



Eurochild

Putting children at
the heart of Europe

unicef 
for every child

Setting the Scene

**Measuring progress in deinstitutionalisation
and improving data availability, quality and
comparability on children in alternative care**

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The 'Why'?

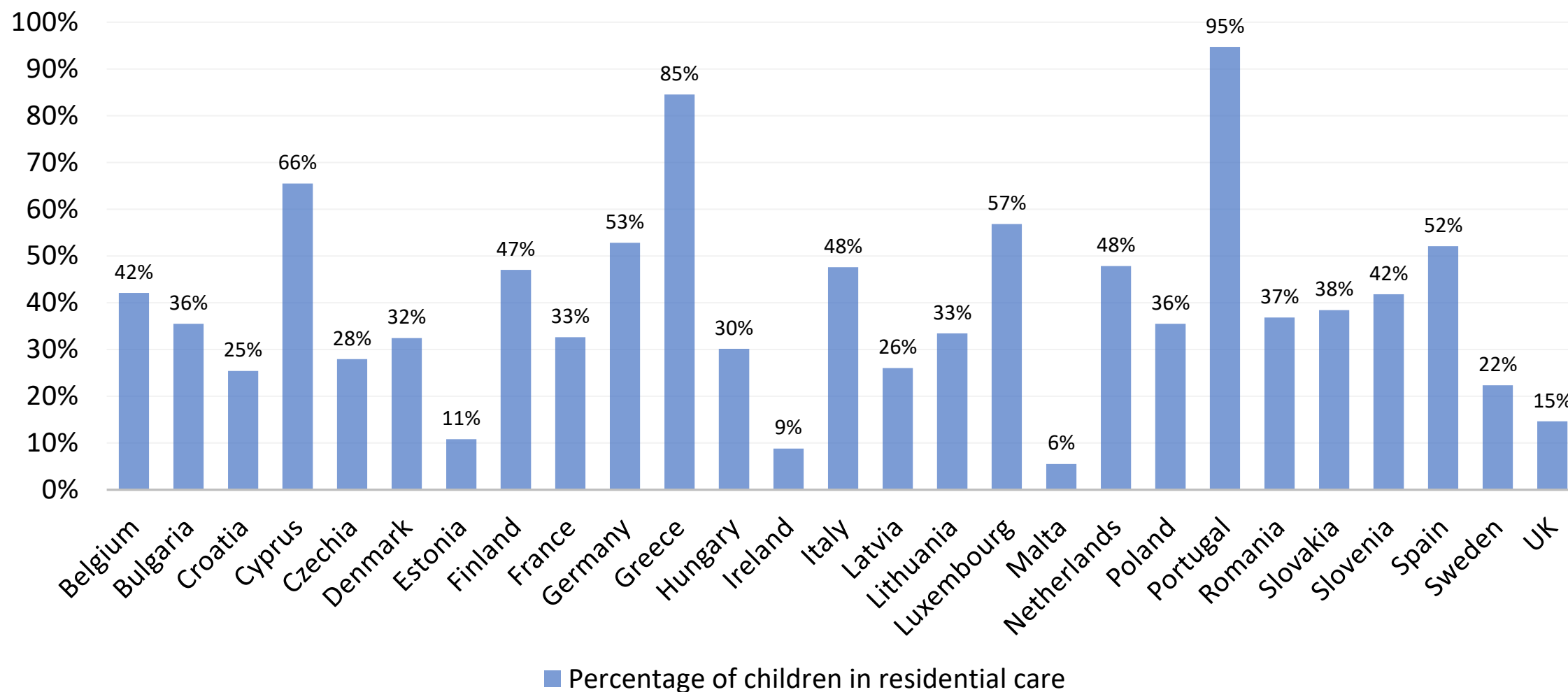
Why is it important to produce statistics on children in alternative care?

- Measuring progress and results of existing policy commitments
- Among the most excluded groups of children
- Often overlooked in national statistics, surveys and census
- Missing from international reporting frameworks
- Absence of internationally agreed standards and definitions

Why is it important to have comparable statistics on this group of children?

- ✓ Helps identify national data gaps
- ✓ Supports evidence-based policymaking and analysis, and the assessment of public policies
- ✓ Prompts improvements in collection, measurement, and reporting, improving quality of data for international and national purposes

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL CARE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN ALTERNATIVE CARE AT A SPECIFIC POINT IN TIME (EU + UK)



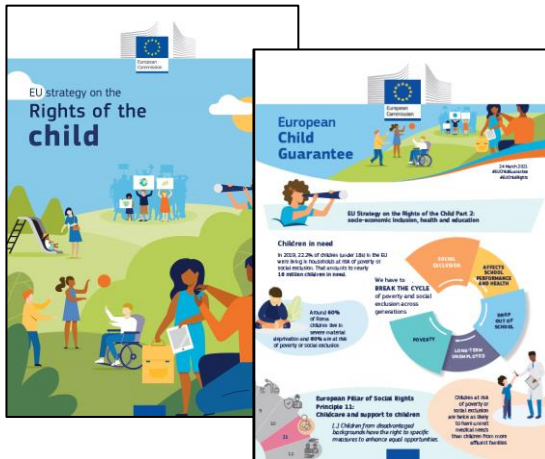
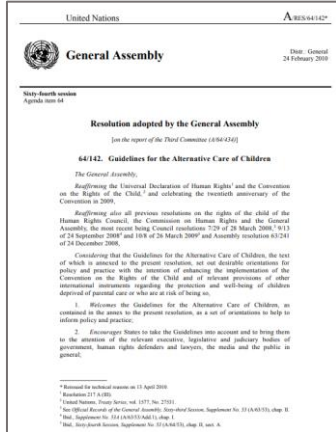


Preliminary analysis of the integration of indicators on children in alternative care into *Child Guarantee National Action Plans*

- **19** National Action Plans submitted – all 19 refer to children in alternative care
- **15** refer to available data on children in alternative care
- **9** have monitoring frameworks including selected indicators on children in alternative care
- **2** include an action to carry out specific surveys on children in alternative until 2030

The 'What'?

Global, Regional and National Frameworks



Prevention



Entry indicators (inflow)

Other quantitative and qualitative indicators
(some countries only)

Suitable alternative care



Stock indicators (type, profile): #, %, rate

System performance indicators
Other quantitative and qualitative indicators
(some countries only)

Reunification and reintegration



Exit data (outflow) by destination

System performance indicators
Other quantitative and qualitative indicators (some countries only)

Safe transitioning to adulthood

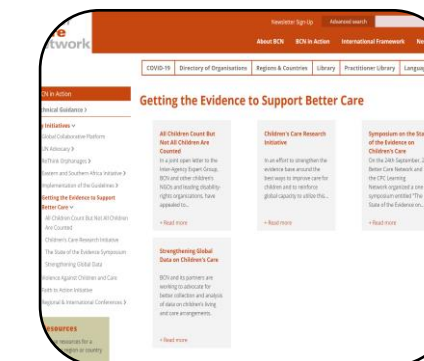
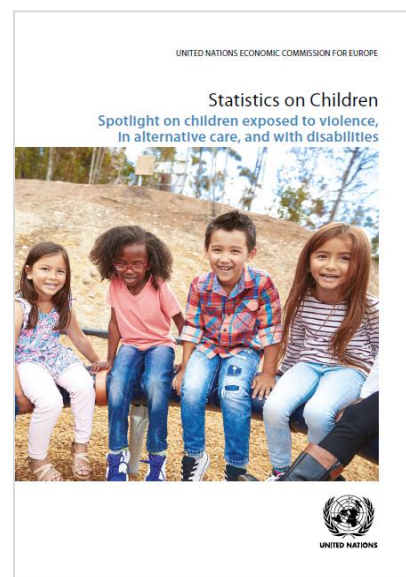
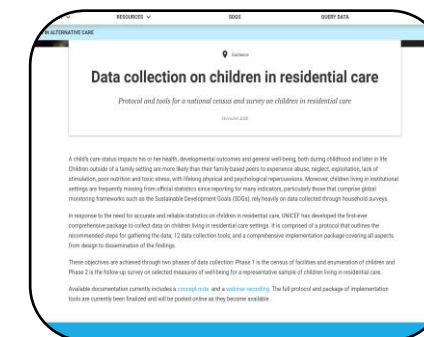


RED: Available data from a critical mass of countries

Outcomes for children
in care and care leavers
(some countries only)

A flavour of the growing evidence and knowledge base

Regional and national level



Global level

National Good Practice Examples

Key Findings

National definitions and classifications vary and reflect diversity of systems

No internationally accepted standard definitions

The population of children in alternative care is not fully captured in all countries –
exclusion of groups of children and specific types of care

Disaggregation variables are not standardized

Commonly used variables:
age, sex, disability status

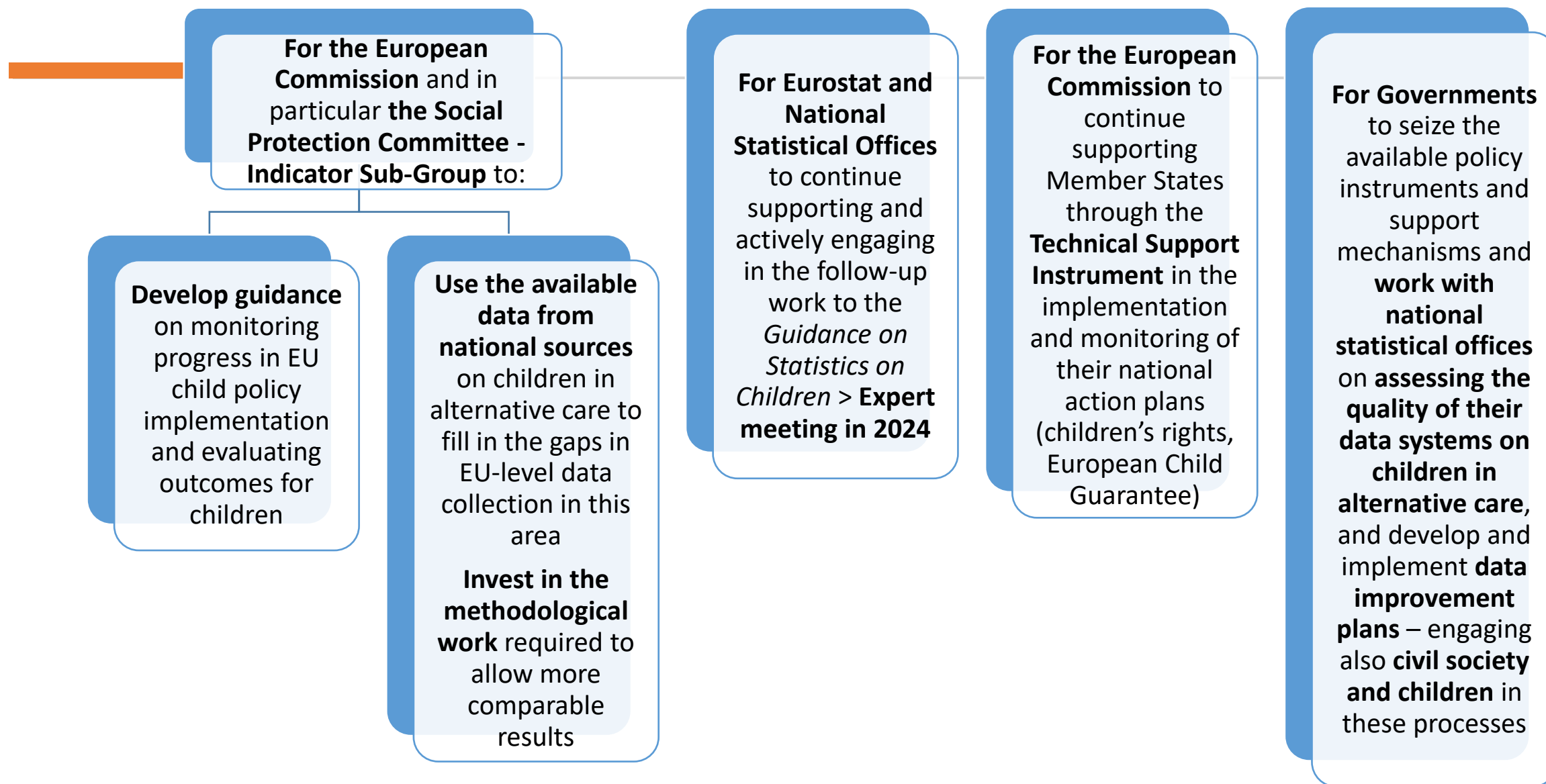
Some statistics on children in alternative care are available in most countries
(Residential and Family-based)

Issues concerning data availability (gaps), **comparability** (methodological work needed), **quality** (data systems strengthening)

Issues are recognized at national level – high interest in improving data

Good practices exist
International work required

Main Recommendations





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THANK YOU!

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