



Equality and Children's Rights Impact Assessment

Section 1: Details

1.1: Directorate: Health & Social Care Partnership

Section: Community Justice Ayrshire Partnership

1.2 Name of Policy or Practice being assessed:

Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) 2024-29

Please indicate if it is:

New:

Existing:

Budget Proposal:

Budget Reference Number (if applicable): N/A

1.3 List of participants in Equality (& CRIA) Impact Assessment:

Kirsty Baker (Manager, Community Justice Ayrshire Partnership), Stuart Singleton (Planning and Performance Officer, Community Justice Ayrshire Partnership)

1.4 Manager responsible for impact assessment:

Name: Kirsty Baker

Designation: Partnership Manager

1.5 Timetable:

Date Assessment started: 06/03/2024

Interview Review Date: 26/03/2024

Section 2: Aims & Relevance

2.1 What is the purpose of the policy, practice or proposal?

As per the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, the Community Justice Ayrshire Partnership (CJAP) must publish a plan in relation to community justice for the area. The Community Justice Ayrshire Partnership Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOP) sets out how we will look to achieve the nationally determined outcomes across Ayrshire, and, ultimately, encourage rehabilitation and reduce reoffending.

2.2 Who (indicate the equality groups) is affected by the policy or practice as an internal or external service user?

The plan will impact anyone experiencing the justice system in Ayrshire, across all of the equality groups. However we recognise that people may experience the justice system in different ways depending on those characteristics, and that some groups are more likely to have this experience than others.

2.3 Are there any children's rights (based on the Articles of the UNCRC – Appendix 2) that are impacted on through the proposal? (for further information please refer to the Equality and Children's Rights Toolkit)

- Yes - Please **also** complete the CRIA questions in Appendix.
No - Please complete this form only.

Questions 2.4 – 2.6 refer to the 'Three Key Needs' of the Equality Duty

2.4 Which aspects of the policy eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation?

Evidence shows that people involved in the justice system including those in prison, often have more complex health issues and underlying unmet needs. Many are vulnerable, have experienced significant disadvantage, and their involvement with the justice system puts them at increased risk of further marginalisation and of being a victim of crime. Our partnership supports the view that desistance from offending comes from addressing needs, building social capital, and helping people build empowered lives with agency and resilience.

2.5 Which aspects of the policy advance equality of opportunity between people which share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

One of the aims of the plan is to ensure services and programmes are delivered in a trauma informed way which will benefit service users and staff. For trauma survivors, trauma-informed services can bring hope, empowerment and support that is not re-traumatising. Moreover, such services can help close the gap between the people who use services and the people who provide them. There is a deliverable in the plan around the recording of antecedent information - this will ensure the most appropriate action being taken by COPFS including for those with a disability. We recognise that people may experience the justice system in different ways depending on the protected characteristics, and that some groups are more likely to have this experience than others. One of the aims of the plan is to advance equality of opportunity between people who are in touch with the justice system and those who do not.

2.6 Which aspects of the policy foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not? (Does it tackle prejudice and promote a better understanding of equality issues).

One of the aims of the plan is to increase awareness of, and confidence in, Community Justice amongst the community. This will support integration and reduce stigma for those with convictions. By improving the understanding of Community Justice amongst people who do not have experience of the justice system, we aim to increase awareness of the underlying issues, including socio-economic disadvantages, which affect people who do. Evidence shows that addressing these needs is an effective way of reducing reoffending. Acknowledgement that these very issues can lead to offending behaviour in the first place is part of reducing stigma which would lead to better integration in the community.

2.7 Have any cross-cutting impacts been identified from other Council Services or Partner Agencies (multiple discrimination or accumulated effects of multiple proposals on a protected characteristic group)?

As a pan-Ayrshire partnership, we must ensure our CJOIP links to the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) in East, North and South Ayrshire, and contributes to achieving shared community planning outcomes. As a partnership with wide and varied membership there are also shared aims with other partners, for example Housing services and Alcohol and Drug Partnerships, and these are detailed in the plan.

2.8 If Crosscutting issues identified with other Services, what discussion/interaction has taken place to mitigate any potential negative impacts of accumulated proposals?

All relevant services are represented at CJAP meetings, where coordination and partnership working will be part of any efforts to drive improvement. During the consultation phase of the plan, the Partnership Manager met individually with representatives from partners who will have a leading role in any of the deliverables outlined in our plan to discuss how best to take these forward.

Section 3: Collecting Information

3.1 What evidence were you able to access about the needs of relevant protected groups?

Potential sources of Evidence:

Publicly available data, local data, national research and documentation, feedback from the public, staff, and people with lived experience.

Source(s) of Evidence used for this assessment:

In March 2022 we undertook a comprehensive Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) to inform our planning for this CJOIP. This looked at each of the three Ayrshire local authority areas and included trend analysis across various domains for the last ten years. This evidence base was important in establishing the current situation in Ayrshire and prompting partners to consider the local needs and gaps. We will continue to monitor this data over the life of this plan to study the impact of local actions we undertake. The SNSA has given us a baseline for measuring outcomes. The report looks in detail at the themes of Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) domain rankings, employment, housing, mental health, substance use, the prison population and the justice system. We also used national documents (e.g. the National Strategy for Community Justice 2022, CJ Performance Framework, CJS Improvement Tool), and consultation with partners, and the public, including people with lived experience.

3.2 Are there any gaps in your evidence?

The national documentation which has been published to support local Community Justice Partnerships (e.g. Community Justice Performance Framework, Community Justice Scotland Improvement Tool) outlines a wide range of data and evidence which would ideally be collated to strengthen evidence of the impact of local actions. Some of these data measures are not currently collected and exploring how to efficiently capture and analyse the most important data points will be a priority during the life of the plan. There are also gaps in relation to some of the protected characteristics discussed below and developing local data/feedback from people in the justice system with those characteristics is something else we will explore.

Section 4: Impacts

4.1 From the list of protected characteristic groups identified in section 2.3 please identify any potential positive and negative impacts on any of these protected characteristics?

Protected Characteristic	Yes	No	Please Explain (Positive or Negative)
Age - Older people, children and young people – please identify which categories will be affected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Analyses of age were included in the SNSA and considered in the development of the plan. As outlined in the Childrens Rights Impact Assessment there is an anticipated positive impact on Children’s Rights. The CJOIP contains improvement actions which will affect anyone involved in the justice system, but experiences will be different for people depending on their age and needs.
Disability - Physical and Learning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are specific deliverables in the plan which look to ensure continuity of health and social care when leaving custody. As well as the delivery of person-centred support when entering or leaving custody or engaging with community supports. The plan has been formatted so as to adhere to the relevant legislation on accessibility. Furthermore, action to be taken around recording of antecedent information will positively impact those with a disability.
Gender reassignment - Where a person is living as the opposite gender to their birth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The CJOIP contains improvement actions that are relevant to anyone involved in the justice system, but person-centred care remains a focus and gender reassignment may mean that a person experienced the system differently. There is no specific mention of this characteristic in the plan. The collation of local data and feedback from people in Ayrshire involved with Justice Services around this protected characteristic is something that will be developed during the plan.
Pregnancy and Maternity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of the priorities in the CJOIP are around increasing the use of alternatives to custody. Remaining in the community means a parent can maintain connection to their family.
Race, ethnicity, colour, nationality or national origins - (including gypsy/ travellers, refugees and asylum seekers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The CJOIP contains improvement actions that are relevant to anyone involved in the justice system, but person-centred care remains a focus and someone’s race/ ethnicity/ colour/ nationality/ national origins may mean that a person experienced the system differently. There is no specific mention

Protected Characteristic	Yes	No	Please Explain (Positive or Negative
			of this characteristic in the plan. Exploring data in this area which is currently collected locally will be a part of the data monitoring arrangements in the plan.
Religion or belief - Includes religious and philosophical beliefs, including no belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The CJOIP contains improvement actions that are relevant to anyone involved in the justice system, but person-centred care remains a focus and someone's religion may mean that a person experienced the system differently. There is no specific mention of this characteristic in the plan. The collation of local data and feedback from people in Ayrshire involved with Justice Services around this protected characteristic is something that will be developed during the plan.
Sex - Women and Men	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Men are far more likely to experience the justice system than women. However evidence shows that women have a much different experience of the justice system than men and so ensuring there is a gendered approach to delivering community justice and prioritising women in justice is a focus for The Vision for Justice in Scotland (2022).
Sexual Orientation - Lesbian, gay and bisexual people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The CJOIP contains improvement actions that are relevant to anyone involved in the justice system, but person-centred care remains a focus and someone's sexual orientation may mean that a person experienced the system differently. There is no specific mention of this characteristic in the plan.
Marriage and Civil Partnership - marriage between same sex couples is included	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no specific mention of this characteristic in the plan.
Care Experienced - This term refers to anyone who is currently in care or has been for any length of time regardless of their age and includes Kinship Care (other family members); Looked After At Home (with support from social work); Residential Care ; Foster Care ; Secure Care ; Adoption .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Although there is no specific mention of this characteristic in the plan, we are aware that people involved with the justice system are disproportionately those who are care experienced. The CJOIP contains improvement actions that are relevant to anyone involved in the justice system, but person-centred care remains a focus and being care experienced may mean that a person experienced the justice system differently.
Other - Poverty, homelessness, ex-offenders, isolated rural communities, carers, part-time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	People involved in the Justice system are disproportionately affected by housing issues, mental health issues, poverty, unemployment. The plan aims to support

Protected Characteristic	Yes	No	Please Explain (Positive or Negative
workers, or people in a marriage/civil partnership			people in the justice system affected by these, and other, issues and there are specific deliverables noted which will be progressed to do this.

4.2 If there is a possibility that Young People will be impacted through this policy either directly or indirectly – please complete the Children’s Rights Assessment in Appendix 1.

Fairer Scotland Duty

4.3 The Fairer Scotland Duty (‘the Duty’), Part 1 of the Equality Act 2010 places a legal responsibility on the Council to actively consider (‘pay due regard to’) how we can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage when making decisions ([further guidance is available here](#)).

Does the proposal have the potential to have a significant impact on inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage? (consider low income; low wealth; material deprivation; area deprivation; communities of place or interest, socio-economic background).

Please explain/explore the key issues below:

Low Income/Income Poverty: Cannot afford to maintain regular payments such as bills, food and clothing

People involved in the Justice system are disproportionately affected by poverty. Poverty can be a factor that influences whether a person will come into the justice system and is often experienced from early life. There are areas in Ayrshire particularly affected by income deprivation and this was explored in the SNSA and outlined in the CJOIP. Low income/income poverty links to homelessness which in another area disproportionately experienced by those in the justice system and something else prioritised in our CJOIP.

Low/and or no wealth: Having enough money to meet basic living costs and pay bills but have no savings to pay for any unexpected spends and no provision for the future.

People involved in the Justice system are disproportionately affected by poverty. Poverty can be a factor that influences whether a person will come into the justice system and is often experienced from early life. There are areas in Ayrshire particularly affected by income deprivation and this was explored in the SNSA and outlined in the CJOIP. As well as the above, low/and or no wealth links to financial inclusion, people involved with the justice system can be vulnerable and we need to aspire for everyone to have access to necessary products and services.

Material Deprivation: Being unable to access basic goods and services, i.e. financial products like life insurance, repair/replace broken electrical goods, warm home, leisure/hobbies

People involved in the Justice system are disproportionately affected by poverty. Poverty can be a factor that influences whether a person will come into the justice system and is often experienced from early life. There are areas in Ayrshire particularly affected by income deprivation and this was explored in the SNSA and outlined in the CJOIP. As well as the above, Material deprivation links to building social networks and support. Our partnership supports the view that desistance from offending comes from addressing needs, building social capital, and helping people build empowered lives with agency and resilience.

Area Deprivation: Where you live (rural areas), where you work (accessibility of transport).

One of the three Ayrshire authorities (North) has island communities, which can have different needs and challenges than mainland communities. There are also many rural areas across Ayrshire, particularly in East and South which are larger areas with smaller populations than North, and more affected by access deprivation. Transport links are an important consideration for Community Justice services as we need to ensure people can attend appointments and get to where they need to.

4.4 If impacts have been identified how will these be mitigated or explored in more detail?
(please outline below)

The partnership includes, or has strong links with the DWP, and local authority and third sector employability and financial services. The CJOIP contains specific deliverables in relation to housing, employability, life skills and benefits.

4.5 Island Proofing

Island Proofing is about considering the particular needs and circumstances of island communities when public sector organisations exercise their functions and make decisions. This has been added to the process of assessing the Council Plan and includes a range of issues such as access to services, digital connectivity, employment and access to education, transport and access to goods and services.

Access deprivation was considered as part of the SNSA and as detailed in the CJOIP, this affects a large number of people in Ayrshire. The specific needs of island communities will continue to be considered. People from island communities will continue to receive services. Sitting underneath many of the deliverables will be considerations about transport, as linking people involved in the justice system with support agencies is a large part of the plan.

Section 5: Assessment

5.1 Is there any evidence that the policy:

- may result in less favourable treatment for particular groups?
- may give rise to direct or indirect discrimination?
- may give rise to unlawful harassment or victimisation?

Yes:

No:

No evidence:

If yes, give details:

Click or tap here to enter text

5.2 If you have identified a negative impact for any protected characteristic, how will you modify this?

N/A

5.3 Is the policy or practice intended to promote equality by permitting positive action to remove or minimise disadvantage?

Yes:

No:

If Yes, please give details:

Evidence shows that addressing the underlying needs of people involved with the justice system will reduce the likelihood of reoffending. This is one of the main focusses of Community Justice.

5.4 Will the policy lead to positive outcomes for people based on a protected characteristic? (please explain):

We recognise that people may experience the justice system in different ways depending on those characteristics, and that some groups are more likely to have this experience. For example there is a lot of evidence about the experiences of women in the justice system differing from that of men. The plan aims to have a positive impact on anyone experiencing the justice system in Ayrshire, but this will mean different things to different people based on their experience. The CJOIP talks about person-centred care which means focussing on the needs of each individual, and we will gather feedback about peoples experiences to evidence this.

Section 6: Consultation & Recommendations

6.1 Describe the consultation undertaken with equality groups, including details of the groups involved and the methods used.

The participation statement published alongside the plan details the engagement undertaken with third sector partners and communities in preparing the plan, and how we ensured the voice of those with lived experience of the justice system was included.

Section 7: Outcome of Assessment

please ensure children's rights have been considered (appendix 1) before completing this section

7.1 Please detail the outcome of the assessment by choosing an option below:

1. No major alterations to the policy assessed: the ECRIA (and socio-economic impact) demonstrates the policy is robust and there is no possible discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken.
2. Adjust the policy: the ECRIA (and socio-economic impact) identifies potential problems of missed opportunities. Adjust the policy to remove barriers or better promote equality.
3. Continue the policy: the ECRIA (and socio-economic impact) identifies the potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality. Set out the justifications for continuing with it in the ECRIA, in line with the duty to have due regard. For the most important policies, compelling reasons will be needed.
4. Stop and remove the policy: the policy shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. It must be removed or changed

7.2 For Outcome 2. in section 7.1 above - please detail recommendations, including any action required to address negative impacts identified or to better promote equality

N/A

7.3 Please state the key issues and recommendations arising from the Children's Rights Impact Assessment (if applicable)?

As outlined in the CJOIP the partnership will ensure the voice of families of those with lived experience of the justice system will be incorporated and embedded in service planning.

7.4 If Outcome 3 is chosen from section 7.1 above, please outline the justifications for continuing the policy/procedure.

N/A

Section 8: Monitoring

8.1 Describe how you will monitor the impact of this policy e.g. performance indicators used, other monitoring arrangements, who will monitor progress, criteria used to measure if outcomes are achieved.

The CJAP support team will monitor the impact of the plan through the collation of updates from responsible partners. The table of deliverables in the plan outlines the specific local action we will undertake and the ways in which we will measure the impact of each one. Furthermore, we will utilise national tools provided by Community Justice Scotland and the Care Inspectorate, as outlined in the plan.

8.2 Describe how you will publish the results of monitoring arrangements?

Progress of deliverables, and performance indicators will be regularly shared with partners. As per section 23 of the Community Justice Scotland Act 2016 the CJAP is required to publish an annual report detailing our progress, and under section 27 of the same act we are required to report annually to Community Justice Scotland on activity undertaken in the area to work towards the national aims. There is a specific deliverable noted in the plan where we have committed to developing our local performance monitoring arrangements.

8.3 When is the policy or practice due to be reviewed?

The Plan will be reviewed annually, and new deliverables may be added as new priorities emerge.

8.4 Head of Service who has approved impact assessment

Please insert name and title of the Head of Service who has approved this assessment.

Name: Click or tap here to enter text

Title: Click or tap here to enter text

Date: Click or tap to enter a date

Section 9: Publication

9.1 All Equality Impact Assessments must be published on the Council website. Please forward to Andrew Hale (andrewhale@north-ayrshire.gov.uk).

Useful Guidance

Equality and Human Rights Commission: Assessing impact and the public sector duty: A guide for public authorities (Scotland) (2012)

[Equality and Human Rights Website](#)

Children's Rights:

- [Childrens and Young People Commissioner Scotland website](#)
- [Scottish Government Website – Children's Rights](#)

Appendix 1

When considering the Children's Right's Impact process, some of the key considerations should be recorded in the EIA question section, including any evidence, research and consultation (including any consultation with young people)

Children's Rights Impact Assessment – Not Applicable as no direct or indirect impact on younger people

Assessing the Impact and Presenting Options

1. Please indicate if possible how many children and young people (nearest estimate) are likely to be affected by the policy or measure?

There are an estimated 20,000-27,000 children who are affected by parental imprisonment each year across Scotland, although we don't have the data to quantify the number of children affected in Ayrshire specifically.

2. Are some children and young people more likely to be affected than others?

If, Yes what groups? (consider protected characteristics – e.g. disabled young people, LGBT etc:

Children of people who are involved with the justice system.

3. What Children's Rights are likely to be affected by the policy/proposal?

Please refer to Table 2 (Appendix 2) – summary of Children's Rights measured against the Children's Wellbeing indicators and insert the relevant rights and indicators in the table below:

Wellbeing indicator (e.g. safe, healthy etc)	Children's Right (e.g. 22 – refugee children)
Healthy Nurtured Respected	3 – best interests of the child 18 - parental responsibilities and state assistance 12 - respect for the views of the child

4. What likely impact will the policy/proposal have on Children's Rights and Wellbeing?

	Positive (Explain)	Negative (Explain)
Wellbeing Indicators/ Children's Rights -	Some of the priorities in the CJOIP are around increasing the use of alternatives to custody. Remaining in the community means a person can maintain employment, connection to the community and to their family. As part of the CJOIP we have committed to ensuring the voices of families are incorporated in the planning of services	Click or tap here to enter text.
	Positive (Explain)	Negative (Explain)
Other Protected Characteristics	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

5. If Negative impacts are identified how will these be mitigated, or the effect reduced?

N/A

6. Are there any resource implications of policy modification or mitigation?

If so please state:

N/A

7. Conclusions and Recommendations from Children’s Rights Assessment

(please transfer these to section 7.3 of the main Equality and Children’s Impact Assessment report above)

Appendix 2

Wellbeing Indicators (GIRFEC)

Wellbeing Indicator	Short Description of the indicator
Safe	Protected from abuse, neglect and harm
Healthy	Having the best possible standards of physical and mental health; support to make healthy, safe choices
Achieving	Accomplishing goals and thereby boosting skills, confidence and self-esteem; ‘being all they can be’.
Nurtured	Having a loving and stimulating place to live and grow
Active	Having opportunities to take part in a wide range of activities
Respected	Being enabled to understand their world, being given a voice, being listened to, and being involved in the decisions that affect their wellbeing.
Responsible	Taking an active role within their home, school and community.
Included	Being a full member of the communities in which they live and learn; receiving help and guidance to overcome inequalities.

Links between Wellbeing Indicators and Articles of the UNCRC

Wellbeing Indicator	Articles of the UNCRC (Rights of the Child)
Safe	<p>11: abduction and non-return of children ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from being kidnapped or taken out of the country when they shouldn’t be.</p> <p>19: protection from violence, abuse and neglect ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be kept safe from harm and protected against violence. They must be given proper care by those looking after them.</p> <p>22: refugee children ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ special help and be allowed to live somewhere that is safe if they are a refugee.</p>

Wellbeing Indicator	Articles of the UNCRC (Rights of the Child)
	<p>32: child labour ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ protection from doing work which would be dangerous or interfere with their education. If they are under 16 there are laws about where, when and for how long they can work</p> <p>33: drug abuse ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from dangerous drugs.</p> <p>34: sexual exploitation ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ never be pressurised or forced into doing anything sexual. They have the right to be protected from it.</p> <p>35: abduction, sale and trafficking ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from being abducted or sold. People should never make them do anything against their will, like marry someone.</p> <p>36: other forms of exploitation ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from being taken advantage of in any way and have the right to be protected from any sort of exploitation.</p> <p>37: inhumane treatment and detention ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be treated with respect if they have committed a crime. They should not be locked up unless it is absolutely necessary, and they will get legal help.</p> <p>38: war and armed conflicts ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ not to be forced to go into the army or take part in war if they are under 15. In Scotland, they have to be 16 to join and are not normally allowed to fight until they are 18.</p>
Healthy	<p>3 – best interests of the child ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ have their interests considered if a decision is being made by any person about them. What is best for them is what matters.</p> <p>6 – life, survival and development ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be kept safe from harm, they have the right to be alive, survive and develop through life.</p> <p>24 - health and health services ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ if they are ill, be given good healthcare so they can get well again. They have the right to live in a safe, healthy environment with good food and clean drinking water.</p> <p>39 - recovery and rehabilitation of child victims ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ special support to help them recover if they have been hurt or badly treated.</p>

Wellbeing Indicator	Articles of the UNCRC (Rights of the Child)
Safe	<p>11 - abduction and non-return of children ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from being kidnapped or taken out of the country when they shouldn’t be.</p> <p>19 - protection from violence, abuse and neglect ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be kept safe from harm and protected against violence. They must be given proper care by those looking after them.</p> <p>22 - refugee children ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ special help and be allowed to live somewhere that is safe if they are a refugee.</p> <p>32 - child labour ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ protection from doing work which would be dangerous or interfere with their education. If they are under 16 there are laws about where, when and for how long they can work</p> <p>33 - drug abuse ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from dangerous drugs.</p> <p>34 - sexual exploitation ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ never be pressurised or forced into doing anything sexual. They have the right to be protected from it.</p> <p>35 - abduction, sale and trafficking ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from being abducted or sold. People should never make them do anything against their will, like marry someone.</p> <p>36 - other forms of exploitation ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be protected from being taken advantage of in any way and have the right to be protected from any sort of exploitation.</p> <p>37 - inhumane treatment and detention ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be treated with respect if they have committed a crime. They should not be locked up unless it is absolutely necessary, and they will get legal help.</p> <p>38 - war and armed conflicts ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ not to be forced to go into the army or take part in war if they are under 15. In Scotland, they have to be 16 to join and are not normally allowed to fight until they are 18.</p>

<p>Healthy</p>	<p>3 – best interests of the child ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ have their interests considered if a decision is being made by any person about them. What is best for them is what matters.</p> <p>6 – life, survival and development ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be kept safe from harm, they have the right to be alive, survive and develop through life.</p> <p>24 - health and health services ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ if they are ill, be given good healthcare so they can get well again. They have the right to live in a safe, healthy environment with good food and clean drinking water.</p> <p>39 - recovery and rehabilitation of child victims ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ special support to help them recover if they have been hurt or badly treated.</p>
<p>Achieving</p>	<p>4 – implementation of the convention ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ have their rights are protected and an environment where they can grow up safe.</p> <p>18 - parental responsibilities and state assistance ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ both parents having the main responsibility to bring them up and should always consider what is best for them.</p> <p>28 - right to education ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ have an education. In Scotland education is free and children three years old are entitled to a free nursery place.</p> <p>29 - goals of education ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ learn and develop their skills and personality fully, teach them about their own and other people’s rights and prepare them for adult life.</p>

<p>Nurtured</p>	<p>4 – implementation of the convention Children and Young People have the right to' have their rights are protected and an environment where they can grow up safe</p> <p>5 - parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities 'Children and Young People have the right to' their parents being responsible to guide them through their childhood and help them learn how to use their rights.</p> <p>18 - parental responsibilities and state assistance 'Children and Young People have the right to' both parents having the main responsibility to bring them up and should always consider what is best for them.</p> <p>20 - children deprived of a family 'Children and Young People have the right to' special care if they can't live with their parents. They may be looked after by other members of their family or by a different family.</p> <p>21 - adoption 'Children and Young People have the right to' if they are being adopted, this must only happen under very strict rules which make sure that what is happening is best for them.</p> <p>25 - review of treatment in care 'Children and Young People have the right to' if they are looked after in a care home or somewhere else away from home, have their living arrangements looked at regularly to make sure they are still what's best for them.</p> <p>27 - adequate standard of living 'Children and Young People have the right to' a safe place to live, food, clothing and to take part in things they enjoy.</p>
<p>Active</p>	<p>3 - best interests of the child 'Children and Young People have the right to' have their interests considered if a decision is being made by any person about them. What is best for them is what matters.</p> <p>23 - children with disabilities 'Children and Young People have the right to' if they have any kind of disability, have special help to make sure they can join in with things.</p> <p>31 - leisure, play and culture 'Children and Young People have the right to' rest, play and have the chance to join a wide range of activities. It is really important to remember to have a balance in their life.</p>

Respected

2 - non-discrimination

'Children and Young People have the right to' have the convention that applies to everyone under the age of 18, no matter who they are, whether they are a boy or a girl, what their religion is, whether they have a disability, or what type of family they come from.

3 - best interests of the child

'Children and Young People have the right to' have their interests considered if a decision is being made by any person about them. What is best for them is what matters.

4 – implementation of the convention

Children and Young People have the right to' have their rights are protected and an environment where they can grow up safe

5 - parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities

'Children and Young People have the right to' their parents being responsible to guide them through their childhood and help them learn how to use their rights.

8 - protection and preservation of identity

'Children and Young People have the right to' know who they are – official records should be kept. If they are over 16 years old and adopted, they can try to find out who their birth parents are.

12 - respect for the views of the child

'Children and Young People have the right to' speak up and have their opinions listened to and be taken seriously by adults on things that affect them.

13 - freedom of expression

'Children and Young People have the right to' say whatever they believe as long as it does not harm or offend other people. They also have the responsibility to respect the rights and freedom of others.

14 - freedom of thought, belief and religion

'Children and Young People have the right to' to choose their own religion and beliefs. Their parents should help them think about this.

16 - right to privacy

'Children and Young People have the right to' their own space and privacy. For example, they shouldn't have their personal letters opened or anyone listening in to their personal phone calls.

17 - access to information; mass media

'Children and Young People have the right to' access information which is important to their wellbeing. Adults should help them find information they are looking for and make sure it's not harmful.

18 - parental responsibilities and state assistance

'Children and Young People have the right to' both parents having the main responsibility to bring them up and should always consider what is best for them.

	<p>30 - the right to learn and use the language, customs and religion of their family ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ enjoy their own culture, use their own language and practise their own religion.</p>
<p>Responsible</p>	<p>3 - best interests of the child ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ have their interests considered if a decision is being made by any person about them. What is best for them is what matters.</p> <p>12 - respect for the views of the child ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ speak up and have their opinions listened to and be taken seriously by adults on things that affect them.</p> <p>14 - freedom of thought, conscience and religion ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ choose their own religion and beliefs. Their parents should help them think about this.</p> <p>15 - freedom of association ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ join and form groups and make friends – as long as this does not harm other people.</p> <p>40 - juvenile justice ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be given legal assistance if they have committed a crime. The Convention also states that they should only be sent to prison if they have committed a serious crime.</p>
<p>Included</p>	<p>3 - best interests of the child ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ have their interests considered if a decision is being made by any person about them. What is best for them is what matters.</p> <p>6 - life, survival and development ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ be kept safe from harm, they have the right to be alive, survive and develop through life.</p> <p>18 - parental responsibilities and state assistance ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ both parents having the main responsibility to bring them up and should always consider what is best for them.</p> <p>23 - children with disabilities ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ if they have any kind of disability, have special help to make sure they can join in with things.</p> <p>26 - social security ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ help and financial support from the Government if they need it.</p> <p>27 - adequate standard of living ‘Children and Young People have the right to’ a safe place to live, food, clothing and to take part in things they enjoy.</p>