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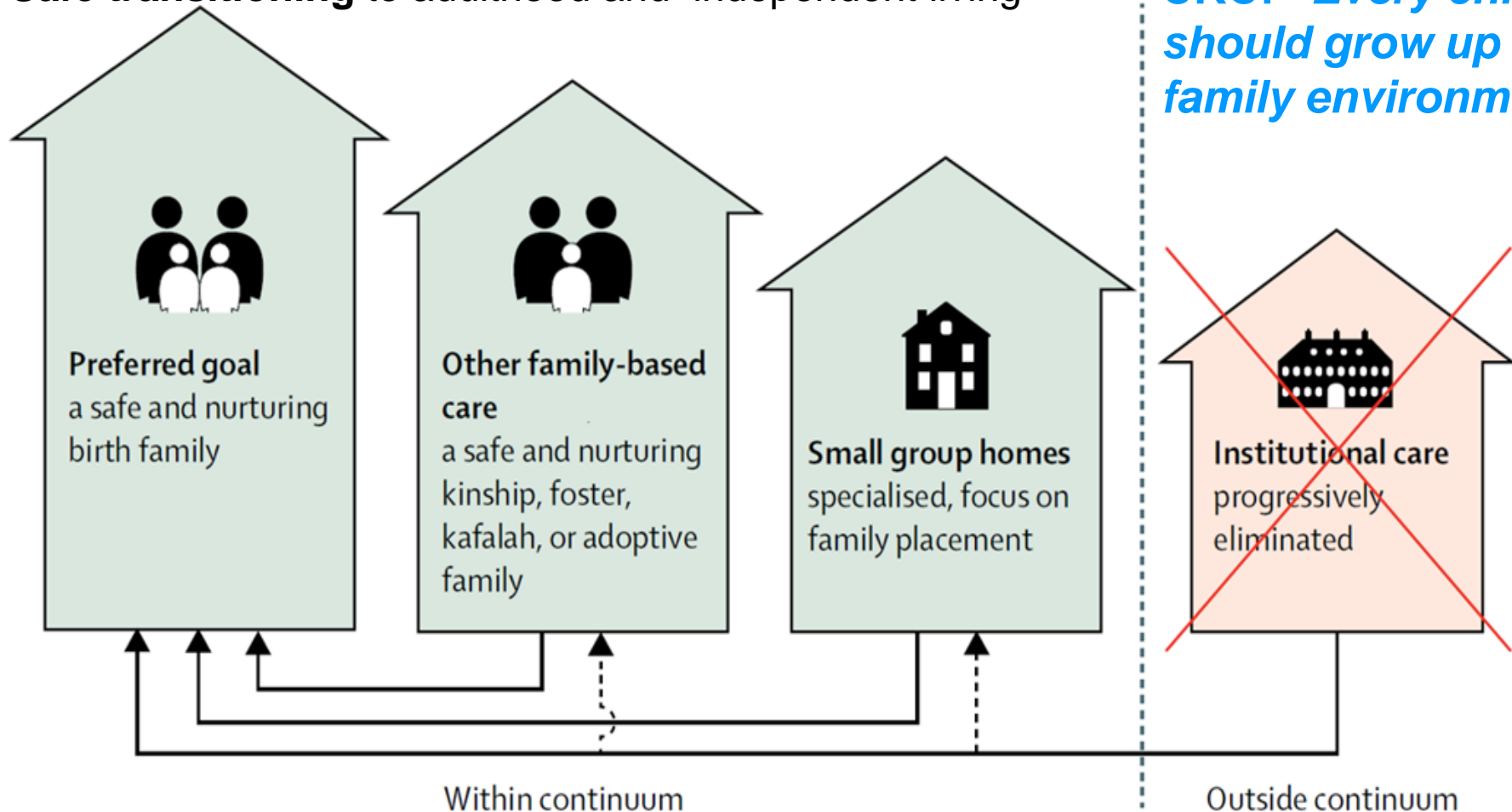
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**Improving data
availability, quality and
comparability on children
in alternative care –
towards an international
statistical classification of
alternative care**

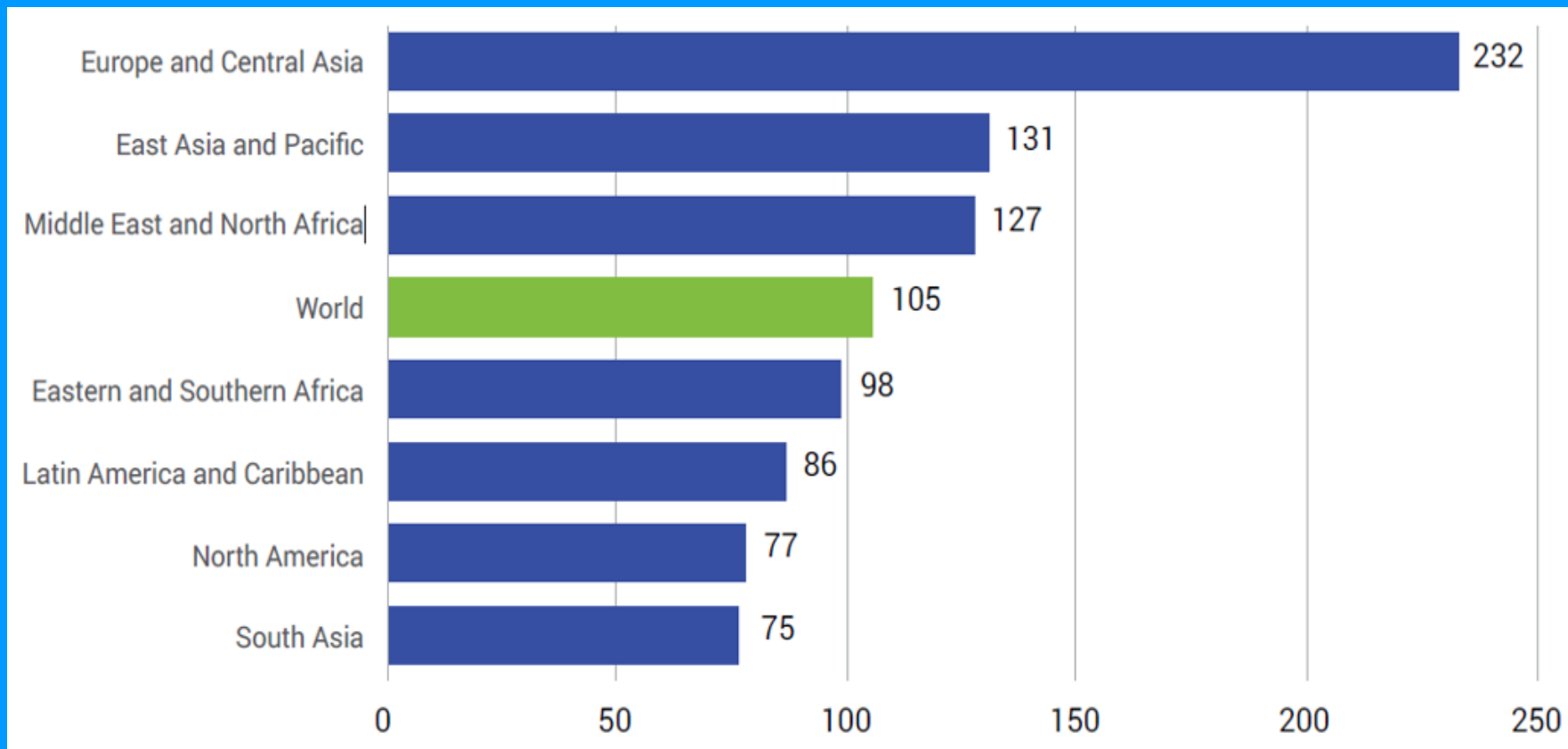


Safe transitioning to adulthood and independent living

CRC: “*Every child should grow up in a family environment*”



Rate of children in residential care (2010-2022 data, per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)

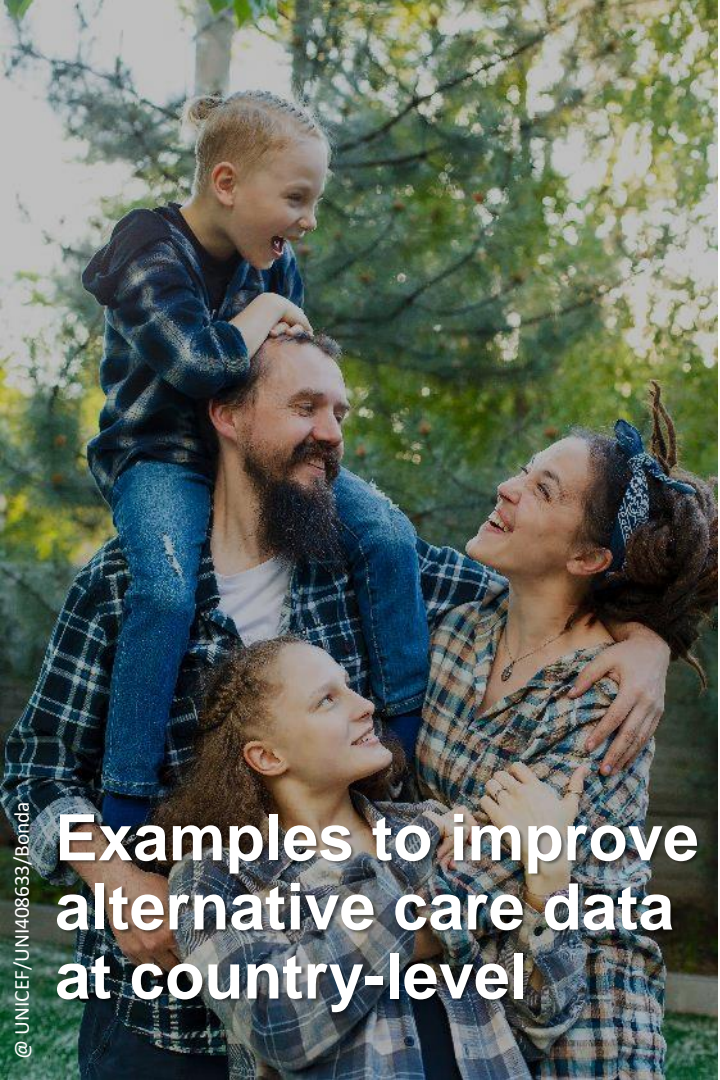


Current data landscape – key findings

- Most countries collect some data, **largely statistics on stock and flow** by type of alternative care (residential, family-based), sex and age
- **Different definitions and categorizations** of alternative care used (administrative data, surveys)
- **Differences in acceptance** of different types of care facilities as residential care at country level
- Distinction between residential **institutional care** and residential care provided in **small-group homes** and between different **categories of family-based care**
- Lack of data on **children in informal alternative care**

2022 Guidance: key recommendations for countries

- Minimum requirement: **measuring stock and flow**, adopt standard **disaggregation** variables (age, sex, disability)
 - **Assess the quality** of national statistical surveys and administrative data for **coverage** of children in alternative care
- **Clarify roles** of national statistical offices and line ministries in data management and the production of statistics on children in alternative care
 - **Adopt standardized definitions and classifications** for alternative care, for residential and family-based care (incl. subtypes)



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Examples to improve alternative care data at country-level

- **TransMonEE:** up to 30 national statistical offices produce a set of statistics based on agreed indicators, standard definitions and other harmonized metadata
- **Alternative care data improvement initiative** with selected countries (UNICEF)
- **European Commission's Technical Support Instrument:** e.g., strengthening national Child Guarantee monitoring frameworks
- Alternative care data improvement within the **humanitarian context** (UNICEF)

The crucial role of national statistical offices in alternative care data improvement – lessons learned

- Requires a mandate and dedicated resources for the national statistical office
- Close collaboration with line ministry and inter-sectoral effort
- An understanding of the legal framework, ethical issues and definitions applied
- Establishing a baseline for continuous data improvement
- Identifying root causes of poor data quality and engaging data providers
- Embedding efforts into national child welfare reforms and e-government

No internationally accepted standard definitions or classifications for alternative care exist



Towards an International Classification of Alternative Care for Children: Scope

- **Introduction of standard elements** of the two main types of alternative care: residential and family-based care
- Include **an illustrative list of the types** of facilities providing residential care for children, and of the various types of arrangements constituting family-based and family-type care
- **Applicable to all types of data** on alternative care for children

Process: way forward

UNICEF to form a task force composed of representatives from national statistical offices and government entities, as well as academia, civil society and international organizations

- The task force will **produce a first draft** that will then be shared for **technical review** among key experts and revised accordingly
- Further review of the advanced draft through **expert meetings**, an online **country consultation** process and a **multi-country testing**



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Thank You

Questions?