therefore treat this data with caution when interpreting these figures.
6. The sum of figures in the demographics may not equate to the total due to rounding.
7. Median length of stay of placements that ended within the year.

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q40c) Wales:

In Wales, there were 105 children in unregulated and alternative care placements including placements in secure units, residential accommodation not subject to the regulations covering children's homes/care homes for children, residential care homes, NHS/Health Trust or other establishment providing medical or nursing care, Youth Offender Institutions or prisons or residential schools (except where dual-registered as a school and a care home for children) at 31 March 2020, up from 91 in 2017 (+15.4%).

Table 76. Number of children in unregulated and alternative care placements in Wales, 2017-2020				
Source				
Looked After Children Census, Welsh Government https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Children-Looked-After				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	91	91	100	105
Sex				
Male	61	67	59	64
Female	30	24	41	41
Age				
Under 1	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	c	c	c	c
10 to 15	22	29	28	24
16 and over	63	58	63	78
Ethnic origin				
White	0	0	0	0
Mixed	c	c	7	6
Asian or Asian British	c	7	c	c
Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	c	c	c	c
Other Ethnic Groups	79	79	87	88
Not known	c	0	c	c
Special Educational Needs or Disability				
Disabled	c	c	c	13
Non-disabled	70	64	80	84
Not known	c	c	c	8
Notes				
1. Data is collected from the Looked After Children Census and includes those children looked after by local authorities in Wales on 31 March each year. Children looked after in short-term placements are excluded.				
2. Unregulated and alternative care includes placements in secure units, residential				

accommodation not subject to the regulations covering children's homes / care homes for children, residential care homes, NHS/Health Trusts or other establishments providing medical or nursing care, Youth Offender Institutions or prisons or residential schools (except where dual-registered as a school and a care home for children).

3. For the purposes of this data, the definition of disabled follows that of Section 6 of the Equality Act 2010, which states that:

"A person (P) has a disability if—

(a) P has a physical or mental impairment, and

(b) The impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on P's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities."

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q40c) Scotland:

In Scotland, all residential care providers are regulated by the Care Inspectorate. There is no provision of unregulated alternative care for looked after children.

(Q40c) Northern Ireland:

All residential care settings for looked after children in Northern Ireland—including secure care and residential accommodation for separated and unaccompanied asylum seeking children—are registered with and regulated and inspected by the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority (the body responsible for regulating such establishments in Northern Ireland).

Information on the number of children in secure accommodation in Northern Ireland is shown below:

Table 77. Number of children in secure accommodation in <u>Northern Ireland</u> at 31 March, 2020-2021		
Year	2020	2021
Total	15	12
Sex		
Male	8	c
Female	7	c
Age		
Under 1	0	0
1 to 4	0	0
5 to 11	0	c
12 to 15	7	8
16 and over	8	c
Notes		
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5,		

secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

During 2019/20, there were 23 compulsory admissions under the Mental Health (NI) Order 1986 of children under 18, accounting for 2.3% of total compulsory admissions.

(Q40c) Guernsey:

There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40c) Jersey:

Table 78. Number of children in unregulated alternative care placements, including secure accommodation, immigration detention centres and mental health institutions in Jersey, 2017-2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
1. Secure Accommodation has not been included within this dataset as this is a regulated unit as these figures have been included within Part III 40 (b).					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 9, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40c) Isle of Man:

Children are not put in unregulated alternative care placements.

(Q40c) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q40c) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q40c) Cayman Islands:

Table 79. Number of children in secure accommodation and mental health institutions in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	7	c	c	0	c
Notes					
1. The Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of children in any unregulated alternative care placements. Regarding a response from Cayman Islands Custom and Border Control, there is no data held for this response. Stats provided above are for secure accommodation and mental health institutions.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40c) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40c) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40c) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Ascension: data is unavailable.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40c) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40c) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q40c) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q40d) Children in family-based and community-based care.**(Q40d) England:**

In England, the number of children placed in foster care, placed for adoption, or placed with parents or person with parental responsibility was 65,510 at 31 March 2021, up from 60,170 in 2017 (+8.9%). The median length of stay of placements that ended in 2021 was 394 days.

Table 80. Number of children in foster care, placed for adoption, or placed with parents or person with parental responsibility, <u>England</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of children	60,170	62,040	63,550	64,770	65,510
Median length of stay	344	341	345	356	394
Sex					
Male	32,640	33,470	34,240	34,870	35,030
Female	27,520	28,570	29,310	29,910	30,480
Age					
Under 1	3,640	4,020	3,870	3,880	3,620
1 to 4	9,060	9,690	10,320	10,650	11,430
5 to 9	13,830	13,970	14,040	14,280	14,550
10 to 15	24,190	24,900	25,720	26,200	26,130
16 to 17	9,450	9,460	9,600	9,770	9,790
Ethnic origin					
White	46,020	47,420	48,480	49,580	50,150
Mixed	5,850	6,240	6,450	6,660	6,930
Asian or Asian British	2,650	2,650	2,710	2,690	2,680
Black or Black British	3,880	3,920	4,040	3,960	3,810
Other Ethnic Groups	1,540	1,570	1,610	1,600	1,480
Not known	230	240	260	290	470
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	870	840	800	780	740
Notes					

1. Figures have been taken from the annual SSDA903 (Children looked after) data return. They relate to the position on 31 March each year and are rounded to the nearest 10.
2. Figures include children in the following placement types: foster care, placed for adoption, placed with parents or person with parental responsibility. Figures exclude children looked after under a series of short-term (respite) placements.
3. Historical data may differ from older publications which is mainly due to amendments made by local authorities after the previous publication.
4. Figures for the number of looked after children with SEN are not available. Figures provided for children who have a primary need of 'Child's disability' when starting to be looked after. This reflects the main category of the eight "need codes" at the time the child started to be looked after rather than necessarily the entire reason they are looked after. Therefore, this does not equate to the total number of looked after children with a disability as there will be other looked after children who have a disability for whom they have a different primary need code. Users should therefore treat this data with caution when interpreting these figures.
5. The sum of figures in the demographics may not equate to the total due to rounding.
6. Median length of stay of placements that ended within the year.

(Q40d) Wales:

Data is held on the number of children placed in foster care, placed for adoption, placed with parents or person with parental responsibility, or in other placements in the community. In Wales, the number of children in such placements at 31 March 2020 was 6,559 up from 5,527 in 2017 (+18.7%).

Table 81. Number of children in family-based and community-based care in Wales, 2017-2020				
Source				
Looked After Children Census, Welsh Government https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Children-Looked-After				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5,527	5,942	6,273	6,559
Sex				
Male	2,951	3,182	3,367	3,483
Female	2,576	2,760	2,906	3,076
Age				
Under 1	351	355	361	327
1 to 4	1,061	1,179	1,282	1,321
5 to 9	1,364	1,460	1,582	1,682
10 to 15	1,955	2,122	2,237	2,338
16 and over	796	826	811	891
Ethnic origin				
White	5,117	5,479	5,749	5,997
Mixed	194	176	205	222
Asian or Asian British	79	124	118	122
Black, Asian, Caribbean or Black British	76	88	92	c
Other Ethnic Groups	c	75	109	120
Not known	c	0	0	c
Special Educational Needs or Disability				
Disabled	255	372	342	340
Non-disabled	4,999	5,442	5,791	5,934
Not known	273	128	140	285
Notes				
1. Data is collected from the Looked After Children Census and includes those children looked after by local authorities in Wales on 31 March each year. Children looked after in short-term placements are excluded. 2. Family-based and community-based care includes foster placements, children looked after placed for adoption, children placed with own parents or other placements in the community.				

3. For the purposes of this data, the definition of disabled follows that of Section 6 of the Equality Act 2010, which states that:

“A person (P) has a disability if—

(a) P has a physical or mental impairment, and

(b) The impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on P's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.”

c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q40d) Scotland:

Data is held by Scotland on the number of children placed in foster care, placed for adoption, or placed with parents or person with parental responsibility. The data for Scotland also includes children in formal kinship care and other community placements.

In Scotland, the number of children in such placements at 31 July 2021 was 11,969, down from 13,389 in 2017 (-10.6%).

Table 82. Number of children in care at home or in the community in Scotland, as at 31 July each year, 2017-2021

Source

Children's Social Work Statistics: Children's social work statistics - <https://www.gov.scot/collections/childrens-social-work/>

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	13,389	13,042	12,814	13,022	11,969
Sex					
Male	7,137	6,972	6,780	6,907	-
Female	6,252	6,070	6,034	6,114	-
Age					
Under 1	405	401	372	346	-
1 to 4	2,500	2,441	2,458	2,441	-
5 to 9	3,693	3,460	3,321	3,409	-
10 to 15	5,502	5,477	5,379	5,349	-
16 to 17	1,289	1,263	1,284	1,477	-
Ethnic origin					
White	11,703	11,139	10,855	10,979	-
Mixed	249	234	242	241	-
Asian or Asian British	97	95	97	118	-
Black or Black British	75	81	77	79	-
Other Ethnic Groups	95	74	94	96	-
Not known	1,170	1,419	1,449	1,509	-

Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	1,238	1,156	1,183	1,053	-
Notes					
<p>1. The figures above show the number of children in care at home or in the community, as at 31 July each year. This includes children in the following types of placement: at home with parents, in formal kinship care, staying with foster carers provided or purchased by the local authority, living with prospective adopters, and a small number of 'other' community placements.</p> <p>2. The 'with disability' row shows the number of children with a disability recorded. Further breakdowns by disability type are not available. Disability is defined in this data as a mental or physical impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the ability of the child to carry out normal day-to-day activities.</p> <p>3. These figures include very small numbers of those aged 18+.</p> <p>4. Demographic breakdowns were not available at time of publication.</p>					

(Q40d) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 3,239 children in family-based care at 31 March 2021.

Table 83. Number of children in family-based care in <u>Northern Ireland</u> at 31 March, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2,725	2,843	2,992	3,076	3,239
Sex					
Male	1,452	1,504	1,572	1,627	1,709
Female	1,273	1,339	1,420	1,449	1,530
Age					
Under 1	113	128	113	133	111
1 to 4	566	556	618	622	705
5 to 11	1,036	1,103	1,144	1,175	1,228
12 to 15	650	716	758	776	812
16 to 17	360	340	359	370	383

(Q40d) Guernsey:

Between 2016-2021 there were four, three-bed small group homes plus up to four bespoke, one-bed individual placements for children in residential care. This changes depending on need.

(Q40d) Jersey:

Table 84. Number of children in family-based and community-based care in Jersey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	50	70	60	60	60
Sex					
Male	20	30	40	40	30
Female	20	30	30	30	30
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	10	10	c	c	10
5 to 9	10	10	c	10	c
10 to 15	10	30	30	30	20
16 to 17	c	c	10	10	10
Ethnic origin					
White	40	60	60	50	50
Mixed	c	c	c	c	c
Asian or Asian British	c	0	0	0	0
Black or Black British	0	0	0	0	0
Other Ethnic Groups	0	0	0	0	0
Not known	0	0	0	0	0
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
1. Figures are based upon children placed in foster care placements & adoptive placements as at year end (31st December). 2. Figures rounded to the nearest 10. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 9, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40d) Isle of Man:

Table 85. Number of children in family-based and community-based care and percentage of all looked after children in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Children placed in foster care	64 (67%)	50 (57%)	49 (56%)	45 (51%)	36 (40%)
Children placed with relative/friend	c	7 (9%)	12 (14%)	18 (19%)	16 (18%)
Children subject to care order placed with parents	c	7 (9%)	c	c	6 (7%)
Notes					
<p>1. Data is averaged for 2017-2020; 2021 data is based on that available from December 2021 due to year end data not yet being available.</p> <p>2. Percentages in brackets of the percent of all Looked After children on the Island.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q40d) Anguilla:

Table 86. Number of children in foster care in <u>Anguilla</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	27	30	35	34	32
Sex					
Male	14	16	18	14	16
Female	13	14	17	20	16
Age					
Under 1	0	0	0	c	c
1 to 4	c	c	c	0	c
5 to 9	c	c	9	c	c
10 to 15	9	11	16	17	12
16 to 17	9	9	c	11	12
Ethnic origin					
Mixed	c	c	c	c	c
Black or Black British	c	c	c	c	26
Other Ethnic Groups	0	0	0	0	c
Other breakdowns					
Special Educational Needs or Disability	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40d) British Virgin Islands:

The number of children in family-based and community-based care fluctuated from 18 in 2017 to 14 in 2021. The majority of children in these facilities were over 10 years old.

(Q40d) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q40d) Falkland Islands:

Table 87. Number of children in family-based and community-based care in Falkland Islands, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	6	c	c	6
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40d) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40d) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 88. Number of children in family-based and community-based care in St Helena, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	c	c	c
Notes					
1. Data includes close family care and foster care.					
2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Ascension: there were fewer than 6 such case in 2020 and 2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40d) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40d) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q40d) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Children of incarcerated parents.

(Q40e) England: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Jersey:

Table 89. Number of children of incarcerated parents in <u>Jersey</u>, 2021	
Year	2021
Total	46
Sex	
Male	20
Female	26
Age	
Under 1	c
1 to 4	c
5 to 9	c
10 to 15	18
16 to 17	10
Notes	
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 9, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.	

(Q40e) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Falkland Islands:

Table 90. Number of children of incarcerated parents in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	6	6	8	11	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40e) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40e) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: Data is unavailable.

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q40e) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 91. Number of children of incarcerated parents in <u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q40e) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q40e) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

F. Basic health and welfare

(Q41a) Children prescribed with psychotropic drugs, including amount and regularity.

Data is collected by England, Scotland and Northern Ireland on this topic. The definition of psychotropics is as described in the [NHSBSA Mental Health Prescribing Comparators Dashboard](#). The figures do not include prescriptions made but not dispensed. The figures also show prescriptions dispensed in the community only (not including hospitals, prisons or similar settings).

(Q41a) England:

In England, there were 77,937 children prescribed with psychotropic drugs in 2021, up from 77,075 in 2017 (+1.1%).

Table 92. Number of children prescribed with psychotropic drugs in <u>England</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	77,075	78,346	78,863	74,959	77,937
Sex					
Male	27,420	27,605	27,145	25,957	25,593
Female	49,504	48,908	48,037	46,112	49,509
Age					
Under 1	17	9	21	13	13
1 to 4	146	105	170	80	54
5 to 9	1,494	1,333	1,305	1,185	995
10 to 15	20,140	20,843	20,992	19,566	20,293
16 to 17	55,278	56,056	56,375	54,115	56,582
Notes					
<p>1. Data is limited to prescriptions prescribed in England.</p> <p>2. Patients have been counted only if their NHS number and age were captured during NHSBSA processing. The patient's NHS number or age may not be captured if, for example, it was not known at the time of writing the prescription, or it was hand-written on a paper prescription and the OCR scanners were unable to read it.</p> <p>3. NHSBSA stores information on the age of the recipient of each prescription as it was read by computer from images of paper prescriptions or as attached to messages sent through the electronic prescription system. The NHSBSA does not validate, verify or manually check the resulting information as part of the routine prescription processing. However an additional check is carried out on a yearly basis to check the capture rate and accuracy of the stored patient information. The results of this check for the most recent time period available (January 2019 to December 2019) show that for both paper and electronic prescriptions patient age was captured from 90.1% of prescription forms and the accuracy of age data captured was 99.9%. A sample of the data was compared to the images of the paper prescription forms from which the data was generated where these images are still</p>					

available. These checks revealed issues in the reliability of age data in particular the quality of the stored age data was poor for patients recorded as aged 2 years and under. When considering the accuracy of age data it is expected that a small number of prescriptions may be allocated against any given patient age incorrectly.

4. Age has been calculated as the maximum age of a patient within the year. For patient's who turn 18 in the year, all their prescribing at aged 17 has been counted and all their prescribing at age 18 has been discounted.

5. A patient can have more than one identified gender in a time period. This can be due to data collection issues or a change in gender. Categories are; female, male and unknown which includes both unknown (not recorded) and unspecified (recorded). If a patient has more than one gender in a calendar year they are given the unknown category, otherwise they are given the gender as shown on all of their prescriptions in year.

6. Drugs limited to the following British National Formulary (BNF) Sections: Antipsychotics (BNF Code 0402) & Antidepressants (0403), excluding the following BNF Chemical Substances: Lithium Carbonate (0402030K0), Lithium Citrate (0402030P0), Semisodium Valproate (0407042A0), Sodium Valproate (0408010W0), Valproic Acid (0402030Q0), Valproic Acid (040801020). This matches the definition of psychotropics as described in the NHSBSA Mental Health Prescribing Comparators Dashboard.
<https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/sites/default/files/2019-04/MH%20Specification%20v2.pdf>

7. The data excludes; items disallowed or returned to the contractor for further clarification; prescriptions prescribed and dispensed in Prisons, Hospitals and Private prescriptions; items prescribed but not presented for dispensing or not submitted to NHS Prescription Services by the dispenser.

(Q41a) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 32,998 such prescriptions made in 2020, up from 29,189 in 2017 (+13.0%).

Table 93. Number of children prescribed with psychotropic drugs in <u>Scotland</u>, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	29,189	31,509	32,998
Sex			
Male	16,871	18,281	19,196
Female	12,318	13,228	13,802
Age			
Under 1	30	28	23
1 to 4	885	976	887
5 to 9	5,483	5,878	5,925
10 to 15	10,142	11,463	12,583
16 to 18	12,649	13,164	13,580
Notes			
1. Age band is based on the patient's age as at 30th September for the financial year in question. For example, 2018/19 data the age band is based on 30th September 2018. Includes only items where a valid CHI has been captured. 2. Data is based on British National Formulary (BNF) March 2015 for sections 4.1 (Hypnotics), 4.2 (Antipsychotics), 4.3 (Antidepressants) and 4.4 (Drugs for ADHD (excluding Modafinil, which is exclusively for the treatment of narcolepsy)). 3. Data are given for all prescription form types. 4. Data excludes prescriptions prescribed in England. 5. Data shown are based on prescriptions dispensed by community pharmacists, appliance suppliers and dispensing doctors only 6. Data given refer to prescriptions dispensed in the community, but do not take into account medicines dispensed by hospitals or hospital based clinics.			

(Q41a) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 14,579 such prescriptions made in 2021, up from 11,074 in 2017 (+31.7%).

Table 94. Number of patients prescribed and dispensed psychotropic medication in Northern Ireland, 2016-17 to 2020-21					
Source					
Family Practitioner Services Pharmacy Payment System, Health & Social Care Business Services Organisation					
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	11,074	11,473	12,159	13,872	14,579
Gender					
Male	6,665	7,069	7,578	8,704	9,200
Female	4,409	4,404	4,581	5,168	5,379
Age					
Under 1	124	93	98	91	90
1 to 4	578	603	634	833	949
5 to 9	2,675	2,845	2,911	3,469	3,719
10 to 15	4,864	5,212	5,711	6,620	6,997
16 and over	2,833	2,720	2,805	2,859	2,824
Notes					
<p>1. All information is for prescriptions prescribed in primary care and dispensed by a community pharmacist or dispensing doctor. Data on secondary care prescribing and private prescriptions are not held by the Business Services Organisation.</p> <p>2. If a patient does not take a prescription to a dispenser and get it provided to them, then the information will not be included in the dataset.</p> <p>3. Private prescriptions are not included in the data. Post-payment adjustments are included.</p> <p>4. Business Services Organisation (BSO) dispensing data does not capture the indication for which a drug has been prescribed and subsequently dispensed.</p> <p>5. Data is by financial year.</p> <p>6. Information has been provided where the medicine is Psychotropic, based on BNF sections 4.1 (Hypnotics and anxiolytics), 4.2 (Drugs used in psychoses and related disorders), 4.3 (Antidepressant drugs), 4.4 (CNS stimulants and drugs used for ADHD), 4.8 (Antiepileptic drugs).</p> <p>7. Patient information relates to the patient address, taken from the last prescription in each financial year.</p> <p>8. To avoid duplication the age of the patient at the beginning of each financial year has been used.</p> <p>9. When considering patient or item breakdowns it is worth noting that any prescription which lacks patient information will not be included and may result in patients being missed. This lack of patient information is due to the ongoing issues around the scan rates of prescriptions. The scan rate of prescriptions was around 90% in 2019/20 and 2020/21 but this figure varies on a month to month basis, and was around 75% in 2017/18 and 2018/19. When considering a full financial year's prescriptions it is likely that patients who are on repeat prescriptions will be</p>					

captured at least once resulting in the number of patients missed likely being very low. If a prescription is not scanned, it will not be included in the item count because the item count is selected from those prescriptions for patients aged under 18. Item counts in particular are susceptible to changes in the scan rate, so care should be taken when interpreting figures.

10. If statistics are to be used for comparative purposes to other parts of the UK, differences in prescription dispensing and processing in Northern Ireland compared to other UK regions should be noted. For example, in Northern Ireland there is no outpatient dispensing.

(Q41a) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) Jersey:

Table 95. Number of children prescribed with psychotropic drugs in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	220	257	275	309
Notes				
1. Drugs included: Atomoxetine, Citalopram, Dexamfetamine, Escitalopram, Fluoxetine, Guanfacine, Lisdexamfetamine, Methylphenidate and Sertraline.				

(Q41a) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) Cayman Islands:

Table 96. Number of children prescribed with psychotropic drugs in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	315	362	368	365	442
Sex					
Male	179	208	217	197	242
Female	136	154	151	168	200
Age					
Under 1	21	31	34	29	51
1 to 4	49	61	69	61	62
5 to 9	76	80	70	63	93
10 to 15	111	130	140	157	176
16 to 17	58	60	55	55	60

(Q41a) Falkland Islands:

Table 97. Number of children prescribed with psychotropic drugs, including amount and regularity in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	0	0	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q41a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41a) Turks and Caicos Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) Children diagnosed with a mental illness.

(Q41b) England:

In England, the Mental Health of Children and Young People survey found the rate of probable mental health conditions among children 6-16 years old was 17.4% in 2021, up from 11.6% in 2017.

Table 98. Number of children diagnosed with a mental illness in <u>England</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/mental-health-of-children-and-young-people-in-england/2021-follow-up-to-the-2017-survey/data-sets					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	830,000 95% CI [764,000, 892,000]	Not available	Not available	1,260,000 95% CI [1,131,000, 1,389,000]	1,320,000 95% CI [1,191,000, 1,449,000]
Sex					
Male	450,000 95% CI [402,000, 501,000]	Not available	Not available	650,000 95% CI [568,000, 743,000]	720,000 95% CI [618,000, 824,000]
Female	380,000 95% CI [338,000, 418,000]	Not available	Not available	600,000 95% CI [514,000, 692,000]	600,000 95% CI [518,000, 681,000]
Age					
6 to 10	340,000 95% CI [303,000, 379,000]	Not available	Not available	550,000 95% CI [470,000, 630,000]	610,000 95% CI [523,000, 698,000]
11 to 16	490,000 95% CI [443,000, 536,000]	Not available	Not available	710,000 95% CI [616,000, 806,000]	710,000 95% CI [620,000, 806,000]
Notes					
1. These numbers are estimates of the number of children with a probable mental health condition in the given category, derived using the percentage prevalence of probable mental health condition and the Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-year and forecasted populations. These are estimates only. 2. Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Confidence intervals for sub-groups of the population may also not sum to the overall population confidence level due to the different survey populations in the subgroups.					

A 2017 survey of the Mental Health of Children and Young People in England found that one in eight (12.8%) 5-19 year olds had at least one clinically diagnosable mental health disorder, with one in 12 (8.1%) having an emotional disorder such as anxiety or depression and one in 20 (5.5%) having a behavioural or 'conduct' disorder.

(Q41b) Wales:

In Wales, there were 543 children and young people (0 to 17 years old) admitted to hospital diagnosed with a mental illness in 2020, down from 629 in 2017 (-13.7%).

Table 99. Number of children admitted to hospital diagnosed with a mental illness in <u>Wales</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	629	671	577	543
Sex				
Male	240	289	209	171
Female	389	382	368	372
Age				
Under 1	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	61	79	c	46
5 to 9	c	c	58	c
10 to 15	333	345	272	288
16 to 17	176	190	202	176
Ethnic origin				
White	c	c	c	195
Other Ethnic Groups	c	c	c	18
Not known	471	487	410	330
Notes				
<p>1. Other - contains any other ethnic origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladeshi • Caribbean • Chinese • Other • Other Asian • Other Mixed • Pakistani • White & Asian • White & Black African • White & Black Caribbean <p>2. Children diagnosed with a mental illness based on admission date between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2020. Based on Welsh providers, including episodes of patient treatment in NHS hospitals in Wales and will include Welsh residents and also any non-Welsh residents who have been treated in Wales.</p>				

3. Count of admissions - based on admitting episode (1st episode in spell).
 4. Admissions do not represent the number of inpatients, as a patient may have more than one admission within the year.
 5. Patient admission age between 0 - 17 years old.
 6. Based on primary diagnosis using ICD10 codes to identify mental illness - Primary diagnosis is main condition treated or investigated during a patient episode of care.
 - o F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders
 - o F10-F19 Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance abuse
 - o F20-F29 Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders
 - o F30-F39 Mood (affective) disorders
 - o F40-F48 Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders
 - o F50-F59 Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors
 - o F60-F69 Disorders of adult personality and behaviour
 - o F70-F79 Mental retardation
 - o F80-F89 Disorders of psychological development
 - o F90-F98 Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence
 - o F99 Unspecified mental disorder
- c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.

(Q41b) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 27,545 accepted referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) in 2021, higher than in 2020 (23,227).

Table 100. All accepted referrals for NHS Scotland CAMHS services, 2016-17 to 2020-21

Source					
CAMHS March-22 release - <u>Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) waiting times - Quarter ending 31 December 2021 - Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) waiting times - Publications - Public Health Scotland</u>					
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	26,043	27,412	28,663	23,227	27,545
Notes					
1. New referrals to CAMHS should only be accepted up to an individuals' 18 th birthday. However, if a young person is already receiving treatment via CAMHS, this treatment may continue after their 18 th birthday.					

(Q41b) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, the Youth Wellbeing Prevalence Survey collected data from more than 3,000 children and young people aged 2-19 and found one in eight children and young people (12.6%) had an emotional disorder such as anxiety or depression.

(Q41b) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) Jersey:

Table 101. Number of children diagnosed with a mental illness in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	90	130	170	250
Sex				
Male	70	80	100	120
Female	30	50	60	130
Age				
5 to 9	10	20	50	50
10 to 15	50	70	80	120
16 to 17	30	40	40	80
Notes				
1. Data is taken from primary care records. It includes any children who have had mental disorder recorded on Egton Medical Information System (EMIS).				
2. The data counts the first mental illness diagnosis for each child within the period requested.				
3. Figures rounded to the nearest 10				

(Q41b) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) Cayman Islands:

Table 102. Number of children diagnosed with a mental illness in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	561	611	622	598	740
Sex					
Male	351	381	400	383	454
Female	210	230	222	215	286
Age					
Under 1	7	c	c	c	c
1 to 4	124	92	99	90	139
5 to 9	161	196	169	144	177
10 to 15	195	234	279	279	300
16 to 17	74	c	c	c	c

(Q41b) Falkland Islands:

Table 103. Number of children who have been accepted for treatment by the Emotional Wellbeing Service, in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2021	
Year	2021
Total	45
Sex	45
Male	15
Female	30
Age	45
5 to 9	c
10 to 15	29
16 to 17	c
Notes	
<p>1. Detailed data is not available prior to 2021 due to change in data collection and storage methods.</p> <p>2. Data provided is for children who have been accepted for treatment by the Emotional Wellbeing Service - they have not necessarily been 'diagnosed with a mental illness' as diagnosis is not always useful or appropriate for children.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>	

(Q41b) Pitcairn Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 104. Number of children diagnosed with a mental illness in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021			
Year	2019	2020	2021
Total	56	46	55
Sex			
Male	25	23	31
Female	31	23	24
Age			
1 to 4	c	c	c
5 to 9	c	12	c
10 to 15	24	20	32
16 to 17	21	c	12
Notes			
1. These are the number of children seen by our mental health team. 2. Data has only been collected specifically for mental health interventions since 2019. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.			

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41b) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 105. Number of children diagnosed with a mental illness in <u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u>, 2017-2021				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	33	58	59	93

(Q41b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse among children.

(Q41c) England:

In England, an estimated 20.3% of 11-15 year olds (647,000 children) in 2018 smoked or drunk alcohol in the last week, and/or took drugs within the last month.

(Q41c) Wales:

In Wales, in 2019-20, an estimated 4% of children aged 11-16 currently smoked at least weekly, 8% drank alcohol at least weekly and 15% had ever used drugs.

Table 106. Smoking, e-cigarette, alcohol and drug use among children aged 11-16 in <u>Wales</u>, 2017-18 and 2019-20		
Source		
<u>Student Health and Wellbeing In Wales: Report of the 2017/18 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey and School Health Research Network Student Health and Wellbeing Survey School Health Research Network SHRN-HBSC-NR_31.05.2019.pdf</u>		
Student Health and Wellbeing in Wales: Report of the 2019/20 School Health Research Network Student Health and Wellbeing Survey SHRN-NR-FINAL-23_03_21-en-AMENDED06.08.21.pdf		
Year	2017-18	2019-20
Survey sample size	103,971	119,388
Currently smoke at least weekly		
Male	4%	4%
Female	3%	3%
Ever tried e-cigarettes		
Male	27%	23%
Female	22%	21%
Currently use e-cigarettes at least weekly		
Male	4%	3%
Female	2%	2%
Drink alcohol at least weekly		
Male	9%	9%
Female	7%	6%
Ever used cannabis		
Male	8%	8%
Female	7%	7%
Ever used drugs		
Male	15%	16%
Female	14%	13%

(Q41c) Scotland:

In Scotland, in 2018, an estimated 4.3% of 13 and 15 year olds smoked at least one cigarette a week, 13.4% drank alcohol in the last week, and 7.4% used drugs in the last month.

Table 107. Percentage of drug, alcohol and tobacco use among children in Scotland, 2018						
Source						
Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): Alcohol Report (2018) (www.gov.scot) and https://www.salsus-dataportal.co.uk/home						
Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) : Drug Use Report (2018) (www.gov.scot) and https://www.salsus-dataportal.co.uk/home						
Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): smoking report 2018 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot) and https://www.salsus-dataportal.co.uk/home						
	Total	Male	Female	Age 13	Age 15	Any physical/mental disability
Drank alcohol in last week	13.4	14.4	12.6	6.5	20.0	18.0
Used drugs in last month	7.4	9.0	5.8	3.5	12.0	12.0
Regularly smoke (at least one cigarette a week)	4.3	4.7	3.8	2.0	7.0	8.0
Notes						

1. The survey only covers pupils in mainstream secondary education. The sample excludes pupils in special schools, secure residential units and those who are home schooled. Substance use may be very different among pupils who are not in mainstream secondary education and hence the results from SALSUS cannot be applied to these pupils. Full details on the sample frame, response rate and limitations can be found at:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-schools-adolescent-lifestyle-substance-use-salsus-technical-report-2018/>

(Q41c) Northern Ireland:

The young person's behaviour and attitudes survey (YPBAS) is a Northern Ireland school-based survey conducted among school years 8 to 12. It is an inter-departmental survey that covers a range of topics relevant to the lives of young people today, including smoking, drinking, physical activity, sexual health, and emotional well-being. Seven rounds of the survey have now taken place: 2000, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2019.

The fieldwork for the most recent survey ran between September 2019 and February 2020. A total of 8,118 children completed the survey. Due to the high level of interest amongst policy makers on the views and behaviours of young people, topics were split across two questionnaires to accommodate additional questions. 3,892 children completed version A and 4,226 children completed version B. Questions on alcohol use were asked in version B.

Data have been weighted by year group, sex and religion in order to reflect the composition of the Northern Ireland post-primary population.

In Northern Ireland, in 2019, an estimated 2.6% of children in school years 8-12 were regular smokers (3.2% male, 2.0% female), 29.2% had ever drunk alcohol (31.9% male, 26.3% female), and 2% had used drugs in the last month.

Further findings on drugs including current drug use estimates are available online at: Young person's behaviour and attitudes survey 2019 - substance use data tables | Department of Health (health-ni.gov.uk)

(Q41c) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Cayman Islands:

Table 108. Number of drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse among children in Cayman Islands, 2018 and 2020		
Source		
Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS) 2018 http://www.ndc.ky/research-2018.html Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey 2020 http://www.ndc.ky/research-2020.html		
Year	2018	2020
Total	3,139	2482
Sex		
Male	1,520	1,106
Female	1,542	1,183
Age		
10 to 15	1,959	1,438
16 to 17	1,061	900
Notes		
1. Data is based on students reported past year prevalence of use for Alcohol, Cigarettes, E-cigarettes, and Marijuana from the Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS) for both 2018 and 2020. This data is only collected biennially.		

(Q41c) Falkland Islands: Data unavailable

(Q41c) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41c) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41c) Turks and Caicos Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41c) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q41d) Overweight, obesity and malnutrition among children.

(Q41d) England:

In England, 30% of children aged 2-15 were overweight or obese in 2019, similar to 2017.

Table 109. Percentage of overweight and obese children aged 2-15 in <u>England</u>, 2017-2019			
Source			
Health Survey for England, 2019, published December 2020, Tables 16 and 17. https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england			
Year	2017	2018	2019
Total	30	28	30
Sex			
Male	31	30	32
Female	28	26	28
Age			
2 to 10	26	25	25
11 to 15	37	34	39
Notes			
1. Best available data has been provided using Health Survey for England data. 2. Data in this table are based on the age of the child at their last birthday. 3. Overweight was defined as at or above the 85th but below the 95th UK National BMI percentile; obese was defined as at or above the 95th UK National BMI percentile.			

(Q41d) Wales:

In Wales, an estimated 18% of children aged 11-16 were overweight or obese in 2017/18, based on self-reported height and weight figures. Data should be treated with caution due to high levels of non-response.

Table 110. Percentage of children aged 11-16 who are overweight or obese (based on self-reported height and weight figures) in Wales, 2017-18	
Source	
Student Health and Wellbeing In Wales: Report of the 2017/18 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey and School Health Research Network Student Health and Wellbeing Survey SHRN-HBSC-NR 31.05.2019.pdf	
Year	2017-18
Total	18%
Gender	
Male	19%
Female	15%
Ethnic group	
White British	18%
White Irish	20%
White Gypsy/traveller	33%
White Other	18%
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	14%
Pakistani	19%
Indian	16%
Bangladeshi	40%
Chinese	6%
African	23%
Caribbean or Black	22%
Arab	25%
Other	19%
Prefer not to say	12%
Notes	
1. Base sizes for non-White British ethnicities range from less than 100 to 260.	

(Q41d) Scotland:

In Scotland, an estimated 30% of 2-15 year olds were overweight or obese in 2019, up from 26% in 2017.

Table 111. Percentage of overweight or obese children in <u>Scotland</u>, 2017-2019			
Source			
Scottish Health Survey (SHeS): https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-health-survey/			
Year	2017	2018	2019
Total	26%	29%	30%
Sex			
Male	24%	30%	32%
Female	29%	27%	28%
Age			
2 to 6	21%	26%	30%
7 to 11	27%	27%	25%
12 to 15	33%	34%	37%
Other breakdowns			
Special Educational Needs or Disability	31%	32%	46%
Notes			
<p>1. Due to the pandemic face to face interviewing for SHeS was postponed in March 2020. The Scottish government were able to run a telephone interview for a couple of months towards the end of the year but this did not include children. So there will be no 2020 data.</p> <p>2. Disability defined as limiting long-term condition.</p>			

(Q41d) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, an estimated 20% of 2-15 year olds were overweight in 2019/20, similar to 2017/18 (18%). An estimated 6% were obese in 2020, similar to 2017/18 (9%).

Table 112. Proportion of respondents (aged 2-15 years) classified as overweight or obese in <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Source			
Health Survey Northern Ireland Health survey Northern Ireland Department of Health (health-ni.gov.uk)			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total - overweight	18%	19%	20%
Total - obese	9%	8%	6%
Gender			
Male - overweight	17%	17%	20%
Male - obese	11%	10%	5%
Female - overweight	18%	21%	19%
Female - obese	7%	7%	7%
Notes			
<p>1. Health Survey Northern Ireland is a Northern Ireland Department of Health survey that runs every year on a continuous basis. The survey covers a range of health topics that are important to the lives of people in Northern Ireland today. It has been running from April 2010 with separate modules for different policy areas included in different financial years.</p> <p>2. Measurements of height and weight were sought from individuals aged two and over in participating households. Measurements were obtained for 3,120 adults (aged 16 or over) and 663 children aged 2 to 15 years old) in 2019/20.</p> <p>3. The classification of Body Mass Index in children (aged 2-15 years) depends on the age and sex of the child as well as their height and weight. The findings in the Health Survey (NI) use International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) cut-off points of the BMI percentiles for children. Using IOTF, overweight is defined as having a BMI at or above the 90th percentile but below the 97th percentile, and obese is defined as having a BMI at or above the 97th percentile.</p> <p>4. The results are based on information that has been weighted by age-group and sex in order to better reflect the composition of the general population of NI.</p>			

(Q41d) Guernsey:

Table 113. Overweight and obese children in school years 1-5 in <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-2019			
Year	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of measured children	46%	44%	44%
Notes			
<p>1. Age-sex specific centile values for height, weight, and BMI were calculated with reference to the UK1990 growth reference curve. The following thresholds, which are conventionally used in population monitoring, were applied to the BMI centiles to assign weight status categories: A BMI centile less than or equal to 2 Underweight A BMI centile greater than 2 but less than 85 Healthy weight A BMI centile greater than or equal to 85 but less than 95 Overweight A BMI centile greater than or equal to 95 Obese.</p> <p>2. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data analysis in 2020 did not occur. In 2021 no measurements were carried out.</p>			

(Q41d) Jersey:

Table 114. Number of overweight and obese children in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	553	539	554	540
Sex				
Male	273	293	277	293
Female	280	246	277	247
Age				
5 to 9	235	209	223	210
10 to 15	318	330	331	330
Notes				
<p>1. The height and weight of children in Reception (Year R: 4–5 year olds) and Year 6 (10-11 year olds) are measured annually through the Jersey Child Measurement Programme (JCMP). Children are measured during the course of the school year e.g. Sept. 2019 - July 2020.</p> <p>2. Proportion of uptake includes Overweight, Obese & Severely Obese.</p>				

(Q41d) Isle of Man:

Table 115. Percentage of overweight and obese children in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2016-17 to 2018-19			
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total	25.1%	25.2%	24.4%
Sex			
Male	22.8%	24.9%	23.4%
Female	27.6%	25.4%	25.5%
Notes			
1. Data represents the percentage of overweight and obese children out of a sample.			

(Q41d) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q41d) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41d) Cayman Islands:

Table 116. Number of overweight, obesity and malnutrition among children in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	166	194	155	186	216
Sex					
Male	74	89	80	101	114
Female	92	105	75	85	102
Age					
Under 1	6	15	c	10	c
1 to 4	26	24	33	28	26
5 to 9	48	54	35	57	71
10 to 15	71	75	67	82	96
16 to 17	15	26	c	9	c
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 4, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q41d) Falkland Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41d) Pitcairn Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41d) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

<u>Table 117. Number of underweight, overweight and obese children in St Helena, 2017-2021</u>				
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	127	126	31	38
Sex				
Male	61	61	15	20
Female	66	65	16	18
Age				
1 to 4	8	c	c	6
5 to 9	47	c	c	8
10 to 15	72	117	19	24
Notes				
<p>1. Figures include underweight. Data on malnourishment is not available.</p> <p>2. In the reporting period of 2020 – 2021 the school nursing service updated the BMI measurement programme to reflect and be in line with the National Child Measurement Programme. Children are now measured in Reception, year 6 and year 9.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 4, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>				

<u>Table 118. Number of overweight children in Tristan da Cunha, 2017-2021</u>					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	9
Notes					
<p>1. Figures are for overweight. There were no cases of malnutrition.</p> <p>2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q41d) Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41d) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41d) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41d) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q41e) Teenage pregnancy.

(Q41e) England:

In England, there were 14,019 pregnancies that occurred in women under the age of 18 in 2019, down from 15,748 in 2017 (-11.0%).

Table 119. Number of conceptions in women under the age of 18, <u>England</u>, 2017-2019			
Source			
<u>Conceptions in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics</u>			
Year	2017	2018	2019
Total	15,748	14,736	14,019

(Q41e) Wales:

In Wales there were 838 pregnancies that occurred in women under the age of 18 in 2019, down from 992 in 2017 (-15.5%). Demographic breakdowns are not available.

Table 120. Number of conceptions in women under the age of 18 in <u>Wales</u>, 2017-2019			
Source			
<u>Conceptions in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics</u>			
Year	2017	2018	2019
Total	992	908	838

(Q41e) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 3,814 pregnancies that occurred in women under the age of 20, down from 4,286 in 2017 (-11.0%).

Table 121. Number of pregnancies in women under the age of 20 in <u>Scotland</u>, 2017-2019			
Source			
PHS teenage pregnancy report. Teenage pregnancies - Year of conception, ending 31 December 2019 - Teenage pregnancies - Publications - Public Health Scotland			
Year	2017	2018	2019
Total	4,286	4,115	3,814
Notes			
1. Age at conception and presented by year of conception.			

(Q41e) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 250 maternities that occurred in women aged 18 or under (excluding pregnancies that ended in miscarriage or termination), down from 366 in 2017 (-32.0%).

Table 122. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	366	340	337	250
Age				
10 to 15	12	12	17	9
16 to 18	354	328	320	241
Notes				
1. Maternities of females aged 18 and under, usually resident in Northern Ireland, resulting in a live or still birth. 2. Data are not available for pregnancies resulting in termination or miscarriage 3. Data for 2020 are provisional and subject to change. Registrations of births in Northern Ireland during 2020 were affected by the closure of Registration Offices during the first Covid-19 lockdown.				

(Q41e) Guernsey:

Table 123. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	10	11	c	c
Notes				
1. Free contraception for islanders aged under-21 was made available from December 2017. A marked decrease in young conceptions has been noted in the years since the introduction of this provision. 2. Due to being a small community and the need for confidentiality, statistics have been suppressed. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.				

(Q41e) Jersey:

Table 124. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	c	c	c	20
Age				
10 to 15	0	0	c	0
16 to 17	c	c	c	20
Notes				
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 9, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.				

(Q41e) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q41e) Anguilla:

Table 125. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>Anguilla</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	17	12	12	16
Notes				
<p>1. Data is extracted from births to teenage girls between ages 15- 19 in Annual Health Information Reports 2017-2020.</p> <p>2. According to Anguilla Health Profile Report 2018, in recent years deliveries by teenage girls have largely remained under 20% proportion of the total live births, with the reference year of 2018; births by teenage girls accounting for just under 11% of total live births. This remains stable into 2019-2020.</p>				

(Q41e) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41e) Cayman Islands:

Table 126. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	7	6	6	c	c
Notes					
<p>1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q41e) Falkland Islands:

Table 126. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>Falkland Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	c	0	0	0
Notes					
1. Data relates to births in the Islands. 2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q41e) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41e) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 127. Number of teenage pregnancies in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	0
Notes					
1. Data includes up to age 19. 2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5, secondary suppression has been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41e) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41e) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41e) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) Children living below the poverty line.

Relative low income is the measure used by the UK. It is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. The gross income measure is before housing costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

(Q41f) United Kingdom:

There were an estimated 2.8 million children living in relative low-income in the UK in 2021, up from an estimated 2.7 million children in 2017.

Table 128. Estimated number and percentage of children in relative low income (before housing costs), <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
Table 1_4a and 1_4b: hbai-summary-results.ods (live.com)					
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number (millions)	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8
Percentage	19	22	20	23	19
Notes					
<p>1. Data collection for 2020/21 was affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Figures for 2020/21 are subject to additional uncertainty. UKG recommends reference to confidence intervals and/or long-term trends when interpreting the estimates. Further details can be found in our technical report which provides a full assessment of the impact of the pandemic on these statistics.</p> <p>2. The figures presented in this table are central estimates. Confidence intervals give the 95% credible interval in which UKG would expect the true value of the estimate to fall. These are available in table 1.4a (CI) and UKG recommend they are used alongside long term trends when interpreting the central estimates.</p> <p>3. Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties. Estimates are only statistically significant if they are shown with an asterisk. This means that the changes are unlikely to have occurred by chance.</p> <p>4. Due to rounding, the estimates of change in number of individuals below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total number of individuals below thresholds for any pair of years shown.</p> <p>5. In the 2019/20 statistics a minor methodological revision was made to capture all income from child maintenance. As a result, the full back series (back to 1994/95) was revised. Publication files issued prior to 2019/20 may contain slightly different figures. Please refer to the HBAI Quality and Methodology Information Report for more information.</p>					

(Q41f) England:

Table 129. Three-year averages of the number and percentage of children in relative low income (before housing costs), <u>England</u>, 2014/15 to 2019/20				
Source				
Sourced from the Children in Low Income Families dataset – available at https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk				
Year	14/15-16/17	15/16-17/18	16/17-18/19	17/18-19/20
Number (millions)	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Percentage	19	20	20	21
Notes				
1. This table uses grossing factors based on 2011 Census data.				

(Q41f) Wales:

Table 130. Three-year averages of the number and percentage of children in relative low income (before housing costs), <u>Wales</u>, 2014/15 to 2019/20				
Source				
Sourced from the Children in Low Income Families dataset – available at https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk				
Year	14/15-16/17	15/16-17/18	16/17-18/19	17/18-19/20
Number (millions)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percentage	19	20	20	22
Notes				
1. This table uses grossing factors based on 2011 Census data.				

(Q41f) Scotland:

Table 131. Three-year averages of the number and percentage of children in relative low income (before housing costs), <u>Scotland</u>, 2014/15 to 2019/20				
Source				
Sourced from the Children in Low Income Families dataset – available at https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk				
Year	14/15-16/17	15/16-17/18	16/17-18/19	17/18-19/20
Number (millions)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage	18	20	20	21
Notes				
1. This table uses grossing factors based on 2011 Census data.				

(Q41f) Northern Ireland:

Table 132. Three-year averages of the number and percentage of children in relative low income (before housing costs), <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2014/15 to 2019/20				
Source				
Sourced from the Children in Low Income Families dataset – available at https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk				
Year	14/15-16/17	15/16-17/18	16/17-18/19	17/18-19/20
Number (millions)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percentage	23	21	22	22
Notes				
1. This table uses grossing factors based on 2011 Census data.				

(Q41f) Guernsey:

Table 131. Children living below the poverty line, <u>Guernsey</u>, 2017-2018		
Year	2017	2018
Total	2,867	2,893
Sex		
Male	1,494	1,488
Female	1,373	1,405
Age		
Under 1	172	157
1 to 4	735	762
5 to 9	981	1,025
10 to 15	979	949
16 to 17		
Notes		
1. Data from 2019 onwards is not yet available 2. Data for 16-17 year olds is not yet available. 3. Poverty line defined as below 60% of the median net equivalised annual household income.		

Table 132. Children living below the poverty line, <u>Alderney</u>, 2017	
Year	2017
Total	39
Sex	
Male	19
Female	20
Age	
0 to 4	14
5 to 9	10
10 to 15	15
Notes	
1. Data from 2019 onwards is not yet available 2. Data for 16-17 year olds is not yet available. 3. Poverty line defined as below 60% of the median net equivalised annual household income. 4. Only 2017 figures are available for Alderney. 5. For publication purposes the ages under 0 and 1-4 have been combined due to data protection.	

(Q41f) Jersey:

Table 133. Percentage of children living below the poverty line in <u>Jersey</u>, 2018-2019		
Year	2018	2019
Total	1.20%	0.90%
Sex		
Male	1.00%	0.80%
Female	1.20%	0.80%
Age		
10 to 15	1.10%	0.90%
16 to 17	1.30%	-
Other breakdowns		
Special Educational Needs or Disability	1.70%	1.60%
Notes		
1. This is using the “lack of material belongings” definition outlined on page 16 of the report: Jersey School Survey 20180912.pdf (gov.je). A series of ten questions was used to identify young people who lacked particular material belongings or experiences that children and young people think are necessary for a ‘normal kind of life’. Young people lacking more than two items from the list are what is considered here.		

(Q41f) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41f) Pitcairn Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: Data unavailable.

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41f) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41f) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41f) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Children in street situations and children living in temporary accommodation.

(Q41g) England:

In England, the number of children in temporary accommodation increased from 120,520 at 31 March 2017 to 128,200 in 2020 (+6.4%), then fell to 121,300 in 2021 (-5.4% compared to 2020, +0.6% compared to 2017).

Table 134. Number of children in temporary accommodation at 31 March, England, 2017-2021					
Source					
DLUHC Statutory Homelessness statistics https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1029059/StatHomeless_202106.ods					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	120,520	123,520	125,490	128,200	121,300
Notes					
1. This is a snapshot of 31 March of each year of the number of children (under 19, including expected children) in temporary accommodation.					

(Q41g) Wales:

In Wales, there were 849 families with children in temporary accommodation at 31 March 2020, up from 780 in 2017 (+8.8%).

Table 135. Number of households in temporary accommodation in Wales as at 31 March, 2017-2020				
Source				
Homelessness data collection, Welsh Government https://gov.wales/homelessness-statistics				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of households	2,013	2,052	2,226	2,325
Of which are families with children	780	798	894	849

(Q41g) Scotland:

In Scotland, the number of children in temporary accommodation also increased from 6,060 at 31 March 2017 to 7,280 in 2020 (+20.1%), and then fell to 7,130 in 2021 (-2.1% compared to 2020, +17.7% compared to 2017).

Table 136. Number of children in temporary accommodation in <u>Scotland</u> as at 31 March, 2017-2021					
Source					
Homelessness statistics (HL2) https://www.gov.scot/collections/homelessness-statistics/					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	6,060	6,615	6,795	7,280	7,130
Notes					
1. The HL2 data collection gathers aggregate snapshot information on the number of children in temporary accommodation at the end of each quarter. The HL2 collection cannot be used to provide breakdowns by characteristic.					

(Q41g) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 3,525 children living in temporary accommodation at 21 June 2021. Data for earlier years is not available. There are no known cases, either current or previous, of children being in street situations in Northern Ireland.

Table 137. Number of children in temporary accommodation in <u>Northern Ireland</u> at 21 June 2021	
Year	2021
Total	3,525
Age	
Under 1	339
1 to 4	1,103
5 to 9	980
10 to 15	875
16 to 17	228

(Q41g) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41g) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41g) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41g) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q41g) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q41g) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

G. Education, leisure and cultural activities

(Q42a) Bullying and violence in schools.

(Q42a) England:

In England, there were 80,089 children excluded or suspended from schools in 2020 due to bullying or physical assault, down from 103,822 in 2017 (-22.9%).

Table 138. Number of children permanently excluded or suspended from schools due to bullying or physical assault, <u>England</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
School census - https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/permanent-and-fixed-period-exclusions-in-england				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	103,822	107,583	113,814	80,089
Sex				
Male	83,281	85,807	90,642	64,105
Female	20,541	21,776	23,172	15,984
Age				
1 to 4	2,584	2,382	2,595	1,488
5 to 9	27,013	28,034	28,510	20,976
10 to 15	73,638	76,529	82,097	57,119
16 to 17	586	638	612	506
Ethnic origin				
White	76,816	79,794	83,669	58,964
Mixed	8,501	8,935	9,578	6,902
Asian or Asian British	5,524	5,792	6,653	4,445
Black or Black British	9,769	9,643	9,995	6,893
Other Ethnic Groups	1,487	1,573	1,786	1,197
Not known	1,725	1,846	2,133	1,688
Other breakdowns				
Special Educational Needs or Disability	51,993	57,044	61,397	45,049
Notes				
1. 2020 figures affected by school closures at start of pandemic.				

(Q42a) Wales:

In Wales, there were 5,051 pupils excluded from schools due to bullying or physical assault against other pupils or staff in 2019, up from 4,539 in 2017 (+11.3%).

Table 139. Number of pupils who are excluded from school (permanently or temporarily) because of bullying or physical assault (against staff or other pupils) in Wales, 2016-17 to 2018-19			
Source			
Source: Exclusions in Schools. Welsh Government https://gov.wales/permanent-and-fixed-term-exclusions-schools			
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total	4,539	4,698	5,051
Sex			
Male	3,680	3,875	4,144
Female	859	823	907
Age			
1 to 4	133	128	135
5 to 9	1,382	1,359	1,559
10 to 15	3,001	3,187	3,338
16 and over	23	24	19
Ethnic origin			
White	4,210	4,316	4,590
Mixed	117	118	192
Asian or Asian British	26	27	35
Black or Black British	21	37	39
Other Ethnic Groups	14	46	27
Other breakdowns			
Special Educational Needs	3,334	3,519	3,709
Notes			
1. Chinese is used an ethnic code in Welsh data separately from the categories above therefore it is counted under the 'Other Ethnic groups' row above. All ethnicity data relates to pupils aged 5+ only as it is optional for pupils below that age to record their ethnicity. 2. Pupils excluded from settings that are other than at school (further education institutions, pupil referral units etc.) are not included in the 2019 data due to data collection issues during the pandemic.			

(Q42a) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 2,083 cases of exclusion from school due to physical assault (without a weapon) in 2020/21, down from 3,758 in 2018/19 (-44.6%).

Table 140. Number of cases of exclusion from school for physical assault with no weapon in <u>Scotland</u>, 2016-17 to 2020-21					
Source					
Scottish Government School Exclusion Statistics https://www.gov.scot/publications/school-exclusion-statistics/					
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	4,635	Data unavailable	3,758	Data unavailable	2,083
Notes					
1. Each case of exclusion can have multiple reasons associated with it. 2. Individual pupils can be excluded multiple times so number of cases of exclusion does not equal number of pupils excluded. 3. These figures may include small numbers of those aged 18+.					

(Q42a) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, during the 2019/20 academic year there were 1,511 suspension occasions as a result of bullying a pupil, or a physical assault on a pupil, or a physical assault on a member of staff.

Table 141. Suspension occasions as a result of bullying of a pupil, or a physical assault on a pupil, or a physical assault on a member of staff in <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Source			
Sourced from school returns to the Education Authority: https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/articles/pupil-suspensions-and-expulsions			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	1,956	2,237	1,511
Sex			
Male	1,620	1,866	1,252
Female	336	371	259
Age			
Under 11	273	354	196
11-12	749	798	603
13-14	718	869	527
15 or more	216	216	185
Notes			
1. These data relate to number of suspension occasions as a result of bullying or a physical attack on another pupil or a physical attack on a member of school staff.			

2. The number of suspension occasions is greater than the number of pupils suspended as a pupil may be suspended on more than one occasion.
3. These data relate to pupils of compulsory schools age which aligns with Years 1 to 12.
4. The age of the pupil is at 1 July before the start of the academic year.
5. The 2019/20 academic year was impacted by school closures due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Comparisons to other years should be treated with caution.

(Q42a) Guernsey: Data unavailable.

(Q42a) Jersey:

Table 141. Number of bullying and violence in schools in <u>Jersey</u>, 2018-2020			
Year	2018	2019	2020
Total	80	120	120
Sex			
Male	70	100	100
Female	10	20	20
Age			
5 to 9	10	10	10
10 to 15	70	100	100
16 to 17	0	10	10
Other breakdowns			
Special Educational Needs or Disability	40	70	20
Notes			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data shown above details the number of pupils excluded from school in each calendar year where the exclusion reason was one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Bullying · Physical assault against a pupil · Physical assault against an adult. 2. Other incidents of bullying or violence (which did not result in exclusion) are not included here, as behaviour recording is inconsistent across schools. 3. Exclusions data is available from 2018 onwards. 4. Data provided by calendar year rather than academic year. 5. Special Educational Needs and disabilities are combined in the table above. 			

(Q42a) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q42a) Anguilla:

Table 142. Number of incidents of bullying and violence that resulted in suspensions from schools in <u>Anguilla</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	70	58	66	34	47
Sex					
Male	47	58	c	c	c
Female	23	0	c	c	c
Age					
10 to 15	50	49	47	23	40
16 to 17	20	9	19	11	7
Ethnic origin					
Black or Black British	70	58	66	34	47
Notes					
1. The reduction in incidents in 2020 and 2021 may be due to periods of remote learning in light of the covid-19 pandemic.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q42a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q42a) Cayman Islands:

Bullying data has not been consistently collected from schools over the last 5 years. For the first time in the 2018/19 academic year, it was collected for Private Schools but has not been collected since. In Government Schools, bullying incidents were collected for the 2020/21 academic year. There were 130 such cases.

(Q42a) Falkland Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q42a) Pitcairn Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q42a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: There were fewer than 6 such case in 2021.

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q42a) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q42a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q42a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q42b) Children with disabilities attending regular schools and separate schools.

(Q42b) England:

In England, there were 1,300,440 children with Special Educational Needs attending state funded schools (not including independent schools) in 2021, up from 1,156,750 in 2017 (+12.4%).

Table 143. Number of children with Special Educational Needs attending state funded schools in <u>England</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	1,156,750	1,181,790	1,221,860	1,269,530	1,300,440
Sex					
Male	772,930	789,000	814,230	843,380	861,780
Female	383,820	392,790	407,630	426,150	438,660
Age					
1 to 4	85,440	85,160	86,290	87,980	82,250
5 to 9	503,020	519,510	534,150	546,530	545,530
10 to 15	533,320	542,890	567,080	598,740	632,480
16 to 17	34,970	34,230	34,340	36,280	40,180
Ethnic origin					
White	882,460	899,490	927,080	961,160	981,860
Mixed	64,970	68,260	73,080	78,000	81,750
Asian or Asian British	105,870	108,380	112,100	115,430	117,850
Black or Black British	72,090	72,340	73,440	75,350	76,370
Other Ethnic Groups	19,120	19,810	20,700	22,060	22,720
Not known	12,240	13,510	15,460	17,530	19,890
Notes					
1. Does not include independent schools.					
2. Data is taken as a snapshot as at September, so 2017 is from school year 2017/18.					

(Q42b) Wales:

In Wales, there were 97,306 children with Special Educational Needs attending schools in 2020, down from 106,687 in 2017 (-8.8%).

Table 144. Number of children with Special Educational Needs attending schools in <u>Wales</u>, 2016-17 to 2019-20				
Source				
Source: Schools Census https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Pupil-Level-Annual-School-Census/Special-Educational-Needs				
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	106,687	106,888	105,417	97,306
Sex				
Male	67,789	68,057	67,320	62,421
Female	38,898	38,831	38,097	34,885
Age				
1 to 4	8,003	7,827	7,297	6,426
5 to 9	44,325	44,449	43,590	39,765
10 to 15	51,152	51,518	51,521	48,200
16 to 17	3,207	3,094	3,009	2,915
Ethnic origin				
White	92,276	92,498	91,338	84,382
Mixed	2,409	2,552	2,669	2,531
Asian or Asian British	1,629	1,598	1,606	1,553
Black or Black British	843	845	836	812
Other Ethnic Groups	944	974	993	999
Not known	107	110	112	95
Notes				
<p>1. Data on 'disability' is not collected for pupils in schools in Wales. Pupils can be assessed as having a special educational need. Further information on special educational needs in schools in Wales can be found at the link below: https://gov.wales/special-educational-needs-code-practice</p> <p>2. Age is collected with the lowest age group being 2 or under for this reason Under 1 has been left blank and all pupils 2 or under are counted in the age group 1-4.</p> <p>3. Chinese is used an ethnic code in Welsh data separately from the categories above therefore it is included in the 'Other ethnic groups row' above. All ethnicity data relates to pupils aged 5+ only as it is optional for pupils below that age to record their ethnicity.</p> <p>4. Data for pupils from institutions other than schools (pupil referral units, further education institutions etc...) are not included for 2020 due to data collection issues during the pandemic.</p>				

(Q42b) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 18,852 children who were ‘assessed disabled’ or ‘declared disabled’ in their Additional Support Need plans in September 2020. Due to methodological differences, comparisons over years is not possible.

Table 145. Number of children with disabilities attending regular schools in Scotland, 2017-2020				
Source				
Pupil Census; https://www.gov.scot/publications/pupil-census-supplementary-statistics/				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	16,742	17,447	18,465	18,852
Sex				
Male	11,485	11,921	12,592	12,800
Female	5,257	5,526	5,873	6,052
Age				
1 to 4	142	152	108	100
5 to 9	4,841	4,891	4,918	4,833
10 to 15	9,336	9,937	10,886	11,270
16 to 18	2,423	2,467	2,553	2,649
Ethnic origin				
White	15,383	15,896	16,788	17,090
Mixed	175	185	210	229
Asian or Asian British	556	622	667	686
Black or Black British	191	231	264	301
Other Ethnic Groups	96	122	145	157
Not known	341	391	391	389
Notes				
<p>1. Only includes pupils attending publicly funded schools at September of relevant year. Only includes pupils who have ‘Assessed Disabled’ and/or ‘Declared Disabled’ reported as their ASN plan type. Other pupils have Additional Support Needs but their ASN plan type is not disabled.</p> <p>2. Children in Scotland usually start school between the ages of 4.5 and 5.5 years old.</p> <p>3. Ethnicity categories available in the Pupil Census are based on categories collected in the 2011 Scottish Population Census.</p> <p>White includes the following categories: White – Scottish, White – Other British, White – Irish, White – Polish, White – Gypsy/Traveller, White – Other.</p> <p>Asian or Asian British includes the following categories: Asian – Indian, Asian – Pakistani, Asian – Bangladeshi, Asian – Chinese, Asian – Other.</p> <p>Black or Black British includes the following categories: Caribbean/Black – Scottish/British, Caribbean/Black – Other, African – Scottish/British, African –</p>				

Other.

Other Ethnic Groups includes the following categories: Arab, Other
Not Known includes the following categories: Not Known, Not Disclosed.

4. Reasons for pupils having an Additional Support Need. Occurrence data – pupils may have more than one reason reported. Only reasons associated with the need types ‘Assessed Disabled’ and ‘Declared Disabled’ are included for pupils at local authority and grant aided mainstream schools. Pupils may have other reasons for support which are only reported in relation to other need types. All reasons for support are reported for pupils at Grant Aided Special Schools as these are not linked to specific need types in reporting.

(Q42b) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, almost 68,000 children, just over 19% of the school population, have Special Educational Needs in 2020/21. Source: NI School Census 2020/21

(Q42b) Guernsey:

Table 146. Children with a physical disability, hearing or visual impairment as their primary area of Special Educational Need attending regular schools and separate schools in Guernsey, 2017-2020

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	78	77	83	90
Sex				
Male	53	54	58	60
Female	25	23	25	30
Age				
1 to 9	33	28	26	41
10 to 15	37	41	49	39
16 to 17	8	8	8	10

Notes

1. The States of Guernsey SEN Code of Practice does not use "disability" as a single area of this need. For this purpose, "disabilities" has been defined as pupils recorded as having physical disability, hearing or visual impairment as their primary area of need.
2. Age according to the pupil's age on the date the SEND Register was exported during the Autumn Term.
3. For publication purposes the ages 1-9 have been combined due to data protection.

(Q42b) Jersey:

Table 147. Number of children with disabilities attending regular schools and separate schools in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2,010	2,130	1,830	1,880	1,930
Sex					
Male	1,200	1,350	1,170	1,170	1,190
Female	810	780	660	710	740
Age					
1 to 4	190	170	140	150	160
5 to 9	750	780	640	650	690
10 to 15	840	910	810	810	810
16 to 17	230	270	240	270	270
Notes					
1. The above data includes all children with a Special Educational Need or Record of Need, as captured in the spring term census which is a record of all children in the school population, taken in January. 2. The ages given are as at 1st January in each year.					

(Q42b) Isle of Man:

Table 148. Children with disabilities and special education needs (SEN) in mainstream schools and SEN unit, <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2021	
Year	2021
Mainstream	2,149
SEN unit	182
Total	2,331

(Q42b) Anguilla:

Table 149. Children with disabilities attending regular schools and separate schools in <u>Anguilla</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	50	53	46	49	49
Sex					
Male	39	40	32	33	35
Female	11	13	14	16	14
Age					
5 to 9	19	19	23	c	c
10 to 15	31	34	23	29	37
16 to 17	0	0	0	c	c
Notes					
1. Ethnicity breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q42b) British Virgin Islands:

The number of children with disabilities attending school increased from 8 in 2018 to 26 in 2021. While the number of male children increased from 6 in 2018 to 19 in 2021, the number of female children with disabilities attending school increased from less than 6 in 2018 to 7 in 2021.

(Q42b) Cayman Islands:

There were 1,019 children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) in 2020-21 academic year for all schools in the Cayman Islands, both private and public. The data provided does not include the number of children with SEND in early childhood centres that are not connected to a school.

(Q42b) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q42b) Pitcairn Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q42b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 150. Number of children with disabilities attending regular schools and separate schools in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	113	114	102	110	95
Sex					
Male	83	88	77	76	58
Female	30	26	25	34	37
Age					
1 to 4	c	6	6	12	10
5 to 9	46	40	32	34	36
10 to 15	55	56	47	58	42
16 to 17	c	12	17	6	7
Notes					
1. Ethnicity breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Table 151. Number of children with disabilities attending regular schools and separate schools in <u>Tristan da Cunha</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
1. There is only one school on the island, and all children have to attend until the age of 16. All children are fully integrated into the school, and in a small community such as this the children all mix together.					
2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q42b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q42b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q42b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

H. Special protection measures

(Q43a) Asylum-seeking and refugee children, as well as the average processing time for asylum applications, who have resettled in the State party.

(Q43a) United Kingdom:

There were 3,035 children (main applicants and dependants) granted leave to remain in the UK via asylum, alternative forms of leave, or resettlement routes in 2020, down from 5,878 in 2017 (-48.4%). These are figures of initial decisions therefore these they do not include individuals who were initially refused but later granted leave following appeal. Data disaggregated by country is not available.

Table 152. Number of children granted leave to remain in the UK via asylum, alternative forms of leave, or resettlement routes in the <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
Table Asy_D02, found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/asylum-and-resettlement-datasets#asylum-applications-decisions-and-resettlement				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5,878	6,638	7,732	3,035
Sex				
Male	3,632	4,004	4,730	1,829
Female	2,242	2,633	2,998	1,204
Age				
Under 1	302	378	395	174
1 to 4	1,275	1,413	1,549	704
5 to 9	1,423	1,779	1,890	701
10 to 15	1,446	1,611	1,886	690
16 to 17	1,432	1,457	2,012	766
Notes				
<p>1. Data provided above is the number of children (main applicants and dependants) granted leave to remain in the UK via asylum, alternative forms of leave, or resettlement routes. Grants of asylum or alternative leave are at initial decision - some individuals initially refused may have later been granted leave following appeal (these are not included in the data).</p> <p>2. Age breakdowns are for age at initial decision or age at arrival (for resettlement cases).</p> <p>3. Sex breakdowns do not sum to total as a small number of cases are recorded as 'unknown sex' (less than 5 per year).</p>				

(Q43a) Guernsey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43a) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q43a) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43a) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q43a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q43a) Cayman Islands:

Table 153. Number of asylum-seeking and refugee children who have resettled in the <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	0
Notes					
1. The children identified are dependents of asylum grantees. 2. In 2021, there are no records of asylum-seeking or refugee children attempting to resettle. 3. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q43a) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43a) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q43a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q43b) Migrant children who have obtained nationality.

(Q43b) United Kingdom:

In the UK, there were 26,855 children who were granted British Citizenship in 2020. Data disaggregated by country is not available.

Table 154. Number of children granted British citizenship in the <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2020				
Source				
Cit_D02 Citizenship data tables https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/managed-migration-datasets				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	27,757	36,400	34,071	26,855
Sex				
Male	14,180	18,526	17,340	13,795
Female	13,575	17,866	16,713	13,053
Notes				
1. Sex breakdowns do not sum to total as a small number of cases are recorded as 'unknown sex'.				

(Q43b) Guernsey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43b) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q43b) Isle of Man:

Since 2016, there are approximately 98 children under the age of 18 who have naturalised to become British citizens.

(Q43b) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q43b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q43b) Cayman Islands:

Table 155. Number of migrant children who have obtained nationality in Cayman Islands, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	399	863	633	343	445
Sex					
Male	193	422	292	163	231
Female	206	441	341	180	214
Age					
Under 1	74	83	99	46	53
1 to 4	91	138	117	60	108
5 to 9	90	208	125	57	90
10 to 15	104	248	176	103	114
16 to 17	40	186	116	77	80
Notes					
1. Data provided does not capture children who are accompanied or unaccompanied nor does it differentiate the difference of children who have acquired nationality as of right (being children of parents who are Caymanian by birth) and those children who would be classified as entering the jurisdiction as migrants having subsequently acquired nationality on other grounds as per local legislation.					

(Q43b) Falkland Islands:

Table 156. Number of migrant children who have obtained nationality in Falkland Islands, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	c	0	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q43b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q43b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q43b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q44a) Children in detention, including pretrial detention, in facilities such as police cells, prisons and young offenders institutions, length of stay and placements in solitary confinement, segregation or isolation.

(Q44a) United Kingdom:

In the UK, 100 children entered detention under Immigration Act powers in 2021, up from 63 in 2017. The data are for the number of children who entered detention during a given year; therefore, there could have been more children in detention in the year if they were detained in the previous year. Data disaggregated by country is not available.

Table 157. Number of children held under Immigration Act powers in <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
People entering immigration detention , subset of Table det_02b : https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1054673/detention-summary-dec-2021-tables.ods					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	63	85	98	87	100
Sex					
Male	49	59	65	87	100
Female	14	26	33	0	0
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	0	0
1 to 4	c	c	c	c	0
5 to 9	c	20	20	c	0
10 to 15	11	25	18	12	9
16 to 17	34	24	41	72	91
Notes					
<p>1. The data are for the number of children who entered detention during a given year.</p> <p>2. Data for 2021 are subject to revision - revisions will be published in August 2022.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q44a) England and Wales:

In England and Wales, there were on average 560 young people (aged 10 to 17) per month in 2021 in young offender institutions, secure children's homes and secure training centres, down from 868 in 2017 (-35.4%). The data does not include young people held in police custody.

Table 158. Average number of children per month young offender institutions, secure children's homes and secure training centres, England and Wales, 2016-17 to 2020-21

Source

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2020-to-2021>

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	868	894	859	781	560
Sex					
Male	843	862	832	753	542
Female	25	32	27	28	18
Age					
10 to 14	37	43	41	29	14
15	102	109	115	94	61
16	262	268	239	247	141
17	467	475	464	412	344
Ethnic origin					
Asian and Other	90	83	76	81	54
Black	203	226	239	216	161
Mixed	98	93	100	97	77
White	472	485	434	379	262
Not known	6	6	10	7	6

Notes

1. The data does not include young people held in police custody.
2. There are 4 types of custodial order included:
 - Section 91 – used by Crown Courts for custodial sentences of more than 24 months for serious crimes (except murder)
 - Detention and Training Order – 4 to 24 months long, for 12 to 17 year olds, and includes both custody and training
 - Remand – used when a young person is waiting for their trial or sentencing hearing
 - Other sentences – including detention for public protection ('section 226'), extended sentences ('section 226B') and life sentence for murder with a minimum period in custody ('section 90')
3. Young people in custody report their own ethnicity.

(Q44a) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 57 children who received custodial sentences from Scottish courts in 2020, down from 131 in 2018 (-56.4%).

Table 159. Number of people (under 18) receiving custodial sentences in Scotland, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Source			
Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2019-20 - https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2019-20/			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	131	180	57
Notes			
1. Data includes custodial sentences imposed by the Scottish Courts only. 2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.			

(Q44a) Northern Ireland:

The numbers of children admitted to the Juvenile Justice Centre in Northern Ireland for each of the financial years is set out below:

Table 160. Number of children admitted to the Juvenile Justice Centre in Northern Ireland, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	167	160	126	108

(Q44a) Guernsey:

There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44a) Jersey:

Table 161. Number of children in detention, including pretrial detention, in facilities such as police cells, prisons and young offenders institutions, length of stay and placements in solitary confinement, segregation or isolation in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	174	150	138	282	247
Sex					
Male	139	115	111	234	156
Female	35	35	27	48	91
Age					
10 to 15	118	73	70	189	163
16 to 17	56	77	68	93	84
Ethnic origin					
White	160	137	111	253	230
Mixed	0	c	c	0	c
Asian or Asian British	0	0		c	11
Black or Black British	c	c	20	14	c
Other Ethnic Groups	c	0	c	c	0
Not known	11	0	c	11	c
Notes					
1. All records are of PACE detainees under 18 years of age. 2. Counts are of detentions, not individual people. 3. Classification of ethnicity is by detainee (i.e., self-classified ethnicity). c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 10. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44a) Isle of Man:

Cronk Sollysh is the Island's secure care home and is operated by a commissioned service provider, St Christopher's. The facility is used as an overnight remand for individuals under the age of 18 who have been charged by the Isle of Man Constabulary and whom await to attend the next available Court, are on Remand from the Court awaiting sentencing; and for Welfare reasons that require the secure service.

Data over the last three years is as follows:

Table 162. Number of children in secure care home due to overnight remand, remand from court, custody and welfare reasons, in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2019-2021			
Year	2019	2020	2021
Overnight remands	10	14	9
Remand from Court	9	13	14
Custody	6	c	c
Welfare	c	c	c
Notes			
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.			

Table 163. Detention of children in police cells, broken down by years of arrest and duration of detention in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2017-2021				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Detentions	164	254	238	282
Age				
10 to 15	56	89	114	148
16 to 17	108	165	124	134
Durations				
Min hours	0	0	0	0
Mean hours	6	8	7	9
Max hours	23	48	27	29

(Q44a) Anguilla:

Table 164. Number of children in detention, including pretrial detention, in facilities such as police cells, prisons and young offenders institutions in Anguilla, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	7	6	c
Notes					
<p>1. There is one young offender's institution on the island which does not require children in need of care protection, as well as children in conflict with the law from engaging with institutions such as prisons, solitary confinement, and police cells. As a result, boys under the age of 18 are sent to Zenaida Haven and their length of stay depends on the decision of the magistrate which can range from one (1) day (remanded) to three (3) years (sentenced).</p> <p>2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q44a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q44a) Cayman Islands:

Table 165. Number of children in detention, including pretrial detention, in facilities such as police cells, prisons and young offenders institutions, <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	168	127	82	69	54
Sex					
Male	139	102	70	56	42
Female	29	25	12	13	12
Age					
10 to 15	85	54	30	26	24
16 to 17	83	73	52	43	30
Notes					
<p>1. The numbers reflect the number of children who have been in detention facilities each year. The data presented here overlaps with the data presented in 37 (a) with the exception that it does not include children on other forms of restrictive intervention.</p> <p>2. No children have been in solitary confinement, segregation or isolation. It is noted that there have been times when there is only one child in prison at a time and therefore, their interactions with other peers are limited, although prison policy encourages meaningful contact with family and friends.</p>					

(Q44a) Falkland Islands: No such cases between 2017-2021

(Q44a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44a) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 165. Number of children in detention, including pretrial detention, in facilities such as police cells, prisons and young offenders institutions in <u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u>, 2017-2021			
Year	2019	2020	2021
Total	8	7	10
Notes			
1. Showing for the period 1st December 2020 to 31st August 2021. Juveniles are not kept in police cells overnight they are released on police bail to return for investigations. For the period August 2021, one male juvenile was kept in police cell awaiting a surety. 2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.			

(Q44a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q44a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q44b) Children who are serving life sentences for offences committed while under the age of 18.

(Q44b) England and Wales:

Table 166. Number of sentencing occasions where a life sentence was given to a child during each year, <u>England and Wales</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	10	28	29	22	27
Sex					
Male	10	28	29	22	27
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Age					
12 to 14	0	c	0	0	c
15 to 17	10	c	29	22	c
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44b) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q44b) Northern Ireland: No children in Northern Ireland have ever served a life sentence.

(Q44b) Guernsey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q44b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable

(Q44b) Cayman Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) Falkland Islands: No such cases between 2017-2021

(Q44b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q44b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q44c) Children detained together with adults and the length of stay.

(Q44c) United Kingdom:

In the UK, 2 children entered detention with adults under Immigration Act powers in 2021, down from 28 children in 2017. Data disaggregated by country is not available.

Table 167. Number of children detained together with adults under Immigration Act powers, <u>United Kingdom</u>, 2017-2021					
Source					
People entering immigration detention, subset of Table det_02b: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1054673/detention-summary-dec-2021-tables.ods					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	28	60	57	c	c
Sex					
Male	14	35	27	c	c
Female	14	25	30	0	0
Age					
Under 1	c	c	c	0	0
1 to 4	8	13	16	c	0
5 to 9	8	20	20	c	0
10 to 15	9	20	14	c	0
16 to 17	c	c	c	0	c
Notes					
1. The data are for the number of children who entered detention during a given year. 2. Data for 2021 are subject to revision - revisions will be published in August 2022. 3. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44c) Northern Ireland:

No children and adults are held together in the Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre.

(Q44c) Guernsey:

Children in Guernsey prison are located on The Compass Unit which is a separated unit within the prison – whilst they are not accommodated on the same wings as adults, they may attend the same work place and education building with adult prisoners.

(Q44c) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44c) Isle of Man: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44c) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q44c) British Virgin Islands:

Table 168. Number of children detained together with adults in <u>British Virgin Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	0	c	c	0
Notes					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44c) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q44c) Falkland Islands: No such cases between 2017-2021

(Q44c) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44c) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44c) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44c) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q44c) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q44d) Children referred to diversion and non-custodial sentencing options.

(Q44d) England and Wales:

In England and Wales the number of children diverted from formally entering the youth justice system the data is not collected centrally.

In England and Wales in the year ending March 2020 7,224 youth cautions were given (excl. motoring offences). There has been a 90% decrease in the number of youth cautions given, from 70,734 in the year ending March 2010 to 7,224 in the year ending March 2020.

In England and Wales in the year ending March 2021, there were 8,472 sentencing occasions resulting in community sentences - a reduction of 26% from the year ending March 2020 and a reduction of 82% from the year ending March 2011.

(Q44d) Scotland:

In Scotland, there were 7,730 children receiving a non-court disposal in 2019, down from 9,028 in 2017 (-14.4%).

Table 169. Number of people aged under 18 years old receiving a Non-Court Disposal in <u>Scotland</u>, 2017-18 to 2019-20			
Source			
Criminal Proceedings database - Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2019-20 - https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2019-20/			
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	9,028	7,893	7,730
Sex			
Male	6,638	5,804	5,771
Female	2,390	2,089	1,959
Age			
5 to 9	189	153	135
10 to 15	5,488	4,578	4,742
16 to 17	3,351	3,162	2,853

(Q44d) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, the numbers of children receiving diversionary and non-custodial sentencing for each of the financial years is as follows:

Table 170. Numbers of children receiving diversionary and non-custodial sentencing in Northern Ireland, 2017-18 to 2020-21				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	734	742	685	559
Notes				
1. This includes Diversionary, Court Ordered, Community Orders (excluding JJCO), Probation and Bail Support referrals.				

(Q44d) Guernsey:

Table 171. Children referred to diversion and non-custodial sentencing options in Guernsey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	214	209	175	70	21
Sex					
Male	177	154	131	59	c
Female	37	55	44	11	c
Age					
10 to 15	104	100	93	33	7
16 to 17	110	109	82	37	14
Notes					
1. Comparisons across years should be made with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on 2020 and 2021 figures.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44d) Jersey:

Table 172. Number of children referred to diversion and non-custodial sentencing options in Jersey, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	163	168	137	115
Sex				
Male	130	131	104	102
Female	33	37	33	13
Age				
10 to 15	51	53	44	36
16 to 17	112	115	93	79
Notes				
<p>1. The above figures are derived from our Parish Hall Enquiry data for young people under the age of 18. Parish Hall Enquiries give the option of diverting young people from court. It does not include children who have appeared in Youth Court (although a small number of the above children may have been remanded on to court due to the nature of their offences).</p> <p>2. This data shows the number of individual children for each period. Some children will have had more than one case so actual case numbers will be higher.</p> <p>3. 2020 Parish Hall Enquiries ceased from mid- March to end of June and from early December due to Covid-19.</p>				

(Q44d) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q44d) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q44d) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q44d) Cayman Islands:

Table 173. Number of children referred to diversion and non-custodial sentencing options in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
<p>1. Definition agreed upon by Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and Department of Community Rehabilitation (DCR): Although internationally, 'diversion' seems to typically mean an arrest that was diverted outside of the judicial system either by police, prosecution, judicial or probation and resolved outside of Court, the Cayman Islands have also included 'pre-diversion' services which are preventative and aimed at preventing criminality in youth who display anti-social attitudes and behaviours. For DCR, this would likely only include any juvenile that has been with DCR as a 'volunteer' to curb anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>2. For non-custodial, this includes any disposition from the Court in which the juvenile was not sentenced to immediate imprisonment. Therefore, it includes all orders imposed by the Youth Justice Act and the Alternative Sentencing Law (for DCR).</p> <p>3. All of the above data provided by DCR is non-custodial.</p> <p>4. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q44d) Falkland Islands: No such cases between 2017-2021

(Q44d) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44d) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

Table 174. Number of children referred to diversion and non-custodial sentencing options in <u>St Helena</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	c	7	c	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44d) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 175. Number of children referred to diversion and non-custodial sentencing options in <u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	13	c	c
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44d) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q44d) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q44e) Children who have received rehabilitation and reintegration support.

(Q44e) England and Wales:

In England and Wales, all children sentenced to custody receive rehabilitation support while they are in custody and, in the lead up to and following release from custody, receive reintegration support while they are resettling back into the community. In the year ending March 2021, 673 custodial sentences were given to children. It's likely that fewer children were sentenced to custody due to the impacts of COVID-19, such as court closures and pauses to jury trials.

In England and Wales, all children sentenced to community sentences receive support from their local Youth Offending Team during their sentence. In the year ending March 2021, there were 8,472 sentencing occasions of children resulting in a community sentence.

(Q44e) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q44e) Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, there were 10 children who received rehabilitation and reintegration support in 2020, down from 35 in 2017.

Table 176. Number of children who have received rehabilitation and reintegration support in <u>Northern Ireland</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	35	23	23	10
Age				
10 to 15	9	6	c	10
16 to 17	26	17	c	0
Ethnic origin				
White	35	23	21	c
Other Ethnic Groups	0	0	c	c
Not known	0	0	c	0
Other breakdowns				
Special Educational Needs or Disability	c	7	7	c
Notes				
1. Gender breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.				
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.				

(Q44e) Guernsey:

All children in custody are subject to the rehabilitation and release planning processes (via sentence planning within the Offender Management Unit). There were fewer than 6 children who received rehabilitation and reintegration support in Guernsey in each year between 2017-2021.

(Q44e) Jersey:

Table 177. Number of children who have received rehabilitation and reintegration support in <u>Jersey</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	43	42	67	51	77
Sex					
Male	c	35	51	42	59
Female	c	7	16	9	18
Age					
10 to 15	23	20	34	21	30
16 to 17	20	22	33	30	47
Notes					
1. Age is the young person's age at start of supervision (under 18). 2. Types of supervision include Community Service orders, which are a direct alternative to custody. 3. The data shows the number of individual children for each period. Some children will have had more than one case so actual case numbers will be higher. 4. The data includes young people who have appeared in both Youth Court and the Parish Hall Enquiry system and received some form of supervision. 5. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression. c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44e) Isle of Man:

The Youth Justice Team (YJT) brings together professionals from the Departments of Home Affairs (Isle of Man Constabulary and Prison and Probation Service) and Health and Social Care. As part of the focus on crime prevention and rehabilitation, work is undertaken to encourage young people into employment, education or training.

Table 178. Number of referrals to Youth Justice Team, in <u>Isle of Man</u>, 2017-2018		
Year	2017	2018
Total	144	176

(Q44e) Anguilla:

Table 179. Number of children who have received rehabilitation and reintegration support in <u>Anguilla</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	7	6	c
Notes					
1. All juveniles who are admitted to Zenaida Haven receive rehabilitation and reintegration support. The mandate of the Centre is to take a holistic and integrated approach towards rehabilitation. Additionally, juveniles who are in need of Care and Protection receive this support since it has been established that these children usually have the same needs as a child who have engaged in the criminal justice system. The individual focus on rehabilitation and reintegration includes a range of services ranging from family support and counselling, behaviour management, educational support etc.					
2. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q44e) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q44e) Cayman Islands:

Table 180. Number of children who have received rehabilitation and reintegration support in <u>Cayman Islands</u>, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	18	14	6	c	c
Notes					
<p>1. The agreed upon understanding between DCFS, DCR and Prison for interpreting this question is as follows: Rehabilitation and reintegration: Any juvenile who has received services which support the desistance of anti-social attitudes and behaviour, and the development of pro-social attributes. This includes almost all of 44 (d) except for those Court cases that didn't result in any kind of intervention service or programme (i.e. Conditional Discharge with no specific conditions of supervision/treatment, fines, Suspended Sentence with no supervision). This will also include any children who received custodial sentences, as all children who would have been sentenced to custody would receive rehabilitation and reintegration support in Cayman. DCR would also report on any children who may have been on a Conditional Release License as part of reintegration.</p> <p>2. For rehabilitation, the numbers are between 1-5 in each year between 2017 to 2021. For reintegration (those who went to prison), the numbers are 2017 – 12, 2018 – 9, 2019 – c, 2020 – c, 2021 – c.</p> <p>3. The decline is primarily explained by a reduction in children being sentenced to custodial sentences.</p> <p>4. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q44e) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44e) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44e) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha:

St Helena: There were fewer than 6 such case in 2018.

Ascension: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q44e) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 181. Number of children who have received rehabilitation and reintegration support in <u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u>, 2017-2020				
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	33	58	59	93

(Q44e) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q44e) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

I. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

(Q45a) Cases of the sale of children, child prostitution and child sexual abuse material that have been reported, investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned.

(Q45a) England and Wales:

In England and Wales, there were 1,067 police recorded offences of abuse of children through sexual exploitation in 2020-21, down from 1,197 in 2017-18 (-10.9%).

Table 182. Police recorded crime for the offence of 'abuse of children through sexual exploitation' in <u>England and Wales</u>, 2017-18 to 2020-21.				
Source				
Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	1,197	1,032	1,008	1,067
Notes				
1. The data refers to recorded offences (ie those which come to the attention of the police) and not the number of offenders. 2. The most recent figures are subject to change - police recorded crimes can be unrecorded if they are subsequently transferred or cancelled.				

(Q45a) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q45a) Northern Ireland:

Table 183. Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography in Northern Ireland, 2016-17 to 2020-21					
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total recorded crime	6	c	11	c	7
Notes					
<p>1. Data refers to validated stats provided by NISRA. However, the figures refer to recorded crimes and Sanctions Clearances. Due to the extremely limited timeframe it is not possible to provide stats on linked investigations and prosecutions, if at all possible.</p> <p>2. Date includes the following offence codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paying for the sexual services of a child under 18 • arranging or facilitating commission of sex offence against a child • paying for sexual services of a child • causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography • arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography • causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography of person under 18 • arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q45a) Guernsey:

Table 184. Cases of the sale of children, child prostitution and child sexual abuse material that have been reported, investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned in Guernsey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	6	13	9	14	12
Notes					
<p>1. Many reported cases per year of indecent material did not have known or local victims. Only known cases have been reported in this data.</p> <p>2. No reported incidents of Sale of Children or Prostitution were identified.</p>					

(Q45a) Jersey:

Table 185. Number of cases of the sale of children, child prostitution and child sexual abuse material that have been reported, investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned in Jersey, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	c
Notes					
<p>1. All counts are instances of possession or distribution of indecent images of children for which the offender has received a judicial sanction.</p> <p>2. The majority of cases involve no identifiable victim as images and videos were downloaded from the Internet and so the victims' gender, age and ethnicity are unavailable.</p> <p>4. The number of recorded instances of possession or distribution of indecent images of children, regardless of prosecution or judicial sanction are as follows: 2017 = 25, 2018 = 20, 2019 = 28, 2020 = 19 and 2021 = c.</p> <p>5. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 10. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q45a) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q45a) Anguilla: There were no such cases between 2017 to 2021.

(Q45a) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q45a) Cayman Islands:

There have in the period 2017-2021 been 21 recorded crimes of possession of indecent photograph of a child and fewer than 6 of take/make indecent photograph of a child. There have also been 12 grooming related crimes which includes: arranging to meet a child following sexual comms, causing a child to watch a sexual activity, inviting child to participate in sexual activity, procurement of a child for sexual activity and sexual communication with a child.

(Q45a) Falkland Islands:

Table 186. Number of cases of the sale of children, child prostitution and child sexual abuse material that have been reported, investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned; in Falkland Islands, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	0
Notes					
1. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q45a) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q45a) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q45a) Turks and Caicos Islands:

Table 187. Number of cases of the sale of children, child prostitution and child sexual abuse material that have been reported, investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned; in Turks and Caicos Islands, 2017-2021					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	Data unavailable	6	c	0
Notes					
1. The data provided shows child sexual abuse material that have been reported and investigated. These are reports of the offence of Obscene Publication.					
2. For the year 2019 two crimes were reported by the NCMEC, all victims were females. No age was discovered in the investigations that were conducted and cases were not detected.					
3. The year 2020 four crimes were reported by NCMEC, one male and three females. One was detected. Three of these crimes no age was discovered in the investigations.					
4. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.					
c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.					

(Q45a) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q45a) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Children who are victims of such crimes who have been provided with recovery assistance or compensation.

(Q45b) England: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Guernsey:

Table 188. Children who are victims of such crimes who have been provided with recovery assistance or compensation in <u>Guernsey</u>, 2019-2021			
Year	2019	2020	2021
Total	6	8	13
Notes			
1. Statistics refer to Children and young people who have been referred to the Reparative Care Team for the NSPCC Letting The Future In Programme.			

(Q45b) Jersey: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Anguilla: There were no such cases between 2017 to 2021.

(Q45b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Cayman Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Falkland Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q45b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q45b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q45b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q45b) Bermuda: Data unavailable.

(Q45b) Montserrat: Data unavailable.

J. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict

(Q46a) Ill treatment and violence committed by staff at army training institutions against recruits under the age of 18 that have been investigated and prosecuted.

Table 189. Number of complainants of ill treatment and violence committed by staff at army training institutions against recruits under the age of 18 that have been investigated and prosecuted in Service Training Establishments, 2017-2021

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	c	c	c	c	13
Notes					
<p>1. The above figures to cases that have been identified where the complainant(s) was 16-17 years old. The numbers shows the number of complainants (not the number of cases) in cases where a decision was made to prosecute. The 2021 figure correct to Nov 21. Data is shown in the year that the investigation was recorded.</p> <p>2. The number of complainants and their age, ethnic origin and sex is not data that is recorded by the prosecution authorities. The location of an offence at a training establishment is also not recorded. The above data has been matched against Police records, in part manually. Therefore this data must be treated with caution.</p> <p>3. Demographic breakdowns are collected but have not been provided here due to data suppression.</p> <p>c - Primary suppression of data has been applied for numbers between 1 and 5. Secondary suppression may also have been applied where suppressed figures would otherwise be derivable from totals.</p>					

(Q46b) Asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children entering the State party from areas where children may have been recruited or used in hostilities.

(Q46b) England: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Wales: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Scotland: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Northern Ireland: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Guernsey:

(Q46b) There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q46b) Jersey: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q46b) Isle of Man: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Anguilla: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) British Virgin Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Cayman Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q46b) Falkland Islands: Data unavailable.

(Q46b) Pitcairn Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q46b) St Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q46b) Turks and Caicos Islands: There were no such cases between 2017-2021.

(Q46b) Bermuda: Data unavailable

(Q46b) Montserrat: Data unavailable

(Q46c) Children within its jurisdiction who have been recruited or used in hostilities abroad.

(Q46c): There were no such cases in any UK jurisdiction between 2017-2021.