

**Response of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region
to the List of Issues of the Committee on the Rights of the Child
of 7 February 2013 (CRC/C/CHN/Q/3-4)**

**In Connection with the Combined 3rd and 4th Reports on the Convention on the
Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of
the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
Submitted by the People's Republic of China**

Part I

Question 3

1. At present, the Macao Special Administrative Region (hereinafter referred to as the Macao SAR) has not developed a Plan of Action for Children. However, it has been paying attention to the whole-person development of children and youths; therefore, it drew up the “Macao Youth Policy (2012-2020)” (hereinafter referred to as the Youth Policy) and the “Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020)” to ensure the healthy development of children and youths, in particular, their rights in the area of education.
2. The Youth Policy, targeting at youths aged between 13 and 29, establishes various major measures, which are beneficial for the growth of youths, including:
 - (1) the focus on resource investments;
 - (2) the attention to the growth of moral character;
 - (3) the enhancement of competitiveness;
 - (4) the promotion of association and voluntary work;
 - (5) the creation of participating opportunities;
 - (6) the facilitation of social equality and integration;
 - (7) the advocacy of a healthy green life;
 - (8) the encouragement of diversified extracurricular activities;
 - (9) the intensification of life counselling services;
 - (10) the prevention of deviant and illegitimate behaviours.
3. The Macao SAR Government will implement relevant youth policies in its annual policy address at different stages in an orderly manner in accordance with the social status and the needs of youth development. As the competent authority, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau must send youth policies to the relevant

government departments, education institutions, youth associations and private social service institutions, as the reference of the work related to youth affairs and for mutual coordination and support.

4. The Youth Affairs Committee provides assistance for the promotion and evaluation of the policies concerned. The Youth Policy will regard 2012 to 2016 as the first promotion cycle and a mid-term review will be conducted in 2016. The promotion status and efficacy of the Policy will be analysed through a regular and periodic viewing mechanism.
5. In relation to children's right to education, the Macao SAR Government has formulated the "Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020)". "Non-tertiary education" refers to various types of education other than university education and higher diploma education, including formal education and continuous education. Formal education includes infant education, primary education and secondary education (junior secondary education and senior secondary education). Continuous education means different educational activities other than formal education, including family education, back-to-school education, community education, vocational training and other educational activities. The "Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020)" mainly includes the following five fundamental policy directions:
 - (1) prioritise education development;
 - (2) promote education equality;
 - (3) regard the upgrade of qualities as its core mission;
 - (4) develop a diversified school system;
 - (5) achieve a coordinated development of the components of non-tertiary education.
6. Under the aforementioned five fundamental policy directions, there are eight major aspects for development in the coming ten years and the main content which is related to children's education is as follows:
 - (1) Foster students with capabilities in facing future challenges
 - facilitate successful learning and reduce repetition rates;
 - enhance the enrolment rate at the senior secondary level;
 - enhance students' language proficiencies, physical qualities, morality, artistic qualities, international visions and thinking and exploring capabilities;
 - formulate and implement the moral education policy.

- (2) Optimise the components of education
 - encourage substantial advancement in gifted education;
 - promote diversified modes in senior secondary education;
 - develop a vocational education system which meets the needs of appropriate industrial diversification;
 - discourage the primary-oriented tendency in infant education and methodologies.
- (3) Increase investments in education
 - guarantee a considerable increase in non-tertiary education investments in the Government's annual fiscal budget;
 - increase free education and tuition fee allowances aggressively so as to provide equal schooling chances for children.
- (4) Establish a professional and exquisite teaching team
 - establish an effective teaching and research mechanism;
 - encourage teachers' professional development and training;
 - newly-appointed principals and mid and senior level management personnel must complete relevant training, which are acknowledged by the education and administrative authority.
- (5) Develop a diversified school system
 - promote modern school management method;
 - reform the administrative and education modes of public schools;
 - promote collaboration between parents and schools.
- (6) Speed up the implementation of small-class teaching
 - the class-teacher ratios in infant, primary and secondary education aim at reaching 1:1.6, 1:1.9 and 1:2.4 respectively in 2015 and 1:1.7, 1:2.0 and 1:2.5 respectively in 2020;
 - the measure related to free education allowances to 25 to 35 students per class will be extended to junior secondary education no later than Academic Year 2014/2015 and to the entire senior secondary education no later than Academic Year 2017/2018.
- (7) Curriculum intensification and teaching reform
 - designate a "curriculum framework" for formal education;

- define “basic academic attainment” for formal education;
 - upgrade schools’ capabilities in curriculum leadership and development, and teachers’ curriculum qualifications;
 - establish a combined self-and-external school evaluation system.
- (8) Expansion of educational opening and regional cooperation
- implement education-related measures in the cooperation between Guangdong and Macao;
 - intensify educational exchanges and cooperation with other parts of Mainland China, the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan, and strengthen exchanges with Portuguese-speaking countries and regions;
 - continue to participate in the “Programme for International Student Assessment” (PISA).
7. A mid-term assessment on the achievement of the objectives of the policies in the aforementioned Plan and the effectiveness of the implementation of the related measures will be launched in 2015 and necessary adjustment plans will be made in light of related results so as to enhance the actual efficacy of the Plan.

Question 4

8. The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture is the key entity responsible for the implementation of the issues specified by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is competent for issues related to education, youth development and healthcare. The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau subordinated to the aforementioned Secretary is mainly responsible for implementing education and youth policies, developing all types of education by providing necessary conditions for the sound operation of education institutions, ensuring the implementation of the principle of continuous education and the right of all residents to education, formulating annual and cross-year plans for education and youth activities and providing conditions for students with special education needs to integrate into the society, *etc.*. The Social Welfare Bureau is responsible for protecting and guiding children that are entrusted to it due to their special family or social situations and for providing assistance to the court within the scope of the Social Protection Regime when the court exercises its judicial power over a child. In addition, the Social Welfare Bureau has the competence to cooperate to study, analyse and select adoption applicants and to follow up and assist with adoption. The Social Welfare Bureau also plays an important role in the promotion

and divulcation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Health Bureau provides free healthcare services to children aged 10 or younger and primary and secondary students. Its healthcare centres are responsible for implementing the Immunisation Programme and for planning and developing health education activities, for promoting and monitoring activities related to the health of those who can be easily harmed physically and psychologically or those who need assistance, in particular, activities related to the health of children.

9. The Youth Correctional Institution subordinated to the Legal Affairs Bureau is the education venue stipulated by Law 2/2007, the Education and Supervision Regime of Juvenile Offenders, and is responsible for executing the internment measure imposed by the court.
10. Moreover, the Youth Affairs Committee, as a consultative body, provides assistance to the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture in the formulation and evaluation of youth policies and laws and regulations on youth affairs. Its members include representatives from various government departments and a maximum of 15 NGO representatives from the areas of youth, education, economic, culture and social solidarity.

Question 15

11. The act of corporal punishment or punishment on children in any form, as long as it was committed with the intention of harming the health and the physical integrity of a child, according to the circumstances of offence, is punishable pursuant to the different charges provided for in the Macao Criminal Code, including the ordinary offence against physical integrity (Article 137), the serious offence against physical integrity (Article 138) and the aggravated offence against physical integrity (Article 139). Should the above offence be committed by the parents or adopter of the child, or by a civil servant or academic staff during his performance of duties, the relevant penalty may be aggravated under Article 140 (2) of the Macao Criminal Code – the act that can be condemned specially.
12. Apart from the offences against physical integrity as provided for in Article 137 to Article 140 of the Macao Criminal Code, Article 146 of the same Code expressly prohibits any form of corporal punishment and punishment on children. It stipulates that whoever inflicts physical or mental ill-treatment, or cruel treatment upon a minor who is under his care, protection, or who he has the responsibility to instruct or educate or who is in a subordinate position due to the hierarchy of a labour relation, is punishable by 1 to 5 years' imprisonment.

13. As regards the execution of disciplinary penalties on children in schools or education institutions, according to the Student Discipline System for Government Education Institutions approved by Order 46/SAAEJ/97, which is applicable to public schools in the Macao SAR, it is prohibited to adopt any penalty that harms students' mental or physical integrity and their personal dignity. In addition, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau distributes the School Operations Manual to public and private schools every year. It is expressly pointed out in the Manual that it is prohibited to execute penalties that may harm students' mental, physical health, personal dignity and spiritual health, such as hitting students, commanding students to harm themselves or each other, assigning students to stay in certain physically exhausting postures or motions, increasing homework as a form of punishment, ordering students to copy school regulations or degrading words, executing confined isolation or social isolation, verbal humiliation, public humiliation, imposing non-compensatory fine, depriving physical needs and so forth.
14. In order to supervise the execution of the aforementioned guidelines, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Campus Crisis Management Teams have established a notification system. Should schools suspect that violations of the aforementioned guidelines exist, they must notify the aforementioned Bureau so that it can launch investigation and supervision tasks, correct problems in time, and impose penalties pursuant to law if the situations are found to be real.
15. Regarding correctional institutions, the Education and Supervision Regime for Juvenile Offenders is applicable to juveniles who are between 12 and 16 years old (the age of criminal responsibility in the Macao SAR is 16). The Regime regulates the Youth Correctional Institution's means of handling juvenile offenders and clearly prohibits the adoption of educational supervision measures that harm students' physical integrity, health and dignity, so as to protect juveniles from experiencing any ill treatment and different forms of corporal punishment. In order to implement the relevant articles, the Institution arranges for its staff pre-entry training programmes and regular internal training programmes. It also organises meetings to discuss various matters of operation, so as to ensure that its staff perform their duties in accordance with law.
16. Likewise, corporal punishment is forbidden on children or juveniles that stay in children and youth residential facilities. Pursuant to Article 25 of Decree-law 90/88/M, Regulation of the General Conditions of Social Facilities for Children, Youths, the Elderly, the Disabled and Facilities for developing Social Auxiliary Activities of Residents, the Social Welfare Bureau has the competence to close

down or temporary stop the operation of those social facilities whose operation has caused serious physical and psychological damage to their users due to deviation in operation. For this purpose, the Bureau may request for the intervention of the Macao Security Force.

Question 23

17. Regarding Paragraph 95 of the Concluding Observations made by the Committee in 2005, the Macao SAR has reformed the juvenile justice system by means of the Education and Supervision Regime for Juvenile Offenders, introducing 4 new measures to assist juvenile offenders with correction and social reintegration more appropriately, including: (1) police caution, which can be adopted prior to prosecution; should the measure be adopted, juvenile offenders will be immunised from prosecution; (2) community service order, a community-based measure, that provides juvenile offenders with opportunities to serve the community; (3) restorative measure, the execution of which mainly includes restorative conferences, rehabilitation schemes and so forth, with the aim of assisting juvenile offenders to realise the incorrectness of their acts, so as to make them sincerely repent for their acts and to get the forgiveness of the victims; (4) half-way home order, which provides training for the correction of juvenile offenders by making them stay at a short-term home while allowing them to maintain their normal work and studies. Therefore, together with court reprimand, supervision order, probation order and internment, there are altogether 8 non-punishment educational supervision measures under the aforementioned Regime. The aims of the measures are to educate the juvenile offenders to comply with laws and basic social norms as well as to assist them to integrate into the society appropriately and with a sense of responsibility.
18. Regarding the suggestion of the Committee in its Concluding Observations to formulate restorative judicial measures, the aforementioned restorative measure adopts the concept of restorative justice. At the restorative conferences, it should be determined, by mediation, the regulation(s) that the juvenile offender has to comply with, including: (1) to apologise to the victim (apologising to the victim for the offence in front of the victim in the conference); (2) to compensate the victim economically for damages caused to the property (the compensation may be made in installments); (3) to perform social activities for a non-profit organisation (the duration should not exceed 240 hours and should be performed within 1 year); (4) to comply with rules of conduct deemed necessary (the minimum period is 3 months and the maximum is 1 year).

19. The application of any restorative measure is decided by a judge or upon the proposal of social reintegration services in the social report prior to judgement or during the implementation of other educational supervision measures, but it always requires the consent of the victim. If the judge decides to apply any restorative measure during the implementation of other educational supervision measures, the previously applied measures must cease to apply.
20. Under the Education and Supervision Regime for Juvenile Offenders, a judge has more pluralistic measures to opt when judging juvenile offenders which can help juvenile offenders to turn over a new leaf in a more efficacious manner. A judge must always adopt measures of non-deprivation of liberty prior to the measures of deprivation, with internment being the last resort of deprivation of liberty.

Question 24

21. The Social Welfare Bureau is responsible for providing residential services and assistance measures to children seeking for asylum or children of refugees. After preliminary review on relevant cases, it will refer them to appropriate children and youth residential facilities, provide them with proper care, develop growth plans according to their needs and arrange them for educational and psychological counselling and medical services.
22. To be specific, the Social Welfare Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau cooperate to ensure education opportunity for those children by assisting to arrange school places. The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau also, in response to their social and psychological needs, refers them to the Centre of Psycho-pedagogical Support and Special Education for follow up. The Health Bureau, on the other hand, provides children in need with inpatient, emergency, outpatient and specialist services, as well as healthcare services to children who are accommodated in residential facilities.

Part II

Question (a)

23. Since the submission of the previous report, in the area of non-tertiary education, Administrative Regulation 29/2009, Textbook Allowance Regime, and Order of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture 134/2010, Regulation for the Granting of Tuition Fee Allowance, Meal Allowance and Study Allowance, were enacted, to grant the aforementioned allowances to qualified students of formal education in Macao, so as to alleviate the financial burden related to their children's

education on parents. In fact, between 2009 and 2012, the above regimes, together with the Regime of Free Education Grants, Regime of Tuition Fee Allowance and Regulation of Granting Scholarships for Higher Education, were amended to relax the conditions for assistance and to increase the amount of allowances. In addition, in order to further realise the right of children to education, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau has started amending Decree-law 42/99/M, which defines the scope of compulsory education and the respective regime.

Question (b)

24. From 2009 to 2012, the Social Welfare Bureau institutionally reformed 4 children and youth residential facilities that it regularly subsidised and provided them with consultancy service, for them to operate in the form of small residential facilities in an orderly and systematic way, in order to provide more personalised care and higher quality services to the users.

Question (c)

25. For children between 3 and 12 years old who are temporarily deprived of family environment due to family problems, the Social Welfare Bureau carries out a foster home programme for them to live in foster homes to enjoy family care and obtain proper arrangements in line with their best interests and their development needs until family reunification. After review, the above programme is now applicable to children between 3 and 18 years old.
26. In order to enhance the knowledge of the general public and practitioners on issues of children on the rights of children, the Social Welfare Bureau has launched a series of promotion campaigns. Since 2011, the Bureau has started to launch promotion campaigns on a specific topic every year (including the right to live, the right to be protected, the rights for personal development and social participation) by means of professional training, subsidy plan, advertisement on TV and media as well as delivering related promotion materials, *etc.*. The fiscal budget for these campaigns is around MOP 5,800,000 (from 2011 to 2020).
27. On the other hand, since Academic Year 2009/2010, the textbook allowance has been granted to all students of formal education in the Macao SAR; and, from Academic Year 2010/2011, the meal allowance has been granted to students from families with financial difficulties. Moreover, in order to offer better education, therapy and training environment to students with special education needs, the concept of “homogeneous grouping” was first practised in public schools in 2007

to group special education students with similar learning abilities in the same class. The plan was launched in private schools in 2010.

Part III

Question 1

28. The general budget of the Macao SAR allocated to children and the different sectors of the community are dispersed in different categories, including education, health and social assistance under social welfare, involving different departments, such as the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Social Welfare Bureau, Legal Affairs Bureau and Health Bureau, whose functions include the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, so that resources are allocated to children in a more appropriate and comprehensive way.
29. The Macao SAR's summary of general integrated budget of public expenditure – functional classification, the public education expenditure of the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the expenses on children welfare and other social welfare services of the Social Welfare Bureau between 2010 and 2012 are listed in the following tables.

Macao SAR's summary of general integrated budget of public expenditure - functional classification (Unit: million of Patacas)				
Functional classification		2010	2011	2012
1-00	General administrative services	5,824	7,538	8,024
2-00	Public security	2,908	3,753	4,024
3-00	Education	6,370	8,515	11,604
4-00	Health	2,485	4,170	4,457
5-00	Social welfare	4,444	7,713	14,898
5-02	Social assistance	4,154	7,327	14,448
6-00	Housing	1,585	2,144	5,921
7-00	Other civil services	1,659	1,945	2,429
8-00	Economic services	5,315	8,697	12,093
9-00	Other functions	8,644	8,519	9,590
	Provision for the accumulation of budget execution balance	7,178	N/A	N/A
Total		46,413	52,993	73,041

Source: Financial Services Bureau

Type	2010	2011
Public education expenditure	5,776	7,961

Public expenditure of non-tertiary education	2,896	3,292
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Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: Unit: million of Patacas

Expenses	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Children welfare	117,496,135.80	131,857,667.94	165,316,657.12
Other social welfare services	875,169,798.77	992,881,150.33	1,274,078,432.32
Total	992,665,934.57	1,124,738,818.27	1,439,395,089.44

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 2 (d)

30. Please find below the information on the judgments related to cases of abuse or assault of children received by the court between 2010 and 2012. Since the area of the Macao SAR is small and its population structure is relatively simple, the relevant statistical data are disaggregated only by the age and gender of the victims.

Year of case distribution	Victim		Trial result			
	Age	Gender	Criminal charge	Final judgment	Amount compensated	Trial year
2010	1 year old	F	General assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2011
2011	4 months old	M	Abuse of minor	4 years' actual imprisonment	---	2012
	1 year old	M	General assault	5 months' imprisonment, suspended for 2 years	---	2012
	13 years old	F	General assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
	13 years old	M	General assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
2012	10 years old	M	General assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012

Source: Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal

31. The Social Welfare Bureau has always been devoted to provide children subject to abuse and assault with assistance and relief services. From 2010 to 2012, the Social Welfare Bureau handled 70 child abuse cases. Whenever necessary, the

Bureau provides abused children with residential services and counselling, reports the case to the Public Prosecutions Office and provides family reports, in order to file a judicial process, or refers the case to/cooperate with other government departments or entities to assist with the recovery and social integration of the children. Meanwhile, it subsidises one NGO to provide child protection services.

Year	Case type	Number of children	Gender	Age (years)
2010	Physical abuse	3	M	8, 11, 14
		8	F	10, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18
	Neglect	6	M	0, 1, 5, 9, 12, 15
		6	F	1, 3, 5, 14, 15, 16
	Sexual abuse	1	M	16
		10	F	5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 16
2011	Physical abuse	2	M	10, 12
		4	F	10, 11, 12, 15
	Neglect	2	M	1, 1
		1	F	12
	Emotional abuse	2	F	8, 15
	Sexual abuse	7	F	12, 13, 14, 16, 16, 17, 17
2012	Physical abuse	1	M	11
		4	F	12, 14, 14, 15
	Neglect	4	M	4, 9, 9, 14
		2	F	7, 8
	Sexual abuse	1	M	7
		5	F	5, 8, 14, 15, 17
	Neglect and sexual abuse	1	F	6

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 2 (e)

32. Please find below the information on the judgments related to cases of child sexual assault or rape received by the court between 2010 and 2012, disaggregated by the age and gender of the victims.

Year of case distribution	Victim		Trial result			Trial year
	Age	Gender	Criminal charge	Final judgment	Amount compensated	
2010	5 years old	F	Child sexual assault	2 years' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years	MOP 80,000.00	2011
	13 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2011
2011	13 years old	F	Child sexual assault	3 years and 3 months' actual imprisonment	---	2011
	13 years old	F	Child sexual assault	9 months' imprisonment, suspended for 2 years	---	2011
	14 years old	F	Statutory rape	2 years and 9 months' imprisonment, suspended for 4 years ³	MOP 80,000.00	2012
	12 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
	13 years old	F	---	Pending	---	---
	11 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Acquittal	---	2013
	13 years old	F	Statutory rape	Complaint withdrawn	---	2013
2012	9 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
	9 years old	F	Aggravated rape	No more prosecution right due to expiration of time limit ³	---	2012
	13 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
	13 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
	13 years old	F	Child sexual assault	Complaint withdrawn	---	2012
	6 years old	F	---	Pending	---	---

Year of case distribution	Victim		Trial result			Trial year
	Age	Gender	Criminal charge	Final judgment	Amount compensated	
	9 years old	F	Abuse of minor, child sexual assault, rape and sexual coercion	24 years' actual imprisonment ³	MOP 900,000.00	2013
	9 years old	F				
	7 years old	F				
	5 years old	M				
	11 years old	M				
	15 years old	F	Statutory rape	Complaint withdrawn	---	2013
	16 years old	F	Statutory rape	3 years and 6 months' actual imprisonment	---	2013
	14 years old	F	Statutory rape	Complaint withdrawn	---	2013
	Un-known	F	Aggravated rape and sexual act with minors	6 years and 6 months' actual imprisonment ³	---	2013
	8 years old	F	Child sexual assault	1 year and 6 months' actual imprisonment ³	---	2013

Source: Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal

Note: 1. The criminal offence charged is rape, the relevant case is pending.

2. The criminal offence charged is child sexual assault, the relevant case is pending.

3. The case is being appealed against.

Question 2 (f)

33. At present, children in street situations is not found in the Macao SAR. However, if there is such a case, the Social Welfare Bureau will refer the child to appropriate children and youth residential facilities and, according to his needs, provide him with assistance in living and education, so as to secure the living of the child.

Question 2 (g)

34. The Health Bureau provides comprehensive medical healthcare services for pregnant women and children that include general and specialised care services. Healthcare centres and the Obstetric Department of the public hospital jointly offer

a comprehensive programme for prenatal and postpartum check ups and screenings. Pre-natal healthcare includes physical examinations, hemogram, obstetric ultrasounds as well as the screening for Down Syndrome, for congenital hypothyroidism, phenylketonuria (PKU), congenital adrenocorticotrophic hyper function (CAT) as well as for glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Likewise, the Health Bureau provides children, including infants, with free primary healthcare services, to ensure their healthy development. In fact, in the Macao SAR, anaemia in pregnancy and underweight in infant are not common; therefore, there is no relevant statistical data available.

Question 3(a)

35. Please find listed in the following table information on children aged 18 or below who were separated from their parents and had the need to be accommodated in children and youth residential facilities between 2010 and 2012, disaggregated by age and gender.

Age (years)	2010		2011		2012		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<1	2	4	1	4	0	1	12
1	1	0	2	1	0	1	5
2	2	0	1	3	0	1	7
3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
4	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
5	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
6	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
7	1	0	1	2	1	1	6
8	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
9	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
10	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
11	0	1	0	2	0	2	5
12	1	2	3	1	1	0	8
13	2	1	2	1	0	0	6
14	2	1	2	0	1	1	7
15	1	1	1	0	1	2	6
16	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
17	3	1	2	0	1	0	7
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	17	19	19	8	11	97

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 3 (b)

36. According to the information of the Statistics and Census Service, in the Macao SAR, there were fewer than 3 households with a child being the householder.

Question 3 (c)

37. The number of users of children and youth residential facilities between 2010 and 2012, disaggregated by gender and age group, is shown as follows.

Year	Gender	Age (years)									Subtotal	Total
		0-3	4	5-6	7-9	10-14	15-16	17-18	19	20-24		
2010	M	10	1	9	15	81	35	24	2	4	181	280
	F	10	1	3	13	49	13	9	1	0	99	
2011	M	13	1	9	21	83	36	23	3	4	193	291
	F	8	3	2	15	41	16	10	2	1	98	
2012	M	8	4	2	20	92	35	10	2	1	174	270
	F	8	1	4	7	43	17	13	3	0	96	

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 3 (d)

38. The number of children placed with foster families between 2010 and 2012, disaggregated by gender and age of placement, is shown as follows.

Year	Gender	Age of placement (years)								Subtotal	Total
		3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18		
2010	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
2011	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total		0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 3 (e)

39. The Social Welfare Bureau, from 2010 to 2012, successfully coordinated 8 children for domestic adoption in the Macao SAR and, in 2012, arranged 1 child for overseas adoption.

Year	Gender	Age				Total
		2 years old	4 years old	5 years old	7 years old	
2010	M	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	
2011	M	0	0	1	1	4
	F	0	1	0	1	
2012	M	0	0	2	0	4
	F	0	1	0	1*	
Total		1	2	3	3	9

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Note: * Case of overseas adoption.

Question 4(a)

40. According to the statistics generated from the Disability Evaluation and Registration System, until March 2013, there were 720 children with disabilities in the Macao SAR, and their age, gender, disability type are shown as follows.

Age (years)	Gender		Type of disabilities						Total
	M	F	Intellectual Disability	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Hearing Disability	Visual Disability	Language Disability	
<1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
2	4	4	3	0	4	1	0	0	8
3	8	7	7	3	3	2	0	0	15
4	31	5	24	3	6	2	1	0	36
5	45	25	40	16	8	6	0	0	70
6	34	20	29	11	10	4	0	0	54
7	25	12	20	9	5	3	0	0	37
8	26	14	21	10	7	2	0	0	40
9	27	14	23	8	8	1	1	0	41
10	26	20	30	7	6	1	2	0	46
11	25	18	26	8	6	3	0	0	43
12	17	14	14	5	7	3	2	0	31
13	32	16	30	10	6	2	0	0	48
14	45	14	36	7	11	4	1	0	59
15	39	22	40	12	5	4	0	0	61
16	35	25	37	10	10	1	2	0	60
17	40	27	48	10	8	1	0	0	67
Total	461	259	431	129	111	40	9	0	720

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

41. At present, there are no official statistics showing whether children with disabilities are living with their families. Nevertheless, in fact, except those that are accommodated in residential facilities due to lack of family care, others are living with their families. It is, therefore, estimated that, in 2012, there were 706 children with disabilities living with their families, accounting to 98% of the total population of children with disabilities.

Question 4 (b)

42. The main purpose of establishing residential facilities for children with disabilities is to provide residential services to those who do not have family care, so that they can receive appropriate care, and to assist them to develop their potentials. From 2010 to 2012, the number of children with disabilities living in these residential facilities was 12, 13 and 14 respectively.

Year	Age (years)	M	F	Intellectual disability	Mental disability	Multiple disabilities	Total
2010	7	1	2	2	0	1	3
	8	0	1	1	0	0	1
	10	1	1	0	0	2	2
	11	1	0	0	0	1	1
	13	0	2	2	0	0	2
	14	0	1	0	0	1	1
	15	1	1	0	1	1	2
	Total	4	8	5	1	6	12
2011	8	1	2	2	0	1	3
	9	0	1	1	0	0	1
	11	1	1	0	0	2	2
	12	1	0	0	0	1	1
	13	1	0	0	0	1	1
	14	0	2	2	0	0	2
	15	0	1	0	0	1	1
	16	1	1	0	1	1	2
Total	5	8	5	1	7	13	
2012	7	1	0	1	0	0	1
	9	1	2	2	0	1	3
	10	0	1	1	0	0	1
	12	1	1	0	0	2	2
	13	1	0	0	0	1	1
	14	1	0	0	0	1	1
	15	0	2	2	0	0	2

Year	Age (years)	M	F	Intellectual disability	Mental disability	Multiple disabilities	Total
	16	0	1	0	0	1	1
	17	1	1	0	1	1	2
	Total	6	8	6	1	7	14

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 4 (c)

43. Please find below statistical data on students with disabilities in primary education, disaggregated by gender, age group and type of disabilities.

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident			
		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old	
		M	F	M	F
2009/2010	Multi-disability	6	2	1	--
	Specific Learning Difficulty	2	4	2	1
	Motor problem	2	1	--	--
	Intellectual problem	1	--	--	--
	Mental disorder	--	--	--	1
	Speech/Language problem	2	--	1	--
	Hearing problem	2	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	33	5	4	1
	Others	72	32	34	24
	Unknown	3	2	--	--
	Total	123	46	42	27
2010/2011	Multi-disability	8	1	1	1
	Specific Learning Difficulty	--	3	2	1
	Motor problem	2	--	--	--
	Intellectual problem	1	--	--	--
	Speech/Language problem	3	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	1	--	1	--
	Multi-problem	40	5	6	1
	Others	83	34	46	23
	Unknown	3	2	--	--
	Total	141	45	56	26

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident			
		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old	
		M	F	M	F
2011/2012	Multi-disability	7	1	1	2
	Specific Learning Difficulty	--	2	2	2
	Intellectual problem	--	--	1	--
	Visual problem	1	--	--	--
	Speech/Language problem	3	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	1	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	41	9	9	2
	Others	84	35	54	21
	Unknown	6	2	--	--
Total	143	49	67	27	

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: 1. The type of disabilities is classified according to the diagnosis issued by registered medical practitioner(s) in Macao.

2. Multi-problem means a child has more than one type of disabilities.

Question 4 (d)

44. Please find below statistical data on students with disabilities in secondary education, disaggregated by gender, age group and type of disabilities.

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident			
		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above	
		M	F	M	F
2009/2010	Multi-disability	--	1	--	--
	Specific Learning Difficulty	2	1	--	--
	Motor problem	2	--	1	--
	Visual problem	--	--	--	2
	Speech/Language problem	--	--	1	--
	Hearing problem	2	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	8	2	3	--
	Others	29	27	9	6
	Unknown	1	--	1	--
Total	44	31	15	8	
2010/2011	Multi-disability	--	1	--	--
	Specific	3	1	--	--

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident			
		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above	
		M	F	M	F
	Learning Difficulty				
	Motor problem	1	1	1	--
	Visual problem	--	--	--	1
	Speech/Language problem	1	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	1	--	1	--
	Multi-problem	5	2	6	--
	Others	38	28	12	8
	Unknown	--	--	1	--
	Total	49	33	21	9
2011/2012	Multi-disability	--	2	--	--
	Specific Learning Difficulty	3	1	--	--
	Motor problem	3	1	--	--
	Visual problem	1	--	--	1
	Speech/Language problem	1	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	1	--	1	--
	Multi-problem	4	2	4	--
	Others	58	37	15	11
	Unknown	--	--	1	--
	Total	71	43	21	12

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: 1. The type of disabilities is classified according to the diagnosis issued by registered medical practitioner(s) in Macao.

2. Multi-problem means a child has more than one type of disabilities.

Question 4 (e)

45. Please find below statistical data on students with disabilities in special education, disaggregated by gender, age group and type of disabilities.

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident								Non-Macao resident		
		3 to 5 years old		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above		3 to 5 years old	6 to 11 years old	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F
2009/2010	Multi-disability	3	4	9	4	8	2	2	--	--	--	--

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident								Non-Macao resident		
		3 to 5 years old		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above		3 to 5 years old	6 to 11 years old	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F
	Specific Learning Difficulty	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Intellectual problem	--	--	1	1	7	6	1	2	--	--	--
	Mental disorder	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
	Speech/ Language problem	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	39	13	31	20	36	10	8	2	--	--	--
	Others	4	2	39	22	97	63	33	18	--	--	--
	Unknown	2	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--
	Total	50	20	82	48	150	83	45	23	1	--	--
2010/2011	Multi-disability	2	3	11	5	7	1	2	1	--	--	--
	Specific Learning Difficulty	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Intellectual problem	--	--	1	2	5	6	3	2	--	--	--
	Mental disorder	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--
	Speech/ Language problem	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	40	18	35	21	38	15	14	2	--	--	--
	Others	7	5	30	18	99	58	42	28	--	--	--
	Unknown	12	5	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Total	62	31	80	47	151	83	62	34	--	--	1	
2011/2012	Multi-disability	1	2	10	7	7	2	2	1	--	--	--
	Specific	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident								Non-Macao resident		
		3 to 5 years old		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above		3 to 5 years old	6 to 11 years old	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F
	Learning Difficulty											
	Intellectual problem	--	--	--	2	4	4	3	4	--	--	--
	Mental disorder	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
	Speech/ Language problem	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Hearing problem	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	36	20	40	20	36	16	19	3	--	--	--
	Others	10	4	31	15	98	59	38	28	--	--	--
	Unknown	12	5	4	1	2	--	1	--	--	2	--
	Total	61	32	86	46	149	85	63	36	--	2	--

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: 1. The type of disabilities is classified according to the diagnosis issued by registered medical practitioner(s) in Macao.

2. Multi-problem means a child has more than one type of disabilities.

Question 4 (f)

46. Please find below statistical data on students with disabilities who left school, disaggregated by gender, age group and type of disabilities.

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident								Non-Macao resident		
		3 to 5 years old		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above		3 to 5 years old	6 to 11 years old	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F
2009/2010	Multi-disability	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
	Specific Learning Difficulty	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Visual problem	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	3	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--

Academic year	Type of disabilities	Macao resident								Non-Macao resident		
		3 to 5 years old		6 to 11 years old		12 to 17 years old		18 years old or above		3 to 5 years old	6 to 11 years old	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F
	Others	--	--	1	--	4	--	7	3	--	--	--
	Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--
	Total	3	--	1	1	5	2	9	4	1	--	--
2010/2011	Multi-disability	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
	Intellectual problem	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
	Mental disorder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	2	--	1	1	2	--	4	--	--	--	--
	Others	--	1	3	--	6	1	16	9	--	--	--
	Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Total	3	1	5	1	8	1	23	10	--	--	1
2011/2012	Multi-disability	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Intellectual problem	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--
	Speech/Language problem	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Multi-problem	--	3	3	--	1	--	5	2	--	--	--
	Others	1	--	2	--	8	10	16	10	--	--	--
	Unknown	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
	Total	2	4	8	--	9	10	23	14	--	1	--

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: 1. The type of disabilities is classified according to the diagnosis issued by registered medical practitioner(s) in Macao.

2. Multi-problem means a child has more than one type of disabilities.

Question 4 (g)

47. From 2010 to 2012, there were no cases of abandoned children with disabilities.

Question 5 (a)

48. The net enrolment rate and the gross enrolment rate of the respective education levels are listed in the following tables.

Net enrolment rate (%)		Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
Infant education	MF	89.5%	88.7%	90.1%
	M	87.5%	87.4%	90.5%

Net enrolment rate (%)		Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
	F	91.7%	90.0%	89.6%
Primary education	MF	89.0%	91.1%	89.8%
	M	88.2%	90.1%	88.3%
	F	89.8%	92.2%	91.4%
Secondary education	MF	74.4%	76.7%	65.0%
	M	72.9%	75.2%	61.6%
	F	75.9%	78.4%	68.6%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: Net enrolment rate refers to the percentage of the total number of school age students of the respective education levels in that age group of the residential population.

Gross enrolment rate (%)		Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
Infant education	MF	92.2%	90.8%	92.1%
	M	90.5%	89.5%	92.6%
	F	94.2%	92.2%	91.5%
Primary education	MF	100.9%	102.1%	99.3%
	M	102.0%	102.7%	99.5%
	F	99.7%	101.5%	99.1%
Secondary education	MF	90.1%	93.8%	97.6%
	M	90.0%	93.9%	98.3%
	F	90.3%	93.6%	96.9%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: Gross enrolment rate refers to the percentage of the total number of students of the respective education levels in that age group of the residential population.

49. The school completion rate of the respective education levels is demonstrated below.

School completion rate (%)		Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
Infant education	MF	94.6%	94.7%	95.6%
	M	93.8%	94%	95.5%
	F	94.9%	95.4%	95.7%
Primary education	MF	85.7%	88.3%	88.6%
	M	84.2%	86.0%	86.6%
	F	87.5%	90.6%	90.9%
Secondary education	MF	63.8%	71.2%	74.2%
	M	59.7%	67.6%	70.8%
	F	68.4%	75.1%	78.1%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: School completion rate refers to the percentage of students in the first year of each education level to those who successfully completed and passed that education level.

Question 5 (b)

50. The school leaving rate and repetition rate of the respective education levels are demonstrated below.

School leaving rate (%)		Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
Infant education	MF	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%
	M	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%
	F	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Primary education	MF	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
	M	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
	F	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Secondary education	MF	5.2%	4.4%	4.3%
	M	5.8%	4.8%	4.9%
	F	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: School leavers refer to students studied in school in the academic year but did not enrol to study at the beginning of the following academic year; senior secondary graduates are not included.

Repetition rate (%)		Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
Infant education	MF	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
	M	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
	F	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Primary education	MF	5.2%	4.2%	3.6%
	M	6.2%	5.3%	4.4%
	F	3.9%	3.0%	2.7%
Secondary education	MF	10.1%	8.4%	7.8%
	M	12.1%	10.1%	9.3%
	F	8.0%	6.6%	6.3%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Question 5 (c)

51. The teacher-student ratio of the respective education levels is demonstrated below.

Teacher-student ratio	Academic Year 2009/2010	Academic Year 2010/2011	Academic Year 2011/2012
Infant education	17.2	16.7	16.7
Primary education	16.1	14.8	14.1
Secondary education	16.2	14.8	14.4
Special education	6.2	6.6	6.2

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Question 7 (a)

52. Law 7/2008, the Labour Relations Law, has clear provisions on the employment of children. Apart from conforming to the minimum recruitment age of 16 (if the legal conditions are complied with, after listening to the opinions of the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, the Labour Affairs Bureau may permit children under 16 to work under exceptional circumstances), having adequate mental and physical capabilities to perform duties, proved by a medical certificate and having a written authorisation from the legal representatives, if the work performed by a child is on the list of occupations with restricted conditions, as listed in Order of the Chief Executive 343/2008, such as work involving ultraviolet radiation, corrosive, inflammable, hazardous or irritant substances, demolition, risk of electric shock, or work in slaughterhouses, meat shops, fish shops, aviaries or car parks, *etc.*, an employer has to, prior to the commencement of the labour relation, conduct an assessment of the nature, extent and duration of risk exposure at work. Moreover, the employer is required to notify the Labour Affairs Bureau of entering into a labour contract with a child within 15 days from the contract's signing date, so that the Bureau can monitor the child's employment conditions.
53. Between 2010 and 2012, the notices that the Labour Affairs Bureau received to hire children involved a total of 2,266 person-times. Of them, 2,256 were 16 years old to below 18 years old, and 10 were 14 years old to below 16 years old. Most of them were engaged in the hotel and catering industries, accounting for 68% of the total employed children.

Question 7 (b)

54. Article 29 (1) of the Labour Relations Law expressly stipulates that an employer is prohibited from employing minor employees to perform domestic work. Until the present moment, from the notices to hire minor employees and the cases of penalties imposed, the Labour Affairs Bureau has not found any case of minor employees engaged in domestic work.

Question 7 (c)

55. Article 29 (5) of the Labour Relations Law stipulates that minor employees are forbidden to perform work on the list of prohibited occupations approved by Order of the Chief Executive 344/2008, including engaging work in dangerous environments, such as a high pressure environment, and engaging in dangerous tasks, such as operating lifting appliances, gas welding and frame cutting. In 2010, the Bureau found 5 cases of violations of such provisions, which were fined,

involving 8 minor employees (4 males and 4 females) and fines of MOP 80,000; in 2011, there were 2 cases, involving 2 children (1 male and 1 female) and fines of MOP 20,000; and in 2012, no cases were found.

Question 8

56. From 2010 to 2012, the applicants of 2 refugee application cases and their respective family members were sent to other countries. They were respectively from Pakistan and Syria, involving 6 and 8 persons, including 4 and 2 children. The applicants of the 2 cases and their respective family members were sent to Canada.
57. During that period, the Social Welfare Bureau assisted a total of 27 children in returning to Mainland China or staying in children and youth residential facilities, including 25 victims of human trafficking aged between 13 and 17 (all of them being females of Chinese nationality), referred by police departments. Among them, 24 victims were arranged to go back to Mainland China through the assistance of the public security police departments. In addition, in 2010, the Social Welfare Bureau assisted a 1-month-old baby girl whose mother was a Thai woman to live in a children and youth residential facility. The baby girl was repatriated back to Thailand together with her mother in 2011. In 2011, the Bureau assisted a 1-year-old baby boy, whose father was from Hong Kong and whose mother was from Mainland China, to live in a children and youth residential facility. The baby boy was repatriated back to Mainland China together with his mother in 2012. The detailed information of the above cases is shown below.

Year	Number of Persons Referred	Social Welfare Bureau Shelter	Children and Youth Residential Facility	Protection by the Public Security Police	Not admitted to any facility	Returned to Mainland China	Returned to Thailand	Missing
2010	8	5	2	1	0	7	0	0
2011	7	3	4	0	0	6	1	0
2012	12	2	9	0	1	12	0	1
Total	27	10	15	1	1	25	1	1

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Question 10 (a)

58. Please find below relevant information on cases involving child offenders reported

to the police, disaggregated by gender, age group and offence committed.

Alleged child offenders Type of crimes	2010						2011					
	≤15 years old		16 years old		17 years old		≤15 years old		16 years old		17 years old	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Crimes against person	38	42	16	2	22	5	45	11	27	1	16	2
- Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- General assault	33	35	15	1	18	4	41	10	25	1	14	1
- Aggravated assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
- Crimes against personal freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
- Intimidation	-	7	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
- Rape	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Child sexual assault	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	125						102					
2. Crimes against property	77	28	18	2	17	2	44	17	16	4	21	2
- General theft	4	3	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	2	-
- Shop theft	9	19	-	2	1	-	9	14	-	1	2	-
- Theft of Motorcycles	11	-	4	-	1	-	15	1	12	-	9	1
- Theft of cars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
- Vehicle theft	3	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Robbery	28	4	5	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
- Damage	8	1	-	-	2	1	4	2	1	-	2	1
- Fraud	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
- Blackmail	8	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
- Profiteering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
- Others	3	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	-
Subtotal	144						104					
3. Crimes against social life	1	3	1	10	4	8	10	5	1	3	3	6
- Arson	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	2	-
- Forgery	-	2	-	10	2	8	-	4	-	3	-	6
- Using others' identity documents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Subtotal	27						28					
4. Crimes against territory	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	-	-	5	4
- Violation of orders	1	1	1	6	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	4

Alleged child offenders Type of crimes	2010						2011					
	≤15 years old		16 years old		17 years old		≤15 years old		16 years old		17 years old	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- False declaration	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	13						11					
5. Crimes not classified into other groups	2	4	10	4	13	5	6	2	8	3	11	5
- Luring, assisting, housing and employing illegal immigrants	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
- Drug trafficking	1	1	6	-	6	2	3	1	4	-	5	2
- Drug taking	1	3	2	3	7	3	2	1	4	2	5	2
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Subtotal	38						35					
Total	119	78	46	25	57	22	106	36	52	11	56	19
	347						280					

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office

Alleged child offenders Type of crimes	2012					
	≤15 years old		16 years old		17 years old	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Crimes against person	42	15	18	2	15	3
- Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-
- General assault	39	15	11	1	10	3
- Aggravated assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Crimes against personal freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Intimidation	-	-	-	-	1	-
- Rape	-	-	-	-	1	-
- Child sexual assault	3	-	6	-	1	-
- Others	-	-	1	1	2	-
Subtotal	95					
2. Crimes against property	45	25	23	2	19	2
- General theft	7	3	2	-	-	-
- Shop theft	11	12	2	1	4	1
- Theft of motorcycles	9	1	7	-	6	-

Alleged child offenders Type of crimes	2012					
	≤15 years old		16 years old		17 years old	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
- Theft of cars	2	-	1	-	1	-
- Vehicle theft	1	-	1	-	1	-
- Robbery	8	8	6	1	2	-
- Damage	2	-	2	-	2	1
- Fraud	3	1	1	-	-	-
- Blackmail	1	-	-	-	2	-
- Profiteering	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	1	-	1	-	1	-
Subtotal	116					
3. Crimes against social life	5	2	-	2	-	5
- Arson	2	-	-	-	-	1
- Forgery	2	1	-	2	-	4
- Using others' identity documents	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	1	1	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	14					
4. Crimes against territory	1	-	1	2	-	1
- Violation of orders	1	-	-	-	-	1
- False declaration	-	-	-	2	-	-
- Others	-	-	1	-	-	-
Subtotal	5					
5. Crimes not classified into other groups	10	2	5	1	8	6
- Luring, assisting, housing and employing illegal immigrants	7	-	2	-	-	-
- Drug trafficking	3	1	1	-	3	2
- Drug taking	-	1	1	1	4	-
- Others	-	-	1	-	1	4
Subtotal	32					
Total	103	44	47	9	42	17
	262					

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office

Question 10 (b)

59. In accordance with Article 18 of the Macao Criminal Code, the age of criminal

responsibility in the Macao SAR is 16. As a result, regarding children under 18 who committed an offence, they are categorised into 3 groups according to their age groups: those under 12, those from 12 to under 16 and those from 16 to under 18, respectively, and different regimes will apply to them accordingly. For children under the age of 12 who have committed an offence, the Social Protection Regime established by Decree-law 65/99/M will apply. The Regime is followed up by the Social Welfare Bureau, which provides appropriate assistance, protection and support. The Education and Supervision Regime for Juvenile Offenders is applicable to juvenile offenders from 12 to under 16. The Social Welfare Bureau is responsible for following up the non-judicial measures under that Regime and the Social Reintegration Department and the Youth Correctional Institution under the Legal Affairs Bureau are responsible for following up the judicial measures under the Regime. The Macao Criminal Code is applicable to juvenile offenders from 16 to under 18.

60. According to the Education and Supervision Regime for Juvenile Offenders, there are 8 educational supervision measures, including police caution, court reprimand, restorative measure, supervision order, community service order, probation order, half-way home order and internment. Among them, since the implementation of the Regime, there were about 60 cases of court reprimand addressed to juvenile offenders. Statistical data of other measures, disaggregated by gender and age, are listed in the following tables.

61. Between 2010 and 2012, police cautions were issued to 32 juvenile offenders.

Number of juveniles who were issued police cautions between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)							
Year	Gender/Age		12	13	14	15	Total
	M	F	years old	years old	years old	years old	
2010	10	4	2	5	3	4	14
2011	8	2	0	2	3	5	10
2012	7	1	2	2	3	1	8
Total	25	7	4	9	9	10	32

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

62. Restorative measure is implemented through a restorative conference which can be chaired by a judge or the staff of the Social Reintegration Department, participated by the juvenile offenders and the victims together to achieve reconciliation. The length of this measure is from 3 months to 1 year. From 2010

to 2012, there were 38 juveniles under the age of 18 who were applied the restorative measure.

Number of juveniles applied with the restorative measure between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)									
Year	Gender/Age		12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
	M	F	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
2010	4	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
2011	9	9	1	5	8	3	1	0	18
2012	11	4	0	0	5	5	4	1	15
Total	24	14	1	6	13	10	7	1	38

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

63. Supervision order requires juvenile offenders to be supervised by social workers. The length of this order is from 3 months to 1 year. From 2010 to 2012, there were 67 juveniles under the age of 18 who were applied the measure of supervision order.

Number of juveniles applied with the measure of supervision order between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)									
Year	Gender/Age		12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
	M	F	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
2010	11	7	0	0	3	4	6	5	18
2011	12	6	0	2	2	7	6	1	18
2012	20	11	1	1	8	5	6	10	31
Total	43	24	1	3	13	16	18	16	67

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

64. A judge may apply the community service order of 20 to 240 hours to juvenile offenders. From 2010 to 2012, there were 25 juveniles under the age of 18 who were applied the measure of community service order.

Number of juveniles applied with the measure of community service order between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)									
Year	Gender/Age		12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
	M	F	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
2010	9	7	0	1	2	6	5	2	16
2011	5	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	6
2012	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Total	17	8	1	2	4	8	7	3	25

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

65. For juvenile offenders who require long term follow up, the court may apply the measure of probation order. Social workers will follow up the juveniles over a relatively long period of time, ranging from 6 months to 3 years. From 2010 to 2012, there were 162 juveniles under the age of 18 who were applied the measure of probation order.

Number of juveniles applied with the measure of probation order between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)									
Year \ Gender/ Age	M	F	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	Total
2010	39	21	3	4	13	18	12	10	60
2011	44	22	1	1	18	21	18	7	66
2012	28	8	0	2	9	12	8	5	36
Total	111	51	4	7	40	51	38	22	162

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

66. For juvenile offenders with rebellious attitude or the degree of their offence being relatively serious but without the necessity to be deprived of liberty, the court may apply the measure of half-way home order which, at the same time, allows them to maintain normal work or studies. This order may last from 1 month to 1 year. From 2010 to 2012, there were 72 juveniles under the age of 18 who were applied the half-way home order.

Number of juveniles applied with the measure of half-way home order between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)									
Year \ Gender/ Age	M	F	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	Total
2010	16	10	1	3	4	12	5	1	26
2011	17	7	0	2	4	8	8	2	24
2012	14	8	0	1	3	9	5	4	22
Total	47	25	1	6	11	29	18	7	72

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

67. Internment is considered the most severe educational supervision measure. Internment measure will be adopted only if the juveniles have committed relatively serious criminal offences (criminal acts that can be punished with imprisonment of a maximum of more than 3 years) and other measures are not suitable to apply on them upon evaluations. The measure provides residential

training and custodial care for them, with the minimum length being 1 year and the maximum being 3 years. For those who have involved in serious criminal offences (criminal acts that can be punished with imprisonment of a maximum of more than 8 years) or in more than one criminal act against person which can be liable to imprisonment of a maximum of more than 5 years, the length of internment will be from 3 years to 5 years. The Youth Correctional Institution has an assessment system to evaluate students' performance, in order to evaluate regularly the development of the case of each student. These evaluations would be reviewed by the Appraisal Committee and, finally, a proposal will be submitted to the court, which will decide the exact length of the internment and may end the internment measure earlier. From 2010 to 2012, there were 31 juveniles under the age of 18 referred by the court to the Youth Correctional Institution for internment.

Number of juveniles admitted to the Youth Correctional Institution for Internment between 2010 and 2012 (by gender and age)											
Year	Gender/ Age		M	F	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	Total
	2010			11	1	-	1	4	4	3	-
2011			9	2	-	-	2	4	2	3	11
2012			6	2	1	-	-	3	3	1	8
Total			26	5	1	1	6	11	8	4	31

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

Number of juveniles admitted to the Youth Correctional Institution for Internment between 2010 and 2012 (by type of offence)								
Year	Type of offence	Violation of court order	Drug taking or drug trafficking	Robber y	Assault	Rape or sexual coercion	Others	Total
		2010		2	3	4	-	3
2011		5	2	1	1	-	2	11
2012		5	2	-	1	-	-	8
Total		12	7	5	2	3	2	31

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

68. From 2010 to 2012, there were 62 students finishing the internment measure applied to them in the Youth Correctional Institution. Among them, 47 were under the residential term of 1 to 3 years, the average length being 1 year 7 months and 15 days while 15 others were admitted for involving in serious criminal offences,

with residential term of 3 to 5 years, the average length being 3 years 2 months and 27 days. Please see the following table for detailed information.

Term of internment	Year of leaving	Number of student	Average length of internment
1-3 years	2010	21	1 year 8 months and 8 days
	2011	20	1 year 6 months and 19 days
	2012	6	1 year 7 months and 19 days
		47	Average length: 1 year 7 months and 15 days
3-5 years	2010	-	-
	2011	8	3 years 3 months and 13 days
	2012	7	3 years 2 months and 6 days
		15	Average Length: 3 years 2 months and 27 days

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

69. From 2010 to 2012, there were 5 convicted juveniles aged from 16 to 17 that were serving their sentences in the Macao Prison. Relevant information, as disaggregated by gender, age and nationality, can be found in the following table.

Year	Gender	Nationality	Age (years)	Crime(s) committed	Length of sentence
2010	M	P.R.C.	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	4 years
	M	P.R.C.	17	Assistance in illegal immigration	3 years and 3 months
2011	M	P.R.C.	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	2 years
	M	P.R.C.	17	Robbery and fraud	2 years
2012	M	P.R.C.	17	Aggravated robbery	3 years and 6 months

Source: Macao Prison

Question 10 (c)

70. The Youth Correctional Institution is responsible for interning juvenile offenders aged between 12 and under 16 (when committing the crime), the maximum term of internment being until they reach 21 years old. In order to cater for the different needs of the juveniles interned in education and counselling, the Education Centre and the Education and Training Centre have been established under the Youth Correctional Institution.

71. The Education Centre was designed mainly to provide appropriate, continuous and comprehensive counselling services to students, guiding them to re-establish positive life directions as well as to assist them to integrate gradually into the society. Training programmes include self-disciplinary life training, formal academic courses, counselling sessions and various developmental activities. The students interned in this centre are the ones those below 16 years old upon their admission who have never been applied internment measure before (except those that are admitted to the Education and Training Centre). The Education and Training Centre mainly provides disciplinary training, physical training, different kinds of learning activities, vocational training and counselling sessions, in order to assist students to re-develop self-discipline and law-abiding values, so that they may integrate into the society in an appropriate and responsible manner. Students include those: (1) who have committed severe offences; (2) who have been interned in the Educational Centre but have shown rebellious behaviours over a long period of time; (3) who have committed other offences during their internment in the Youth Correctional Institution or after they left, or who have shown poor performance after being permitted to leave the Youth Correctional Institution earlier; (4) who have been followed up by measures other than internment but have shown rebellious behaviours over a relatively long period of time and they are already over age 16 while the internment measure is applied.
72. The number of persons that can be accommodated in the two centres of the Boys' Home and Girls' Home under the Youth Correctional Institution is shown in the following table.

	Boys' Home	Girls' Home	Total
Education Centre	34	12	46
Education and Training Centre	20	10	30
Total	54	22	76

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

73. Regarding juvenile offenders who are sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence will be carried out in the Macao Prison. In 2010, the Macao Prison undertook to re-plan the facilities and space of its Male Zone and established a juvenile area, which serves to house young male inmates between the age of 16 and 18. The area went into official operation in 2011 and can accommodate 20 persons. Moreover, having reached its maximum capacity, the Female Zone is being expanded to increase space for the establishment of a juvenile area. It is estimated that, upon its completion, the young female area can house up to 16 persons.

Question 10 (d)

74. Please find in the tables below the number of juveniles admitted to the Youth Correctional Institution for internment and those held in custody and serving sentence in the Macao Prison between 2010 and 2012.

Number of juveniles admitted to the two centres of the Youth Correctional Institution for internment (by length of internment term)				
Year \ Centre	Internment term : 1-3years		Internment term : 3-5years	Total
	Education Centre	Education and Training Centre	Education and Training Centre	
2010	8	2	2	12
2011	4	4	3	11
2012	1	4	3	8
Total	13	10	8	31

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

Number of juveniles held in custody and serving sentence in the Macao Prison						
Age \ Gender	2010		2011		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
16 years old	1	0	1	0	1	1
17 years old	4	1	3	0	8	0
Total	6		4		10	

Source: Macao Prison

Question 10 (e)

75. According to the Education and Supervision Regime for Juvenile Offenders, when the court orders a juvenile to be interned in the Youth Correctional Institution, he will first be observed in the Observation Centre of the Institution, in order to fully understand his individual and family situations. Upon the completion of the observation period, the psychologists of the Institution will draft a report according to his situation and make suggestions regarding the respective internment measure. The above Regime provides that the observation period may not exceed 20 days. The court may extend the period by a maximum of 10 days, that is, a total of 30 days.
76. If a juvenile has been followed up by a non-internment measure for a certain period of time and his situation is well understood by the court, an internment measure in the Youth Correctional Institution may be applied to the juvenile by the court directly, without observation. Since the court will only order juveniles who fulfill the legal prerequisites of internment to be observed in the Youth Correctional

Institution, most of the students will proceed to internment in the Institution upon the completion of their observation periods.

77. From 2010 to 2012, there were 16 juveniles under the age of 18 referred by the court to the Youth Correctional Institution for observation, the average observation period being 22.12 days. Relevant statistical data are demonstrated below.

Number of juveniles admitted to the Youth Correctional Institution for observation (by gender, age and average length of observation)								
Year \ Gender/ Age	M	F	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	Total	Average length of observation
2010	7	-	2	3	2	-	7	20.4
2011	6	1	2	4	-	1	7	23.1
2012	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	24.5
Total	14	2	4	8	3	1	16	22.12

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

Number of juveniles admitted to the Youth Correctional Institution for observation (by type of offence)							
Year \ Type of offence	Violation of court order	Drug taking or drug trafficking	Robbery	Assault	Rape or sexual coercion	Others	Total
2010	1	2	1	-	3	-	7
2011	1	2	1	1	-	2	7
2012	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	4	4	2	1	3	2	16

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

78. From 2010 to 2012, 15 juveniles aged between 16 and 17 were held in custody in the Macao Prison, the average custody period being 4 months and 4 days. Relevant statistical data, as disaggregated by gender, age and nationality, are demonstrated below.

Year	Gender	Nationality	Age (years)	Crime(s) committed	Length of custody
2010	M	P.R.C	16	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	3 months and 23 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	5 months and 10 days

Year	Gender	Nationality	Age (years)	Crime(s) committed	Length of custody
	M	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication, illegal consumption of anesthetic and psychiatric medication, inappropriate possession of anesthetic and psychiatric medication paraphernalia	9 months and 6 days
	F	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	14 days
2011	M	P.R.C	16	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	28 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	28 days
2012	M	P.R.C	16	Aggravated fraud	1 months and 7 days
	F	P.R.C	16	Robbery	10 months and 9 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Serious offence against physical integrity causing death	8 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Robbery and fraud	5 months
	M	P.R.C	17	Robbery and fraud	5 months
	M	P.R.C	17	Serious offence against physical integrity causing death	8 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	4 months and 27 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	6 months and 29 days
	M	P.R.C	17	Illegally selling anesthetic and psychiatric medication	1 year
Average length of custody:					4 months and 4 days

Source: Macao Prison

Question 10 (f)

79. Between 2010 and 2012, the Youth Correctional Institution did not receive any complaints related to students being subjected to any kinds of abuse and maltreatment.

80. Until the present moment, the Macao Prison has not received any complaints for

abuse or violent treatment of juveniles imprisoned or held in custody during their time in prison.

81. Between 2010 and 2012, there were no complaints related to police abuse and mistreatment of children during arrest and detention.

Question 11

82. In response to the requests of the Committee, please find hereby the update of the statistical data of the previous Report.
83. The number of the Macao SAR population and the structure of the Macao SAR population (%) (Tables 1 and 2 of Paragraph 13 of the Report) are listed in the following tables respectively.

Number of the Macao SAR population by gender and age group (Unit:1,000)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Total end-year population	MF	533.3	540.6	557.4	582.0
	M	255.9	258.5	268.0	280.3
	F	277.3	282.1	289.3	301.7
Population aged under 18 years old	MF	91.5	88.8	86.5	87.0
	M	47.3	46.0	44.8	45.1
	F	44.2	42.8	41.7	41.9

Source: Statistics and Census Service, Population Estimate of Macao

Structure of the Macao SAR population by gender and age group (%)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Total population	MF	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	M	48.0	47.8	48.1	48.2
	F	52.0	52.2	51.9	51.8
Population aged under 18 years old	MF	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	M	51.7	51.8	51.8	51.8
	F	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.2

Source: Statistics and Census Service, Population Estimate of Macao

84. The literacy rate of population under 18 (%) (Table 3 of Paragraph 13 of the Report) is demonstrated below.

Literacy rate of population under 18 by gender and age group (%)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (3-17 years)	MF	69.5	65.6	66.5	64.9

Literacy rate of population under 18 by gender and age group (%)					
old)					
	M	69.2	66.7	66.2	64.7
	F	69.8	68.7	66.8	65.1
3-9 years old	MF	12.2	10.8	11.4	11.9
	M	11.3	10.9	10.9	12.1
	F	13.2	10.7	12.0	11.6
10-14 years old	MF	96.6	95.6	98.3	98.4
	M	95.9	94.8	97.9	98.4
	F	97.4	96.4	98.8	98.5
15-17 years old	MF	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.8
	M	99.3	99.8	99.5	99.8
	F	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7

Source: Statistics and Census Service

85. From 2009 to 2012, there were respectively 93, 92, 61 and 57 law popularisation articles related to the topic of human rights published. The contents of these articles involve civil and political rights (especially about equal rights), economic, social and cultural rights (especially about labour rights), rights of children and women (Paragraph 17 of the Report).
86. In addition, between 2009 and 2012, 9,108 leaflets on the “Rights of the Child” and 5,851 leaflets on the legal provisions on the prevention of child abuse were distributed (Paragraph 17 of the Report).
87. There were no complaints of discrimination against children between 2009 and 2012 (Paragraph 25 of the Report).
88. From 2009 to 2012, there were respectively 2,694, 2,617, 2,165 and 1,886 children aged 18 or younger from disadvantaged families who received special assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau (Paragraph 35 of the Report).
89. The Social Welfare Bureau, at present, has a team of 219 specialised technical staff, composed of social workers, psychologists, nursery teachers and legal advisers. The team is responsible for providing support to families with problems or at risk or disadvantaged families (Paragraph 36 of the Report).
90. From 2009 to 2012, there were respectively 1, 2, 3 and 3 children of female inmates under the age of 3 living in the Macao Prison (Paragraph 39 of the Report).
91. Please find below information on the assistance provided pursuant to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Table 6 of Paragraph 43 of the Report).

	2011	2011
Children	Female, 1 year and 6 months old	Male, 5 years old
Country involved	Canada	Canada
Brief details of the case	The child was taken by his mother from Hong Kong to Macao and was kept in Macao. The father requested assistance of the Social Welfare Bureau, through the central competent authority of Canada.	The Social Welfare Bureau received a request for assistance from a Macao resident to apply to the central competent authority of Canada for the return of the child who was kept in Canada by his mother.
Type of assistance	The Social Welfare Bureau assessed the case. When it determined that the case was within the scope of the Convention, it adopted relevant follow up measures to interact with corresponding judicial and administrative authorities. On the other hand, the father entrusted a legal representative to raise legal proceedings for the return of the child in the court. In the end, the court issued a return order.	The Social Welfare Bureau studied the case and determined that it was within the scope of the Convention. It then made the referral of the case to the central competent authority of Canada for follow up. The father, afterwards, went to Canada himself and reached an agreement about the parental custody arrangement with the mother successfully. Therefore, the application procedures for the return of the child were suspended.
Duration of assistance	1 year and 3 months	4 months

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

92. Under the supervision and financial support of the Social Welfare Bureau, there are, at present, 8 children and youth residential facilities and 1 boarding school. Each one of them is equipped with at least 1 social worker (currently there are 22 social workers) to provide professional services. Moreover, counselling, leisure activities, personal development plan and family services are also provided. Residential facilities are mainly for children and juveniles (24 years old or below) who cannot enjoy normal family care due to family problems and need residential services. The following tables indicate information on nurseries and residential facilities available for children and youths (Table 7 of Paragraph 45 of the Report).

Year	Nature and number of nurseries (by number)		
------	--	--	--

	Subsidised (welfare)	Non-subsidised (welfare)	Profit-making (non-subsidised)	Total	Capacity	Enrollment
2009	26	4	2	32	3,548	3,417
2010	26	4	2	32	3,979	3,805
2011	27	4	2	33	4,584	4,485
2012	28	4	4	36	4,863	4,860

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of residential facilities	9	9	9	9
Beneficiaries of residential facilities	605	616	599	599
Number of service users	275	280	291	270

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

93. Please see the following table for the number of abandoned children (Paragraph 46 of the Report).

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number	5	1	2	0
Total	5	1	2	0

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

94. Until 31 December 2012, a total of 27 subsidised nurseries completed the Nursery Optimisation Programme (Paragraph 47 of the Report).

95. At present, there are 3 social youth work teams in the Macao SAR, including the Sheng Kung Hui Northern District Youth Work Team, the Community Youth Working Team of General Union of Neighbourhood Associations of Macao and the Sheng Kung Hui Taipa Youth Service Team. These three teams mainly provide services to children and juveniles (aged 6 to 24) as well as their parents. The three teams offer services especially to those facing difficulties and crisis in life, or living under unfavourable social environments. The services include outreaching programme for juveniles, support services for families with at-risk children and youths, career planning for juveniles, drug prevention and neighbourhood support programme (Paragraph 48 of the Report).

96. Number of cases of guardianship, parental responsibility, cases at risk or with social maladjustment involving children, handled by the Social Welfare Bureau, from 2009 to 2012 can be found below (Table 8 of Paragraph 49 of the Report).

Type of cases	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guardianship	40	33	28	38
Parental responsibility	105	84	74	62
At risk or with social maladjustment	67	50	71	33
Total	212	167	173	133

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

97. Until 2012, there were only 2 cases in 2009 in the Macao SAR of adoption of children without documentation. (Paragraph 53 of the Report).

98. Statistical data of child abuse cases recorded by the government hospital are listed in the following table (Table 10 of Paragraph 58 of the Report).

Year	Case type	Number of children	Gender	Age
2009	Physical abuse	3	M	5 years old 7 years old (2)
	Sexual abuse	1	F	8 years old
	Denied schooling	1	F	6 years old
	Neglect	1	M	7 years old
	Unspecified abuse	1	F	1 year old
2010	Physical abuse	3	M	23 days old, 1 year old and 9 years old
	Sexual abuse	8	M	9 years old, 11 years old (4), 12 years old (2), 13 years old
		1	F	5 years old
	Neglect	1	M	1 year old
2011	Physical abuse	1	M	7 years old
		3	F	7 years old, 10 years old and 11 years old
2012	Physical abuse	2	F	11 years old and 12 years old
	Sexual abuse	4	F	3 years old, 4 years old, 5 years old and 7 years old
	Neglect	1	M	9 years old

Source: Health Bureau

99. The following table shows the person-time of children using medical services in healthcare centres between 2009 and 2012.

Year	Macao residents		Non-Macao residents		Children not showing any identification documents		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2009	54,388	51,134	776	741	140	142	107,321
2010	52,925	50,232	719	717	92	153	104,838
2011	46,509	43,638	725	717	146	159	91,894
2012	54,193	50,556	988	972	267	210	107,186

Source: Health Bureau

Note: The above data covers children to the age of 18.

100. Relevant information on the principal demographic indicators of the Macao SAR (Table 12 of Paragraph 60 of the Report) is shown below.

Principal demographic indicators					
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Natural increase rate	%	5.8	6.2	7.3	9.6
Crude birth rate	%	8.9	9.5	10.6	12.9
Gender ratio at birth (F=100)	%	108.9	108.1	109.7	113.8
Total fertility rate ¹	Live births per 1,000 women	1004.0	1070.5	1150.3	1356.7
Crude mortality rate		3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2
Infant mortality rate	%	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.5
Neonatal mortality rate	%	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.9
Perinatal mortality rate	%	3.8	4.9	5.3	4.2
Late fetal mortality rate	%	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Average life expectancy at birth ²	years	2006-2009 82.2	2007-2010 82.3	2008-2011 82.3	2009-2012 82.4
Annual growth rate	%	-1.8	1.4	3.1	4.3

Source: Statistics and Census Service

Note: 1. According to the fertility level, the number of children that would be born to each 1,000 women at the child-bearing period.

2. Average life expectancy at birth refers to a 4-year period.

101. The coverage of the Immunisation Programme in the Macao SAR (%) (Table 13 of Paragraph 60 of the Report) is demonstrated below.

Year	BCG-1 ¹	DTP-3 ¹	VAP-3 ¹	VAHB-3 ¹	Measles containing vaccine 1 st dose* ¹	Measles containing vaccine 2 nd dose (MMR) ²
2009	99.8	91.8	91.8	92.0	90.8	88.1
2010	99.6	93.2	93.1	93.2	91.4	88.7
2011	99.8	93.5	93.6	93.6	92.8	90.2
2012	99.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	93.5	91.1

Source: Health Bureau

Note: * Measles vaccine before 2003, MMR vaccine since 2003.

1. Coverage of infants at the age of 12 months.
2. Coverage of infants at the age of 24 months.

102. According to the information of the Health Bureau, between 2009 and 2012, the number of children under the age of 13 infected of Tuberculosis was 1, 1, 0 and 0; there were no cases of children infected of HIV/AIDS and Malaria (Paragraph 62 of the Report).

103. Regarding the suicide rates of children under 18 (Table 14 of Paragraph 64 of the Report), please see the following table for details.

Suicide rates of children under 18 (‰)					
Age group	Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (0-17 years old)	MF	0.011	-	0.023	-
	M	0.003	-	0.022	-
	F	-	-	0.024	-
0-14 years old	MF	-	-	0.015	-
	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	0.031	-
15-17 years old	MF	0.043	-	0.047	-
	M	0.085	-	0.093	-
	F	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics and Census Service, Demographic Statistics

Note: “-” Absolute value equal zero.

104. Up to 31 December 2012, the Social Welfare Bureau provided regular subsidies to 6 rehabilitation residential facilities and 18 rehabilitation day-care centres, the service targets of these facilities being children under 18 years old. Moreover,

from 2009 to 2012, the Social Welfare Bureau followed up 5, 5, 4 and 9 cases related to the provision of rehabilitation services to children with disabilities (Paragraphs 66 and 67 of the Report).

Number of children with disabilities under 18 benefiting from residential facilities and day-care centres subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Residential facilities	9	12	13	14
Day-care centres	303	359	413	434
Total	312	371	426	448

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

105. Between 2009 and 2012, the maternal mortality rate under the age of 18 was zero. Please see the table below for the number of pregnant children (Paragraph 70 of the Report).

Year	Age				Total
	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	
2009	2	2	7	9	20
2010	1	2	4	4	11
2011	0	2	7	9	18
2012	0	0	0	2	2

Source: Health Bureau

106. Please find below the number of schools disaggregated by type of education, nature and language of instruction (Table 16 of Paragraph 73 of the Report).

Academic year	Type of education	Public school		Private school				Total
		Language of instruction		Language of instruction				
		Chinese	Chinese & Portuguese	Chinese	Portuguese	English	Chinese & English	
2009/2010	Formal	9	2	50	2	9	5	77
	Special	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
2010/2011	Formal	9	2	49	2	8	5	75
	Special	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
2011/2012	Formal	9	2	49	2	8	5	75
	Special	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Note: 1. Formal education includes infant, primary, secondary and special education.

2. One school may have several school units with different languages of instruction, thus the languages of instruction of one school may be more than one.

107. The number of students benefiting from free education and the respective amount

and the number of students in private schools who were provided tuition fee allowance and the respective amount are listed in the table below (Tables 20 and 21 of Paragraph 77 of the Report).

Academic year	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Number of students benefiting from free education	62,275	59,679	57,855	56,447
Total amount (unit: MOP 10,000)	102,037	102,440	107,929	116,466
Number of students in private schools who were provided tuition fee allowance	11,606	11,759	11,890	11,922
Total amount (unit: MOP 10,000)	11,545	12,826	14,149	15,679

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

108. Between Academic Year 2008/2009 and Academic Year 2011/2012, there were respectively 8,622, 6,704, 3,934 and 3,765 beneficiaries of the tuition fee allowance and allowance for stationery and learning materials (Paragraph 79 of the Report).

109. Between Academic Year 2008/2009 and Academic Year 2011/2012, there were respectively 5,299, 6,554, 7,166 and 7,178 beneficiaries of the scholarships for higher education.

110. The number of students receiving special education is demonstrated as follows (Table 22 of Paragraph 82 of the Report).

Academic year	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Inclusive students	372	426	484
Small special education class	104	103	122
Special education class	398	448	438
Total	874	977	1,044

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

111. Between Academic Year 2008/2009 and Academic Year 2010/2011, the drop-out rates of students who did not finish compulsory education were respectively 0.28%, 0.22% and 0.19% (Paragraph 83 of the Report).

112. In order to combat and prevent school violence as well as to assist students in crisis and their families, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, relevant departments and counselling organisations, apart from establishing the School Crisis Support Team in 2007, also established the Suspected Mental Illness Students Referral Mechanism and Urgent Cases Support Mechanism in 2012 (Paragraph 86 of the Report).

113. The number of beneficiaries of the textbook allowance and total amount of the allowance are shown as follows (Paragraph 87 of the Report).

Academic year	Number of beneficiaries	Total amount of allowance (unit: MOP 10,000)
2009/2010	74,304	11,146
2010/2011	72,518	10,878
2011/2012	70,943	11,824

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

114. Please find below the number of children participating in the recreational activities organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (Table 23 of Paragraph 90 of the Report).

Academic year	School extra-curricular activities	Cultural, recreational, arts and science popularisation activities	Sports activities	Summer activities
2008/2009	79,145	27,689	7,175	41,306
2009/2010	79,574	43,876	9,533	42,315
2010/2011	73,500	33,203	11,028	41,318

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

115. The number of juveniles receiving primary and secondary education in the Youth Correctional Institution is listed in the following table (Table 24 of Paragraph 98 of the Report).

Year	Primary education	Secondary education	Total
2009	32 ¹	42	74
2010	22 ²	36	58
2011	15 ³	31	46
2012	9 ⁴	21	30
Total	78	130	208

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

1. 7 of the students had finished primary education in June and commenced secondary education in September in the same year.
2. 7 of the students had finished primary education in June and commenced secondary education in September in the same year.
3. 5 of the students had finished primary education in June and commenced secondary education in September in the same year.
4. 4 of the students had finished primary education in June and commenced secondary education in September in the same year.

116. Relevant statistics on the employed population aged 16 to 17 (Paragraph 110 of the Report) are listed in the following table.

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Percentage of employed population aged 16 to 17 to total employed population (%)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Percentage of employed population aged 16 to 17 to population of respective age group (%)	5.6	4.4	4.1	3.4

Source: Statistics and Census Service, Employment Survey

Note: In line with the Labour Relations Law, the Employment Survey raised the lower age boundary of the labour force from 14 years old to 16 years old in 2009.

117. In the area of drug treatment, the Social Welfare Bureau established the Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre to provide drug treatments. For those aged under 18, only the consent of their parents or guardians is necessary for them to start the drug treatment. The Bureau also subsidises NGOs, such as the Teen Challenge Macao, to provide in-patient drug rehabilitation programme, vocational training and follow up for social reintegration, and Smart Youth Tribe, to provide harm reduction counselling and intervention services to high-risk young drug abusers. An overnight centre was set up in 2009 to provide body check-up in order to raise young drug abusers' motivation to seek assistance. In the area of drug prevention, the Social Welfare Bureau delivers an internationally recognised Healthy Life Education Programme and Cool Strategy Programme to students aged between 5 and 15. Moreover, it organises general drug educational talks in schools and in the community. Statistical data of these services are listed in the following tables (Paragraph 116 of the Report).

Number of children and juveniles receiving drug treatment or drug abuse prevention services					
Organisations	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre *	14	17	19	11	61
Teen Challenge Macao	1	4	1	1	7
Smart Youth Tribe	1,116	1,459	2,057	1,624	6,256

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Note: * According to the statistical data of the Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, age group covers those aged 19 or younger.

Education programmes and talks on drug abuse prevention provided to children and juveniles				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Healthy Life Education Programme (K3-P6)	19,476	19,701	19,556	18,808
Cool Strategy Programme(F1-F3)	4,907	5,375	5,267	4,506
General students' talks	5,386	5,504	4,679	5,738

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Drug abuse prevention activities developed by subsidised NGOs				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of subsidised NGOs	5	5	10	13
Number of activities	33	52	36	39

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

Subsidised activities related to the “Narcotics Youth Social Service Award Programme”				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of subsidised NGOs	30	19	--	--
Number of activities	64	47	--	--

Source: Social Welfare Bureau

118. Statistics on cases related to child prostitution (procurement of minors, as provided for in Article 170 of the Macao Criminal Code) are listed below (Table 25 of Paragraph 124 of the Report).

Procurement of minors				
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of victims (Female)	18	11	2	5
Age	13 years old	1	0	0
	14 years old	0	1	0
	15 years old	4	1	1
	16 years old	6	1	1
	17 years old	7	8	0
Place of origin	Mainland China	18	10	2
	Hong Kong	0	1	0

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office

119. The statistical data on human trafficking cases that involve minor victims are listed in the following table (Paragraph 134 of the Report).

Human trafficking (sexual exploitation): cases involving minor victims					
Year		2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of cases		3	7	5	9
No. of victims (Female)		3	8	5	12
Age	13 years old	0	1	0	0
	14 years old	1	0	2	0
	15 years old	1	1	1	4
	16 years old	0	3	0	5
	17 years old	1	3	2	3
Place of origin	Mainland China	3	8	5	12
Case situation	Archived	3	4	5	3
	In process	0	2	0	5
	Accused	0	1	0	1

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office

120. From 2009 to 2012, 46,468 leaflets related to the prevention of human trafficking were distributed. There were 46 distributing locations, including 33 information service points of the Legal Affairs Bureau and 13 locations that victims of human trafficking might come across, especially at ports of entry, hospitals, police stations and organisations that focus on helping women, *etc.* (Paragraph 140 of the Report).

121. Between 2009 and 2012, the Legal and Judicial Training Centre organised seminars and lectures related to the protection of human rights and issues of children, including the “1st Lecture on the Hotspots in the Development of Diplomacy in China – International Cooperation in Anti-transnational Crimes, International Human Rights Convention and Its Execution” (2011), the “2nd Lecture on the Hotspots in the Development of Diplomacy in China – International Cooperation in Anti-transnational Crimes, International Human Rights Convention and Its Execution” (2012), Lecture on Human Trafficking (2012) and Continuance of Lecture on Human Trafficking (2012). Seminars and lectures organised with focuses on human rights protection included Seminar “Cultural Diversity and Human Rights: A Good Match?” (2010), Seminar “Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: The Right of Privacy and the Right of Personal Data Protection” (2011) and Seminar “System of Fundamental Rights” (2012). Seminars and lectures organised on issues related to children included Seminar “Child Online Protection” (2011), Seminar “Juvenile Delinquency: Judicial

Responses” (2012), Seminar “Sexual Violence of Minors” (2012) and, in cooperation with the National Prosecutor Institute of China, the “Discussion on Crimes related to the Marriage Law of the People’s Republic of China: Bigamy and Domestic Violence” (2012). Seminars and lectures were conducted in different languages, such as Chinese, Portuguese, English or French, with speakers from Portugal, United States, France, the Netherlands, the mainland China and the Macao SAR, the target participants being judicial officers and judicial officer trainees, personnel of government departments, lawyers and lawyer trainees, *etc.* (Paragraphs 143 and 145 of the Report).

122. Between 2009 and 2012, 38 talks were organised by the Legal Affairs Bureau, including talks on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the laws against child abuse. The main participants included students, social workers, members of organisations with the responsibility of helping women, and youth volunteers of the Legal Affairs Bureau. Furthermore, during the same period of time, 64 talks were held by the Youth Correctional Institution and various government departments and NGOs, in which, 8 were held in collaboration with overseas agencies and organisations, such as those from Singapore and Hong Kong. The topics of these talks included the growth of children and juveniles, community and family relations and education, prevention of crimes committed by children and juveniles, and counselling and interventions focused on child and juvenile offenders. Participants mainly included scholars, personnel in related field of profession, teachers, social workers and counsellors, undergraduate students, secondary students and senior primary students.
123. Furthermore, the Social Welfare Bureau organised a total of 134 seminars and talks on children-related issues, including “Child Protection in Macao”, “From the Children's Perspective – Launching the Promotion of the Rights of the Child” and “Children’s Rights and Protection in Macao”, Seminar “Love Children – Zero Violence”, collaborated by the Social Welfare Bureau and Against Child Abuse Association – Child Protection Centre, and drug prevention talks, collaborated by the Social Welfare Bureau and Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao – ARTM, target participants being professionals working in the field of children, youths, families and social services, tertiary students, government departments, non-profit organisations, schools and the general public, *etc.*
124. A total of 19 talks were organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, with topics related to children, including “Drug Abuse Prevention Material Share Lecture”, “Drug Abuse Prevention Workshop for Teachers”, “Drug Abuse Prevention Workshop”, “Student Cases in Judicial processing Exchange”,

“Identification and Intervention – Young Psychotropic Substance Abusers Workshop” and “Youth Drug Abuse Prevention Professional Training Workshop”. The target participants were student counselling staff and teachers. In addition, the Bureau also organised 3,907 talks, training programmes and counselling activities with sex education and life education as the themes, the target participants being parents and families, teachers and counselling staff, school medical staff, social workers and students, *etc.*.

Question 12

125. The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography involve different aspects related to children. Among them, the aspect of non-tertiary education is an important one. The Macao SAR Government has adopted corresponding measures to promote education equity, to ensure the right of children to education and to support students with special needs, financial difficulties or disadvantaged students. It will keep improving its measures in different aspects in the future.