

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA)

External Guidance

November 2021

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) Guidance

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Introduction

In December 2018 the Scottish Government laid before the Scottish Parliament the Progressing the Human Rights of Children in Scotland: 2018-2021 Action Plan and the Progressing the Human Rights of Children in Scotland: Report 2018, in line with the duties placed on Scottish Ministers under Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

The Action Plan set out a number of Strategic Actions that would be taken forward to help children and young people to experience their rights, including a set of actions aimed at evaluating, improving and promoting the Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) process. The updated CRWIA templates and associated non statutory guidance are products of those actions. They are the result of an engagement and evaluation process that involved consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders on existing CRWIA templates and guidance, including members of the UNCRC Guidance Reference Working Group, some Local Authorities and Child Rights Sector Organisations.

The new templates and this updated guidance, which conform to accessibility requirements, can be found on the Scottish Government website and are available for all to use. The updates include the following changes:

- A contents table has been added to the CRWIA template to ease navigation of completed CRWIAs;
- Both the Screening Sheet and CRWIA template are available as a form to download from the Scottish Government website allowing for easier completion;
- The SHANARRI wellbeing indicators are no longer used as a framework to consider potential impacts. Instead this framework is used to measure the impact of the policy/measure after implementation;
- Stage 3 has been removed, instead of a separate publication template we are requesting colleagues publish the Screening Sheet and the CRWIA templates once completed;
- There is now a single template covering both policy and legislation;
- A new Annex has been added to the CRWIA template providing UNCRC Articles in clusters and links to General Comments.

We will continue to gather feedback from those using the templates and guidance to ensure they are continuously improved. Work to improve training available on the CRWIA process and to develop an impact evaluation process for the CRWIA also continues. The template and guidance will be reviewed and updated in line with future legislation to incorporate the UNCRC into domestic law.

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) Guidance

Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 requires all Scottish Ministers to:

- Give better or further effect to the requirements of the UNCRC;
- Take account of the relevant views of children of which they are aware;
- Promote public awareness and understanding of the rights of children;
- Report every three years to the Scottish Parliament on what they have done to fulfil these duties.

Section 2 of the 2014 Act requires local authorities, health boards and other public bodies to report every three years on the steps they have taken to secure better or further effect of the requirements of the UNCRC.

Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) is Scotland's approach to improving the wellbeing of children and young people, with 'wellbeing' defined by eight indicators listed in s.96(2) of the 2014 Act. These indicators – Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible, Included – were developed from the UNCRC.

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) of legislation and policy in Scotland is a tool that can help to inform and meet these duties.

This non-statutory guidance was originally produced for Scottish Government officials but is also suitable for use by public authorities and third sector organisations. It sets out the steps that officials can take in order to provide Ministers, stakeholders and the public with evidence that proper consideration has been given to the impact that a policy/measure will have on children and young people up to the age of 18. The Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) is the approach that officials use.

CRWIAs follow normal impact assessment practice, and use two frameworks in the assessment:

- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which the Scottish Government, along with other duty-bearers, is required to respect, protect and fulfil; is used for assessing impact.
- The child wellbeing indicators developed as part of the GIRFEC approach to children's services provision in Scotland are used to measure impact.

CRWIAs will help officials satisfy Ministerial duties in Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, including the duty to report progress on the implementation of the UNCRC to the Scottish Parliament every three years.

Before you begin your CRWIA, you may find the Children's Rights and the UNCRC in Scotland: An Introduction' helpful. This guidance intends to enable those delivering public services to consider the UNCRC in the delivery of their services and to take actions now to make children's rights real.

Reviewing published CRWIA's on similar policy's/measures can be helpful before starting yours. There is a Scottish Government webpage that has links to all published CRWIA's to date. [Child rights and wellbeing impact assessments: list - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

What is Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA)?

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) is a process through which you can identify, research, analyse and record the anticipated impact of any proposed law, policy or measure on children's human rights and wellbeing.

The CRWIA process begins with a screening stage, which should be used on all new legislation and policy (not just those that are directly related to children and young people) to help determine whether a CRWIA is required.

A CRWIA should be used on **all new legislation and policy that impacts on children, not just children's services.**

The impacts can be direct or indirect; short, medium or long-term; and positive, negative or neutral. The CRWIA provides a template to help you assess the impact of the policy/measure on the Articles of the UNCRC, and consider how implementation of the policy/measure can help progress the realisation of children's rights, and safeguard, support and promote the wellbeing of children and young people in Scotland.

Why do a CRWIA?

Article 4 of the UNCRC requires governments

'to undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognised in the UNCRC'.

CRWIAs are one of the general measures of implementation under the Convention. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child recommends that all levels of government - national, regional and local – should complete a CR[W]IA as part of their policy development.

CRWIA Approach

CRWIA follows accepted impact assessment practice, and should take place as early as possible in the policy development cycle. The CRWIA takes the UNCRC as its starting point for measuring policy/measures for their compliance with the Articles of the Convention. Then it asks you to consider how the policy/measure will advance the realisation of children's rights in Scotland. You must provide evidence to support your conclusions.

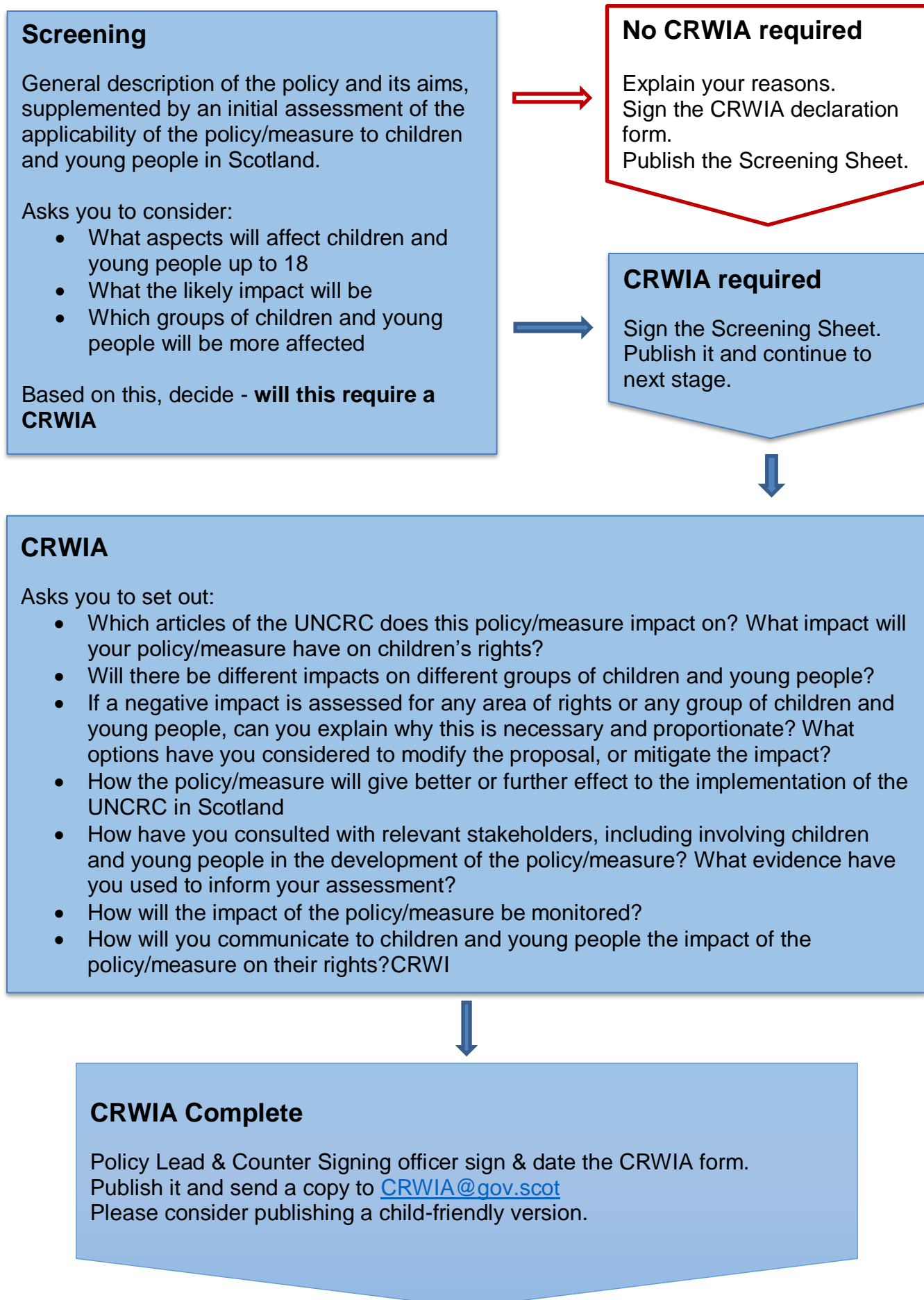
Support for Scottish Government CRWIA Approach

We recommend that once you know you need to complete a CRWIA it is good practice to flag this to the CRWIA team by emailing CRWIA@gov.scot. Early engagement with the CRWIA team also allows them to prioritise resources and make

sure you get the support you need. We ask that you give us a minimum of one week to review any drafts for feedback. The results of all Scottish Government CRWIA should be published online, with a copy emailed to CRWIA@gov.scot

[The CRWIA flowchart](#)

This flowchart lays out the different steps you should take. Templates are available with key questions for each stage of the process, supported by guidance on what you need to consider at each stage.



Screening Sheet

The Screening exercise is a preliminary check on the proposed policy/measure to help determine whether a CRWIA is required, and provide a record of that decision. The CRWIA screening asks for basic information about the policy/measure, but then asks you to consider how it will affect children and young people specifically. If the CRWIA goes no further than this stage, the completed Screening form is the document that you publish on the Scottish Government website. (SG Officials only)

Decisions about whether or not to do a CRWIA should take place as early as possible in the formation of the policy/measure and should involve the Deputy Director/Counter Signing Officer.

This is the best way of ensuring that children's rights and wellbeing influence the way in which the policy develops, and that Part 1 Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 duties on Scottish Ministers are met.

Who takes part in the Screening exercise depends on the complexity and potential reach of the policy/measure under consideration. It is helpful to include **all** policy leads who may have an interest.

The Screening Sheet asks you to provide the following:

1. Brief summary of policy/measure

This section is looking for you to briefly describe the policy/measure aims and clarify what National Outcomes in the National Performance Framework it will contribute to.

2. What aspects of the policy/measure will affect children and young people up to age 18?

This section is looking for you to consider how your policy/measure will affect children and young people specifically.

3. What likely impact, direct or indirect, will the policy/measure have on children and young people?

Some policies/measures will have a direct and obvious impact on children and young people. However, where a policy/measure may have been developed without children as the main priority, a CRWIA can be of particular value and importance to assess any indirect impact.

[Case example: Indirect impact on children and young people.](#)

The [Landlord Registration Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities CRWIA](#) identifies two groups of children who are affected by sub-standard housing and rogue landlords in the private rented sector (PRS). Those directly affected are the young people renting in the PRS, the proportion of which has risen dramatically in recent years and is projected to increase further – although it is not possible to give precise figures for those aged 16 to 18. Those indirectly affected are children in families, an

estimated quarter of PRS households, or around 90,000 in 2015. They are considered to be indirectly affected because they are not the named tenant or head of household.

4. Which groups of children and young people will be affected?

This can refer to any grouping of children or young people by a shared characteristic – not just age or setting but the circumstances in which they are living.

Case example: Groups of children and young people who will be affected

The Human Tissue (Authorisation) (Scotland) Bill provides for a soft opt-out system (a presumption of consent) of organ and tissue donation for adults and makes some changes to the process for authorising donation by children. The [CRWIA](#) describes how, as the legislation was developed, different approaches were proposed for different age bands: 16 to 18 year olds were to be treated as adults; children 12 to 16 who have capacity will be able to make their own decisions to opt out; children under 12 who have expressed their unwillingness to donate must have those views taken into account. In addition to that disaggregation by age, particular consideration was sought and given to the views of looked after children, who were not keen on the local authority having the power to authorise organ donation. The ‘groups’ in the CRWIA and subsequent policy were identified by age band, by capacity, and by looked after status.

The impact assessment process should be proportionate - not every proposed policy that will affect children and young people will automatically require a CRWIA that goes beyond the Screening stage.

It is worth considering how significant the policy/measure is as well as the anticipated level of impact on children and young people in Scotland. Though there is no absolute threshold or test for what is ‘significant’ enough to trigger a CRWIA, you should take into account:

- The vulnerability of the groups affected by the policy/measure;
- The numbers of children and young people affected by the policy/measure;
- The consequences of the policy/measure for those who work with these children;
- Whether a high level of resources will be committed to the policy/measure;
- How high profile the policy/measure is;
- Whether this is a major new direction for policy;
- Whether the policy/measure will be subject to consultation
- Whether the policy/measure is in legislation;
- Whether there is a lack of evidence on the way in which the policy/measure affects or could affect children and young people, including evidence from children themselves;
- Whether it is difficult to anticipate what the impact will be on children and young people.

If any of these are relevant, then you should do a CRWIA.

If the subject of the CRWIA is purely technical and will not include any exploration and assessment of the detail of a policy, the CRWIA will not provide any policy analysis so may not be required.

It is up to policy leads to decide when it is advisable to do one. The Screening form is there to enable you to provide evidence of the thinking behind your decision.

Please err on the side of caution if you are unsure. A significant indirect impact on a specific group of children and young people would justify a CRWIA.

Following the Screening exercise, if you can demonstrate that your policy/measure will not have a significant impact on children and young people, then you do not need to carry out a CRWIA that goes beyond the Screening stage. However, that decision must be authorised, on record and the Screening form published on the Scottish Government website (Scottish Government only).

Children's Rights & Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA)

During the Screening exercise, you will have identified the policy/measure and undertaken a preliminary assessment of how and to what degree it will affect children and young people, or specific groups of children and young people, in Scotland.

The CRWIA asks you to consider 9 questions:

1. Which articles of the UNCRC does this policy/measure impact on?

The UNCRC is a set of minimum standards with which a government must comply through its laws, policies and administrative activities. The different Articles are interdependent – all areas of rights have equal status and are indivisible.

Annex 1 in the CRWIA template provides summary versions of the Articles of the UNCRC. The four general principles of the UNCRC underpin all other rights in the Convention, and should always be considered in your assessment. You should also identify the individual rights you consider most relevant to your policy/measure (e.g. right to be protected from violence, right to education, health, play and recreation, an adequate standard of living), and rights applicable to groups of children and young people who may share specific characteristics and require special protection and assistance (e.g. young children, trafficked children, disabled children, migrant children, children living in poverty, children in care, young people who offend).

Where relevant, it is also important to refer to the two Optional Protocols to the Convention ratified by the UK Government: the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2. What impact will your policy/measure have on children's rights?

Refer to Annex 1 of the CRWIA template to assess whether the policy/measure meets the requirements of each relevant Article of the UNCRC. Remember these are minimum standards for compliance with the UNCRC. You may find it helpful to check whether the Committee has provided interpretive guidance on that Article, or the policy issue, in its General Comments on the UNCRC (Annex 2).

CRWIAs may cover a range of related proposals that come under a single policy heading, so will benefit from a separate assessment of each proposal measured against UNCRC requirements.

There are three types of potential impact:

1. Negative impact
 - i) The policy/measure may impede or actually reverse the enjoyment of existing rights, requiring mitigating measures be put in place;
 - ii) The policy/measure fails to comply with UNCRC and other human rights obligations, requiring modification of the proposal;
 - iii) The policy/measure may have a detrimental impact on children, so should be withdrawn and alternatives presented.
2. Positive impact
 - i) The policy/measure complies with UNCRC requirements;
 - ii) The policy/measure makes changes recommended by the UN Committee;
 - iii) The policy/measure has the potential to advance the realisation of children's rights in Scotland.
3. Neutral impact
 - i) The policy/measure brings no discernible lessening of or progress in children's rights or their wellbeing.

If you detect potential issues about compliance, you should also assess the policy/measure in the wider context of Scotland's human rights obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998 and relevant international instruments. You can find further information on these in the Scottish Government's [Children's rights legislation in Scotland: a quick reference guide](#).

3. Will there be different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

The CRWIA may reveal disparities in impact between different groups, or in relation to different measures outlined in the CRWIA. When competing interests are involved, the CRWIA should recognise and record these differential impacts to ensure transparency in the decision-making process. If any of the potential impacts are negative, that must be recorded.

- Different levels or types of impact on different groups of children and young people should be recorded in the CRWIA;

- The Articles of the UNCRC are applicable to all children and young people, no matter what their circumstances. The State also has a duty to provide special protection and assistance to those children and young people who require it;
- Competing interests between different groups affected by the policy/measure;
- What is good for one group of children and young people may adversely affect another, or there may be tensions between what promotes children's rights and wellbeing and the interests of parents/carers, service providers and/or professionals. Under the UNCRC, the best interests of the child must be given primary consideration;
- Conflicting conclusions from different impact assessments;
- Sometimes, the findings in CRWIAs may conflict with those in EQIA and other impact assessments. Impact assessments undertaken in isolation risk missing or underestimating the cumulative impacts of major change on different groups. Identifying these should lead to consultation between the different policy leads to ensure that the assessments are based on the best evidence possible, and that the decision-making process is transparent.

Case example: Different impacts on different groups of children

In its section on the use of Nicotine Vapour Products (NVPs), the Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) (Scotland) Bill CRWIA identified different groups of children who would benefit from measures to introduce a minimum age of 18 for the sale of NVPs: children and young people who smoke or want to take up smoking; and young people under 18 who work in premises selling these products. In the case of the latter group, the CRWIA reported that the measures in the Bill would allow authorised young persons to sell these products unsupervised, but that they must be trained, supported and confident in challenging the age of their peers, or those who are older than them. The aim of this safeguard was to encourage retailers to continue employing young people whilst ensuring they receive the support they need to make responsible sales.

4. If a negative impact is assessed for any area of rights or any group of children and young people, can you explain why this is necessary and proportionate? What options have you considered to modify the proposal, or mitigate the impact?

You will need to give careful thought to whether any negative impacts are necessary and proportionate when weighed against the purpose of the policy. For example, are you clear that the public benefits demonstrably outweigh the negative impacts and that your proposals are both justified by evidence, and have the least possible impact on the enjoyment of the rights in question? Again, you can expect to be asked to present evidence, and where possible to have consulted with those groups and communities most likely to be affected.

If the assessment indicates a negative impact, you must present options for modification or mitigation of the original proposals. Options should be proportionate, refer to any potential resource implications associated with the change in policy, and

indicate how the proposed change(s) will result in a positive impact on children's rights.

Case example: Assessing a negative impact & listing options for modification or mitigation of the policy/measure

Although the [Development of a Digital Learning and Teaching Strategy CRWIA](#) identified a range of positive impacts when looking at creating a digital learning strategy to support the Curriculum for Excellence, it also identified potential and unintended negative impacts in relation to safety and health issues. The CRWIA listed three options that were considered to mitigate the potential negative impact in relation to internet usage safety –leading to additional safeguarding responsibilities being given to local authorities and education establishments – and two options to mitigate the potential negative impact in relation to a child's right to health. The CRWIA recorded that, in respect of the risk that increased use of digital technology may harm a child's health, it was decided that no action should be taken in recognition that the evidence to date is inconclusive. However, it also recommended that evidence in this area continue to be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.

5. How will the policy/measure give better or further effect to the implementation of the UNCRC in Scotland?

In order to help you assess this, you should check minimum standards set out in the Articles of the UNCRC (Annex 1 on the template); whether any relevant recommendations were made by the UN Committee in its Concluding Observations (Annex 2); and whether the Committee has provided interpretive guidance on that Article, or the policy issue, in its General Comments on the UNCRC (Annex 2). Your assessment may reveal that the policy/measure not only complies with the Articles of the UNCRC but takes things further and helps progress the realisation of children's rights in Scotland – i.e. gives better or further effect to the UNCRC in Scotland.

CRWIAs can provide a means to record that policy development. Their findings can inform the report Scottish Ministers must lay before the Scottish Parliament every three years to set out what they have done to fulfil their children's rights duties under Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, and what they intend to do over the next three-year period.

Case example: How CRWIA can support the duty to give better or further effect to the UNCRC

The Scottish Government's [Young Carer's Grant \(Scotland\) Regulation 2019 CRWIA](#) supports the duty to give better or further effect to the UNCRC. It was announced in 2016 that Scottish Government would consider the introduction of a Young Carer's Allowance to provide extra support for young people with significant caring responsibilities. Officials gathered evidence from a range of sources to identify options for a Young Carer's Allowance. This included mapping existing provision, consideration of existing evidence and wider Scottish Government policies,

discussions with Stakeholders in the Young Carer's Allowance Working Group, and a review of the responses to the Social Security in Scotland consultation. Young Carer Grant was announced in 2017. It was co-designed with children and young people through a Young Carers Panel which provided a platform for youth volunteers to take part in a range of research opportunities to help shape Young Carer Grant. The YCG policy will have a direct positive impact on young carers and an indirect positive impact on disabled children and young people. It will enhance a range of children's rights and should lead to positive wellbeing outcomes.

6. How have you consulted with relevant stakeholders, including involving children and young people in the development of the policy/measure?

As part of the CRWIA process, officials should ensure that children and young people's views and experiences are sourced, included and recorded, and make it clear how these views have informed the children's rights and wellbeing analysis, and the CRWIA's conclusions/recommendations.

Participatory policy-making is at the heart of human rights frameworks. Anyone who will be affected by the policy/measure should be given the opportunity to present their views. This includes children and young people, their parents/carers, organisations which work with them, the practitioners who will be affected by the policy changes, and public or private bodies expected to deliver the policy changes. Under s.1(2) of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, Scottish Ministers must

'... take such account as they consider appropriate of any relevant views of children of which the Scottish Ministers are aware.'

The Ministerial duty is supplemented by a Scottish Government expectation that, where children and young people's views are not known on a matter that is likely to have an impact on them, steps should be taken to obtain their views.

Consultation with children and young people can take place using one or more of the following methods:

- Adding specific questions to a broader public consultation;
- Targeted promotion of public consultations to children and young people through relevant websites, schools/colleges, social media – ensuring that consultation materials are written in a style that is accessible to and suitable for children;
- Making use of existing consultation mechanisms through rights, participation and youth work organisations/structures (including, e.g. the Children's Parliament, Young Scot, the Scottish Youth Parliament, and YouthLink Scotland, as well as local youth councils, pupil councils, young person-led organisations);
- Setting up/commissioning public consultations with children and young people to gather their views on the proposed measure;

- Commissioning targeted consultations with the specific groups of children and young people who will be affected by the proposed measure, e.g. children in care and care When and how to best use the Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA): Guidance 15 leavers, traveller children and families, children affected by domestic violence, children in hospital etc.

For the purposes of the CRWIA, the consultation must specifically ask about the policy's potential impact on children and young people, and their rights under the UNCRC. Where direct consultation is not possible, consider the following:

- Relevant published research that involved and collected the views of children and young people;
- A re-analysis of children and young people's responses to a recent consultation that is relevant to this policy area;
- Sending out a 'call for evidence' to service providers to ask them for any unpublished or difficult-to-locate information they have collected on the views and experiences of the children and young people who use them;
- Asking organisations which work with or on behalf of children and young people to submit the views of those they work with - this is particularly useful to identify case study information, or the experiences of groups of children and young people living in particular circumstances;
- Looking at inspection reports that reflect the views of children and young people;
- Citing relevant case law involving children and young people.

However, existing evidence may need to be supplemented. Where there is insufficient, contradictory or only anecdotal evidence, you will have to decide whether you are able to make a well-informed assessment of the potential impact without commissioning further research and/or consulting with children and young people, and other stakeholder groups, to fill that evidence gap. The reasoning behind your decision should be recorded in the CRWIA. If a consultation or the opportunity to work more collaboratively with children and young people are not possible at this stage of the CRWIA, additional efforts should be made to ensure children and young people are involved at a later date as part of the monitoring and review of the policy/measure.

This Scottish Government resource provides more information on [participation of children and young people in decision-making](#). The ChildrensRightsandParticipation@gov.scot is available if you have any questions regarding children & young people's participation.

[Case example: Ensuring children's views inform the development of the policy/measure](#)

The [Stop and Search Code of Practice \(Appointed Day\) \(Scotland\) Regulations](#) [CRWIA](#) informed the drafting of two consultation papers – one on the Code of Practice on Stop and Search, and the other on whether police should have powers to stop and search children and young people for alcohol. An ‘easy-read’ summary of the consultations were produced to encourage children and young people to respond. The consultation papers also invited people to contact the Scottish Government if they wanted someone from the Government to visit their organisation to talk about the consultation and to hear their views and/or the views of the young people with whom they work. Several organisations took up this offer. Scottish Government officials also met with representative organisations including the Children’s Parliament, Scottish Youth Parliament, Young Scot, Who Cares? Scotland, and Children in Scotland.

7. What evidence have you used to inform your assessment?

CRWIAs aim to ensure reasoned and evidence-based policy and decision making that takes into account the rights and wellbeing of children and young people. The UNCRC requires governments to ensure they collect and have access to data on children’s lives that covers all areas of rights. You are looking for a combination of quantitative and qualitative data that provides information on, for example:

- The numbers and groups of children and young people who will be affected by the policy/measure;
- The views and experiences of children and young people who will be affected by the policy/measure;
- Service data from other agencies or services that will be affected, and their views on the proposals.

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child recommends the:

‘collection of sufficient and reliable data on children, disaggregated to enable identification of discrimination and/or disparities in the realisation of rights . . .’ (para.48, General Comment 5 on the General Measures of Implementation of the UNCRC).

This means, where possible, you should identify the age, gender, ethnicity, (dis)ability, and deprivation levels of the children and young people who will be affected since there can be different levels or types of impact on different groups. This will help you identify where there are gaps in the evidence.

As noted above, where there is insufficient, contradictory or only anecdotal evidence, you will have to decide whether you are able to make a well-informed assessment of the potential impact without commissioning further research. If you identify that there are important gaps in the evidence, you should discuss this with analytical colleagues to help you address the gap.

Some helpful sources of evidence can be found through the following links.

statistics.gov.scot : National Performance Framework

www.equalityevidence.scot

[Child Health | Home | Health Topics | ISD Scotland](#)

[Covid19ELCandHubs | Tableau Public](#)

[Children and Young People Data on Tableau Public](#)

[statistics.gov.scot | Find Datasets](#)

[Homepage | Research Data Scotland](#)

The reasoning behind your decision to undertake further evidence gathering or not should be recorded in the CRWIA.

Case example: Identifying and addressing gaps in the evidence

When reviewing the available evidence on NHS complaints, the [NHS Model Complaints Handling Procedure CRWIA](#) noted that NHS complaints statistics are not disaggregated by the age of the patient/complainant. This led to a recommendation that the views of children and young people who complain about NHS services in Scotland are routinely sought as part of a revised complaints data set, and that this information is used to inform continuous improvement to the procedure.

8. How will the impact of the policy/measure be monitored?

As part of the normal decision-making process, the implementation of the policy/measure should be monitored.

The Wellbeing Indicators can be a really useful tool for measuring the impact of a policy/measure. This section asks you to set out plans for measuring the impact of your policy/measure, including how it will support public bodies in Scotland to meet their duties to safeguard, support and promote the wellbeing of children in their area, Further information on the links between UNCRC Articles and wellbeing indicators can be found here: Guidance on Part 1, Section 2 (Duties of Public Authorities in relation to the UNCRC) of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

The concept of wellbeing is outcomes-focused, with positive wellbeing the intended result of child-centred practice. It is part of Getting It Right for Every Child (GIRFEC) – Scotland’s national approach to improving the wellbeing and life chances of children and young people. It applies not only to children’s services but other services that nevertheless affect children and young people, all of which are required to safeguard, support and promote the wellbeing of children in an integrated and efficient manner (s.9(2) Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014).

‘Wellbeing’ is defined in s.96(2) of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, through eight non-hierarchical and interconnected indicators, sometimes

known as SHANARRI. Like the Articles of the UNCRC from which they were developed, the SHANARRI indicators focus on the whole child.

- Safe: Protected from abuse, neglect and harm by others at home, at school and in the community;
- Healthy: Having the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, access to suitable healthcare, and support in learning to make healthy and safe choices;
- Achieving: Being supported and guided in their learning and in the development of their skills, confidence and self-esteem at home, at school and in the community;
- Nurtured: Having a nurturing place to live, in a family setting with additional help if needed or, where this is not possible, in a suitable care setting;
- Active: Having opportunities to take part in activities such as play, recreation and sport which contribute to healthy growth and development, both at home and in the community;
- Respected: Having the opportunity, along with carers, to be heard and involved in decisions which affect them;
- Responsible: Having opportunities and encouragement to play active and responsible roles in their schools and communities and, where necessary, having appropriate guidance and supervision and being involved in decisions that affect them;
- Included: Having help to overcome social, educational, physical and economic inequalities and being accepted as part of the community in which they live and learn.

An example of how the Articles of the UNCRC could be mapped to the Wellbeing Indicators is shown below. N.B. The Articles of the UNCRC can be mapped under more than one wellbeing indicator.



9. How will you communicate to children and young people the impact of the policy/measure on their rights?

It is good practice to make children and young people aware of the potential impacts of a new policy/measure and what you've tried to do to mitigate any potentially negative impacts.

If you have engaged children & young people throughout the development of your policy/measure it's really important to feedback to them about how their views have influenced the policy/measure.

Where possible, we also recommend publishing a child-friendly version of your screening sheet and CRWIA to improve transparency and accessibility.



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