

# **Equality. Fairer Scotland. Children's Rights. Impact Assessment Report**

Midlothian Health and Care Financial Recovery Plan – Learning Disability Service  
Review

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**Report authorised by:**

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Date: 1.4.26

# Description

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## Title of proposed work

Midlothian Health and Care Financial Recovery Plan – Learning Disability Service Review.

## Purpose/objective of proposed work

The Midlothian Health and Care Financial Recovery Plan – Learning Disability Service Review sets out to review and reduce 2:1 support and sleepover support.

68 individuals in Midlothian are in receipt some level of 2:1 support. 2:1 support is required for:

- Complex manual handling due to physical disabilities
- Complex respiratory conditions with risk of aspiration
- Behaviour that required physical intervention and / or presents a risk of harm to staff

The 2:1 support and sleepover support will be reviewed with the view to reduce this support for savings plans.

## Who will be affected by this proposed work

People living with a disability and families and carers. Staff groups and third sector organisations

# Evidence

<b>Relevant group</b>	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
People in different age groups	<p><b>98,260</b> people live in Midlothian            This is an increase of <b>1.3%</b> from 97,040 in 2022.            Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.8%.</p> <p><b>125,300</b> people may live in Midlothian by 2036            This would be an increase of 27% from 2023 - 2036.</p> <p>The National Records of Scotland estimates an increase of 15.1% from 2018 to 2029.            Midlothian is projected to have the 22nd highest population out of the 32 council areas in Scotland in 2028.</p> <p>Between 2018 and 2029, each age group increased in size. The largest absolute increase is expected in the 30-44 age group, which is projected to overtake the 45-59 group and become the largest of the age groups.</p> <p>The largest proportional increase is expected in the 75+ age group (+44%).</p>	<p>(National Records of Scotland 2023)            (Midlothian Council 2023)</p>

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
Disabled people	<p>In Midlothian <b>6.9%</b> identified themselves as living with a physical disability that had lasted or was expected to last at least 12 months. This was close to the Scottish average of 6.7%.</p> <p>3,179 adults (18 and over) known to the Adults and Social Care team have a physical disability recorded as their primary care group, 5,681 people have a blue badge and 1,200 people are recorded as wheelchair users.</p> <p><b>785</b> adults with a Learning Disability are known to Social Care service in Midlothian.</p> <p>In Midlothian, 53.2% of adults with learning disabilities live in mainstream accommodation without support compared to 43.1% in Scotland as a whole.</p> <p>The prevalence of autism and intellectual disability for Midlothian is <b>918</b> people (adults and children) This is 1.4% of the population. This figure is consistent with the estimated prevalence of autism in Scotland.</p>	(National Records Scotland 2023) (Midlothian Council, 2023) (Scottish Commission for Learning Disability, 2019) (Scottish Government, 2018) (Census 2022)

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
	<p><b>2,082</b> people in Midlothian were British Sign Language users and <b>6,709</b> people reported a hearing impairment. <b>640</b> people are on the Royal National Institute of blind People Blind Register in Midlothian (315 as blind; 325 as partially sighted). <b>2,930</b> people are estimated to be living with sight loss in Midlothian in 2021.</p> <p><b>Service Data</b></p> <p>The number of people with a learning disability who require support and receive a service from adult and social care in Midlothian is 393 (management data at 6<sup>th</sup> Jan 2026).</p> <p>Currently, approximately <u>41</u> (14–18-year-olds) who are transitioning between children and adult services have been identified as having significant support needs. This group will require highly specialist social work funded services, the majority with a minimum of 1:1 support.</p> <p>There is an expectation that this number may increase, as the population of Midlothian grows, and more families move to Midlothian.</p>	

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
Trans and non-binary people	<b>0.29%</b> of people in Midlothian identify as trans or have a trans history, this is less than 0.44% of people in Scotland	(Scotland's Census 2022)
People who are pregnant or on maternity leave	<p>In 2021, there were 1,071 births in Midlothian. This is an increase of 9.4% from 979 births in 2020.</p> <p>In Midlothian, the standardised birth rate increased from 10.8 per 1,000 population in 2020 to 11.7 in 2021. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall increased from 8.6 to 8.7.</p> <p>In 2021, Midlothian was the council area with the highest standardised birth rate.</p>	(National Records of Scotland, 2023)
People from different ethnic backgrounds	<b>82.4%</b> - White Scottish (77.7% in Scotland) <b>7.8%</b> - White Other British (9.4% in Scotland) <b>9.8%</b> - Minority ethnic group' (this refers to all other ethnic groups including Irish, Polish, Gypsy/Traveller, Roma and Showman/Showwoman). (12.9% in Scotland)	(Census 2022)

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
People with religious or protected beliefs	<p>In Scotland in 2022, 51.1% of people had no religion, 20.4% responded 'Church of Scotland', the next largest religious groups were 'Roman Catholic' (13.3%), 'Other Christian' (5.1%) and 'Muslim' (2.2%).</p> <p>60% of Lothian's adult population said they had no religion, an increase from 47% in 2011. All four local authorities had higher proportions of the population responding that they had no religion compared with Scotland. Midlothian had the highest percentage of non-religious people (64%).</p>	
Men and women	<p>In Midlothian until the age of 29 there are slightly more males than females.</p> <p>From the age of 30 there are more females in each age group. Over 56% of the 75 plus age group are females.</p>	(National Records of Scotland 2024)
People who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual	<p><b>89.7%</b> of people in Midlothian are heterosexual, <b>3.1%</b> of people in Midlothian are gay, lesbian, bisexual or another sexual orientation</p>	(Census 2022)

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
People who are married or in a civil partnership [only in employment situations]	<b>319</b> - Marriages in Midlothian (2021). This is a decrease from 701 in 2005 Civil Partnerships have also declined since their introduction in 2005, averaging 5 per year from 2006-2014 and recording 5 in total from 2015-2021	(National Records of Scotland, 2023).
Care experienced people		
People experiencing health or employment inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage [This may include people living in different or difficult circumstances such as people experiencing homelessness, who are in prison or are ex-offenders, people with addictions and people involved with prostitution.]	The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 identifies places experiencing deprivation. There are 10 data zones in Midlothian within the most deprived 20% data zones in Scotland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 in the most deprived 5% - both in Dalkeith.</li> <li>• 1 in the most deprived 5-10% - in Dalkeith</li> <li>• 2 in the most deprived 10-15% - in Easthouses and Mayfield</li> <li>• 5 in the most deprived 15-20% - in Straiton, Mayfield, Easthouses, North Gorebridge and Gorebridge &amp; Middleton</li> </ul> Workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) consistently earn less than the Scottish median earnings per week. Midlothian full-time employed	( <a href="#">Office for National Statistics, 2023</a> )

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
	<p>residents in 2022 earned on average £622.90 per week. This compares to the Scottish equivalent of £640.30, (a gap of £17.40, previously £38.20 in 2020) and UK of £642.20.</p> <p>Female full-time workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) earned on averages £16.50 less per week than the overall Midlothian full time employee average figure in 2022, £49.90 less in 2020 and £31.10 less in 2019.</p> <p>In December 2022, there were 5,200 people claiming out-of-work benefits, this represents 9.4% of the resident population aged 16-64, an increase of 5% since 2021.</p>	
Carers	<p><b>3%</b> of the Midlothian population are carers. Many carers do not identify what they do as “caring”.</p> <p><b>Two thirds</b> of identified carers are women. Women are more likely than men to view what they do as part of their existing role.</p> <p><b>2,173</b> people reported providing more than 50 hours care per week.</p>	<p>(<a href="#">VOCAL, Midlothian Carer Survey 2021</a>).</p>

Relevant group	<b>What you found</b> e.g. who uses your service, what inequalities do they experience what barriers do they have accessing your service	<b>Source of evidence</b> e.g. data, research, consultations
	<p>Most carers provide care to a <b>parent, closely followed by care to other relatives including spouses, children and siblings.</b></p> <p>They are most likely caring for someone with a <b>physical health condition, who has dementia, or who is frail or elderly.</b></p>	

## Summary of the ECRIA:

Relevant group	Potential Negative Impacts	Potential Positive Impacts
<b>People in different age groups</b>	This option could put people living with a disability at a disadvantage. Older adults with a disability and/or caring responsibilities could be at a higher disadvantage. Parents of working age also could be affected by reduction in support. Demand for additional care and/or supported living could increase.	None
<b>Disabled people</b>	Reduction in support will have a greatly negative impact on the quality of life of those living with a disability in physical, social and mental wellbeing.  Demand for additional care and/or supported living could increase.	None
<b>Trans and non-binary people</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.
<b>People who are pregnant or on maternity leave</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.

Relevant group	Potential Negative Impacts	Potential Positive Impacts
<b>People from different ethnic backgrounds</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.
<b>People with religious or protected beliefs</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.
<b>Men and women [This may include carers, because many are women.]</b>	It could put women at a disadvantage as women predominately have more caring responsibilities so therefore reduction in support could lead to more of this responsibility falling to them.	None
<b>People who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
<b>People who are married or in a civil partnership [only in employment situations]</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted

Relevant group	Potential Negative Impacts	Potential Positive Impacts
<b>Care experienced people (NOTE - there is no legal protection from discrimination on basis of care experience.)</b>	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect this population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted.	N/A –at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one or more of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
<b>People experiencing health inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage (NOTE - there is no legal protection from discrimination on basis of socio-economic disadvantage.)</b>	Potentially – the reduction in support could have significant impact on those living with a disability and carers. These groups are already extremely vulnerable to poverty and other inequalities so any reduction of support will exacerbate these conditions.	None
<b>People experiencing employment inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage (NOTE - there is no legal protection from discrimination on basis of socio-economic disadvantage.)</b>	Potentially – the reduction in support could have significant impact on those living with a disability and carers. These groups are already extremely vulnerable to poverty and other inequalities so any reduction of support will exacerbate these conditions.	None
<b>Carers (NOTE - there is no legal protection from discrimination on basis of caring responsibilities.)</b>	Yes – Reduction in any support will have a negative impact on carers wellbeing. In particular their physical and mental health and potentially employment opportunities.	None

**Recommendations:** This ECRIA is submitted to Midlothian IJB as part of the Midlothian Health and Care Financial Recovery Plan. The specific recommendations follow in the next section.

## Making a difference

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What changes will you make to your proposal based on the results of this impact assessment?

Changes	What difference this will make
Review criteria for 2:1 and sleepover support Clear communication with stakeholders and those most affected	This could help mitigate some of the potential disadvantage for some groups.

## Sharing with decision-makers

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Due to time restrictions, there is limited wider consultation around the proposal. This EQIA is based on a service redesign proposal; it is proposed that the EQIA is reassessed a year after implementation with wider stakeholders to see if there are other mitigating actions that need added or removed. The EQIA will be considered at the Integration Joint Board for a final decision and then will be disseminated through a communications strategy as part of the wider transformation work.

## Monitoring the impact

<b>What information will you start or continue to collect and report on?</b>	<b>What impact are you measuring</b>
Impact and feedback from service users, stakeholders and carers	Complaints, feedback and any increases in care demand.

## Impact on equality & socio-economic disadvantage

### Negative impacts

Using the evidence you have collected, explain if your proposal could be discriminatory and/ or put a group of people sharing one of these characteristics at a disadvantage for a reason connected to that characteristic.

Relevant group	Could your work result in unlawful discrimination?	Could your work put people at a disadvantage/ make their lives worse?
People in different age groups	Not unlawful, but is a diversion for Scottish Government policy in supporting those with learning disabilities.	<p>Yes – people living with a disability of all ages could be affected</p> <p>Older adults living with a disability could potentially be more disadvantaged with reduction in support.</p> <p>Parents of working age could also be potentially disadvantaged as reduction in support could mean reduction in working hours.</p> <p>Those living with complex physical disability and/or respiratory conditions are even more vulnerable.</p>
Disabled people	Not unlawful, but is a diversion for Scottish Government policy in supporting those with learning disabilities.	<p>Yes – any reduction support will have a greatly negative impact on the quality of life of those living with a disability in physical, social and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Demand for additional care and/or supported living could increase.</p> <p>In particular those that require complex manual handling due to physical disabilities or those that have complex respiratory conditions as there is a risk of aspiration.</p>

Relevant group	Could your work result in unlawful discrimination?	Could your work put people at a disadvantage/ make their lives worse?
Trans and non-binary people	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
People who are pregnant or on maternity leave	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
People from different ethnic backgrounds	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
People with religious or protected beliefs	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
Men and women	No	<p>Yes – women predominately have more caring responsibilities so therefore reduction in any support could lead to more of this responsibility falling to them.</p> <p>More caring responsibilities could lead to reduction in income and/or poorer carer wellbeing.</p>
People who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
People who are married or in a civil partnership [only in employment situations]	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted
Care experienced people	No	N/A – at present this change would not directly affect the population group, however if they fall into one of the other protected characteristics categories they could be impacted

Relevant group	Could your work result in unlawful discrimination?	Could your work put people at a disadvantage/ make their lives worse?
People experiencing health inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage	No	<p>Yes - the reduction in support could have significant impact on those living with a disability and carers. These groups are already extremely vulnerable to poverty and other inequalities so any reduction of support will exacerbate these conditions.</p> <p>In particular those that require 2:1 support and/or sleepovers are often very complex needs therefore often will be experiencing further inequalities, which a reduction in support will exacerbate.</p>
People experiencing employment inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage	No	<p>Yes - the reduction in support could have significant impact on those living with a disability and carers. These groups are already extremely vulnerable to poverty and other inequalities so any reduction of support will exacerbate these conditions.</p> <p>In particular those that require 2:1 support and/or sleepovers are often very complex needs therefore often will be experiencing further inequalities, which a reduction in support will exacerbate.</p>
Carers	No	<p>Yes – Reduction in any support will have a negative impact on carers wellbeing. In particular their physical and mental health and potentially employment opportunities.</p>

## Positive impact

Using the evidence you have collected, explain if and how your proposal could have a positive impact on reducing inequalities experienced by groups of people sharing these characteristics.

Relevant group	Can your work advance equality of opportunity? [reduce disadvantage, meet needs, increase participation]	Can your work foster good relations? [reduce prejudice + increase tolerance]
People in different age groups	No	No
Disabled people	No	No
Trans and non-binary people	No	No
People who are pregnant or on maternity leave	No	No
People from different ethnic backgrounds	No	No
People with religious or protected beliefs	No	No

<b>Relevant group</b>	<b>Can your work advance equality of opportunity?</b> [reduce disadvantage, meet needs, increase participation]	<b>Can your work foster good relations?</b> [reduce prejudice + increase tolerance]
Men or women [This may include carers, because many are women*]	No	No
People who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual	No	No
Care experienced people	No	No
People who experience health inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage	No	No
People who experience employment inequalities caused by socio-economic disadvantage.	No	No
Carers	No	No

## Impact on UNCRC rights

**If your proposal does not affect children and young people do not complete this section.**

If your proposal affects children and young people up to age 18, use the evidence you have collected to explain how your proposal could impact Children's Rights. Not all UNCRC rights may apply to your proposal. If this is the case, simply say 'Neutral.'

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>1 – we must make sure everyone under 18 years old can enjoy all UNCRC rights</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>2 – we must make sure all UNCRC rights apply to every child without discrimination.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>3 – we must make sure the best interests of the child are a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect the child.</b>	Potential negative reduction in support isn't in the best interest of the child.	N/A	Those living with a disability.
<b>4 - we must create systems that promote and protect UNCRC rights.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>5 – we must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and carers to provide guidance and direction to their child as they grow up, recognising the child’s capacity to make their own choices.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>6 – we must do everything we can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>7 – we must respect the right to be registered at birth, to have a name and nationality and as far as possible for children to know and be cared for by their parents.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>8 – we must respect and protect children’s right to an identity and prevent a child’s name, nationality or family relationships from being changed unlawfully.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>9 – we must not separate children from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests and uphold the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this could cause them harm.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<p><b>10 – we must respond quickly and sympathetically if a child or their parents apply to live together in the same country. The right to visit and keep in contact with both parents if they live in different countries.</b></p>	<p>NEUTRAL</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>11 – we must do everything we can to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally by their parents or other relatives, or being prevented from returning home.</b></p>	<p>NEUTRAL</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>12 – we must respect the right for children to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously.</b></p>	<p>Potential- negative</p>	<p>Must consult with C+YP To understand their views.</p>	<p>Those living with a disability.</p>
<p><b>13 – we must make sure every child is free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.</b></p>	<p>Potential- negative</p>	<p>Must consult with C+YP To understand their views.</p>	<p>Those living with a disability.</p>
<p><b>14 – we must respect children’s right to think and believe what they choose and also to practise their religion as long as they are not stopping other people from their rights. We must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents to guide their child as they grow up.</b></p>	<p>NEUTRAL</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>15 – we must respect the right to meet with other children and join groups and organisations as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>16 – we must respect the right to privacy and protecting the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>17 – we must ensure children have access to reliable information from a variety of sources, and help to protect children from materials that could harm them.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>18 – we must support parents by creating support services for children and giving parents the help they need to raise their children.</b>	Potential – Negative Reduction in support could disadvantage parents that need and rely on this support.	N/A	Those living with a disability.
<b>19 – we must do everything we can to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>20 – we must give children who cannot be looked after by their immediate family special protection and assistance, that is continuous and respects their culture, language and religion.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>21 – the process of adoption must be safe, lawful and prioritises children's best interests.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>22 – if a child is seeking refuge or has refugee status, we must provide them with appropriate protection and assistance (within our remit/ functions) to help them enjoy UNCRC rights.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>23 – we must do all we can to support disabled children and their families to enjoy their right to live a full and decent life with dignity and as far as possible independence and to play an active part in the community.</b>	Potential – Negative Reduction in care could inhibit children with a disability living a full life	N/A	Those living with a disability
<b>24 – we must provide good quality health care and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>25 – we must make sure children who have been placed away from home for the purpose of care or protection (e.g. in hospital) can have a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>26 – Governments must provide social security, including financial support and other benefits to families in need of assistance.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>27 – we must help families (within our remit, functions) who cannot afford to, to provide their child with a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and social needs and support their development.</b>	Potential – Negative Reduction in support could disadvantage parents that need and rely on this support.	N/A	Those living with a disability.
<b>28 – every child has the right to an education and discipline in schools must respect children’s dignity and their rights.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>29 – education must develop every child’s personality, talents and abilities to the full and encourage child’s respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures and the environment.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>30 – we must respect that every child has the right to learn and use their language, customs and religion of their family, whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>31 – we must respect the right of every child to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>32 – we must protect children from economic exploitation and work that is dangerous or might harm their health, development or education.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>33 – we must protect children from the illegal use of drugs and from being involved in the production or distribution of drugs.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>34 – we must protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>35 – we must protect children from being abducted, sold or moved illegally to a different place in or outside their country for the purpose of exploitation.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A

UNCRC right	Is your work compatible with this right?	How will your work progress this right?	Are any groups of children particularly impacted
<b>36 – we must protect children from all other forms of exploitation (e.g. by the media, or for medical research)</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>37 – we must not torture or cause suffering or other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. Children should be detained only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible. They must be treated with respect and care and be able to keep in contact with their family.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>38 – we must do everything we can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflicts.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A
<b>39 – we must provide special support to help children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war to recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life.</b>	NEUTRAL	N/A	N/A