

**COMMITTEE ON THE  
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND CONCERNING THE  
LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/UK/2) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE  
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION  
OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (CRC/C/83/Add.3)**

**[Received on 30 August 2002]**

**CRC/C/RESP/12**

**PART I**

**A. Data and Statistics**

**1. Please provide demographic data of the under- 18 population, disaggregated by sex, age, by devolved regions and by national origin.**

**Table 1 (i)** shows the estimated under -18 population of the UK split by sex, age and country for mid 1999 and mid 2000. Figures based on the UK wide census conducted in 2001 are not yet available.

**Table 1 (ii)** shows the under-18 male population estimates split by ethnic origin<sup>1</sup>, age, and by region of the UK. **Table 1 (iii)** shows data of the female under-18 population of the UK split by ethnic origin, age, and region of the UK. This data is for 2001 only.

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<sup>1</sup> There are no reliable estimates on national origin, but these will be available when the Census 2001 results are released later this year.

**2. Please provide specific disaggregated data on UK and devolved regions' budgetary allocation and spending for social needs, as percentages of total UK and devolved regions' expenditures. In particular, how much was spent on:**

- a) education (including allocations for pre-primary, primary and secondary education, salaries, preservation of school buildings, etc.);
- b) health (including allocations for primary health care, vaccinations, adolescent health care and other health care services for children);
- c) child-care facilities;
- d) child protection (for example institutional or foster care);
- e) juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation; and
- f) other social services, including for unaccompanied minors and asylum seekers.

a) Please see **Table 2 (i) and (ii)**. This information is for the whole of the **UK**, and is split into pre-primary, schools (figures are not split between primary and secondary), further education, higher education, student support and miscellaneous costs. The figures given are for 1998-99 and 1999-2000. The figures for 2000-2001 are not yet available.

**Table 3** contains a further split for **Scotland**. No further comparable data is available for Wales and Northern Ireland.

b) **Table 4** shows NHS expenditure for **England** on 0-19 year olds for 1998-99, and 1999-2000. Figures for 2000-2001 are not yet available. Data is not collated in the split requested. The data is split by service sector- acute, geriatric, mental health, other, other community, learning disability, maternity and HQ Admin costs, which are hospital and community health services. Data on family health services (general medical, dental, ophthalmic and pharmaceutical services) is only available for the population as a whole, and not disaggregated by sex and age. This is therefore not included, but can be provided if necessary.

In **Scotland**, this data is not collected specifically, but we estimate that **£260 million** was spent on children's health services in 2000. This only includes parts of medical expenditure on specific services for children - paediatric procedures, child psychiatry, youth chronic sick care, Special Care baby units, and health visiting. **This is an unpublished Estimate**

In **Wales**, spending and allocations information on children's health services is not generally available by client group.

The items mentioned in the sums below refer to Health Trust expenditure on paediatrics, paediatric surgery, child and adolescent psychiatry and RCN specialities and day care functions (inpatient and outpatient covered). Expenditure on other

services for children (cancer, learning disabilities, general surgical specialties etc) will not be separable from the overall expenditure totals for all ages.

The latest figures we have (for those areas) are:

1998-99 - £61.237m  
1999-2000 - £67.356m  
2000-01 - £68.630 million.

The figures for % of Trust expenditure are:

1998-99 - 3.6%  
1999-2000 - 3.4%  
2000-01 - 3.5%

No comparable data is available for Northern Ireland.

c) Expenditure for child-care in **England** is as follows:

<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>£56 million</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>£65 million</b>
<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>£104 million (estimated outturn)</b>

**Source: Department for Education and Skills – Annual Report**

**Scotland** does not hold specific data of expenditure on child-care facilities, but instead this is included in 'pre-school' expenditure as set out in **Table 3**.

No comparable data is available for Wales and Northern Ireland.

d) **Table 5** shows a breakdown of expenditure of Children's Social Services<sup>2</sup> in **England** for 1998-99, 1999-2000, and 2000-01. This includes costs of child protection, including a breakdown of costs for institutional and foster care.

**Table 6** shows a breakdown of expenditure of Children's Social Services in **Scotland** for 1999-2000, and 2000-2001. This includes costs of residential and foster care.

**Table 7 (i) (ii) (iii)** shows a breakdown of expenditure for children's and personal social services for **1999, 2000 and 2001** for **Wales**.

No comparable data is available for Northern Ireland.

e) **Table 8** shows the Youth Justice Board programme expenditure in respect of juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation in **England and Wales** for 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. This is separate from Local Authority Social Services Expenditure on Secure Accommodation and Youth Offending Teams, which is detailed

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<sup>2</sup> See Annex A for a description of the Government's objectives for children's social services; and a definition of the terms used in the UK.

in **Table 5**.

Expenditure for juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation in **Northern Ireland** is as follows:

**1999-00 - £1,412,532**

**2000-01 - £1,870,712**

**2001-02 - £2,699,893**

These figures include expenditure for diversionary projects, attendance centres, and programmes for young people who are at risk of offending. **These are unpublished estimates.**

**Wales** received **£1.041 million** funding from the UK Government for preventative schemes relating to crime in youngsters over 2 years – 1999-2001.

No comparable data is available for Scotland.

f) A breakdown of expenditure for other social services, including for unaccompanied minors and asylum seekers for England is given in **Table 5**.

Comparable data is not collected for the other countries of the UK, although **Wales** hold some separate data on expenditure for housing and support for unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Figures as follows:

**1998-99 - £12,000**

**1999-00 - £55,000**

**2000-01 - £196,000**

**Source: National Assembly for Wales – Unpublished Estimate.**

**3. For children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide information, disaggregated by sex and age, on the number of:**

- a) children separated from their parents disaggregated by reasons of this separation;
- b) children placed in institutions;
- c) children adopted via domestic or inter-country adoption; and
- d) children in foster care.

a) Statistics are not collected in the breakdown requested. We only hold data on 'looked after children'<sup>3</sup>, not on children separated from their parents. **Tables 9 (i) (ii) and (iii)** contain all data available on looked after children in **England** for **1999, 2000 and 2001**.

**Table 9 (iv)** contains data on the number of 'looked after children' in **Wales** for **1999, 2000, and 2001**.

**Tables 10 (i) (ii) and (iii)** contain data on the number of 'looked after children' in **Scotland** for **1999, 2000 and 2001**

No comparable data is available from Northern Ireland.

b) Statistics for children in institutions in **England** are included in **Table 8, parts (i) (ii) and (iii)**.

No comparable data is available for the other countries of the UK.

c) **Table 11** shows the total number of children adopted in **England and Wales** in **1999, 2000 and 2001**.

No comparable data is available for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

d) Statistics for children in foster placements in **England** are included in **Table 9, parts (i) (ii) and (iii)**.

**Table 9 (v)** shows data on the number of children in foster placements in **Wales** in **1999, 2000 and 2001**.

No comparable data is available for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

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<sup>3</sup> See Annex A for a definition of 'Looked after children'.

**4. Please specify the enrolment and completion dates, disaggregated by sex, age and according to type of school (i. e. public and private) in percentages of the relevant age group in:**

- a) pre-primary;**
- b) primary;**
- c) secondary; and**
- d) vocational schools**

**In addition, please indicate the number, disaggregated by sex, age and according to type of school (i. e. public and private) in percentages of the relevant age group, of truant and excluded children.**

**a) – d)** This information is given in **Table 12 (i)**. These statistics are for the **UK** as a whole.

**Table 12 (ii)** shows statistics of numbers of permanently excluded children in **England and Wales**.

No comparable data is available for Northern Ireland.

**Tables 12 (iii) and (iv)** shows statistics of pupil absence<sup>4</sup> for **England**.

**Table 12 (v)** shows statistics of numbers of permanently excluded children in **Scotland**.

No comparable data is available for the other countries of the UK.

**Tables 12 (vi) and (vii)** shows statistics of pupil absence in **Scotland**.

This Statistical First Release summarises the results of a survey on absenteeism by 11 to 15 year olds in secondary, special and independent schools in **Wales**. Information relates to the period September to May. Information is not available for 1999.

**In 2000/01**

10.4 per cent of sessions were missed through authorised and unauthorised absence.

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<sup>4</sup> Authorised absence is absence with permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes instances of absences for which a satisfactory explanation has been provided (for example illness).

Unauthorised absence is absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences.



1.6 per cent of sessions were missed through unauthorised absence. This was the equivalent of every child being absent without authority for 2½ days between September and May.

Girls had a higher rate of overall absenteeism, but boys had a higher rate of unauthorised absenteeism.

38 schools reported authorised absenteeism due to foot and mouth disease restriction, totalling the equivalent of 5,650 days of absence.

**5. Please specify the number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by sex and age:**

- a) living with their families;**
- b) in institutions;**
- c) attending regular schools; and**
- d) attending special schools**

**a) c) and d) Please see Table 13 parts (i)-(iv). These statistics are for disabled children<sup>5</sup> in the UK.**

**b) No comparable data is available for the UK.**

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<sup>5</sup> The definition covers those children with a long-standing illness or disability where the illness or disability limits activities. These limitations however do not necessarily imply disability benefit receipt. The tables below therefore apply to the number of parent reported disabled children in Great Britain.

**6. Please specify the number of asylum seekers and unaccompanied children (disaggregated by sex, age) that:**

- a) have applied for asylum;**
- b) have pending cases;**
- c) were granted residency;**
- d) were granted refugee status; and**
- e) are in centres.**

- a) Data is only collected on unaccompanied children claiming asylum in the UK. Figures are as follows:**

**1999 - 3349 children applied for asylum**  
**2000 - 2733 children applied for asylum**  
**2001 - 3469 children applied for asylum**

**Table 14** shows a breakdown of these figures by Nationality. Data is not collected in a sex/age split, but port arrival figures give a guide to the proportion of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) in each age range (under 16, 16 years, 17 years). The percentages are:

<b>Under 16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40% of cases</b>
<b>Aged 16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26% of cases</b>
<b>Aged 17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33% of cases</b>

- b) Statistics are not collected on UASC appeal decisions pending.**
- c) and d) Statistics are not collected on UASC granted residency or refugee status.**
- e) UASC are not held in accommodation centres, as they have not yet been built. UASC are instead supported by Local Authorities in the UK.**

**7. Please specify (disaggregated by sex, age, type of crime):**

- a) the number of children who allegedly committed a crime reported to the police;
- b) the number of children who were sentenced by Courts to sanctions, and the nature of the sanctions imposed (e.g. fines, imprisonment, community service, other);
- c) the number of children who are in prison or detention centres;
- d) the number of children who were sentenced to suspended sentences;
- e) the number of children who were subject to civil orders like Anti Social Behaviour Orders, child safety orders, parental orders (including length) and criminal sanctions for the violation of these orders; and
- f) the percentage of recidivism.

The Statistics provided below on youth offending do not fit exactly into the categories and definitions given in the question. It is therefore not possible to provide detailed information for all parts of the question.

a) Police Recorded Crime Statistics in the UK do not give information about the age and sex of alleged offenders. This data is therefore not available for the UK. However, a new regular survey to commence in 2002 will be used to estimate youth offending in the future.

b) **Tables 15 (i) and (ii)** show statistics held on young offenders sentenced in **England and Wales**, disaggregated by offence type, age, and sex for **1999 and 2000**.

**Table 16** shows statistics held on numbers of young offenders in **Scotland** by crime for **1999 and 2000**. **Table 18** shows a breakdown by sentence imposed.

**Table 17** shows sentences imposed on Young Offenders in **Northern Ireland** in **1999**, broken down into sex, age and type of crime. 1999 are the latest figures available for Northern Ireland.

c) **Table 19 (i)** shows the number of young prisoners, split by type of offence, sex and type of custody in **England and Wales**. **Table 19 (ii)** shows a further breakdown by age. This does not include young people held in Local Authority secure accommodation under Criminal Justice Legislation.

**Table 20** shows statistics of young prisoners in **Northern Ireland** split by age, offence type, and gender for **1999, 2000 and 2001**.

**Table 21** shows statistics of young prisoners in **Scotland** in **1999, 2000 and 2001**.

d) **Tables 15 (i) and (ii)** shows sentences imposed on young offenders in **England**

**and Wales in 1999 and 2000.** Suspended sentences are included in the 'other' column. This includes absolute and conditional discharge; as well as fully suspended sentence.

**Table 17** includes numbers of suspended sentences imposed on young offenders in **Northern Ireland**.

**Table 18** shows figures of sentences imposed on young offenders in **Scotland**. Suspended sentences are included in the 'other' section.

- e) **Table 22** shows the number of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders issued to children between **2000-2002** in England and Wales. There is some data collected on other civil orders, and breaches of all of these orders, but it is not of a sufficient standard to be released, and will not be in the near future.

**Table 23** provides information relating to **Northern Ireland**. Emergency Protection Orders (similar to child safety orders), Extension of Emergency Protection Orders and Parental Responsibility Orders (similar to parental orders). Due to different legislation in Northern Ireland, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, Child Safety Orders and Parental Orders are not applicable.

The data is not available split by sex and age. Statistics are not available for **Scotland**, but an estimated 52 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders were served in **2000**.

**Source: Scottish Executive – Unpublished Estimate.**

- f) **Table 24** shows reconviction rates for England and Wales in **2000**. Statistics on this area were not collected prior to 2000. Figures for 2001 are currently being compiled, and therefore not yet available.

The latest figures available for **Northern Ireland** were produced in 1998, and cover the period from 1991 to 1997. These have not been included, but can be produced if necessary.

The latest figures for **Scotland** cover 1995/97. These are not included, but can be provided if necessary.

## Annex A

### GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES FOR CHILDRENS SERVICES

- Objective 1: To ensure that children are securely attached to carers capable of providing safe and effective care for the duration of childhood
- Objective 2: To ensure that children are protected from emotional, physical and sexual abuse and neglect (significant harm)
- Objective 3: To ensure that children in need gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health care and social care
- Objective 4: To ensure that children looked after gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health care and social care
- Objective 5: To ensure that young people leaving care, as they enter adulthood, are not isolated and participate socially and economically as citizens
- Objective 6: To ensure that children with specific social needs arising out of disability or a health condition are living in families or other appropriate settings in the community where their assessed needs are adequately met and reviewed
- Objective 7: To ensure that referral and assessment processes discriminate effectively between different types and levels of need and produce a timely response
- Objective 8: To actively involve users and carers in planning services and in tailoring individual packages of care: and to ensure effective mechanisms are in place to handle complaints
- Objective 9: To ensure regulatory powers and duties that children in regulated services are protected from harm and poor care standards
- Objective 10: To ensure that social workers are appropriately skilled, trained and qualified and to promote that uptake of training at all levels
- Objective 11: To maximize the benefit to services users from the resources available, and to demonstrate the effectiveness and value for money of the care and support provided, and to allow for choice and different responses for different needs and circumstances.

Children's social services are provided in accordance with the requirements of two principal pieces of legislation; the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 and the Children's Act 1989. The latter Act requires social services to consider and respond to children who may be in need, as defined in s17 of the Act, including in particular through the provision of services. These services may be community based i.e. family support services or may include services for children who are living away from home i.e. accommodation, including that provided for looked after children. The Act also requires local authorities to provide care and supervision services where children may be experiencing significant harm i.e. through child abuse. Against this general backdrop, more detailed comments on specific lines are as follows:

Defn of terms:

Children in need - local authorities have a statutory general duty to provide services to "promote and safeguard the welfare of children in need in their area", and specific powers to meet those needs for specific children in the way that they see fit. Service use is voluntary.

Looked after children - LAs must make available accommodation for children under s20 of the Children's Act, if there is nobody else who can accommodate them (although service use is only with parental consent). Parental consent for s20 accommodation can be withdrawn at any time. Other children may be accommodated under a full or interim care order (s31 or s37 of the Children Act), and this "service use" is mandated by court.

Child protection - local authorities have a range of powers to safeguard children who they believe may be at risk of, or may have suffered, significant harm. They have a duty to investigate all allegations of significant harm, and take action to protect children from harm, including, where necessary, removing them to a place of safety.

Children leaving care - the Act affects all qualifying young people up to the age of 21, and can provide for continuing support, with no age cut-off, for those in education and training.

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Q1. Demographic data of the under-18 population, disaggregated by sex, age, devolved regions and national origin.

Table 1 (i)

This table shows the estimated under-18 resident population of the UK mid-1999 and mid-2000 split by age, sex and country.

Figures in thousands

Source: ONS Population Statistics

Mid-1999	Mid-1999					Mid-2000	Mid-2000				
	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	N. Ireland		UK	England	Wales	Scotland	N. Ireland
<b>Persons All Ages</b>	<b>86500.9</b>	<b>49732.9</b>	<b>2937.0</b>	<b>5119.2</b>	<b>1091.8</b>	<b>59755.7</b>	<b>49997.1</b>	<b>2946.2</b>	<b>5114.6</b>	<b>1077.8</b>	
Persons 0	708.2	595.3	32.9	56.6	23.4	685.6	577.9	31.5	54.0	22.3	
Persons 1	716.8	601.0	33.9	58.1	23.8	706.9	595.8	33.0	56.7	23.5	
Persons 2	738.5	618.0	35.5	60.3	24.7	717.4	601.2	34.1	58.1	24.0	
Persons 3	722.3	605.3	34.0	59.0	24.0	739.7	618.8	35.7	60.4	24.8	
Persons 4	738.6	618.5	35.0	60.7	24.5	723.5	606.1	34.2	59.1	24.1	
Persons 5	765.0	640.1	36.5	63.3	25.0	739.0	616.5	35.2	60.8	24.5	
Persons 6	784.1	637.5	37.0	64.4	25.2	765.3	640.1	36.7	63.4	25.1	
Persons 7	793.4	661.1	38.5	67.3	26.5	784.1	637.4	37.1	64.4	25.2	
Persons 8	800.5	668.3	39.5	68.1	26.6	793.5	661.0	38.7	67.4	26.5	
Persons 9	783.6	654.5	39.0	63.7	26.5	800.8	668.3	39.7	66.2	26.6	
Persons 10	780.3	650.1	39.1	64.3	26.8	783.6	654.3	39.1	63.7	26.5	
Persons 11	790.7	656.6	40.6	66.4	27.2	780.8	650.1	39.2	64.4	26.9	
Persons 12	768.0	635.8	39.6	65.3	27.3	790.7	656.3	40.7	66.4	27.2	
Persons 13	781.1	629.1	39.1	65.9	26.9	768.5	636.1	39.7	65.3	27.3	
Persons 14	755.8	625.4	39.5	64.4	26.5	781.2	629.1	39.2	65.9	26.9	
Persons 15	726.7	600.7	37.2	62.2	26.6	754.0	623.5	39.5	64.4	26.5	
Persons 16	731.6	604.8	37.5	63.3	26.0	726.4	600.7	37.2	62.1	26.5	
Persons 17	731.6	604.6	37.1	64.2	25.7	730.9	604.4	37.3	63.2	26.0	
Persons 18	743.4	614.6	38.1	66.0	24.8	728.7	603.2	37.3	64.2	24.0	
<b>Males All Ages</b>	<b>29298.9</b>	<b>24542.9</b>	<b>1441.7</b>	<b>2485.6</b>	<b>628.6</b>	<b>29459.0</b>	<b>24697.0</b>	<b>1445.2</b>	<b>2484.7</b>	<b>622.0</b>	
Males 0	363.0	305.3	16.7	28.9	12.0	351.4	295.9	16.1	27.8	11.5	
Males 1	367.2	307.9	17.3	29.8	12.2	363.3	305.5	16.8	28.9	12.1	
Males 2	378.5	316.6	18.3	31.0	12.5	367.3	307.8	17.4	29.8	12.3	
Males 3	370.8	310.5	17.6	30.3	12.4	378.6	316.7	18.4	31.1	12.6	
Males 4	378.5	317.1	17.8	31.1	12.5	371.2	310.8	17.7	30.3	12.5	
Males 5	392.4	328.6	18.6	32.4	12.7	378.9	317.3	17.9	31.1	12.5	
Males 6	391.0	326.5	18.9	32.8	12.8	392.6	326.6	18.7	32.4	12.7	
Males 7	406.4	338.9	19.5	34.4	13.6	391.3	328.8	19.0	32.7	12.8	
Males 8	409.8	342.0	20.3	33.9	13.6	406.6	339.0	19.6	34.4	13.6	
Males 9	401.6	335.4	20.0	32.6	13.7	410.0	342.1	20.4	33.9	13.6	
Males 10	400.1	333.2	20.1	33.0	13.7	402.0	335.6	20.1	32.5	13.7	
Males 11	406.0	338.9	20.8	34.3	13.9	400.4	333.4	20.2	33.1	13.8	
Males 12	393.8	326.1	20.3	33.4	14.0	408.2	337.0	20.9	34.4	13.9	
Males 13	390.9	323.2	20.2	33.7	13.6	394.2	326.4	20.3	33.4	13.0	
Males 14	387.7	321.2	20.1	32.8	13.7	391.1	323.4	20.3	33.7	13.8	
Males 15	373.0	308.6	19.1	31.9	13.6	387.0	320.5	20.1	32.7	13.7	
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Males 18	381.4	315.6	19.2	33.8	12.7	375.4	311.7	18.9	32.6	12.2	
<b>Females All Ages</b>	<b>30202.0</b>	<b>25210.0</b>	<b>1496.3</b>	<b>2633.6</b>	<b>863.2</b>	<b>30296.7</b>	<b>25300.1</b>	<b>1500.9</b>	<b>2629.9</b>	<b>861.7</b>	
Females 0	345.2	290.0	16.1	27.7	11.4	334.2	281.9	15.3	26.2	10.8	
Females 1	349.7	293.2	16.6	28.3	11.6	346.6	290.2	16.2	27.7	11.4	
Females 2	360.0	301.4	17.1	29.3	12.2	350.1	293.4	16.7	28.3	11.7	
Females 3	361.6	294.8	16.4	28.8	11.5	360.9	302.0	17.2	29.4	11.3	
Females 4	360.1	301.4	17.2	29.6	11.9	352.3	295.3	16.6	28.8	11.6	
Females 5	372.6	311.5	17.9	30.9	12.3	360.1	301.2	17.3	29.7	11.9	
Females 6	373.1	311.0	18.1	31.7	12.4	372.7	311.4	18.0	31.0	12.3	
Females 7	387.0	322.2	19.0	32.9	12.9	372.8	310.6	18.2	31.6	12.4	
Females 8	390.7	326.3	19.2	32.3	13.0	386.9	322.0	19.0	32.9	11.9	
Females 9	382.0	319.1	19.0	31.1	12.8	390.6	328.3	19.3	32.3	13.0	
Females 10	380.2	316.9	19.0	31.3	13.1	381.6	318.6	19.1	31.1	12.8	
Females 11	384.7	319.6	19.7	32.1	13.3	380.2	316.7	19.1	31.3	13.1	
Females 12	374.2	309.7	19.3	31.9	13.3	384.5	319.3	19.8	32.1	13.3	
Females 13	370.2	306.0	18.9	32.2	13.1	374.3	309.7	19.4	31.9	13.3	
Females 14	368.1	304.2	19.4	31.7	12.8	370.0	305.7	19.0	32.2	13.1	
Females 15	353.7	292.2	18.1	30.4	13.0	367.0	303.1	19.5	31.7	12.8	
Females 16	355.3	293.3	18.4	31.0	12.7	353.3	291.8	18.1	30.4	12.9	
Females 17	356.3	292.8	18.3	31.6	12.6	354.6	292.6	18.4	30.9	12.7	
Females 18	362.1	298.9	18.8	32.2	12.1	353.3	291.5	18.4	31.7	11.8	

Q1. Demographic data of the under-18 population, disaggregated by sex, age, devolved regions and ethnic origin.

Table 1 (ii)

Estimates of the population aged under 18 by region and ethnicity (1) for males; not seasonally adjusted; average quarter (spring, summer, autumn, winter) 2001; United Kingdom

All male persons

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
United Kingdom	7259026	303258	344998	392015	363551	392230	375395	383557	384277	380575	411093	400265	405585	407083	409084	398509	379836	382408	372381	372968
North East	308370	11624	13610	16286	16814	13987	14409	17049	15481	16053	18035	18225	18396	18184	17082	15048	17580	15020	18114	17587
North West	673542	30253	35398	31455	35302	31986	33177	34103	37357	33366	39281	37368	40260	35081	36461	37564	39432	34527	34197	36977
Merseyside	181808	6269	8405	8343	7208	8510	7283	6231	10542	10472	12911	8965	10959	12299	10041	10238	10806	10179	11148	10003
Yorkshire & Humberside	621839	24253	26902	33983	30504	33726	33681	30845	35058	31515	33364	32257	34196	34433	35832	36601	32411	34388	35864	32008
East Midlands	604684	18197	23330	28825	25233	29723	28448	23303	29725	27199	29994	30391	28663	28673	32172	24262	25604	28289	23254	28924
West Midlands	663636	26748	29011	38183	32141	37149	35028	38825	32374	34517	34935	40500	35161	37669	34917	38312	33867	33336	32348	38617
Eastern	657332	26973	29872	36887	33257	39000	35227	37472	34674	34084	36848	33466	34489	38202	36203	38228	34173	36673	31082	28766
London	899405	47212	48477	53068	44983	57712	50078	51924	45017	49194	50209	46608	49997	44169	45310	47273	40092	41702	46943	39438
South East	972026	41309	47583	51900	48598	52472	50018	49417	53186	54757	53747	53229	52132	56893	49526	60319	50595	48364	49257	48767
South West	573070	22904	25191	31255	29154	29235	26785	32500	31083	29017	31860	32614	34004	33324	35151	28518	31104	32851	27363	29100
Wales	352760	12869	17970	16478	16435	20859	22209	16846	18053	15744	20228	18723	18258	21265	24287	18204	20149	17090	17818	18477
Scotland	604828	24395	26899	31831	30999	29404	28555	33792	31244	31644	34883	31916	33703	33457	37174	32084	31901	36516	31638	32766
Northern Ireland	246728	10194	11652	13744	12125	11889	10497	12253	13497	13018	14812	16005	14348	13433	14909	11859	12134	113465	13376	12820

White males

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
United Kingdom	6412282	263843	305587	338084	318453	338149	327034	337266	339331	334581	369950	360921	355809	363862	382728	352790	341167	345402	330326	337211
North East	296927	11072	13424	15399	15841	13709	13747	16425	14801	14982	17457	17286	17260	17666	16527	14401	17253	15020	17844	17084
North West	606517	28203	32628	26254	31610	26371	28628	29229	33974	30133	35719	32478	36519	31748	33719	35387	35242	31755	31235	34685
Merseyside	169686	6269	8278	7248	5889	7989	6838	6231	9997	10117	12183	8178	10198	11963	9612	9539	8959	9177	10898	8350
Yorkshire & Humberside	554895	20492	23849	29893	26533	30054	30969	27474	32666	26940	29632	28588	30178	30785	31926	31333	29819	31289	31512	28166
East Midlands	459819	16976	21045	23638	23316	24120	25563	21216	23624	23793	27878	27332	28261	27136	29464	22992	23574	212178	20588	24337
West Midlands	547216	21958	24505	30659	25576	30119	27846	33201	25797	29765	30808	33325	28119	30924	28095	29708	28668	27376	27700	33068
Eastern	616500	25469	28421	35123	31644	38976	33494	35687	31853	31813	35321	31601	31806	36437	33432	36259	30768	34720	27820	28262
London	531665	27684	31139	32385	25597	31503	28599	30997	24667	28418	32504	31601	28974	28464	26244	26790	26532	24507	28021	24008
South East	912753	37631	44111	47403	46589	49821	45729	45701	49580	51827	50125	51003	48650	52734	48281	57102	47988	44693	47163	48793
South West	550927	22043	23893	29411	27589	27736	25372	31620	29815	28080	30888	31361	33068	30868	34130	27766	30397	32448	26312	28226
Wales	337550	12186	17478	16167	15947	20490	20793	15178	18592	15643	19085	17857	18220	19526	22774	17146	18798	16783	17259	17829
Scotland	585263	23757	25359	30761	30571	28178	28043	32368	30561	30294	33798	31494	32431	32329	35984	30708	30322	35752	30600	31955
Northern Ireland	243566	10194	11457	13744	12042	11605	10418	12034	13405	12800	14654	15916	14146	13282	14662	11859	11839	113465	13376	12870

<sup>1</sup> Includes people who did not specify their ethnic group

Q1. Demographic data of the under-18 population, disaggregated by sex, age, devolved regions and ethnic origin.

Table 1 (ii) cont'd

Mixed males

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
United Kingdom	165027	7734	8063	12653	9307	11147	10358	9568	7767	8143	7630	9922	11748	8184	8847	9779	7533	4970	5121	6553
North East	1335	164	0	0	0	0	87	362	165	151	185	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North West	14396	864	681	108	1000	1722	380	647	948	1005	135	1211	1191	842	1052	511	1077	118	241	665
Merseyside	2309	0	0	0	529	0	0	0	431	220	297	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	506
Yorkshire & Humber	13207	498	1023	1093	1551	800	425	759	238	854	459	564	660	794	449	627	446	415	869	696
East Midlands	8605	541	728	981	1000	905	887	814	86	0	295	718	288	0	225	638	280	109	111	696
West Midlands	18900	771	516	1768	491	1085	1451	1303	1065	487	537	988	1613	508	1367	1743	370	1177	630	1032
Eastern London	16119	483	409	1215	654	778	1044	1240	1232	303	215	766	1588	1617	1272	1795	1487	909	517	246
South East	17216	1400	1191	5339	2988	3812	2929	3352	1518	3627	3268	3236	3845	1228	2799	3934	1458	1807	1642	1358
South West	11897	718	1114	1137	581	946	573	362	277	178	411	846	421	1122	521	296	601	403	725	668
Wales	6376	102	89	0	85	89	694	78	249	0	818	606	413	982	336	524	550	107	268	388
Scotland	2873	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	192	0	0	163	112	497	627	114	0	359
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150

Asian or Asian British males

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
United Kingdom	383343	14660	16519	24488	19795	22131	19104	20105	18730	22345	19287	21829	23304	18491	21913	20552	18176	18928	23137	19853
North East	6439	0	97	779	885	258	575	282	88	444	175	314	988	303	269	222	0	0	270	523
North West	38577	884	1693	4015	1761	2460	2386	3038	1723	1494	2589	2642	1630	1866	1171	1396	2264	1816	2262	1489
Merseyside	4569	0	227	552	335	331	0	0	0	0	229	436	438	337	530	576	459	121	150	0
Yorkshire & Humber	43831	1949	1846	2534	1748	2588	1519	2061	1939	3036	2872	2826	2601	2059	2718	2005	2041	2685	3068	1740
East Midlands	28636	596	1263	3476	224	1485	1716	795	1489	2349	1962	1591	1417	1115	1955	1309	1177	1900	2204	2167
West Midlands	70459	2714	2617	4268	4349	4371	3546	2850	3676	2887	2370	4521	4150	4039	4002	5681	3833	3685	2906	3996
Eastern London	15096	603	564	92	850	730	111	183	1188	959	1098	504	822	793	996	1034	916	1730	1209	1733
London	134622	5574	6002	5539	6947	8460	7462	7320	6933	9664	6301	7971	9179	5595	7540	7062	5336	6860	7764	7117
South East	24874	1925	1497	2147	1248	1354	1022	1783	1123	1110	1619	403	1058	1186	1307	1105	1379	1128	1849	1041
South West	2775	102	0	370	416	0	93	87	270	81	87	197	0	401	0	369	0	0	88	206
Wales	4766	98	232	226	233	0	374	590	0	0	0	0	326	320	783	428	396	200	195	359
Scotland	7731	216	483	490	118	0	302	918	294	323	587	337	716	205	500	300	300	300	195	359
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	82	85	0	219	0	0	0	89	0	75	78	0	182	0	0	402

Q1. Demographic data of the under-18 population, disaggregated by sex, age, devolved regions and ethnic origin.

Table 1 (ii) cont'd

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
<b>Black or Black British males</b>																				
United Kingdom	19932	11006	8899	11435	12187	15793	14699	19149	19999	2796	12871	9491	10172	10011	10337	7918	8076	10176	10042	8287
North East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North West	7013	393	177	561	259	996	961	263	289	0	649	410	240	283	270	103	639	469	469	139
Merseyside	3555	0	458	227	456	0	448	0	114	0	353	117	0	0	0	236	861	131	147	0
Yorkshire & Humberside	5245	749	98	91	381	94	554	637	219	348	329	91	287	271	244	692	268	9	218	9
East Midlands	4394	0	82	519	92	0	184	255	316	320	517	544	612	287	129	98	0	112	87	121
West Midlands	5999	999	73	1299	1414	1999	1449	914	1094	881	918	1999	999	3118	255	872	639	899	999	397
Eastern	5048	409	278	112	0	508	220	0	168	802	0	483	292	87	262	104	387	304	431	183
London	145498	8908	8812	8488	8788	11656	10028	8221	9517	8170	9644	8607	8637	7217	9741	7874	6310	6283	7047	5058
South East	4688	275	132	105	360	475	431	260	189	186	414	197	0	177	392	300	182	208	245	165
South West	2401	0	0	0	200	391	190	0	198	204	278	0	211	432	395	98	0	0	0	0
Wales	1253	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	181	0	0	244	122	0	229	0	0	97
Scotland	2281	117	104	283	209	566	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	113	329	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Chinese males</b>																				
United Kingdom	28880	1483	1248	1221	1949	938	1228	1134	1328	1966	798	1456	1864	2223	763	1878	2918	3042	1829	1347
North East	746	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	238	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
North West	2067	0	0	0	343	290	0	89	195	0	96	0	294	395	0	122	0	0	0	0
Merseyside	0	0	335	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorkshire & Humberside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	0	0	0	188	213
East Midlands	1825	0	0	0	0	101	108	0	0	522	0	206	0	135	307	0	348	101	0	0
West Midlands	2296	500	304	124	214	96	209	83	371	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	0
Eastern	2281	0	115	0	0	83	177	0	0	0	0	84	288	0	0	0	378	610	203	343
London	9919	728	693	195	209	318	274	696	741	118	658	1974	614	387	269	1018	119	887	1109	890
South East	3873	0	173	473	275	0	546	94	187	278	176	0	320	177	631	120	0	0	0	121
South West	474	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	78	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wales	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	85	0	107	0	0	0	0
Scotland	1445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	399	216	0	0	409	215	119	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other ethnic group</b>																				
United Kingdom	37370	2349	2818	1859	1345	2531	1686	3949	2297	2587	1491	2162	1974	3279	1782	896	1892	1399	2128	1876
North East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	179	109	423	93	214	197	215	117	0	0	0
North West	1776	0	0	134	112	130	0	737	0	390	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merseyside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorkshire & Humberside	1259	378	98	282	0	191	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
East Midlands	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	2672	136	0	0	0	0	414	448	0	248	0	0	0	743	108	99	245	0	113	123
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	171	91	91	0	109	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0
London	20784	1822	1362	701	847	1541	508	1436	1200	772	1208	478	1298	1127	180	998	1369	1361	1208	0
South East	2856	0	174	396	0	89	400	84	98	95	103	304	537	179	178	92	0	0	0	141
South West	2022	0	0	149	277	0	277	201	287	187	9	0	110	308	0	0	0	0	0	229
Wales	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes people who did not specify their ethnic group

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey

Table 1 (iii)

Estimates of the population aged under 18 by region and ethnicity<sup>1</sup> for females; not seasonally adjusted; average quarter (spring, summer, autumn, winter) 2001; United Kingdom  
All female persons

	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18	
<b>White females</b>																				
United Kingdom	609,419	343,481	346,181	349,907	351,795	353,807	355,937	358,183	360,547	363,037	365,651	368,391	371,257	374,251	377,375	380,631	384,021	387,547	391,211	394,915
North East	293,139	162,361	163,897	165,487	167,131	168,830	170,584	172,393	174,257	176,175	178,147	180,173	182,253	184,387	186,575	188,817	191,113	193,463	195,867	198,325
North West	645,726	275,616	271,916	268,216	264,516	260,816	257,116	253,416	249,716	246,016	242,316	238,616	234,916	231,216	227,516	223,816	220,116	216,416	212,716	209,016
Merseyside	171,952	67,800	66,715	65,630	64,545	63,460	62,375	61,290	60,205	59,120	58,035	56,950	55,865	54,780	53,695	52,610	51,525	50,440	49,355	48,270
Yorkshire & Humberside	686,010	233,400	227,335	221,270	215,205	209,140	203,075	197,010	190,945	184,880	178,815	172,750	166,685	160,620	154,555	148,490	142,425	136,360	130,295	124,230
East Midlands	475,923	212,950	211,411	209,872	208,333	206,794	205,255	203,716	202,177	200,638	199,099	197,560	196,021	194,482	192,943	191,404	189,865	188,326	186,787	185,248
West Midlands	631,985	251,004	247,537	244,070	240,603	237,136	233,669	230,202	226,735	223,268	219,801	216,334	212,867	209,400	205,933	202,466	199,000	195,533	192,066	188,600
Eastern	622,196	263,666	261,733	259,800	257,867	255,934	254,001	252,068	250,135	248,202	246,269	244,336	242,403	240,470	238,537	236,604	234,671	232,738	230,805	228,872
London	856,747	437,077	435,988	434,899	433,810	432,721	431,632	430,543	429,454	428,365	427,276	426,187	425,098	424,009	422,920	421,831	420,742	419,653	418,564	417,475
South East	92,283	43,020	42,833	42,646	42,459	42,272	42,085	41,898	41,711	41,524	41,337	41,150	40,963	40,776	40,589	40,402	40,215	40,028	39,841	39,654
South West	545,168	235,644	234,233	232,822	231,411	230,000	228,589	227,178	225,767	224,356	222,945	221,534	220,123	218,712	217,301	215,890	214,479	213,068	211,657	210,246
Wales	344,411	119,622	118,533	117,444	116,355	115,266	114,177	113,088	111,999	110,910	109,821	108,732	107,643	106,554	105,465	104,376	103,287	102,198	101,109	100,020
Scotland	57,304	26,668	26,481	26,294	26,107	25,920	25,733	25,546	25,359	25,172	24,985	24,798	24,611	24,424	24,237	24,050	23,863	23,676	23,489	23,302
Northern Ireland	23,398	10,717	10,654	10,591	10,528	10,465	10,402	10,339	10,276	10,213	10,150	10,087	10,024	9,961	9,898	9,835	9,772	9,709	9,646	9,583
<b>Mixed females</b>																				
United Kingdom	609,328	290,008	292,874	295,740	298,606	301,472	304,338	307,204	310,070	312,936	315,802	318,668	321,534	324,400	327,266	330,132	333,000	335,866	338,732	341,598
North East	283,336	116,715	117,201	117,687	118,173	118,659	119,145	119,631	120,117	120,603	121,089	121,575	122,061	122,547	123,033	123,519	124,005	124,491	124,977	125,463
North West	582,716	222,904	220,440	217,976	215,512	213,048	210,584	208,120	205,656	203,192	200,728	198,264	195,800	193,336	190,872	188,408	185,944	183,480	181,016	178,552
Merseyside	146,697	56,822	56,036	55,250	54,464	53,678	52,892	52,106	51,320	50,534	49,748	48,962	48,176	47,390	46,604	45,818	45,032	44,246	43,460	42,674
Yorkshire & Humberside	529,300	203,336	197,336	191,336	185,336	179,336	173,336	167,336	161,336	155,336	149,336	143,336	137,336	131,336	125,336	119,336	113,336	107,336	101,336	95,336
East Midlands	435,907	187,733	186,143	184,553	182,963	181,373	179,783	178,193	176,603	175,013	173,423	171,833	170,243	168,653	167,063	165,473	163,883	162,293	160,703	159,113
West Midlands	618,110	203,009	199,419	195,829	192,239	188,649	185,059	181,469	177,879	174,289	170,699	167,109	163,519	159,929	156,339	152,749	149,159	145,569	141,979	138,389
Eastern	577,106	257,116	256,448	255,780	255,112	254,444	253,776	253,108	252,440	251,772	251,104	250,436	249,768	249,100	248,432	247,764	247,096	246,428	245,760	245,092
London	603,190	267,445	266,836	266,227	265,618	265,009	264,400	263,791	263,182	262,573	261,964	261,355	260,746	260,137	259,528	258,919	258,310	257,701	257,092	256,483
South East	86,293	39,470	39,220	38,970	38,720	38,470	38,220	37,970	37,720	37,470	37,220	36,970	36,720	36,470	36,220	35,970	35,720	35,470	35,220	34,970
South West	520,469	211,999	211,000	210,000	209,000	208,000	207,000	206,000	205,000	204,000	203,000	202,000	201,000	200,000	199,000	198,000	197,000	196,000	195,000	194,000
Wales	333,783	118,653	118,000	117,347	116,694	116,041	115,388	114,735	114,082	113,429	112,776	112,123	111,470	110,817	110,164	109,511	108,858	108,205	107,552	106,899
Scotland	55,512	24,442	24,201	23,960	23,719	23,478	23,237	22,996	22,755	22,514	22,273	22,032	21,791	21,550	21,309	21,068	20,827	20,586	20,345	20,104
Northern Ireland	23,237	10,412	10,378	10,344	10,310	10,276	10,242	10,208	10,174	10,140	10,106	10,072	10,038	10,004	9,970	9,936	9,902	9,868	9,834	9,800

Table 1 (iii) cont'd

Asian or Asian British females

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
<b>United Kingdom</b>	37607	16039	17182	20855	19144	17286	20934	19575	18033	21166	20769	17636	20041	23102	16944	19983	25067	21037	20194	
North East	8513	717	235	525	868	98	512	432	214	425	831	500	532	431	0	100	676	652	529	
North West	35594	2606	3603	1732	1818	2670	2519	2704	1792	865	1468	968	1947	1339	2188	972	1519	1745	2221	
Merseyside	957	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	474	0	0	0	0	
Yorkshire & Humberside	38483	1533	1362	1366	1975	1112	1514	1871	1081	2725	3285	1738	2628	1983	1702	2751	2361	2453	2461	
East Midlands	24693	1373	2281	330	697	1071	1508	1993	934	1455	1569	1325	1884	727	808	1650	2077	1388	371	
West Midlands	68717	2871	3570	4354	3432	3009	4196	3440	3086	4000	3434	2436	4763	3727	3180	4554	4378	4473	2902	
Eastern	20964	1058	889	801	1420	971	1609	610	334	858	1015	499	1451	1661	907	947	1826	1700	1973	
London	139216	6431	6774	6688	8689	5193	5210	6828	7472	8487	7715	8151	6657	8827	7578	8948	9089	7714	8852	
South East	23429	1418	463	502	1162	1388	1224	1479	2115	2367	1150	1863	768	680	2014	1079	1032	2047	107	574
South West	5839	569	450	383	718	479	90	91	88	173	0	89	94	94	183	380	467	684	407	514
Wales	2444	90	131	129	108	255	0	350	0	0	0	89	181	98	278	87	323	319	0	
Scotland	6474	204	183	639	812	822	303	658	488	391	0	0	107	610	272	292	0	320	0	
Northern Ireland	0	162	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0

Black or Black British females

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
<b>United Kingdom</b>	16677	10813	12343	12334	12548	10054	13991	10880	9783	10245	9542	7919	9169	8701	8902	8972	10921	10922	9034	7598
North East	0	0	124	235	124	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North West	6873	811	933	396	287	290	292	195	0	282	363	244	404	379	979	960	0	0	0	460
Merseyside	1553	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	366	237	0	474	0	130	0
Yorkshire & Humberside	7048	0	386	680	280	308	673	709	100	307	607	693	383	182	98	519	579	203	410	394
East Midlands	4165	546	565	360	281	4165	0	283	363	363	100	0	426	623	0	94	190	118	136	0
West Midlands	16225	679	528	584	737	959	638	438	1473	1638	1003	1163	911	1406	1868	912	850	1640	1040	1084
Eastern	4415	506	1070	338	570	205	587	95	204	204	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	510	251
London	130028	7151	8585	9029	10021	7073	10971	8970	7015	6900	7294	5287	6344	5642	6921	6260	7483	8342	6078	6077
South East	5632	744	98	559	571	638	473	184	376	334	362	362	0	272	171	190	198	362	0	0
South West	3999	219	0	0	0	111	397	606	606	190	203	194	98	98	728	917	208	112	189	101
Wales	2302	0	217	105	99	0	83	85	567	0	83	85	567	0	631	0	0	317	115	0
Scotland	1948	281	420	0	0	261	91	191	0	97	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	308	0	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chinese females

	Aged 0-18	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
<b>United Kingdom</b>	22648	437	1432	1738	1990	2640	1679	707	1180	638	212	1724	907	521	910	1393	910	928	1993	1112
North East	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North West	1418	0	0	198	0	0	0	336	204	0	0	0	0	0	409	270	0	0	0	0
Merseyside	1734	0	0	0	215	242	0	0	111	201	0	0	358	237	0	237	0	0	0	0
Yorkshire & Humberside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	134
East Midlands	2602	0	0	0	215	345	212	0	0	0	0	337	203	0	0	0	213	223	251	805
West Midlands	2386	109	643	318	314	116	700	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	1211	0	0	60	179	107	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	89	410	125
London	7190	113	234	107	1068	1811	499	276	775	434	113	307	0	0	301	318	318	235	815	9
South East	2031	0	0	842	91	168	0	0	0	0	99	390	186	284	286	86	193	279	0	124
South West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	90	187	109	0	0
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland	1713	215	655	473	0	0	186	95	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q1. Demographic data of the under-18 population, disaggregated by sex, age, devolved regions and national origin.

Table 1 (iii) cont'd

Other ethnic group females

	Aged 0	Aged 1	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4	Aged 5	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18
United Kingdom	27843	1735	2030	773	857	385	2722	2515	1680	1737	2105	2092	1636	376	764	188	1280	2139	1773
North East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North West	2249	113	276	122	0	0	275	0	0	243	0	0	270	0	213	0	304	304	1119
Merseyside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorkshire & Humber	1135	175	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	91	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222
East Midlands	1161	0	110	0	110	0	452	363	113	274	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	2543	115	349	0	0	0	0	127	356	221	425	281	219	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	1237	88	85	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	322	197	0	109	0	96	0	232
London	12921	574	789	651	309	0	1315	678	657	755	1191	1264	950	208	347	84	519	1340	1002
South East	3414	584	315	0	321	278	80	560	554	0	0	226	0	0	0	105	109	274	284
South West	1476	87	107	0	0	0	80	0	0	155	0	0	0	169	96	0	252	274	0
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland	1481	0	0	0	117	107	261	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136
Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey

<sup>1</sup> Includes people who did not specify their ethnic group

**Q.2 (a) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Education**

**Table 2 (i) - 1998-1999**

**EXPENDITURE**

**Total Managed Expenditure on services by function and economic category (1)**

United Kingdom

Financial year 1 April 1998 - 31 March 1999 (2)

£ million

	Local education authorities	Central government	Total		Local education authorities	Central government	Total
<b>Under fives</b>				<b>Student support (inc mandatory awards &amp; access funds)</b>			
Pay (3)	1,377.6		1,377.6	Pay (3)		4.5	4.5
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	288.6		288.6	Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)		13.7	13.7
Subsidies (5)				Subsidies (5)		375.7	375.7
Current grants to private sector (6)		135.2	135.2	Current grants to private sector (6)	1,933.3	129.0	2,062.3
Current transfers abroad (7)				Current transfers abroad (7)			
Total current	1,666.2	135.2	1,801.4	Total current	1,933.3	522.9	2,456.2
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)				Net capital expenditure on assets (8)			
Capital grants (9)				Capital grants (9)			
Total capital				Total capital			
Total under fives	1,666.2	135.2	1,801.4	Total student support	1,933.3	522.9	2,456.2
<b>Schools</b>				<b>Miscellaneous educational services, research and administration</b>			
Pay (3)	15,696.1	541.0	16,237.1	Pay (3)	762.5	135.4	897.9
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	3,772.4	210.0	3,982.4	Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	319.7	110.9	430.6
Subsidies (5)				Subsidies (5)			
Current grants to private sector (6)	356.7	543.8	900.5	Current grants to private sector (6)	5.6	475.5	481.1
Current transfers abroad (7)		5.8	5.8	Current transfers abroad (7)			
Total current	19,825.2	1,300.6	21,125.8	Total current	1,087.8	721.8	1,809.6
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)	1,274.8	28.4	1,303.2	Net capital expenditure on assets (8)		36.4	36.4
Capital grants (9)	4.2	49.3	53.5	Capital grants (9)	3.0	7.3	10.3
Total capital	1,279.0	77.7	1,356.7	Total capital	39.4	17.3	56.7
Total schools	21,104.2	1,378.3	22,482.5	Total miscellaneous etc	1,127.2	739.1	1,866.3
<b>Further Education</b>				<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>			
Pay (3)	997.9	12.7	1,010.6	Pay (3)	18,834.1	702.3	19,536.4
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	304.7	14.1	318.8	Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	4,697.1	347.7	5,044.8
Subsidies (5)				Subsidies (5)		425.7	425.7
Current grants to private sector (6)	52.2	3,625.1	3,677.3	Current grants to private sector (6)	2,347.8	9,583.1	11,930.9
Current transfers abroad (7)				Current transfers abroad (7)		7.9	7.9
Total current	1,354.8	3,651.9	5,006.7	Total current	25,879.0	11,066.7	36,945.7
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)	29.4		29.4	Net capital expenditure on assets (8)	1,340.6	38.4	1,379.0
Capital grants (9)	1.0	13.9	14.9	Capital grants (9)	8.2	101.6	109.8
Total capital	30.4	13.9	44.3	Total capital	1,348.8	140.0	1,488.8
Total further education	1,385.2	3,665.8	5,051.0	TOTAL Education Expenditure	27,227.8	11,206.7	38,434.5
<b>Higher Education(5)</b>							
Pay (3)		8.7	8.7				
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	11.7	-1.0	10.7				
Subsidies (5)		50.0	50.0				
Current grants to private sector (6)		4,674.5	4,674.5				
Current transfers abroad (7)		2.1	2.1				
Total current	11.7	4,734.3	4,746.0				
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)							
Capital grants (9)		31.1	31.1				
Total capital		31.1	31.1				
Total higher education	11.7	4,765.4	4,777.1				

Source: HM Treasury - Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis

- (1) Total Managed Expenditure on services is a definition of aggregate public spending based on the national accounts aggregate TME. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes net public service pension payments in Annually managed Expenditure (AME), debt interest payments and other accounting adjustments.
- (2) Data are taken from HM Treasury public expenditure figures which are not published to the same level of detail. They are not comparable with earlier versions of this table, which used different sources.
- (3) Pay and pension costs.
- (4) Including general administrative expenses and purchases of other goods and services which are not of a capital nature.
- (5) Payments to producers designed to reduce their prices.
- (6) Including grants to households, and from the Further and Higher Education Funding Councils to further education colleges and higher education institutions for their pay and other running costs.
- (7) Including net payments to European institutions, payments from UK's development assistance, subscriptions to international organisations and pensions paid to overseas residents.
- (8) Comprising expenditure on new construction, the purchase of land, buildings and other physical assets, less the proceeds from sales of similar assets and the value of net changes in the level of stocks.
- (9) Grants to the private sector, nationalised industries and other public corporations.



# Q.2 (a) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Education

## Table 2 (ii) - 1999-2000

### EXPENDITURE

Total Managed Expenditure on services by function and economic category (1)

United Kingdom

Financial year 1 April 1999 - 31 March 2000 (2)

£ million

	Local education authorities	Central government	Total	Local education authorities	Central government	Total
<b>Under fives</b>						
Pay (3)	1,529.6	0.6	1,530.2		7.1	7.1
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	466.9	1.0	468.0		28.7	28.7
Subsidies (5)					721.2	721.2
Current grants to private sector (6)		123.7	123.7	796.4	418.5	1,214.9
Current transfers abroad (7)					0.1	0.1
<b>Total current</b>	<b>1,996.6</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>2,122.0</b>	<b>796.4</b>	<b>1,175.6</b>	<b>1,972.0</b>
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)		0.1	0.1			
Capital grants (9)		1.2	1.2			
<b>Total capital</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>			
<b>Total under fives</b>	<b>1,996.6</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>2,123.2</b>	<b>796.4</b>	<b>1,175.6</b>	<b>1,972.0</b>
<b>Schools</b>						
Pay (3)	18,442.5	561.2	19,003.8	343.8	145.8	489.5
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	3,831.7	214.8	4,046.5	155.2	95.4	250.6
Subsidies (5)						
Current grants to private sector (6)	335.9	578.2	914.2		595.3	595.3
Current transfers abroad (7)		6.0	6.0			
<b>Total current</b>	<b>22,610.1</b>	<b>1,360.3</b>	<b>23,970.4</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>836.4</b>	<b>1,335.4</b>
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)	1,387.9	24.2	1,412.1	42.8	8.2	51.0
Capital grants (9)	4.6	54.4	58.9	1.3	23.3	24.6
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>1,392.5</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>1,471.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>75.6</b>
<b>Total schools</b>	<b>24,002.6</b>	<b>1,438.8</b>	<b>25,441.5</b>	<b>543.1</b>	<b>867.9</b>	<b>1,411.0</b>
<b>Further Education</b>						
Pay (3)	454.4	13.5	467.9	20,770.4	738.4	1,508.8
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	76.5	51.2	127.6	4,541.5	396.1	4,937.7
Subsidies (5)					721.2	721.2
Current grants to private sector (6)	2.1	3,901.3	3,903.4	1,134.4	10,820.5	1,954.9
Current transfers abroad (7)					8.2	8.2
<b>Total current</b>	<b>532.9</b>	<b>3,966.0</b>	<b>4,499.0</b>	<b>26,446.3</b>	<b>12,684.4</b>	<b>9,130.6</b>
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)	45.4	-1.6	43.8	1,476.2	30.8	1,507.1
Capital grants (9)	4.2	85.2	89.4	10.0	241.0	251.0
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>1,486.2</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>1,758.1</b>
<b>Total further education</b>	<b>582.6</b>	<b>4,049.7</b>	<b>4,632.2</b>	<b>27,932.5</b>	<b>12,956.2</b>	<b>41,888.7</b>
<b>Higher Education(5)</b>						
Pay (3)		10.2	10.2			
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)	11.3	5.0	16.3			
Subsidies (5)						
Current grants to private sector (6)		5,203.4	5,203.4			
Current transfers abroad (7)		2.0	2.0			
<b>Total current</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5,220.6</b>	<b>5,231.9</b>			
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)						
Capital grants (9)		96.9	96.9			
<b>Total capital</b>		<b>96.9</b>	<b>96.9</b>			
<b>Total higher education</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5,317.6</b>	<b>5,328.9</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>						
Pay (3)				20,770.4	738.4	1,508.8
Other current expenditure on goods and services (4)				4,541.5	396.1	4,937.7
Subsidies (5)					721.2	721.2
Current grants to private sector (6)				1,134.4	10,820.5	1,954.9
Current transfers abroad (7)					8.2	8.2
<b>Total current</b>				<b>26,446.3</b>	<b>12,684.4</b>	<b>9,130.6</b>
Net capital expenditure on assets (8)				1,476.2	30.8	1,507.1
Capital grants (9)				10.0	241.0	251.0
<b>Total capital</b>				<b>1,486.2</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>1,758.1</b>
<b>TOTAL Education Expenditure</b>				<b>27,932.5</b>	<b>12,956.2</b>	<b>41,888.7</b>

Source: HM Treasury - Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis

- Total Managed Expenditure on services is a definition of aggregate public spending based on the national accounts aggregate TME. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations, but excludes net public service pension payments in Annually managed Expenditure (AME), debt interest payments and other accounting adjustments.
- Data are taken from HM Treasury public expenditure figures which are not published to the same level of detail. They are not comparable with earlier versions of this table, which used different sources.
- Pay and pension costs.
- Including general administrative expenses and purchases of other goods and services which are not of a capital nature.
- Payments to producers designed to reduce their prices.
- Including grants to households, and from the Further and Higher Education Funding Councils to further education colleges and higher education institutions for the repay and other running costs.
- Including net payments to European Institutions, payments from UK's development assistance, subscriptions to international organisations and pensions paid to overseas residents.
- Comprising expenditure on new construction, the purchase of land, buildings and other physical assets, less the proceeds from sales of similar assets and the value of net changes in the level of stocks.
- Grants to the private sector, nationalised industries and other public corporations.

**Q.2 (a) Data on Spending for social needs - Education**  
**Table 3**

**Costs of education**  
**Scotland, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001**

1999-2000						
	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Special	Other costs	Total cost
Staff costs	91,913	733,370	828,304	162,708	130,656	1,946,951
Other costs	47,059	220,745	224,602	65,221	377,153	934,780
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>138,972</b>	<b>954,115</b>	<b>1,052,906</b>	<b>227,929</b>	<b>507,809</b>	<b>2,881,731</b>
2000-01						
	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Special	Other costs	Total cost
Staff costs	103,731	767,351	866,744	171,761	132,417	2,042,004
Other costs	59,400	254,466	253,439	74,686	377,552	1,019,543
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>163,131</b>	<b>1,021,817</b>	<b>1,120,183</b>	<b>246,447</b>	<b>509,969</b>	<b>3,061,547</b>

**Source:** Local Financial Return 1, Scottish Executive

**Q.2 (b) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Health**

**Table 4**  
**England**

**NHS Expenditure on 0-19 year olds by Service Sector & Age Group, £millions**

Service sector	1998-99				1999-2000			
	All births	0-4	5-13	14-19	All births	0-4	5-13	14-19
Acute <sup>1</sup>	0	1,025	542	484	0	1,297	515	451
Geriatric <sup>2</sup>	0	16	27	29	0	18	14	30
Mental Health <sup>3</sup>	0	4	30	172	0	4	5	189
Other <sup>4</sup>	54	62	36	42	95	113	12	159
Other Community <sup>5</sup>	59	644	138	82	93	859	110	120
Learning Disability <sup>6</sup>	0	43	111	120	0	42	19	148
Maternity <sup>7</sup>	1,134	0	0	0	1,327	0	0	0
HQ Admin <sup>8</sup>	39	56	28	29	50	78	2	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,031</b>

**Source: DoH Expenditure by head of population**

Notes:

1. Acute surgical procedures, e.g. kidney removals, tonsillectomy, restorative dental surgery
2. Geriatric care contains treatment for premature ageing conditions and other procedures carried out by Geriatric consultants
3. Treatment of psychological conditions, e.g. depression, schizophrenia.
4. 'Other' includes ambulance journeys, domiciliary visits, clinical surveillance etc.
5. Other Community includes family planning services, immunisations, physiotherapy and chiropody.
6. Assessment and control of symptoms of mental handicap, e.g. autism.
7. All maternity services.
8. Health Authority administration costs, e.g. building upkeep, salaries etc.

Q.2 (d) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Child Protection

Table 5

CHILDREN'S AND FAMILIES SERVICES	1998-99 (£ thousands)- England	1999-2000 (£ thousands)- England	2000-01 (£ thousands) England
Children's services - commissioning and social work			
Commissioning and social work (excluding GALRO)	637,874	723,017	758,080
GALRO	25,842	29,312	28,963
<b>TOTAL children's services - commissioning and social work</b>	<b>663,716</b>	<b>752,329</b>	<b>787,042</b>
<b>Children looked after</b>			
Children's homes	585,529	651,238	691,245
Secure accommodation (welfare)			18,191
Foster placements	405,468	465,350	
Fostering services			549,077
Other residential costs	82,751	86,373	
Other children looked after services			51,907
Total children looked after			1,308,421
<b>Family support services</b>			
Family centres	141,013	166,400	137,671
Services for under 8s	129,916	134,227	112,975
Home care	19,312	19,438	19,381
Equipment and adaptations			5,901
Other family support services			131,613
Total family support services			407,540
<b>Youth justice</b>			
Youth justice	56,870	70,502	
Secure accommodation (justice)			10,264
Youth offender teams			71,896
Other youth justice services			17,831
Total youth justice			99,990
<b>Other children's and families services</b>			
Adoption and adoption allowances	48,295	55,403	
Adoption services			81,199
Leaving care services	29,752	40,368	63,271
Other other children's and families services			90,832
Total other children's and families services			235,302
Secure accommodation (total)	27,763	30,496	
Other day care costs	224,770	290,071	
<b>TOTAL CHILDREN'S AND FAMILIES SERVICES</b>	<b>2,415,156</b>	<b>2,762,194</b>	<b>2,838,296</b>
<b>ASYLUM SEEKERS<sup>1</sup></b>			
Assessment and care management			32,492
Unaccompanied children			61,309
Families			234,853
Lone adults			219,642
<b>TOTAL ASYLUM SEEKERS</b>	<b>192,735</b>	<b>305,510</b>	<b>548,096</b>
<b>TOTAL NET CURRENT PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>9,058,746</b>	<b>10,050,218</b>	<b>10,395,590</b>
Net expenditure on children's services as % of total net personal social services expenditure	26.7%	27.5%	26.5%
<b>TOTAL LOCAL AUTHORITY NET CURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>41,882,399</b>	<b>45,744,916</b>	<b>48,534,162</b>
Net expenditure on children's social services as % of total net local authority expenditure	5.8%	6.0%	5.8%
Budget for children's social services	2,237,948	2,471,093	2,723,285
Budget for all personal social services	8,911,131	9,645,212	10,254,373

<sup>1</sup>For 1998-99 and 1999-2000 expenditure on asylum seekers was included in the various client groups and other expenditure and so a detailed breakdown is unavailable for those years.  
.. Not available

Source: Department of Health LA Returns

**Q.2 (d) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Child Protection**

**Table 6**

**Costs of children's services Scotland, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001**

Category of children's services	Year	
	1999-2000	2000-2001
Children's panels	1101	999
Residential Schools	51437	53985
Children's Homes Assessment Centres + Other Residential Services	64977	67850
Fostering Allowances & Expenses	34912	37422
Adoption Allowances Expenses	7196	7305
Intermediate Treatment Centres & Other Services for Children	40965	56969

**Source:** Local Financial Return 3, Scottish Executive

Q 2 (d) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Child Protection

Table 7 (i) Wales

Net current expenditure (a) on personal social services and as a percentage of gross revenue expenditure (GRE) (b), by client group and authority, 1998-99

Authority	Children		Older people (aged 65+)		Adults aged under 65 with a physical disability		Adults aged under 65 with learning disabilities (c)		Adults aged under 65 with mental health issues		Other expenditure (d) £000s	Total social services expenditure £000s	Gross revenue expenditure £000s	% of GRE
	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE				
Isle of Anglesey	1,795	2.2%	5,676	7.1%	1,335	1.7%	3,012	3.8%	839	1.0%	430	13,107	80,157	18.4%
Gwynedd	2,871	2.1%	11,770	8.2%	2,231	1.5%	7,168	5.0%	1,435	1.0%	536	28,131	81,766	18.1%
Conwy	3,159	2.6%	10,658	8.3%	1,153	1.0%	4,377	3.7%	1,139	0.9%	670	20,654	121,046	17.1%
Denbighshire	3,294	2.9%	8,448	7.4%	1,137	1.0%	3,720	3.2%	1,374	1.2%	602	18,565	114,539	16.2%
Flintshire	4,766	2.9%	11,219	6.9%	1,985	1.2%	8,835	4.2%	1,484	0.9%	1,444	27,733	162,013	17.1%
Merthyr Tydfil	2,125	2.3%	11,433	8.6%	1,789	1.3%	5,291	4.0%	1,303	1.0%	760	26,345	133,444	19.7%
Cardiff	1,195	2.3%	7,186	8.1%	1,134	0.2%	6,270	4.2%	467	0.3%	388	22,408	150,815	14.6%
Cardigan	1,414	2.3%	7,186	8.1%	1,134	0.2%	6,270	4.2%	467	0.3%	388	22,408	150,815	14.6%
Pembrokeshire	4,029	3.1%	6,514	6.5%	1,253	0.8%	1,805	1.9%	483	0.8%	172	12,714	82,448	15.4%
Swansea	5,675	2.8%	17,381	8.5%	1,850	0.8%	5,182	2.8%	1,589	0.5%	345	17,823	131,928	13.5%
Cardiff	3,341	3.4%	11,848	7.4%	1,101	0.7%	8,133	5.2%	2,210	0.6%	1,478	65,875	360,183	18.3%
Swansea	9,109	3.5%	21,193	8.1%	2,925	1.1%	9,862	3.8%	2,445	0.9%	563	34,200	204,304	19.4%
Neath Port Talbot	5,985	3.5%	16,888	9.9%	1,833	1.0%	6,028	3.2%	1,084	0.7%	433	31,881	188,970	18.8%
Blairgowrie	6,203	4.8%	6,519	5.1%	2,262	2.1%	4,018	4.9%	1,022	0.7%	865	20,402	188,843	18.5%
The Vale of Glamorgan	5,027	3.4%	11,969	8.1%	2,262	2.1%	4,018	3.2%	1,022	0.7%	865	20,402	188,843	18.5%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,056	4.2%	6,208	8.5%	907	1.2%	2,257	3.0%	962	1.3%	279	11,000	55,408	18.7%
Merthyr Tydfil	9,073	4.8%	17,137	7.3%	2,983	1.1%	7,272	4.0%	1,353	0.7%	532	13,500	73,455	16.4%
Neath Port Talbot	2,858	2.7%	6,742	6.7%	1,053	1.2%	3,008	3.8%	1,615	1.9%	416	16,551	85,478	19.4%
Swansea	2,146	2.4%	6,196	6.1%	1,053	1.3%	4,812	4.3%	877	0.7%	254	17,801	98,880	18.0%
Merthyr Tydfil	7,722	4.9%	11,848	7.4%	1,101	0.7%	8,133	5.2%	2,210	0.6%	1,478	65,875	360,183	18.3%
Newport	15,808	4.4%	21,647	6.0%	6,146	1.7%	18,936	5.2%	2,210	0.6%	1,478	65,875	360,183	18.3%
Cardiff	11,457	3.4%	265,980	7.9%	40,909	1.2%	132,631	3.9%	29,393	0.8%	11,776	595,125	3,173,924	17.6%
Wales														

(a) The expenditure is on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales, fees and charges, but including that financed by specific government grants  
 (b) The expenditure used in this calculation is on a gross basis, including that element financed through sales, fees and charges, as well as any amounts financed through specific government grants  
 (c) Includes support for independent living, day care, respite care, and other services  
 (d) Includes support for independent living, day care, respite care, and other services, people with HIV/AIDS and alcohol abuse/dependency issues and assessment and care management

Net current expenditure (a) on children looked after services and as a percentage of total personal social services expenditure, by authority 1998-99

Authority	Children's accommodation (b) £000s	Secure accommodation (c) £000s	Fostering (d) £000s	Gross expenditure (e) £000s	% of GRE
Isle of Anglesey	260	0	368	628	2.21
Gwynedd	255	181	543	979	8.70
Conwy	340	0	529	869	8.47
Denbighshire	130	584	348	1,062	5.10
Flintshire	0	0	823	823	1.791
Merthyr Tydfil	1,355	45	483	1,883	4.82
Neath Port Talbot	745	0	271	1,016	5.10
Cardiff	90	7	660	857	8.44
Pembrokeshire	80	7	660	847	8.44
Swansea	914	109	865	1,888	6.81
Cardiff	1,401	0	2,608	4,009	12.74
Neath Port Talbot	480	-74	1,050	1,656	1.148
Blairgowrie	1,359	154	918	2,431	5.22
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,605	0	1,161	2,766	7.56
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,480	0	1,368	2,848	10.09
Merthyr Tydfil	264	117	438	819	4.90
Swansea	561	196	2,882	3,639	10.13
Blairgowrie	176	12	646	934	6.10
Toflan	58	0	646	704	5.40
Monmouthshire	32	54	430	516	2.60
Newport	1,613	568	1,814	3,995	11.41
Cardiff	3,341	292	2,150	5,783	15.44
Wales	16,323	2,277	22,190	40,790	16.424

(a) The expenditure is on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales, fees and charges, but including that financed by specific government grants  
 (b) Includes special educational provision  
 (c) Includes secure accommodation  
 (d) Includes foster care  
 (e) Includes foster care, secure accommodation, welfare with justice

Table 7 (ii)

Net current expenditure (a) on personal social services and as a percentage of gross revenue expenditure (GRE) (b), by client group and authority, 1999-2000

Authority	Children		Other people (aged 65+)		Adults aged under 65 with a physical disability (c)		Adults aged under 65 with learning disabilities (c)		Adults aged under 65 with mental health needs		Other expenditure (d)		Total social services expenditure		Gross revenue expenditure (a)	
	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE
Isle of Anglesey	2,213	2.7%	5,898	7.2%	1,528	1.9%	3,080	3.7%	868	1.0%	508	0.6%	14,071	17.1%	82,262	16.8%
Conwy	3,275	2.2%	12,459	8.5%	2,129	1.4%	7,324	5.0%	1,462	1.0%	977	0.7%	27,736	17.3%	157,353	16.8%
Gwynedd	3,929	3.0%	10,871	8.5%	1,388	1.1%	4,939	3.9%	1,338	1.0%	705	0.5%	23,048	15.7%	146,937	15.7%
Denbighshire	3,688	3.2%	7,760	6.8%	2,260	1.9%	3,823	3.1%	1,383	1.2%	700	0.6%	18,414	15.7%	116,937	15.7%
Ferndown	5,553	3.4%	11,583	7.0%	2,316	1.4%	7,212	4.3%	1,587	1.0%	780	0.5%	28,051	17.5%	158,350	17.5%
Wrexham	5,682	4.1%	12,524	9.0%	2,660	1.9%	6,407	3.9%	1,338	0.8%	657	0.4%	27,268	19.6%	138,172	19.6%
Powys	2,658	1.7%	12,537	8.1%	323	0.2%	6,408	4.1%	649	0.4%	431	0.3%	23,048	14.9%	154,498	14.9%
Ceredigion	2,340	2.7%	7,123	8.1%	665	1.0%	2,036	2.3%	181	0.2%	181	0.2%	13,428	15.3%	87,584	15.3%
Pembrokeshire	4,943	3.6%	8,857	6.5%	1,019	0.7%	2,708	2.0%	1,148	0.7%	340	0.2%	18,682	13.8%	136,892	13.8%
Swansea	10,075	3.9%	22,134	9.5%	3,059	1.1%	10,683	4.0%	2,733	1.0%	631	0.2%	35,035	16.5%	211,728	16.5%
Health Port Talbot	6,156	3.8%	17,513	9.6%	1,742	1.0%	5,949	3.4%	1,193	0.7%	998	0.5%	34,151	19.4%	176,353	19.4%
The Vale of Glamorgan	8,152	3.8%	12,156	6.0%	2,252	1.5%	7,862	5.1%	872	0.6%	478	0.3%	28,174	18.1%	128,131	18.1%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	6,165	3.0%	9,997	4.9%	2,879	2.2%	4,527	3.3%	660	0.5%	355	0.3%	59,587	19.2%	308,727	19.2%
Merthyr Tydfil	3,349	4.2%	20,375	9.9%	4,116	1.3%	12,691	4.1%	2,381	0.8%	305	0.1%	14,008	19.2%	77,625	19.2%
Carmarthen	10,948	5.5%	13,807	7.0%	2,063	1.2%	7,476	3.8%	1,965	1.3%	549	0.3%	37,288	16.7%	196,439	16.7%
Blaenau Gwent	3,784	4.1%	6,120	6.9%	1,059	1.2%	3,584	3.9%	1,961	2.1%	372	0.4%	18,625	20.6%	91,476	20.6%
Torfaen	3,668	3.4%	9,689	9.3%	1,302	1.2%	4,438	4.2%	625	0.6%	326	0.3%	18,889	18.0%	104,439	18.0%
Monmouthshire	2,318	2.7%	6,304	9.8%	1,228	1.4%	3,733	4.4%	1,749	1.1%	336	0.2%	18,352	20.1%	84,935	20.1%
Newport	8,631	5.3%	11,649	7.2%	1,819	1.1%	6,209	5.1%	1,749	1.1%	336	0.2%	32,343	20.1%	161,383	20.1%
Cardiff	17,084	4.8%	22,867	6.2%	6,142	1.7%	18,020	4.9%	2,374	0.6%	1,681	0.5%	66,178	18.5%	368,832	18.5%
Wales	128,456	3.7%	280,842	8.0%	42,754	1.2%	138,862	4.0%	28,728	0.8%	12,288	0.3%	631,750	18.1%	3,497,055	18.1%

(a) The expenditure are on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales, fees and charges, but including that financed by specific government grants.  
 (b) The expenditure used in this calculation is on a gross basis, ie including that element financed through sales, fees and charges, as well as any amounts financed through specific government grants.  
 (c) Includes supported employment.  
 (d) Includes services strategy, asylum seekers, people with HIV/Aids and alcohol abusing/misuse and assessment and care management

Net current expenditure (a) on children looked after services and as a percentage of total personal social services expenditure, by authority 1999-2000

Authority	Children's accommodat-ion (b)		Secure (c)		Fostering services		Other	
	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE
Isle of Anglesey	318	0	0	0	520	0	324	0
Gwynedd	324	48	48	854	854	854	854	854
Conwy	518	0	0	668	668	668	668	668
Denbighshire	1	622	622	450	450	450	450	450
Pembrokeshire	0	0	0	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
Ferndown	880	0	0	784	784	784	784	784
Powys	1,008	0	0	457	457	457	457	457
Ceredigion	99	18	18	218	218	218	218	218
Pembrokeshire	103	9	9	218	218	218	218	218
Carmarthen	612	140	140	919	919	919	919	919
Swansea	2,463	40	40	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505
Health Port Talbot	520	-216	-216	1,178	1,178	1,178	1,178	1,178
Bridgehead	1,245	183	183	667	667	667	667	667
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,121	0	0	1,036	709	709	709	709
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,908	0	0	1,488	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252
Merthyr Tydfil	235	160	160	1,040	356	356	356	356
Carmarthen	100	170	170	3,953	745	745	745	745
Blaenau Gwent	101	0	0	1,128	618	618	618	618
Torfaen	64	0	0	884	361	361	361	361
Monmouthshire	1,654	64	64	457	319	319	319	319
Newport	3,539	201	201	2,436	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575
Cardiff	15,045	7,762	7,762	33,877	18,077	18,077	18,077	18,077

(a) The expenditure are on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales, fees and charges, but including that financed by specific government grants.  
 (b) Includes secure accommodation.  
 (c) Includes secure accommodation, welfare and justice

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Table 7 (iii)

Net current expenditure (a) on personal social services and as a percentage of gross revenue expenditure (GRE) (b), by client group and authority, 2008-01

Authority	Children		Older people (aged 65+)		Adults aged under 65 with a physical disability/premature impairment		Adults aged under 65 with learning disabilities (c)		Adults aged under 65 with mental health needs		Other expenditure (d)		Total social services expenditure		Gross revenue expenditure	
	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE
Isle of Anglesey	2,032,000	3.3%	5,633,000	6.9%	1,542,000	1.6%	3,298,000	3.4%	1,041,000	1.2%	352,000	0.4%	14,698,000	17.2%	84,430,148	17.2%
Gwynedd	4,110,000	2.9%	13,688,000	8.7%	2,166,000	1.4%	7,658,000	4.6%	1,565,000	1.0%	374,000	0.2%	20,481,000	18.6%	109,763,406	18.6%
Conwy	4,825,000	3.6%	11,827,000	8.7%	1,826,000	1.2%	5,603,000	4.1%	1,436,000	1.1%	582,000	0.4%	25,484,000	19.1%	135,464,372	19.1%
Denbighshire	4,893,000	4.0%	8,398,000	6.8%	1,065,000	0.9%	3,840,000	3.1%	1,311,000	1.0%	781,000	0.6%	20,384,000	16.4%	123,837,000	16.4%
Flintshire	5,512,000	3.2%	12,222,000	7.1%	1,634,000	0.9%	7,117,000	4.1%	1,773,000	1.0%	300,000	0.2%	28,469,000	16.5%	172,368,000	16.5%
Wrexham	6,118,000	4.4%	11,748,000	8.0%	1,704,000	1.2%	5,965,000	3.7%	1,582,000	1.1%	908,000	0.6%	27,765,000	16.0%	144,100,000	16.0%
Powys	3,899,000	2.3%	7,469,000	4.6%	1,133,000	0.7%	2,372,000	1.4%	632,000	0.4%	237,000	0.1%	14,991,000	16.1%	92,867,000	16.1%
Merthyr Tydfil	5,551,000	3.1%	10,498,000	6.2%	1,481,000	0.8%	4,539,000	2.6%	1,179,000	0.7%	383,000	0.2%	20,778,000	14.7%	140,941,000	14.7%
Carmarthenshire	5,551,000	3.2%	10,498,000	6.2%	1,481,000	0.8%	4,539,000	2.6%	1,179,000	0.7%	383,000	0.2%	20,778,000	14.7%	140,941,000	14.7%
Swansea	11,923,000	4.2%	22,958,000	8.2%	4,267,000	1.2%	10,952,000	3.0%	4,371,000	1.2%	1,652,000	0.5%	38,297,000	18.0%	211,793,000	18.0%
Neath Port Talbot	7,624,000	4.2%	16,951,000	9.0%	2,276,000	1.2%	6,741,000	3.4%	1,053,000	0.5%	421,000	0.2%	31,442,000	20.3%	157,254,000	17.2%
Bridgend	6,984,836	4.2%	13,484,000	8.2%	2,333,000	1.3%	8,428,000	4.1%	1,210,000	0.6%	455,000	0.2%	31,442,000	20.3%	157,254,000	17.2%
The Vale of Glamorgan	7,355,000	5.4%	8,095,000	5.9%	4,087,000	3.0%	12,979,000	4.1%	2,782,000	1.5%	556,000	0.3%	39,837,000	18.6%	212,219,000	18.6%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	14,839,000	4.7%	28,330,000	9.1%	1,122,000	0.4%	2,774,000	3.3%	1,310,000	0.5%	634,000	0.3%	20,070,000	20.3%	98,660,000	20.3%
Merthyr Tydfil	4,159,000	5.0%	6,781,000	8.1%	1,122,000	1.3%	2,774,000	3.3%	1,310,000	1.5%	556,000	0.6%	39,837,000	18.6%	212,219,000	18.6%
Carmarthenshire	12,470,000	4.6%	14,448,000	5.2%	2,183,000	1.0%	6,363,000	2.9%	1,939,000	0.9%	931,000	0.4%	20,494,000	18.2%	112,426,000	18.2%
Blaenau Gwent	4,528,000	4.0%	7,421,000	6.6%	3,491,000	3.1%	3,040,000	2.7%	1,538,000	1.4%	481,000	0.4%	17,521,000	18.1%	91,831,000	18.1%
Torfaen	2,923,000	3.2%	8,273,000	9.0%	1,717,000	1.9%	3,762,000	4.1%	1,787,000	1.9%	1,027,000	1.1%	36,021,000	20.3%	177,190,000	20.3%
Monmouthshire	11,365,000	6.4%	12,028,000	6.8%	1,822,000	1.0%	7,962,000	4.5%	1,787,000	1.0%	1,027,000	0.6%	36,021,000	20.3%	177,190,000	20.3%
Newport	18,778,000	4.7%	22,235,000	5.6%	6,865,000	1.7%	20,881,000	5.2%	2,629,000	0.7%	2,585,000	0.6%	73,973,000	18.6%	397,756,000	18.6%
Cardiff	158,081,838	4.2%	284,349,000	7.7%	47,082,000	1.3%	117,442,000	4.0%	31,670,000	0.9%	14,592,000	0.4%	681,137,938	18.5%	3,710,110,673	18.5%
<b>Totals</b>																

(a) The expenditure set on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales, fees and charges, but including that financed by specific government grants.  
 (b) The expenditure used in the calculation is on a gross basis, as including that derived through sales, fees and charges, as well as any amounts financed through specific government grants.  
 (c) Includes supported employment.  
 (d) Includes service strategy, asylum seekers, people with HIV/AIDS and alcohol abuse/drug misuse and assessment and care management.

Net current expenditure (a) on children looked after services and as percentage of total personal social services expenditure, by authority 2008-01

Authority	Children's services (b)		Secure accommodation - R0 (c)		Fostering services		Other	
	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE	£000s	% of GRE
Isle of Anglesey	480,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	450,000	1.1%	1,188,000	2.9%
Gwynedd	665,000	0.0%	16,000	0.0%	754,000	1.9%	2,442,000	6.1%
Conwy	886,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	989,000	2.4%	2,247,000	5.6%
Denbighshire	505,000	0.0%	912,000	2.3%	828,000	2.1%	2,265,000	5.7%
Flintshire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	901,000	2.3%	2,173,000	5.5%
Wrexham	1,636,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1,288,000	3.3%	2,632,000	6.7%
Powys	451,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	662,000	1.7%	1,683,000	4.3%
Cardiff	172,000	0.0%	7,000	0.0%	518,000	1.4%	722,000	1.8%
Merthyr Tydfil	23,000	0.0%	15,000	0.0%	2,098,000	5.5%	5,200,000	13.3%
Carmarthenshire	23,000	0.0%	15,000	0.0%	1,822,000	4.8%	4,644,000	11.8%
Swansea	2,463,000	0.0%	30,000	0.0%	2,257,000	6.0%	3,015,000	7.7%
Neath Port Talbot	758,000	0.0%	136,000	0.0%	1,284,000	3.4%	3,274,000	8.4%
Bridgend	1,668,000	0.0%	97,000	0.0%	1,275,000	3.4%	2,669,000	6.8%
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,684,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2,102,000	5.6%	7,217,000	18.5%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,443,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1,571,000	4.2%	1,815,000	4.6%
Merthyr Tydfil	833,000	0.0%	69,000	0.0%	5,301,000	14.0%	6,203,000	15.8%
Carmarthenshire	148,000	0.0%	51,000	0.0%	1,870,000	5.0%	2,075,000	5.3%
Blaenau Gwent	251,000	0.0%	72,000	0.0%	563,000	1.5%	1,241,000	3.2%
Torfaen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	407,000	1.1%	845,000	2.2%
Monmouthshire	1,889,000	0.0%	37,000	0.0%	2,148,000	5.7%	6,074,000	15.6%
Newport	3,408,000	0.0%	597,000	0.0%	3,714,000	9.8%	7,549,000	19.3%
Cardiff	24,062,000	0.0%	1,784,000	0.0%	34,463,000	92.0%	85,322,000	218.0%
<b>Totals</b>								

(a) The expenditure set on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales, fees and charges, but including that financed by specific government grants.  
 (b) Includes special education provision.  
 (c) Includes secure accommodation, welfare and justice.



**Q.2 (e) Disaggregated data on budgetary allocation and spending for social needs - Juvenile Crime**

**Table 8**

The Youth Justice Board programme expenditure in respect of juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation in England for 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

<u>YJB Programme Expenditure</u>	<u>£m</u> <u>1999-2000</u>	<u>£m</u> <u>2000-2001</u>	<u>£m</u> <u>2001-2002</u>
<b>Purchasing of Secure Accommodation*</b>	N/A	188	207
<b>Youth Offending Teams Funding</b>	N/A	8	14
<b>Other YJB Intervention Programmes</b>	<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>63</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>30</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>284</u>

\* Young Offenders Units (HMPS) and Secure Units (Local Authority and Secure Training Centres)

**Q.3a Looked-after children - separated from parents**

**Table 9 (i)**

**Children looked after at 31 March 1999 by placement, age and gender**

England													
Placement	All Children	Age at 31 March											
		All Children		Under 1		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 15		16 & over	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>All Children<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4200</b>	<b>6900</b>	<b>5800</b>	<b>12200</b>	<b>10300</b>	<b>4800</b>	<b>4000</b>
<b>Foster placements</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Foster placement inside LA boundary													
With relative or friend	4,400	2,300	2,100	50	80	430	400	620	550	910	860	250	250
With other foster carer provided by LA arranged through agency	24,200	2,300	11,600	630	570	2,000	1,900	3,400	2,800	5,200	4,800	1,300	1,600
Foster placements outside LA boundary													
With relative or friend	1,300	650	630	10	10	120	140	180	180	240	240	100	60
With other foster carer provided by LA arranged through agency	6,300	3,500	2,800	130	110	450	410	840	620	1,600	1,200	440	500
<b>Placed for adoption</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Placement with parents</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Other placements in the community</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>550</b>
Living independently	1,200	590	580	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	30	550	550
Residential employment	10	10	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	10	0
<b>Secure units, homes and hostels</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>570</b>
Secure units and homes	6,400	4,200	2,200	10	10	10	30	290	170	3,000	1,500	850	490
Secure unit inside LA boundary													
Secure unit outside LA boundary													
Homes and hostels subject to Children's Homes regulations													
inside LA boundary													
outside LA boundary													
Homes and hostels not subject to Children's Homes regulations	180	110	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	100	60
<b>Other residential settings</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>80</b>
Residential care homes	130	90	40	0	0	0	0	10	0	50	30	30	10
NHS Trust providing medical/nursing care	100	60	40	10	10	10	-	10	0	20	10	20	20
Family centre or mother and baby unit	190	80	120	30	50	20	20	10	10	20	10	0	30
Youth Treatment Centres	40	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	-	16	-
Young offenders institution or prison	170	150	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	10	100	10
<b>Residential Schools</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Absent from agreed placement</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Other accommodation</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: Department of Health Publication 'Children Looked after by Local Authorities'.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for children looked after in this table exclude agreed series of short term placements  
 Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

- 5 or less

### Q.3a Looked-after children - separated from parents

Table 9 (ii)

#### Children looked after at 31 March 2000 by placement, age and gender

England													
Placement	All Children	Age at 31 March											
		All Children		Under 1		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 15		16 & over	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>All Children<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>4300</b>	<b>7300</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>13100</b>	<b>10800</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4100</b>
<b>Foster placements</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Foster placement inside LA boundary													
With relative or friend	4,900	2,500	2,400	60	70	420	450	710	670	1,000	980	300	250
With other foster carer provided by LA arranged through agency	24,500	13,000	11,500	640	560	2,200	1,900	3,300	2,700	5,400	4,800	500	1,500
Foster placements outside LA boundary													
With relative or friend	1,400	700	700	20	20	140	140	200	200	240	290	90	60
With other foster carer provided by LA arranged through agency	7,100	4,000	3,100	160	130	460	380	970	710	1,900	1,400	500	470
<b>Placed for adoption</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Placement with parents</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Other placements in the community</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>530</b>
Living independently	1,200	680	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	10	610	530
Residential employment	10	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
<b>Secure units, homes and hostels</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>710</b>
Secure units and homes	6,700	4,500	2,200	-	0	40	20	370	170	3,000	1,400	1,000	580
Secure unit inside LA boundary													
Secure unit outside LA boundary													
Homes and hostels subject to Children's Homes regulations													
inside LA boundary													
outside LA boundary													
Homes and hostels not subject to Children's Homes regulations	320	190	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	20	140	110
<b>Other residential settings</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>90</b>
Residential care homes	160	100	60	0	0	0	0	10	10	60	40	20	10
NHS Trust providing medical/nursing care	110	50	60	10	-	0	0	-	10	10	40	20	20
Family centre or mother and baby unit	260	110	150	50	20	40	40	10	10	10	30	-	50
Youth Treatment Centres	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
Young offenders institution or prison	160	140	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	10	110	10
<b>Residential Schools</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Absent from agreed placement</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Other accommodation</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Department of Health Publication 'Children Looked After by Local Authorities'.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for children looked after in this table exclude agreed series of short term placements  
 Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

- 5 or less

### Q.3a Looked-after children - separated from parents

Table 9(iii)

#### Children looked after at 31 March 2001 by placement, age and gender

England

Placement	All Children	Age at 31 March											
		All Children		Under 1		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 15		16 & 17	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>All Children <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>32,600</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>
<b>Foster placements</b>													
Foster placement inside LA boundary	38,400	20,400	18,000	900	810	3,200	2,700	5,200	4,400	8,700	7,900	2,400	2,200
With relative or friend	5,100	2,700	2,500	70	50	460	470	760	750	1,100	950	320	240
With other foster carer provided by LA	23,500	12,400	11,100	660	610	2,100	1,700	3,100	2,600	5,200	4,900	1,400	1,300
arranged through agency	870	390	280	10	10	40	20	100	40	190	170	50	40
Foster placements outside LA boundary													
With relative or friend	1,400	690	730	20	20	120	140	230	210	230	280	80	80
With other foster carer provided by LA	4,800	2,500	2,200	100	100	300	280	550	490	1,100	940	390	370
arranged through agency	3,000	1,800	1,300	50	30	160	170	460	330	910	600	200	150
<b>Placed for adoption</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Placement with parents</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>Other placements in the community</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>520</b>
Living independently	1,200	650	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	10	560	520
Residential employment	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
<b>Secure units, homes and hostels</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>720</b>
Secure units and homes													
Secure unit inside LA boundary	40	40	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	10	10	0
Secure unit outside LA boundary	140	90	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	40	20	10
Homes and hostels subject to Children's Homes regulations													
inside LA boundary	3,700	2,400	1,300	0	10	20	20	170	60	1,700	860	530	370
outside LA boundary	2,300	1,600	710	-	-	30	20	130	70	1,100	460	390	150
Homes and hostels not subject to Children's Homes regulations	520	330	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	20	230	160
<b>Other residential settings</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>90</b>
Residential care homes	220	170	50	0	0	6	0	10	-	120	20	40	20
NHS Trust providing medical/nursing care	100	50	40	10	10	0	10	-	0	10	10	30	30
Family centre or mother and baby unit	180	90	90	50	30	10	10	-	10	10	10	-	30
Youth Treatment Centres	20	10	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	10	0	10	0
Young offenders institution or prison	160	150	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110	10
<b>Residential Schools</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Absent from agreed placement</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Other accommodation</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Department of Health Publication 'Children Looked After by Local Authorities'.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for children looked after in this table exclude agreed series of short term placements  
 Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

- 5 or less

Table 9 (iv)

Q.3 (a) Children separated from their parents disaggregated for reasons of this separation-Wales

Social Services Statistics Wales: Children looked after by local authorities, by reason looked after, year ending 31 March.

Wales	Total	Abuse / at risk	Concern for child's welfare	At risk from own behaviour	Parents/families need relief, child with disabilities	Parents/families need relief, other reasons	Parent's health	Found guilty or accused of offence	No parents or lost	Homeless- ness	At request of child aged over 16	Preliminary to child being adopted	Other reasons
1999	1,887	589	160	132	10	380	209	172	64	33	52	22	64
2000	1,672	500	120	125	11	364	175	115	26	83	42	31	80
2001	1,611	520	123	149	9	307	185	73	67	25	51	23	79

Source: SSSDA 903

(a) Excluding children in agreed series of short term placements. Where a child had separate periods of care only the latest period is counted.

**Q. 3 (d) Children in foster care**  
**Table 9 (v)**  
**Children in foster care-Wales**

Social Services Statistics Wales: Children looked after by local authorities, by placement, 31 March.

*Number*

<b>Wales</b>	<b>Foster placements</b>
1999	2,519
2000	2,691
2001	2,690

Source: SSDA 903

(a) Excluding children looked after in short term placements.

### Q 3 (a) Children separated from their parents

Table 10 (I)

### Number of children looked after by type of accommodation, age and gender <sup>1,2</sup> Scotland, March 1999

Boys	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
Type of accommodation						
With friends / relatives	9	69	144	196	55	472
With foster carers	36	267	557	760	214	1,634
With prospective adopters	1	10	22	30	8	71
In other community setting	1	11	23	31	9	76
Residential accommodation	21	151	315	430	121	1,037

Girls	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
With friends / relatives	8	52	113	127	41	340
With foster carers	29	203	439	492	159	1,321
With prospective adopters	1	8	17	19	6	52
In other community setting	1	8	18	20	7	54
Residential accommodation	17	115	248	278	90	747

All children	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
With friends / relatives	17	121	257	323	96	813
With foster carers	66	470	996	1,252	372	3,155
With prospective adopters	3	18	39	49	15	123
In other community setting	3	19	41	52	15	130
Residential accommodation	37	266	563	708	210	1,784

**Note:** (1) Table excludes children who are on a planned series of short term placements.

**Note:** (2) Table includes rounded estimates for local authorities not able to provide information.

Some totals do not exactly equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

**Note:** (3) Estimates made splitting known totals for accommodation type by children looked after by age/gender

**Source:** Children Looked after statistics, Scottish Executive

**Q 3 (a) Children separated from their parents**

Table 10 (ii)

**Number of children looked after by type of accommodation, age and gender<sup>1,2</sup>  
Scotland, March 2000**

Boys	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
Type of accommodation						
With friends / relatives	13	93	194	264	74	638
With foster carers	35	258	540	736	207	1,777
With prospective adopters	1	10	22	30	8	71
In other community setting	2	15	31	42	12	102
Residential accommodation	18	134	280	382	107	921

Girls	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
With friends / relatives	10	71	153	171	55	460
With foster carers	28	197	425	477	154	1,281
With prospective adopters	1	8	17	19	6	52
In other community setting	2	11	24	27	9	74
Residential accommodation	15	102	220	247	80	664

All children	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
With friends / relatives	23	164	347	436	129	1,098
With foster carers	64	455	965	1,213	361	3,058
With prospective adopters	3	18	39	49	15	123
In other community setting	4	26	55	70	21	176
Residential accommodation	33	236	500	629	187	1,585

**Note:** (1) Table excludes children who are on a planned series of short term placements.

**Note:** (2) Table includes rounded estimates for local authorities not able to provide information.

Some totals do not exactly equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

**Note:** (3) Estimates made splitting known totals for accommodation type by children looked after by age/gender

**Source:** Children Looked after statistics, Scottish Executive



**Q 3 (a) Children separated from their parents**

Table 10 (iii)

**Number of children looked after by type of accommodation, age and gender <sup>1,2</sup>  
Scotland, March 2001**

Boys	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
Type of accommodation						
With friends / relatives	9	80	177	232	68	566
With foster carers	29	252	557	729	214	1,781
With prospective adopters	2	16	35	46	14	113
In other community setting	2	18	39	51	15	124
Residential accommodation	15	129	286	374	110	913

Girls	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
Type of accommodation						
With friends / relatives	8	65	140	151	51	414
With foster carers	26	204	440	474	160	1,303
With prospective adopters	2	13	28	30	10	83
In other community setting	2	14	31	33	11	91
Residential accommodation	13	105	226	243	82	669

All children	Age of child					Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-11	12-15	16-17	
Type of accommodation						
With friends / relatives	17	145	317	382	119	980
With foster carers	55	456	997	1,203	374	3,084
With prospective adopters	3	29	63	76	24	196
In other community setting	4	32	69	84	26	215
Residential accommodation	28	234	511	617	192	1,582

**Note:** (1) Table excludes children who are on a planned series of short term placements.

**Note:** (2) Table includes rounded estimates for local authorities not able to provide information.

Some totals do not exactly equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

**Note:** (3) Estimates made splitting known totals for accommodation type by children looked after by age/gender

**Source:** Children Looked after statistics, Scottish Executive

Q.3 (c) Looked-after children - adoptions

Table 11

England and Wales Adoptions: 1999, 2000, 2001

Year	All Ages		Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 17	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1999	4988	100	213	4	1941	39	1671	34	924	19	239	5
2000	5082	100	266	5	2101	41	1595	31	899	18	220	4
2001	5131	100	216	4	2316	45	1568	31	819	16	211	5
Year	All Ages		Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 17	
Males	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1999	2453	100	110	4	957	39	818	33	450	18	118	5
2000	2545	100	138	5	1071	42	791	31	440	17	105	4
2001	2565	100	99	4	1218	47	748	29	400	16	99	4
Year	All Ages		Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 17	
Females	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1999	2535	100	103	4	984	39	853	34	474	19	121	5
2000	2537	100	128	5	1030	41	804	32	459	18	115	5
2001	2586	100	117	5	1098	43	820	32	419	16	112	4

Source: Department of Health Publication 'Children Looked After by Local Authorities'.

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**Q.4 a-d School enrolment and completion dates**

Table 12 (f)

Data taken from UK DfES Volumes 1999, 2000, 2001

Ages	UK Population					
	2001		2000		1999	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Pre-primary Under 5	2,172,768	1,113,915	1,058,853	2,195,714	1,126,019	1,069,694
2	714,989	366,120	348,869	735,310	376,844	358,466
3	734,861	376,650	358,211	723,189	371,176	352,013
4	722,938	371,145	351,793	737,214	378,000	359,215
Primary 5-10	4,633,575	2,375,639	2,257,936	4,676,588	2,396,619	2,279,969
5	736,862	377,993	358,879	769,792	389,716	370,076
6	759,473	389,704	369,769	760,358	389,452	370,906
7	759,935	389,604	370,431	789,952	404,674	385,278
8	789,763	404,756	385,007	798,627	408,972	389,655
9	798,462	408,007	389,455	798,971	404,462	384,510
10	789,080	404,684	384,396	778,888	399,344	379,544
Secondary 11-15	3,867,376	1,984,188	1,883,189	3,816,120	1,958,334	1,857,787
11	779,296	399,561	379,735	792,514	406,826	385,688
12	782,826	406,985	385,841	772,215	398,060	376,155
13	772,917	396,387	376,530	758,881	389,666	369,216
14	759,928	390,186	369,742	759,887	389,834	370,033
15	762,408	391,069	371,340	732,644	375,949	356,695
Total	11,211,181	5,613,135	5,598,045	11,211,181	5,613,135	5,598,045

**Participation as a percentage of population**

Ages	UK Population					
	2001		2000		1999	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Pre-primary Under 5	55%	55%	55%	54%	54%	54%
2	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
3	56%	56%	56%	54%	54%	55%
4	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Primary 5-10	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
5	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
6	99%	99%	100%	99%	99%	99%
7	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
8	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
9	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
10	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Secondary 11-15	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
11	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
12	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%
13	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
14	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
15	95%	95%	96%	96%	95%	97%
Total	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%

**Q.4 School enrolment and completion dates**

Table 12 (I) cont'd

All Maintained institutions

Ages	2001			2000			1999		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Pre-primary</b>									
Under 5	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	49%	49%	49%
2	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
3	52%	52%	52%	51%	51%	51%	49%	49%	49%
4	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%	94%	90%	90%	91%
<b>Primary</b>									
5-10	94%	94%	95%	94%	94%	94%	95%	95%	95%
5	95%	95%	95%	94%	94%	94%	96%	96%	95%
6	94%	94%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
7	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	94%	95%	95%	95%
8	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	95%	95%	95%
9	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	95%
10	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	95%
<b>Secondary</b>									
11-15	91%	91%	92%	91%	91%	92%	91%	91%	92%
11	93%	92%	93%	93%	92%	93%	93%	93%	93%
12	92%	92%	93%	92%	92%	93%	92%	92%	93%
13	92%	92%	93%	92%	92%	92%	91%	91%	92%
14	91%	91%	92%	91%	90%	92%	92%	91%	92%
15	89%	88%	89%	89%	88%	90%	89%	88%	90%

All Non-Maintained institutions

Ages	2001			2000			1999		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Pre-primary</b>									
Under 5	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
2	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
3	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%
4	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
<b>Primary</b>									
5-10	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
6	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
7	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
8	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
9	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
10	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Secondary</b>									
11-15	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	6%
11	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
12	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%
13	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
14	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
15	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

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## Q.4 School enrolment and completion dates-Exclusions

Table 12(ii)

### Exclusions SFR 23rd May 2002

England and Wales

		numbers		
		1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
<b>Number of permanent exclusions<sup>1</sup></b>				
males <sup>2</sup>		9,146	7,605	8,287
females <sup>2</sup>		1,883	1,415	1,675
total		11,029	9,020	9,962
<b>School population</b>				
males <sup>2</sup>		4,556,659	4,571,344	4,583,871
females <sup>2</sup>		4,381,303	4,396,467	4,402,368
total		8,937,962	8,967,811	8,986,239
<b>Percentage of permanent exclusions</b>				
males excluded/total males in school pop		0.20	0.17	0.18
females excluded/total females in school pop		0.04	0.03	0.04

1 The number (headcount) of permanent exclusions of all ages in primary, secondary and special schools (excluding dually registered pupils in special schools) in January each year.

Source: DfES Statistical First Release

## Q 4-Pupil Absence

Table 12 (iii) - England

Pupil Absence in Maintained PRIMARY Schools in England in the 2000/2001 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>3,741,370</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained PRIMARY Schools in England in the 1999/2000 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>3,719,189</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained PRIMARY Schools in England in the 1998/1999 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>3,734,768</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained SECONDARY Schools in England in the 2000/2001 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>2,917,639</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>18</b>

## Q 4 Pupil Absence

Table 12 (iv) - England

Pupil Absence in Maintained SECONDARY Schools in England in the 1999/2000 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>2,956,915</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained SECONDARY Schools in England in the 1998/1999 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>2,872,670</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>19</b>

**Q 4 Exclusions**

**Table 12 (v)**

Scotland		numbers		
		1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
<u>Number of removals from the register<sup>1</sup></u>				
total		344	360	322
<u>School population</u>				
total		685,646	681,821	676,565
<u>Percentage of permanent exclusions</u>				
pupils excluded/total pupils in school pop		0.05	0.05	0.05

<sup>1</sup> The number of permanent exclusions of all ages in primary, secondary and special schools during the academic year, as a percentage of pupils in compulsory education on the role at September

primary	436,985	431,414	425,221
secondary S1-S4	240,430	242,096	243,026
special	8,231	8,311	8,301



**Table 12 (vi)**

Pupil Absence in Maintained PRIMARY Schools in Scotland in the 2000/2001 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>425,221</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained PRIMARY Schools in Scotland in the 1999/2000 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>431,414</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained PRIMARY Schools in Scotland in the 1998/1999 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>436,985</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained SECONDARY Schools in Scotland in the 2000/2001 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>317,704</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>6</b>

**Q. 4 Pupil Absence**

**Table 12 (vii) - Scotland**

Pupil Absence in Maintained SECONDARY Schools in Scotland in the 1999/2000 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>315,356</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>5</b>

Pupil Absence in Maintained SECONDARY Schools in England in the 1998/1999 School Year

	Number of day pupils of compulsory school age	Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
		% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	average number of half days missed per absent pupil
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>313,204</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>5</b>

**Q.5 a, c and d Children with disabilities**

**Table 13 (i)**

**The number of disabled children living with their families (000)**

Gender	Age group	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Male	4 and under	121	105	135
	5 to 10	142	135	131
	11 to 15	72	70	85
	16 to 19	8	12	12
Female	<b>All males</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>363</b>
	4 and under	111	96	97
	5 to 10	105	104	128
	11 to 15	69	43	42
	16 to 19	8	7	8
	<b>All Females</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>All living with families</b>		<b>637</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>All sick and disabled group</b>		<b>747</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>762</b>

**Source: DWP Family Resources Survey**

**Q.5 Children with disabilities**

**Table 13 (ii)**

**The number of disabled children living with a member of their family in 1998/99 (000). Some children may not be attending any of the institutions listed.**

Gender	Age group	Nursery/primary/ playschool	State run special school	Secondary school state run or assisted	Non advanced secondary education	Any private school	All
Male	4 and under	6	2	0	0	1	9
	5 to 10	137	18	4	0	3	162
	11 to 15	10	19	115	1	3	147
	16-19	0	3	11	10	2	27
	<b>All Males</b>						<b>345</b>
Female	4 and under	6	0	0	0	0	6
	5 to 10	120	6	1	0	2	129
	11 to 15	9	10	79	0	5	103
	16 to 19	0	7	16	18	0	41
	<b>All females</b>						<b>279</b>
<b>ALL in schools</b>		<b>288</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>624</b>

Source: DWP Family Resources Survey

**Q.5 Children with disabilities**

**Table 13 (iii)**

The number of disabled children living with a member of their family in 1999/00 (000). Some children may not be attending any of the institutions listed.

Gender	Age group	Nursery/primary/ playschool	State run special school	Secondary school state run or assisted	Non advanced secondary education	Any private school	All
Male	4 and under	10	2	0	0	1	13
	5 to 10	129	21	2	0	4	155
	11 to 15	14	20	98	0	4	136
	16 to 19	0	3	12	16	0	31
Female	All males						336
	4 and under	9	1	0	0	0	10
	5 to 10	86	7	2	0	1	95
	11 to 15	7	14	76	1	1	99
All females	16 to 19	0	1	10	21	1	33
	All females						237
ALL in schools		257	68	201	37	11	573

Source: DWP Family Resources Survey

**Q.5 Children with disabilities**

**Table 13 (iv)**

The number of disabled children living with a member of their family in 2000/01 (000). Some children may not be attending any of the institutions listed.

Gender	Age group	Nursery/primary/ playschool	State run special school	Secondary school state run or assisted	Non advanced secondary education	Any private school	All
Male	4 and under	15	0	0	0	0	87
	5 to 10	147	17	1	0	2	169
	11 to 15	15	26	124	1	6	175
	16 to 19	0	4	17	17	0	38
	<b>All Males</b>						<b>468</b>
Female	4 and under	9	1	0	0	0	10
	5 to 10	109	9	3	0	1	121
	11 to 15	160	11	62	0	1	89
	16 to 19	0	2	7	19	1	28
	<b>All Females</b>						<b>249</b>
<b>ALL in schools</b>		<b>312</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>717</b>

Source: DWP Family Resources Survey

## Q.6 a Asylum seekers and unaccompanied children

### Table 14

Applications received for asylum

Unaccompanied <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup> children, aged 17 or under, applying for asylum in the United Kingdom, by nationality, 1998 to 2001

Nationality	Number of principal applicants											
	1998			1999			2000			2001 (P)		
	Total	Applied at port	Applied in country	Total	Applied at port	Applied in country	Total	Applied at port	Applied in country	Total	Applied at port	Applied in country
Albania	49	33	16	126	116	10	94	25	69	85	10	75
Czech Republic	6	6	-	29	29	-	18	18	-	22	22	-
FRY	1,529	259	1,270	1,522	188	1,334	666	70	596	477	19	458
Macedonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	4	95
Poland	44	44	-	47	47	-	13	13	-	23	23	-
Romania	68	5	63	86	1	85	40	8	32	49	16	33
Russia	2	1	1	3	-	3	2	-	2	4	1	3
Turkey	107	100	7	116	107	9	153	136	17	95	83	12
Ukraine	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	1	3	2	1	1
Other Former USSR	36	15	21	26	20	6	24	15	9	48	14	34
Other Former Yugo.	23	2	21	32	20	12	36	1	35	79	2	77
Europe Other	9	9	-	8	8	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>788</b>
Colombia	9	9	-	18	16	2	5	5	-	7	5	2
Ecuador	5	4	1	13	12	1	7	6	1	4	3	1
Jamaica	4	4	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	2	-	2
Americas Other	2	1	1	3	3	-	1	1	-	7	4	3
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
Algeria	50	10	40	12	5	7	23	9	14	20	3	17
Angola	10	9	1	42	24	18	102	34	68	147	12	115
Burundi	6	4	2	12	1	11	21	10	11	20	7	13
Congo	1	-	1	7	5	2	12	4	8	30	0	20
Dem. Rep. Congo	19	9	10	33	28	5	47	35	12	82	8	54
Eritrea	91	33	58	93	49	44	85	34	51	111	17	84
Ethiopia	66	38	28	54	31	23	62	25	37	141	23	118
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Ghana	2	2	-	1	-	1	10	9	1	4	3	1
Ivory Coast	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	3	6	-	6
Kenya	23	17	6	12	7	5	8	5	3	15	3	9
Nigeria	53	34	19	45	38	7	24	20	4	37	23	9
Rwanda	13	7	6	35	11	24	49	5	44	38	1	34
Sierra Leone	23	11	12	65	57	8	74	60	14	129	80	49
Somalia	153	88	65	189	156	33	177	99	78	198	57	141
Sudan	4	4	-	6	5	1	9	8	1	6	3	3
Tanzania	3	2	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	1
Uganda	9	4	5	10	-	10	26	1	25	47	3	44
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	6	6	-	34	32	2	35	31	4
Africa Other	8	3	5	8	8	-	28	23	5	48	16	32
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>755</b>
Iran	8	6	2	14	13	1	65	50	15	23	18	5
Iraq	30	26	4	58	52	6	112	86	26	182	129	53
Middle East Other	7	5	2	16	14	2	14	10	4	20	12	8
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>66</b>
Afghanistan	124	108	16	213	194	19	300	264	36	673	620	53
Bangladesh	2	-	2	4	3	1	4	1	3	14	1	13
China	301	69	232	166	44	122	117	58	59	137	84	53
India	9	9	-	13	11	2	14	13	1	19	16	3
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Pakistan	12	11	1	19	15	4	25	19	6	25	18	7
Sri Lanka	91	69	22	127	104	23	170	142	28	138	102	36
Asia Other	10	-	10	10	1	9	24	11	13	92	54	38
<b>Asia Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>205</b>
Nationality not known	12	12	-	41	41	-	19	19	-	24	24	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,822</b>

- (1) Unaccompanied at the point of their arrival, and not known to be joining a close relative in the United Kingdom.  
(2) May exclude some cases lodged at Local Enforcement Offices.  
(3) Figures exclude disputed age cases.  
(P) Provisional figures.

## Q.7a&b Juvenile Offenders

Table 15 (i)

Juveniles sentenced at all courts in England & Wales, 1999, by age group, sentence type, sex and offence group.<sup>(1)</sup>

Age group, offence type, & sex	Total Sent			Fine			Community Sent			Immediate Custody			Other		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
<b>Age 10 - 11</b>															
Violence Against Person	19	7	26	-	-	-	7	-	7	2	-	2	10	7	17
Sexual Offences	7	1	8	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	3
Burglary	113	-	113	-	-	-	53	-	53	-	-	-	60	-	60
Robbery	23	-	23	-	-	-	14	-	14	1	-	1	8	-	8
Theft and Handling	284	37	321	17	2	19	81	16	97	-	-	-	186	19	205
Fraud and Forgery	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Criminal Damage	84	2	86	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	44	2	46
Drug Offences	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Indict (Not Mtg)	15	-	15	4	-	4	6	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	5
Indictable Motoring Offences	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total Indictable Offences</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>351</b>
Summary Non-Motoring	284	16	280	14	2	16	52	-	52	-	-	-	198	14	212
Summary Motoring	26	-	26	14	-	14	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	8
<b>Total Summary Offences</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>571</b>
<b>Age 12-14</b>															
Violence Against Person	767	221	988	22	1	23	417	117	534	14	1	15	314	102	416
Sexual Offences	123	6	129	-	-	-	91	5	96	13	-	13	19	1	20
Burglary	1,582	85	1,667	32	1	33	968	54	1,022	86	3	89	496	27	523
Robbery	361	49	410	1	-	1	242	37	279	51	5	56	67	7	74
Theft and Handling	4,067	794	4,861	283	70	353	1,594	209	1,803	54	7	61	1,136	508	2,644
Fraud and Forgery	67	19	86	5	-	5	32	8	40	-	-	-	30	11	41
Criminal Damage	726	85	811	11	-	11	390	42	432	33	2	35	292	41	333
Drug Offences	168	20	188	33	1	34	61	11	72	3	-	3	71	8	79
Other Indict (Not Mtg)	449	70	519	75	11	86	159	25	184	5	-	5	110	34	244
Indictable Motoring	38	1	39	2	-	2	26	-	26	4	-	4	6	1	7
<b>Total Indictable Offences</b>	<b>8,348</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>9,698</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>4,381</b>
Summary Non-Motoring	4,226	779	5,005	259	41	300	1,440	217	1,657	18	3	21	2,509	518	3,027
Summary Motoring	548	20	568	173	7	180	114	3	117	11	-	11	250	10	260
<b>Total Summary Offences</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>3,287</b>
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>13,122</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>15,271</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>7,668</b>

(1) These data are on the principal offence basis



Source: CCJU(RDS)Home Office  
ios 348-02 ( irs 8038 )

Juveniles sentenced at all courts in England & Wales, 1999 , by age group, sentence type, sex and offence group.<sup>(1)</sup>

Age group, offence type, & sex	Total Sent			Fine			Community Sent			Immediate Custody			Other		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
<b>Age 15-17</b>															
Violence Against Person	4,307	684	4,991	289	22	291	2,180	382	2,562	859	77	936	999	203	1,202
Sexual Offences	350	1	351	4	-	4	221	-	221	92	1	93	33	-	33
Burglary	5,748	238	5,986	187	5	192	3,073	136	3,209	1,687	39	1,726	801	58	859
Robbery	1,445	161	1,606	6	-	6	582	98	680	799	49	848	58	14	72
Theft and Handling	14,379	3,086	17,445	2,083	387	2,470	5,865	1,049	6,914	1,347	106	1,453	5,084	1,524	6,608
Fraud and Forgery	713	273	986	129	21	150	303	109	412	48	6	54	233	137	370
Criminal Damage	1,608	177	1,785	127	2	129	808	100	908	124	6	130	549	69	618
Drug Offences	2,736	181	2,917	1,034	31	1,065	635	60	695	152	14	166	915	76	991
Other Indict (Not Mtg)	3,316	460	3,776	959	107	1,066	1,009	153	1,162	411	39	450	937	161	1,098
Indictable Motoring	401	5	406	63	2	65	208	2	210	101	-	101	29	1	30
Total Indictable Offences	35,003	5,246	40,249	4,861	577	5,438	14,884	2,089	16,973	5,620	337	5,957	1,638	2,243	11,881
Summary Non-Motoring	18,685	3,012	21,697	5,067	808	5,875	5,187	683	5,870	892	49	941	1,539	1,472	9,011
Summary Motoring	11,607	428	12,035	7,987	313	8,300	1,208	30	1,238	437	2	439	1,975	83	2,058
Total Summary Offences	30,292	3,440	33,732	13,054	1,121	14,175	6,395	713	7,108	1,329	51	1,380	9,514	1,555	11,069
All Offences	65,295	8,686	73,981	17,915	1,698	19,613	21,279	2,802	24,081	6,949	388	7,337	11,152	3,798	22,950

(1) These data are on the principal offence basis

Source: CCJU(RDS)Home Office  
ios 348-02 ( irs 8038 )

## Q.7a & b Juvenile Offenders

Table 15 (ii)

Juveniles sentenced at all courts in England & Wales, 2000, by age group, sentence type, sex and offence group.<sup>(1)</sup>

Age group, offence type, & sex	Total Sent			Fine			Community Sent			Immediate Custody			Other		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
<b>Age 10 - 11</b>															
Violence Against Person	39	1	40	-	-	-	28	1	27	-	-	-	13	-	13
Sexual Offences	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	101	5	106	-	-	-	64	3	67	1	-	1	36	2	38
Robbery	28	3	31	-	-	-	26	2	28	-	-	-	2	1	3
Theft and Handling	273	42	315	11	1	12	118	23	141	2	-	2	142	18	160
Fraud and Forgery	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Criminal Damage	72	6	78	-	-	-	47	2	49	1	-	1	24	4	28
Drug Offences	5	1	6	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Indict (excl Motoring)	15	-	15	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	7
Indictable Motoring Offences	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Indictable Offences</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>251</b>
Summary Non-Motoring	322	14	336	18	3	21	117	1	118	-	-	-	187	10	197
Summary Motoring	17	2	19	14	2	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>Total Summary Offences</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Age 12-14</b>															
Violence Against Person	855	233	1,088	30	2	32	515	158	673	46	4	50	264	69	333
Sexual Offences	121	-	121	-	-	-	87	-	87	15	-	15	19	-	19
Burglary	1,402	90	1,492	22	-	22	950	67	1,017	142	4	146	288	19	307
Robbery	401	68	469	1	-	1	269	55	324	98	8	106	33	5	38
Theft and Handling	3,887	791	4,678	288	76	364	1,975	315	2,290	129	11	140	1,495	389	1,884
Fraud and Forgery	62	30	92	4	3	7	30	15	45	2	-	2	26	12	38
Criminal Damage	690	101	791	17	2	19	430	69	499	31	4	35	212	28	238
Drug Offences	229	14	243	46	1	47	73	7	80	5	-	5	105	6	111
Other Indict (Not Mtg)	476	87	563	74	18	92	222	39	261	30	-	30	150	30	180
Indictable Motoring	51	1	52	3	-	3	29	1	30	10	-	10	9	-	9
<b>Total Indictable Offences</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>9,589</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>3,157</b>
Summary Non-Motoring	4,894	873	5,767	358	47	405	2,197	369	2,566	80	5	85	2,259	452	2,711
Summary Motoring	592	18	610	198	7	205	128	4	130	21	1	22	247	6	253
<b>Total Summary Offences</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2,964</b>
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>13,660</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>15,966</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>6,121</b>

(1) These data are on the principal offence basis

Source: CCJU(RDS)Home Office  
ios 348-02 ( irs 8038 )

Juveniles sentenced at all courts in England & Wales, 2000 , by age group, sentence type, sex and offence group.

Age group, offence type, & sex	Total Sent			Fine			Community Sent			Immediate Custody			Other		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
<b>Age 15 - 17</b>															
Violence Against Person	4,506	790	5,296	313	21	334	2,417	484	2,901	899	104	1,003	877	181	1,058
Sexual Offences	342	-	342	1	-	1	222	-	222	82	-	82	37	-	37
Burglary	4,991	260	5,251	145	3	148	2,782	164	2,946	1,404	46	1,450	660	47	707
Robbery	1,573	165	1,738	5	3	8	865	94	759	842	57	899	61	11	72
Theft and Handling	13,161	2,852	16,013	1,879	374	2,253	6,327	1,268	7,595	1,169	95	1,264	3,786	1,115	4,901
Fraud and Forgery	658	264	922	115	21	136	337	133	470	42	6	48	184	104	288
Criminal Damage	1,518	189	1,707	95	5	100	881	111	992	119	9	128	423	64	487
Drug Offences	3,274	216	3,490	1,340	45	1,385	800	77	877	135	24	159	999	70	1,069
Other Indict (Not Mtg)	3,361	449	3,810	904	112	1,016	1,197	153	1,350	383	26	409	877	158	1,035
Indictable Motoring	497	6	503	68	-	68	263	3	266	142	3	145	24	-	24
Total Indictable Offences	33,881	5,191	39,072	4,865	584	5,449	15,891	2,487	18,378	5,217	370	5,587	7,908	1,750	9,658
Summary Non-Motoring	18,737	2,888	21,625	4,820	645	5,465	6,548	969	7,517	611	38	649	6,758	1,236	7,994
Summary Motoring	13,412	451	13,863	8,905	319	9,224	1,599	32	1,631	527	1	528	2,381	99	2,480
Total Summary Offences	32,149	3,339	35,488	13,725	964	14,689	8,147	1,001	9,148	1,138	39	1,177	9,139	1,335	10,474
All Offences	66,030	8,530	74,560	18,590	1,548	20,138	24,038	3,488	27,526	6,355	409	6,764	17,047	3,085	20,132

(1) These data are on the principal offence basis

Source: CCJU(RDS)Home Office  
ios 348-02 ( irs 8038 )

**Q.7 a Juvenile Offenders**

**Table 16**

**Under 18s with a charge proved by sex, age and crime, 1999-Scotland**

Main crime or offence	Total	Male				Female			
		Under 16	16	17	Total	Under 16	16	17	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>784</b>
Violence	532	15	140	344	499	2	8	23	33
Indecency	31	2	13	14	29	-	-	2	2
Dishonesty	2,798	28	815	1,683	2,526	-	54	218	272
Damage	650	5	191	402	598	1	15	36	52
Other Crimes	672	4	143	479	626	2	8	36	46
Misc Offences	2,548	13	501	1,701	2,215	1	90	242	333
Motor Veh Off	891	8	209	628	845	-	6	40	46

**Under 18s with a charge proved by sex, age and crime, 2000**

Main crime or offence	Total	Male				Female			
		Age Under 16	16	17	Total	Age Under 16	16	17	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>4,503</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>708</b>
Violence	488	12	110	339	461	-	4	23	27
Indecency	35	7	8	18	33	-	-	2	2
Dishonesty	2,003	16	460	1,302	1,778	1	37	187	225
Damage	562	4	152	358	514	-	25	23	48
Other Crimes	586	4	112	386	502	3	11	50	64
Misc Offences	2,190	5	406	1,475	1,886	4	85	215	304
Motor Veh Off	887	6	219	624	849	1	6	31	38
Other	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

## Q.7 (b) Juvenile Offenders

### Table 17 - Northern Ireland

Table showing the number of 10-17 year olds sentenced at all courts by sex and disposal 1999.

Disposal	Sex		Total
	Males	Females	
Immediate Custody <sup>(1)</sup>	160	11	171
Suspended Custody <sup>(2)</sup>	58	9	67
Community Supervision <sup>(3)</sup>	377	50	427
Fine	456	28	484
Other <sup>(4)</sup>	378	59	437
<b>Total</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1586</b>

Source: Northern Ireland Office

- (1) Includes Prison, YOC, Training School, Juvenile Justice Centre Order, and custody probation order.
- (2) Includes suspended prison and YOC sentences.
- (3) Includes attendance centre order, probation order, supervision order, and community service order.
- (4) Includes conditional and absolute discharge, recognizance, penalty points, disqualification and other.

Table showing the number of 10-17 year olds sentenced at all courts by age and disposal 1999

Disposal	Age										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17	Total	
Immediate Custody <sup>(1)</sup>	0	1	1	4	5	25	47	88		171	
Suspended Custody <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	2	18	46		67	
Community Supervision <sup>(3)</sup>	0	1	17	25	60	85	133	106		427	
Fine	0	1	2	0	6	26	93	356		484	
Other <sup>(4)</sup>	0	5	13	22	58	88	98	153		437	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>749</b>		<b>1586</b>	

Source: Northern Ireland Office

(1) Includes Prison, YOC, Training School, Juvenile Justice Centre Order, and custody probation order.

(2) Includes suspended prison and YOC sentences.

(3) Includes attendance centre order, probation order, supervision order, and community service order.

(4) Includes conditional and absolute discharge, recognizance, penalty points, disqualification and other.

Table showing the number of 10-17 year olds sentenced at all courts by type of crime and disposal 1999

Offence Type	Disposal					Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Total
	Immediate Custody <sup>(1)</sup>	Suspended Custody <sup>(2)</sup>	Community Supervision <sup>(3)</sup>	Fine			
Violence against the person	24	9	44	31	36	144	
Sexual offences	6	0	9	0	0	15	
Burglary	40	14	76	8	37	175	
Robbery	8	3	6	0	1	18	
Theft	52	10	141	36	96	335	
Fraud and forgery	1	2	6	7	5	21	
Criminal damage	16	9	43	15	80	163	
Offences against the state	3	3	7	2	4	19	
Other indictable offences	0	2	5	33	7	47	
Non indictable offences	21	15	90	352	171	649	
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1586</b>	

Source: Northern Ireland Office

- (1) Includes Prison, YOC, Training School, Juvenile Justice Centre Order, and custody probation order.
- (2) Includes suspended prison and YOC sentences.
- (3) Includes attendance centre order, probation order, supervision order, and community service order.
- (4) Includes conditional and absolute discharge, recognizance, penalty points, disqualification and other.

### Q.7 b Juvenile Offenders

Table 18  
Scotland

Under 18s with a charge proved by sex, age and result, 1999

Main penalty	Total	Male				Female			
		Under 16	16	17	Total	Under 16	16	17	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,122</b>	75	2,012	5,251	<b>7,338</b>	6	181	597	<b>784</b>
<b>Probation</b>	<b>1,111</b>	11	346	626	<b>983</b>	-	37	91	<b>128</b>
<b>Custody</b>	<b>1,213</b>	16	291	850	<b>1,157</b>	1	6	49	<b>56</b>
<b>Remit CH</b>	<b>136</b>	21	85	21	<b>127</b>	2	3	4	<b>9</b>
<b>Fine</b>	<b>3,397</b>	11	748	2,344	<b>3,103</b>	1	68	225	<b>294</b>
<b>CSO</b>	<b>534</b>	-	153	346	<b>499</b>	-	6	29	<b>35</b>
<b>Admonished</b>	<b>1,291</b>	13	256	808	<b>1,077</b>	1	46	167	<b>214</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>440</b>	3	133	256	<b>392</b>	1	15	32	<b>48</b>

Persons with a charge proved by sex, age and result, 2000

Main penalty	Total	Male				Female			
		Under 16	16	17	Total	Under 16	16	17	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,732</b>	54	1,467	4,503	<b>6,024</b>	9	168	531	<b>708</b>
<b>Probation</b>	<b>858</b>	6	191	567	<b>764</b>	-	27	67	<b>94</b>
<b>Custody</b>	<b>911</b>	12	166	667	<b>845</b>	-	7	59	<b>66</b>
<b>Remit CH</b>	<b>105</b>	21	48	15	<b>84</b>	4	10	7	<b>21</b>
<b>Fine</b>	<b>3,029</b>	9	657	2,077	<b>2,743</b>	3	63	220	<b>286</b>
<b>CSO</b>	<b>497</b>	1	114	353	<b>468</b>	-	8	21	<b>29</b>
<b>Admonished</b>	<b>1,015</b>	4	201	628	<b>833</b>	1	43	138	<b>182</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>317</b>	1	90	196	<b>287</b>	1	10	19	<b>30</b>



Q 7 c. Juvenile Offenders

Table 19 (f) England and Wales

Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison under sentence by sex, offence group and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Sex and offence	Number of persons		Custody for Life
	All custody types	Section 53 CAYP Act 1933	
All youths(1)	2,000	1,975	25
All males	1,937	1,913	24
Violence against the person	336	319	17
Rape	33	30	3
Sexual offences	23	23	-
Burglary	388	388	-
Robbery	461	457	4
Theft and handling	297	297	-
Fraud and forgery	4	4	-
Drug Offences	50	50	-
Other offences	272	272	-
Offence not recorded	63	63	-
All females	63	62	1
Violence against the person	16	17	1
Rape	-	-	-
Sexual offences	9	9	-
Burglary	8	8	-
Robbery	10	10	-
Theft and handling	12	12	-
Fraud and forgery	-	-	-
Drug Offences	3	3	-
Other offences	5	5	-
Offence not recorded	3	3	-

(1) Youths are included ages 15, 16 or 17

Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison under sentence by sex, offence group and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Sex and offence	Number of prisoners	
	All custody types	Section 53 CAYP Act 1933
All youths(1)	1,860	1,483
All males	1,791	1,428
Violence against the person	264	179
Sexual offences	59	18
Burglary	458	417
Robbery	396	242
Theft and handling	303	299
Fraud and forgery	6	6
Other offences	268	239
Offence not recorded	37	28
All females	69	65
Violence against the person	24	22
Sexual offences	-	-
Burglary	10	10
Robbery	13	13
Theft and handling	7	7
Fraud and forgery	-	-
Other offences	12	10
Offence not recorded	2	2

(1) Youths are included ages 15, 16 or 17

Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison under sentence by sex, offence group and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 1999

Sex and offence	Number of prisoners	
	All custody types	Section 53 CAYP Act 1933
All youths(1)	1,718	1,338
All males	1,643	1,277
Violence against the person	250	167
Sexual offences	48	14
Burglary	447	401
Robbery	410	247
Theft and handling	208	208
Fraud and forgery	6	6
Other offences	215	183
Offence not recorded	59	51
All females	67	61
Violence against the person	17	14
Sexual offences	-	-
Burglary	7	6
Robbery	15	14
Theft and handling	11	11
Fraud and forgery	-	-
Other offences	15	14
Offence not recorded	2	2

(1) Youths are included ages 15, 16 or 17

**Q 7 c Juvenile Offenders**

**Table 19 (ii) England and Wales**

**Population of Juveniles in Prison by Sex, Age and Type of Custody.**

	All custody types	Detention in a young offender institution	Section 53 C&YP Act 1933 and custody for life	Untried	Convicted unsentenced
<b>1999 males</b>					
15	218	145	29	29	15
16	639	396	88	106	49
17	1479	736	249	285	209
<b>females</b>					
15	7	7	0	0	0
16	22	22	0	0	0
17	57	32	6	13	6
<b>2000 males</b>					
15	283	201	31	35	16
16	664	438	112	82	32
17	1398	789	220	242	147
<b>females</b>					
15	3	3	0	0	0
16	28	26	2	0	0
17	58	36	2	13	7
<b>2001 males</b>					
15	303	247	2	47	7
16	718	603	10	77	28
17	1378	1063	15	201	99
<b>females</b>					
15	7	7	0	0	0
16	11	11	0	0	0
17	70	44	1	14	11

Q.7c Juvenile Offenders

Table 20

The number of children who are in prison or detention centres - Northern Ireland

Table 1: Admission by Offence

	1999	2000	2001
Offences Against The Person	60	86	65
Sexual Offences	5	2	2
Burglary	42	48	31
Robbery	14	14	21
Theft	94	93	88
Fraud & Forgery	4	2	2
Criminal Damage	42	36	34
Offences Against The State	8	9	7
Other Notifiable Offences	32	37	29
Not Known	22	15	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>301</b>

Table 2: Admission by Age

	under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 and over	Total
1999	0	0	1	10	16	55	87	151	3	323
2000	0	0	0	7	19	67	103	144	2	342
2001	0	0	1	3	11	44	89	150	3	301

Table 3: Admission by gender

	Male	Female	Total
1999	278	45	323
2000	280	62	342
2001	279	22	301

Source: Northern Ireland Office

**Q.7c Juvenile Offenders**

**Table 21**

**Prisoners aged 18 and under as at 30 June 1999, 2000 and 2001 - Scotland**

Crime/offence group	1999			2000			2001		
	Remand/ untried & CAS	Sentenced	All	Remand/ untried & CAS	Sentenced	All	Remand/ untried & CAS	Sentenced	All
Non Sexual crimes of violence	36	50	86	24	48	72	27	42	69
Crimes of indecency	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	2	2
Crimes of dishonesty	44	53	97	28	26	54	19	25	44
Fireraising, Vandalism etc	2	5	7	2	3	5	6	2	8
Other crimes	3	6	9	5	4	9	6	3	9
Miscellaneous offences	6	16	22	3	7	10	5	17	22
Motor vehicle offences	0	6	6	1	6	7	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>156</b>

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**Q 7 e Juvenile Offenders**

**Table 22**

**Number of anti-social behaviour orders<sup>(1)</sup> issued for persons aged 10-17 by sex and period, as reported to the Home Office  
England and Wales**

	1 April 1999- 31 May 2000	1 June 2000 - <sup>(3)</sup> 31 December 2000	1 January 2001 - 31 December 2001	1 January 2002 - 31 March 2002
Males 10-17	..	57	162	34
Females 10-17	..	4	6	1
Total	..	61	168	35

(1) An Anti-Social Behaviour Order is a new civil order created under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and implemented on 1 April 1999.  
 (2) Total figures only available from police force areas for period 1 April 1999 to 31 May 2000  
 (3) As from 1 June 2000 data collected centrally by Magistrates' Courts Committee (MCC) area.  
 .. Not available.

> Note: The quality of the ASBO breach data from the Home Office Court Proceedings Database are currently being assessed.

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22-Aug-02

Source: AoJS (RDS), Home Office

**Q.7e Juvenile Offenders**

**Table 23**

Types of Applications Entered into the Family Courts in Northern Ireland 1999-2001

	Emergency Protection Order	Extension of Emergency Protection Order	Parental Responsibility Order
1999	113	32	31
2000	113	17	340
2001	126	19	406

Source: Northern Ireland Court Service

Q 7 f Juvenile Offenders

Table 24

England and Wales

The relationship between selected variables and the 12 month reconviction rate, July 2000

Variable Category	Numbers in Category July 2000	Reconviction rate (per cent) Jul-00
Current principal Other offence	3,536	40.4
Offence category Criminal damage	1,446	21.8
Burglary	489	21.1
Violence against the person	1,316	20.7
Drugs offence	619	20.4
Sexual offence	52	19.2
Theft	3,429	18.4
Fraud and forgery	122	17.2
Robbery	47	14.9
Current age 10	184	22.3
11	352	23.9
12	801	17.6
13	1,314	22
14	1,834	23.9
15	2,228	28.2
16	2,188	29.3
17	2,155	30.3
Sex Females	2,866	17.6
Male	8,188	29.5
Number of offences 1	9,085	23.8
at current instance 2 or 3	1,544	36.9
4 or 5	311	44.1
6 or 10	103	41.8
11 or more	13	46.2
Number of previous 0	7,864	19.1
Instances including 1	1,514	34.7
Reprimands etc 2	576	43.6
3	324	50.6
04-Sep	570	55.1
10 or more	208	58.2
Disposal Supervision Order	279	60.2
Community Rehabilitation	81	59.3
Action Plan Order	313	51.8
Attendance Centre	191	50.8
Other	133	49.6
Community Punishment	219	47.5
Reparation Order	340	44.7
Fine	495	40.2
Conditional Discharge	729	36.4
Final Warning	1,924	23.9
Caution	874	20.7
Reprimand	5,478	18.5
All offenders	11,056	26.4

Source: Juvenile offender reconviction rates July 2000 cohort.

## **Part I B – General Measures of Implementation**

1. The Committee would appreciate receiving information on those recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations which are not yet implemented. In particular, the ones related to education (para. 32), emergency legislation (para. 34) and juvenile justice system (paras. 35-36).

*Concluding Observations, para. 32:*

**“With regard to matters relating to education, the Committee suggests that children's right to appeal against expulsion from school be effectively ensured.”**

Given the devolved nature of education and the differences in legal frameworks, particularly the different legal and education systems in Scotland, diverse approaches have been taken in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. However, each administration has given extensive consideration to creating opportunities for the child's voice to be heard in respect of exclusions (expulsions).

In **England and Wales**, following a substantial reduction in the number of exclusions over the last five years, the Government's priority now is to ensure that those pupils who are excluded get a full time education. Every permanently excluded pupil will receive a full time education.

There is a right of appeal against exclusion to a disciplinary committee of school governors and, if permanent exclusion is involved, a further appeal to an independent appeal panel. Statutory guidance states that, unless there are strong reasons to refuse, the disciplinary committee and independent appeal panels should allow the excluded pupil to attend the meeting and present their case if the parent and the pupil ask for this. But the parent formally remains the appellant unless the pupil is over 18.

In England, there has been a recent consultation on revised guidance on school exclusion. The revised draft guidance proposes to make clear that excluded pupils should generally have a right to be heard at all stages of the exclusions process - before the head teacher reaches a decision to exclude either permanently or for a fixed period; at the Discipline Committee if both the parent and pupil so request this; and at the Independent Appeal Panel.

In **Scotland**, there is continuing recognition of the importance of reducing the need for exclusions in schools and the Scottish Executive has provided funding to education authorities to support a number of initiatives aimed at, or impacting on, exclusion from school, with a reduction shown in previous years in the number of removals from the register (permanent) exclusions and the time lost to temporary exclusions.

Exclusion from school is an important sanction, but should only be used as a last resort and must meet legislative requirements and follow national and local guidelines. Education authorities in Scotland are also under a legal duty to make arrangements for the continued education of pupils excluded from school.



The Education (Scotland) Act 1980 conferred a right of appeal against exclusion on parents and pupils of age sixteen years and over. The Standards in Scotland's Schools etc Act 2000 extends this right of appeal to pupils under the age of 16 if they have a general understanding of what it means to instruct a solicitor. The Age of Legal Capacity (Scotland) Act 1991 provides that children of 12 years or over are presumed to be old and mature enough to have this general understanding, unless there is conclusive evidence to the contrary. If a pupil chooses to exercise this right of appeal, his/her actions do not interfere with the right conferred on his/her parent/s. An appeal against exclusion may be made, in the first instance, to an Education Appeal Committee, which is set up by the education authority, with a right of further appeal to the Sheriff Court.

The 2000 Act also states that due regard is to be given to the views of the child, as far as is reasonably practicable. This embodies the position in Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. National guidance to education authorities in **Scotland** regarding exclusion from school states that, in order for the process of appeal to function effectively it is necessary for education authorities to advise pupils, not only of their right to appeal against the exclusion, but also of the procedures involved, the type of evidence admissible at the hearing and the support which they can bring with them.

The same provisions apply whether the exclusion is temporary or is a removal from the register.

In **Northern Ireland**, all pupils and their parents must be advised of their right to appeal – this is usually done by the school principal. Further guidance from the Department advises schools of this.

**“It is also suggested that procedures be introduced to ensure that children are provided with the opportunity to express their views on the running of the school in matters of concern to them.”**

#### *General*

The Government is firmly committed to providing more opportunities for children and young people to get involved in the planning, delivery and evaluation of Government policies and services. The Children and Young People's Unit in **England** developed Core Principles for the involvement of children and young people and launched them in November 2001. Government Departments have recently developed action plans to show how they will implement the core principles and what outcomes they expect to see as a result.

The **Scottish Executive's** "Programme for Government" made a clear commitment to consult with the young people of Scotland on the matters that affect them. The Deputy Minister for Education, Europe and External Affairs (now Deputy Minister for Education and Young People) launched the *Re:action Consultation Toolkit* in June 2001. This is a practical toolkit aimed at those wishing to engage with young people. It has been issued to Scottish Executive Departments, local authorities, youth organisations and others wishing to engage with young people in Scotland.

The National Assembly for **Wales**' proposals for developing participation were set out in the Frameworks for Partnership consultation document. Planning Guidance on the arrangements for local partnerships, including the participation of children and young people, is published in September. Work is underway by Children and Young People's Assembly (formerly known as Llais Ifanc/Young Voice) on Participation Guidelines to be published in November. The first meeting between the Ministers for Health and Social Services and Education and members of the Children and Young People's Assembly took place on 20 August. An agenda of priority issues for further work was established. Further meetings will take place twice yearly.

As part of the Review of Youth Service Policy in **Northern Ireland**, a working group, the membership of which includes one-third young people, has been tasked to: (i) develop a model on how young people can best be engaged in public policy development; (ii) evaluate, with a view to implementation, the recommendations contained in the report on the Involvement of Young People (this was from one of the Policy Review Sub-Groups); and (iii) examine the resource implications of its findings.

A review of current participatory structures was carried out and a Report has recently been received by the group for consideration. Currently the group is considering how best young people can be involved in the decision making process at the highest levels both regionally and at local level.

### *Education*

In England, Citizenship education is now part of the Personal, Social and Health Education and Citizenship framework in primary schools and, from September 2002, is a compulsory subject in secondary schools. The Government believes that Citizenship education empowers young people to discuss and debate issues affecting them and stimulates their active participation in society. It is committed to encouraging pupils' active participation in decisions that affect them, about their learning and more widely. Schools Councils are an important mechanism for such participation. In order to encourage the establishment and effective introduction of Schools Councils, the Department for Education and Skills has funded Schools Councils UK to produce toolkits to assist both primary and secondary schools.

However, school councils are not the only approach and the Government is keen to promote a range of successful practice. To support this, the Education Act 2002 places a duty on local education authorities and governing bodies of maintained schools, in the exercise of their functions, to have regard to any guidance from the Secretary of State on the consultation with pupils in taking decisions affecting them. The DfES is developing a best practice guidance for all schools on participation and consultation with pupils. We anticipate that the guidance will be available in the summer.

New proposals seek to ensure that, for the first time, pupils' views will form an important part of the schools inspection framework. The proposed new schools inspection framework by the Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED) sets out provision for consulting pupils. This means that inspectors will now take account of pupils' views about the education they are receiving and involvement in the life of the school in writing their report.

In **Wales**, the Welsh Assembly Government has also recently consulted over its wish to establish school councils in every primary and secondary school in Wales, and the findings are being considered at present with a view to introduction of policy in April 2004.

Participation is already underway in education sector planning. "Extending Entitlement: support for young people aged 11-25 in Wales" was the subject of extensive discussion and debate with young people, and incorporates responses to many of the points they made. Proposals currently being developed for a review of the 14-19 curriculum are following a distinctive approach whereby a cross-section of young people have been involved in putting forward their views and on commenting on emerging themes. Young people will continue to be invited to comment at all stages of the process.

In **Scotland**, emphasis has been given to a rights based approach to education as a whole, as opposed to seeing rights as a discrete element within a curriculum. In particular, the Standards in Scotland's Schools etc. Act 2000 sets out a right to school education. It places a duty on education authorities to secure that the education is directed to the development of the personality, talents and mental and physical abilities of the child or young person to their fullest potential. It stipulates that in this 'an education authority shall have due regard, so far as is reasonably practicable, to the views (if there is a wish to express them) of the child or young person in decisions that significantly affect that child or young person, taking account of the child or young person's age and maturity'. It also stipulates that in school development plans must indicate how 'the headteacher of the school will (a) consult the pupils in attendance at the school; and (b) seek to involve them, when decisions require to be made concerning the everyday running of the school.'

In **Northern Ireland**, legislative proposals currently under consideration by the Assembly will require schools to consult with pupils on discipline and anti-bullying policies. Guidance from the Department on 'Promoting Positive Behaviour' advocates an inclusive approach to developing school policies.

At present there is no mandatory obligation on schools to provide an opportunity for children to express their views on the running of schools. In practice however many schools seek the views of pupils through forums such as student councils. This issue may be further addressed through the review of school governance where consideration will be given to the plausibility of appointing pupil representatives to school Boards of Governors.

**"Furthermore the Committee recommends that the training curricula of teachers should incorporate education about the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is recommended that teaching methods should be inspired by and reflect the spirit and philosophy of the Convention, in the light of the general principles of the Convention and the provisions of its article 29."**

In **England**, the Government's policy is to improve the quality and flexibility of initial teacher training (ITT), to ensure that all newly qualified teachers have the skills they need to teach effectively and to raise standards in the classroom.

There is a limit to how much detail can be realistically covered in, for example, a one year Post Graduate Course of teacher training, which is, by far, the most popular route into teaching. Consequently there is no specific reference to UNCRC in ITT programmes.

However, the handbook of guidance that supports *Qualifying to Teach* draws attention to wider provision that trainee teachers might find useful in developing an awareness of the framework relating to teachers'. This covers the legal implications of issues that may arise during training and teaching. These relate to protecting children under the Children Act, the key areas of which are in accordance with CRC principles. Provision of teacher training is, of course, under ongoing review as the Government continues to explore new and more flexible routes into teaching. As these are explored, consideration will be given to the content of teacher training courses to ensure it reflects the demands of the modern day classroom.

In **Wales**, the position is similar to England. Requirements for Courses of Initial Teacher Training include initial teacher training national curricula for primary English, Welsh and mathematics as well as qualified teacher status (QTS) standards.

The QTS standards include a requirement that those to be awarded Qualified Teacher Status must, when assessed, demonstrate that (amongst other things) they have a working knowledge and understanding of teachers' legal liabilities and responsibilities relating to what is reasonable for the purposes of safeguarding or promoting children's welfare and the role of the education service in protecting children from abuse.

The requirements are due to be reviewed. The Welsh Assembly Government will be consulting in due course on all aspects of possible changes to the standards for qualified teacher status and revised requirements for initial teacher training in Wales, as well as guidance material. This will include child welfare and protection issues, including references to UNCRC.

In **Scotland**, a review of initial teacher education was recommended in the 2000 report of the McCrone Inquiry into the teaching profession. This was agreed by the key stakeholders in the agreement 'A Teaching Profession for the 21st Century' and is being taken forward in two stages. In the first stage, a report was produced in June 2001 on a number of key issues. A national framework to support initial teacher education has now been developed and cleared by Scottish Ministers. Key stakeholders are to be brought together to develop local arrangements between providers of initial teacher education and local authorities, the employers of teachers.

The second stage on the Review of Initial Teacher Education will focus on longer term issues and will be informed by the National (i.e. Scotland-wide) Debate on education. Until a clearer vision has emerged of the teacher of the 21st century it is not possible to develop initial teacher education into a format which will deliver this. Whilst it is too early to prejudge the outcome of the debate, or the second stage of the review of initial teacher education, it is fair to say that the emphasis on a participatory approach very much includes the views of children and young people and accords with the ethos of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

In **Northern Ireland**, recent guidance from the Department on 'Child Protection' and

'Promoting Positive Behaviour', both issued to all teaching staff, make extensive reference to the UNCRC. All teachers have training in the UNCRC as part of the Child Protection Measures.

**"The Committee would also like to suggest that the State party consider the possibility of introducing education about the Convention on the Rights of the Child into school curricula."**

Citizenship education is now part of the Personal, Social and Health Education and Citizenship framework in primary schools in England, and a compulsory subject in secondary schools.

The Government believes that Education for citizenship is central to creating a modern, inclusive society. Education for citizenship will help to develop pupils' formal knowledge of how political processes work, how decisions are made and how individuals can play a part. It will help to give them an appreciation of the value of bringing about change through negotiation, the law and government and about the importance of resolving conflict fairly. It will help them to develop the skills of enquiry, reflection and discussion; to reason, to distinguish between facts and values and to exercise social and moral responsibility. And it will provide opportunities for pupils to take responsibility and action in their neighbourhoods and communities to change things for the better.

Pupils will now be taught, among other things, about legal and human rights and responsibilities. They will learn how the law and concept of human rights underpin society and affect the relationship between the State and the individual, and the role played by international institutions such as the UN.

The Citizenship curriculum sets out a broad framework for teaching. The Department for Education and Skills and the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority provide additional guidance to pupils and teachers to support the Citizenship curriculum. In this guidance, the UNCRC is offered as an inspiration to pupils and, alongside the domestic Human Rights Act, as a starting point and inspiration for teachers to organise whole school activities to celebrate human rights.

In Scotland, emphasis has been given to a rights based approach to education as a whole, as opposed to seeing rights as a discrete element within a curriculum. Learning and Teaching Scotland (LTS) recently published a report *Education for Citizenship in Scotland: A Paper for Discussion and Development*. Scottish Ministers have endorsed the report as forming the basis for a national framework for education for citizenship from 3-18 and LTS are now considering the most effective means of taking forward the report's recommendations within the context of other priorities for funding curricular development projects; the development of quality indicators/performance measures on citizenship under the National Priorities Improvement Framework; the Assessment Development Programme, the Ministerial Strategy Group on CPD and emerging views from the National Debate."

The types of opportunities available across a range of curricular areas, and the broader ethos and conditions for learning, should provide to facilitate progressive development of education for citizenship.

In Wales, the main focus for education in civics and citizenship is the Personal and Social Education Framework, produced by the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales. This Framework is at present non-statutory but recommended for use in Welsh schools and the Welsh Assembly Government is currently considering its future statutory status. The Framework includes human rights issues and aims to develop pupils' appreciation of rights and the denial of rights. Pupils should also learn about how democratic systems work and how Government affects individuals. These contexts provide opportunities for Welsh schools to include teaching about the UNCRRC.

The Northern Ireland curriculum is currently being reviewed by the Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA) and proposals for a revised curriculum, which will be introduced on a phased basis from September 2004, are currently subject to public consultation. It is proposed that human rights issues including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, will be included within the revised curriculum at both primary and post-primary level, as part of Local and Global Citizenship.

**“Legislative measures are recommended to prohibit the use of corporal punishment in privately funded and managed schools.”**

The Government attaches great importance to maintaining a positive approach to discipline in schools. Corporal punishment was outlawed in privately funded and managed schools in England and Wales in 1999. The Standards in Scotland's Schools etc. Act 2000 prohibits the use of corporal punishment in any school, including those privately funded and managed. Legislative proposals currently under consideration by the Northern Ireland Assembly will abolish corporal punishment in all schools.

*Concluding Observations, para 34*

**“The Committee recommends that the emergency and other legislation, including in relation to the system of administration of juvenile justice, at present in operation in Northern Ireland should be reviewed to ensure its consistency with the principles and provisions of the Convention.”**

The powers granted to the police and Army under the anti-terrorism legislation in Northern Ireland are, of necessity, wide and may cause some people concern. However, they are under constant scrutiny, they are reviewed every year by Lord Carlisle, the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Act, and they have to be renewed in Parliament every year. And there are the Police Ombudsman, the Independent Assessor and the Independent Commissioner all acting as safeguards over specific elements of the legislation.

As a safeguard against the ill-treatment of people detained under the terrorism legislation in Northern Ireland, there is also an Independent Commissioner for Detained Terrorist Suspects, who examines conditions and responds to complaints about treatment. He reports annually to the Secretary of State.

The stop and question powers are necessary, and have been very effective weapons against terrorists, particularly in disrupting and deterring terrorist attacks. (The Police and Army do not require reasonable suspicion in order to stop and question, but as the Independent Reviewer of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act has pointed out, a requirement of reasonable suspicion would be an impediment to the use of the power. For example, if the police have cordoned off an area after finding a suspect package, they may need to be able to question everyone within a certain radius in order to gather the necessary intelligence. Questioning rarely involves more than a confirmation of identity and an indication of where the person has been and is going. There are effective safeguards against misuse of this power in the independent complaints procedures provided by the Police Ombudsman or the Independent Assessor for Military Complaints Procedures.

The youth justice system in Northern Ireland is not just about imprisonment and punishment, the reality is that the number of children placed in custody has fallen from around 100 in 1996 to less than 30 today. Restrictions have been placed on the use of custody and the average term in custody have fallen from 9 months to under 5 months. Investment in community-based projects has increased three fold and the Justice (NI) Act 2002 introduces a range of new community orders as alternatives to custody. Furthermore, the practice of placing children in care in Training Schools ended in November 1996 with the implementation of the Children (NI) Order 1995.

Following a recommendation in the Criminal Justice Review, independent research has been commissioned on the impact of the Criminal Evidence (NI) Order 1988 on children. The findings will be published early next year and will inform any changes considered necessary to the current legislative provisions.

*Concluding Observations, para 35*

**“The Committee recommends that law reform be pursued in order to ensure that the system of the administration of juvenile justice is child-oriented. The Committee also wishes to recommend that the State party take the necessary measures to prevent juvenile delinquency as set down in the Convention and complemented by the Riyadh Guidelines”**

### **England and Wales**

The Government has made the reform of the administration of the youth justice system central to its policy agenda. That includes ensuring the system addresses the particular challenges of dealing with children and young people. Reducing and preventing youth crime and delinquency and reforming the youth justice system are a major part of the Government's effort to build safer communities and tackle social exclusion. It also wants to prevent young people offending in the first place. The programmes it has introduced begin a long way before contact with the youth justice system. They work with the Government's wider efforts to combat social exclusion.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 established preventing offending as the principal aim of the youth justice system and placed a statutory duty on all those working in the youth justice system to have regard to that aim.

New structures at local and national level have been introduced to provide the framework to tackle youth offending. Youth offending teams bring together the staff and wider resources of the police, social services, the probation service, education and health, in the delivery of youth justice services, with the scope to involve others, including the voluntary sector. At national level, the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, which began operation on 30 September 1998, provides oversight of the operation of the teams and the youth justice system as a whole.

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales is an executive non departmental public body established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to:

- advise the Home Secretary on the operation of the youth justice system; how to prevent offending by children and young people; and the content of national standards for youth justice services;
- monitor the operation and performance of the youth justice system;
- identify and disseminate good practice in youth justice and in preventing offending by children and young people; and
- commission and purchase places for children and young people remanded or sentenced to secure facilities.

The Youth Justice Board's particular concern is to establish support and to monitor delivery on the ground of the youth justice system.

Reform of the youth justice system focuses on preventing offending by children and young people, through:

- a clear strategy to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people;
- helping offenders, and their parents, to face up to their offending behaviour and take responsibility for it;
- earlier, more effective intervention when young people first offend;
- faster, more efficient procedures from arrest to sentence; and
- partnership between all youth justice agencies to deliver a better, faster system.

Half of all juvenile offenders are dealt with by a final warning scheme. Instead of going to court the child receives a reprimand or warning often supported by a substantial intervention to improve their social skills and attitudes to offending. These cases are not referred to the courts though children will go to courts if they offend again.

We have taken steps to make the youth courts more accessible to young defendants and their parents, with improved layouts and emphasis on engagement with the young offender. Training for lay youth magistrates has been expanded.

The youth courts have a range of sentences in the community especially tailored for



young offenders designed to tackle offending behaviour.

A new sentence has been introduced for young offenders who are in court for the first time and pleading guilty. The young person is referred by the court to a youth offender panel led by members of the local community. Away from the formality of the court, the panel will sit down with the young person, the parents, and the victim if willing, to agree a programme to repair the harm done and to prevent further offending. We believe this will help get the young people back on track and reintegrate them into the community.

As part of our youth justice reforms, youth courts can now impose the standard juvenile custodial sentence – the detention and training order – up to a maximum of two years. Already, 93% of juvenile offenders do not need to progress beyond the youth court, which is an environment specifically designed for them.

Where in the case of a more serious crime a child has to go to the Crown Court steps have been taken to make Crown Court trial as suitable for juveniles as possible. The Lord Chief Justice's Practice Direction in February 2000 included in particular - restricting public and press attendance in courtrooms; positioning all participants on the same physical level; specific steps to ensure young defendants understand the proceedings; allowing them to sit with their families and others close to them; suitable timetabling of trials; and removing robes, wigs and uniforms.

Beyond that, Lord Justice Auld's Review of the Criminal Courts has now recommended that the more serious cases be dealt with in a strengthened youth court with a Crown Court judge supported by two experienced lay magistrates. The Government has published in July 2002 a Criminal Justice White Paper entitled 'Justice for All' in which it consults on options for a strengthened youth court.

### **Scotland**

The Scottish Executive launched an action plan on youth crime and disorder in June 2002, which set out a range of measures to improve the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system. These include:

- Extension of the existing children's hearings system to deal with most 16 and 17 year old offenders.
- Specialist children's hearing and youth courts to deal more swiftly with persistent young offenders.
- Use of community based programmes, which have a greater likelihood of preventing re-offending than a custodial sentence.
- £2m investment in restorative justice programmes.
- Improvements to secure accommodation.

Extension of the Criminal Justice Social Work Development Centre at the University of Edinburgh to act as a national resource to disseminate best practice, commission research and accredit programmes.

### **Northern Ireland**

- The implementation of the Children (NI) 1995 Order in November 1996 provided for the legal separation of care and justice cases and also put an end to the practice of placing children in custody for not attending school.
- The Criminal Justice (NI) Order 1996, implemented in January 1998, placed restrictions on the powers of court to impose custodial sentences.
- The Criminal Justice (Children) (NI) Order 1998 introduced short, determinate sentences ranging from 6 months to 2 years.
- The sustained reduction in population has facilitated the move towards a single juvenile justice centre where more effective regimes, programmes and education can be delivered.
- The reform of custody is complemented by providing community-based inter-agency projects which deliver individualised programmes and services to children at risk of offending.
- Legislation flowing from the Criminal Justice Review provides for fundamentally different approaches to young offenders introducing, through conferencing arrangements, restorative concepts and recognising the position of victims.
- 17 year olds will be brought within the scope of the youth justice system and the accommodation needs of the small number of 10-13 year olds who require custody will be met in the care system. Courts will also have available a wide range of community sanctions.
- Legislation flowing from the Criminal Justice Review provides for fundamentally different approaches to young offenders introducing, through conferencing arrangements, restorative concepts and recognising the position of victims.
- 17 year olds will be brought within the scope of the youth justice system and the accommodation needs of the small number of 10-13 year olds who require custody will be met in the care system. Courts will also have available a wide range of community sanctions.

Concluding Observations, para 36

**“More specifically, the Committee recommends that serious consideration be given to raising the age of criminal responsibility throughout the areas of the UK. The Committee also recommends the introduction of careful monitoring of the new Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 with a view to ensuring full respect for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In particular, the provisions of the Act which allow for, inter alia, placement of secure training orders on children aged between 12 and 14, indeterminate detention, and the doubling of sentences which may be imposed on 15 to 17 year old children should be reviewed with respect to their compatibility with the principles and provisions of the Convention.”**

## England and Wales

### ***Age of criminal responsibility***

The Government's new youth justice reforms are based on a number of key principles, including intervening early to nip offending in the bud and reinforce young offenders' sense of personal responsibility for their behaviour. The early teens are a key time when anti-social behaviour and offending patterns set in and also some young people commit quite serious crimes, up to and including murder.

The Government thinks that 10 is a reasonable and sensible age for criminal responsibility to start. It reflects its judgement that from then, most young people are mature enough to know the difference between right and wrong, to take responsibility for their behaviour and cope with the operation of the criminal law. A line drawn in law has of course to reflect its opinion about the majority of young people of that age.

### ***Monitoring of the new Criminal Justice and Public Order Act – in particular those provisions which allow for placement in secure training centres.***

The Government has provided the courts with a wide range of effective community-based sentencing options for juvenile offenders. These provide the courts with credible alternatives to custodial sentences, for even some of the most prolific offenders.

The new orders are enhanced by the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme. This targets the most persistent juvenile offenders providing intensive monitoring for up to 24 hours a day, seven days a week, together with a highly structured programme of education and training, and reparation to their victims.

However, there are some young people whose offending is so serious or so persistent that a custodial sentence is the only appropriate response. The Government's aim in those circumstances is to use the time in custody constructively to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

The Government is doing this in two ways. First it has created a new sentence for 12-17 year olds, the detention and training order. This was introduced in the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act, replacing the Secure Training Order in the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act. The detention and training order was implemented in April 2000, and combines a period of custody with a period spent under supervision in the community. The aim is to provide a clear focus on planned and constructive use of time spent in custody and effective supervision and support after release.

Second, it has improved regimes. The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales now has responsibility for the commissioning and purchasing of all forms of juvenile secure accommodation across England and Wales and for setting standards within them.

All young offenders are now fully assessed and put onto programmes which tackle their particular problems. There is a particular emphasis on education. The YJB has developed a National Education Specification for implementation across the whole juvenile estate backed by £40m of investment over three years. And by next year the Board will also have increased the amount of education and training to 30 hours per

week for all under –18 year olds in custody.

### *Child protection in custody*

The Government does apply the principles of children's welfare legislation to children in custody as far as we can. In England and Wales, for example, each Youth Offending Institution has a nominated child protection officer. They are expected to agree protocols with their local Area Child Protection Committees (with social services, police and medical membership). If there are alleged incidents there are procedures for the Committee to investigate. The Act is not directly applied because there are not yet protocols in all cases; and there are some procedural issues. For example, how in secure establishments, where security issues arise, can we operate sensible mechanisms to take into account the views of children and parents? Also reviews in the community require substantial documentation which duplicates juvenile establishment procedures.

### **Scotland**

Scotland has a separate and different legal system. The approach there has always reflected this and is based on their own specific circumstances. On the issue of the age of criminal responsibility, in January 2002 the Scottish Law Commission (SLC) issued a report recommending that:

- The rule that a child has no criminal responsibility below the age of 8 should be abolished;
- An absolute bar against prosecuting children under the age of 12 should be introduced;
- Children's hearings should be able to deal with all children who commit offences even if they are too young to be prosecuted in the criminal courts.

The Scottish Executive is considering the SLC recommendations in the context of its overall strategy on youth crime.

### **Northern Ireland**

The Criminal Justice Review considered the present age of criminal responsibility and concluded that it should remain at 10. However, the Review recommended that the very small number of children aged 10-13 who require custody should be accommodated in the care system rather than the justice system. This recommendation was accepted and provision was made for it in the Justice (NI) Act 2002 with the introduction of custody care orders.

2. **In respect of the two declarations dealing with the definition of children and of parents, the Committee notes that the State party does not intend to withdraw them. Please explain the rationale behind this.**

a) " The UK interprets the Convention as applicable only following a live birth (similar declaration in respect to each of its dependent territories).

It is important to retain this interpretative declaration for the avoidance of doubt in relation to domestic legislation. Under English law a fetus has no legal rights and has no recognised legal personality until it is born and has a separate existence from the mother. The Government considers the 1967 Abortion Act, as amended, to be in compliance with Article 2 of the European Convention and the Human Rights Act 1998.

b) *The UK interprets the references in the Convention to "parents" to mean only those persons who, as a matter of national law, are treated as parents (similar declaration in respect to each of its dependent territories)."*

It is necessary to retain this interpretative declaration. References to "parents" in this Convention should not be taken to confer new or different rights and responsibilities under domestic law. For example, in cases of adoption, where the birth parent surrenders legal rights and responsibilities in relation to their child, no reference to "parents" in the Convention should be interpreted as altering this.

**3. In respect to the reservations made upon ratification:**

- **regarding nationality and immigration, the Committee notes that the State party does not intend to withdraw it. However, the Committee notes that the State party considers that its law is in conformity with the Convention. Please explain the rationale for maintaining this reservation.**
- **regarding separation of children from adults in detention, the Committee is aware of measures undertaken by the State party regarding this issue. Please provide further up-dated information on the development of these measures and on any possible timetable for the withdrawing of this reservation.**

### ***Nationality and Immigration***

The Government remains of the opinion that the Reservation is justified in the interests of effective immigration control. However, this does not prevent the UK from having regard to the Convention in its care and treatment of children. Moreover, the basic human rights of children are protected under the Human Rights Act, which applies to all children in the UK without exception.

It does not think that, given its commitment to the welfare of children, having the Reservation should lead to neglect of their care and welfare. It considers that, notwithstanding the Reservation, there are sufficient social and legal mechanisms in place to ensure that children receive a generous level of protection and care whilst they are in the UK.

The UK acceded to the UNCRC on the basis of the Immigration and Nationality Reservation because this was believed necessary to preserve the integrity of our immigration laws and procedures. The UK did not want entry to be gained by those simply wishing to make use of UNCRC Rights and with no other justification for coming to the UK. When it was drafted, the UK did not intend that the Convention should confer any new rights in relation to immigration cases. The Reservation simply confirms this position.

*At paragraph 7 in the Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: 8<sup>th</sup> session of 15<sup>th</sup> February 1995, under "Principal subjects of concern" the need for a broad reservation was questioned and it was stated that the United Kingdom's reservation "did not appear to be compatible with the principles and provisions of the Convention, including those of its articles 2, 3, 9 and 10".*

The UK believes there is a need for a broad Reservation because of the fact that Immigration and Nationality law and policy covers a wide area. We think it is right that the UK should retain control over such decisions so that it can fairly exercise discretion in favour of children where appropriate, instead of being under a duty to do so such that procedures are opened to abuse. Moreover, we think that a broad Reservation provides certainty as to where the Convention will apply not simply now but in the future, allowing for changes in law and legal interpretation of the Convention (as is likely to occur, given that the Convention is broad in its own terms).

We do not believe that our having a Reservation means that children without right of abode in the UK are denied their basic rights as a result. We consider that there are sufficient procedures in place to ensure that the needs of children in the care of the immigration authorities are adequately met, and that the protection afforded to all children by domestic legislation is sufficient.

The best interests of the child are in practice given the highest consideration within the context of the need to maintain effective immigration mechanisms and procedures.

*At para 12 of the same document concern was raised about the issue of unmarried fathers in transmitting citizenship to their children in contradiction of Articles 7 & 8.*

Article 7, in particular, is not specific either as to the circumstances in which a right to nationality will exist or as to the State which should bear responsibility for ensuring that that the right is respected in particular cases. UK law makes comprehensive provision for children to acquire British nationality as required by the Convention. This provision is also fully consistent with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, which makes more definite provision for the avoidance of statelessness, where this might otherwise result from the operation of restrictions on the acquisition of a nationality at birth. Legislation is also currently before Parliament which would remove the distinction in British nationality law between legitimate and illegitimate children, allowing British nationality to be transmitted in the male line regardless of legitimacy.

*At para 22 the Committee encouraged the State party to review its Reservations.*

Since the Committee drew up its concluding observations in 1995, the United Kingdom has carried out full reviews of the need for the reservation it lodged with regard to Immigration and Nationality. The United Kingdom concluded each time that there continued to be a need for a Reservation and that such a Reservation should be broad in nature, reflecting the way the Convention was drawn up.

### ***Separation of children from adults in detention***

Our reservation is a general one covering all three Jurisdictions in the UK. We have

said we will review our ability to comply with Articles we have derogated from; what follows is an outline of the sort of issues we, and that review, will have to deal with.

The precise issues vary between the three jurisdictions but there are common threads. We must stress that in no case do we mindlessly throw children and adults together into custody. And we do treat juveniles as juveniles. The problems arise with the smaller groups and special cases. It is the exceptions that cause the difficulty.

In England and Wales the Government has established a national Youth Justice Board which now has overall responsibility for juvenile custody. It purchases places from three providers – the Prison Service, Secure Training Centres and Local Authority Secure Units. The great majority of places are still provided by the Prison Service. The establishments operate under standards set or agreed by the Board. Wherever possible there is separation of juveniles from older offenders. There are 3,150 juveniles in custody now, and 3,000 are in specialised juvenile establishments – in which, incidentally, substantial sums have been invested to improve facilities and staffing.

The issue is more difficult for young women. There are about 130 in custody. They need access to facilities in groups, both for economic reasons and in their own interest. And some specialisation is needed, for example for different educational levels. And efforts must be made to try to accommodate them within reasonable reach of home. So some compromises are necessary, which in practice involve some mixing with adults – under 21s. The Government hopes to move 60 of the girls into new juvenile – only places next year, but there will still be 60 17 year olds held with 18 to 20 year olds in 2 largely separate wings within female prisons.

There will also remain at any one time a handful of individual young men and women who have to be near to courts and their solicitors during but only during trials for further offences in areas without suitable juvenile accommodation. The areas of the country which face this problem are the East and the North West. Although held in what are statutorily adult prisons they do not normally mix with adults unless they require access to specialist programmes or have a security classification that dictates where they are held.

The Government cannot currently set a date for completely ending the use of prisons for juveniles; it would require much better geographical coverage by juvenile establishments. The system is being expanded by 400 places under an investment programme starting this year; but it takes several years to develop each establishment. And some older and top security juveniles may still be unsuitable for local establishments which cater for the younger and more vulnerable such as local authority secure units.

**4. With respect to the implementation of the Convention – and in light of the competencies of the devolved regions of the State party – please indicate how the following are achieved:**

**a) intersectoral co-ordination and co-operation on child rights at and between Government, the devolved regions and local authorities;**

- b) **monitoring in the State party, in the different devolved regions and at the level of local authorities; including receiving and addressing individual complaints of violations of child rights at those levels; and**
- c) **the comprehensive collection and analysis of disaggregated data, in order to design policies and programmes affecting all persons under 18 years.**

4a) The creation of the Children and Young People's Unit in 2001 provided for the first time in England a Government mechanism for monitoring and co-ordinating action on policies and services for children. Its remit relates to policies and services in England. However in accordance with the provisions of the devolution settlements whereby the United Kingdom Government is responsible for international agreements, the Children and Young People's Unit also acts to monitor, analyse and report on the implementation of the Convention across the United Kingdom. It does this through liaison with executive bodies in the devolved administrations who are responsible for the majority of policies and services related to children's rights. It co-ordinates a liaison group of representatives of the devolved administrations which meets regularly.

In England and in each of the devolved administrations there are comparable mechanisms for co-ordinating policies and action on services for children. All administrations similarly have a range of powers to issue guidance and directions and to effect the inspection of local authorities and other public agencies in relation to their duties and responsibilities, including on matters affecting children.

For **England**, the Government's Cabinet Committee on children's services monitors the effectiveness of action for children, including the relationship with the voluntary sector and its work with children. A new sub-committee is specifically responsible for early years and childcare provision and as necessary a number of ad hoc Ministerial Groups take forward specific work on policies and services for children and young people. The Government is working to agree an overarching strategy for children and young people which will provide a framework for the development and implementation of policies and services for children at national and local levels. The Government's Children and Young People's Unit will report to the Cabinet Committee on work under that strategy. This is described further under the response to question 6 below.

Within the **Scottish Executive**, a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Children's Services, chaired by the First Minister, monitors the effectiveness of services offered to children and young people. The Education, Culture and Sport Committee of the Scottish Parliament considers children's issues as a whole, although other Committees covering subjects such as health will also periodically examine matters affecting children.

In **Wales**, a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Children and Young People has been established and is chaired by the Minister for Children and Youth Justice. The Sub-Committee co-ordinates strategies for children and young people at the highest level in the National Assembly, decides policy priorities and ensures that the interests of children and young people are given due consideration within the Cabinet and the Assembly. Two official meetings, one at Head of Division level and one at Head of Branch level, are held monthly to ensure that policy setting and management of programmes are carried out effectively across relevant departments.



In **Northern Ireland**, a Children and Young People's Unit has been established within the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister. It will co-ordinate action on policies and services for children and young people including promoting an awareness of children's rights.

4b) Although the Children and Young People's Unit co-ordinates the work of the United Kingdom, as the State Party, towards the Convention it does not address the cases of individual children. There are a range of different routes of redress in England and in the devolved administrations. The most appropriate route, including where necessary redress through tribunals and the courts, will depend on the specific right which is being infringed. Similarly in England and in the devolved administrations there are a number of Ombudsmen covering government administration at national and local levels to whom complaints can be taken.

Additional action has also been taken or is planned in England and in the devolved administrations to supplement the mechanisms available to children.

In **England**, the establishment of a National Care Standards Commission covering regulated services for children includes the creation of the post of the Children's Rights Director. He is responsible for ensuring that complaints about regulated children's services are dealt with effectively by the Commission and for monitoring the effectiveness of complaints and whistleblowing procedures operated by regulated providers, and how well providers listen and respond to the views of children using or receiving regulated services.

In **Wales**, an independent Children's Commissioner has a statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the rights and welfare of children, and to have regard to the Convention in carrying out his duties. His functions apply to a wide range of public bodies in Wales, including the Assembly. He has the power to make representations to the Assembly about any matter affecting the rights or welfare of children and to review the effect of any existing or proposed legislation, or of any other function of the Assembly. He may examine the cases of particular children but only if he considers matters of principle are involved which have a more general application or relevance to the rights and welfare of children than those in the particular case at issue. The Commissioner should not routinely take the place of any existing complaints procedures.

In **Northern Ireland**, legislation is being enacted to establish a Commissioner for Children and Young People. The legislation provides that, as in Wales, the Commissioner will be able to examine the cases of particular children where there are more general matters of principle involved and only where the complaint does not fall within an existing statutory complaints system. The Commissioner will, however, be able to review the operation of advocacy, complaint, inspection and whistle-blowing arrangements of certain authorities either generally or in relation to individual cases.

In **Scotland**, it is anticipated that there will be legislation in the next session of the Scottish Parliament to establish a Children's Commissioner for Scotland. The latest proposals from the Parliament indicate that the Commissioner should have a power of investigation, although in relation to matters of general concern rather than individual complaints

4c) The Office for National Statistics (ONS) provides statistical services across the United Kingdom including the devolved administrations for whom a concordat sets out the arrangements for co-operation on all matters in relation to statistics. The ONS publishes a range of statistics to support evidence based policies for children and to monitor performance against them.

In **England**, individual Government Departments analyse disaggregated data relating to their specific policy and service responsibilities for children to ensure that they better design policies and services to meet their needs. The plans to agree and implement an overarching strategy for children in England will also involve a more focused and consistent collection and analysis of data in relation to the outcomes specified in the strategy and the Children and Young People's Unit will report periodically on progress against those outcomes.

In **Scotland**, extensive data on children in Scotland and the services provided for them is collected by a range of public agencies and published by the Scottish Executive. These in turn inform policy planning and implementation. The report 'For Scotland's Children', issued at the end of last year, recommended that further efforts should be made to ensure statistical information on children was as full and up to date as possible. In response to this the resources dedicated to field have been strengthened, with the creation of a dedicated statistical unit.

In **Wales**, the National Assembly published "A Statistical Focus on Children in Wales" in June this year. This provides, for the first time in a single document, key statistics about children and young people in Wales, including areas such as population, health and lifestyle, education, welfare, home environment, poverty, crime, travel and use of free time.

In **Northern Ireland**, there is an obligation to assess all policies in terms of the impact on children and young people with reference to the available data. The information base to fulfil this obligation is being further developed in the context of the work to develop a new strategy for children and young people through the work of the newly created Unit in the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister.

**5. If any overlap or duplication exists in the areas of competence, inconsistencies in policies, or differences in implementing the Convention among the different devolved regions of the State party, what measures are undertaken to remedy this situation?**

The legislation establishing the devolution arrangements for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland set out clear respective responsibilities. There is no duplication of responsibilities in relation to responsibilities for children between the Government for the United Kingdom and in the devolved administrations. The significant majority of responsibilities in relation to children are devolved.

It is an inevitable consequence of devolution that different policy responses to meet children's needs have been developed in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. These reflect both the different needs in the four nations and different

assessments by the separate administrations of the most effective policies to meet the needs of children. Each administration makes a separate decision about the most effective means of meeting the obligations and standards established by the Convention. As this written response to the Committee's questions makes clear, on some individual issues the responses chosen by each country in relation to some provisions of the Convention do differ and these differences are monitored by the Children and Young People's Unit in London. However the UK Government as the State Party to the Convention believes that the different approaches are all appropriate within the commitments to the Convention.

**6. Please provide details, if any, of a comprehensive national plan of action or policy to implement the Convention.**

The Government is in the process of drawing up an over-arching strategy for children and young people in **England**. A consultation process has just drawn to a close and the strategy document will be finalised over the autumn this year. The strategy will articulate a comprehensive vision for all children's and young people's lives and a set of principles to guide all policies and services for children and young people. The strategy will provide information on national Government's current policies and actions relevant to children and young people and will look towards improved, co-ordinated, delivery of services at the local level. This will be placed within a framework of outcomes delineating out aspirations for the lives of children and young people. A range of indicators will be attached to these outcomes and the strategy will contain proposals for the regular monitoring of progress. The strategy document will show links between its components and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

**Scotland:** The Government that came into office in May 1997 for the first time designated a Minister for Children's Issues in The Scottish Office. Following up that initiative, a Child Strategy Statement was produced and issued in January 1998, to ensure that all Scottish Office Departments identified and took proper account of the interests of children when developing policy. To that end it described the legislative and policy context and key issues which should be borne in mind when developing policy which affects children either directly or indirectly. The Statement was revised in 2000 to take into account the creation of the Scottish Parliament and the move from The Scottish Office to the Scottish Executive: the substance of the remained the same. The Statement was issued to Local Authorities and voluntary sector organisations who were encouraged to adopt the principles described in it.

In October 2001 the Scottish Executive published a report 'For Scotland's Children', which set out a range of recommendations to improve and better integrate services for children in Scotland, and particularly for the more disadvantaged. The Executive has subsequently established a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Children's Services, chaired by the First Minister, to drive this agenda forward. The Scottish Executive is also promoting a more outcome focused approach to the planning and delivery of children's services. Revised guidance on planning for children's services issued to local authorities and their partners in October 2001. This guidance set key outcomes that should be delivered by children's services. These outcomes are closely linked to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child:

- Children and their parents and families should be involved and consulted about key decisions and children's identity and innate dignity as human beings respected.
- Children should receive good quality care and, wherever possible, grow up in a positive family setting. Where the family setting is not positive, support should be given to tackle this. Where it proves impossible to achieve a sufficiently positive family setting, the child's experience outside such a setting should be as near as possible to a family upbringing.
- Children should receive good opportunities for recreation, leisure, and play.
- Children should enjoy the highest attainable standard of health.
- Children should be protected from all forms of abuse and exploitation.
- Children should benefit from a positive learning environment and be supported to explore, enjoy and develop their personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential.

Children's Services Plans will provide the main vehicle for monitoring progress together with actual and planned evaluations in specific areas (such as the early years). The Education, Culture and Sport Committee of the Scottish Parliament has published two reports on the establishment of a Commissioner for Children and Young People in Scotland. The latest report on this states that: 'The primary role of the Commissioner will be to promote and safeguard the rights of children and young people. In doing so, the Commissioner will have regard to the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.' Ministers have welcomed the proposed establishment of a Commissioner for Children and Young People.

In **Wales**, Planning Guidance was issued in September that describes arrangements for producing Children and Young People's Framework plans in each local authority area. These plans are to be produced by Partnerships of local authorities, health services, other statutory bodies, and voluntary and independent organisations, and the participation of children, young people and families is also required.

Each Framework sets out agreed priorities and strategic aims based upon the principles we wish to see in place in Wales underpinning our services for children and young people, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of The Child. Partnerships are required to set out their commitment to the Convention in their Framework. The Assembly has drawn up seven Core Aims for all services for children and young people that are based upon the Rights enshrined in the Convention. Work is now underway to produce a range of objectives and targets for these core aims.

Partnerships will write an initial five-year strategic plan and then report annually on progress made.

**Northern Ireland** are committed to the development of an over-arching children's strategy. The strategy will firmly fall within the context of implementation of the Convention and will reflect its ethos and principles.

**UK implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): An update to the UK's second report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in 1999**

**Introduction**

1. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) came into force in the UK in January 1991. The CRC requires Governments to report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child their progress in implementing the Convention two years after ratification and every five years subsequently. The UK's second report was published in 1999 and the Committee is considering it in 2002.

2. The UK Government's 1999 report records clear progress in the UK towards establishing and supporting a greater focus on children's rights and well being. But there have been significant developments in the Government's approach to children since that report was written; and mechanisms are now in place to ensure a more strategic and coherent approach to children's issues across Government. Our aim is to:

- put the interests of children and young people at the heart of Government; and to
- deliver better outcomes in the lives of all children and young people. This is an essential element of the Government's wider efforts to combat social exclusion and to eradicate child poverty.

3. It is too early to report on the outcomes of our new approach and we recognise that we still have much to do. We hope to be in a position to cover outcomes in the next full UK report, due in 2004, and in subsequent full reports. We also do not seek to offer here a comprehensive view of child rights in the UK. That too is the task of future full reports.

4. The purpose of this brief update is to inform the Committee about the new landscape for children early in its consideration of the UK record, and to signal the direction we are taking. In addition, the annex to this paper notes the latest position on the UK's reservations to the CRC and on the Optional Protocols to it.

**A new approach for children and young people**

5. There is a new approach to children across the UK. Specific measures inevitably and rightly vary between the four countries of the UK; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, in view of the devolution of policy responsibility on many issues affecting children. But the shared commitment from the Government in Westminster and all the Devolved Administrations remains clear: to deliver better outcomes in the lives of all children and young people and to put the interests of children and young people at the heart of Government. The measures being put in place to meet these commitments deliver, in many cases, clearly and directly against CRC provisions. Paragraphs 34 - 42 set out in more detail how the CRC informs the UK Government approach.

6. Specific mechanisms for achieving these priorities also vary across the UK, but comprise three key elements:

- New structural arrangements to ensure policies and services for children are better co-ordinated and prioritised. In England the Prime Minister established in November 2000 a new Cabinet Committee for children and young people, to ensure a focus on children's interests at the highest levels of Government. He also created the first

ever post of Minister for Children and Young People, and a cross-government children's unit<sup>1</sup>. Other structural changes to champion children's interests have been made in specific areas, such as services for children in care. The Welsh Assembly Government has established a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Children and Young People to co-ordinate strategies for children and young people at the highest level in the National Assembly. In Northern Ireland, a Children and Young People's Unit (CYPU) within the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister was established in January 2002 to ensure that the rights and needs of children and young people are given a high priority within the Executive. In Scotland the Children and Young People's Group was established in 1999 as part of the then new Scottish Executive Education Department. The emphasis of the work of the Group is on joint working and better integration of policy across the Executive. A Cabinet Sub-Committee for Children's Services, chaired by the First Minister, was established in October 2001 to take forward an integrated approach to children's issues.

- A commitment to listen to children and young people, in line with Article 12 of the CRC. Young people have been increasingly involved in developing policies and services across both national and local government over recent years; and new mechanisms are being introduced to ensure more systematic and automatic involvement of children and young people in policies and services that affect them. Further information about this is at paragraphs 25 – 33.
- Increasing engagement with experts outside government - everyone stands to gain if the skills and experience of those who work closely with children and who promote their interests are recognised and utilised by Government. Those Government Departments which deal most closely with children's issues have for some time consulted with these partners; non-governmental organisations were involved in the development of the 1999 report; and strongly influenced the establishment of the Children and Young People's Unit. All Government Departments with a lead interest in children welcome secondments from members of the voluntary sector to inform both the direction of Government policy and the perspectives of officials; and many Government Departments also have advisory groups of external partners.

### Delivering better outcomes in the lives of all children and young people

7. The UK Government wants to secure real and tangible improvements in the lives of all its children and young people. It is taking this objective forward in a number of ways.

#### *Tackling child poverty*

8. In March 1999 the Prime Minister made a commitment to halve child poverty by 2010 and eradicate it within a generation, by extending opportunity for all children and ensuring that people's life chances are no longer unfairly determined by their childhood circumstances. The Government's annual anti-poverty report 'Opportunity For All', first published in 1999, includes a range of indicators that cover low income, worklessness, education, health and housing, to inform the long-term eradication target. Most recent data shows, for example, that:

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<sup>1</sup> The Cabinet Committee on Children and Young People's Services is chaired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and comprises Secretaries of State of the key Government Departments which deliver services for children and the Minister for Young People. The Children and Young People's Unit is made up of individuals from many Government Departments, from local government and from the voluntary sector.

- between 1996/97 and 2000/01 the number of children in Great Britain living in households with low income fell by 500,000 (on a relative measure) and by 1,400,000 (on an absolute measure)
- the proportion of 16-year-olds in England with at least one GCSE increased from 92.3% in 1997 to 94.5% in 2001; and
- the number of children admitted into hospital as a result of unintentional injury and resulting in a hospital stay of longer than 3 days fell from 1.20 per thousand in 1996/97 to 1.02 per thousand in 1999/2000.

9. As the Government makes progress towards the goals it has set itself, it wants to be sure that it is measuring poverty in a way that helps to target effective policies – and enables the Government to be held to account for progress. Following on from important debates among experts in the field on poverty measurement, the Government is considering how these can and should inform its approach to measuring child poverty in the long term. In particular, it has published “Measuring Child Poverty: a consultation document” aimed at promoting debate on how best to build on the existing indicators to measure child poverty in the long term.

10. In December 2001, HM Treasury published a paper called ‘Tackling child poverty: giving every child the best possible start in life’. The document analysed the drivers behind child poverty and looked at issues ahead of the Budget and Spending Review 2002.

11. The Government has made substantial investments to reduce child poverty and social exclusion. The proportion of children living in workless households in Great Britain has fallen from 17.9% in Spring 1997 to 15.5% in Spring 2001 - a fall of around 300,000 children living in a household where no-one works. Tax and benefit changes include increased child benefit (25% real terms rise since 1997 for the first child), and the introduction of the Children’s Tax Credit and Working Families Tax Credit, and the elements of income-related benefits for children under 11 have increased by 85% in real terms. From April 2003, the new Child Tax Credit will bring together all existing income-related benefits and tax credit support for children into a single source of income, providing financial support to families both in and out of work. This will be paid to the main carer, and will build on the foundation of the universal Child Benefit, with most help for those who need it most.

12. Investments in services for children include real-terms annual growth (to 2004) of over 5½ %, and extra funds have also been made available for locally targeted services such as Sure Start and the Children’s Fund<sup>2</sup>. The Government is also committed to improving public service outcomes for those living in the poorest neighbourhoods; floor targets mean that departments have to improve outcomes for the poorest, as well as on average. For example, in health, the Government is committed by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of health authority areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole; and in education, to increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs at A\*-C, with at least 38% of pupils to achieve this standard in every local education authority by 2004. Similar investment has been made in children’s services by devolved administrations.

#### *Tackling social exclusion*

13. The Government has also made a clear commitment to tackle social exclusion for all ages, including children. The Government’s Social Exclusion Unit has produced a number

<sup>2</sup> See paragraphs 18 and 19 for further information on Sure Start and the Children’s Fund.

of reports with recommendations on how to improve the life chances of children at risk; of those who truant and who are excluded from school; of those at risk of becoming pregnant or parents as teenagers; and of 13 to 19 year olds who are more likely to become disengaged from education and training.<sup>3</sup> The vast majority of these recommendations are now being implemented by Government and systems are in place to monitor their progress.

14. Social inclusion is also a key theme for the Scottish Executive. Milestones have been established for tackling it and are being monitored on an annual basis. The Welsh Assembly Government has established Cymorth, a unified support fund, bringing together the existing programmes of Sure Start, the Children and Youth Partnership Fund, the National Childcare Strategy, the Youth Access Initiative and the Play Grant to provide targeted preventative intervention to improve the life chances of children and young people living in disadvantaged communities. £39million will be provided through this in 2003-04. It is also implementing "Communities First", a programme aimed at tackling social exclusion and poverty in the most deprived areas. Some £55million will be available for regenerating the most deprived communities in Wales in 2002-03 and 2003-04. The programme has a clear focus on supporting young people. New TSN is the Northern Ireland Executive's main policy for tackling social need and social exclusion. It targets efforts and resources towards people, groups and areas in greatest social need; and has a particular focus on tackling unemployment and increasing employability. It addresses other aspects of poverty and inequalities in areas such as health, housing and education and it identifies and tackles factors that can contribute to social exclusion.

#### *Overarching strategies for children and young people*

15. All four countries of the UK are developing strategic frameworks for children and young people. In England, the Government published in November 2001 a consultation document on a single, coherent strategy for children and young people against which all Government Departments will be asked to deliver. This will affect all of the 11.9 million children aged 0-18 in England (over 14 million in the UK)<sup>4</sup>. The final strategy, to be published later this year, will aim to embody a shared, collective vision of parents, carers, the voluntary sector, the statutory sector, Government – and children and young people themselves. The strategy proposes to establish indicators to measure success in a range of outcomes covering health and well-being; achievement and enjoyment; participation and citizenship; protection; responsibility; and inclusion. Our intention is that the final strategy will also signal more clearly the read across between the CRC and the outcomes we want for our children and young people. The regular publication of a State of the Nation's Children and Young People will monitor progress against these indicators and will hold the Government to account if this progress is poor.

16. In Scotland an independent Action Team on Better Integrated Children's Services published the report "*For Scotland's Children*" in October 2001. The Cabinet Sub-Committee, chaired by the First Minister, is considering and taking forward action on the recommendations made in the report. All local authorities in Scotland are required to prepare, consult upon and publish Children's Services Plans, covering a 3 year period, which identify and meet the needs of children, encouraging co-operation between local authorities and other providers of services.

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<sup>3</sup> Consultation Report on Young Runaways (published March 2001)  
Bridging the Gap: New opportunities for 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (published July 1999)

Teenage Pregnancy (published June 1999)

Truancy and School Exclusion (published May 1989)

A Report of Policy Action Team 12 Young Children (published March 2000).

<sup>4</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics, UK



In Wales, Children and Young People's Partnerships will produce plans in each local authority area, providing a five-year strategic overview of all local service provision and setting direction and context for more detailed planning and development of services. Strategic plans will be based upon seven core aims drawn from the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Initial plans should be produced by October 2002. The Northern Ireland Executive will also consult formally this year on a 10 year comprehensive children's strategy, with a view to having it in place in 2003. The strategy will include strategic goals in key areas affecting children and young people; examine the scope for new ways of achieving a more joined-up approach within the Executive to children's issues; and will consider how to give children and young people, their parents and those representing them, the opportunity to put their views to key policy and decision makers.

### *Better services for all children and young people*

17. A key aim of the overarching strategy for children and of much UK Government activity for children is to deliver high quality services for children and young people. The attached document, "Tomorrow's Future", published by the Children and Young People's Unit in March 2001, sets out the substantial range of action that has been taken to strengthen support services targeted at vulnerable children, and mainstream services for all children. The Unit also undertook a baseline study of all expenditure on children and young people informed a cross-cutting review on children being conducted this year (see also paragraph 24). Some of that action is detailed below.

### **Age-related services**

#### **18. 0-4 Year Olds**

- **Childcare**: through the National Childcare Strategy, funding a sustained expansion of accessible, affordable and quality childcare provision and expanding childcare nationally - particularly in disadvantaged areas - to create new places for 1.6 million children by 2004 with a more than threefold increase in its budget.
- **Early education**: guaranteeing a free early education place for all children aged 4, with every 3 year old having a guaranteed free place by September 2004; establishing a Foundation Stage to explicitly recognise this period in children's development.
- **Sure Start**: Sure Start will offer support to 400,000 children under 4 and their families by 2004. As part of the Sure Start programme the Government are committed to providing more antenatal support for parents through up to £60 million of extra investment in support services for mothers and partners from time of conception.

#### **19. 5-13 Year Olds**

- **Education standards**: the Government has given the highest possible priority to raising standards of achievements in literacy and numeracy for all primary school pupils. The national results of 7 and 11 year olds have risen significantly in recent years. Investment of £192 million each year has been committed until 2004 on the national literacy and numeracy strategies. The Government's 2002 targets are for 80% of 11 year olds to meet the English standards for their age and 75% to meet the same for mathematics.
- **Children's Fund**: This is a £380 million fund over three years, targeted at preventive work for 5-13 year olds. Funding is being rolled out to local partnerships to develop increased and better co-ordinated services for children at risk of social exclusion. It

is on course to reach all parts of England by 2003/04.

- The Local Network Fund for Children and Young People: This is a £70 million fund over three years that channels money directly to local community groups working to improve the lives of vulnerable children and young people across the age range from 0-19.

## 20. 13-19 Year Olds

- Education standards: In 1989, 32.8% of 16 year olds achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C. This rose to 50% in 2001. In 2001, 33,000 young people left school without a qualification, down from 45,000 in 1997.
- Connexions: By 2003 every young person aged 13 to 19 will have access to the Connexions service, either through a Connexions Personal Adviser, drop-in centre, telephone, or internet-enabled support. Connexions will provide young people with advice, guidance, support and personal development, differentiated according to their individual needs, to help them overcome barriers to participation in learning and work and to help them achieve a successful transition from their teenage years into adult life.
- Teenage Pregnancy: The Government's Teenage Pregnancy Strategy is joining up action nationally and locally to: halve the rate of conceptions among under 18s in England by 2010, with an interim reduction of 15% by 2004; set a firmly established downward trend in the conception rates for under 16s; and increase the participation of teenage parents in education and work. All of the 30 action points set out in the national Strategy have been progressed and almost two thirds implemented and the early signs of the impact of the Strategy are encouraging. Both the under 18 and under 16 conception rates have fallen by over 6% between 1998, the baseline year for the Strategy, and 2000. In addition, the proportion of teenage parents in education, training or work has increased from 16% in 1997 to 29% in 2001.
- Preventing youth crime: Since 1997 tackling youth crime has been a key focus for the Government. The Government is committed to halving the time from arrest to sentence for persistent young offenders, from an average of 142 days in 1996 to 71 days by March 2002, and has achieved this. In October – December 2001 the average time was 68 days. The Government has undertaken a radical overhaul of the whole youth justice system with new interventions and new structures including the Youth Justice Board and new Youth Offending Teams. The Government is also increasing further the efforts it makes to prevent youth offending and antisocial behaviour.

### Improving services for vulnerable children:

21. The Government is also working to improve the most vulnerable children's quality of life through a variety of non-age-related policy initiatives to improve the neighbourhoods in which they live, inform the choices they make, and improve their housing, education and health opportunities.

- Local authority support for children in need: The Quality Protects Programme began in 1999, and improved outcomes for children in care are already beginning to be delivered including: an increase of 23% in the number of children adopted from care; children in care experiencing fewer moves; more support being given to care leavers; fewer young people inappropriately discharged from care when they reach 16 and more councils demonstrating the positive results of listening to children and young

people in their care, through subsequent service improvements.

- Disabled Children: From 2001-02 to 2003-04 an additional £60 million has been earmarked for services for disabled children and their families to target: increased provision of family support services, including short-term breaks; better integration of disabled children into mainstream leisure and out-of-school services; and better information for families and the increased availability of key workers and other measures to improve co-ordination.
- Adoption: the Government's white paper '*Adoption – a new approach*' builds on the early improvements under Quality Protects, and aims to put the needs of children at the heart of the adoption process. Budget 2001 announced further help with the introduction of adoption leave and pay from 2003, for the same period and at the same flat rate as statutory maternity pay, starting when the child is first placed with the family.
- Drugs: In 1997, the Government allocated £63m for spending on drug education and prevention services for young people. The Government has allocated a further £152m over three years on education, prevention and treatment services which will contribute towards implementing a fully-integrated approach to drugs services incorporated within existing children's services.
- Mental Health: The Government is taking specific measures to invest an additional £20m each year in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) for the 3 years to 2002-03. By May 2001, all local authorities were required to have an agreed CAMHS Development Strategy which sets out how they will meet local and national priorities, including 24 hour cover and outreach services and improved early intervention and prevention programmes. The 24 CAMHS Innovation Projects that began in 1998, and were designed to develop and stimulate good, innovative partnerships between health and social care, are being evaluated and monitored.

### Health inequalities

22. The Government is committed to tackling health inequalities. Since 1997, it has made considerable progress towards both these aims through a range of measures, including:

- The Healthy Schools Programme, which aims to make schools a healthy environment for children.
- The Health Visitor and School Nurse Development Programme, which involves new ways of working towards a family-centred public health role for health visitors and school nurses.
- The National School Fruit Scheme, will entitle every 4-6 year old in state infant school with free fruit every day.
- The Welfare Foods Scheme, which is working to ensure that vulnerable children have access to a healthy diet, and to promote increased support for breast feeding and parenting.
- Health Action Zones, which adopt a holistic approach to tackling health inequalities. A number of the Zones focus strongly on the needs of young people.
- The NHS Plan (July 2000) Tackling health inequalities is recognised in the NHS Plan

as a key component supporting the modernisation and reform of the NHS. For the first time ever, local targets for reducing health inequalities will be reinforced by the creation of national health inequalities targets. These were announced in February 2001 in the areas of life expectancy and infant mortality. The Government has conducted a cross-cutting Spending Review on health inequalities enabling the whole Government to focus on health inequalities and establish priority areas for action that will deliver the targets. In addition the Government completed a public consultation in Autumn 2001 on the actions needed to tackle health inequalities and meet the targets. A delivery plan will be published in 2002.

- In Autumn 2000, the Children Taskforce was set up to drive forward implementation of all aspects of the NHS Plan as they relate to children, ensuring that reforms take account of the particular requirement of children of all ages and their families and carers.

23. Other services which support vulnerable children include those focusing on:

#### **Sport, culture and play**

- The Prime Minister announced in January 2001 an entitlement for children to a minimum of two hours, high quality, school sport and physical education per week, through the appointment of 1,000 new specialist sports co-ordinators by 2004. There is also a range of other initiatives to improve arts and sports provision in the community and which offer particular support to deprived areas.

#### **Diversity**

- Many children from ethnic minority communities have benefited from the recent rise in school standards but there is still an attainment gap which must be closed. To better reflect the diversity of pupil's backgrounds and communities, the Government is working to: bring Muslim and Sikh schools inside the state system for the first time and increase the number of Jewish schools; continue to tackle inequalities of attainment through the Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant, which is now worth over £150m a year and through the Traveller Achievement Grant, worth £15.7m per year (including the LEAs contribution).

#### **Children with Special Needs**

- The Special Educational Needs and Disability Act places a statutory requirement on schools and colleges to ensure that pupils with disabilities and special needs are treated no less favourably than their peers.

24. The Government's next spending review will build further on these actions by continuing to focus on services for children and young people at risk, and on promoting approaches to prevent children falling into risk. The spending review will be informed by a cross cutting review of expenditure priorities for children at risk being conducted by CYPU in 2002.

#### Putting the interests of children and young people at the heart of Government

25. The Government recognises that it is essential to ensure that its approach is children and young people centred and that therefore their voices must be heard at the heart of Government. It has made a commitment to listen and learn from children and young people themselves and to engage with partners outside Government who know and work closely

with children. It has also put in place formal structures to ensure children and young people have advocates at every level within Government and so that there is a co-ordinated approach to tackling children's issues.

26. The best services for children and young people have for some time been actively engaging with them and their families so that policies and services are designed around their individual needs. The Quality Protects Programme for improving the life chances of children in public care pioneered the involvement of children and young people in its design. The new Connexions personal adviser service for 13 to 19s has been developed in full consultation with young people. The Department for Education and Skills has consulted young people on its recent White Papers on transforming Secondary Education and on education and training for 14-19 year olds.

27. The Children and Young People's Unit is taking action to make this kind of good practice the norm. In November 2001 it launched Core Principles for Involving Young People in Government. Government has agreed to follow clear principles for engaging effectively with children and young people and the Departments responsible directly for policies and services for children and young people in England will produce annually reviewed action plans so their progress can be monitored and challenged against consistent standards. The Children and Young People's Unit will report on progress on an annual basis, to ensure a process of continuous improvement across Government. A report for young people on action being taken by Government, will be available in the Summer.

28. The action plans are the beginning of a process: while some departments used to working with young people already have in place a number of schemes involving children and young people, this is a radical way of thinking for others. What is important at this stage is the intent. In addition some departments are in the front-line of service delivery, while others are not, and action plans will be proportionate and relevant to the business of that department. Nevertheless, there is already an impressive range of activity, in addition to that set out in paragraph 26:

- With voluntary sector partners, the Department of Health has created Listening and Responding Teams who were involved in 19 local authority inspections. The teams helped the Social Services Inspectorate find out what children and young people think about the services they receive from Social Services Departments.
- The Lord Chancellor's Department has a Judges and Schools programme which organises visits both to and from schools, helping all children and young people understand the court system before they come into contact with the courts (as witnesses or victims or perpetrators of crime, or through civil law proceedings).
- Children and young people have also met directly with Ministers. For example last year a group of young people met with Environment Minister Michael Meacher to feed their views into the draft stages of the Rural White Paper.

29. The Core Principles complement the standards for children and young people's participation in local democracy set out in the National Youth Agency/Local Government Association *Hear By Right* campaign. At a regional level, the CYP Unit and the Regional Co-ordination Unit will ensure that the Core Principles will be implemented across Government Offices in the regions.

30. The Unit has also established a Youth Advisory Forum which informs its work and supports the Minister for Young People. The Forum currently has 25 members aged between 11-18 years who reflect a good cross section of children and young people from

urban, rural and coastal areas across England and a good mix of gender, ethnicity and age.

31. The Welsh Assembly Government's arrangements for developing participation include supporting:

- at national level, the development of *Llais Ifanc/Young Voice* as a representative body for the whole of Wales. *Llais Ifanc* members have been organising consultations with young people over Assembly policy for two years now and played an active part in the development of major policy initiatives.
- the development of children and young people's forums in the 22 local authorities in Wales to enable them to be heard in local decision making.
- proposals for school councils in every primary and secondary school in Wales.

32. In Northern Ireland, children have been consulted on proposals for a Commissioner for Children and Young People. A group of young people designed children and young person friendly versions of the consultation paper; and the NI Pre-School Playgroups Association designed a version for use with early years children. Responses came in a variety of formats including sculpture, video, artwork and written comments and have helped inform policy development in relation to both the Commissioner and the children's strategy. This initial consultation will be built upon as work on the children's strategy is taken forward. A Children and Young People's Advisory Forum is being established; and mechanisms to include young people in the appointments process for the Commissioner are being considered.

33. The Scottish Executive has taken a number of steps to promote and increase participation. These include the "Programme for Government" which makes a clear commitment to consult with young people on matters that affect them; the launch of the Re: action Consultation Toolkit - a practical toolkit aimed at those wishing to engage with young people; the first Scottish Youth Summit, held in June 2000; the establishment of the Scottish Youth Parliament (open to young people aged 14 - 25 and run by the young people themselves); and, the Walk the Talk Initiative which skills health professionals to work with young people in the design and delivery of their health services.

#### How the CRC informs the Government approach to children and young people

##### *Government approach*

34. The Government's agenda for children is being constructed to support national priorities and in view of specific and detailed local circumstances. It is also being constructed in close consultation with children.

35. Within this context, the Government fully recognises its obligations under the CRC and is committed to ensuring that it complies with them. Many of the measures described in paragraphs 7 - 33 above deliver against the CRC; and the CRC has informed their design and delivery. Article 12 inspires the Government's commitment to empower children to inform the development of those services by giving them accessible information at the right time, by enabling real participation in decision-making and by supporting them in getting their voices heard more widely.

36. In Wales, a Children's Commissioner has been in post since March 2001, with the principal aim of safeguarding and promoting children's rights and welfare. His wide-ranging statutory remit covers all children and young people in Wales. The Commissioner is an independent appointment, and the National Assembly for Wales has no powers to influence his actions.

37. In Scotland, the Minister for Children and Education asked the Education, Culture and Sport Committee of the Scottish Parliament in January 2000 to consider the case for a Children's Commissioner. The Committee published the Report of their Inquiry on 14 February 2002 recommending the establishment of a Commissioner for Children and Young People. Ministers have accepted that there is a good case in principle for the establishment of a Commissioner for Children and Young People. The Committee plan to publish a Second Report which will further detail the role, remit and powers of a Commissioner and the Executive looks forward to considering and commenting upon those more detailed proposals in due course. Ministers will then be in a position to take a firm view on the role, remit and powers of a Commissioner and the timing of any associated legislation.

38. In Northern Ireland, following widespread consultation on proposals for a Commissioner for Children and Young People, work is well advanced on the drafting of a Bill. It is planned to introduce the Bill into the Assembly in June; the timing of the appointment itself will depend on the progress of the Bill through its Assembly. The Human Rights Commission in Northern Ireland has indicated that it includes the Convention on the Rights of the Child in its remit, and is committed to promoting and protecting children's rights.

39. In England, the Children and Young People's Unit has responsibility for ensuring that children's welfare and rights are taken into account in all Government policy and that their views are represented at all levels of Government. Key amongst safeguards particular to England are the Children's Rights Director (CRD) for children in care, and the National Clinical Director for Children. The CRD was appointed in 2001 as one of fifteen Directors in the new, independent National Care Standards Commission. His remit covers children who are in receipt of its services, including their rights and complaints, and monitoring and reviewing services provided. The National Clinical Director for Children was also appointed in 2001, and has been given the task of ensuring that all health and social care services are responsive to the needs of the children who use these services. His priority is to spearhead the faster development of the first-ever national standards for children's health services. The Ombudsmen system is under reform, with the aim of making sure that children can access advocacy and complaints services more easily.

40. The Government recognises, however, that there is scope for it to embed more firmly the principles of the CRC in its developing work on children and young people. A first step towards achieving this goal will be in the publication of the overarching strategy for children and young people.

41. Action has already been taken to publicise and disseminate the CRC. The 1999 Report was published and the Executive Summary was made available on the Department of Health website. The full document was circulated to a range of interested parties including NGOs. In addition, many schools include teaching about the CRC in their citizenship education programme, based on material provided by the Department for Education and Skills. Citizenship Education will become a compulsory subject for secondary schools in England and Wales from September 2002, and schools may select areas from within the broad framework, including the CRC and the domestic Human Rights Act, which are offered as a starting point and inspiration for teachers to organise whole school activities to celebrate human rights. Citizenship is currently being piloted within schools in Northern Ireland with the intention of it being introduced as a statutory component of the revised curriculum, which is due to be phased in from September 2004. CRC may also be covered in citizenship education in Scotland where it is regarded as a cross-curricular issue. Learning and Teaching Scotland have produced a paper on education for citizenship for discussion and development, launched on 7<sup>th</sup> June. This will be followed by the production of support material in due course.

42. However, this is also an area where we recognize we can do more. The Children and Young People's Unit will publicise the CRC on its new website (which gives users the option to enter the 'corporate' website or the children & young people's website). The website is part of the CYPU's integrated communications strategy which seeks to obtain a greater media profile for all key issues concerning children and young people while working closely with children and young people themselves, NGOs and others with an influence on and/or interest in the issues. The CYPU website will be linked to the Government Youth Portal which is due to go live by the end of the year and will be publicised in all schools.

### **Conclusion**

43. This paper has set out some of the key changes in the Government's approach to children since 1999. We hope that the Committee finds it and the accompanying document "Tomorrow's Future" helpful. We look forward to providing a more comprehensive picture of the UK position in 2004.



## Optional Protocols and reservations to the CRC

### Optional protocols

#### Young people in the armed services

The UK is committed to implementing the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The UK signed the Optional Protocol in September 2000, and takes great care in the deployment of under 18s so as to prevent their direct involvement in hostilities. However, before we ratify we must be satisfied that we have in place the soon to be finalised detailed procedures and administrative guidelines for the Armed Forces which will give concrete form to the commitment, as clarified by the declaration made on signing, to prevent the direct involvement of under 18s in hostilities.

#### The sale of children, child prostitution and pornography

The UK Government strongly supports the aim of the Optional Protocol to strengthen the protection offered by Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We signed the Optional Protocol in September 2000 and aim to ratify soon. There is no question about the UK commitment to the spirit of the Protocol, but there are a number of complicated issues that need to be resolved before ratification. These include reform of certain aspects of the criminal law on sex offences in the United Kingdom, which are currently incompatible with the language of the Protocol. Reform of this area of the law is a complex task, on which work has been underway for some time and is now approaching completion. Following completion, the law will be reformed at the earliest legislative opportunity.

### Reservations

On ratification of the Convention, the United Kingdom entered a number of reservations. These have now been lifted, with two exceptions.

#### Immigration and citizenship

The Government has carefully reviewed the reservation in respect of Article 22 of the Convention, which deals with immigration and nationality, in the light of recent requests that it should be withdrawn. It has concluded that it should be retained. The Government believes the reservation remains necessary in order to maintain an effective immigration control. The UK Government supports the CRC in principle and does not take the view that the Reservation prevents children's best interests from being taken into account in practice. Refugee and asylum-seeking children are still entitled to the protections of the Refugee Convention, and all children in the UK are covered by the European Convention on Human Rights.

Children who fall within the Reservation are also provided with basic education and healthcare, and will often qualify for maintenance and accommodation from the state. In some cases (such as those of unaccompanied children) local authorities will assume responsibility for the child's welfare, and social services may also be provided. The level of support for children here as part of an asylum seeking family is identical to that provided for children in families on income support. The Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2001. It imposes new duties on local authorities, in place of their present powers, to support children leaving care (including asylum seekers) until they are at least 18 and to assist them until they are at least 21.

It is clear from the notes of the CRC drafting group that the Convention was not intended to confer any new rights in relation to immigration. The Committee will wish to note, however, that the Government has proposed new measures to address some specific and practical issues relating to children and to ensure that the immigration and nationality service is more child centred. A White Paper published in February 2002 proposes:

- I. The phasing out of the voucher system, to be replaced with cash payments
- II. That immigration staff will be able to interview children about their asylum claims in a wider set of circumstances than at present. This will give officials a greater understanding of children's background and circumstances and help them better determine appropriate levels of care
- III. More support for local authorities, by improving information exchange, communications, partnership working and models of best practice in the care of unaccompanied minors.

### Children in detention

The Government is not yet in a position to withdraw the reservation about the position of children in adult offender institutions; however progress has been made to improve the custodial arrangements for young people, and to provide for their separation from older prisoners wherever possible.

In England and Wales, in the overwhelming majority (more than 95%) of cases, juveniles are separated from older offenders.

The issue is more difficult for young women. Because numbers are low - they account for less than 5% of the juvenile population in custody - there are practical problems providing separate accommodation within reasonable distance from home that can also offer access to appropriate educational and other facilities. Maintenance of family ties has been shown to be a key factor in preventing reoffending on release. In practice, this means some juveniles will be held with 18 to 20 year olds.

There also remain at any one time a handful of individual young men and women who have to be near to courts and their solicitors during trials for further offences in areas without suitable juvenile accommodation. Although held in what are statutorily adult prisons they do not normally mix with adults unless they require access to specialist programmes or have a security classification that dictates where they are held (there is currently only one of the entire juvenile population who falls into this category).

For these reasons, the Government is not yet able to set a date for completely ending the use of adult prisons for juveniles. The number of places within juvenile establishments is being expanded under an investment programme that started in 2002, but it will take several years to develop each establishment. It will remain likely that some older and top security juveniles will still be unsuitable for those local establishments, such as local authority secure units, that cater for younger and more vulnerable children in custody.

In Scotland, most juveniles who are held in penal custody are held in young offenders institutions (YOIs) that are separate from adult prisons. Every juvenile who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment (as opposed to being remanded in custody awaiting trial or sentence) must by law be held in such a YOI unless the Scottish Ministers make an order for his or her detention in an adult prison. However, on occasion some mixing of young offenders and adult prisoners takes place. The majority of such mixing happens in the case of remand prisoners. This can be for a number of reasons, such as the proximity of the court, keeping a prisoner near to his or her family or, in extreme circumstances, for the

purpose of security and good order. In the case of sentenced prisoners, mixing also occurs, but less frequently and takes place for example when a prisoner is convicted and is awaiting sentence.

### Child Labour

**As the 1999 report made clear, the UK has now removed its reservation on Article 32 of the CRC. In 2000, the UK also ratified the ILO (Minimum Age) Convention 138 and ILO Convention 182 (Abolition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour). These conventions came into force in the UK in 2001.**

16 and 17 year olds are exempted from the minimum wage because the Government believes that their priority should be to concentrate on their education and to acquire the skills they need to progress. The Government does not wish to see a situation where young people are encouraged to leave education early by the prospect of earning a certain guaranteed level of wages. The Government agrees with the recommendations of the independent Low Pay Commission that people below the age of 18 should not be regarded as full-time participants in the labour market but should be concentrating on their education, and thus should be exempt from the National Minimum Wage.