

TransMonEE NSO Data Collection

(Definitions and Guidelines)



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INTRODUCTION

The Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity (TransMonEE) is a three-decade-old regional partnership initiative among the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) that aims to strengthen the coverage, quality, disaggregation, accessibility and use of data on children across a breadth of areas relevant to children's rights and well-being, aligned with the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) and the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

The primary purpose of TransMonEE initiative is to serve as a platform for guiding discussions between NSOs, the main data producers, and policymakers, the main data users, on how to improve the availability, disaggregation, and use of data on children, particularly vulnerable children, usually not well captured in official statistics.

The TransMonEE regional database and website are useful tools for capturing and disseminating vast data on all issues affecting children. While TransMonEE annual meetings serve as a platform where UNICEF, NSOs, and other key partners discuss and reflect on child-related data that is collected or ought to be collected by National Statistical Systems and how data collection systems can be improved to produce better quality and comparable statistics.

The content of this report (guidelines and definitions) is organized in line with the [Europe and Central Asia \(ECA\) Child Rights Monitoring \(CRM\) framework](#). The CRM framework covers five critical child rights domains, further broken into specific sub-domains. It also includes a domain of Child rights landscape and governance and cross-cutting groups.

The yearly data collection initiative on child protection data with the NSOs and the line ministries concerns five relevant sub-domains of the ECA CRM framework such as *(1) children in alternative care, (2) justice for children, (3) violence against children, (4) remedy sub-domain, and (5) children with disabilities*. This alignment with ensure organizing the indicator group within the sub-domain in the TransMonEE database and dashboard to compile and visualise available data s.

For each sub-domain, the guidelines and definitions specify the indicators groups and variables that should be used to measure progress and the definitions of key terms and concepts. It includes a comprehensive definition, coverage, statistical units, reference period, disaggregations, and a list of variables associated with the indicator group.

As a result, it would provide a standardized approach to data collection that enables the comparison of child protection data across countries and over time. This also helps to ensure that the data collected is reliable, accurate and can be used to inform policy and decision-making.

ECA CRM FRAMEWORK DOMAIN: FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND HARMFUL PRACTICES

Sub-Domain: Children In Alternative Care

Definition	<p><u>Alternative care</u> is a type of care provided by the State, through competent national and subnational authorities and duly authorizes civil society organizations, when the child's own family is unable, even with appropriate support, to provide adequate care for the child, or abandons or relinquishes the child. It is the role of the State, through its competent authorities, to ensure the supervision of the safety, well-being, and development of any child placed in alternative care and the regular review of the appropriateness of the care arrangement provided. The guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children: resolution adopted by the UN. General Assembly during the 64th Session: 2009-2010.</p> <p>Children in alternative care focus on data on children who are placed in formal alternative care arrangements. In line with the United Nations Alternative Care Guidelines, formal care is defined as all care provided in a family environment that has been ordered by a competent administrative body or judicial authority, and all care provided in a residential environment, including in private facilities, whether or not as a result of administrative or judicial measures.</p> <p>Competent authority: in the context of children in care, this is part of the formal care system that decides how a child's need for care will be met with due regard to the child's best interests. Competent authorities may include Magistrate or Justice of the Peace courts, District or local courts, Juvenile courts, Local council tribunals, Administrative or welfare panels, Child protection committees or boards, or Social welfare departments. Depending on each context, children may be placed with different agents who may have responsibility for children under differing mandates, e.g., disabled children who receive long-term or permanent care within institutions managed by health authorities, or children who grow up in religious institutions such as monasteries.</p> <p>Forms of formal alternative care arrangements: Formal Residential Care, Formal Family-Based Care (Formal Foster Care, Formal Kinship Care, other forms of Formal Family-Based Care). See detailed definitions in the respective sub-domains.</p>
Coverage	<p>All formal alternative care arrangements (formal residential care and formal family-based care at national and subnational levels) in which children are living and receiving some care as per the definition above. The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the national and subnational competent authorities, which order, oversee and/or monitor placements of children into alternative care settings. For formal residential care settings, the data can also be collected from the registers of the residential care facilities themselves and/or the registers of the organizations operating these facilities.</p> <p>Please, note that the coverage does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Children who are deprived of their liberty by the decision of judicial or administrative authority as a result of being alleged as accused of or recognized as having infringed the law, and whose situation is covered by the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty.- Care by adoptive parents from the moment the child concerned is effectively placed in their custody pursuant to a final adoption order, at which moment the child is considered to be in parental care.

Indicator Group: 1. Formal Residential Care

<p>Definition</p>	<p>Formal Residential Care is provided by paid and/or unpaid staff in a group setting (non-family based) where some children live and receive care (including in private facilities), whether or not as a result of administrative or judicial measures. Parental rights may or may not have been (fully) transferred to the state in the case of these children. This also includes relinquishment, which refers to situations where the parent(s) surrender their parental rights voluntarily and to situations in which parents are temporarily unable or not in a position to care for the child (e.g. where one or both parents are in prison, children are temporarily left behind by migrating parents).</p> <p>Residential care may be provided full-time, for most of the year, temporary or for a defined period. Residential care facilities can be operated by the government at the national and/or subnational level or by a private entity, including facilities operated by civil society and faith-based organisations or organizations with a religious affiliation. In case facilities are operated by the state, oversight may be provided by different sectors of the government (for instance, social welfare, education, or health). This definition of residential care includes a wide range of residential care settings, from small group homes to large residential facilities: such as infant homes (usually up to the age of 3) and long-term baby care in maternity hospitals, children’s homes and orphanages, institutions including special schools/institutions for people/children with disabilities, special boarding schools where children are placed and cared for who have, for example, dropped out of school, engaged in risk practices, are victims of violence, are children from families at risk of poverty and social exclusion, have special educational needs, among other institutions and care settings.</p>
<p>Coverage</p>	<p>All formal residential care settings in which children aged 0-17 (or young people aged 18-24) live and receive some care are counted.</p> <p>In some countries in the region, all residential care settings are licensed by the state or subnational authorities, but not in all. A census or map of residential care settings should include those with and without a license to capture all children in residential care. Also, there continue to exist residential care facilities in the region in which children are not placed by a competent authority. When carrying out a census or mapping of residential care facilities across the county, these facilities should also be captured, as state oversight and monitoring reform efforts should focus on all children in any form of residential care. The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the residential care settings themselves and/or from the competent authorities ordering, overseeing and/or monitoring placements of children in these settings and/or from the organizations operating the residential care facilities.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cases where formal residential care facilities, such as infant homes, also provide other services, such as outpatient and/or daycare, only those children who stay overnight in the facility and receive some care must be counted. - Children aged 0-17 in detention (pre-trial and post-trial detention) should not be counted (see sub-domain 2.2).
<p>Statistical unit</p>	<p>Children (0-17 years) In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier.</p> <p>Young people aged 18-24 years old</p>
<p>Reference period</p>	<p>End of the year: all children aged 0-17 (or young people aged 18-24) who are living in formal residential care on 31 December of the reference year.</p> <p>During the year (entrants): all children aged 0-17 who entered formal residential care during the reference year.</p> <p>During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 (or young people aged 18-24) who left formal residential care during the reference year.</p>

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - At the end of the year, the age of the child (or young people) on 31 December of the reference year, during the year at the time of entry (admission)/exit. <p>Disability (according to the national definition) Destination upon leaving formal residential care (family reunification, formal family-based care arrangement, adopted, independent life before the age of 18, other)</p>
Variables within the sub-domain	<p>Total number of children aged 0-17 in formal residential care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, individual age) Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 in formal residential care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, individual age) Total number of young people aged 18-24 in formal residential care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, of which with disabilities) Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered formal residential care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age) Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered formal residential care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age) Total number of children aged 0-17 who left formal residential care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, by destination upon leaving formal residential care) Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who left formal residential care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age) Total number of young people aged 18-24 who left formal residential care, during the year - (Total, sex, of which with disabilities)</p>

Indicators/variables: Formal Residential Care

1. Total number of children aged 0-17 in formal residential care, at the end of the year	
Coverage	<p>All formal residential care settings in which children aged 0-17 are living and are receiving some care. The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the residential care settings themselves and/or from the competent authorities ordering, overseeing and/or monitoring placements of children in these settings and/or from the organisations operating the residential care facilities.</p> <p>Please, be note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cases where formal residential care facilities, such as infant homes, also provide other services, such as outpatient and/or daycare, only those children who stay overnight in the facility and receive some care must be counted. - Children aged 0-17 in detention (pre-trial and post-trial detention) should not be counted (see sub-domain 2.2).
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	End of the year: all children aged 0-17 who are living in formal residential care on 31 December of the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year.
Specific guidelines	NA

2. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 in formal residential care, at the end of the year	
Coverage	<p>All formal residential care settings in which children with disabilities aged 0-17 live and receive some care. The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the residential care settings and/or from the competent authorities ordering, overseeing and/or monitoring placements of children with disabilities in these settings and/or from the organisations operating these residential care facilities.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cases where formal residential care facilities, such as infant homes, also provide other services, such as outpatient and/or day care, only those children with disabilities must be counted who are staying overnight in the facility and receive some care. - Children with disabilities aged 0-17 in detention (pre-trial and post-trial detention) should not be counted.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	End of the year: all <i>children with disabilities aged 0-17 living in</i> formal residential care on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <p>The number of children with disabilities in formal residential care, including detailed disaggregation (sex and age), should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children in formal residential care except: equal figures can be correct for the disaggregation by age (all children of a certain age are children with disabilities). Equal figures (number of children with disabilities in formal residential care = total number of children in formal residential care) mean that all children in formal residential care are children with disabilities.</p>

3. Total number of young people aged 18-24 in formal residential care, at the end of the year	
Coverage	<p>All formal residential care settings in which young people aged 18-24 are living and are receiving some care. The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the residential care settings themselves and/or from the competent authorities ordering, overseeing and/or monitoring placements of young people in these settings and/or from the organisations operating the residential care facilities.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people aged 18-24 in detention (pre-trial and post-trial detention) should not be counted.
Statistical unit	Young people aged 18-24

Reference period	End of the year: all <u>young people aged 18-24 who are living in</u> formal residential care on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	Sex Disability status Please, note: - The disaggregation by sex refers to the total number of young people (18-24) years.
Specific guidelines	Please, note: - The number of young people with disabilities in formal residential care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of young people in formal residential care. Equal figures mean that all young people in formal residential care are young people with disabilities.

4. Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered formal residential care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who entered the formal residential care system from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in residential care) or who entered from the family-based care system (formal foster, formal kinship or other forms of formal family-based care), during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the residential care settings themselves and/or from the competent authorities ordering, overseeing and/or monitoring placements of children in these settings and/or from the organisations operating the facilities.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cases where formal residential care facilities, such as infant homes, also provide other services, such as outpatient and/or day care, only those children must be counted who are staying overnight in the facility and receive some care. - Children aged 0-17 who entered detention facilities (pre-trial and post-trial detention) should not be counted. - Only children who entered the formal residential care system for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Repeat admissions of the same child to the same formal residential care facility during the reference year should not be counted - Children who were transferred from one formal residential care setting to another during the reference year should not be counted - Children who entered in the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2 etc.) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (entrants): all <u>children aged 0-17 who entered</u> formal residential care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of entry/admission
Specific guidelines	Please, note: - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and the data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

5. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered formal residential care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered the formal residential care system from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in residential care) or who entered from the formal family-based care system (formal foster, formal kinship or other forms of formal family-based care), during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the residential care settings themselves and/or from the competent authorities ordering, overseeing and/or monitoring placements of children with disabilities in these settings and/or from the organisations operating the facilities.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cases where formal residential care facilities, such as infant homes, also provide other services, such as outpatient and/or day care, only those children with disabilities must be counted who are staying overnight in the facility and receive some care. - Children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered detention facilities (pre-trial and post-trial detention) should not be counted. - Only children with disabilities who entered formal residential care system for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Repeat admissions of the same child with disability to the same formal residential care facility during the reference year should not be counted - Children with disabilities who were transferred from one formal residential care setting to another during the reference year should not be counted - Children with disabilities who entered in the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2 etc) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year (entrants): all <i>children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered</i> formal residential care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child with disability at the time of entry/admission
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who entered formal residential care including detailed disaggregation (sex and age), should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who entered formal residential care except: equal figures can be correct for the disaggregation by age (all children of a certain age are children with disabilities). Equal figures (number of children with disabilities who entered = total number of children who entered) means that all children who entered formal residential care are children with disabilities. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and the data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

6. Total number of children aged 0-17 who left formal residential care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who completely left the formal residential care system during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat admissions of the same child to the same formal residential care facility during the reference year should not be counted as left formal residential care in the reference year, as it remains in the formal residential care system in the reference year. - Children who were transferred from one formal residential care facility to another during the reference year should not be counted as left from residential care, as the children have not left the system during the year in question.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 who left formal residential care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of exit/left <p>Destination upon leaving formal residential care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family reunification - Placed in a formal family-based care arrangement - Adopted - Started independent life before the age of 18 - Death of child - Other (destination)
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and the data on exits (during the year), and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template". <p>By destination upon leaving formal residential care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The category "other" should be specified by the country in "Metadata or qualitative template". - The category "other" should include those not classified elsewhere - The category "other" should represent a small part of the total - The category "other" should not refer to the difference between the total and the sum of the other categories if the figures of the other categories are not available (missing) or partial.

7. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who left formal residential care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children with disabilities aged 0-17 who completely left the formal residential care system during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat admissions of the same child to the same formal residential care facility during the reference year should not be counted as left formal residential care in the reference year, as it remains in the formal residential care system in the reference year. - Children with disabilities who were transferred from one formal residential care facility to another during the reference year should not be counted as left from residential care, as the children have not left the system during the year in question.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children with disabilities aged 0-17 who left formal residential care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child with disability at the time of exit/left
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who left formal residential care including detailed disaggregation (sex and age), should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who left formal residential care except: equal figures can be correct for the disaggregation by age (all children of a certain age are children with disabilities). Equal figures (number of children with disabilities who left = total number of children who left) means that all children who left formal residential care are children with disabilities. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and the data on exits (during the year), and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

8. Total number of young people aged 18-24 who left formal residential care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All young people aged 18-24 who completely left the formal residential care system during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat admissions of the same young person to the same formal residential care facility during the reference year should not be counted as left formal residential care in the reference year, as the young person remains in the formal residential care system in the reference year. - Young people who were transferred from one formal residential care facility to another during the reference year should not be counted as left from residential care, as the young people have not left the system during the year in question.
Statistical unit	Young people aged 18-24
Reference period	During the year (exits): all young people aged 18-24 who left formal residential care during the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The disaggregation by sex refers to the total young people.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of young people with disabilities who left formal residential care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of young people who left formal residential care. Equal figures mean that all young people who left formal residential care are young people with disabilities. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and the exit data (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

Indicator Group: 2. Formal Family-Based Care

Definition	<p>Formal Foster care: situations where children are placed by a competent authority for the purpose of alternative care in the domestic environment of a family other than the children’s own family that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care.</p> <p>Formal Kinship care: family-based care within the child’s extended family or with close friends of the family known to the child. Formal kinship care means that the care has either been ordered by a competent administrative body or judicial authority or a competent authority has been notified by the parents and/or caregiver of the care arrangement.</p> <p>Other forms of Formal Family-Based care: across the region of Europe and Central Asia, there are many different forms of formal family-based care and countries use different terms to describe these forms of care. Some of these can be easily subsumed under the two categories above (formal foster care, formal kinship care); while others might not fit under those categories, such as “guardianship care”*, among others. It is essential, however, that all children in all forms of family-based care arrangements in the region are counted. Countries should thus ensure that children in formal family-based care other than formal foster or formal kinship care, are counted under “Other forms of formal family-based care” to improve data comparability at regional level.</p> <p><i>*“Guardianship care” is a form of formal family-based care and it encompasses care arrangements in which a child is being cared for and living with the person appointed by a competent authority as guardian for the child. In many such cases, the guardian is kin to the child, so in some countries, children in formal guardianship care would be subsumed under formal “kinship care”.</i></p>
Coverage	<p>All forms of formal family-based care (formal foster care, formal kinship care and other forms) at the national and sub-national level in which children aged 0-17 (or young people aged 18-24) are living and are receiving some care are counted. The data best-collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities that ordered, oversee and/or monitor the placements and/or situation of children in formal family-based care arrangements.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When the guardian is kin to the child, children in formal guardianship care would be subsumed under formal “kinship care”. - The other forms of formal family-based care must be specified by the country in “Metadata or qualitative template”.
Statistical unit	<p>Children In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier.</p> <p>Young people aged 18-24 years old</p>

<p>Reference period</p>	<p>End of the year: all children aged 0-17 (or young people aged 18-24) who are living in formal family-based care on 31 December of the reference year.</p> <p>During the year (entrants): all children aged 0-17 who entered formal family-based care during the reference year.</p> <p>During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 (or young people aged 18-24) who left formal family-based care during the reference year.</p>
<p>Disaggregation</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - At the end of the year the age of the child (or young people) on 31 December of the reference year, during the year at the time of entry/admission/exit. <p>Disability (according to the national definition)</p> <p>Destination upon leaving all formal family-based care (family reunification, residential care, adopted, independent life before age 18, other)</p> <p>Destination upon leaving formal foster care (family reunification, residential care, kinship care, other forms of family-based care, adopted, independent life before age 18, other)</p> <p>Destination upon leaving formal kinship care (family reunification, residential care, foster care, other forms of family-based care, adopted, independent life before age 18, other)</p> <p>Destination upon leaving other forms of formal family-based care (family reunification, residential care, foster care, kinship care, adopted, independent life before age 18, other)</p>

<p>Variables within the sub-domain</p>	<p>Total number of children aged 0-17 in formal foster care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, individual age, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 in formal kinship care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, individual age, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 in other forms of formal family-based care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, individual age, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 in all formal family-based care at end of the year - (Total, sex, individual age)</p> <p>Total number of young people aged 18-24 in all formal family-based care, at the end of the year - (Total, sex, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered all formal family-based care during the year - (Total, sex, individual age)</p> <p>Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered all formal family-based care during the year - (Total, sex, individual age)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered formal foster care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered formal kinship care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered other forms of formal family-based care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who left all formal family-based care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, by destination upon leaving formal family-based care)</p> <p>Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who left all formal family-based care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age)</p> <p>Total number of young people aged 18-24 who left all formal family-based care, during the year - (Total, sex, of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who left formal foster care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, by destination upon leaving formal foster care)</p> <p>Total number of children aged 0-17 who left formal kinship care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, by destination upon leaving formal kinship care)</p> <p>Total number of children who left other forms of formal family-based care, during the year - (Total, sex, individual age, by destination upon leaving other forms of formal family-based care)</p>
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Indicators/variables: 4.2.2. Formal Family-Based Care

1. Total number of children aged 0-17 in formal foster care, at the end of the year	
Coverage	All forms of formal foster care (at national and sub-national level) in which children aged 0-17 are living and are receiving some care. The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities that ordered, oversee and/or monitor the placements/situation of children in formal foster care.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	End of the year: all <i>children aged 0-17 who are living in</i> formal foster care on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year. Disability status Please, note: - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	Please, note: - The total number of children with disabilities in formal foster care should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children in formal foster care. Equal figures mean that all children in formal foster care are children with disabilities at the end of the year.

2. Total number of children aged 0-17 in formal kinship care, at the end of the year	
Coverage	All forms of formal kinship care in which children aged 0-17 are living and are receiving some care. The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities that ordered, oversee and/or monitor the placements/situation of children in formal kinship care. Please, note: - When the guardian is kin to the child and cares for the child, children in formal guardianship care would be subsumed under formal "kinship care".
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	End of the year: all <i>children aged 0-17 who are living in</i> formal kinship care on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year. Disability status Please, note: - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.

Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children with disabilities in formal kinship care should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children in formal kinship care. Equal figures mean that all children in formal kinship care are children with disabilities at the end of the year.
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3. Total number of children aged 0-17 in other forms of formal family-based care, at the end of the year

Coverage	<p>All other forms of formal family-based in which children aged 0-17 are living and are receiving some care. The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities that ordered, oversee and/or monitor the placements/situation of children in all other forms of formal family-based care.</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	End of the year: all <u>children aged 0-17 who are living in</u> other forms of formal family-based care on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year. <p>Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- The other forms of formal family-based care must be specified by the country in "Metadata or qualitative template". - The total number of children with disabilities in other forms of formal family-based care should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children in other forms of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that all children in other forms of formal family-based care are children with disabilities at the end of the year.

4. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 in all formal family-based care at end of the year

Coverage	<p>All forms of formal family-based care in which children with disabilities aged 0-17 are living and are receiving some care. The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities that ordered, oversee and/or monitor the placements/situation of children with disabilities in formal family-based care arrangements.</p>
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	End of the year: all <u>children aged 0-17 with disabilities who are living in</u> all formal family-based care on 31 December of the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child with disability on 31 December of the reference year.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children with disabilities in all formal family-based care at the end of the year should be equal to the sum of children with disabilities in each type of formal family-based care (formal foster care of which with disabilities + formal kinship care of which with disabilities + other forms of formal family-based care of which with disabilities), at the end of the year. - The number of children with disabilities in all formal family-based care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children in all formal family-based care (formal foster care + formal kinship care + other forms of formal family-based care). Equal figures mean that all children in all formal family-based care (formal foster care + formal kinship care + other forms of formal family-based care) are children with disabilities at the end of the year.

5. Total number of young people aged 18-24 in all formal family-based care, at the end of the year	
Coverage	<p>All forms of formal family-based in which young people aged 18-24 are living and are receiving some care.</p> <p>The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities overseeing and/or monitoring the situation of young people in these formal family-based care arrangements.</p>
Statistical unit	Young people aged 18-24
Reference period	End of the year: all young people <u>18-24 who are living in</u> all formal family-based care on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The disaggregation by sex refers to the total young people.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of young people with disabilities in all forms of formal family-based care should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of young people in all forms of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that all young people in all forms of formal family-based care are young people with disabilities at the end of the year.

6. Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered all formal family-based care during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who entered the formal family-based care system (all forms of formal family-based care) from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in formal family-based care) or entered the formal family-based care system from residential care facilities, during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities that ordered, oversee and/or monitor the placements of the children in formal family-based care arrangements.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only children who entered formal family-based care arrangements for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Repeat admissions of the same child to the same formal family-based care arrangement during the reference year should not be counted (for instance children transferred from a foster family to another foster family). - Children who were transferred from one type of formal family-based care to another during the reference year should not be counted (for instance, children transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to other forms of formal family-based care) - Children who entered the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2, etc) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (enters): all children aged 0-17 who entered all formal family-based care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of entry/admission
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children who entered the system of formal family-based care (including all forms of formal family-based care), including detailed disaggregation, should be less (never be bigger) than the sum of children who entered each individual type of formal family-based care (formal foster care + formal kinship care + other forms of formal family-based care) during the year. In fact, children who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as new entrants to the overall system of formal family-based care, while these transfers are counted within each type of formal family-based care. For instance, a child transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to a formal kinship care arrangement during the reference year is counted as one new entrant in formal kinship care in the reference year but it is not counted as a new entrant to the overall system of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that there were no children transferred between the types of formal family-based care during the year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and the data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

7. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered all formal family-based care during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered the formal family-based care system (all forms of formal family-based care) from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in formal family-based care) or who entered from residential care facilities, during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities placing, overseeing and/or monitoring children with disabilities in these care arrangements.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only children with disabilities who entered formal family-based care arrangements for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Repeat admissions of the same child with a disability to the same formal family-based care arrangement during the reference year should not be counted (for instance children with disabilities who are transferred from a foster family to another foster family). - Children with disabilities who were transferred from one type of formal family-based care to another during the reference year should not be counted (for instance children with disabilities transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to other forms of formal family-based care) - Children with disabilities who entered in the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2 etc) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year (enters): all <u>children with disabilities aged 0-17 who entered</u> all formal family- based care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child with a disability at the time of entry/admission
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children with disabilities who entered the overall system of formal family-based care (all types of formal family-based care arrangements) should be less than the sum of children with disabilities who entered each type of formal family-based care (formal foster care of which with disabilities + formal kinship care of which with disabilities + other forms of formal family-based care of which with disabilities), during the reference year. In fact, children with disabilities who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as new entrants to the overall system of formal family-based care while these transfers are counted within each type of family-based care. For instance, a child with a disability transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to a formal kinship care arrangement during the reference year is counted as one new entrant in formal kinship care in the reference year but it is not counted as a new entrant to the overall system of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that there were no children with disabilities transferred between the types of formal family-based care during the year. - The number of children with disabilities who entered all formal family-based care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who entered all formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that all children who entered all formal family-based care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

8. Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered formal foster care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who entered formal foster care from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in foster care), or from residential care facilities, or from formal kinship care and/or from other forms of formal family-based care during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities placing, overseeing and/or monitoring children in formal foster care arrangements.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only children who entered formal foster care for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Children who were transferred from one foster family to another foster family during the reference year should not be counted. - Children who were transferred from formal kinship care and/or other forms of formal family-based care (not from another foster family) during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Children who entered in the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2 etc) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (enters): all children aged 0-17 who entered formal foster care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of entry/admission <p>Disability status (of which with disabilities)</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who entered formal foster care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who entered formal foster care. Equal figures mean that all children who entered formal foster care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

9. Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered formal kinship care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who entered formal kinship care from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in formal kinship care), or from residential care facilities, or from formal foster care and/or from other forms of formal family-based care during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities placing, overseeing and/or monitoring children in formal kinship care arrangements.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only children who entered formal kinship care for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Children who were transferred from one formal kinship care arrangement to another formal kinship care arrangement during the reference year should not be counted. - Children who were transferred from formal foster care and/or other forms of formal family-based care (not from another formal kinship care arrangement) during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Children who entered the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2, etc) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (enters): all children aged 0-17 who entered formal kinship care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of entry/admission <p>Disability status</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children with disabilities who entered formal kinship care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who entered formal kinship care. Equal figures mean that all children who entered formal kinship care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

10. Total number of children aged 0-17 who entered other forms of formal family-based care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who entered other forms of formal family-based care (i.e., neither formal foster or formal kinship care) from home (i.e. that these children are residing at home when the decision is made to place them in kinship care), or from residential care facilities, or from formal foster care and/or from formal kinship care during the reference year.</p> <p>The data are best-collected in-country from the registers of the competent authorities placing, overseeing and/or monitoring children in these formal care arrangements.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only children who entered other forms of formal family-based care for the first time during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Children who were transferred from one "other formal family-based care arrangement" to another "other formal family-based care arrangement" during the reference year should not be counted. - Children who were transferred from a formal foster care arrangement and/or a formal kinship care arrangement (not from other forms of formal family-based care) during the reference year should be counted as new admission/new entrants. - Children who entered in the system the year(s) before (T-1, T-2, etc) for the first time should not be counted as new admission/new entrants in the reference year T if they remain in the system during the years.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (enters): all children aged 0-17 who entered other forms of family-based care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of entry/admission <p>Disability status</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who entered other forms of formal family-based care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who entered other forms of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that all children who entered other forms of formal family-based care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

11. Total number of children aged 0-17 who left all formal family-based care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who completely left the system of formal family-based care (all formal family-based care arrangements) during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat admission of the same child during the reference year to the same formal family-based care arrangement should not be counted as left formal family-based care in the reference year, as it remains in the formal family-based care system in the reference year (for instance children who were transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to to another foster care arrangement). - Children who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as left the system of formal family-based care (all formal family-based care arrangements), as the children have not left the system during the year in question.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 who left all formal family-based care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of exit/left. <p>Destination upon leaving formal family-based care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family reunification - Placed in formal residential care - Adopted - Started independent life before age of 18 - Death of child - Other
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children who left all formal family-based care arrangements (including disaggregation) should be less (never be bigger) than the sum of children who left each type of formal family-based care arrangement (formal foster care + formal kinship care + other forms of formal family-based care), during the reference year. Children who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as left from the overall system of formal family-based care (all formal family-based care arrangements), as the children have not left the system during the year in question. But these transfers are counted, if they take place between the different types of formal family-based care. For instance, a child transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to a formal kinship care arrangement during a single year is counted as left formal foster care in the reference year while it is not counted as left in the overall formal family-based care system. Equal figures mean that there were no children transferred between each type of formal family-based care. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of exits (during the year), and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template". <p>By destination upon leaving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The category "other" should be specified by the country in "Metadata or qualitative template" - The category "other" should include those not classified elsewhere - The category "other" should represent a small part of the total - The category "other" should not refer to the difference between the total and the sum of the other categories if the figures of the other categories are not available (missing) or partial.

12. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 who left all formal family-based care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children with disabilities aged 0-17 who completely left the system of formal family-based care (all types of formal family-based care arrangements) during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat admission of the same child with a disability during the reference year to the same formal family-based care arrangement should not be counted as left family-based care in the reference year, as it remains in the formal family-based care system in the reference year (for instance children with disabilities who were transferred from a formal foster care arrangement to another formal foster care arrangement). - Children with disabilities who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as left the overall system of formal family-based care, as the children have not left the system during the year in question.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children with disabilities aged 0-17 who left all formal family-based care arrangements during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child with a disability at the time of exit/left.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of children with disabilities who left all formal family-based care arrangements should be less (never be bigger) than the sum of children who left each type of formal family-based care arrangement (formal foster care of which with disabilities + formal kinship care of which with disabilities + other forms of formal family-based care of which with disabilities), during the reference year. Children with disabilities who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as left the overall system of formal family-based care (all formal family-based care arrangements), as the children with disabilities have not left the system during the year in question. While these transfers are counted if they take place between different types of formal family-based care. For instance, a child with a disability placed from a formal foster care arrangement into a formal kinship care arrangement during a single year is counted as left formal foster care in the reference year while is not counted as left the overall system of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that there were no children with disabilities transferred between each type of formal family-based care. - The number of children with disabilities who left all formal family-based care arrangements, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who left all formal family-based care arrangements. Equal figures mean that all children who left all formal family-based care arrangements were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of exits (during the year), and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

13. Total number of young people aged 18-24 who left all formal family-based care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All young people aged 18-24 who completely left the overall system of formal family-based care (all formal family-based care arrangements) during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat admission of the same young people during the reference year to the same formal family-based care arrangement should not be counted as left formal family-based care in the reference year, as the young person remains in the formal family-based care system in the reference year (for instance young people who were transferred from one formal foster care arrangement to another formal foster care arrangement). - Young people who were transferred from one formal family-based care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as left from the overall system of formal family-based care, as the young people have not left the system during the year in question.
Statistical unit	Young people aged 18-24
Reference period	During the year (exits): all young people aged 18-24 who left all family-based care during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Disability status</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The disaggregation by sex refers to the total number of young people.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of young people with disabilities who left all formal family-based care arrangements, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of young people who left all formal family-based care arrangements. Equal figures mean that all young people who left all formal family-based care are young people with disabilities. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of exits (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

14. Total number of children aged 0-17 who left formal foster care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who completely left formal foster care during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children who were transferred from one foster family to another during the reference year should not be counted as left foster care in the reference year, as the child remains in the foster care system in the reference year. - Children who were transferred from formal kinship care and/or other forms of formal family-based care (not from another foster family) during the reference year should be counted as left formal foster care.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 who left formal foster care during the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of exit/left. <p>Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children. <p>Destination upon leaving formal foster care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family reunification - Placed in formal kinship or in other forms of formal family-based care arrangements - Placed in formal residential care - Adopted - Started independent life before age of 18 - Death of child - Other reasons
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who left formal foster care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who left formal foster care. Equal figures mean that all children who left formal foster care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of exits (during the year), and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template". <p>By destination upon leaving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The category "other" should be specified by the country in "Metadata or qualitative template" - The category "other" should include those not classified elsewhere - The category "other" should represent a small part of the total - The category "other" should not refer to the difference between the total and the sum of the other categories if the figures of the other categories are not available (missing) or partial.

15. Total number of children aged 0-17 who left formal kinship care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who completely left formal kinship care during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children who were transferred from one formal kinship care arrangement to another during the reference year should not be counted as left formal kinship care in the reference year, as it remains in the formal kinship care system in the reference year. - Children who were transferred from formal foster care and/or other forms of formal family-based care (not from another kinship care arrangement) during the reference year should be counted as left formal kinship care.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 who left formal kinship care during the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of exit/left. <p>Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children. <p>Destination upon leaving formal kinship care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family reunification - Placed in formal foster or other forms of formal family-based care arrangements - Placed in formal residential care - Adopted - Started independent life before age of 18 - Death of child - Other
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who left formal kinship care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who left formal kinship care. Equal figures mean that all children who left formal kinship care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of exits (during the year), and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template". <p>By destination upon leaving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The category "other" should be specified by the country in "Metadata or qualitative template" - The category "other" should include those not classified elsewhere - The category "other" should represent a small part of the total - The category "other" should not refer to the difference between the total and the sum of the other categories if the figures of the other categories are not available (missing) or partial.

16. Total number of children who left other forms of formal family-based care, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who completely left other forms of formal family-based care during the reference year.</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children who were transferred from one "other form of formal family-based care" to another "other form of formal family-based care" during the reference year should not be counted as left other forms of formal family-based care in the reference year, as it remains in the other forms of family-based care system in the reference year. - Children who were transferred from formal foster care and/or from formal kinship care (not from other forms of formal family-based care) during the reference year should be counted as left other forms of formal family-based care.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year (exits): all children aged 0-17 who left other forms of formal family based care during the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of exit/left. <p>Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children. <p>Destination upon leaving other forms of formal family-based care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family reunification - Placed in formal foster or formal kinship care arrangements - Placed in formal residential care - Adopted - Started independent life before age of 18 - Death of child - Other
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities who left other forms of formal family-based care, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children who left other forms of formal family-based care. Equal figures mean that all children who left other forms of formal family-based care were children with disabilities during the reference year. - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of exits (during the year) , and also the data of entrants and of exits should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template". <p><u>By destination upon leaving</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The category "other "should be specified by the country in "Metadata or qualitative template" - The category "other" should include those not classified elsewhere - The category "other" should represent a small part of the total - The category "other" should not refer to the difference between the total and the sum of the other categories if the figures of the other categories are not available (missing) or partial.

Indicator Group: 3. Adoption of Children	
Definition	<p>Adoption is the legal and formal process by which a child becomes the child of persons other than his/her natural or biological parents. When a child is legally and formally adopted the adopter or adopters become the child's parent(s). Adoption is a welfare and protection measure and can be subdivided into domestic and intercountry adoption. A domestic adoption is an adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same country of residence. An intercountry adoption is seen as one that involves a change in the child's habitual country of residence, whatever the nationality of the adopting parents.</p>
Coverage	<p>All children aged 0-17 who were formally adopted during the reference year, i.e. based on an order of a competent authority.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>Children In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier.</p>
Reference period	<p>During the year (entrants): All children aged 0-17 who were formally adopted during the reference year.</p>

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age at the time the adoption is issued. <p>Disability (according to the national definition) Type of formal adoption - Domestic/Intercountry</p>
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Indicators/Variables: Adoption of Children

1. Total number of children aged 0-17 formally adopted - Domestic - during the year	
Coverage	All children aged 0-17 who were formally adopted (Domestic - an adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same country of residence) during the reference year, i.e. based on an order of a competent authority.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children aged 0-17 formally adopted during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time the adoption is issued.
Specific guidelines	NA

2. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 formally adopted - Domestic -during the year	
Coverage	All children with disabilities aged 0-17 who were formally adopted (Domestic - an adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same country of residence) during the reference year, i.e. based on an order of a competent authority.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year: all children with disabilities aged 0-17 formally adopted (domestic) during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child with disability at the time the adoption is issued.

Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities formally adopted during the year including detailed disaggregation, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children formally adopted, during the year. Equal figures can be correct if all children formally adopted are all children with disabilities.
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3. Total number of children aged 0-17 formally adopted - Inter-country - during the year	
Coverage	All children aged 0-17 who were formally adopted (Inter-country - seen as one that involves a change in the child's habitual country of residence, whatever the nationality of the adopting parents) during the reference year, i.e. based on an order of a competent authority.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children aged 0-17 formally adopted (intercountry) during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time the adoption is issued.
Specific guidelines	NA

4. Total number of children with disabilities aged 0-17 formally adopted - Inter-country - during the year	
Coverage	All children with disabilities aged 0-17 who were formally adopted (Inter-country - seen as one that involves a change in the child's habitual country of residence, whatever the nationality of the adopting parents) during the reference year, i.e. based on an order of a competent authority.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year: all children with disabilities aged 0-17 formally adopted (intercountry) during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time the adoption is issued.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of children with disabilities formally adopted during the year including detailed disaggregation, should be less (never be bigger) than the total number of children formally adopted, during the year. Equal figures can be correct if all children formally adopted are all children with disabilities.

Sub-Domain: Justice for Children

Definition	<p>Access to justice: access to justice refers to the ability to obtain a just and timely remedy for violations of rights as put forth in national legislation and international norms and standards. It applies to civil, administrative, and criminal spheres of national jurisdictions including customary and religious justice mechanisms, international jurisdictions and alternative and/or restorative dispute resolution mechanisms. Access to justice incorporates all relevant judicial proceedings that affect children, without limitation, including children accused of or having committed an offence, child victims and witnesses, as well as children coming into contact with the justice system for other reasons such as asylum hearings, their care, custody or protection. Access to justice for children is often hampered by justice systems that are not child-friendly.</p> <p>Child-friendly justice systems: child-friendly justice systems are justice systems that ensure that children in contact with them are protected and that the justice mechanisms operate in the best interest of the child and take into account the child's age and development stage, for example, by promoting alternatives to detention, establishing restorative justice and diversion programmes, training justice professionals and traditional or customary justice mechanisms in child rights and protection.</p>
Coverage	Please see the details in the definitions provided above.

Indicator Group: 1. Child Victims and Witness of Crime

Definition	Child victims or witnesses: child victims and witnesses are persons under the age of 18 years who are victims or witnesses to a crime, regardless of their role in the offence or the prosecution of the alleged offender.
Coverage	See details for variables.
Statistical unit	<p>Children</p> <p>In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier.</p>
Reference period	During the year (entrants): See details for variables.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>- See details for variables</p>
Variables within the sub-domain	<p>Total number of child victims of crime aged 0-17 registered by the police, during the year</p> <p>Total number of child witnesses of crime aged 0-17 registered by the police, during the year</p>

1. Total number of child victims of crime aged 0-17 registered by the police, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All child victims of crime aged 0-17 registered or recorded by all police stations during the reference year.</p> <p>Note: The data are best-collected in-country from the individual case record, logbooks/charge book records, and/or other registers of the police stations or higher police authorities.</p> <p>To calculate the total number of child victims of crime during the year, the police will need to maintain records on all children who were registered by them as a victim of crime during the year. This information needs to be retained for up to 12 months to ensure that it is available at the time of the agreed collection date. Ideally, the same or similar data collection templates should be used by all data providers, as it eases aggregation of data and measurement of this indicator. Information should be collated at one central point to avoid duplication.</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children victims of crime aged 0-17 registered by the police during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child victim at the time the crime against this child is registered.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <p>Double counting must be avoided (a child must be counted only once).</p>

2. Total number of child witnesses of crime aged 0-17 registered by the police, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All child witnesses of crime aged 0-17 registered by all police stations during the reference year. The data are best collected from the individual case record, logbooks/charge book records, and/or other registers of the police stations or higher police authorities. To calculate the total number of child witnesses of crime during the year, the police will need to maintain records on all child witnesses of crime during the year, including their sex and age at the time the incident took place. This information needs to be retained for up to 12 months to ensure that it is available at the time of the agreed collection date. Ideally, the same or similar data collection templates should be used by all data providers, as it eases aggregation of data and measurement of this indicator. Information should be collated at one central point to avoid duplication.</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all child witnesses of crime aged 0-17 registered by the police during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child witness at the time the witnessed crime is registered.

Specific guidelines**Please, note:**

Double counting must be avoided (a child must be counted only once).

Indicator Group: 2. Diversion, Sentencing and Detention of Children

Definition

Pre-sentence detention: temporary confinement of an alleged child offender (a person is called the alleged offender (or the accused or the defendant – depending on the country context) until the person is proved to be guilty of a crime) pending pre-sentence release, court proceedings, or disposition.

Post-sentence detention: temporary confinement of a child offender (a person is called an offender who has been proven guilty of a crime) who has been sentenced by court to a custodial sentence.

Custodial sentence: a sentence imposed by a court involving deprivation of liberty through the post-sentence detention of the child.

Deprivation of liberty: any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a child in a public or private custodial setting, from which the child is not permitted to leave at will, by order of any judicial administrative or other public authority.

Detention facility: any type of facility where a child is detained and deprived of its liberty, such as police stations/police cells (police custody), in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions (including institutions that may fall under the mandate of a different line ministry, such as education). Note that the word “correctional” is often used by countries to demonstrate the “rehabilitative” and/or “educational” nature of deprivation of liberty of children.

Sentenced: a competent authority passes a sentence when notwithstanding any right of appeal it makes a final decision about a child’s case and rules that the child shall be subject to certain measures.

Alternative sentence: the institutionalization of children should generally be avoided. The so-called ‘Beijing Rules’ of 1985 list various dispositions that can be applied to children (Rule 18.1). These dispositions underline the importance of welfare-oriented alternatives to sentences of imprisonment in the case of children.

Alternative measure: an alternative measure is a measure to which a child may be sentenced by a competent authority that does not include deprivation of liberty. What alternative measures are imposed depends on which are available in the penal code at sentencing stage. Examples of alternative measures include: fines (e.g., given to juveniles with independent earnings), compensation (juveniles are asked to pay a certain amount of money to the victim as compensation), probation or judicial supervision (arrangement for the convicted offender to continue to live in the community under the supervision of a judicial authority, probation service, or other similar body - it can involve requiring the offender to attend certain courses, and stay on good behaviour), suspended sentence (with or without supervision: a sentence is passed and recorded, but suspended for a specific length of time, during which the convicted person must not commit any further offences), deferred sentence (a decision is taken not to pass sentence on condition that the offender undertakes some action, such as undergoing counselling), House Arrest/ Limitation of freedom (the offender is obliged to live in a certain place (normally his or her place of residence) under the supervision of a specialized agency or parents/guardians), community service (community service is work done without compensation, usually for an agency or organization for the benefit of the community), correctional labour (the offender continues to work in his/her existing place of employment, but is obliged to pay a certain percentage of his/her salary to the state), among other measures.

Age of criminal responsibility: "The age of criminal responsibility is the age at which children are deemed by the national law in question to be capable of committing an offence. Under CRC Article

	<p>40(3)(a), it is an obligation of States parties to seek to establish such a minimum age.” Data from the region on the age of criminal responsibility show that the age varies across countries. The median age of criminal responsibility worldwide and about the lowest that the Child Rights International Network (CRIN) and Penal Reform International are reporting for Europe (except for England and Wales) is 12 years old, but in many countries, criminal responsibility starts at the age of 14. However, some countries “...have more than one age of criminal responsibility depending upon the category of offence committed...(and)...countries that make use of an administrative system for minor offences may define the age at which a child can be subject to administrative sanctions”.</p>
Coverage	<p>See details for variables.</p> <p>Please specify/list, in the qualitative template, all correctional and detention facilities in your country and those for which data are provided/reported. Also other relevant information's as on data sources</p> <p>Note: The data are best collected from the individual case files and/or registers of the police (for instance, charge book records) for children in police custody, and for all other children in detention from the registers of the places of correction or detention, the prosecutor’s offices (case files), or the registers of other competent authorities (for example, prison authorities, magistrate, among others). This information needs to be retained for up to 12 months to ensure that it is available at the time of the agreed collection date. Ideally, the same or similar data collection templates should be used by all data providers, as it eases aggregation of data and measurement of this indicator. Information should be collated at one central point to avoid duplication.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>Child/children</p> <p>In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier.</p>
Reference period	<p>End of the year: See details for variables.</p> <p>During the year (entrants): See details for variables.</p>
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>- see details for variables</p>
Variables within the sub-domain	<p>Total number of children in pre-sentence detention, at the end of the year</p> <p>Total number of children in post-sentence detention, at the end of the year</p> <p>Total number of children detained in pre-sentence detention, during the year</p> <p>Total number of children detained in post-sentence detention, during the year</p> <p>Total number of children sentenced to custodial sentences, during the year</p> <p>Total number of children sentenced to alternative measures, during the year</p>

1. Total number of children in pre-sentence detention, at the end of the year	
Coverage	<p>All pre-sentence detention facilities across the country in which children are detained and deprived of their liberty pre-sentence. Children in pre-sentence detention include children in any type of pre-sentence detention facility, such as children in police custody, in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions.</p> <p><i>Please specify/list in the qualitative template all pre-sentence detention facilities in your country and those for which data are provided/reported including the data sources and any other relevant information.</i></p> <p>Note: The data are best collected from the individual case files and/or registers of the police (for instance, charge book records) for children in police custody, and for all other children in pre-sentence detention from the registers of the places of pre-sentence detention, the prosecutor's offices (case files), or the registers of other competent authorities (for example, prison authorities, magistrate, among others). This information needs to be retained for up to 12 months to ensure that it is available at the time of the agreed collection date. Ideally, the same or similar data collection templates should be used by all data providers, as it eases aggregation of data and measurement of this indicator. Information should be collated at one central point to avoid duplication.</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	End of the year: all children in pre-sentence detention on 31 December of the reference year
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year.
Specific guidelines	NA

2. Total number of children in post-sentence detention, at the end of the year	
Coverage	<p>All post-sentence detention and correctional facilities across the country in which children are detained and deprived of their liberty. Children in post-sentence detention include children in any type of post-sentence facility, such as children in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions.</p> <p>Please specify/list in the qualitative template all post-sentence detention and correctional facilities in your country and those for which data are provided/reported including the data sources and any other relevant information.</p> <p>The data are best collected from the registers of the places of correction or detention, the prosecutor's offices (case files), or the registers of other competent authorities (for example, prison authorities, magistrate, among others). This information needs to be retained for up to 12 months to ensure that it is available at the time of the agreed collection date. Ideally, the same or similar data collection templates should be used by all data providers, as it eases aggregation of data and measurement of this indicator. Information should be collated at one central point to avoid duplication.</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	End of the year: all children in post-sentence detention on 31 December of the reference year

Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child on 31 December of the reference year.
Specific guidelines	NA

3. Total number of children detained in pre-sentence detention, during the year	
Coverage	All pre-sentence detention facilities across the country in which children are detained and deprived of their liberty. Children in pre-sentence detention include children in any type of pre-sentence detention facility, such as children in police custody, in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children detained in pre-sentence detention during the reference year
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time the child is detained.
Specific guidelines	Please, note: - Double counting must be avoided (a child must be counted only once). - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

4. Total number of children detained in post-sentence detention, during the year	
Coverage	All post-sentence detention and correctional facilities across the country in which children are detained and deprived of their liberty. Children in post-sentence detention include children in any type of post-sentence facility, such as children in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children detained in post-sentence detention during the reference year
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time the child is detained.
Specific guidelines	Please, note: - Double counting must be avoided (a child must be counted only once). - By assumption, the stock data (at the end of the year) and data of entrants (during the year) should be different. This does not necessarily imply an error. In case the data are the same an explanation should be provided in "metadata or qualitative template".

5. Total number of children sentenced to custodial sentences, during the year	
Coverage	All children sentenced to custodial sentences and committed to a place of detention (closed facility – deprived of liberty) in all courts in the country during the reference year.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children sentenced to custodial sentences during the reference year
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of sentencing.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double counting must be avoided (a child must be counted only once).

6. Total number of children sentenced to alternative measures, during the year	
Coverage	All children who were sentenced with any type of alternative measures in all courts in the country during the reference year.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children sentenced to alternative measures during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of sentencing.
Specific guidelines	<p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double counting must be avoided (a child must be counted only once).

Sub-Domain: Violence against Children

Definition	<p>Violence against children: "all forms of physical or mental harm, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse". Violence can occur in the home, in and on the way to school, in the community, in workplaces, through information and communication technologies, but also in alternative care settings, correctional and detention facilities, among others.</p> <p>Physical violence: "All corporal punishment and all other forms of torture; cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; as well as physical bullying and hazing by adults or by other children. Corporal (physical) punishment is defined as any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light. Most involves hitting (smacking, slapping, spanking) children with the hand or with an implement (such as a whip, stick, belt, shoe or wooden spoon). But it can also involve, for example, kicking, shaking or throwing children; scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears; caning; forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions; burning; scalding or forced ingestion."</p> <p>Sexual violence: "Comprises any sexual activity imposed by an adult on a child against which the child is entitled to protection by criminal law. This includes (a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful or psychologically harmful sexual activity, (b) the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation, (c) the use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse, and (d) child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (within and between countries), or sale of children for sexual purposes and forced marriage. Sexual activities are also considered as abuse when committed against a child by another child if the offender is significantly older than the victim or uses power, threat or other means of pressure. Consensual sexual activities between children are not considered sexual abuse if the children are older than the age limit as defined by the State Party."</p> <p>Mental violence: "Often described as psychological maltreatment, mental abuse, verbal abuse and emotional abuse or neglect. This can include (a) all forms of persistent harmful interactions with a child, (b) scaring, terrorizing and threatening; exploiting and corrupting; spurning and rejecting; isolating, ignoring and favouritism, (c) denying emotional responsiveness; neglecting mental health, medical and educational needs, (d) insults, name-calling, humiliation, belittling, ridiculing and hurting a child's feelings, (e) exposure to domestic violence, (f) placement in solitary confinement, isolation or humiliating or degrading conditions of detention, and (g) psychological bullying and hazing by adults or other children, including via information and communication technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet (known as 'cyberbullying').</p> <p>" Neglect: "The failure to meet children's physical and psychological needs, protect them from danger or obtain medical, birth registration or other services when those responsible for their care have the means, knowledge and access to services to do so. It includes (a) physical neglect (that is, the failure to protect a child from harm, including through lack of supervision and/or to provide a child with basic necessities, including adequate food, shelter, clothing and medical care, (b) psychological or emotional neglect that involves lack of emotional support and love, chronic inattention, 'psychologically unavailable' caregivers who overlook young children's cues and signals, and exposure to intimate partner violence or drug or alcohol abuse, (c) neglect of a child's physical or mental health (that is, withholding essential medical care), (d) educational neglect (as in the failure to comply with laws requiring caregivers to secure their children's education through attendance at school or otherwise, and (e) abandonment." These definitions do not necessarily align with national definitions. Countries should use and provide the definition of violence against children used in their national legal and policy frameworks.</p> <p>Child protection authorities: this refers to all sectors and authorities playing a critical role in the protection of children, namely social/child welfare, health, education and justice. Some of these authorities (e.g., education or healthcare authorities) may not register the case of violence against the child but report it immediately to another authority (e.g., the police) in which case the child protection authority in question should collect and report on the number of child victims that it has reported.</p>
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Coverage	The coverage includes all child victims of violence identified, reported (by the child itself or by an adult on behalf of the child)/referred to (by another authority) and registered by all relevant authorities in the country (health, education, social/child welfare). There are many challenges concerning the coverage of data on violence against children and many countries may have high levels of missing or incomplete data, inconsistent or limited data quality assurance processes, and inconsistencies in how data are collated and reported from the subnational and national level. This limitation should, however, not defer data collection and reporting.
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Indicators: 4.1. Violence Against Children

1. Total number of child victims of violence aged 0-17 registered by child/social welfare authorities, during the year

Coverage	<p>All child victims of violence identified, reported (by the child itself or by an adult on behalf of the child)/referred to (by another authority) and registered by all child/social welfare authorities in the country.</p> <p>Child/social welfare authorities may include more than one authority, as there are countries in the region that organize prevention and response services for children and families who need support and protection under more than one system. Especially in cases like that care should be taken by authorities to avoid double counting.</p> <p>Please specify/list, in the qualitative template, the data sources, i.e. the specific name of the authority or authorities which collect data, and provide any other relevant information on the quality and availability of the data (e.g., deviations from the standard definition).</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children aged 0-17 registered by child/social welfare authorities, during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of registration of the case of violence against the child <p>Disability status</p> <p>Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	NA

2. Total number of child victims of violence aged 0-17 registered by healthcare authorities, during the year

Coverage	<p>The coverage should include all child victims of violence identified, reported (by the child itself or by an adult on behalf of the child)/referred to (by another authority) and registered by all healthcare authorities in the country.</p> <p>Please specify/list, in the qualitative template, the data sources, i.e. the specific name of the authority or authorities which collect data, and provide any other relevant information on the quality and availability of the data (e.g., deviations from the standard definition).</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children aged 0-17 registered by healthcare authorities, during the reference year.

Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of registration of the case of violence against the child <p>Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.
Specific guidelines	NA

3. Total number of child victims of violence aged 0-17 registered by education authorities, during the year	
Coverage	<p>All child victims of violence identified, reported (by the child itself or by an adult on behalf of the child)/referred to (by another authority) and registered by all education authorities in the country.</p> <p>Please specify/list, in the qualitative template, the data sources, i.e. the specific name of the authority or authorities which collect data, and provide any other relevant information on the quality and availability of the data (e.g., deviations from the standard definition).</p>
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children victims of violence aged 0-17 registered by education authorities, during the reference year.
Disaggregation	<p>Sex Individual age Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years-old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time of registration of the case of violence against the child <p>Disability status Please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the total number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refers to the total children.
Specific guidelines	NA

ECA CRM FRAMEWORK DOMAIN: CHILD RIGHTS LANDSCAPE AND GOVERNANCE

Sub-Domain: Right to Remedy

Indicator Group: 1. Access to Independent Human Rights Mechanism	
Definition	Independent Human Rights Institutions for Children , or 'Ombudspersons for Children', 'Child Advocates', 'Défenseurs', 'Defensorías' are institutions (mainly at the national level though some countries in the region (e.g., decentralised countries) also have mechanisms at sub-national level) whose role is to monitor the actions of governments and other actors, investigate child rights violations, promote children's rights, and offer a space for dialogue between children and the State.
Coverage	All independent human rights mechanisms in the country that accept individual complaints by or on behalf of children. These may include (child) ombudspersons, child advocates, child rights committees, as well as other mechanisms.
Statistical unit	Child/children In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier.
Reference period	During the year
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Disability status
Variables within the sub-domain	Total number of children aged 0-17 who brought or on whose behalf a complaint was brought by an adult to independent human rights mechanisms, during the year

Indicators/variables: Access to Independent Human Rights Mechanisms

1. Total number of children aged 0-17 who brought or on whose behalf a complaint was brought by an adult to independent human rights mechanisms, during the year	
Coverage	All independent human rights mechanisms in the country accept individual complaints by or on behalf of children. These may include (child) ombudspersons, child advocates, child rights committees, as well as other national and subnational human and/or child rights mechanisms.
Statistical unit	Children
Reference period	During the year: all children aged 0-17 who brought or on whose behalf a complaint was brought by an adult to independent human rights mechanisms, during the reference year.
Disaggregation	Sex Individual age Please, note: - The child's individual age must be recorded. Age 0 (<1 year old) begins on the day a child is born. Following their 17th birthday, children are 17 years old up to and including 1 day before they turn 18 years old. - The age of the child at the time that the complaint was made by or on behalf of the child. Disability status Please, note: - Only the number of children with disabilities must be reported. The disaggregation by sex and age refer to the total children.

**Specific
guidelines**

Please, note:

- The number of children with disabilities (**who or on whose behalf a complaint was made**) should be **less (never be bigger)** than the total number of all **children (who or on whose behalf a complaint was made)**. **Equal figures means** that all children who brought or on whose behalf a complaint was brought by an adult to independent human rights mechanisms, during the year, were children with disabilities.

ECA CRM FRAMEWORK: CROSS-CUTTING

Sub-Domain: Children with Disabilities

Definition	<p>Disability: according to Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), people with disabilities (including children) are “those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”. However, definitions of “disability” vary greatly across Europe and Central Asia – sometimes different sectors (for example health, education, social) within a country use different definitions. Also, some countries in the context of education speak about “special needs” rather than “disabilities”; while in other European and Central Asian countries this term means something entirely different. Although there is no unified and standard language and framework for disability in Europe and Central Asia; the WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) provides a unified and standard language and framework for the description and coding of the relevant information about functioning, disability and health. It uses a standardized common language permitting communication about health and health care across the world in various disciplines and sciences. Since its publication, it has been used widely as a statistical tool in the collection and recording of data on disability in management information systems. It conceptualizes functioning as a ‘dynamic interaction between a person’s health condition, environmental factors and personal factors.’</p> <p>Children with disabilities (disabled children = children with special needs): Children with disabilities are those individuals under 18 years old with impairments (a problem in body function or structure), activity limitations (a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action) and participation restrictions (a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations) for the recent 6 months or more.</p> <p>Please provide the national definition of disability in a "qualitative template"</p>
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Indicator Group: 1. Children with Disabilities: Health

Definition	NA
Coverage	Persons or children with disabilities registered by the health system.
Statistical unit	Persons with disabilities, CWD
Reference period	End of the year (31 December of the reference year) and during the year.
Disaggregation	By sex (by age group 0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, 10-15 years old and 16-17 years old for children)
Variables within the sub-domain	Total number of registered as persons with disabilities, at the end of the year Total number of registered as children (aged 0-17) with disabilities, at the end of the year Total number of newly registered as persons with disabilities, during the year Total number of newly registered as children (aged 0-17) with disabilities, during the year

Indicators/Variables: Children with Disabilities (Health)

1. Total number of registered as persons with disabilities (at the end of the year)	
Coverage	Persons with disabilities are registered at the end of the year by the health system.
Statistical unit	Persons with disabilities
Reference period	End of the year: 31 December of the reference year

Disaggregation	By sex
Specific guidelines	NA

2. Total number of registered as children aged 0-17 with disabilities (at the end of the year)	
Coverage	Children with disabilities are registered at the end of the year by the health system.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	End of the year: 31 December of the reference year
Disaggregation	By sex and age group (0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, 10-15 years old and 16-17 years old)
Specific guidelines	NA

3. Total number of newly registered as persons with disabilities (during the year)	
Coverage	Total number of newly registered as persons with disabilities by the health system.
Statistical unit	Persons with disabilities
Reference period	During the year: all newly persons registered with disabilities, during the reference year.
Disaggregation	By sex
Specific guidelines	NA

4. Total number of newly registered as children aged 0-17 with disabilities (during the year)	
Coverage	Total number of newly registered as children aged 0-17 with disabilities by the health system.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	During the year: all children aged 0-17 newly registered with disabilities, during the reference year.
Disaggregation	By sex and age group (0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, 10-15 years old and 16-17 years old)
Specific guidelines	NA

Indicator Group: 2. Children with Disabilities: Social Protection	
Definition	NA
Coverage	Number of persons with disabilities receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year Number of children aged 0-17 receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year Expenditure on cash benefits provided directly to children with disabilities
Statistical unit	Persons or Children with disabilities, Expenditure in Millions \$
Reference period	End of the year for recipients and annually for expenditure
Disaggregation	By sex (by age group 0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, 10-15 years old and 16-17 years old for children)
Variables within the sub-domain	Number of persons with disabilities receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year Number of children aged 0-17 receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year Expenditure on cash benefits provided directly to children with disabilities

Indicators/variables: Children with Disabilities (Social Protection)

1. Number of persons with disabilities receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year	
Coverage	Number of persons with disabilities receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year.
Statistical unit	Persons
Reference period	End of the year: all persons <i>with disabilities</i> on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	By sex
Specific guidelines	NA

2. Number of children aged 0-17 receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year	
Coverage	Number of children aged 0-17 receiving disability cash benefits, at the end of the year The all benefits paid to children with disabilities where is entitled in his or her own right, irrespective of dependency.
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	End of the year: all <i>children with disabilities aged 0-17</i> on 31 December of the reference year.
Disaggregation	By sex and age group (0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, 10-15 years old and 16-17 years old)
Specific guidelines	NA

3. Expenditure on cash benefits provided directly to children with disabilities	
Coverage	The total expenditure on child disability benefits. The supplement to family allowances given to a member of a household with dependent children with disabilities should not be included.
Statistical unit	Millions Local Currency
Reference period	Annually
Disaggregation	NA
Specific guidelines	NA

Indicator Group: 3. Children with Disabilities: Education

Definition	Number of children with disabilities in education: total number of children with disabilities in all types of schools both, general education schools (subordinated to the Ministry of Education) where children with disabilities are included in regular classes or in separate special classes, and special schools (can be subordinated to the Ministry of Social Security or other ministries), with special environments addressed to the needs of the children with disabilities.
Coverage	Number of children with disabilities going to school (ISCED 0 - ISCED 3)
Statistical unit	Children with disability
Reference period	In the beginning of the school / academic year

Disaggregation	<p>Sex</p> <p>By type of school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ordinary (general) school (in regular and in special classes) Of which in Boarding school - Special school Of which in Boarding school - Home schooling <p>By ISCED level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISCED 0 - ISCED 1 - ISCED 2 - ISCED 3
Variables within the sub-domain	Number of children with disabilities in education

Indicators/Variables: Children with Disabilities (Education)

1. Number of children with disabilities in education	
Coverage	Number of children with disabilities going to school (ISCED 0 - ISCED 3)
Statistical unit	Children with disabilities
Reference period	In the beginning of the school / academic year
Disaggregation	<p>By Sex</p> <p>By type of school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ordinary (general) school (in regular and in special classes) Of which in Boarding school - Special school Of which in Boarding school - Home schooling <p>By ISCED level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISCED 0 - ISCED 1 - ISCED 2 - ISCED 3 <p>Please, note: Total = Ordinary school + Special school While boarding school and home schooling should be provided as complementary information.</p>
Specific guidelines	NA

