The Child's Generation: Child Care Policy In Britain

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My research on child care policy for RAND Europe as part of the European Platform for Investing in Children study bears this out, as does my own experience as the mother of three young children. After the birth of my first child in 2009, I returned to work but discovered that after paying the nursery cost, I was substantially worse off than when I was on the UK's statutory maternity leave pay. On this question, Britain has answered yes and is laboring to expand its commitment. The U.S. has much farther to go, but can learn from Britain's experience and its own history. Barbara Janta is a senior analyst at the not-for-profit RAND Europe whose expertise includes family and child policy, demography and employment. This commentary originally appeared on USA Today on October 26, 2017. The law will protect children's emotional, social and behavioral well-being. The offence will include deliberately ignoring a child, not showing them any love over prolonged periods, forcing degrading punishments or to witness domestic violence, and making them a scapegoat. The maximum sentence that parents neglecting children could face under the law will be 10 years. The changes are due to be introduced in Parliament within the framework of the Queen's Speech in early June. A Ministry of Justice spokesman came close to confirming the report to the Daily Telegraph. The law on child cruelty in Britain has remained unchanged for nearly 81 years, the charity stated. It is still based on the 1868 Poor Law (Amendment) Act.
Child care in the United Kingdom is supported by a combination of rights at work, public sector provision and private companies. Child care is usually undertaken by the parents, and more often the mother who takes leave from employment. Early childhood education in a crèche or nursery is not freely available from the public sector, while fee-paying pre-schools are.