

III. Statistical information and data

34.

35.

Also see answer to question 8.

The national statistical office, Statistics Netherlands (CBS), provides a vast amount of reliable statistical information and data to produce insight into social issues. This aims to support public debate, policy development and decision-making. CBS publishes statistics and reports in its own electronic database: StatLine¹. This enables parties to compile policy information that is relevant to them.

With regard to youth care, the Ministries of Health, Welfare and Sports and Justice and Security, the Association of Dutch Municipalities and CBS organized a framework of continued monitoring including a high quality database. All youth care providers and certified institutions supply data to CBS, which is made available on StatLine. Data are published every six months²³⁴.

To inform policymakers at national, regional and local level about the situation of youth in the Netherlands and enable them to evaluate the effects of youth policy, the Youth Monitor was launched.⁵ The Youth Monitor provides updates on the latest developments of youth (age 0 to 25) in the Netherlands and uses data from numerous sources, including (sample) studies. The availability of data disaggregated by attributes such as gender, age and ethnic origin, varies per subject. When considering more extensive data gathering, both the amount of added value for policy development and the additional administrative burden must be taken into account.

The Youth Monitor contains figures on the themes of young people & families, health & welfare, education, labour and safety & justice. Each year, CBS and the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports publish the Annual Report Youth Monitor. The Annual Report of 2019

¹ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/en/>

² <https://www.waarstaatjegemeente.nl/>

³ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/navigatieScherm/zoeken?searchKeywords=kern%20jeugd>

⁴ <https://www.zonmw.nl/nl/onderzoek-resultaten/jeugd/programmas/programma-detail/zorg-voor-jeugd/>

⁵ <https://jeugdmonitor.cbs.nl/en/>

includes information about family situations, growing up with social assistance, education, work, lifestyle, criminality, youth care and young people in the Caribbean Netherlands. The report of 2019⁶ also provides figures on wellbeing of youth and internet use.

⁶ Annexe 12. “Annual Report Youth Monitor 2019”

A. General measures of implementation

36.

The table below shows the development of the youth care budget in million euros.

The budget for youth care has been part of the general grant of the municipal fund since 2019. Therefore, the policy and spending freedom of municipalities applies. As a result, it is not possible to say which part of the total municipal fund municipalities will spend on youth care. Naturally, the youth aid obligation applies to municipalities, as do other obligations arising from the Youth Act.

Period	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Youth care budget, total	€ 3,757	€ 3,650	€ 3,578	€ 3,715	€ 4,274	€ 4,177
Budget	€ 3,757	€ 3,650	€ 3,578	€ 3,715	€ 3,874	€ 3,877
Additional incidental budget					€ 420	€ 300

Youth care budget in millions, period 2015-2019.

B. Definition of the child

37.

Period	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016
Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,779,575	8,307,339	8,472,236	16,829,289	8,334,385	8,494,904	16,900,726	8,372,858	8,527,868	16,979,120	8,417,135	8,561,985
0-17 years	3,463,493	1,772,307	1,691,186	3,442,802	1,762,169	1,680,633	3,429,193	1,754,440	1,674,753	3,416,581	1,748,984	1,667,597
0 years	175,587	89,957	85,630	170,953	87,763	83,190	174,681	89,200	85,481	170,341	87,338	83,003
1 years	180,066	92,368	87,698	175,982	90,184	85,798	171,587	88,068	83,519	175,721	89,724	85,997
2 years	184,869	94,354	90,515	180,172	92,438	87,734	176,388	90,389	85,999	172,395	88,508	83,887
3 years	185,681	95,073	90,608	184,866	94,351	90,515	180,486	92,624	87,862	177,204	90,806	86,398
4 years	185,999	95,481	90,518	185,696	95,058	90,638	185,180	94,447	90,733	181,193	92,936	88,257
5 years	182,529	93,174	89,355	185,880	95,374	90,506	185,874	95,173	90,701	185,795	94,838	90,957
6 years	185,741	95,340	90,401	182,612	93,242	89,370	186,121	95,467	90,654	186,527	95,504	91,023
7 years	187,713	96,023	91,690	185,955	95,470	90,485	182,919	93,376	89,543	186,954	95,910	91,044
8 years	193,606	98,820	94,786	187,894	96,103	91,791	186,450	95,697	90,753	183,658	93,744	89,914
9 years	200,397	102,542	97,855	193,821	98,946	94,875	188,291	96,335	91,956	187,104	96,015	91,089
10 years	201,347	103,043	98,304	200,712	102,717	97,995	194,196	99,111	95,085	188,997	96,718	92,279
11 years	203,324	103,940	99,384	201,574	103,155	98,419	201,043	102,917	98,126	194,943	99,493	95,450
12 years	207,168	105,641	101,527	203,576	104,107	99,469	202,009	103,363	98,646	201,667	103,231	98,436
13 years	202,560	103,735	98,825	207,500	105,841	101,659	203,920	104,224	99,696	202,739	103,749	98,990
14 years	201,335	103,028	98,307	202,881	103,906	98,975	207,921	106,060	101,861	204,534	104,573	99,961
15 years	195,575	99,713	95,862	201,670	103,223	98,447	203,234	104,076	99,158	208,704	106,513	102,191
16 years	194,631	100,132	94,499	195,990	99,934	96,056	202,135	103,488	98,647	204,436	104,867	99,569
17 years	195,365	99,943	95,422	195,068	100,357	94,711	196,758	100,425	96,333	203,669	104,517	99,152

[1/2] Population numbers in the Netherlands according to age in the period 2013-2016. Source: CBS⁷.

⁷ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/?dl=1EFBB#/CBS/nl/dataset/7461bev/table>

Period	2017	2017	2017	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020
Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,081,507	8,475,102	8,606,405	17,181,084	8,527,041	8,654,043	17,282,163	8,581,086	8,701,077	17,407,585	8,648,031	8,759,554
0-17 years	3,404,098	1,743,575	1,660,523	3,386,096	1,734,301	1,651,795	3,357,755	1,719,958	1,637,797	3,337,245	1,709,605	1,627,640
0 years	172,288	88,427	83,861	169,566	87,001	82,565	168,443	86,173	82,270	169,497	86,780	82,717
1 years	171,594	88,014	83,580	173,365	88,938	84,427	170,816	87,646	83,170	169,918	86,936	82,982
2 years	176,866	90,346	86,520	172,815	88,597	84,218	174,256	89,405	84,851	171,951	88,224	83,727
3 years	173,270	88,997	84,273	177,913	90,861	87,052	173,722	89,102	84,620	175,319	89,877	85,442
4 years	178,271	91,368	86,903	174,440	89,623	84,817	178,825	91,332	87,493	174,787	89,678	85,109
5 years	182,091	93,425	88,666	179,261	91,870	87,391	175,210	89,987	85,223	179,581	91,715	87,866
6 years	186,849	95,409	91,440	183,075	93,945	89,130	180,043	92,277	87,766	176,215	90,538	85,677
7 years	187,513	96,029	91,484	187,979	96,038	91,941	183,815	94,365	89,450	180,969	92,757	88,212
8 years	188,054	96,466	91,588	188,589	96,625	91,964	188,854	96,472	92,382	184,787	94,859	89,928
9 years	184,673	94,264	90,409	189,162	97,025	92,137	189,520	97,132	92,388	189,871	97,000	92,871
10 years	188,090	96,527	91,563	185,788	94,853	90,935	190,090	97,532	92,558	190,581	97,716	92,865
11 years	190,011	97,279	92,732	189,169	97,078	92,091	186,613	95,272	91,341	191,201	98,121	93,080
12 years	195,938	100,056	95,882	191,108	97,848	93,260	190,026	97,500	92,526	187,633	95,795	91,838
13 years	202,561	103,722	98,839	196,875	100,540	96,335	191,909	98,249	93,660	190,949	97,984	92,965
14 years	203,699	104,261	99,438	203,519	104,192	99,327	197,677	100,978	96,699	192,840	98,734	94,106
15 years	205,650	105,217	100,433	204,774	104,821	99,953	204,306	104,654	99,652	198,577	101,456	97,121
16 years	210,291	107,580	102,711	206,878	105,975	100,903	205,638	105,283	100,355	205,420	105,340	100,080
17 years	206,389	106,188	100,201	211,820	108,471	103,349	207,992	106,599	101,393	207,149	106,095	101,054

[2/2] Population numbers in the Netherlands, disaggregated by age and gender, in the period 2017-2020. Source: CBS.

C. General principles

38a.

The table below shows the total number of registered discrimination offences reported to the Public Prosecution Service (OM). These are not specific numbers for young people and no youth-specific discrimination figures are available.

Period	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	142	163	144	183	123

Total number of registered discrimination offences in the period 2015-2019. Source: Public Prosecution Service⁸.

38b

Relevant information is available from the Deaths Research (*Sterfgevallenonderzoek*)⁹ carried out by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). The last edition dates from 2015. It shows that no euthanasia involving children took place in 2015. The information is based on sampling and the numbers may therefore differ from the actual numbers.

See also the answer to question 14:

“Between 2015 and 2018 there were nine cases of euthanasia involving minors aged 12 to 17. In 2019 there were no cases involving minors. Between 2015 and 2019 there was one case of active termination of the life of a newborn child. The Central Committee on Termination of Life (Neonates) and Late-term Abortions reviewed this case and found it fulfilled the due care criteria.”

⁸ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2020/06/01/cijfers-in-beeld-2019-overzicht-discriminatiecijfers-openbaar-ministerie>

⁹ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/71440NED/table?dl=3A7E4>

D. Civil rights and freedoms

39a.

39b.

Period	Male and female							Male							Female						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 year	2,090	1,989	1,838	1,547	1,477	1,278	1,147	1,093	1,011	948	821	744	647	591	997	978	890	726	733	631	556
1 year	1,918	1,848	1,652	1,530	1,253	1,201	988	992	956	820	791	667	597	498	926	892	832	739	586	604	490
2 year	1,665	1,763	1,584	1,457	1,284	1,053	926	888	929	811	741	658	565	445	777	834	773	716	626	488	481
3 year	1,408	1,540	1,523	1,442	1,282	1,083	853	738	809	808	730	670	550	457	670	731	715	712	612	533	396
4 year	1,310	1,341	1,359	1,385	1,285	1,123	869	642	689	721	723	641	585	427	668	652	638	662	644	538	442
5 year	1,270	1,303	1,208	1,262	1,269	1,149	881	648	636	619	671	655	573	455	622	667	589	591	614	576	426
6 year	1,198	1,276	1,194	1,169	1,155	1,126	905	624	646	585	610	601	583	453	574	630	609	559	554	543	452
7 year	1,196	1,239	1,170	1,169	1,081	1,067	891	609	658	593	582	575	550	467	587	581	577	587	506	517	424
8 year	1,202	1,212	1,144	1,131	1,112	1,029	854	634	612	601	570	554	554	440	568	600	543	561	558	475	414
9 year	1,232	1,237	1,104	1,077	1,086	1,020	839	638	644	562	568	568	518	459	594	593	542	509	518	502	380
10 year	1,209	1,252	1,124	1,064	1,012	999	807	603	653	579	568	533	517	411	606	599	545	496	479	482	396
11 year	1,252	1,184	1,128	1,072	989	931	831	638	593	581	572	543	493	434	614	591	547	500	446	438	397
12 year	1,335	1,258	1,075	1,052	984	893	767	686	652	544	549	526	493	397	649	606	531	503	458	400	370
13 year	1,132	1,333	1,141	1,027	984	903	747	569	687	582	521	517	473	422	563	646	559	506	467	430	325
14 year	1,088	1,133	1,236	1,075	955	885	755	578	572	638	553	479	468	405	510	561	598	522	476	417	350
15 year	1,204	1,095	1,059	1,176	997	904	780	635	591	531	628	546	461	414	569	504	528	548	451	443	366
16 year	1,319	1,258	1,011	1,070	1,154	920	770	690	679	556	566	647	515	400	629	579	455	504	507	405	370
17 year	1,377	1,393	1,192	1,061	1,103	1,068	820	770	741	646	618	625	603	473	607	652	546	443	478	465	347

Amount of stateless children or children with unknown nationality, disaggregated by age and gender, in the period 2013-2019. Source: CBS¹⁰.

¹⁰ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/03743/table?ts=1600751652795>

E. Violence against children

40a.

40b.

See answer to question 17 for information about data collection and monitoring.

In addition, the data below comes from the Public Prosecution Service and judges.

Period	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Received by the Public Prosecution Service										
Inflow of suspects to the Public Prosecution Service	2,104		2,148		2,062		1,744		1,921	
Cases dealt with by the Public Prosecution Service										
- Transfer/Other	7	0%	4	0%	5	0%	2	0%	5	0%
- Unconditional dismissal	652	31%	668	32%	704	32%	553	29%	703	37%
<i>Technical</i>	515		492		561		434		596	
<i>Policy</i>	106		142		117		95		81	
<i>Administrative</i>	31		34		26		24		26	
- Conditional dismissal	239	11%	227	11%	236	11%	214	11%	163	9%
- Public Prosecution Service out-of-court settlement/PPS penalty order (OMSB)	57	3%	75	4%	93	4%	83	4%	50	3%
- Joinder	19	1%	20	1%	16	1%	10	1%	6	0%
- Assessment summons	1,122	54%	1,119	53%	1,130	52%	1,036	55%	966	51%
Total number of cases dealt with by the Public Prosecution Service	2,096		2,113		2,184		1,898		1,893	

Data on maltreatment and sexual abuse of children in the period 2015-2019. Source: Public Prosecution Service.

Period	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Cases brought before judges										
- Summons null and void	0	0%	1	0%	-	0%	2	0%	3	0%
- Public Prosecution Service inadmissible	4	0%	6	1%	2	0%	4	0%	3	0%
- Discharge from prosecution	3	0%	5	1%	5	0%	7	1%	1	0%
- Conviction without sentence	11	1%	18	2%	35	3%	19	2%	21	2%
- Conviction with sentence	851	83%	811	81%	893	80%	900	80%	777	82%
- Acquittal	121	12%	122	12%	133	12%	129	11%	109	11%
- Other	40	4%	35	4%	50	4%	71	6%	39	4%
Total number of cases dealt with by judges	1,030		998		1,118		1,132		953	
Cases of child abuse cases declared proven by judges										
- Conviction without sentence	8		18		31		20		21	
- Conviction with sentence	829	99%	793	98%	869	97%	876	98%	769	97%
Total number of child abuse cases declared proven	837		811		900		896		790	

Data on maltreatment and sexual abuse of children in the period 2015-2019. Source: Judges.

F. Family environment and alternative care

41.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	212,910	222,890	225,700	230,480
0 to 1 year	47,320	46,530	45,120	41,700
1 to 3 years	72,110	76,270	70,520	74,330
3 years or longer	93,480	100,090	110,050	114,450

Children in families on benefits, total number and according to duration of the social security benefit, 2013-2016. The numbers have been rounded to the nearest ten. Source: CBS¹¹.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	6%	6%	7%	7%
Native Dutch	3%	3%	3%	3%
Morocco	23%	23%	22%	22%
Turkey	16%	16%	16%	15%
Surinam	14%	15%	14%	14%
Former Dutch Antilles and Aruba	24%	26%	25%	25%
Other non-Western countries	25%	26%	28%	30%
Other Western countries	7%	7%	7%	6%

Percentage of children in families on benefits per migration background, 2013-2016. Source: CBS.

42a.

42b.

42c.

This means 'residential youth care'. Dutch data on this is divided into four main types of accommodation, namely foster care, family-oriented care, placements in secure youth care institutions and other types of accommodation. Other types of accommodation include primarily any stay in an institution (excl. placements in secure youth care institutions), including mental healthcare institutions. The reasons for placement are not registered.

Period	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total residential youth care	40,505	43,790	46,185	42,770	42,975
Foster care	21,165	21,365	21,960	20,740	21,525
Family-oriented	4,480	5,060	5,325	6,165	5,550
Secure placement	2,490	2,530	2,650	2,565	2,550
Other stay with a youth care provider	16,735	19,875	21,785	18,150	17,920

Number of young people receiving residential youth care according to the four main types in the period 2015-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. Source: CBS¹².

¹¹ https://www.cbs.nl/-/media/_excel/2017/33/maatwerktabel-kinderen-in-bijstandsgezinnen.xlsx

¹² <http://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/84134NED/table?dl=3A341>

Period	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total residential youth care	428	407	399	418
Foster care	887	795	764	852
Family-oriented	356	374	402	402
Secure placement	171	174	166	185
Other stay with a youth care provider	299	285	261	276

Average duration in days of secure residential youth care according to the four main types in the period 2015-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. Source: CBS¹³.

¹³ <https://longreads.cbs.nl/jeugdhelp2019/>

G. Children with disabilities

43a.

43b.

Data is only available about the amount of children with a disability receiving residential care.

Periods	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total number of people	9,270	8,920	5,125	7,465	11,380	11,040
Somatic condition	25	55	15	30	50	45
Psychogeriatric condition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric condition	0	0	5	10	10	5
Physical handicap	150	175	215	425	570	535
Mental handicap	8,840	8,455	4,650	6,775	10,520	10,250
Sensory handicap	255	235	235	225	230	205

Number of children eligible for residential care under the Long-Term Care Act (*Wet langdurige zorg*) in the period 2015-2018. The figures for 2018 are provisional. Source: CBS, Long-Term Care Monitor¹⁴

43c.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Special primary education	38.135	36.847	34.737	33.869	33.965	34.958	35.733
Special education	31.822	31.105	29.655	29.137	29.872	30.868	32.069
Special secondary	39.411	39.884	38.550	37.917	37.660	37.566	37.753

Number of pupils at special schools, in the period 2013-2019. Source: report 'Trends in appropriate education 2011-2019'¹⁵

43d.

Sexual violence is a complex problem which professionals do not always register as such.

There are several reasons for this:

- The issue is taboo. Victims do not immediately, and sometimes never, tell others about what has happened or is happening to them.
- Some victims do not display any symptoms, or symptoms are atypical, making identification difficult.
- There are also problems in the various systems used by organisations and professionals, as a result of which the data cannot be easily accessed.

¹⁴ <https://mlzopendata.cbs.nl/#/MLZ/nl/dataset/40005NED/table?dl=3A7EB>

¹⁵ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2020/09/10/duo-ip-trends-in-passend-onderwijs-2011-2019>

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport commissioned the 'Partners in youth policy' (*Partners in jeugdbeleid*) study into the possibilities of gaining a better insight into the youth care used in conjunction with child abuse and sexual violence. The reason for this study is the recommendation by the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, to include child abuse and sexual violence as a reason for youth care in the youth policy information.

The study resulted in two recommendations:

- 1) Combined global monitoring with in-depth research, with the distinction between child abuse and sexual abuse, and also link up with the ongoing initiatives referred to. This will provide better insight and ensure a structural renewed focus on, and awareness of, the problems. The report is to be submitted to the 'Violence does not have a place in the home' committee of inquiry to discuss whether and how specific follow-up research can be structured.
- 2) Promote knowledge and skills in connection with both child abuse and sexual abuse. A continuous focus is needed on child abuse and, in particular, sexual violence. It is also essential to pay structural attention to training and developing the expertise of professionals. It is particularly difficult to identify sexual violence because the symptoms are atypical. It is also important to break the taboo in the field of social awareness to make it easier for people to get help. Developing expertise should be seen as part of the process of increasing the skills set of youth care professionals.

H. Basic health and welfare

44a.

Periods	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total number of male and female; number	645	630	561	597	607	582	617
Total number of male and female; per 1,000 live births	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
Male; number	353	354	313	323	347	332	342
Male; per 1,000 live births	4	4	3.6	3.6	4	3.9	3.9
Female; number	292	276	248	274	260	250	275
Female; per 1,000 live births	3.5	3.2	3	3.3	3.1	3	3.3

Number of infant deaths in the period 2013-2019. Source: CBS¹⁶.

44b.

Gender	Total male and female							Male							Female						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
0 to 15 years																					
Total external causes of death	59	87	65	61	73	60	55	45	52	42	38	42	37	36	14	35	23	23	31	23	19
Accidents	32	49	46	45	46	47	43	26	30	36	28	27	27	29	6	19	10	17	19	20	14
Suicide	7	2	7	9	11	5	5	4	1	1	6	8	4	3	3	1	6	3	3	1	2
Murder and manslaughter	13	5	6	5	12	5	6	10	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	0	3	2	8	2	3
Incidents intent unknown	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Other external causes of death	3	27	2	1	2	2	0	3	14	2	0	1	2	0	0	13	0	1	1	0	0
0 to 20 years																					
Total external causes of death	175	224	162	146	196	164	173	125	142	111	99	129	110	114	50	82	51	47	67	54	59
Accidents	89	104	97	88	93	96	95	71	71	77	63	67	66	65	18	33	20	25	26	30	30
Suicide	58	55	48	48	81	51	67	36	31	28	30	50	30	43	22	24	20	18	31	21	24
Murder and manslaughter	18	10	9	8	16	11	10	11	7	3	5	8	8	5	7	3	6	3	8	3	5
Incidents intent unknown	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	1	3	2	4	0	1	0	0
Other external causes of death	5	51	4	1	3	3	0	5	31	3	0	2	3	0	0	20	1	1	1	0	0

Number of deaths due to external cause of death according to type of external cause of death, age category and gender in the period 2013-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. Source: CBS¹⁷. Please refer to source file for a further categorisation according to age categories.

¹⁶ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/80213ned/table?dl=3A7F5>

¹⁷ https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/7052_95/table?dl=3A7F8

44c.

Period	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Moderate	Serious	Total	Moderate	Serious	Total	Moderate	Serious	Total	Moderate	Serious	Total	Moderate	Serious	Total	Moderate	Serious	Total	Moderate	Serious
Total male and female																					
4 to 20 year	11.8	9.5	2.3	12.5	9.2	3.3	12.1	9.3	2.8	13.4	10.6	2.7	13.3	10.5	2.8	12.8	10.2	2.6	13.9	11.6	2.2
4 to 12 year	12.2	9.4	2.8	11.6	8.4	3.2	12.2	8.4	3.9	11.9	9.3	2.6	13.1	9.8	3.3	11.9	8.5	3.4	12	10.1	2
12 to 16 year	12	10.2	1.7	11.3	8.3	3	12.3	9.9	2.5	14.1	11.1	3	12.6	9.7	2.9	11.6	10	1.6	14.7	12.8	1.9
16 to 20 year	10.9	8.8	2.1	15.5	11.6	3.9	11.5	10.3	1.3	15.2	12.4	2.7	14.3	12.5	1.8	15.5	13.3	2.3	16.2	13.2	3
Male																					
4 to 20 year	12.4	10.4	1.9	11.8	8.9	2.9	12.7	10	2.7	12.9	10.4	2.5	13.6	11.1	2.5	12.6	10.3	2.3	13	11.2	1.9
4 to 12 year	11.6	8.7	2.9	10.8	8.3	2.5	11.4	7.7	3.7	10.7	9.5	1.1	13.9	11	2.9	11.7	8.8	2.9	12.5	10.5	1.9
12 to 16 year	12.6	11.7	0.9	11.9	8.3	3.5	14	11.2	2.9	13.8	9.8	4	12.3	9.8	2.5	11.6	10.7	0.9	14.9	12.8	2
16 to 20 year	13.4	12	1.3	13.8	10.6	3.2	13.5	12.8	0.7	15.9	12.6	3.2	14.2	12.3	1.9	15	12.4	2.6	12.3	10.8	1.5
Female																					
4 to 20 year	11.2	8.5	2.7	13.3	9.5	3.8	11.5	8.6	2.9	13.9	10.8	3	13	9.9	3.1	13	10.1	2.9	14.7	12.1	2.6
4 to 12 year	12.9	10.2	2.8	12.6	8.5	4.1	13.1	9	4	13.2	9.1	4.1	12.2	8.5	3.6	12.1	8.2	3.8	11.6	9.6	2
12 to 16 year	11.3	8.8	2.5	10.7	8.3	2.4	10.5	8.5	2	14.4	12.4	2	12.9	9.5	3.4	11.5	9.2	2.3	14.5	12.8	1.7
16 to 20 year	8.3	5.4	2.8	17.2	12.6	4.6	9.5	7.7	1.8	14.5	12.3	2.2	14.4	12.7	1.7	16.1	14.2	1.9	20.2	15.6	4.6

Percentage of children and young people with obesity according to degree of obesity, age category and gender in the period 2013-2019. Source: CBS¹⁸.

44d.

Everyone in the Netherlands is obliged to take out health insurance. All children are insured free of charge.

¹⁸ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/81565NED/table?dl=3A800>

44e.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Active paediatricians	1,355	1,335	1,365	1,400	1,425

Number of active, medically trained paediatricians in the period 2013-2017. The figures for 2017 are provisional. Source: CBS¹⁹.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Number of people working in youth care	43,000	31,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	36,000	35,000

Number of people working in youth care in the period 2013-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. Source: CBS²⁰.

45a.

Figures on diagnoses are not available. The table below shows percentages as self-reported in surveys.

Period	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total male and female						
Total	1.8	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.7
0 to 4 years	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.6
4 to 8 years	1.7	1.8	4.4	1.9	3.5	2.4
8 to 12 years	2.5	3.5	4	3.3	2.6	3.5
Male						
Total	2.2	2.1	5	2.9	3.2	4.2
0 to 4 years	0	0	1.8	1.5	0	2.4
4 to 8 years	2.4	1.4	5.3	2.6	4.8	3.9
8 to 12 years	3.2	4	6.3	3.9	3.5	5.3

¹⁹ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/81551NED/table?dl=39B78>

²⁰ <https://azwstatline.cbs.nl/?dl=1B17D#/AZW/nl/dataset/24014NED/table?ts=1600689198691>

Female						
Total	1.4	2.3	2.2	2	2.1	1.1
0 to 4 years	1	.	.	2	.	0.8
4 to 8 years	1	2.1	3.3	1.3	2.3	0.9
8 to 12 years	1.9	3	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.4

Percentage of children aged up to 12 with ADHD, self-reported, based on surveys, according to gender and age category in the period 2014-2019. Source: CBS, Health Survey²¹.

45b.

Figures on diagnoses are not available. The table only shows children with a diagnosis known by their GP, based on Nivel Care Registrations.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total male and female						
1 to 5 years	.	0	.	.	.	.
5 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 15 years	1	1	2	1	2	2
15 to 20 years	7	10	10	11	11	13
Male						
1 to 5 years	.	0	.	.	.	.
5 to 10 years	.	0	0	.	0	0
10 to 15 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 20 years	5	6	6	6	7	8
Female						
1 to 5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	.	.
10 to 15 years	1	2	2	2	2	2
15 to 20 years	10	14	14	15	16	17

Number of diagnoses of 'depression' by GPs according to gender and age category in the period 2013-2018. The figures for 2018 are provisional. Source: CBS²².

²¹ <http://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83716NED/table?dl=3A83C>

²² <http://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83110NED/table?dl=3A83E>

The table below shows percentages as self-reported in surveys.

Periods	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 to 4 year	.	.	.	.	.	.
4 to 12 year	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 to 18 year	1.8	2.8	3.8	2	5.2	3.9

Percentage of children with depression during the past 12 months, as self-reported in surveys in the period 2014-2019. Source: CBS, Health Survey²³

45c.

The number of suicide attempts is not registered. See answer to question 44b for the number of registered suicides.

46a.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Under 16	49	47	37	27	24	28
16 years old	108	88	94	68	67	55
17 years old	235	229	207	192	187	160
18 years old	544	494	401	403	364	358
19 years old	965	938	831	802	768	722

Number of live-born children according to the mother's age in the period 2013-2018. Source: CBS²⁴.

²³ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83005NED/table?dl=3A842>

²⁴ <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/37744ned/table?dl=3A845>

46b.

Period	2011	2015	2017	2019
Percentage of smokers (past month)	16,9	10,6	7,8	7,7
Percentage of drinkers (past month)	37,8	25,5	25,0	26,2
Percentage of binge drinking (5 or more glasses each time) during past month	27,1	17,8	17,7	18,5
Percentage of cannabis use, past month	6,4	4,9	4,7	5,3
Percentage of cannabis use, life time	13,8	9,7	9,2	10,4
Percentage of drug use other than cannabis, past month	1,5	1,1	na	1,4
Percentage of drug use other than cannabis, life time	3,2	2,9	na	2,8

Use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs among children aged 12 to 16, periods 2011, 2015, 2017, 2019. Source: Report Youth and Risk Behavior²⁵

46c.

Twenty-four branches of the Municipal Health Service (*Gemeentelijke Gezondheidsdienst*) (GGD) are involved in the implementation of the Supplementary Sexual Healthcare (*Aanvullende Seksuele Gezondheidszorg*) (ASG) regulation. They are also involved in sexual and reproductive health in a broad sense. Advice is given to young people during so-called Sense consultations. Some of these branches also have consultations at external locations.

²⁵ <https://www.trimbos.nl/aanbod/webwinkel/product/af1767-jeugd-en-riskant-gedrag-2019>

46d.

The latest available key figures from the National Alcohol and Drugs Information System (*Landelijk Alcohol en Drugs Informatiesysteem*) (LADIS) are from 2015. These figures show that 537 people sought help from addiction services for online gaming. It is also clear that the number of requests for care in relation to online gaming increased significantly until 2013 and stabilised thereafter until 2015. The 'Peilstation' research among GP practices from 2019 shows that 2.5% of school pupils fulfil the criteria of problematic gaming. This is more often the case among boys than girls. The research also shows that almost four in ten primary school pupils (38%) and well over a quarter of young people in secondary education (27%) play video games every day. Boys attending secondary school are more likely to play video games every day and for more hours a day. Approximately a quarter of young people play video games every day. In addition, the fifth of boys who play video games do so for four hours or more per day. As regards the theme of gaming the same research shows that the problem is greatest among young people with a non-Western migration background and young people with a low level of education. There have been no changes as regards problematic gaming since 2017.

The LADIS is the most important source of insight into the need for help with regard to addiction services. LADIS provides a reliable picture given that it includes approximately 90% of the data on the need for addiction-related help. However, when it comes to processing pseudonimised data the system currently does not meet the obligatory requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (*Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming*). The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport is therefore working on a legal basis which is necessary to include data from after 2015 which is currently being collected in LADIS at institutional level. The expectation is that, in 2021, new insights will be available into the developments within addiction services since 2015. It will then be possible to analyse the data from 2016-2020 retroactively.

47a.

Period	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018*	2018*
Total private households												
At least 1 year	331,000	9.9%	320,800	9.7%	303,400	9.2%	278,100	8.5%	263,900	8.1%	263,500	8.1%
Four years or longer	.	.	111,800	3.5%	117,200	3.7%	114,600	3.6%	107,800	3.4%	103,200	3.3%
Type of household: single-parent family												
At least 1 year	145,100	32.3%	142,200	30.9%	127,200	27.3%	121,300	25.3%	115,500	24.0%	113,300	23.2%
Four years or longer	.	.	44,600	10.5%	45,700	10.6%	46,000	10.5%	44,100	10.1%	42,600	9.6%
Type of household: couple with child(ren)												
At least 1 year	181,100	6.4%	173,800	6.2%	171,700	6.2%	152,600	5.6%	144,300	5.3%	146,500	5.5%
Four years or longer	.	.	65,800	2.4%	70,100	2.6%	67,300	2.5%	62,400	2.4%	59,400	2.3%

Number of children and percentage of children in households with incomes up to the low income limit, according to type of household and duration of income position in the period 2013-2018. The figures for 2018 are provisional. Source: CBS.

47b.

In 2019 the Dutch House of Representatives questioned the government about the number of children in social services accommodation and women's shelters. Because it was unclear how many children lived in such accommodation, a decision was taken to have this issue researched. Unfortunately the current research does not provide any national figures, but does help us form a picture on the basis of the care institutions that filled in the questionnaire. In the process a distinction was made between exact numbers (by organisations that register children) and estimates (organisations that do not register children).

The research in 2019 produced the following figures:

Survey outcomes 64% of the social care accommodation organisations that are members of Valente (n=27)	Extrapolation to 100% Extrapolation of outcomes to all social care accommodation organisations that are members of Valente**	Survey outcomes 69% of the women's shelter organisations that are members of Valente (n=20)	Extrapolation to 100% Extrapolation of outcomes to all women's shelter organisations that are members of Valente**
1859 children (of which 1,675 exact and 184 on the basis of an estimate)*	2,905 children*	3019 children* (exact)	4375 children*

I. Education, leisure and cultural activities

48a.

Academic year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Absolute absenteeism > 3 months	1,411	1,660	1,602	1,700	1,972	2,078
Long-term relative absenteeism > 3 months	1,843	2,232	2,592	2,514	2,507	2,712
Total non-attendees	3,254	3,892	4,194	4,214	4,479	4,790

Number of non-attendees according to type of absenteeism in the period 2013/14-2018/19. It is impossible to categorise according to age, or according to children with disabilities. Source: Compulsory Education Act report²⁶.

Type of school of (most recent) registration	Total absolute absenteeism	Absolute absenteeism > 3 months	Total long-term relative absenteeism	Relative long-term absenteeism > 3 months
Primary education and special primary education	1,111	383	635	367
(Special) secondary education	524	333	961	688
Secondary education	1,186	523	1,882	1,389
Vocational education	661	366	439	268
Unknown	169	56	0	0
No education	1,307	417	0	0
Total	4,958	2,078	3,917	2,712

Number of pupils absent in 2018/19 according to type of absenteeism and type of school. Source: Compulsory Education Act report.

48b.

Academic year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Total male and female			
Total	3,690	3,530	3,790
Dutch background	2,480	2,370	2,610
Western migration background	380	390	370
Non-western migration background	840	770	810
Male			
Total	2,040	2,030	2,230
Dutch background	1,310	1,330	1,510
Western migration background	220	210	200
Non-western migration background	510	480	520
Female			
Total	1,660	1,500	1,560
Dutch background	1,170	1,030	1,100
Western migration background	160	180	170
Non-western migration background	330	290	290

Number of pupils who leave school early aged under 18 according to gender and migration background in the academic years 2016/17-2018/19. The figures do not differentiate between children with and without disabilities. The figures for 2018/19 are provisional. Source: CBS²⁷.

²⁶ <https://www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/detail?id=2020Z01665&did=2020D03501>

²⁷ <http://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82381NED/table?dl=3A57A>

48c.

Academic year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Exemption on physical or mental grounds	4,444	5,077	5,537	5,736	5,576	6,022

Number of pupils with an exemption on physical or mental grounds (Article 5 under a), academic years 2013/14-2018/19. Source: Compulsory Education Act report.

48d.

The figures on homeschooling are based on school attendance and absenteeism data.

Academic year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Exemption due to objections to the orientation	575	619	705	813	931	1097

Number of pupils with an exemption on the grounds of objections to the orientation (Article 5 under b), academic years 2013/14-2018/19. Source: Compulsory Education Act report.

48e.

Figures about bullying are based on the Social Safety Monitor carried out by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science every two years. The most recent figures date from 2018. In that year 10% of children in (special) primary education stated that they had been the victims of bullying. In that same year 5% of pupils in (special) secondary education stated that they had been bullied.

The figures in the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study (HBSC) from 2017 revealed that in primary education an average of 5.7% pupils stated that they had been frequently bullied (at least twice a month). In secondary education the percentage is 4.1%.

48f.

In the Netherlands early childhood education becomes compulsory from age 5 and is fully publicly financed from that age on. At the age of 5 the reach is therefore 100%²⁸. By the age of 4 the participation rate is 96%, as children of this age are eligible to start early childhood

²⁸ Pre-COOL-onderzoek (Leseman and Veen, 2016)

education in school settings²⁹. Early childhood education participation for children from ages 2 and a half to 4 is not compulsory. Early childhood educational programmes for children from ages 2 and a half to 4 are given at centres for daycare. The system in the Netherlands combines a demand-driven market care-structure with publicly financed educational arrangements for disadvantaged children from age 2 and a half to 4. In the 235 municipalities that were investigated in the Netherlands, 43,600 disadvantaged children from age 2 and a half to 4 were reached. The total reach is stable over time. The average reach varies between 80 till 86 percent³⁰.

²⁹ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/key-data-early-childhood-education-and-care-europe—2019-edition_en

³⁰ <https://www.onderwijsinspectie.nl/documenten/rapporten/2020/04/22/staat-van-het-onderwijs-2020>

J. Special protection measures

49a.

Periods	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total 0 to 18 years old							
Total	3,405	5,145	10,595	6,240	4,290	5,520	5,690
Men	1,845	3,095	7,075	3,740	2,660	3,285	3,340
Female	1,560	2,055	3,530	2,500	1,635	2,235	2,350
0 to 5 years							
Total	1,085	1,655	2,385	2,015	1,350	1,750	2,110
Men	530	825	1,250	1,030	720	920	1,080
Female	555	830	1,140	985	630	830	1,030
5 to 12 years							
Total	1,130	1,515	2,685	1,665	1,170	1,630	1,750
Men	600	815	1,545	870	640	825	930
Female	530	700	1,145	795	530	805	815
12 to 14 years							
Total	315	300	715	410	280	385	380
Men	170	190	465	245	170	220	220
Female	145	110	250	165	110	165	165
14 to 16 years							
Total	335	550	1,655	755	475	640	615
Men	190	390	1,255	535	315	455	440
Female	145	165	400	220	160	185	175
16 to 18 years							
Total	540	1,125	3,155	1,395	1,015	1,115	835
Men	355	875	2,560	1,060	815	865	670
Female	185	250	595	335	205	250	165

Number of asylum applications according to age category and gender, rounded to the nearest five, in the period 2013-2019. Source: CBS³¹. Please refer to source file for a further categorisation according to nationality.

49b.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total							
Total male and female	310	960	3860	1705	1180	1225	1045
Male	230	795	3185	1335	985	1010	895
Female	80	170	675	375	195	215	150
Aged under 14							
Total male and female	35	75	450	155	85	130	180
Male	20	50	345	105	50	95	130
Female	15	25	105	50	30	40	45

³¹ <http://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/83102NED/table?dl=3A850>

14 to 16 years							
Total male and female	60	215	1,060	435	260	350	305
Male	50	175	875	340	200	290	260
Female	15	40	190	90	55	60	40
16 to 18 years							
Total male and female	205	620	2285	1075	670	710	515
Male	155	530	1915	850	570	600	455
Female	45	90	370	225	100	115	60
Age unknown							
Total male and female	10	55	60	45	170	30	50
Male	5	40	50	35	160	25	50
Female	5	15	10	5	10	5	0

Number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children according to age category and gender, rounded to the nearest five, in the period 2013-2019. Source: CBS³². Please refer to source file for a further categorisation according to nationality.

49c.

The table below shows the influx in the Custodial Institutions Agency (DJI) of persons under the age of 18, specified by children within a family context and Unaccompanied Minors.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children (within a family context)	170	80	130	150	130	150	170
Unaccompanied Minors	30	10	10	30	50	40	30
Total	190	90	140	170	180	200	200

Influx of persons under the age of 18, rounded to the nearest ten, period 2013-2019. Source: DJI (September 2020).

49d.

The table below shows the outflow of forced returns of the Repatriation and Departure Service (DT&V). This concerns persons under the age of 18 and concerns both children in a family context as well as Unaccompanied Minors.

With respect to unaccompanied minors it is important to note that forced return is indeed an option but rarely takes place. A forced return of an unaccompanied minor can only take place if a family member or an adequate reception facility is available in the country of origin in addition to regular procedural safeguards for forced returns.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Forced returns	140	60	110	140	100	100	120

Forced returns of persons 18 years and younger, rounded to the nearest ten, period 2013-2019. Source: DT&V (September 2020).

³²<https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82045NED/table?dl=40D6D>

49e.

As a matter of policy all children who file a claim for asylum or international protection are taken into the procedure. The Netherlands do not take the decision to order a return to the country of origin without a hearing and decision on the asylum application of a child.

49f.

The table below shows the outflow of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) of persons with an unknown destination. This concerns persons under the age of 18 and concerns both children in a family context as well as Unaccompanied Minors.

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of persons	580	730	930	1.960	1.500	1.700	2.000

Outflow of persons under the age of 18, rounded to the nearest ten, period 2013-2019. Source: COA (September 2020).

49g.

All children enjoy the same rights and duties with respect to education regardless of their residence status. Refugee children must have access to education within one month of entry in the Netherlands, In addition everyone in the Netherlands has a right to necessary medical care. Refugee children are therefore able to make use of largely the same medical services as children with the Dutch nationality.

Additionally the Central Bureau for Statistics has done research in to how asylumseekers who have entered the Netherlands since 2014 have fared. This research also pertains to education and medical care. This research was commissioned by the ministries of Social Affairs and Employment; Justice and Security; Education, Culture and Science; and Health, Welfare and Sport. This dashboard can be consulted online³³.

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<https://public.tableau.com/profile/centraal.bureau.voor.de.statistiek#!/vizhome/Dashboardcohortstudieasiel/Welkom>

50a.

The Netherlands has strict laws about children working until the age of 16. This is mostly regulated in the Labour Time Law (ATW; more specifically Chapter 3, Section 2). This law also prohibits children working in hazardous conditions. In the Netherlands there is no data available on the number of children working in hazardous conditions.

50b.

During the period 2013-2019, the Inspectorate SZW sent 144 fines to employers for violating the law against child labour. Most of these cases involved children working too long or during hours at which they are not allowed to work (e.g. during school days, evenings or at night-time).

51a.

Also see answer to question 17.

The National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking and Sexual Violence against Children reported in the Sexual Violence Against Children Victims Monitoring Report 2017-2018 that 742 victims were reported to the Coordination Centre for Human Trafficking (*Coördinatiecentrum tegen Mensenhandel*) (CoMensha) in 2018. Of these victims, 62 were minors. More data is available in section 3 of the Human Trafficking Offenders Monitoring Report 2013-2017³⁴ and the Human Trafficking Victims Monitoring Report 2014-2018. No detailed categorisation is possible because not all the data is available.

51b.

Also see answer to question 17.

It is not possible to get a direct insight into the number of minors that have access to care programmes. However, indications can be found in the reports by the National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking and Sexual Violence against Children, which contain data about

³⁴ Annexe 3. *Fact sheet National Rapporteur Human Trafficking Offenders Monitoring Report 2013-2017*

assistance given to victims of sexual exploitation and sexual violence. This is clarified in, among others, Sexual Violence Against Children Victims Monitoring Report 2017-2018 and the Victim Monitor on Sexual Violence against Children 2016³⁵. The Health and Youth Care Inspectorate has also published various reports on the quality of specialist help and care for victims of loverboys and human trafficking.

51c.

In 2018 the National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking and Sexual Violence Against Children published the first Human Trafficking Offenders Monitoring Report 2013-2017. The report covers the years 2013-2017 and provides a numerical insight into the prevalence of perpetrators in the criminal justice chain in the field of human trafficking.

52a.

Periods	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of unique actions	6,983	5,206	4,569	5,129
Number of unique people	5,758	4,405	3,820	4,221
Average duration in hours ((V)IVS)	25.7	27.9	29.2	30.5

Number of people detained in the 12-17 age category in the period 2016-2019. Source: BVI.

Periods	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(abs.)			
Number of detainees ^a	421	420	405	429
treatment/long stay	231	202	197	200
care/short stay	190	218	208	229
boys	407	402	386	410
girls	14	18	19	19
up to and including age 13	0	1	0	1
14 and 15 years old	24	25	31	25
16 and 17 years old	105	97	85	101
18 years old and over	292	297	289	302
Type of detention				
provisional detention	190	202	180	188
juvenile detention	44	38	52	63
juvenile detention centre measure	187	179	172	178
committal	0	1	1	0

³⁵ <https://www.nationaalrapporteur.nl/publicaties/rapporten/2018/06/26/slachtoffermonitor-seksueel-geweld-tegen-kinderen-2016>

Crime group^b	434	430	391	411
offences against property without violence	50	53	47	52
offences against property with violence	208	201	182	187
violent offences	95	84	91	98
sexual offences	49	56	39	35
vandalism and public order	20	26	22	22
drug offences	7	7	5	5
firearm offences	3	2	3	6
other offences	2	1	2	6

Population of detainees under criminal law in juvenile detention centres (reference date 30 September; this concerns the number of people detained under criminal law) in the period 2016-2019. Source: DJI

a) Until 1 July 2011 juvenile detention centres fulfilled two main purposes, namely as care and treatment institutions. On 1 July 2011 a new, amended Young Offenders Institutions (Framework) Act (Beginselenwet Justitiële Jeugdinstellingen) (BJJ) came into effect. One of the consequences of this is that the distinction between care and treatment institutions no longer applies. Instead a distinction has been made on the basis of length of stay, mainly short-term and long-term stays.

b) Excluding unknown. Including Education and Training Programme (Scholings- en Trainings Programma) (STP).

Periods	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(abs.)			
Provisional detention	49	47	41	47
Juvenile detention	103	80	50	60
Juvenile detention centre measure	1,383	1,268	1,132	1,174

Average duration of stay (in days) upon departure to juvenile detention centres in the period 2016-2019. Source: DJI.

52b.

Processing suspect	Number of people
Reprimand (juvenile)	2,138
HALT referral	5,003
Public Prosecution Service referral	27,046

Number of reprimands and alternatives. Source: BVI.

a) talks about reprimand, this may mean no penalty, then 'HALT submission' could be included.

b) talks about penalties and measures not being custodial sentences. The police will then take care of these processes. Public prosecutors and judges determine the measure/penalty for the people we refer to the Public Prosecution Service.

Period	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total	15,900	15,480	12,895	15,175
Summons	6,995	6,090	5,590	5,815
Unconditional dismissal	4,510	4,030	3,780	6,820
Out-of-court settlement^{a,b,c}	2,445	3,365	1,965	1,325
Conditional discretionary dismissal	1,005	1,145	835	805
Penalty order^d	425	375	375	195
Court summons as a result of objection to penalty order	5	15	0	5
Processed administratively	95	85	80	65
Joinder for information purposes	15	15	5	5
Joinder of cases	385	355	255	135
Manner of settlement unknown	15	10	10	10

Decisions taken by the Public Prosecution Service in criminal cases involving juvenile suspects according to type of decision in the period 2016-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. The figures have been rounded off to the nearest five and consequently do not always add up. The zeros can have several meanings, namely 0 value, rounded off 0, the fact was not yet applicable in the year in question or no figures available. Source: WODC.

a) Including tit-for-tat cases.

b) The number of conditions in the case of out-of-court settlements may exceed the total number.

c) Contrary to the previous edition of the Crime and Law Enforcement publication [*Criminaliteit en rechtshandhaving*] (C&R) the same settlement date is applied for the entire series of numbers, as a result of which the entire series is consistent (see also Annex 3 of C&R 2017).
d) The number of sanctions in the case of penalty orders may be higher than the total number of penalty orders imposed because the penalty orders may consist of a combination of sanctions. All sanctions are counted (see also Annex 3).

Period	2016	2017	2018	2019*
total	5,615	5,555	4,735	4,720
conviction	4,805	4,850	4,135	4,220
with sentence	4,530	4,600	3,925	4,015
without sentence	275	250	210	205
acquittal	735	655	560	465
discharge from further prosecution	35	20	15	15
other verdicts	40	30	25	25
Public Prosecution Service inadmissible	35	30	25	15
declaration of lack of jurisdiction of the court	0	0	0	5
suspension of prosecution	0	0	0	0
suspect inadmissible	0	0	0	0

Criminal cases with underage suspects which a court in the first instance has dealt with and made a final judgement, including cases whereby the type of court is unknown and excluding joinders in court in the period 2016-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. The zeros can have several meanings, namely 0 value, rounded off 0, the fact was not yet applicable in the year in question or no figures available. In earlier versions of the C&R publication a distinction was made between cases with and without previous conclusion, but this does not apply here. Contrary to the publications up to and including C&R 2016 the WODC updates the figures every year the entire series since 1995. The judgements by the court and the imposed sanctions have therefore been determined in the same way in this edition for all reported years, based on the same data supply. Source: WODC.

Period	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total convictions with sentence^a	4,530	4,600	3,925	4,015
Single principal penalty	4,000	4,075	3,385	3,485
custodial sentence or juvenile detention	535	505	515	720
fine	135	155	100	105
community service	3,325	3,415	2,770	2,665
Combined principal penalties	465	465	495	480
custodial sentence or juvenile detention plus community service plus fine	5	0	0	5
custodial sentence or juvenile detention plus fine	0	5	5	0
custodial sentence or juvenile detention plus community service	440	445	470	460
conditional custodial sentence or juvenile detention plus community service	230	215	235	200
unconditional custodial sentence or juvenile detention plus community service	215	230	235	255
fine plus community service	20	15	20	15
No principal penalties	50	45	35	35
Penalty unknown	15	15	10	10
Total penalties imposed	5,280	5,355	4,670	4,755
Principal penalty	5,190	5,245	4,585	4,655
fine	160	175	125	125
entirely unconditional	100	105	75	80
partially unconditional	10	10	5	10
entirely conditional	55	60	40	35
community service^b	3,585	3,720	3,105	2,985
entirely unconditional	1,420	1,505	1,240	1,180
partially unconditional	1,130	1,160	990	1,000
entirely conditional	1,035	1,055	875	805
study order^b	455	395	365	365
entirely unconditional	455	395	360	365
partially unconditional	0	0	0	0
entirely conditional	5	5	0	5
custodial sentence^c	25	25	25	25
entirely unconditional	10	10	10	10
partially unconditional	10	10	10	10
entirely conditional	5	5	5	5
juvenile detention	960	935	970	1,155
entirely unconditional	245	225	230	340
partially unconditional	415	410	415	470
entirely conditional	305	300	320	345
reprimand^d	0	0	0	0
Additional penalty	90	105	90	100
driving disqualification	60	55	35	45
entirely unconditional	40	25	15	25
partially unconditional	10	15	5	5
entirely conditional	10	15	15	15
confiscation	35	50	50	60
other additional penalties^e	0	0	0	0
Measure^f				
adult hospital order	0	0	0	0
placement in a juvenile detention centre (PLJ)^g	50	50	50	50
placement in a facility for repeat offenders (ISD)^h	0	0	0	0
placement in psychiatric institution	0	0	0	0
measure to influence the behaviour of juveniles (MGJ)ⁱ	50	15	25	20
compensation	1,250	1,355	1,220	1,265
forfeiture of illegally obtained profits or advantages	10	10	30	25
confiscation	50	45	35	40

Criminal cases with underage suspects dealt with by a court in the first instance: convictions with sentences and imposed sanctions in the period 2016-2019. The figures for 2019 are provisional. The zeros can have several meanings, namely 0 value, rounded off 0, the fact was

not yet applicable in the year in question or no figures available. In earlier versions of the C&R publication a distinction was made between cases with and without previous conclusion, but this does not apply here. Contrary to the publications up to and including C&R 2016 the WODC updates the figures every year the entire series since 1995.

a) This concerns convictions whereby one or more principal penalties were imposed. Additional penalties and measures may also have been imposed (see Annex 3 of the C&R publication for the counting method).

b) In 2001 the community service orders became principal penalties and since then they can be imposed on (partially) conditional basis.

c) Including 'custody' and 'military detention'. This category also includes the Borstal penalties and arrests up to and including 1996. No term was registered in the case of Borstal penalties and these are included in the entirely unconditional juvenile detention penalties.

d) This sanction has no longer existed since the coming into effect of the new juvenile justice system in 1995.

e) This includes, among other things, payments into the guarantee fund, the denial of certain rights, the publication of legal judgements and the closure of businesses.

f) Measures which are not clear from the registration have been disregarded and, as a result, the 'measures' category does not include the total number of measures.

g) The PIJ measure was introduced on 1 September 1995 as a successor to the 'Placement in a facility for special treatment (PIBB)'. PIBB measures were imposed predominantly in 1995.

h) This section contains the measures for caring for drug addicts. The 'Placement in a care facility for addicts' measure (PIOV or SOV) was in force from 1 April 2001 until 1 October 2004 and was succeeded by the 'Placement in a facility for repeat offenders' (ISD).

i) The measure to influence the behaviour of juveniles has been available since 2008.

NB: The tables entitled 'Decisions taken by the Public Prosecution Service in criminal cases involving juvenile suspects according to type of decision' and 'Criminal cases with underage suspects which a court in the first instance has dealt with and made a final judgement' do not entirely correspond. This is because, among other things, a summons by the Public Prosecution Service in a particular year does not always lead to a court judgement in the same year. Neither are joinders by the court included. As a result there are differences in numbers. For the sake of completeness a table has been included which includes all the judgements by the court per year ('Criminal cases with underage suspects dealt with by a court in the first instance: convictions with sentences and imposed sanctions').

52c.

In 2019, 8,964 certificates were granted to minors³⁶.

³⁶ Criminal justice chain monitor. This contains data of the Legal Aid Board. In this, reporting takes place about granted certificates. A certificate is a declaration on the basis of which a litigant can apply for subsidised legal aid.

K. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

53a.

53b.

53c.

Registration does not offer the necessary information to provide these figures.

L. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

54a.

54b.

No figures are available on this. This is primarily because no list is kept of areas in which children may be used for armed conflict. Programmes exist which focus on the psychosocial health of (migrant) children, but how many former child soldiers participate in them is impossible to say.