

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND
CONCERNING
THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/NZL/2) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION
OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF NEW ZEALAND
(CRC/C/93/Add.4)**

[Received on 6 August 2003]

CRC/C/RESP/38

**United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRC/C/93/Add.4**

**made by the
Government of New Zealand**

on the

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

**List of issues to be taken up in connection with the
consideration of the second periodic report of
New Zealand**

Contents

Data and Statistics	4
Question Number 1.....	4
Data and Statistics	17
Question Number 2.....	17
Data and Statistics	21
Question Number 3.....	21
Data and Statistics	25
Question Number 4.....	25
Data and Statistics	27
Question Number 5.....	27
Data and Statistics	30
Question Number 6.....	30
Data and Statistics	35
Question Number 7.....	35
Data and Statistics	68
Question Number 8.....	68
Data and Statistics	70
Question Number 9.....	70
Data and Statistics	102
Question Number 10.....	102
General Measures of Implementation	109
Question Number 1.....	109
General Measures of Implementation	114
Question Number 2.....	114
General Measures of Implementation	117
Question Number 3.....	117
Question Number 4.....	120
General Measures of Implementation	124
Question Number 5.....	124
General Measures of Implementation	126
Question Number 6.....	126
General Measures of Implementation	127
Question Number 7.....	127
Legislation and Policies	131
Question Number 1.....	131
Official Languages	136
Question Number 1.....	136

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Protection of Innocence

Appendix 2 - New Zealand’s Agenda for Children

Appendix 3 – Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa

Appendix 4 – Official Languages

DATA AND STATISTICS

Data and Statistics

Question Number 1

Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, minority and indigenous groups, urban, rural and remote areas) covering the period between 2000 and 2002 on the number and proportion of children under 18 living in the State party.

Explanatory Note:

Table 1 shows the estimated resident population by ethnic group, age group, sex and location at 30 June 2001. Table 1a shows the same information in the form of percentage age distributions.

It is not possible to provide the data by ethnicity for 2000 and 2002. Consequently, Table 2 shows data for the three years for all ethnic groups combined, while Table 2a again shows percentage age distributions.

Estimated population

- a. **The estimated resident population of an area in New Zealand, is an estimate of all people who usually live in that area at a given date. It includes:**
- all residents present in New Zealand and counted by the census
 - residents who are temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand and counted by the census
 - residents who are temporarily overseas (who are not included in the census)
 - an adjustment for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).

Visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand and from overseas are excluded.

- b. **The estimated resident population of each ethnicity of each area at 30 June 2001 and 2002 are based on the 2001 Census usually resident population counts respectively and updated for:**
- non-response to the census ethnicity question
 - net census undercount
 - residents temporarily overseas on census night
 - births, deaths and net migration between census night (6 March 2001) and 30 June 2002
 - reconciliation with demographic estimates for ages 0-9 years.

Ethnicity

- c. **A person may identify with more than one ethnic group. Those identifying with more than one ethnic group have been included in the population for each group. Therefore, the ethnic population estimates are not mutually exclusive. It is not**

possible to obtain estimates for the ‘Other’ ethnic group by subtracting the European, Māori, Pacific and Asian estimates from the total population estimates.

- d. Based on Area Unit boundaries at the 2001 Census.**
- e. The following rounding rules have applied:**
 - age group by sex data less than 2,000 have been rounded to the nearest five. Otherwise figures have been rounded to the nearest ten.**
 - total by sex data less than 10,000 have been rounded to the nearest 10. Figures in the range 10,000 – 19,999 have been rounded to the nearest 50. Otherwise figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.**
- f. Owing to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to given totals.**

Table 1

Estimated Resident Population by Ethnic Group and Age Group

*Urban Areas
New Zealand
at 30 June 2001*

Urban Area	Age Group (years)	Estimated Resident Population by Ethnic Group at 30 June 2001																	
		Māori			Pacific Peoples			Asian			European			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Main Urban Area	0-4	24,900	23,500	48,400	17,050	16,440	33,490	9,500	9,310	18,800	72,910	69,150	142,060	1,300	1,305	2,600	102,720	97,690	200,420
	5-9	23,340	21,940	45,280	15,720	14,780	30,500	9,490	8,990	18,480	74,070	69,840	143,910	1,245	1,105	2,350	104,860	98,280	203,140
	10-14	21,340	20,990	42,330	13,890	13,240	27,140	9,980	9,610	19,590	74,800	71,810	146,610	1,340	1,190	2,530	105,090	100,610	205,700
	15-18	14,210	14,580	28,790	8,870	8,840	17,710	10,850	10,390	21,240	55,900	55,700	111,600	1,110	1,000	2,110	80,790	79,420	160,210
	19 and over	99,160	108,880	208,040	63,930	68,710	132,640	83,040	94,380	177,410	744,750	826,440	1,571,190	8,510	7,420	15,930	950,450	1,046,390	1,996,850
	total	182,900	189,900	372,800	119,500	122,000	241,500	122,900	132,700	255,500	1,022,400	1,092,900	2,115,400	13,500	12,000	25,500	1,343,900	1,422,400	2,766,300
Secondary Urban Area	0-4	2,710	2,620	5,330	625	590	1,215	240	235	475	7,000	6,820	13,830	40	25	65	8,730	8,420	17,150
	5-9	2,800	2,600	5,400	620	540	1,160	270	200	470	7,790	7,480	15,270	30	15	45	9,710	9,160	18,870
	10-14	2,510	2,420	4,930	510	490	1,005	225	215	440	8,010	7,710	15,720	25	20	40	9,810	9,330	19,140
	15-18	1,620	1,655	3,280	305	320	625	240	230	470	5,660	5,440	11,100	35	10	45	6,930	6,640	13,570
	19 and over	10,360	11,120	21,480	1,960	1,825	3,780	1,415	1,710	3,130	72,190	81,030	153,220	155	130	285	82,240	91,090	173,330
	total	20,000	20,400	40,400	4,020	3,770	7,790	2,390	2,590	4,990	100,700	108,500	209,100	280	200	480	117,400	124,600	242,100
Minor Urban Area	0-4	5,160	4,840	10,000	545	505	1,050	305	290	595	9,110	8,600	17,720	35	30	65	12,090	11,490	23,580
	5-9	5,130	4,840	9,970	500	460	960	250	270	520	9,770	9,340	19,110	30	40	70	12,950	12,380	25,330
	10-14	4,990	4,770	9,760	405	410	815	255	255	505	10,130	9,710	19,840	25	30	55	13,380	12,790	26,170
	15-18	3,020	3,040	6,060	255	205	460	285	255	540	6,890	6,570	13,460	20	20	45	9,080	8,600	17,680
	19 and over	19,590	22,350	41,950	1,470	1,430	2,900	1,725	2,380	4,100	93,170	101,940	195,110	250	185	435	110,040	120,210	230,250
	total	37,900	39,800	77,700	3,180	3,010	6,180	2,820	3,440	6,260	129,100	136,200	265,200	360	300	670	157,500	165,500	323,000

Urban Area	Age Group (years)	Estimated Resident Population by Ethnic Group at 30 June 2001																	
		Māori			Pacific Peoples			Asian			European			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural Centres	0-4	1,290	1,255	2,540	110	100	210	50	55	105	2,320	2,120	4,440	5	10	15	3,090	2,870	5,960
	5-9	1,445	1,265	2,710	110	90	200	55	50	105	2,720	2,520	5,240	10	10	20	3,610	3,310	6,920
	10-14	1,265	1,250	2,510	70	80	145	45	45	90	2,640	2,510	5,150	10	15	25	3,430	3,320	6,750
	15-18	760	740	1,500	45	45	90	40	40	80	1,670	1,570	3,240	5	5	15	2,210	2,060	4,270
	19 and over	5,450	6,060	11,510	325	270	595	255	405	660	24,060	24,260	48,320	45	45	90	28,560	29,030	57,590
	total	10,200	10,550	20,800	660	580	1,240	440	600	1,040	33,400	33,000	66,400	80	90	160	40,900	40,600	81,500
Rural Areas ⁽¹⁾	0-4	4,240	4,070	8,310	315	340	650	215	200	415	15,220	14,570	29,790	45	35	80	17,320	16,560	33,870
	5-9	4,890	4,390	9,290	380	370	750	215	200	415	18,870	17,230	36,100	40	30	70	21,540	19,650	41,190
	10-14	4,840	4,520	9,360	385	335	720	255	220	475	19,310	18,460	37,770	30	45	75	22,050	20,920	42,970
	15-18	2,920	2,470	5,380	260	205	470	205	180	390	12,600	10,870	23,470	40	30	70	14,470	12,300	26,770
	19 and over	21080	20690	41760	1380	1120	2500	1230	1595	2830	150860	139090	289950	255	215	470	167370	154420	321800
	total	38000	36100	74100	2720	2370	5090	2120	2400	4520	216900	200200	417100	410	360	770	242800	223900	466600
Other Urban Areas ⁽²⁾	0-4	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	5	10	0	0	0	15	5	15
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	10	15	0	0	0	5	10	15
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	10	15	0	0	0	5	10	15
	15-18	5	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	0	20	10	25	0	0	0	20	10	30
	19 and over	35	25	65	10	5	15	110	10	120	505	235	740	0	5	10	650	265	915
	total	50	30	80	10	10	20	110	10	120	540	260	810	0	10	10	690	300	990
Total, New Zealand	0-4	38,310	36,290	74,590	18,640	17,980	36,620	10,310	10,080	20,390	106,580	101,260	207,840	1,425	1,410	2,830	143,960	137,040	281,000
	5-9	37,620	35,040	72,650	17,330	16,240	33,570	10,280	9,710	19,990	113,220	106,410	219,630	1,360	1,205	2,560	152,670	142,800	295,470
	10-14	34,940	33,940	68,880	15,260	14,560	29,820	10,760	10,340	21,100	114,900	110,210	225,110	1,430	1,300	2,730	153,770	146,980	300,740
	15-18	22,530	22,480	45,010	9,740	9,620	19,350	11,620	11,100	22,720	82,740	80,150	162,900	1,215	1,070	2,290	113,510	109,030	222,540
	19 and over	155,670	169,130	324,810	69,080	73,360	142,440	87,770	100,480	188,250	1,085,550	1,172,990	2,258,540	9,220	8,000	17,220	1,339,310	1,441,420	2,780,730
	total	289,100	296,900	585,900	130,000	131,800	261,800	130,700	141,700	272,500	1,503,000	1,571,000	3,074,000	14,650	13,000	27,600	1,903,200	1,977,300	3,880,500

(1) Includes some Off-Shore Islands.

(2) Includes Inland Waters, Inlets and Oceanic Areas not in specified urban areas.

Note: Owing to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to given stated totals.

Symbols:

- nil or zero

Table 1A

Estimated Resident Population by Ethnic Group and Age Group																			
<i>Urban Areas</i>																			
<i>New Zealand</i>																			
<i>at 30 June 2001</i>																			
Urban Area	Age Group (years)	Estimated Resident Population by Ethnic Group at 30 June 2001																	
		Māori			Pacific Peoples			Asian			European			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Percentage																			
Main Urban Area	0-4	14	12	13	14	13	14	8	7	7	7	6	7	10	11	10	8	7	7
	5-9	13	12	12	13	12	13	8	7	7	7	6	7	9	9	9	8	7	7
	10-14	12	11	11	12	11	11	8	7	8	7	7	7	10	10	10	8	7	7
	15-18	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	8	8	5	5	5	8	8	8	6	6	6
	19 and over	54	57	56	54	56	55	68	71	69	73	76	74	63	62	62	71	74	72
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Secondary Urban Area	0-4	14	13	13	16	16	16	10	9	10	7	6	7	14	14	14	7	7	7
	5-9	14	13	13	15	14	15	11	8	9	8	7	7	11	8	10	8	7	8
	10-14	13	12	12	13	13	13	9	8	9	8	7	8	8	9	9	8	7	8
	15-18	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	9	9	6	5	5	12	5	9	6	5	6
	19 and over	52	54	53	49	48	49	59	66	63	72	75	73	55	64	59	70	73	72
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minor Urban Area	0-4	14	12	13	17	17	17	11	8	9	7	6	7	10	10	10	8	7	7
	5-9	14	12	13	16	15	16	9	8	8	8	7	7	9	12	10	8	7	8
	10-14	13	12	13	13	14	13	9	7	8	8	7	7	7	10	9	8	8	8

	15-18	8	8	8	8	7	7	10	7	9	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	5	5
	19 and over	52	56	54	46	47	47	61	69	66	72	75	74	68	60	65	70	73	71
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Urban Area	Age Group (years)	Estimated Resident Population by Ethnic Group at 30 June 2001																	
		Māori			Pacific Peoples			Asian			European			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Percentage																	
Rural Centres	0-4	13	12	12	17	17	17	11	9	10	7	6	7	7	11	9	8	7	7
	5-9	14	12	13	17	16	16	12	8	10	8	8	8	12	13	13	9	8	8
	10-14	12	12	12	11	13	12	11	7	9	8	8	8	12	15	14	8	8	8
	15-18	7	7	7	7	8	7	9	7	8	5	5	5	9	8	9	5	5	5
	19 and over	53	57	55	49	46	48	57	68	64	72	74	73	60	52	56	70	72	71
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas ⁽¹⁾	0-4	11	11	11	12	14	13	10	8	9	7	7	7	11	10	11	7	7	7
	5-9	13	12	13	14	16	15	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	10-14	13	13	13	14	14	14	12	9	11	9	9	9	8	12	10	9	9	9
	15-18	8	7	7	10	9	9	10	8	9	6	5	6	10	9	9	6	5	6
	19 and over	56	57	56	51	47	49	58	67	63	70	69	70	62	60	61	69	69	69
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Urban Areas ⁽²⁾	0-4	9	4	7	7	--	5	--	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	2	1	2
	5-9	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	10	1	1	4	2	--	22	18	1	4	2
	10-14	2	--	1	7	12	9	--	1	--	1	4	2	--	--	--	1	4	2
	15-18	9	11	10	7	25	14	1	6	1	3	3	3	--	--	--	3	3	3
	19 and over	78	86	81	79	63	73	99	83	97	93	88	92	100	78	82	94	88	92
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total, New Zealand	0-4	13	12	13	14	14	14	8	7	7	7	6	7	10	11	10	8	7	7
	5-9	13	12	12	13	12	13	8	7	7	8	7	7	9	9	9	8	7	8
	10-14	12	11	12	12	11	11	8	7	8	8	7	7	10	10	10	8	7	8
	15-18	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	8	8	6	5	5	8	8	8	6	6	6
	19 and over	54	57	55	53	56	54	67	71	69	72	75	73	63	62	62	70	73	72
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Includes some Off-Shore Islands.

(2) Includes Inland Waters, Inlets and Oceanic Areas not in specified urban areas.

Note: Owing to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to given stated totals.

Symbols:

-- figure too small to be expressed

Table 2

Estimated Resident Population by Age Group

*Urban Areas
New Zealand
at 30 June 2000-02*

Urban Area	Age Group (years)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June								
		2000			2001			2002		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Main Urban Area	0-4	104,390	98,880	203,270	102,720	97,690	200,420	102,830	97,970	200,800
	5-9	106,340	100,560	206,900	104,860	98,280	203,140	104,410	98,490	202,890
	10-14	101,060	96,770	197,840	105,090	100,610	205,700	107,620	102,850	210,470
	15-18	78,190	76,680	154,870	80,790	79,420	160,210	83,750	81,530	165,280
	19 and over	944,330	1,036,810	1,981,150	950,450	1,046,390	1,996,850	972,740	1,066,340	2,039,080
	total	1,334,300	1,409,700	2,744,000	1,343,900	1,422,400	2,766,300	1,371,400	1,447,200	2,818,500
Secondary Urban Area	0-4	9,280	8,690	17,970	8,730	8,420	17,150	8,530	8,300	16,830
	5-9	10,280	9,670	19,950	9,710	9,160	18,870	9,580	9,020	18,590
	10-14	9,830	9,360	19,190	9,810	9,330	19,140	9,870	9,450	19,320
	15-18	7,010	6,500	13,500	6,930	6,640	13,570	7,180	6,680	13,860
	19 and over	81,650	90,250	171,900	82,240	91,090	173,330	82,550	91,320	173,870
	total	118,000	124,500	242,500	117,400	124,600	242,100	117,700	124,800	242,500
Minor Urban Area	0-4	13,290	12,720	26,010	12,090	11,490	23,580	11,870	11,290	23,160
	5-9	13,970	13,280	27,240	12,950	12,380	25,330	12,670	12,260	24,930
	10-14	13,350	12,910	26,260	13,380	12,790	26,170	13,530	12,930	26,460
	15-18	9,180	8,330	17,510	9,080	8,600	17,680	9,400	8,730	18,140
	19 and over	107,910	118,610	226,520	110,040	120,210	230,250	110,640	120,570	231,210
	total	157,700	165,900	323,500	157,500	165,500	323,000	158,100	165,800	323,900
Rural Centres	0-4	3,700	3,400	7,110	3,090	2,870	5,960	2,980	2,840	5,820
	5-9	3,720	3,390	7,110	3,610	3,310	6,920	3,490	3,170	6,650

	10-14	3,490	3,330	6,820	3,430	3,320	6,750	3,580	3,390	6,970
	15-18	2,340	2,200	4,550	2,210	2,060	4,270	2,240	2,140	4,380
	19 and over	27,930	28,530	56,470	28,560	29,030	57,590	28,550	29,030	57,570
	total	41,200	40,900	82,000	40,900	40,600	81,500	40,800	40,600	81,400
Rural Areas ⁽¹⁾	0-4	15,120	14,100	29,220	17,320	16,560	33,870	16,860	16,140	32,990
	5-9	21,180	19,540	40,720	21,540	19,650	41,190	20,850	19,260	40,110
	10-14	22,130	20,880	43,010	22,050	20,920	42,970	22,830	21,420	44,250
	15-18	14,690	13,500	28,190	14,470	12,300	26,770	14,720	12,830	27,550
	19 and over	168,340	154,980	323,320	167,370	154,420	321,800	170,050	156,880	326,930
	total	241,500	223,000	464,500	242,800	223,900	466,600	245,300	226,500	471,800
Other Urban Areas ⁽²⁾	0-4	20	15	35	15	5	15	15	5	20
	5-9	10	5	15	5	10	15	5	10	15
	10-14	25	10	30	5	10	15	5	10	20
	15-18	15	10	20	20	10	30	10	5	15
	19 and over	755	245	1,000	650	265	915	655	270	925
	total	820	280	1,100	690	300	990	690	300	990
Total, New Zealand	0-4	145,700	137,720	283,420	143,960	137,040	281,000	143,090	136,540	279,630
	5-9	155,540	146,480	302,020	152,670	142,800	295,470	151,000	142,200	293,200
	10-14	149,970	143,340	293,310	153,770	146,980	300,740	157,440	150,040	307,480
	15-18	111,480	107,280	218,780	113,510	109,030	222,530	117,320	111,930	229,220
	19 and over	1,331,060	1,429,160	2,760,210	1,339,310	1,441,420	2,780,730	1,365,180	1,464,400	2,829,590
	total	1,893,800	1,964,000	3,857,800	1,903,200	1,977,300	3,880,500	1,934,000	2,005,100	3,939,100

(1) Includes some Off-Shore Islands.

(2) Includes Inland Waters, Inlets and Oceanic Areas not in specified urban areas.

Note: Owing to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to given stated totals.

Table 2A

Estimated Resident Population by Age Group

*Urban Areas
New Zealand
at 30 June 2000-02*

Urban Area	Age Group (years)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June								
		2000			2001			2002		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Percentage								
Main Urban Area	0-4	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7
	5-9	8	7	8	8	7	7	8	7	7
	10-14	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7
	15-18	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	19 and over	71	74	72	71	74	72	71	74	72
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Secondary Urban Area	0-4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	5-9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	8
	10-14	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8
	15-18	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	6
	19 and over	69	73	71	70	73	72	70	73	72
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minor Urban Area	0-4	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7
	5-9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	8
	10-14	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8
	15-18	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	6
	19 and over	68	72	70	70	73	71	70	73	71
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Rural Centres	0-4	9	8	9	8	7	7	7	7	7
	5-9	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	8
	10-14	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	9
	15-18	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
	19 and over	68	70	69	70	72	71	70	72	71
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas ⁽¹⁾	0-4	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
	5-9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	10-14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	15-18	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
	19 and over	70	69	70	69	69	69	69	69	69
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Urban Areas ⁽²⁾	0-4	2	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
	5-9	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	3	2
	10-14	3	3	3	1	4	2	1	4	2
	15-18	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
	19 and over	92	87	91	94	88	92	95	89	93
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total, New Zealand	0-4	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7
	5-9	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	7
	10-14	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8
	15-18	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	19 and over	70	73	72	70	73	72	71	73	72
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Includes some Off-Shore Islands.

(2) Includes Inland Waters, Inlets and Oceanic Areas not in specified urban areas.

Note: Owing to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to given stated totals.

Data and Statistics

Question Number 2

In light of Article 4 of the Convention, please provide additional disaggregated data for 2001-2003, on budget allocations and trends (in percentages of the national and regional budgets or GDP) allocated to the implementation of the Convention, evaluating also the priorities for budgetary expenditures given to the following:

- a. education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education);
- b. health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care and other health care services for children);
- c. programmes and services for children with disabilities;
- d. support programmes for families;
- e. support for children living below the poverty line;
- f. the protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care institutions;
- g. programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse, child sexual exploitation and child labour;
- h. programmes and services for street children and abandoned children;
- i. juvenile justice.

Please also indicate the expenses of the private sector, in particular for health and education.

The Committee's attention is drawn to the New Zealand Government's response to its recommendation on budget allocations issues in 1997.

During 2001, the Ministry of Social Development undertook a study to determine whether or not, it is feasible to identify child-related expenditure in current New Zealand Government appropriations and track it over time. The report concluded that it is not feasible to identify appropriated Government expenditure targeted at children at the aggregate level for the following reasons:

- the lack of transparency at the appropriation level
- differences between appropriated and actual expenditures across Votes and the different age bands used across Votes.

However, the report suggested that it could be useful to undertake analysis on a sector and/or Vote basis, and drafted some rules to guide such analysis.

At a meeting on 26 November 2001, the New Zealand Cabinet considered a suite of papers relating to the Government's Action for Child and Youth Development (incorporating New Zealand's *Agenda for Children and Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa*. Refer also to question 4, General Measures of Implementation). The New

Zealand Cabinet directed the Ministry of Social Development to continue to explore, with the major Government agency funders of services to children and young people, the utility of tracking expenditure on this group on a sector and/or Vote basis, and provide a progress report to Ministers by 30 June 2002.

The Ministry of Social Development sought comments from other agencies on the feasibility study on the merits of building up information on expenditure on children in the key sectors and/or votes. Agencies' responses to the request raised a number of concerns about the feasibility of tracking expenditure relating to children in sectors or votes. These are summarised below.

Validity and Accuracy of Data

- As there are significant differences between the expenditure on different groups of children, this raises questions about the validity and utility of attempting to determine Government expenditure per child.
- A great deal of Government expenditure on children is part of expenditure on families generally; and differentiating between the two is extremely difficult.
- There is no way to measure the effects of indirect Government expenditure on children that may have as great an impact on children's well-being as direct expenditure (such as placing parents in stable employment or families in suitable housing).
- It is difficult to accurately disaggregate direct expenditure on children from other indirect expenditure (for example, disaggregating policy expenditure from administrative expenditure).
- Actual expenditure can vary from the expenditure appropriated.
- If it is not possible to identify the exact funding of a specific group, then any conclusions drawn will be meaningless.
- In cases where two or more agencies jointly administer funding from one Vote, how would this expenditure be tracked?
- Some agencies do not collect data on gender, ethnicity, disability and socio-economic status. Therefore, further breakdowns to examine expenditure on children belonging to disadvantaged groups is not possible.
- Some expenditure is demand-driven expenditure rather than appropriated expenditure.

Effectiveness of Conclusions

- Determining expenditure per child does not in itself provide any information on, or measure the effectiveness of, that expenditure in terms of outcomes for children and young people.
- It is unlikely that any tracking of expenditure, which was drawn from different sets of data from different agencies, would provide reliable conclusions.
- In order to make comparisons across agencies, assumptions about the appropriate level of expenditure would need to be made.

Interpretations of Expenditure

- Interpretations of spending can be considered either positive or negative by different groups. For example, higher spending relating to children could indicate there are significant problems in society, yet could also equally indicate greater investment in children.
- Spending money on one sector could actually lower spending in another. For example, spending in housing could lead to improved health outcomes - but it would be difficult to assess these flow-on effects through tracking budgetary allocations. In-depth research on housing and health dynamics would be needed to assess the appropriateness of spending in both areas.
- Tracking Government expenditure relating to children does not capture the outcomes that Government is achieving for children.

Summary

- Agencies would incur high compliance costs to meet the requirements of tracking expenditure on children.
- It would be difficult to obtain accurate information about expenditure on children.
- Expenditure cannot be used as a proxy for service effectiveness or improved outcomes for children.
- Present appropriation arrangements would require significant amendment in order to track funding with any degree of accuracy. Given the bluntness of the instrument as a measure of the well-being of children in a society, such reform is not justified.

The New Zealand Government has therefore decided there should be no further investment in this work. Instead, the *Agenda for Children's* promotion of the whole child approach and the holistic approach of the *Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa* to underpin the development of policies and delivery of services that affect children

and young people, are more likely to increase the profile of children and young people in the business of Government. Additionally, the *Agenda for Children* and the *Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa* will improve Government's responsiveness to children and young people's interests, rights and needs.

The Committee's request for detail on the expenditure on the private sector cannot be provided as such data is not collected in a way that allows easy quantification and identification.

Data and Statistics

Question Number 3

With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, minority and indigenous groups, urban, rural and remote areas) for the last three years on the number of children:

- a. separated from their parents;
- b. placed in institutions;
- c. placed with foster families;
- d. adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions.

Explanatory Note:

The data below is broken into gender, age, and ethnicity. As the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services do not record the location of each child (due to small population numbers), disaggregated data according to urban, rural or remote areas is unavailable.

a. Separated from their Parents

Number of children in Care and Protection placements as at 30 June 2003

Gender	Total
Male	2366
Female	2074
Total	4440

Ethnicity	Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	2186
New Zealand Māori	1729
Pacific	249
Other groups	276
Grand Total	4440

Age-Group	Total
0-5	1187
6-10	1315
11+	1938
Grand Total	4440

Number of children in Care and Protection placements as at 30 June 2002

Gender	Total
Male	2287
Female	1931
Total	4218

Ethnicity	Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	2134
New Zealand Māori	1465
Pacific	219
Other groups	400
Grand Total	4218

Age-Group	Total
0-5	1195
6-10	1188
11+	1835
Grand Total	4218

Number of children in Care and Protection placements as at 30 June 2001

Gender	Total
Male	1985
Female	1731
Total	3716

Ethnicity	Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	1979
New Zealand Māori	1295
Pacific	193
Other groups	250
Grand Total	3716

Age-Group	Total
0-5	1078
6-10	1080
11+	1558
Grand Total	3716

b. Placed in Institutions

The number of children placed in the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services residences is very small (no more than forty at any one time). This is due to the:

- limited capacity of residences

- to the preference to place children and young people with extended family (once it has been established this is a safe option for them).

The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services does not collect demographic details for children in institutional care.

c. Placed with Foster Families

Approximately 99 percent of the children and young people in need of care and protection and who are separated from their parents, live with foster parents. The foster parents are either family/Whānau connections or non-kin foster placements. The demographic details for this population do not differ greatly from the total population mentioned in the tables above.

d. Adopted Domestically or through Inter-Country Adoptions

The Adoption Information and Services Unit (AISU) of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services, is responsible for statutory adoption services.

The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services' local and inter-country adoption services include education, preparation and assessment of prospective adoptive applicants, counselling of birth-parents, approval of placements, supervision and reporting to the New Zealand Family Court. Post-adoption services for birth and adoptive families are also provided or referrals made.

The Chief Executive of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services undertakes the responsibility of the Central Authority under the Adoption (Inter-Country) Act 1997.

Adoptions granted or recognised by New Zealand are provided for the period June 1999 to June 2002

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Adoption report in respect to non-relatives	87	78	104
-one parent and spouse	120	119	89
-relatives	117	104	96
-foster parents	8	9	9
-adoption type not recorded	32	9	27
<i>Adoption total of New Zealand Children</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>325</i>
Adoption in New Zealand court to non-relatives	16	14	7
Adoption in New Zealand court to relatives	90	50	48
Adoption in overseas Court (section 17 Adoption Act 1995)	274	344	256

<i>Adoption total of foreign Children</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>311</i>
Total adoptions granted or recognised by the New Zealand Government.	744	727	636

Data and Statistics

Question Number 4

Please specify the number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, age, indigenous and minority group, covering the period 2000-2002:

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

Explanatory Note:

The information requested cannot be provided as it is not collected. Information on disability was last collected through the 2001 Household Disability Survey and the residential Disability Survey. This information only provides a snapshot of New Zealand Disability data in 2001.

The Household Disability Survey data was collected using child and adult questionnaires. The data below was collected in the child questionnaires based on the population aged 0 to 14 years. Data on people aged 15 years and over were captured in the adult questionnaire data. We have not been able to combine this data to report on the full school aged population enrolled in schools.

The Residential Disability Survey was conducted only on the adult population. Therefore, there are difficulties using this data to specify the number of children with disabilities living in institutions.

The Household Disability Survey was based on a sample from the 2001 Census, and the sample includes people with and without disabilities. The Household Disability Survey did not distinguish between regular and special schools. Enrolment in New Zealand special schools is not determined by disability, although most students enrolled in special schools are likely to have disabilities.

The Household Disability Survey, like all surveys, is subject to sampling error. Some of the data reported from the Household Disability Survey involves numbers that are so small they should be treated with some caution. The numbers have been rounded to hundreds and therefore may not add to the totals provided.

Statistics New Zealand 2001 Household Disability Survey

These numbers do not include data from the Residential Disability Survey, which was only carried out with the adult (15 years +) population.

Number of population aged 0 to 14 with disabilities residing in households:

Male	54,200
Female	35,700
Total	90,000

The total number of 90,000 represents 11 percent of all children aged 0 to 14 living in households.

Number of population aged 0 to 14 with disabilities residing in residential facilities (excluding special schools) (this age group also live in households):

Male	400
Female	300
Total	800

Number of population aged 0 to 14 with disabilities by ethnicity:

European	52,300
Māori	28,400
Pacific people	5,700
Asian	1,800
Other	0
Not elsewhere included	1,400
Total	90,000

Number of population with disabilities residing in households

Aged 0 to 4 enrolled in early childhood services	12,300
Aged 5 to 14 enrolled in schools	71,600
Aged 15 + enrolled in secondary schools	11,200

Ministry of Education School Roll Returns July 2001

Primary and Intermediate	449,491
Composite and Correspondence	42,704
Secondary	239,481
Special School	2,248
Total	733,924

The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services do not record information on children and young people with disabilities in their care and protection or youth justice residences. Residences report that in the last three years they have had two young people with a disability in residences and both were deaf.

Data and Statistics

Question Number 5

With reference to child abuse, please provide disaggregated data (by age, gender, minority and indigenous group and types of violations reported) over the period 2000-2002 on the:

- a. number of individual complaints received per year in the last three years;
- b. the number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up.

a. Number of Individual Complaints Received Per Year in the Last Three Years

Explanatory Note:

The information below represents the number of complaints that have been substantiated by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services that required further investigation. The types of violations include emotional, physical and sexual abuse as well as neglect.

The data for the fiscal year 00/01 is incomplete as a new electronic data system was implemented in December/January 2000.

Total number of substantiated abuse findings by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services for the period June 2000 to June 2003

	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
	4791	6904	7057	
TOTAL				18752

Number of substantiated abuse findings by gender

	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
Male	2238	3291	3253	8782
Female	2553	3613	3804	9970
TOTAL	4791	6904	7057	18752

Number of substantiated abuse findings by ethnicity

	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	1870	2415	2626	6911
New Zealand Māori	1742	2482	2743	6967
Pacific	442	744	755	1941
Other Group	737	1263	933	2933
TOTAL	4791	6904	7057	18752

Number of substantiated abuse findings by age group

Age bands	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
0-5	1856	2542	2475	6873
6-10	1413	2208	2400	6021
11+	1522	2154	2182	5858
TOTAL	4791	6904	7057	18752

b. Number and Percentage of Reports which have Resulted in either a Court Decision or Other Types of Follow-Up

Explanatory Note:

The data responding to this question do not necessarily represent the same group of children in question 5a for the following reasons:

- The waiting period between the time of substantiating that a notification warrants further investigation to the time of a Court decision or follow-up may span the end of one year and the beginning of the next.
- Some of the children or young people may have more than one type of abuse. However, they have only been recorded as having one type of abuse substantiated and have not, therefore, been counted in the other categories of abuse.
- The types of follow-up include Family Court Orders, Family/Whānau Agreements and Family Group Conferences.

Number of reports which have resulted in either a Court decision or other type of follow-up by gender

Gender	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
Male	1907	2935	2990	7832
Female	1786	2578	2814	7178
TOTAL	3693	5513	5804	15010

Number of reports which have resulted in either a Court decision or other type of follow-up by age

Age Group	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
Total	3693	5513	5804	15010
6-10	1040	1570	1603	4213
11+	1239	1946	2088	5273
TOTAL	3693	5513	5804	15010

Number of reports which have resulted in either a Court decision or other type of follow-up by ethnicity

Ethnicity	00/01	01/02	02/03	Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	1647	2299	2496	6442
New Zealand Māori	1318	1989	2222	5529
Pacific	302	544	535	1381
Other Group	426	681	551	1658
TOTAL	3693	5513	5804	15010

Data and Statistics

Question Number 6

Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, minority and indigenous groups, urban, rural and remote areas) covering the period between 2000 and 2002 on:

- a. the enrolment and completion rates in percentages of the relevant group in pre-primary schools, in primary schools and in secondary schools;
- b. number and percentage of drop-outs and repetitions;
- c. ratio teacher per child.

Explanatory Note:

With respect to ethnicity, a person may identify with more than one ethnic group. Those identifying with more than one ethnic group have been included in the population for each group. Therefore, the ethnic population estimates are not mutually exclusive. It is not possible to obtain estimates for the 'Other' ethnic group by subtracting the European, Māori, Pacific and Asian estimates from the total population estimates, as they are not mutually exclusive (for a more detailed explanation of Ethnicity, refer question 1, Data and Statistics).

a. Enrolment and Completion Rates

Early Childhood

The following tables show the percentage of new entrant school children who had prior early childhood experience, by ethnicity and area type. Breakdowns by gender and age are not collected. The Ministry of Education is aware of the significant administrative compliance, data collections place on education providers. Therefore, the question and data collected from education providers is limited to key information that we require from the sectors. The information that is collected may be required specifically for resourcing purposes or is data that allows us to monitor, report and evaluate student achievement or other key areas of education.

There is no regulation that states children are required to attend any type of Early Childhood Education. Therefore, the Ministry of Education is unable to provide a set period and completion date for this data.

Data collection for new entrants was initially collected in 2000 from schools. Due to reporting differences, the accuracy of this data can not be endorsed and hence, is not included in the table below.

*Percentage of New Entrants who had
Early Childhood Experience*

Ethnicity	2001	2002
European	96%	97%
Māori	85%	86%
Pacific	76%	79%
Asian	90%	92%
Other	84%	87%
All	91%	92%

Area type	2001	2002
Main Urban	92%	92%
Minor Urban	93%	90%
Rural	88%	94%
Secondary Urban	92%	100%
All	91%	92%

Primary Schools

Enrolment and completion rates are not measured for primary schools as primary school years are all inclusive compulsory schooling years. The Ministry of Education would expect all students to complete primary schooling and the enrolment rate would be 100 percent. Enrolment rates are calculated only for secondary schools as an indication of how many students are attending school beyond compulsory schooling age, which indicates the retention of senior school students.

Secondary Schools

The following table shows the enrolment rate of students past the school leaving age. It is not possible to calculate this for urban and rural areas as retention rates are calculated against national cohorts.

Estimated Percentage of Students Staying on at School by Age, Ethnicity and Gender, for the period 2000 - 2002

		2000			2001			2002		
		Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	
		16	17	18	16	17	18	16	17	18
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
European/ Pakeha	Male	81	57	12	78	54	10	77	52	11
	Female	87	65	12	85	62	10	85	63	11
	Total	84	61	12	81	58	10	81	57	11
Pacific	Male	81	62	27	80	61	25	80	61	25
	Female	86	67	21	88	68	20	88	68	20
	Total	83	64	24	84	64	23	84	64	22

Māori	Male	64	39	11	60	36	11	58	33	9
	Female	69	42	8	66	41	9	65	40	9
	Total	66	40	10	63	38	10	62	36	9
All Students	Male	80	56	15	77	54	13	76	52	13
	Female	85	63	14	83	61	13	83	62	13
	Total	82	60	14	80	58	13	80	57	13

There is no concept of completion for secondary schooling. However, the following table shows the qualifications students had attained when they left school by ethnicity and area type.

Highest Attainment of School Leavers by Ethnicity, for the period 2000-2001

Year		University Bursary ¹	Entrance Qualification ²	Higher School Certificate ³	*Sixth Form Certificate ⁴	*School Certificate ⁵	No Qualification ⁶	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
2000	Māori	4	3	9	25	26	33	100	9 453
	Pacific	5	4	14	33	20	24	100	3 525
	Asian	43	10	11	22	7	7	100	4 081
	All	19	7	11	27	19	17	100	54 633
2001	Māori	4	3	8	25	26	33	100	9 688
	Pacific	5	5	14	31	21	25	100	3 694
	Asian	42	11	12	19	7	8	100	3 756
	All	18	8	11	27	20	17	100	53 517

Explanatory Note:

Figures related to students gaining one or more subjects, irrespective of the grade awarded

1. includes Scholarship, A or B Bursary, and National Certificate Level 3
2. Includes at least 40 National Certificate credits at Level 3
3. includes at least 12 National Certificate credits at Level 3
4. Includes at least 12 National Certificate credits at Level 2
5. Includes at least 12 National Certificate credits at Level 1
6. Includes fewer than 12 National Certificate credits at Level 1

Highest Attainment of School Leavers by Area Type for the period 2000-2001

Year	Area Type	University Bursary	Entrance Qualification	Higher School Certificate	Sixth Form Certificate	School Certificate	No Qualification
		%	%	%	%	%	%
2000	Main Urban	22	8	11	27	17	16
	Secondary Urban	14	7	10	30	23	17

	Minor Urban	11	6	11	29	24	18
	Rural	10	6	11	28	25	20
2001	Main Urban	21	8	11	26	18	16
	Secondary Urban	14	7	11	28	24	16
	Minor Urban	10	6	10	29	25	20
	Rural	11	8	9	27	23	22

Information about school leavers for 2002 in the above table is collected in the Ministry of Education 1 March 2003 roll survey. While this data has been collected it is not yet official and can not be released.

b. Drop Outs and Repetitions

The Ministry of Education does not hold any information on the number of drop-outs or repetitions. Please refer to the explanation provided above.

c. Ratio Teacher per Child

Explanatory Note:

Teacher: child ratios are only calculated at a national level and are not disaggregated further.

Ratios of Students to Teaching Staff at State Schools by School Sector for the period 2000 to 2001

RATIO	YEARS	
	2000	2001
OVERALL RATIO*		
Primary/Intermediate	19.4	19
Secondary	15.5	15.5
Composite/Area	14.8	14.3
CLASSROOM RATIO#		
Primary/Intermediate	22.5	22.5
Secondary	18.3	18.4
Composite/Area	18.2	18.1

Primary and Intermediate ratios are based on July rolls while secondary and composite ratios are based on March rolls.

* The overall ratio is calculated by dividing all students by the total number of teaching and management staff.

The classroom ratio is calculated by dividing domestic students by the entitlement of classroom teachers.

Data and Statistics

Question Number 7

Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, minority and indigenous groups, urban, rural and remote areas) on adolescent health, including early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Mental health, suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse as well as rates of infant and child mortality and of malnutrition covering the period between 2000 and 2002.

Also, please provide numbers of health professionals working in the health care services for children.

Explanatory Note:

The Committee's attention is drawn to the following:

- The Ministry of Health does not undertake central workforce planning and does not have easy access to the child health workforce information, as requested by the Committee.
- The disaggregated workforce information is held in each of the relevant professional colleges for each workforce group and with the District Health Boards and non-Government providers who employ the health professionals.
- The Health Workforce Advisory Committee has recently been established under Section 12 of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000. The role of the Health Workforce Advisory Committee is to advise the Minister of Health on health workforce issues that the Minister specifies by notice to the Health Workforce Advisory Committee.
- Data on sexually transmitted infections is collected in five year age bands.
- Tobacco control studies are conducted in approximately five year cycles. Preliminary data on tobacco control is for the period 2002.
- Infant and child mortality data is shown for the year 1999. Due to the time delay between notification of death and coronial inquests, data for the period 2000 to 2002 can not be provided by the New Zealand Health Information Service.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Surveillance of sexually transmitted infections in New Zealand, is based on collated data from sexual health clinics. Information is collected for the age group under the age of 15 years and 15 to 19 years.

Information for the three years 2000-2002, as reported to the Ministry of Health in the Sexually Transmitted Infections in New Zealand Annual Surveillance Report 2002 (Institute for Environmental Science and Research, 2003), is as follows:

Chlamydia

*Chlamydia cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2000 to December 2000**

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	5	38	8	28	3	0	1
15-19 years	398	791	573	521	75	14	6

*Chlamydia cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2001 to December 2001**

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	6	66	18	51	2	1	0
15-19 years	428	965	684	602	84	17	6

*Chlamydia cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2002 to December 2002**

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	7	45	19	33	0	0	0
15-19 years	450	1,003	810	632	67	36	9

Gonorrhoea

*Gonorrhoea cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2000 to December 2000**

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	2	3	0	3	2	0	0
15-19 years	74	126	53	114	24	6	3

Gonorrhoea cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity

* numbers confirmed and probable cases

* numbers confirmed and probable cases

* numbers confirmed and probable cases

January 2001 to December 2001*

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	1	6	2	2	2	1	0
15-19 years	67	107	51	99	21	2	1

Gonorrhoea cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2002 to December 2002*

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	1	7	1 43	7 99	0 19	0 7	0 3
15-19 years	67	104					

Herpes

Herpes cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2000 to December 2000

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
15-19 years	20	59	55	16	4	1	3

Herpes cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2001 to December 2001

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19 years	14	74	69	14	2	2	1

Herpes cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2002 to December 2002

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No

< 15 years	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15-19 years	31	96	90	24	2	8	3

Genital Warts

Genital Warts cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity January 2000 to December 2000

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	1	9	3	6	1	0	0
15-19 years	204	592	514	215	28	24	15

Genital Warts cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity January 2001 to December 2001

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	11	2	9	0	0	0
15-19 years	220	654	614	206	26	27	1

Genital Warts cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity January 2002 to December 2002

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	16	11	4	0	1	0
15-19 years	230	747	699	210	33	29	6

Syphilis

Syphilis cases diagnosed cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity January 2000 to December 2000

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
-----------	------	--------	-----------------	-------	---------	-------	---------

			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Syphilis cases diagnosed cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity January 2001 to December 2001

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Syphilis cases diagnosed cases diagnosed at Sexual Health Clinics: Age, Sex, and Patient Ethnicity
January 2002 to December 2002*

Age group	Male	Female	Euro/ Pakeha	Māori	Pacific	Other	Unknown
			No.	No	No	No	No
< 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19 years	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Youth Suicide

New Zealand monitors trends for youth suicide (15-24 years of age) rather than 18 years and under as there are very few deaths in those aged under 15 years. The majority of youth suicide deaths occur in those aged 20-24 years. The total number of youth suicides in the year 2000 was 96 (18.1 per 100,000 aged 15-24 years), down from 120 in 1999 and 140 in 1998. These figures were the lowest total number and rate since 1986 when there were 91 suicides (15.6 per 100,000).

There was a large drop in the number of female suicide deaths from 37 (14.2 per 100,000) in 1999 to 15 (5.8 per 100,000) in 2000. Male suicide deaths and rates have changed little between 1999 and 2000. There were 83 (30.6 per 100,000) in 1999 and 81 (29.9 per 100,000) in 2000.

Youth suicide deaths have decreased for both Māori and non-Māori females. In 2000, the Māori female rate was 7.4 (down from 18.7 in 1999) while the non-Māori female rate was 5.4 (down from 13.1 in 1999).

In 2000, the rate of suicide for Māori was 25.7 per 100,000 and 16.2 per 100,000 in non-Māori. Young males continue to experience a high rate of suicide with a Māori rate of 43.5 in 2000 (42.4 in 1999), and a non-Māori rate of 26.4 in 2000 (27.7 in 1999). Youth suicide statistics for the year 2001 will be available in October 2003.

Total New Zealand Suicide Deaths for the Year 2000, age <19 years

Explanatory Note:

- this data is provisional
- ethnicity is based on the prioritised ethnic group
- suicide is defined as a death with an underlying death code of X60-X84 Intentional self-harm
- only data for the year 2000 is currently available
- unable to provide data by urban, rural, or remote categories.

Sex	Ethnicity	Age	Number
F	A	17	1
F	E	14	1
F	E	15	1
F	E	17	1
F	M	15	1
F	M	17	1
F	PI	17	1
M	E	14	2
M	E	16	2
M	E	17	3
M	E	18	6
M	M	14	1
M	M	15	2
M	M	16	4
M	M	17	2
M	M	18	2
M	PI	18	1

Key:

Sex: F = female; M=Male

Ethnicity: M=Māori, PI=Pacific Island, A=Asian, E=European/Other

Number: refers to number of suicide deaths

Tobacco Control
Preliminary Results of the 2002 Youth Lifestyle Study – People aged 11-17

Factor of Interest	All Participants			Non-smokers				“Smoked in last month”				Daily smokers			
				Māori %		Non-Māori %		Māori %		Non-Māori %		Māori %		Non-Māori %	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?*	38.2	33.3	35.8	33.0	25.2	48.6	48.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>I have never smoked cigarettes</i>	7.0	5.8	6.4	9.5	9.9	4.5	3.7	18.1	6.13	8.2	0.12	3.14	7.30	4.16	16.1
<i>7 years old or younger</i>	2.19	6.25	9.22	19.1	7.17	2.17	4.20	0.24	15.1	39.3	21.8	26.7	27.2	27.7	14.0
<i>8 or 9 years old</i>	3.98	8.10	5.10	12.3	2.22	4.98	8.10	9.28	46.9	9.8	49.7	21.7	20.8	27.4	27.4
<i>10 or 11 years old</i>	2.3	2.1	0.17	7.9	.1	2.6	3.1	0.13	13.2	9.9	7.9	7.4	2.6	10.6	10.6
<i>12 or 13 years old</i>		1.1	1.7	2.2	10.0		1.2	0.0	2.0		8.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
<i>14 or 15 years old</i>					0.9				0.3						
<i>16 years or older</i>															
How often do you smoke now?*	72.4	63.8	68.2	88.7	80.3	88.9	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>I have never</i>				7.7	.3	9.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

Factor of Interest	All Participants			Non-smokers				"Smoked in last month"				Daily smokers			
				Māori %		Non-Māori %		Māori %		Non-Māori %		Māori %		Non-Māori %	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>smoked cigarettes / I am not a smoker now</i>	10.3	15.2	12.7	0	0	0	0	60.2	62.4	47.7	50.4	0	0	0	0
<i>At least once a day</i>	4.0	6.1	5.0	0	0	0	0	39.8	37.7	52.3	49.6	0	0	0	0
<i>At least once a week</i>	4.1	5.6	4.8	11.3	19.7	11.1	11.8	8.0	7.0	3.0	.6	0	0	0	0
<i>At least once a month</i>	9.1	9.4	9.2	3.3	.7	1.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
<i>Less often</i>															
In the last 30 days (one month) how did you usually get your own cigarettes?*	76.5	67.7	72.3	86.6	84.1	93.7	92.2	20.8	9.6	7.3	7.8	0	0	2.2	0
<i>I did not get any cigarettes in the last month</i>	8.5	9.3	8.9	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.5	23.8	5.5	5.16	16.4	4.8	8.5	2.2	2.0
<i>I bought them from a shop</i>	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	8.8	7.0	4.8	.9	2.4	5.1	5.0	3.0
<i>I bought them from another student</i>	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.6	11.5	5.4	4.6	1.7	4.6	12.7
<i>I stole them</i>	7.0	10.0	8.9	5.4	4.0	3.1	5.1	3.3	34.6	6.3	3.11	11.18	10.10	8.0	
	1.4	8.0	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	28.1	1.40	7.40	7.6	6.5	2.2	1.5	
	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	5.5	3.0	5.7	29.7	11.11	5.3	18.0	
	1.8	1.6	3.1	0.7	7.0	0.3	0.5	4.6	4.2	0.41	1.1	6.6	1.0	2.9	
	1.5	4.5	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.3	14.6	0.6	.9	3.3	7.6	10.0	
		1.2			0.0			10.10	6.6	6.7	4.4	4.3	18.4		
					7.0			4.4	1.3	4.0	0.0	6.3	6.6	6.2	

Factor of Interest	All Participants			Non-smokers				"Smoked in last month"				Daily smokers			
				Māori %		Non-Māori %		Māori %		Non-Māori %		Māori %		Non-Māori %	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>I got them from friends</i>					3.5			5.2			2.5			4.1	
<i>I got them from my parents</i>					1.2						1.0				
<i>I got them from my brother/sister</i>					0.4						0.3				
<i>Someone else bought them for me</i>															
<i>I got them some other way</i>															

Infant and Child Mortality Data for 1999

Table 1. Deaths by District Health Board area and Age

District Health Board	Age						Total
	<01	01-04 yr	05-09 yr	10-14 yr	15-19 yr	20-24 yr	
Auckland	28	6	5	3	13	18	73
Bay of Plenty	21	5	3	4	15	19	67
Canterbury	30	1	6	8	15	21	81
Capital and Coast	24	6	2	1	4	9	46
Counties Manukau	40	15	6	8	25	28	122
Hawke's Bay	11	5	3	7	6	10	42
Hutt Valley	19	3	1	2	6	10	41
Lakes	13	3	3	2	6	10	37
Mid-Central	9	1		3	14	8	35
Nelson/Marlborough	7	1		2	7	5	22
Northland	20	7	1	8	11	11	58
Otago	16	3	2	1	2	13	37
Overseas			2		3	4	9
South Canterbury	3				2	1	6
Southland	5	2		1	10	2	20
Tairāwhiti	7	2		2	2	2	15
Taranaki	10		2	1	7	6	26
Waikato	34	10	3	5	23	19	94
Wairarapa	3			1	5		9
Waitemata	27	2	1	6	21	27	84
West Coast	3				3		6
Whanganui	5	2		2	4	3	16
Total	335	74	40	67	204	226	946

Infant and Child Mortality Data for 1999

Table 2. Deaths by Place of Death and Age Group

Age Group	Public Hospital	Private Hospital	Psychiatric Hospital	Other Institution	Private Residence	Other	Total
<01 years	208	1			121	5	335
01-04 years	27				33	14	74
05-09 years	11			2	17	10	40
10-14 years	21				25	21	67
15-19 years	58	1	1	2	54	88	204
20-24 years	54	5		1	87	79	226
Total	379	7	1	5	337	217	946

Table 3. Deaths by Ethnicity and Age Groups

Age Group	Asian	European	Māori	Not Stated	Other	Pacific	Total
<01 years	15	138	140		2	40	335
01-04 years	3	30	32	1		8	74
05-09 years	2	24	12	1		1	40
10-14 years	6	30	26	1		4	67
15-19 years	12	120	55	1	1	15	204
20-24 years	10	127	60	2		27	226
Total	48	469	325	6	3	95	946

Malnutrition

Explanatory Note:

While the number of registered dietitians in New Zealand is known, the Ministry of Health does not collect or hold information on the number of dietitians working in health care services for children.

National nutrition surveys are very expensive and have a significant respondent burden so are usually undertaken once every eight to ten years.

No definition of malnutrition is provided and it can vary from insufficient nutrition to the wider meaning of poor nutrition including, both over and under-nutrition. The information supplied uses the latter definition, which seems more relevant to developed countries such as New Zealand.

There is no national data on the nutritional status of New Zealand children at present. This will be available when *2002 National Children's Nutrition Survey* is released on 7 November 2003.

There is national data for adolescents aged between 15 and 18 years, which was collected as part of the *National Nutrition Survey 1997*. Key points are summarised below. Detailed statistical data are reported by age, gender, ethnicity.

Overweight and obesity prevalence data for adolescents are of concern, especially because of increases in the past decade and the related health consequences. Using mean data for 15-18 year olds, some 12 percent of males were overweight and 13 percent were obese, while for females 23 percent were overweight and five percent were obese. Rates of overweight and obesity are higher for Māori and highest for Pacific young people compared with European and others.

Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate Intakes

Based on mean intake data, adolescents aged 15-18 years, like adult New Zealanders, had protein intakes that were high (14.5 percent of energy), fat (34.5 percent of energy). Saturated fat (14.5 percent of energy) intakes were higher than recommended. Over half of the adolescents, more females than males, met the recommended carbohydrate intake level, and young males met the recommended fibre intake but females did not.

Micro-Nutrient Intake

For minerals, adolescent intake data indicated that intakes were adequate for zinc and magnesium, but inadequate for calcium for at least one third of adolescents. To illustrate the complexity of the data and their interpretation, when iron intakes alone were considered they indicated six percent of males and 45 percent of females had inadequate intakes. However, to assess the real risk of poor iron status ((low iron stores, iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia) the biochemical (blood) data need to be considered. The biochemical data showed four percent of adolescent males had

poor iron status, whereas only six to seven percent of females had poor iron status. Young Māori women were most affected by poor iron status. Overall, vitamin intakes were adequate for the majority of adolescents for vitamins A, C, E, B6, B12, thiamine and niacin. However, while males had adequate intakes of riboflavin and folate, for females there were 14 percent and 22 percent respectively, who had inadequate intakes.

Mental Health

Explanatory Note:

New Zealand, does not have up to date information on the prevalence of mental health problems in children and young people. However, a new database provides information on the usage of mental health services by the population, reported by mental health providers. This summary draws on this database which is called the Mental Health Information National Collection (MHINC). Only data for 2001 and 2002 are reliably available.

The information obtained is about contact with specialist mental health services that provide care for the estimated three percent of the population who have severe mental health problems. There is an expectation that such services will see fewer children at lower ages and more at the older age groups where problems such as alcohol and other drug use and adult mental health problems start to become evident.

While the aim is to reach three percent of the population, with specialist mental health services, funding is only slowly building up to this level with workforce recruitment and retention being major constraints. Tables 1 and 2 show the national figures by ethnicity and age group for the four, five year groups under the age of 20 years. They show little change over the two years in terms of total figures.

We do not have direct information about the provision of services in rural and remote areas. However, as a proxy for this, we have provided detailed data by District Health Board (DHB). Tables 3 and 4 show the raw numbers of people reported as being seen in each age group by ethnicity for the two years in each DHB. The largest DHBs (according to the year 2000 New Zealand census) are Canterbury (434,000), Waitemata (432,000) and Counties-Manakau (376,000). The smallest are the West Coast (33,000), Wairarapa (38,000) and Tairāwhiti (47,000).

Alcohol and Other Drug Service Provision

Explanatory Note:

Tables 1 to 7 are provided from the MHINC. Data may be subject to change over time as more information is received. These reports use the Mental Health Data Warehouse, which is populated monthly from MHINC.

The following information is provided for Tables 1 to 6:

- **clients may be seen by more than one agency and team type**

- **prioritised ethnicity is used in this report**
- **age is calculated at the end of the period selected.**

Tables 5 and 6 show the raw numbers of people reported as being seen in each age group by ethnicity for 2001 and 2002 in the alcohol and other drug teams. This is not an accurate reflection of all alcohol and other drug services provided since many of these services are provided by non-Government organisations that are not yet providing data to MHINC. This information is expected to improve over the next few years.

Number of Full-Time Equivalents Working in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

Table 7 shows that the number of full-time equivalent people (FTEs) working in community child and youth mental health services has increased over the years, from 568 in 1999/2000 to 699 in 2001/2002. At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of beds/flexible care packages that are being funded. The FTEs in the table do not include staff needed to provide the inpatient care and flexible care packages, since appropriate staffing is assumed in those figures.

Table 1. Clients seen by mental health services including alcohol and other drug services

National numbers by Age, Sex and Ethnicity compared with the Total Population for the period January 2001 to December 2001

Age Band	Ethnic Group	Gender	Clients Seen	Population	% Population
Age 0-4	Māori	F	31	37540	0.08 %
	Māori	M	53	39715	0.13 %
	Other	F	151	89209	0.17 %
	Other	M	309	93770	0.33 %
	Pacific Island	F	2	12940	0.02 %
	Pacific Island	M	8	13515	0.06 %
Age 5-9	Māori	F	138	34705	0.40 %
	Māori	M	425	37275	1.14 %
	Other	F	922	96365	0.96 %
	Other	M	2172	101930	2.13 %
	Pacific Island	F	16	11300	0.14 %
	Pacific Island	M	45	12230	0.37 %
Age 10-14	Māori	F	368	32439	1.13 %
	Māori	M	683	33610	2.03 %
	Other	F	1847	100306	1.84 %
	Other	M	3418	106299	3.22 %
	Pacific Island	F	43	9999	0.43 %
	Pacific Island	M	76	10720	0.71 %
Age 15-19	Māori	F	715	27771	2.57 %
	Māori	M	840	29045	2.89 %
	Other	F	3587	95128	3.77 %
	Other	M	3192	102305	3.12 %
	Pacific Island	F	134	9092	1.47 %
	Pacific Island	M	147	9435	1.56 %
TOTAL			19322	1146643	1.69%

Table 2. Clients seen by mental health services including alcohol and other drug services

National numbers by Age, Sex and Ethnicity compared with the Total Population for the period January 2002 to December 2002

Age Band	Ethnic Group	Gender	Clients Seen	Population	% Population
Age 0-4	Māori	F	23	37540	0.06 %
	Māori	M	56	39715	0.14 %
	Other	F	122	89209	0.14 %
	Other	M	220	93770	0.23 %
	Pacific Island	F	0	12940	
	Pacific Island	M	6	13515	0.04 %
Age 5-9	Māori	F	157	34705	0.45 %
	Māori	M	449	37275	1.20 %
	Other	F	817	96365	0.85 %
	Other	M	2011	101930	1.97 %
	Pacific Island	F	14	11300	0.12 %
	Pacific Island	M	46	12230	0.38 %
Age 10-14	Māori	F	422	32439	1.30 %
	Māori	M	765	33610	2.28 %
	Other	F	1704	100306	1.70 %
	Other	M	3414	106299	3.21 %
	Pacific Island	F	55	9999	0.55 %
	Pacific Island	M	86	10720	0.80 %
Age 15-19	Māori	F	818	27771	2.95 %
	Māori	M	980	29045	3.37 %
	Other	F	3550	95128	3.73 %
	Other	M	3212	102305	3.14 %
	Pacific Island	F	139	9092	1.53 %
	Pacific Island	M	188	9435	1.99 %
TOTAL			19254	1146643	1.68%

Table 3. Clients seen by District Health Board in 2001 by age band and ethnicity

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
Auckland District Health Board – 1022	Age 0-4	Māori	1		1
	Age 0-4	Other	4	6	10
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	17	22	39
	Age 10-14	Other	86	143	229
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	3	19	22
	Age 15-19	Māori	31	29	60
	Age 15-19	Other	220	149	369
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	24	24	48
Sum:			386	393	779
Bay of Plenty District Health Board – 2047	Age 0-4	Māori	1	5	6
	Age 0-4	Other	13	42	55
	Age 10-14	Māori	38	88	126
	Age 10-14	Other	107	228	335
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	5	6
	Age 15-19	Māori	65	84	149
	Age 15-19	Other	217	253	470
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	4	7
Sum:			445	709	1,154
Canterbury District Health Board (HLS) – 4122	Age 0-4	Māori	1	3	4
	Age 0-4	Other	16	31	47
	Age 10-14	Māori	17	29	46
	Age 10-14	Other	230	420	650
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	2	3	5
	Age 15-19	Māori	42	31	73
	Age 15-19	Other	502	387	889
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	4	1	5
Sum:			814	905	1,719
Capital and Coast District Health Board – 3091	Age 0-4	Māori	2	7	9
	Age 0-4	Other	12	20	32
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island	1	3	4
	Age 10-14	Māori	42	75	117
	Age 10-14	Other	139	243	382
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	12	17	29
	Age 15-19	Māori	47	92	139
	Age 15-19	Other	260	198	458
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	24	19	43

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
Sum:			539	674	1,213
Counties Manukau District Health Board – 1023	Age 0-4	Māori	1	2	3
	Age 0-4	Other	1	11	12
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	1	6	7
	Age 10-14	Other	4	15	19
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	1	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	10	19	29
	Age 15-19	Other	19	28	47
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	4	3	7
Sum:			41	86	127
Hawke's Bay District Health Board - 3061	Age 0-4	Māori	7	9	16
	Age 0-4	Other	10	18	28
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	44	54	98
	Age 10-14	Other	80	85	165
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	1	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	74	68	142
	Age 15-19	Other	148	107	255
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	2	5
Sum:			367	345	712
Hutt Valley District Health Board – 3092	Age 0-4	Māori	2	7	9
	Age 0-4	Other	14	22	36
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	17	40	57
	Age 10-14	Other	98	158	256
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	5	6	11
	Age 15-19	Māori	31	46	77
	Age 15-19	Other	139	105	244
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	8	12	20
Sum:			314	397	711
Lakes District Health Board – 2042	Age 0-4	Māori	2	2	4
	Age 0-4	Other	3	4	7
	Age 10-14	Māori	10	28	38
	Age 10-14	Other	37	67	104
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island		2	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	28	24	52
	Age 15-19	Other	70	53	123
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	2	3
Sum:			151	182	333

Mid Central District Health Board – 3081	Age 0-4	Māori	1	4	5
	Age 0-4	Other	5	18	23
	Age 10-14	Māori	25	50	75
	Age 10-14	Other	99	154	253
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	1	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	59	50	109
	Age 15-19	Other	173	159	332
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	5	2	7
Sum:			368	438	806

Nelson Marlborough District Health Board – 3101	Age 0-4	Māori	2	1	3
	Age 0-4	Other	25	32	57
	Age 10-14	Māori	14	15	29
	Age 10-14	Other	144	233	377
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	2	3
	Age 15-19	Māori	22	35	57
	Age 15-19	Other	253	198	451
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1		1
Sum:			462	516	978

Northland District Health Board – 1011	Age 0-4	Māori		2	2
	Age 0-4	Other	1	3	4
	Age 10-14	Māori	19	42	61
	Age 10-14	Other	32	71	103
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	3	4
	Age 15-19	Māori	54	67	121
	Age 15-19	Other	76	82	158
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	2	3
Sum:			184	272	456

Otago District Health Board – 4131	Age 0-4	Māori	3	3	6
	Age 0-4	Other	12	16	28
	Age 10-14	Māori	12	17	29
	Age 10-14	Other	148	241	389
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	2	3	5
	Age 15-19	Māori	34	21	55
	Age 15-19	Other	306	285	591
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	5	6	11
Sum:			522	592	1,114

South Canterbury District Health Board – 4123	Age 0-4	Other	2	13	15
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	2	10	12
	Age 10-14	Other	52	77	129

	Age 15-19	Māori	11	12	23
	Age 15-19	Other	109	95	204
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island		2	2
Sum:			176	210	386
Southland District Health Board - 4141	Age 0-4	Māori	1	1	2
	Age 0-4	Other	5	9	14
	Age 10-14	Māori	25	29	54
	Age 10-14	Other	83	201	284
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	34	37	71
	Age 15-19	Other	151	148	299
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	2	7	9
Sum:			302	432	734
Tairāwhiti District Health Board - 2051	Age 0-4	Māori	1	1	2
	Age 0-4	Other	2	2	4
	Age 10-14	Māori	4	27	31
	Age 10-14	Other	20	29	49
	Age 15-19	Māori	24	33	57
	Age 15-19	Other	40	25	65
Sum:			91	117	208
Taranaki District Health Board - 2071	Age 0-4	Māori	1	1	2
	Age 0-4	Other	11	19	30
	Age 10-14	Māori	11	22	33
	Age 10-14	Other	91	159	250
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	28	14	42
	Age 15-19	Other	150	116	266
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	1	2
Sum:			294	332	626
Waikato District Health Board - 2031	Age 0-4	Māori	1	2	3
	Age 0-4	Other	3	7	10
	Age 10-14	Māori	21	47	68
	Age 10-14	Other	140	335	475
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	2	1	3
	Age 15-19	Māori	46	91	137
	Age 15-19	Other	279	236	515
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	6	3	9
Sum:			498	722	1,220
Wairarapa District Health Board - 3093	Age 0-4	Māori		2	2
	Age 0-4	Other	1	2	3
	Age 10-14	Māori	10	20	30

	Age 10-14	Other	29	52	81
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	10	7	17
	Age 15-19	Other	60	33	93
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	1	2
Sum:			112	117	229
Waitemata District Health Board - 1021	Age 0-4	Māori	5	1	6
	Age 0-4	Other	8	25	33
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 10-14	Māori	25	56	81
	Age 10-14	Other	173	377	550
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	7	17	24
	Age 15-19	Māori	86	117	203
	Age 15-19	Other	394	499	893
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	44	65	109
Sum:			743	1,157	1,900
West Coast District Health Board - 4111	Age 0-4	Other	4	3	7
	Age 10-14	Māori	6	3	9
	Age 10-14	Other	37	92	129
	Age 15-19	Māori	7	8	15
	Age 15-19	Other	68	68	136
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	2		2
Sum:			124	174	298
Whanganui District Health Board - 3082	Age 0-4	Other	2	7	9
	Age 10-14	Māori	14	21	35
	Age 10-14	Other	45	77	122
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	22	18	40
	Age 15-19	Other	94	62	156
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	3	4
Sum:			179	188	367

Table 4. Clients seen by District Health Board in 2002 by age band and ethnicity

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
Auckland District Health Board - 1022	Age 0-4	Other	1	1	2
	Age 10-14	Māori	12	18	30
	Age 10-14	Other	72	124	196
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	6	16	22
	Age 15-19	Māori	35	41	76

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
	Age 15-19	Other	220	156	376
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	18	29	47
Sum:			364	385	749
Bay of Plenty District Health Board – 2047	Age 0-4	Māori	4	12	16
	Age 0-4	Other	7	21	28
	Age 10-14	Māori	51	96	147
	Age 10-14	Other	97	214	311
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	3	4
	Age 15-19	Māori	91	106	197
	Age 15-19	Other	225	227	452
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	5	8
Sum:			479	684	1,163
Canterbury District Health Board (HLS) - 4122	Age 0-4	Māori	3	1	4
	Age 0-4	Other	9	11	20
	Age 10-14	Māori	12	33	45
	Age 10-14	Other	192	427	619
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	3	4
	Age 15-19	Māori	30	35	65
	Age 15-19	Other	461	339	800
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	4	4	8
Sum:			712	853	1,565
Capital and Coast District Health Board - 3091	Age 0-4	Māori	2	5	7
	Age 0-4	Other	12	16	28
	Age 10-14	Māori	44	86	130
	Age 10-14	Other	91	219	310
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	9	17	26
	Age 15-19	Māori	53	109	162
	Age 15-19	Other	228	232	460
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	15	17	32
Sum:			454	701	1,155
Counties Manukau District Health Board - 1023	Age 0-4	Other	2	5	7
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	28	46	74
	Age 10-14	Other	70	101	171
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	14	15	29
	Age 15-19	Māori	49	60	109
	Age 15-19	Other	130	106	236
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	31	32	63
Sum:			324	366	690
Hawke's Bay District Health Board	Age 0-4	Māori		3	3

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
- 3061					
	Age 0-4	Other	5	7	12
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	25	32	57
	Age 10-14	Other	67	113	180
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 15-19	Māori	70	88	158
	Age 15-19	Other	127	101	228
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	1	4

Sum: 297 347 644

Hutt Valley District Health Board – 3092	Age 0-4	Māori	8	10	18
	Age 0-4	Other	9	20	29
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	22	41	63
	Age 10-14	Other	67	125	192
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	5	7	12
	Age 15-19	Māori	37	34	71
	Age 15-19	Other	115	121	236
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	9	18	27

Sum: 272 377 649

Lakes District Health Board - 2042	Age 0-4	Māori	1	3	4
	Age 0-4	Other	6	6	12
	Age 10-14	Māori	9	14	23
	Age 10-14	Other	39	58	97
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	1	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	23	20	43
	Age 15-19	Other	85	49	134
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island		1	1

Sum: 164 152 316

Mid Central District Health Board - 3081	Age 0-4	Māori	1	5	6
	Age 0-4	Other	8	7	15
	Age 10-14	Māori	31	52	83
	Age 10-14	Other	87	166	253
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	1	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	49	73	122
	Age 15-19	Other	169	140	309
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	2	5

Sum: 349 446 795

Nelson Marlborough District Health Board – 3101	Age 0-4	Māori	1	1	2
	Age 0-4	Other	19	29	48
	Age 10-14	Māori	25	22	47

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
	Age 10-14	Other	133	234	367
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	26	39	65
	Age 15-19	Other	267	238	505
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island		1	1
Sum:			472	564	1,036
Northland District Health Board - 1011	Age 0-4	Māori	1	1	2
	Age 0-4	Other		4	4
	Age 10-14	Māori	15	75	90
	Age 10-14	Other	41	69	110
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island		2	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	64	85	149
	Age 15-19	Other	88	87	175
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	2	5
Sum:			212	325	537
Otago District Health Board - 4131	Age 0-4	Māori		1	1
	Age 0-4	Other	11	25	36
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	11	23	34
	Age 10-14	Other	132	290	422
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island		1	1
	Age 15-19	Māori	38	24	62
	Age 15-19	Other	312	260	572
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	9	4	13
Sum:			513	629	1,142
South Canterbury District Health Board – 4123	Age 0-4	Māori		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	7	8	15
	Age 10-14	Other	25	64	89
	Age 15-19	Māori	6	14	20
	Age 15-19	Other	65	79	144
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island		2	2
Sum:			103	168	271
Southland District Health Board - 4141	Age 0-4	Māori		1	1
	Age 0-4	Other	2	2	4
	Age 10-14	Māori	14	37	51
	Age 10-14	Other	70	172	242
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	2	3
	Age 15-19	Māori	33	31	64
	Age 15-19	Other	119	137	256
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3	3	6
Sum:			242	385	627
Tairāwhiti District Health Board - 2051	Age 0-4	Māori		1	1

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
	Age 0-4	Other		5	5
	Age 10-14	Māori	17	24	41
	Age 10-14	Other	27	29	56
	Age 15-19	Māori	34	40	74
	Age 15-19	Other	42	32	74
Sum:			120	131	251
Taranaki District Health Board - 2071	Age 0-4	Māori		4	4
	Age 0-4	Other	11	15	26
	Age 10-14	Māori	13	13	26
	Age 10-14	Other	83	159	242
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1	1	2
	Age 15-19	Māori	16	24	40
	Age 15-19	Other	128	120	248
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	2	3
Sum:			253	338	591
Waikato District Health Board - 2031	Age 0-4	Māori		4	4
	Age 0-4	Other	7	8	15
	Age 10-14	Māori	30	66	96
	Age 10-14	Other	142	358	500
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	3	1	4
	Age 15-19	Māori	79	99	178
	Age 15-19	Other	284	264	548
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	7	3	10
Sum:			552	803	1,355
Wairarapa District Health Board - 3093	Age 0-4	Māori		1	1
	Age 0-4	Other	1	4	5
	Age 10-14	Māori	8	12	20
	Age 10-14	Other	29	42	71
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	10	9	19
	Age 15-19	Other	52	32	84
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	2	3
Sum:			102	102	204
Waitemata District Health Board - 1021	Age 0-4	Māori	1	2	3
	Age 0-4	Other	6	18	24
	Age 0-4	Pacific Island		2	2
	Age 10-14	Māori	38	67	105
	Age 10-14	Other	166	358	524
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	10	15	25
	Age 15-19	Māori	115	141	256
	Age 15-19	Other	432	485	917
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	33	73	106
Sum:			801	1,161	1,962

Agency	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
West Coast District Health Board - 4111	Age 0-4	Māori	1		1
	Age 0-4	Other	1	8	9
	Age 10-14	Māori	12	7	19
	Age 10-14	Other	45	91	136
	Age 15-19	Māori	10	8	18
	Age 15-19	Other	72	70	142
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	2		2

			Sum:	143	184	327
Whanganui District Health Board - 3082	Age 0-4	Other		7	11	18
	Age 10-14	Māori		11	15	26
	Age 10-14	Other		57	75	132
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island		1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori		29	29	58
	Age 15-19	Other		100	93	193
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island		3	1	4
			Sum:	208	224	432

Table 5. Clients seen in Alcohol and Drug Teams by age and ethnicity in 2001

Team Type	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum	
03 - Alcohol and Drug Team	Age 0-4	Māori		1	1	
	Age 10-14	Māori	32	60	92	
	Age 10-14	Other	52	89	141	
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	3	4	7	
	Age 15-19	Māori	115	250	365	
	Age 15-19	Other	364	678	1,042	
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	23	45	68	
			Sum:	589	1,127	1,716
10 - Alcohol and Drug Kaupapa Māori Team	Age 10-14	Māori	4	5	9	
	Age 10-14	Other	2	1	3	
	Age 15-19	Māori	26	39	65	
	Age 15-19	Other	6	15	21	
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	1	2	
			Sum:	39	61	100
11 - Alcohol and Drug Dual Diagnosis Team	Age 10-14	Māori		1	1	
	Age 15-19	Māori	4	8	12	
	Age 15-19	Other	5	5	10	
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	1	2	
			Sum:	10	15	25
21 - Children and youth, alcohol and drug services	Age 10-14	Māori	3	2	5	
	Age 10-14	Other	1	3	4	
	Age 15-19	Māori	9	16	25	
	Age 15-19	Other	16	36	52	
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	5	6	
			Sum:	30	62	92

Table 6. Clients seen in Alcohol and Drug Teams by age and ethnicity in 2002

Team Type	Age Band	Ethnicity	F	M	Sum
03 - Alcohol and Drug Team	Age 0-4	Māori	1		1
	Age 0-4	Other		1	1
	Age 10-14	Māori	22	31	53
	Age 10-14	Other	46	46	92
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	2	2	4
	Age 15-19	Māori	144	243	387
	Age 15-19	Other	338	662	1,000
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	13	58	71
Sum:			566	1,043	1,609
10 - Alcohol and Drug Kaupapa Māori Team	Age 10-14	Māori	11	9	20
	Age 10-14	Other	3		3
	Age 10-14	Pacific Island	1		1
	Age 15-19	Māori	47	75	122
	Age 15-19	Other	7	12	19
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	3		3
Sum:			72	96	168
11 - Alcohol and Drug Dual Diagnosis Team	Age 10-14	Other		1	1
	Age 15-19	Māori	2	7	9
	Age 15-19	Other	7	7	14
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island		1	1
Sum:			9	16	25
21 - Children and youth, alcohol and drug services	Age 10-14	Māori	1	2	3
	Age 10-14	Other	1	3	4
	Age 15-19	Māori	5	13	18
	Age 15-19	Other	6	24	30
	Age 15-19	Pacific Island	1	1	2
Sum:			14	43	57

Table 7. Staffing and beds/care packages for child and youth mental health services

Financial year	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Number of FTEs funded	568	649	699
Number of beds/care packages funded	46	59	56

Teenage Pregnancy

Explanatory Note:

New Zealand's teen pregnancy rate varies significantly by ethnicity. Young women of Asian ethnicity have the lowest teen pregnancy rate (15.4 per 1000), followed by young European women (17.6 per 1000), Pacific women (35.3 per 1000) and Māori (60.6 per 1000).

Estimate of New Zealand teenage (10-19 years) total pregnancy rate per 1000 population by ethnicity, 2000

	Māori	European/ Other	Pacific	Asian	Total
Live births	40.3	5.1	19.7	3.2	12.7
Still births	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Estimated early miscarriages	9.1	2.0	5.0	1.7	3.5
Abortions	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Estimated total pregnancy rate	60.6	17.6	35.3	15.4	26.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand and NZHIS births data

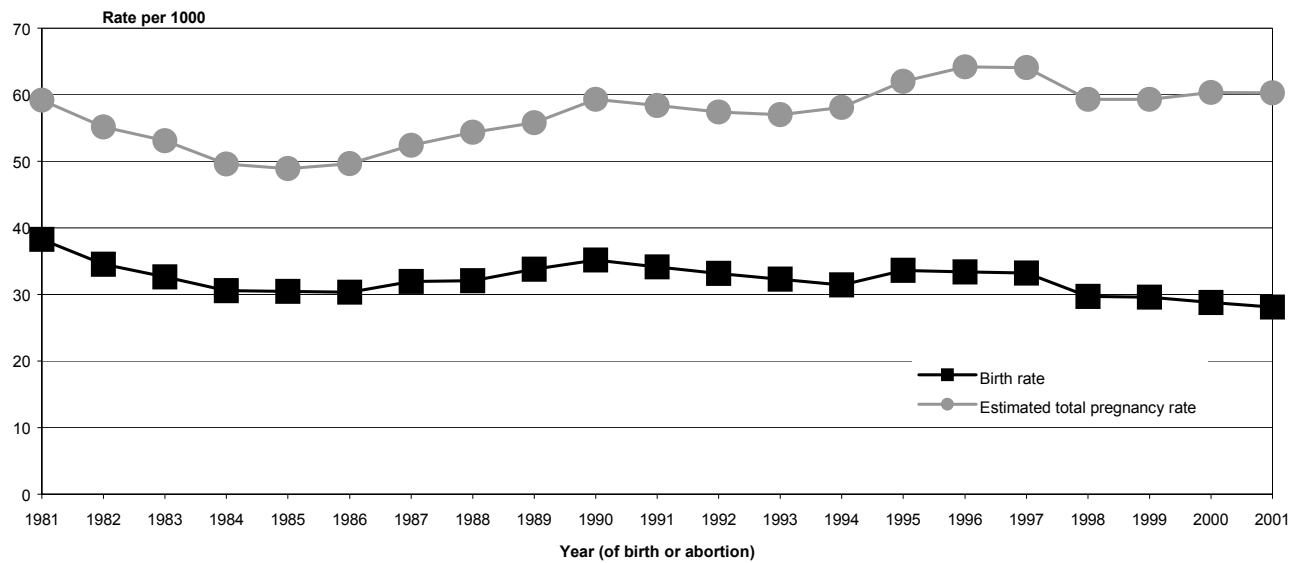
Note: 2001 Census data used as denominator (unadjusted for undercount).

The estimated number of early miscarriages is assumed to be 10 percent of abortions plus 20 percent of live births.

Trends in Teenage Pregnancy

As the table below shows, New Zealand teen pregnancy rates have altered very little over 20 years. The birth rate has dropped, as a result of an increasing number of pregnancies being terminated.

Birth and Estimated Total Pregnancy Rates among Females aged 15-19 years for the period 1981 – 2001



- Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

Note: The total pregnancy rate includes live births, still births and abortions, and an estimate of the number of miscarriages.

Data and Statistics

Question Number 8

Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age groups, minority and indigenous groups, urban, rural and remote areas) on children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as information on programmes implemented to address the problems of these children.

Explanatory Note:

The tables supplied are cumulative numbers to date since 1985. Due to the very low incidence of children affected or infected by HIV/AIDS we are unable to provide a complete set of disaggregated data.

The data collection for this information is undertaken by five year age bands. Therefore, it also includes those over 18 years of age.

The low numbers involved mean special programmes are, by and large, not warranted and appropriate support and treatment is provided by paediatrics units and from infectious disease physicians. From time to time, support groups run by parents have formed with the aim of giving extra assistance to children and their families. Guidelines for the management of children living with HIV/AIDS have been developed by the Ministry of Health's AIDS Medical and Technical Advisory Group.

Ethnicity of children diagnosed with HIV aged 0-14 yrs (cumulative information from 1985 to 31 March 2003)

	Ethnicity					
	European	Māori	African	Other	Unknown	Total
Male	3	1	3	0	10	17
Female	0	1	6	1	4	12
Total	3	2	9	1	14	29

Ethnicity of children diagnosed with HIV aged 15-19 yrs (cumulative information from 1985 to 31 March 2003)

	Ethnicity					
	European	Māori	African	Other	Unknown	Total
Male	2	0	0	1	19	22
Female	2	1	6	0	1	10
Total	4	1	6	1	20	32

Ethnicity of children diagnosed with AIDS aged 0-14 yrs (cumulative information from 1985 to 31 March 2003)

	Ethnicity					
	European	Māori	African	Other	Unknown	Total
Male	4	0	1	1	0	6
Female	1	0	2	3	0	6
Total	5	0	3	4	0	12

Ethnicity of children diagnosed with AIDS aged 15-19 yrs (cumulative information from 1985 to 31 March 2003)

	Ethnicity					
	European	Māori	African	Other	Unknown	Total
Male	3	0	0	1	0	4
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	1	0	4

Data and Statistics

Question Number 9

Please provide appropriate disaggregated data (including by gender, age, minority and indigenous groups, and type of crime) covering the period between 2000 and 2002, in particular on the number of:

- a. minors who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police;
- b. minors who have been sentenced and type of punishment or sanctions related to offences including length of deprivation of liberty;
- c. detention facilities for juvenile delinquents and their capacity;
- d. minors detained in these facilities and minors detained in adult facilities;
- e. minors kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention;
- f. reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of children occurred during their arrest and detention.

a. Minors who have Allegedly Committed a Crime, Reported to the Police

Explanatory Note:

Attached is disaggregated data (including by gender, age, ethnicity, and type of crime) for the last three calendar years for the number of minors (aged 10-17 years inclusive) who have been apprehended for a crime, reported to the Police.

The Committee's attention is drawn to the following:

- New Zealand Police do not maintain records of who 'allegedly committed a crime'. However, it does maintain statistics about people apprehended for offences.
- It should be noted that one offender may be apprehended many times for more than one offence and multiple offenders may be apprehended for a single offence.
- Due to the number of offence codes used by Police, the type of crime has been grouped into seven key types:
 - i. administrative (which includes crimes against justice, offences regarding births, deaths and marriages, immigration offences, racial offences, crimes against national interest and breaches of by-laws)
 - ii. dishonesty (which includes burglary, car conversion, theft, receiving stolen goods and fraud)
 - iii. drugs and anti social (which includes possession and selling cannabis and other drugs, gaming, disorder, vagrancy offences, family offences and offences under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989)

- iv. property abuses (which includes trespassing, littering, postal abuses, firearms offences and offences regarding animals)
- v. property damage (which includes destruction of property and endangering property)
- vi. sexual offences (which includes sexual affronts, sexual attacks, abnormal sex, and immoral behaviour)
- vii. violence (which includes homicide, kidnapping, robbery, grievous assaults, serious assaults, minor assaults, intimidation and threats and offences relating to group assemblies).

- Gaps in the tables below indicate there were no relevant apprehensions by age or gender.
- Section 21 of The Crimes Act 1961 states that no person shall be convicted of an offence by reason of any act done or omitted by him when under the age of 10 years. For this reason, data has not been provided for persons less than 10 years old.
- Similarly, Section 22 of The Crimes Act 1961 states that no person shall be convicted of an offence by reason of any act done or omitted by him when of the age of 10 but under the age of 14 years, unless he knew either that the act of omission was wrong or that it was contrary to the law. Therefore, Police will often take appropriate action other than apprehension.

It is recommended that data in Police operational databases for apprehensions of children not be used to make quantitative inferences about levels, or trends in offending. by children.

Administrative

Asian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10						
11						1
12					1	2
13	1				1	
14		1	1			5
15	1	4	2	3	2	5
16		3	1	3	1	15
17	2	8	4	4		3

Caucasian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		1	4	1		3
11	2	3	1	1		
12	3	3	6	4	3	5

13	14	7	13	12	10	11
14	12	101	35	61	33	100
15	30	147	36	127	39	141
16	49	246	47	239	52	269
17	52	252	45	359	65	473

Māori

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	1	3	2	2	2	6
11	1	4	2	7	2	4
12	5	16	4	7	7	7
13	16	15	22	21	15	36
14	57	121	45	140	63	160
15	83	244	49	214	64	291
16	76	307	39	339	67	302
17	80	351	90	387	89	403

Other

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		1				
12		1			1	
13			2			
14	1	1	1			1
15	2	7	1	6		1
16	1	15	1	4	1	7
17	2	4	3	18	2	12

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		1				
11					1	2
12		2		4		2
13	6	5	3	7	2	6
14	8	7	8	16	5	24
15	5	21	10	32	10	35
16	7	26	4	28	8	28
17	4	52	16	51	8	69

Dishonesty**Asian**

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	2	5	1	6	2	7
11	1	7	2	5	2	7
12	4	20	8	16	8	12
13	8	14	11	19	4	25

14	16	27	17	14	17	28
15	21	32	16	30	38	43
16	14	49	15	40	31	60
17	42	40	26	96	40	120

Caucasian

Age	2000		2000	2001		2002	
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	72	228		41	183	40	158
11	110	338		86	267	92	260
12	205	444		190	352	178	490
13	411	836		359	691	367	644
14	578	1347		566	1182	627	1215
15	526	1745		569	1537	627	1655
16	620	2077		584	1848	492	2377
17	429	1979	1	418	1981	435	2022

Māori

Age	2000		2000	2001		2002	
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	102	306		72	228	83	249
11	174	515		181	414	191	406
12	291	834		293	655	314	763
13	505	1347		462	1233	518	1101
14	807	1649		619	1837	674	1761
15	792	2091		642	1874	682	2206
16	614	1828		597	1991	553	2041
17	512	1694	1	512	1642	502	1979

Other

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	1	4	1	4	1	2
11	3	1	2	2	2	7
12	3	8	3	4	2	6
13	6	6	5	13	2	10
14	2	19	8	15	14	21
15	11	38	7	36	4	31
16	7	31	9	21	10	36
17	4	20	7	33	11	25

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	5	44	5	27	4	21
11	18	46	10	54	16	32
12	25	96	38	90	18	73
13	38	177	31	157	39	151
14	55	200	48	230	43	210
15	52	433	87	298	55	315
16	50	226	68	358	65	338
17	68	273	66	260	55	286

Drugs And Anti Social

Asian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
11				1		
12		1		2	1	2
13	2			2		1
14	1	3	1	2		7
15	3	7	1	13		8
16	1	10	2	18	7	23
17	7	58	3	47	7	47

Caucasian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
10	4	34	3	29		17	
11	7	60	2	59	8	43	
12	27	94	16	81	19	76	
13	50	196	38	141	42	184	
14	110	396	101	302	113	394	
15	122	574	175	600	139	527	
16	193	952	184	990	179	992	
17	277	1736	245	1700	254	1687	1

Māori

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	4	22	3	21	1	26
11	18	54	16	35	6	50
12	26	118	23	92	38	95
13	68	174	48	172	46	157
14	112	287	91	278	87	290
15	107	411	139	363	130	429
16	127	573	133	591	149	571
17	165	889	183	850	184	953

Other

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
10		2		1			
11		1					
12		6		4		1	
13		5		9	2	2	
14	1	8		5	2	37	
15	1	16	3	12	3	18	
16	1	11	7	28	8	28	
17	4	10	4	21	2	30	2

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		1	1			1
11		7	2	2		3
12	1	13	2	8	2	7
13	4	17	3	18	2	17
14	5	31	13	30	7	29
15	7	42	3	51	16	68
16	13	64	16	102	17	98
17	22	193	18	224	22	202

Property Abuses

Asian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		1		1		
11		3	1	3		3
12		2	1	1		2
13	1	4		2		2
14	1	1	3	5		5
15	1	9	1	8	1	9
16	1	11	2	10		6
17	2	17		15	3	10

Caucasian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	7	35	10	43	6	45
11	21	60	9	80	12	56
12	25	90	38	96	26	104
13	47	224	64	179	57	192
14	64	258	112	338	91	321
15	81	322	66	344	88	329
16	95	434	83	371	95	458
17	69	545	81	491	89	510

Māori

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	7	23	9	35	6	33
11	10	50	8	48	6	50
12	29	60	23	92	34	79
13	45	128	59	157	47	157
14	45	188	74	227	68	231
15	83	253	78	202	51	272
16	51	236	61	236	67	255
17	45	264	65	290	60	267

Other

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		1				1
11			2	1		2
12		2		2	1	2
13			6	5	1	1
14	1	6	5	2		5
15	4	5	2	12	3	7
16	1	9	2	9	1	5
17	1	6	4	10	4	11

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	1	1	1	4		2
11	1	3		9	2	17
12		16	2	10		17
13		20		9	5	17
14	5	37	9	42	5	40
15	5	37	8	54	11	47
16	7	44	9	65	12	53
17	9	57	6	56	6	102

Property Damage

Asian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		3		2		1
11		2		2		2
12		3		3		1
13	1	4	1	5		3
14	17	4	2	5		14
15		2		2	1	7
16		10		7		15
17		12		10	1	17

Caucasian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	9	112	11	94	7	100
11	26	138	9	154	7	123
12	20	236	27	190	13	160
13	51	333	47	307	37	223
14	68	370	61	482	51	352
15	53	598	64	510	76	653
16	77	867	67	808	79	683
17	50	849	50	706	61	704

Māori

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	9	89	14	97	10	86
11	22	142	17	122	16	108
12	23	206	36	213	32	185
13	128	268	48	280	61	352
14	93	334	67	474	73	325
15	77	455	60	372	57	352
16	86	362	53	339	51	327
17	36	341	45	357	57	330

Other

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		5		1	1	3
11	1	2		1		2
12	1	7		2		5
13		3	1			6
14		6		4	2	7
15		4	1	9	1	2
16		17	5	10		5
17		6		12	2	4

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	2	7	2	10		8
11		19	1	22		7
12	10	55	2	25	1	19
13	6	44	9	49	2	40
14	12	59	8	121	2	55
15	9	63	10	97	6	80
16	8	121	11	139	3	92
17	6	116	9	78	8	93

Sexual Offences

Asian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2002
	Female	Male	Male	Male
10	1			
13		1		1
14		2	3	5
15		1		
16		2		1
17		3	2	2

Caucasian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	1	4		3		5
11		3		8		8
12	1	9		5		60
13		14		12	1	66
14		21		33	1	22
15	1	36		20		32
16	1	29	2	49	1	49
17		33	4	30		32

Māori

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10						2
11		5	1			9
12		5	1	6		33
13		9	1	6	1	13
14	3	10		7		20
15		14	1	10	1	6
16		13		15	1	25
17	1	16	1	14	3	10

Other

Age	2000	2000	2002
	Female	Male	Male
14			1
15	1	1	
16			1
17			1

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male
11		1		1	1
12				2	1
13		1		2	2
14				1	5
15	1	1	1		3
16	5	2		5	4
17		1		1	3

Violence

Asian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10						1
11				2		3
12		3		3		3
13	1	3		2	1	2
14	4	9	2	6	2	7
15	3	9	2	8		18
16	2	11		10		20
17		25	4	39	6	35

Caucasian

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	6	41	3	37	3	37
11	2	55	5	85	6	75
12	18	110	27	104	19	97
13	48	164	37	151	39	154
14	85	261	85	269	105	223
15	109	343	113	338	135	344
16	155	450	150	439	123	496
17	127	565	120	527	117	570

Māori

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	2	32	2	35	2	25
11	11	57	18	50	7	63
12	33	125	39	132	42	101
13	102	161	85	194	85	182
14	168	254	156	300	160	296
15	160	354	187	396	203	413
16	168	482	155	487	175	487
17	115	451	134	527	140	554

Other

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
10		1		1		1	
11		1					
12		2		4	1	1	
13	1	8	1	11		1	
14		2	3	4	1	4	
15	2	10	5	11	2	10	
16	3	11	5	8	6	5	
17	3	10	2	22		21	1

Pacific

Age	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10		7		3		5
11		8		8		7
12	2	13	6	15	10	18
13	10	35	9	14	11	33
14	14	45	20	51	13	78
15	31	91	23	110	33	83
16	27	121	24	140	26	168
17	23	124	16	138	25	166

b. Minors who have been Sentenced and Type of Punishment or Sanctions Related to Offences including Length of Deprivation of Liberty

Table 1. Sentences imposed on minors, by gender¹

	Corrective training ²	Other imprisonment	Adult community ³	Supervision order ⁴	YP community work ⁵	Monetary ⁶	Driving disqualification	Deferment ⁷	Admonished ⁸	Discharged ⁹
2000										
Female	5	25	315	70	15	411	26	62	65	163
Male	114	278	1796	453	68	2723	157	264	372	744
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	119	303	2111	523	83	3135	183	326	437	907
2001										
Female	5	22	331	53	12	414	24	59	98	179
Male	77	290	1668	371	49	2863	159	220	411	702
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	82	312	2000	424	61	3280	183	279	509	881
2002										
Female	0	30	287	58	7	540	25	76	64	183
Male	18	308	1714	374	46	3216	232	241	304	730
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	18	338	2001	432	53	3757	257	317	368	913

Explanatory Note (these notes apply to Tables 1 through 4):

- 1 Only the most serious sentence is shown where more than one sentence was imposed in the case.
- 2 Corrective training was a brief custodial/military-style sentence with a rigorous regime for young people aged 16 to 19 (abolished as a sentencing option in 2002).
- 3 Adult community-based sentence (community work, periodic detention, community programme, community service or supervision).
- 4 Order placing the young person under the supervision of the Chief Executive of the Department administering the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989.

- 5 A community work order under the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989, requiring the young person to undertake work in the interests of the community for between 20 and 200 hours.
- 6 Fines and reparation.
- 7 Suspended sentences of imprisonment and orders to come up for sentence if called.
- 8 Where a case is proved, the Youth Court Judge can admonish (reprimand) the young person.
- 9 Cases finalised in the District or High Court where the offender was convicted and discharged, and cases where the final outcome in the Youth Court was proved but no Court order was made.

Table 2. Sentences imposed on minors, by age at time of offence¹

		Corrective training ²	Other imprisonment	Adult Supervision community ³	Supervision order ⁴	YP Monetary ⁶ community work ⁵	Driving disqualification	Deferment ⁷	Admonished ⁸	Discharged ⁹
2000	13	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	14	0	10	3	114	11	19	4	13	5
	15	1	18	27	222	20	140	19	40	60
	16	18	57	125	185	52	440	59	32	152
	17	100	215	1956	1	0	2536	101	241	3
	Total	119	303	2111	523	83	3135	183	326	437
2001	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	13	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	0
	14	0	11	6	80	8	24	3	7	9
	15	0	9	19	179	18	136	11	19	75
	16	13	46	101	164	34	463	75	37	163
	17	69	246	1870	1	1	2651	94	215	4
Total	82	312	2000	424	61	3280	183	279	509	881
2002	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
	14	0	6	5	106	1	25	5	5	13
	15	0	20	9	155	17	152	33	16	60
	16	3	43	102	169	34	497	99	39	162
	17	15	268	1884	0	1	3082	120	257	4
Total	18	338	2001	432	53	3757	257	317	368	913

Table 3. Sentences imposed on minors, by ethnicity¹

	Corrective training ²	Other imprisonment	Adult Supervision community ³	order ⁴	YP community work ⁵	Monetary ⁶	Driving disqualification	Deferment ⁷	Admonished ⁸	Discharged ⁹
2000										
European	47	81	878	188	31	1328	81	119	156	345
Māori	64	187	1008	276	43	862	52	176	235	290
Pacific	8	32	138	47	8	126	5	25	30	55
Other	0	2	13	6	0	53	0	0	10	20
Unknown	0	1	74	6	1	766	45	6	6	197
Total	119	303	2111	523	83	3135	183	326	437	907
2001										
European	31	97	856	157	20	1422	90	115	125	273
Māori	44	174	862	227	38	878	55	134	295	274
Pacific	7	34	160	36	3	147	3	23	69	66
Other	0	5	26	1	0	52	4	3	11	14
Unknown	0	2	96	3	0	781	31	4	9	254
Total	82	312	2000	424	61	3280	183	279	509	881
2002										
European	6	101	822	143	25	1722	115	106	105	310
Māori	10	196	899	249	24	979	68	169	213	273
Pacific	2	31	159	28	3	154	1	32	45	65
Other	0	7	34	3	0	71	3	3	3	18
Unknown	0	3	87	9	1	831	70	7	2	247
Total	18	338	2001	432	53	3757	257	317	368	913

Table 4. Sentences imposed on minors, by type of crime¹

	Corrective training ²	Other imprisonment	Adult community ³	Supervision order ⁴	YP community work ⁵	Monetary ⁶	Driving disqualification	Deferment ⁷	Admonished ⁸	Discharged ⁹
2000										
Violence	25	129	334	162	10	107	0	50	95	60
Sexual	1	20	26	6	0	2	0	6	7	0
Drug and anti social	1	3	127	9	4	444	0	58	15	165
Dishonesty	72	123	985	284	57	420	6	141	234	170
Property damage	2	4	71	21	2	199	0	11	24	26
Property abuse	0	0	44	4	3	49	0	38	12	38
Administrative	12	15	156	26	2	91	0	13	19	53
Traffic	6	9	366	11	5	1822	177	9	31	393
Other miscell.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	119	303	2111	523	83	3135	183	326	437	907
2001										
Violence	14	123	311	162	9	103	0	44	134	51
Sexual	0	18	20	11	0	2	0	2	17	4
Drug and anti social	1	7	105	4	1	484	1	53	19	108
Dishonesty	55	123	911	208	43	430	5	117	240	177
Property damage	1	10	74	11	3	205	0	5	27	21
Property abuse	0	4	40	2	1	50	1	34	9	35
Administrative	9	17	153	20	2	97	0	16	22	54
Traffic	2	10	385	6	2	1900	176	8	41	430
Other miscell.	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	1
Total	82	312	2000	424	61	3280	183	279	509	881
2002										
Violence	3	141	302	121	7	121	0	57	111	77
Sexual	0	23	18	13	0	2	0	2	5	5

Drug and anti social	0	3	91	7	1	534	0	59	15	114
Dishonesty	12	130	886	238	33	437	3	142	178	155
Property damage	0	6	58	11	3	188	0	5	14	34
Property abuse	0	3	49	5	2	43	0	37	6	50
Administrative	3	19	153	25	1	304	1	11	11	67
Traffic	0	13	443	11	6	2126	253	4	28	410
Other miscell.	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total	18	338	2001	432	53	3757	257	317	368	913

Table 5. Lengths of custodial sentences imposed on minors and average custodial sentence¹

	2000	2001	2002
Corrective training	119	82	18
<= 3 months	49	62	77
< 3 to 6 months	54	52	59
< 6 to 12 months	63	65	64
< 1 to 2 years	63	76	64
< 2 years	69	56	71
Life imprisonment	5	1	3
Total	422	394	356
Overall average²	13.8 months	13.4 months	17.7 months

Explanatory Note:

- 1 Only the most serious sentence is shown where more than one sentence was imposed in the case.
- 2 Excludes life imprisonment as this is an indeterminate sentence with no fixed end date.

c. Detention Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents and their Capacity

Table 1

Institution and Young Offenders Unit (YOU)	Capacity
Waikeria Prison (YOU)	35
Rimutaka Prison (YOU)	40
Hawke's Bay Prison (YOU)	28
Christchurch Prison (YOU)	40

Explanatory Note:

As at 1 July 2003, the total prison muster (sentenced and remand) was 5813 males and 322 females. Of that 95 inmates were under 18 years of age (1.5 percent).

In addition, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services operates three youth justice residences with a total capacity of 75 beds and a six bed criminal justice unit for young people sentenced under the adult system.

d. Minors Detained in these Facilities and Minors Detained in Adult Facilities

Explanatory Note:

Tables 1 and 2 below, show the total number of minors detained in Department of Child, Youth and Family Service institutions between 2001 and 2003.

Twelve minors sentenced in the Youth Court (16 and 17 year olds) were detained in adult facilities between 2001 and 2003. These young people were detained for serious offences such as murder.

Table 1. Minors detained in Department of Child, Youth and Family Services institutions by age and gender

Age	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
Male	1	0	150	259	324	18
Female	0	0	33	54	43	3
TOTAL	1	0	183	313	367	21

Missing data 6
Total for period 891

Table 2. Minors detained in Department of Child, Youth and Family Services institutions by ethnicity and gender

Ethnicity	Pacific	Māori	NZ European	Other
Male	96	351	263	42
Female	16	69	41	3
Total	112	420	304	45

Missing data 10
Total 891

Explanatory Note:

Table 3 below details from 2000 to 2003, the numbers of children held on pre-trial detention by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services. In most instances, the 847 children recorded with a duration of 0-99 days, had an actual length of stay of approximately 21 days.

Of the 44 children detained for more than 99 days, their ages ranged from 14 to 17 years and they were on remand for very serious crimes or were seriously behaviourally disturbed.

Table 3

Number of young people 2000 to 2003	14	30	847
Duration of Stay	200-340 days	100-199 days	0-99 days
Total	891		

Age of Sentenced Young Inmates

Explanatory Note:

It is not possible to provide precise figures historically of the age of sentenced young inmates. However, Tables 4 to 10 provide the latest profile as at 1 July 2003 and a snapshot taken on 15 November 2001.

The snapshot profiles (Tables 4, 7 and 10) taken on 15 November 2001, are extracted from the *Census of Prison Inmates and Home Detainees 2001*, and are unable to be broken down by young offender unit or adult facility.

Table 4. Profile by Age of Sentenced Young Inmates as at 1 July 2003

Institution	Institution Gender	Age				TOTAL
		14	15	16	17	
Waikeria Prison (YOU)	Male		1	9	15	25
Rimutaka Prison (YOU)	Male			5	10	15
Hawke's Bay Prison (YOU)	Male			1	11	12
Hawke's Bay Prison (adult facility)	Male				2	2
Christchurch Prison (YOU)	Male			1	14	15
Christchurch Prison (adult facility)	Male				1	1
Mt Eden Prison (adult facility)	Male				2	2
Manawatu Prison (adult facility)	Male				1	1
Arohata Prison (adult facility)	Female			1	2	3
Christchurch Women's Prison (adult facility)	Female			3	1	4
TOTAL			1	20	59	80

Table 5. Snapshot by Age of Sentenced Young Offender as at 15 November 2001

Institution	Institution Gender	Age				TOTAL
		14	15	16	17	
Waikeria Prison	Male			4	14	18
Rimutaka Prison	Male	1		1	9	11
Hawke's Bay Prison	Male			3	1	4
Christchurch Prison	Male		1	2	7	10
Central North Island Prison	Male				2	2
Manawatu Prison	Male				4	4
Invercargill Prison	Male				1	1
Mt Eden Prison	Male				2	2
Christchurch Women's Prison	Female				1	1
Mt Eden Women's Prison	Female				1	1
TOTAL		1	1	10	42	54

Table 6. Profile by Ethnicity of Sentenced Young Inmates as at 1 July 2003

Institution	Institution Gender	European /New Zealand	Māori	Pacific People	Other
Waikeria Prison (YOU)	Male	4	19	2	
Rimutaka Prison (YOU)	Male	4	8	3	
Hawke's Bay Prison (YOU)	Male	4	8		
Hawke's Bay Prison (adult facility)	Male		2		
Christchurch Prison (YOU)	Male	8	7		
Christchurch Prison (adult facility)	Male		1		
Mt Eden Prison (adult facility)	Male		2		
Manawatu Prison (adult facility)	Male		1		
Arohata Prison (adult facility)	Female		3		
Christchurch Women's Prison (adult facility)	Female		4		
TOTAL		20 (25%)	55 (69%)	5 (6%)	

Table 7. Snapshot by Ethnicity of Sentenced Young Inmates as at 15 November 2001

Institution	Institution Gender	European /New Zealand	Māori	Pacific People	Other
Waikeria Prison	Male	4	9	4	1
Rimutaka Prison	Male	1	6	3	1
Hawke's Bay Prison	Male		4		
Christchurch Prison	Male	5	4	1	
Central North Island Prison	Male		1	1	
Manawatu Prison	Male		1	3	
Invercargill Prison	Male		1		
Mt Eden Prison	Male			2	
Christchurch Women's Prison	Female				1
Mt Eden Women's Prison	Female			1	
TOTAL		10 (19%)	26 (48%)	15 (28%)	3 (5%)

Table 8. Comparison of Main Offence Type for Sentenced Young Inmates as at 1 July 2003 and 15 November 2001

Main Offence Type	Male youth		Female youth	
	2003	2001	2003	2001
Violence	43	29	5	2
Sexual	10	7		
Property Damage	3	12		
Theft	16		2	
Honesty	1			
Drugs				
Serious Traffic		3		
Other (not disclosed)		1		

Table 9. Profile of Remanded Inmates as at 1 July 2003

Institution	Institution Gender	Age			
		14	15	16	17
Waikeria Prison (YOU)	Male				1
Rimutaka Prison (YOU)	Male				1
Christchurch Prison (YOU)	Male				2
Dunedin Prison	Male				1
Invercargill Prison	Male				1
Auckland Central Remand Prison	Male				5
Mt Eden Prison	Male			1	
Wanganui Prison	Male				1
New Plymouth	Male				2
TOTAL		0	0	1	14

Explanatory Note:

Of the 11 young males on remand who are not in a Young Offender Unit, three were in ‘at-risk’ or separated units and five were in a youth wing of the remand prison.

Table 10. Snapshot of Remanded Inmates as at 15 November 2001

Institution	Institution Gender	Age			
		14	15	16	17
Waikeria Prison	Male				5
Hawke’s Bay Prison	Male				1
Christchurch Prison	Male				1
Manawatu Prison	Male				2
Auckland Central Remand Prison	Male				2
Mt Eden Women’s Prison	Female				1
TOTAL					12

e. Minors Kept in Pre-Trial Detention and the Average Length of their Detention

The Committee's attention is drawn to the tables provided in response to Minors Detained in Facilities and Minors Detained in Adult Facilities which outline the duration of children held in the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services institutions.

f. Reported Cases of Abuse and Maltreatment of Children Occurred During their Arrest and Detention

The Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989 (the Act) places restrictions on when an enforcement officer can arrest a child.¹

Once arrested, the Act requires the child's parent or guardian to be informed of the arrest, unless it is impractical to do so. A child (less than 17 years old) can only be kept in police detention in limited circumstances. If they are under the age of 14 years, a child cannot be kept in Police custody for more than 24 hours.

A child 14 years of age and older can be kept in Police detention for more than 24 hours, but this can only occur when a joint certificate is signed by a Police Senior Sergeant and a Senior Social Worker.

The Act requires that a child be brought before the Youth or Family Court as soon as possible if they have been arrested and are being detained by Police. Few children spend more than 24 hours in Police detention prior to going to Youth Court.

When a child or young person appears before the Court, the Act requires that a lawyer is appointed to represent them. This lawyer is appointed free of charge. The lawyer will question the child as to how they have been treated, and if any abuse and/or maltreatment is alleged, a complaint will be made to the appropriate authority.

The Court may place the child in the custody of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services who have discretion as to where the child is placed. This can include detention in a secure facility, which is referred to as a residence.

There are three key avenues that a child, their lawyer, their parents, family/whanau or members of the public can take if they believe that a child has been abused and/or maltreated during their arrest or detention. These include the Police Complaints Authority (PCA), the Office of the Commissioner for Children, or Grievance Panels. Each of these avenues is described more fully below.

Police Complaints Authority

¹ An Enforcement Officer is defined under the Act as any member of the Police, any traffic officer, or any person acting in the course of his or her official duties (being duties that consist of detection, investigation, or prosecution of offences as an officer of the Public Service, or a local authority).

The PCA (established under the Police Complaints Authority Act 1988) has the mandate to investigate police behaviour relating to the treatment of children who may have been arrested or detained. Once an investigation is launched, the PCA may require any person to furnish information, documents or evidence relating to an investigation.

The PCA makes recommendations to the Police Commissioner, and may forward them to the Attorney General and the Minister of Police if no appropriate action is taken. The PCA may also send a report to the Attorney General for tabling in the House of Representatives.

The PCA is independent from the Police, although necessarily it relies on the Police to carry out investigations. The PCA does not hold any data on the number of complaints received or investigated concerning allegations of abuse and/or maltreatment of children during their arrest and detention. However, Police can say with confidence that there are few complaints made of this nature.

If misconduct is proven, the Police have mechanisms by which to take disciplinary action.

Office of the Commissioner for Children

The function of the Office of the Commissioner for Children is established under the Act. The Commissioner's responsibilities include:

- investigating any decision or recommendation, or any act done or omitted, under the Act in respect of any child or young person
- monitoring and assessing the policies and practices of the Department of Child Youth and Family, and of any other person, body or organisation exercising or performing any function, duty or power conferred on them by the Act
- inquiring into, and reporting on, any matter, including any enactment or law, or any practice or procedure, relating to the welfare of children and young persons
- receiving representations from members of the public on any matter relating to the welfare of children and young persons.

To assist the Commissioner for Children to carry out his or her functions, Police have a protocol to supply him or her any information they may have that could be of assistance.

Grievance Panels

When a child is detained in the custody of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services, they can be detained in a residence. Each residence has a Grievance Panel that the child can make complaints to.

Grievance Panels comprise independent people whose appointment is approved by the Principle Youth Court Judge and the Principle Family Court Judge. Following these

approvals, the Minister responsible for the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services confirms the appointment to the Grievance Panel.

Data and Statistics

Question Number 10

With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by gender, age, urban/rural areas) per year between 2000 and 2002 on:

- a. the number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking;
- b. the number of children involved in sexual exploitation who received rehabilitation treatments;
- c. the number of unaccompanied minors, asylum-seeking and refugee children.

a. Number of Children Involved in Sexual exploitation, including Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking

The New Zealand Government does not hold statistical data on the number of young people involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking. There is no record of children being trafficked to New Zealand in the years 2000 to 2002.

b. Number of Children Involved in Sexual Exploitation who Received Rehabilitation Treatments

For the purposes of this question, the term 'sexual exploitation' has been defined as commercial sexual exploitation.

For the purposes of this question, 'trafficking' means bringing or taking a child from New Zealand for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Police keep records on the number of apprehensions. However, they do not record victim details.

In New Zealand any type of abuse against children is treated seriously. If a child is a victim of abuse, Police and the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services have a co-ordinated approach to the investigation. Both agencies are proactive in investigating any reports of child abuse.

The sexual exploitation of children in New Zealand occurs infrequently and there has not been a case of trafficking children in New Zealand for sexual exploitation.

As stated in paragraph 972 of the New Zealand Government's Second periodic report, *Children in New Zealand*, a plan of action was presented at the second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Yokohama, Japan in 2001. The plan of action, *Protecting Our Innocence*, is attached for the Committee's information as Appendix One.

With respect to children who have been sexually abused, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services has legal powers to intervene. Set out in the table below is the disaggregated data relating to the number of clients with substantiated findings of sexual abuse that warranted further investigation. The ages of children included in this information range from 0-17 years of age with the predominate ages being between 13 and 14 years of age.

All children for whom it has been established that a notification of sexual abuse warrants investigation (which is described by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services, as substantiated) receive one to one counselling and in most cases assistance with rehabilitation is either directly funded by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services or through the Accident Compensation Corporation.

Disaggregated data relating to the number of clients with substantiated findings of sexual abuse that warranted further investigation for the period 2000 to 2002

Ethnicity	Gender	2000	2001	2002	Grand Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	Male	93	111	163	367
	Female	320	360	380	1060
New Zealand/Pakeha Total		413	471	543	1427
New Zealand Māori	Male	61	47	61	169
	Female	174	250	288	712
New Zealand Māori Total		235	297	349	881
Pacific	Male	10	11	13	34
	Female	56	69	85	210
Pacific Total		66	80	98	244
Other group	Male	18	85	55	158
	Female	49	214	207	470
Other group Total		67	299	262	628
Grand Total		781	1147	1252	3180

c. Unaccompanied Minors, Asylum Seeking and Refugee Children

The following table represents the number of unaccompanied children and young people who have been cared for by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services under section 48 of the Children, Young Persons, and their Families Act 1989 for the period June 2000 to June 2003.

These figures do not include the young people from the *MV Tampa*. Details of these young people are included in the information below, provided by the New Zealand Immigration Service.

Number of unaccompanied children and young people who have been cared for by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services by age group from 2000 to 2003

Age Group	00/01	01/02	02/03	Grand Total
0-5	30	58	42	130
6-10	22	31	47	100
11+	183	278	268	729
Grand Total	235	367	357	959

Number of unaccompanied children and young people who have been cared for by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services by ethnicity from 2000 to 2003

Ethnicity	00/01	01/02	02/03	Grand Total
New Zealand/Pakeha	77	110	95	282
New Zealand Māori	98	142	160	400
Pacific	10	29	54	93
Other group	50	86	48	184
Grand Total	235	367	357	959

Number of unaccompanied children and young people who have been cared for by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services by gender from 2000 to 2003

Gender	00/01	01/02	02/03	Grand Total
Male	127	184	182	493
Female	108	183	175	466
Grand Total	235	367	357	959

The New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) does not record arrival information in a manner that enables it to identify the number of unaccompanied minors in New Zealand who required special protection measures in the years 2000 to 2002. However, occasionally unaccompanied minors do arrive at the New Zealand border and claim refugee status. In 2001, New Zealand accepted the refugee status claims of 36 unaccompanied minors who were on board the *MV Tampa*.

As a signatory to the United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, New Zealand determines the refugee status claims of all asylum seekers, including children, who arrive at or have entered New Zealand.

Table 1 sets out the number of children who claimed refugee status in New Zealand in the years 2000, 2001, and 2002, by age and gender. Tables 2, 3 and 4 set out the number of those children who were recognised as refugees by the NZIS or the Independent Refugee Status Appeals Authority (RSAA) and the number of child refugees resettled to New Zealand as part of the annual Refugee Quota Programme, respectively, in 2000, 2001 and 2002, by age and gender, where that information is available.

Please note these figures may include unaccompanied minors. As claims may not be determined or appeals decided in the same year as they are lodged, it is not possible to determine from the information provided how many children were ultimately found not to be refugees.

Table 1. Child refugee status claimants (asylum seekers) in New Zealand, by age and gender for the period 2000 to 2002

	2000			2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	2	4	6	3	9	0	1	1
2	5	7	12	4	4	8	4	7	11
3	8	7	15	9	5	14	6	3	9
4	14	9	23	11	8	19	4	6	10
5	13	9	22	13	11	24	1	5	6
6	8	8	16	14	9	23	3	6	9
7	6	6	12	10	9	19	3	3	6
8	10	11	21	10	7	17	3	6	9
9	6	8	14	9	11	20	6	2	8
10	8	7	15	7	5	12	2	1	3
11	9	8	17	8	4	12	3	2	5
12	5	9	14	7	8	15	2	2	4
13	5	8	13	4	8	12	3	5	8
14	7	5	12	9	3	12	3	2	5
15	5	3	8	18	5	23	3	5	8
16	13	4	17	17	4	21	2	3	5
17	4	3	7	29	3	32	2	4	6
Total	128	114	242	185	107	292	50	63	113

Table 2. Child refugees recognised by the NZIS, by age and gender for the period 2000 to 2002

	2000			2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	1	1
2	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	2	3
3	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3
4	3	1	4	4	2	6	3	0	3
5	2	2	4	7	2	9	0	1	1
6	2	4	6	6	3	9	1	1	2
7	0	2	2	4	0	4	1	2	3
8	3	1	4	6	5	11	1	1	2
9	1	0	1	4	5	9	3	1	4
10	1	0	1	4	4	8	0	0	0
11	2	3	5	4	1	5	1	0	1
12	0	1	1	2	5	7	0	1	1
13	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	2	4
14	0	1	1	5	0	5	2	1	3
15	2	1	3	12	2	14	1	0	1
16	1	0	1	14	0	14	0	0	0
17	1	1	2	21	0	21	2	1	3

Total	22	21	43	102	37	139	20	15	35
--------------	----	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	----

Table 3. Child refugees recognised by the RSAA, by gender for the period 2000 to 2002

	2000			2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-17	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	9	13

Table 4. Children resettled to New Zealand under the Refugee Quota Programme, by age and gender for the period 2000 to 2002

	2000			2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	4	9	13	1	1	2	5	4	9
1	10	11	21	7	10	17	6	8	14
2	13	14	27	9	9	18	4	3	7
3	12	4	16	6	5	11	6	6	12
4	10	4	14	11	10	21	3	7	10
5	6	12	18	5	11	16	6	5	11
6	7	5	12	9	9	18	5	3	8
7	8	9	17	13	12	25	10	7	17
8	7	5	12	13	6	19	12	5	17
9	10	7	17	11	8	19	8	12	20
10	7	11	18	6	7	13	7	3	10
11	7	7	14	10	10	20	10	7	17
12	10	5	15	9	12	21	8	10	18
13	10	8	18	12	13	25	8	5	13
14	13	13	26	10	9	19	4	7	11
15	9	10	19	11	15	26	8	3	11
16	13	8	21	12	9	21	4	10	14
17	14	17	31	13	12	25	15	3	18
Total	170	159	329	168	168	336	129	108	237

General Measures of Implementation

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 1

Please provide information on the reasons some of the recommendations contained in the Committee's previous observations (CRC/C/15/Add.71) have not yet been fully implemented, in particular those related to the harmonisation of domestic legislation with the Convention including:

- a. the age of criminal responsibility and;
- b. minimum age of employment (para.23) and;
- c. the prohibition of corporal punishment and;
- d. establishment of mechanisms to ensure the recovery of victims of ill-treatment and abuse (para. 29).

Explanatory Note:

The Committee's attention is drawn to the fact the New Zealand Government took seriously the Committee's recommendations and, as a result, developed a work programme to address the recommendations. The New Zealand Government's work programme to progress the Committee's recommendations was updated in 2002.

The Committee's recommendation to review policy, practice and legislation to ensure consistency with UNCROC has been progressed. A paper on the review of policy, practice and legislation to ensure consistency with UNCROC was submitted on 1 October 2002 to the Minister of Youth Affairs.

Key issues include:

- approximately 200 age-related inconsistencies with the Human Rights Act 1993 in legislation administered by 14 Government agencies identified by *Compliance 2001* audits
- the Ministry of Youth Affairs will undertake further work on age-related provisions in legislation over 2003/204
- a process to review age-related provisions in legislation has been identified and includes:
 - updating criteria for age-related provisions
 - applying the updated criteria to legislation
 - determining and reporting on options.

The New Zealand Government has undertaken a significant project for single parents on welfare benefits rather than the study on economic reform recommended by the Committee. A key achievement in 2002 was legislation to assist single parents on benefits to move into paid work. The *Social Security (Personal Development and Employment) Amendment Act 2002* came into force in March 2003.

This Act addresses the concerns of the Committee regarding potential negative consequences for children and their single parent families by assisting parents' transition back into the workforce.

Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility

New Zealand sets its minimum age of criminal responsibility at 10 years of age. However, the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989 established graduated minimum ages for criminal *prosecution*. Consequently, this limits the number of children, as defined by UNCROC, who are called to account in an adult setting for any offending. Key features of the system are:

- children aged 10-13 may be convicted of criminal offences, but only if the child knew that the act or omission was wrong or knew that it was contrary to law
- the only offences by children aged 10-13 years that can be dealt with through the adult courts are murder and manslaughter; any other offending may only be addressed through the non-criminal Family Court
- all offences by children aged 14-16 years are dealt with through the Youth Court, except:
 - the most serious (purely indictable) offences, that can only be tried before a jury
 - offences where the child (technically a young person as defined in New Zealand law) elects trial by jury
 - in restricted circumstances, where the nature of the offence or of an offender, aged 15 years or older, compels the Youth Court to impose a conviction and have the sentencing outcome determined in the adult jurisdiction as all less restrictive alternatives are inappropriate
- all offences by children aged 17 at the time of the alleged offence and by adults are dealt with through the adult courts.

New Zealand has twice reviewed the minimum age of criminal responsibility. The first time was in 2001 in response to the Government's undertakings under the UNCROC work programme. The second was in 2002/2003 in the context of analysing proposed legislative amendments arising from the *Youth Offending Strategy*.

The 2001 review recommended setting the minimum age of criminal *prosecution* at 12 years of age for all purely indictable charges, including murder and manslaughter. This recommendation was not implemented and was superseded by further review work in 2002/03. The 2002/2003 review recommended no change at this time, pending the impact of work to review and improve the function of non-criminal responses to child offending in the Family Court. Cabinet agreement is being sought to the 2002/2003 review's recommendation in August 2003. The course of action recommended by officials consists of:

- joint training by Police and other youth justice practitioners on, among other things, identifying child offenders and using the current provisions of the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989 appropriately
- training to be conducted with frontline Police and their supervisors in dealing appropriately with child offenders, through the Police Youth Strategy
- operational monitoring and feedback on the impact of practice improvements through the new national co-ordination structure, particularly the national-level Youth Justice Leadership Group and local Youth Offending Teams
- developing a programme of research around responding effectively to child offenders, including the identification of discrete issues for investigation over the 2003/2004 period
- investigating more focussed legislative amendments to enhance the current child offender framework
- periodic reporting on operational learning and improvements and the implications of these for the minimum age of criminal responsibility, with the next report proposed for July 2004.

Minimum Age of Employment (para 23)

The Committee's attention is drawn to the response provided on minimum age of employment under question 2, General Measures of Implementation.

Prohibition of Corporal Punishment

Section 59 of the Crimes Act 1961 is currently available as a defence to parents/caregivers charged with offences involving the use of force against their children. Under section 59, every parent of a child (and every person in place of the parent of a child) is justified in using force by way of correction towards the child, if the force used is reasonable in the circumstances.

Section 59 has been under active consideration by the New Zealand Government since 2000, following the Committee's closing observations and recommendations issued in 1997. New Zealand's second periodic report presented in December 2000 provided an update on progress to the Committee in this regard. The New Zealand Government has considered advice on the approach of comparable countries to compliance with UNCROC, including information on the education campaigns that have preceded legislative change. It has also given careful and extensive consideration to the implications of law reform and the educational measures that could either precede, or be undertaken with, legislative change.

The New Zealand Government has decided the most effective approach is to undertake public education on alternatives to the physical discipline of children, before a decision is made about legislative change. Significant funding (\$10.8m over four years) was allocated in the 2003 Budget for the development, implementation and evaluation of a national public education strategy to inform people about alternatives to the physical discipline of children and to lead attitudinal and behavioural change. Public education will assist parents and caregivers to take a positive approach to parenting, and give them confidence to use alternatives to physical discipline effectively.

The public education strategy will be implemented in 2004. Decisions on changes to the law on the physical discipline of children will be considered once early evaluations of the strategy are available. The strategy proposes a two-level approach: a national media campaign; and community-based public education programmes.

Establishment of Mechanisms to Ensure the Recovery of Victims of Ill-Treatment (para 29)

Since New Zealand's second report to the Committee in 2000, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services has established a number of protocols to ensure the earliest possible detection of physical or sexual abuse inflicted on a child. These protocols have been entered into either directly between the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services and registered medical practitioners, between the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services and Accident Compensation Corporation or between the registered medical practitioners and Accident Compensation Corporation. These mechanisms will ensure an automatic

investigation into the family circumstances if there have been a number of instances of physical injury that could indicate abuse or inadequate parental supervision.

In the case of sexual abuse, all victims qualify for assistance which may include one to one counselling through Accident Compensation Corporation Special Claims Unit. Where the child is in care, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services may supplement the services available through Accident Compensation Corporation on a case-by-case basis to ensure the child's needs are met.

In addition to these new protocols, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services funds a mix of residential and community-based treatment programmes for sex offenders. These programmes recognise that in many instances the children have themselves been victims of abuse and may victimise other children if their issues are not addressed. Part of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services' focus is on prevention of further abuse and/or new victims.

Another mechanism being introduced is 'Circuit breaker' and other 'wrap around' programmes. These programmes aim to encourage providers of services to work collaboratively to deliver the range and mix of services appropriate to the child needs with the purpose of combining a number of interventions unique to that child's circumstances.

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 2

In light of the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Conference on Human rights of 1993, please provide information on measures taken by the State party to withdraw its reservations to:

- a. Article 32(2)
- b. Article 37(c)

Please also indicate whether the State party will extend the application of the Convention to Tokelau.

Reservation to Article 32 (2)

Explanatory Note:

In 2001, the New Zealand Government asked for policy advice on the steps required to remove its reservation to the Convention. Advice has assessed the extent and nature of the impact of children's work on their academic achievement, health and safety (injury rates), future employment prospects upon leaving school, as well as any evidence of economic exploitation. A school survey also collected information on children's views of work and a minimum age for employment.

Furthermore, a comparison of existing regulations governing children's work in New Zealand with Article 32 and ILO Convention 138 requirements has been undertaken. The views of the Government's social partners (New Zealand Council of Trade Unions and Business New Zealand) and interested community groups have also been sought.

This work is currently before the New Zealand Cabinet for their consideration.

Reservation to Article 37(c)

Explanatory Note:

In 2001 the New Zealand Cabinet agreed, in principle, to remove the reservation to Article 37(c). In so agreeing the Government has requested:

- the development of a Test of Best Interests based on Article 3, to inform the placement of young offenders within correctional facilities

- the construction of a further two specialist youth units to open in 2005 and 2007 respectively
- guidance from the Committee as to whether or not the inclusion in the specialist youth units of sentenced 18 and 19 year olds, who have been assessed as vulnerable and unable to cope within adult correctional facilities, would allow New Zealand to meet or exceed its obligations under the Convention.

The Test of Best Interests is currently being developed. It looks at a number of factors to determine placement for young offenders. It is based on objective and transparent decision-making that is guided by what is in the young person's best interests.

Please also refer to question 1, Legislation and Policies, on the steps taken by the Department of Corrections to lift the age of automatic entry into the Young Offender Units from all under 17 year olds to all under 18 year olds.

Application of the Convention to Tokelau

The Committee's attention is drawn to paragraphs 25 to 31 of the New Zealand second report (page 10 of CRC/C/93/Add.4), which can be summarised as follows:

- **New Zealand and Tokelau are currently working on constitutional changes to allow greater self-governance for Tokelau and to help Tokelau work towards eventual self-determination.**
- **The issue of the Convention's extension to Tokelau has been discussed in Tokelau and between New Zealand and Tokelau during the reporting period, and a Tokelauan translation of the Convention has been widely distributed within Tokelau to increase awareness of the issue in Tokelau.**
- **Tokelau's primary focus, however, continues to be on the larger issue of its constitutional development – a daunting agenda for a community of 1,500 people, located on three widely dispersed and remote atolls.**
- **The New Zealand Government remains fully prepared to provide Tokelau with whatever assistance or advice may be required to facilitate the extension of the Convention to Tokelau, including by undertaking the necessary international procedures at Tokelau's request.**
- **For now, the New Zealand Government has agreed to oblige Tokelau's position of deferring any decision on ratification and no further action will be taken unless requested by Tokelau.**

This still represents New Zealand's and Tokelau's respective positions.

We ask the Committee to note, however, that since the second report was completed, New Zealand and Tokelau have been working towards the completion of a *Joint Statement on the Principles of Partnership between New Zealand and Tokelau*. The Joint Statement has been approved by Tokelau's General Fono, and is in the process of being considered by the New Zealand Cabinet. Subject to Cabinet approval, it will be signed

later this year. The Joint Statement states at clause 5, under the heading ‘Shared Values’:

“Tokelau and New Zealand affirm their respect for human rights, and their commitment to the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter, good governance and the rule of law.”

This clause makes it explicit that New Zealand expects Tokelau to abide by universally accepted norms in terms of human rights, including the rights of children. The Joint Statement also provides for regular talks between New Zealand and Tokelau. If New Zealand has any concerns regarding the rights of children in Tokelau, these talks would provide an opportunity to raise those concerns with Tokelau.

Furthermore, the Joint Statement makes it explicit that New Zealand will refrain from extending any treaty actions to Tokelau unless Tokelau expressly requests to be included. This is consistent with Tokelau’s development towards self-Government and with New Zealand’s human rights obligations to assist Tokelau towards self-determination.

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 3

Please further provide information on cases where the Convention has been invoked in courts.

New Zealand Courts have taken the Convention into account in a number of immigration, family, and judicial review cases.

➤ In judicial review cases, the Convention is most frequently cited in immigration decisions² involving the exercise of a statutory discretion.

➤

In general, it is accepted that when a Minister or other decision-maker is empowered to make a decision under a statute he or she will normally be required to take into account all matters that are relevant to a particular situation. Relevant matters include New Zealand's international obligations. The fact that a particular international obligation may be relevant does not mean that it will be decisive, since a decision-maker may have to balance other competing factors. The main requirement is that the decision-maker has given appropriate consideration to the matter in the decision-making process. This principle was reflected in the leading Court of Appeal decision of *Tavita v Minister of Immigration* [1994] 2 NZLR 257 where Cooke P stated that:

Legitimate criticism could extend to the New Zealand Courts if they were to accept the argument that, because a domestic statute giving discretionary powers in general terms does not mention international human rights norms or obligations, the executive is necessarily free to ignore them.

Overall, the Convention is typically invoked in family law cases, particularly those concerning custody, access, adoption and guardianship issues. It is evident that the Courts are increasingly using the Convention as an appropriate interpretative tool for relevant domestic legislation and, where possible, New Zealand's law is interpreted in such a way as to accord with the Convention.

The most recent case in which the Convention was given explicit and detailed consideration is the case of *Re an Unborn Child* [2003] 1 NZLR 115. This case involved a successful application to have the unborn child placed under the guardianship of the High Court (HC). The mother of the unborn child, proposed to have the birth of her child filmed for a pornographic movie. A chief social worker of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services applied to have the unborn child placed under the guardianship of the HC to prevent publication of the birth in a movie on the grounds that it would be extremely harmful to the child in future. It was argued the interests of

² *Tavita v Minister of Immigration* [1994] 2 NZLR 257 (CA), *Puli'uvea v Removal Review Authority* [1996] 3 NZLR 538 (CA), *Rajan v Minister of Immigration* [1996] 3 NZLR 543 (CA), *Patel v Minister of Immigration* [1997] 1 NZLR 252, *Elika v Minister of Immigration* [1996] 1 NZLR 741.

the producer and mother were commercial, and from the mother's perspective, driven by a desire for personal stardom. The applicant claimed these interests outweighed concerns for the child.

Applying the Convention as an interpretative aid, the Court found that:

New Zealand's adoption and ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child expressly recognises the creation of rights in a child at a time before birth. The preamble states.....

Having regard to international obligations which have been assumed by New Zealand under the Convention, and the other provisions of New Zealand law which support the interests of unborn children, I hold that the term "child" in s2(1) of the Act can include unborn children.

The Court considered the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the *Implementation Handbook for the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (UNICEF), in the course of its decision³.

The relevant principles of interpretation have recently been discussed by our Court of Appeal in *B v G* [2002] 3 NZLR 233. Citing previous decisions of that court⁴, Glazebrook J affirmed the fundamental principle that, so far as its wording allows, legislation should be read in a way that is consistent with New Zealand's international obligations. In this case, the Judge used the Convention as a guide to the interpretation of the Adoption Act 1955 finding that, in the determination of interim and final adoption orders:

The Court must come to the view that adoption by those particular adoptive parents will promote the welfare and interests of the child as compared to any available alternatives. This approach is consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and with modern thinking.

In New Zealand the paramountcy principle of the Convention, whereby decision-makers must regard the welfare of the child as the first and paramount consideration, is reflected in section 23(1) of the Guardianship Act 1968.

In a recent custody and access case, *L v Q* [2003] NZFLR 44, the Family Court directly considered article 9(3) of the Convention relating to the right of the child to maintain parental contact with both parents where parents have separated, except where that is not in the best interests of the child (para.13). This reflects the general approach adopted by the Court.

In *Millist v Millist* (2001) 20 FRNZ 335 the Family Court turned its mind to article 12 of the Convention which relates to the right of children to express their views in all matters affecting them, taking into account the age and maturity of the child. The case involved a guardianship dispute between the parents of two children (aged 5 and 9) about the kind of schooling the two children of the relationship should receive. On the basis of both article 12 of the Convention and section 23(2) of the Guardianship

³ *Re an Unborn Child* [2003] 1 NZLR 115, 142 refers.

⁴ *New Zealand Airline Pilots Association Inc. v Attorney-General* [1997] 3 NZLR 269 and *Wellington District Legal Services Committee v Tangiora* [1998] 1 NZLR 129.

Act (which say largely the same thing) the Court found it appropriate to seriously consider the views of the older child in relation to her schooling preferences.

The express implementation of article 12 of the Convention in New Zealand's domestic legislation (s23(2) Guardianship Act) ensures that the article is consistently applied by the Courts.

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 4

Please provide information on the content and implementation of Children's Policy and Research Agenda and the Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa. Please also explain implementation processes and modalities of monitoring and evaluating its implementation.

Children's Policy and Research Agenda Content

In response to the Committee's recommendation in 1997 to adopt a comprehensive policy statement with respect to the rights of the child, the New Zealand Government developed a Children's Policy and Research Agenda (now known as *New Zealand's Agenda for Children*) and the *Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa*. Together these provide a framework to inform policy development and research relating to children and young between the ages of 0 and 24 years. These are attached for the Committee's information as Appendix Two and Three.

The *Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa* was launched in February 2002 and *New Zealand's Agenda for Children* was launched in June of that year.

Children's Policy and Research Agenda – Implementation

To progress the implementation, the New Zealand Government directed that both the *Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa* and *New Zealand's Agenda for Children* become part of a joint work programme by the Ministries of Youth Affairs and Social Development.

Implementation of the joint work programme, know as Action for Child and Youth Development, has included:

Action Area One: Promoting the Whole Child and Youth Development Approach:

- a Cabinet directive to Government agencies to apply the Agenda's whole-child approach when developing policies and initiatives that affect children
- a publication of a leaflet on *Taking a Whole Child Approach* in June 2003
- a baseline survey of knowledge and application of the whole-child approach within key Government agencies undertaken in 2003
- a baseline survey of knowledge and application of the Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa by Government agencies in 2003

- publication of *Youth Development Literature Review: Building Strength* (published in 2002), which is a review of research on how to achieve good outcomes for young people in their families, peer groups, schools, careers and communities.

Action Area Two: Increasing Children and Young People's Participation:

- a review of the way in which schools are promoting student participation in decision-making - *Student Participation in School Decision-Making* published in June 2003
- *Involving Children*, a practical guide on child participation for Government and community organisations launched in June 2003
- *Youth Development Participation Guide: Keepin' it real* - a resource for involving young people - launched in May 2003
- completing a literature review - *Increasing the Participation of Children, Young People and Young Adults in Decision Making*
- surveying local Government on the participation of children and young people and developing a web-based toolkit aimed at increasing child and youth participation in local Government
- developing case studies of youth participation practice in organisations from different sectors
- planning for *Youth Parliament 2004*, incorporating improvements in youth participation practice arising out of the review of Youth Parliament 2000.

Action Area Three: An End to Child Poverty:

- child poverty work was progressed as part of the *Investing in Child and Youth Development* priority in the Government's *Sustainable Development For New Zealand Programme of Action*
- reviewing social assistance arrangements, including the childcare subsidy
- significant research undertaken to guide policy work (for example, *New Zealand Living Standards, The Social Report 2003*).

Action Area Four: Addressing Violence in Children's Lives with a Particular Focus on Reducing Bullying:

- work undertaken to identify ways of advancing anti-bullying initiatives within the work programmes of broader violence prevention strategies and strengthen links between work to address bullying and the *Health and Physical Education in the New Zealand Curriculum*

- case studies to examine the different approaches taken by three primary schools to creating positive school cultures and environments and reduce bullying.

Action Area Five: Improving Central Government Structures and Processes to Enhance Policy and Service Effectiveness for Children and Young People:

- greater integration of child and youth issues being achieved across Government through the *Investing in Child and Youth Development* priority in the Government's *Sustainable Development for New Zealand Programme of Action*
- creation of a senior officials' Child and Youth Development Leadership Group and subsequent incorporation of its role in the Strategic Social Policy Sector Senior Officials' Group.

Action Area Six: Improving Local Government and Community Planning for Children and Young People:

- a review was completed of how local authorities across the country are currently involving children and young people and planning for their needs
- the development of a web-based toolkit for council staff to assist with planning for children and involving them in decisions that affect them.

Action Area Seven: Enhancing Information, Research and Research Collaboration relating to Children:

- the social Policy Evaluation and Research Committee examined priorities for future research investment
- a proposal has been made for the development of a new longitudinal study of children in New Zealand.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Action of Child and Youth Development Work Programme

Key Issues

The Ministries of Youth Affairs and Social Development gathered baseline data on key agencies' knowledge and application of the youth development approach. This was to assist with:

- future monitoring of effectiveness in promoting the whole-child and youth development approaches
- measuring changes in knowledge/application over time

- collecting information to assist decision-making about future initiatives, including training, resource development and joint planning and project work.

The research involved an email survey conducted over the period 7 to 30 May 2003 and phone and face-to-face interviews to gather information from policy officials from the following key Government agencies:

- Department of Child, Youth and Family Services
- Department of Internal Affairs
- Department of Labour
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs
- Ministry of Social Development
- Te Puni Kokiri.

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 5

Please provide updated information on mechanisms to coordinate policies and programmes on children's rights, including services for children.

The Committee's attention is drawn to the responses provided to question 4 (relating to *New Zealand's Children's Policy and Research Agenda*) and question 6 (about strengthening the Office of the Commissioner for Children).

Additionally, in February 2003, the Government released the *Care and Protection Blueprint 2003*. The Blueprint is a strategy for improving the way the care and protection community works together to provide protection to vulnerable children and young people.

The vision of the Blueprint is:

Families, communities and Government working together for the safety and well-being of children, young people and their families.

Four goals are identified to meet the vision, with a set of specific actions under each goal. The four goals are:

- shared leadership of the care and protection community
- outcomes drive the provision of care and protection services
- Government and non-Government funders and providers co-operate to provide an integrated service
- good practice is recognised, supported and promoted.

The Blueprint is a living document that will evolve as the action plan is implemented and in response to feedback from the care and protection community.

The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services has been actively involved for some time in seeking ways to develop strong relationships with the community to work closely with them to improve the well-being and safety of children.

Three key initiatives are:

- Everyday Communities
- Local Services Mapping (LSM)
- Alternatives to Physical Discipline.

The stated objective of Everyday Communities is to encourage *all New Zealanders to act to achieve safety and well-being for our children*. The proposition of the communication that underpins this programme is that *we as New Zealanders all have a part to play in preventing child abuse and caring for our children*.

The programme strategy aims to engage with people at a community level (communities are defined both in geographic and ethnic terms) to respond to prevailing attitudes within individual communities. The strategy is flexible enough and the size of communities small enough, to enable the programme to deal with diverse attitudes by tailoring a range of communications activities to suit the different needs of groups and individuals within communities.

The assumption underpinning Everyday Communities is that by addressing the issues relating to child abuse and children's well-being at a community level, the magnitude of the issue and, therefore, each individual's capability to do something about it, is manageable and realistic.

In Budget 2002, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services received a funding allocation to implement a process known as Local Services Mapping (LSM). The LSM process is being implemented in six communities in this financial year: Waitakere, Otara, Tauranga, Napier, Nelson and Christchurch.

LSM aims to improve outcomes for children, young people and families by ensuring the provision of effective social services which respond to identified community needs, through a process of planning for social services provision at local level.

It undertakes a comprehensive collaboration with community providers. The LSM process involves a number of stages, including:

- establishing a community vision for children, young people and families at risk, undertaking a stock-take of services provided in the community (funded both by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services and others)
- assessing community needs
- planning to ensure those needs are met
- ensuring those services are delivered either by the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services or by community providers.

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 6

Please provide updated information on efforts to strengthen the Office of the Commissioner for Children.
--

The New Zealand Government has responded to the Committee's recommendation from 1997 to strengthen the Office of the Commissioner for Children. As a result, the Government introduced the Commissioner for Children Bill in September 2001.

The Bill strengthens the provisions relating to the Commissioner and places them in a new, separate statute. The Bill also sets out a copy of the Convention as a Schedule, confirming that the Convention is a matter the Commissioner must have regard to in carrying out all functions and powers.

The Commissioner will not have Officer of Parliament status as that could potentially inhibit the Commissioner's advocacy role. In order to enhance the Commissioner's independence and status, the Bill provides that the Commissioner can report, with or without request, to the Prime Minister on matters affecting the rights of children.

The Bill is currently awaiting its second reading in the New Zealand Parliament.

General Measures of Implementation

Question Number 7

Please provide further information on efforts to provide training, awareness and information on the Convention and on human rights in general.

A number of agencies provide information and contribute to training initiatives on human rights. The Office of the Commissioner for Children has responsibility for children's rights.

The principal agency with a formal mandate to provide information and training on human rights, is the Human Rights Commission. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice has a responsibility to contribute to mainstreaming human rights considerations in the development of policy. Non-Government organisations, such as the Human Rights Network, the Human Rights Foundation and the Child Poverty Action Coalition promote human rights and child's rights' generally.

The Office of the Commissioner for Children's functions are being strengthened (please refer to question 6, General Measures of Implementation) to enhance its advocacy role and independence. The Human Rights Commission's obligation is to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights as set out in the Human Rights Act 1993.

The Human Rights Amendment Act 2001 added a new primary function requiring the Human Rights Commission to promote an understanding and appreciation of human rights. The Human Rights Commission has a variety of statutory options to implement this function, including education, making public statements, drafting guidelines and conducting general inquiries.

Information

The Human Rights Commission provides a variety of resources and services, including a dedicated info-line and a web-based service, which provide information about human rights.

The Office of the Commissioner for Children has established a national network of over 500 advocates selected from community-based child advocacy services to advocate for children's rights in the education sector. The Office of the Commissioner for Children provided initial training and on-going support for the initiative which is called *Advancing Children's Advocacy*.

In Budget 2002, the Ministry of Education was provided with an additional \$30,000 per annum from 2002/03 onwards, to establish an 0800 Parent Information Line to be administered by the Office of the Commissioner for Children.

Education Initiatives

The Human Rights Commission responds to specific requests for education from the community. An educational resource, *Taku Manawa*, was developed specifically for this purpose. The Human Rights Commission also works in partnership with organisations such as schools, training providers, employers and community service providers to educate on human rights in workshops and seminars.

The Human Rights Commission has developed a series of specific initiatives to promote better understanding of human rights generally, including:

- A partnership agreement with Citizens Advice Bureaux intended to promote the distribution of resources on human rights throughout New Zealand.
- *Tu Tikanga/ Rights Now* is a resource designed to help people with disabilities deliver human rights training to other people with disabilities. Trainers are paid for facilitating and organising workshops.
- The development of an on-line education resource for schools called *The Human Rights Pathway/Te Ara Tikanga Tangata* (www.pathway.hrc.co.nz). The project provides resources for human rights education at mid-primary, intermediate and junior high school level to support the New Zealand curriculum. Monitoring indicates that between 11,000-15,000 users visit the site every month
- *The School Community – A Racial Harassment Free Zone* was developed specifically to deal with the growing number of complaints about racial harassment in schools. A significant number of schools received the pack and the Human Rights Commission has worked with staff to develop related human rights concepts in their teaching
- The Human Rights Commission has developed a comprehensive programme to assist the public sector incorporate human rights principles in to its core work. This includes the development of a Train the Trainer kit called *Making Human Rights Work*, working with Government agencies at the early stages of policy and practice development and providing responses to individual queries from departmental human rights advisers.

Promotion and Awareness

In April 2003, the Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Commissioner for Children conducted a joint survey on how aware people were of human rights generally, how they rated their importance and how New Zealand was performing in protecting those rights. Fifty-nine percent of respondents said they had heard of the Convention but a significant number considered that New Zealand was not meeting its obligations in protecting the rights of children. Legislation is currently before Parliament that will strengthen the Commissioner for Children's primary advocacy role and provide some additional functions to ensure better effect is given to the Convention in New Zealand. It is expected that the extra powers to advance and monitor compliance with the Convention by Government agencies, will help to make children a clearer priority in policy development and service delivery.

Under the Human Rights Amendment Act 2001, the Human Rights Commission is required to develop a national plan of action for the promotion and protection of human rights. The *New Zealand Action Plan for Human Rights – Mana ki te Tangata* is to be developed consultatively with interested parties, providing an opportunity both for making people aware of the relevant international instruments and the implications for them.

The Human Rights Commission has prepared a number of ancillary documents as aids to consultation, of which a number have specific implications for children. *The Right to Education* will explore how well the right to education is addressed in New Zealand. The document being used to facilitate the discussion, is based on the work of the UN Special Rapporteur, Katerina Tomasevski, and specifically refers to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. *The Right to Health* will use a similar approach, drawing on the international criteria including Articles 23 and 24 of the Convention. A third piece of work will address issues relating to poverty and the right to adequate housing, again with an emphasis on the impact on children.

The Office of the Commissioner for Children is working with the Human Rights Commission to ensure that children's rights are fully reflected in the final plan, including providing opportunities for children and young people to contribute. The intention is to ensure the final plan of action incorporates an appreciation of children's rights and recommendations to enhance compliance with the Convention. The plan of action will build on, and reinforce, existing strategies for children, including any plans arising from New Zealand's follow up to the 2000 UN General Assembly's Special Session on children's rights.

In addition, the Ministry of Education was provided with additional funding as part of Budget 2000 to establish an educational Advocacy Service in the Office of the Commissioner for Children. This provided an additional \$200,000 in each of 2000/01 and 2001/02 financial years to establish and run the service and additional \$150,000 per annum on an on-going basis for running the service from the 2002/03 financial year onwards.

Awareness Among Policy Makers

The Ministry of Justice's *Guidelines on Process and Content of Legislation* refer to the need for legislation to comply with New Zealand's obligations under international law. They provide an outline of the issues a Government agency must take into account so that its legislative proposal complies with these obligations, including whether it properly implements the relevant standards.

When developing policy proposals, consideration must be given to their consistency both with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993. Any inconsistencies identified when the proposal is presented to the New Zealand Cabinet are noted, with recommendations about how those inconsistencies may be resolved or addressed.

Legislation and Policies

Legislation and Policies

Question Number 1

Under this section, the State party is to briefly (3 pages maximum) up-date the information provided in its reports with regard to:

- a. new bills or enacted legislation
- b. new institutions
- c. newly implemented policies
- d. newly implemented programmes and projects and their scope.

a. New Bills and Enacted Legislation

New Zealand signed the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime* (the TOC) and its Protocols on the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Persons in December 2000. In order to implement the TOC and the Trafficking Protocol, the New Zealand Parliament has passed several statutes, introduced as the omnibus Transnational Organised Crime Bill (the TOC Bill). The resulting *Immigration Amendment Act 2002* came into force on 17 June 2002.

The *Child Support Amendment Act 2001* included three main changes: an increase in the minimum payment for formula assessments, an increase in the maximum income level used in formula assessments and clarification of earlier changes to the income year used to assess child support under formula assessments.

The *Education Standards Act 2001* was enacted in October 2001. This Act will improve standards in education and enhance student safety in schools and in early childhood settings.

The *Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987* was amended to provide paid parental leave for eligible employees from 1 July 2002, for up to 12 weeks on the birth or adoption of a child. The operation of the scheme is currently being reviewed with a view to its expansion.

The Government has recently introduced the *Care of Children Bill* to replace the *Guardianship Act 1968*. The Bill provides a modern framework for resolving care arrangements for children within families when the relationship between parents breaks down. Decision-makers will continue to be required to ensure that the best interests and welfare of a child will be the overriding principle in any decision. The Bill strengthens the existing requirement that a child must be given a chance to express his or her views in proceedings and any views expressed must be taken into account.

The New Zealand Government has released proposed amendments to the *Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill* (HART Bill) which was introduced in 1996 and is currently before the Health Select Committee. The HART Bill provides a legal framework for the regulation of assisted human reproductive (AHR) technology.

On May 5th 2003 amendments to the *Health and Safety in Employment Act* came into force. Amendments were made in three areas: coverage, employee participation, and enforcement.

The *Minimum Wage Act 2003* was amended recently to allow the setting by regulation of a minimum wage for employees undergoing an approved course of training.

A *Corrections Bill* was introduced in March 2003. This Bill will replace the outdated *Penal Institutions Act 1954* and its associated Regulations.

The *Taxation (Annual Rates, GST, Trans-Tasman Imputation and Miscellaneous Provision) Bill 2003* was introduced on 23 June 2003 and increases the abatement threshold that applies for determining a family's entitlement to family support, child tax credit and the parental tax credit. The response to question 2, under data and statistics, is also relevant to this information.

b. New Institutions

In 2001 two new male young offender units opened at Rimutaka Prison and Christchurch Prison. There are now four units in operation, including the other youth units in Waikeria and Hawkes Bay. There are two further male young offender units planned for the new Spring Hill Corrections Facility (South Auckland) and Northland Regional Corrections Facility. Spring Hill young offender unit will have 80 beds and Northland will have 30. It is not anticipated that the new Otago facility will have a male young offender unit. The Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility will not have a young offender unit, but will have the capacity to convert a 'pod' to a young offender unit for young women should the numbers make this a feasible option for the future.

In December 2002, Government announced that a Families Commission would be established by 1 July 2004. A Bill to establish the Commission, the *Families Commission Bill*, was introduced to the New Zealand Parliament in April 2003. The Commission will adopt a broad and inclusive approach to families. The primary and legislatively mandated function for the Commission will be advocacy. The Commission will: facilitate informed debate on family issues, involving a cross-sector of interests; raise public awareness and promote better understanding of family issues, including the importance of stable relationships (inclusive of marriage) and of the parenting role; engage with Government to encourage incorporation of family related issues in Government's policy agenda; and promote, stimulate, purchase and publicise research on families.

c. Newly Implemented Policies

The Committee's attention is also drawn to the response provided to question 5, general measures of implementation regarding mechanisms to co-ordinate policies and programmes on children's rights.

In October 2001, the New Zealand Government announced changes to family reunion policies to extend the definition of dependent child for the purposes of inclusion in a residence application.

The *Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy, Phase One* was released in October 2001 and provides the overall direction to achieve positive and improved sexual and reproductive health outcomes in New Zealand. Action plans to address key issues, such as reducing sexually transmitted infections and maximising the health of at-risk groups, are under development.

Minimum wage rates are set by regulations issued under the *Minimum Wage Act 1983*. Since the New Zealand Government's second report, the level of the minimum wage and the age range these rates apply to, have changed. From 5 March 2001, the minimum youth wage has applied to 16 and 17 year olds, with 18 and 19 year olds entitled to receive the adult minimum wage. The youth minimum wage was raised from 60 percent of the adult minimum wage to 70 percent of the minimum adult wage from 5 March 2001 and was raised to 80 percent of the minimum adult wage from 18 March 2002.

In 2002, the Department of Corrections raised the age of automatic placement in a male young offender unit from under 17 years to under 18 years to ensure all youth under 18 years of age are automatically placed in a specialist youth facility, unless identified to be in their best interests to be age-mixed.

In 2002, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services implemented a national system to provide policy and procedures for assessing whether children and young people sentenced to a term of imprisonment are suitable for placement in the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services Criminal Justice Unit in Christchurch (as opposed to serving their term of imprisonment in a Department of Corrections Youth Unit).

The Government's *Youth Offending Strategy*, released in April 2002, builds on the strengths of the youth justice system and addresses the shortcomings that were identified by a Ministerial Taskforce on Youth Offending. The *Youth Offending Strategy* contains a wide range of measures to prevent children and young people from committing crimes and to deal with those who have offended.

The Ministry of Health released *Youth Health: A Guide to Action* in November 2002. The Guide takes a youth development approach, recognising that young people's health is closely associated with being connected to, involved in, and valued by the communities, families and whānau in which they live. The Guide provides direction for the health sector to become more proactive in relation to young people's health needs – by becoming more youth focused in primary health care, and by extending youth-specific health care in school and community settings. The Guide emphasises the health of Māori and Pacific young people with the specific aim of reducing the inequalities that exist between European and Māori and Pacific populations. A number of cross sectoral initiatives are being taken that are expected to contribute to the reduction of New Zealand's high teen pregnancy rate.

Newly Implemented Programmes, Projects and their Scope

Since 2000, the Department of Corrections has updated its processes aimed at reducing youth suicide. All inmates aged less than 20 years old are assessed for vulnerability using the Prison Youth Vulnerability Scale. The Department of Corrections has also reviewed and upgraded existing suicide awareness training programmes delivered to all Corrections Officers. The training is now a full-day training module delivered by various services (regional training officers, health services, cultural officers, psychologists). Additional specialised training for staff of Young Offender Units also occurs.

Official Languages

Official Languages

Question Number 1

Please provide the Committee with copies of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all official languages of the State party as well as in other languages or dialects, when available. If possible, please submit these texts in electronic form.

The Ministry of Māori Development (Te Puni Kokiri) and the Office of the Commissioner for Children, published a te reo Māori version of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1999.

Both the te reo Māori and English versions of the Convention are attached for the Committee's information as Appendix Four.

The Convention has also been translated into Tokelauan by UNICEF, through their Fiji office, to increase awareness (Please refer to question 2, General Measures of Implementation).