

THE CHILD IN FLANDERS

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FOREWORD

We are delighted to be able to offer you the eleventh edition of *The Child in Flanders*. Every year we attempt to provide as broad a range of data as possible, in order to explore different aspects of the circumstances in which young children are living. A specific feature of our report, *The Child in Flanders*, is that the child is consistently taken as the point of departure – as the unit of calculation – for the compilation of the statistics, and not the family, the mother or the father.

“The Child in Flanders” incorporates a *broad spectrum* of data: demographic data such as the birth rate, the number of young children, the number of ethnic minority children, adopted children, minors entering the country as asylum seekers; data on family situations such as the composition of the family, ethnicity, age of the parents, grandparents, prosperity and deprivation in the family, parents’ employment; data on child care and out-of-school care – not only figures on the use of child care, but also information about how children feel at child care –, about going to school and about children receiving supervision and support; data on the health and physical development of young children; data relating to the question of whether children have a healthy lifestyle.

The trend in the *birth rate* is probably the item of most general interest.

In our ever more diverse society, it is important to also be aware of things that do not appear in the official statistics, which is why we also publish the 'number of births recorded by Child and Family'. This birth rate is produced using the IKAROS database, a database in which the employees of Child and Family record information about all the children they come into contact with. There appears to be quite a significant discrepancy between the official birth rate and reality. Recorded births to women registered as asylum seekers partly close this gap.

Readers will not only be interested in the trend in the birth rate last year, but also in birth rate *projections*. At the last moment we were able to include in this publication the 'Population projections for 2007-2060' from the FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department and the Federal Planning Bureau.

Of course, *questions* will be asked about *the trend in the birth rate*. Are men and women having more children than before? Has this to do with the number of potential fathers and mothers? Can the increase be explained by non-Belgians having bigger families? We attempt to offer insights into these issues with an analysis of fertility that is right up to date – an analysis by Professor J. Van Bavel (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) based on Child and Family's IKAROS database.

We hope that this report on the circumstances in which young children are living and their health and welfare will be a useful instrument for anyone involved in evaluating policy and developing services for young children in the future.

Finally, we hope that this report will stimulate public interest in the lives that children in Flanders are living.

Happy reading!

Bea Buysse
Scientific adviser
Child and Family

CHAPTER 1 THE CHILD POPULATION

For anyone involved in the care of very young children, it is important to know how large the next cohort of young children will be. The number of births and the number of children by age are important parameters for planning services for young children.

This chapter deals at length with the number of births in 2007. In addition to the official birth rate, we also give the number of births to women registered as asylum seekers, and we present the birth rate from Child and Family's records, which is an even more complete figure.

After that we outline the child population by age. We look at how many children migrated into and out of the Region of Flanders. We zoom in on children placed in families for adoption and on minors entering the country as asylum seekers.

As well as presenting basis population figures, we interpret the figures and trends. Trends in female fertility are an important issue.

Finally, we place the figures in a European context, comparing the figures for the Region of Flanders with the EU-15 countries.

1. Number of births

Different birth rates are available for Flanders.

First there is the *official birth rate* produced by the Statistics and Economic Information Department of FPS Economy (formerly NIS) based on the national register. The official birth rate relates to births in the *de jure* population who live here by right, both Belgians and foreign nationals.

In addition to these births, there are the *births to asylum seekers*. These births are registered on the asylum seekers' register. This number must, therefore, be added to the official birth rate. However, Child and Family has its own database of births and so can produce its own birth rate figure. Child and Family records the births through its contacts in the maternity hospitals and from home visits. The *Child and Family birth rate* includes all births, regardless of the residence status of the parents.

1.1. The official birth rate*

Very small increase in the official birth rate: there were 34 more births in 2007 than in 2006

The official birth rate was very slightly higher than in 2006. In 2007, there were 65 689 births in the Region of Flanders, which was 34 more than in 2006 (see Table 1.1).

Compared with the lowest point in the birth rate in 2002, there were almost 6 000 more births in 2007 (see Figure 1.2).

51.0% of the live births were boys; 49.0% were girls (2005; 2007 figures not yet available) (see Table 1.3).

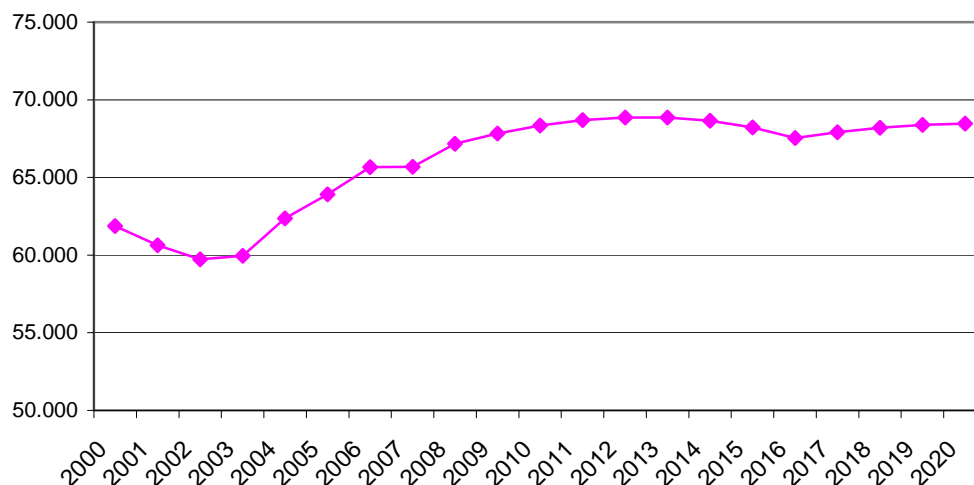
Official birth rate

2006	65 655
2007	65 689

1.1 Number of live births in the Region of Flanders (*de jure* population)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

Trend in the official birth rate and projections



1.2 Trend in the number of live births in the Region of Flanders since 2000 (*de jure* population) and projections for 2008 to 2020

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics
Federal Planning Bureau, FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department,
Planning Paper 105, May 2008

Number of births by gender

	Number	%
Boys	33 490	51.0
Girls	32 165	49.0

1.3 Number of live births in the Region of Flanders by gender - 2006 (*de jure* population)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

Table 1.4 shows the number of births *per province*. In Limburg (+2.8%) and in Antwerp (+0.8%) there were more births in 2007 than in 2006. The official birth rate fell in three provinces: Flemish Brabant (-1.8%), East Flanders (-1.4%) and West Flanders (-0.3%) (see also Figure 1.5).

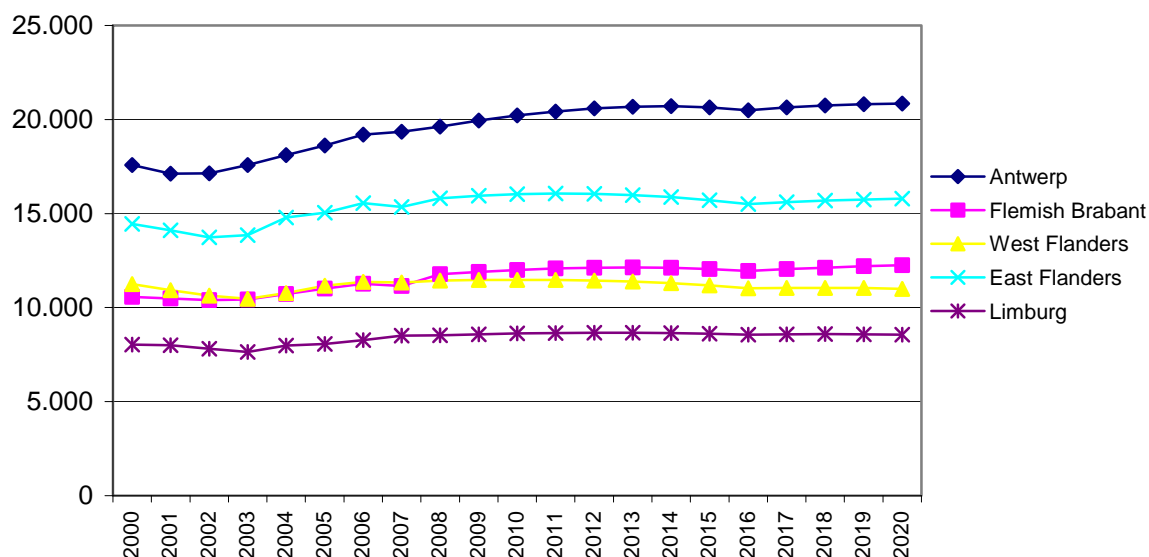
Births by province

	2006	2007	% trend
Antwerp	19 193	19 354	+ 0.8
Flemish Brabant	11 261	11 147	- 1.0
West Flanders	11 362	11 332	- 0.3
East Flanders	15 562	15 348	- 1.4
Limburg	8 277	8 508	+ 2.8

1.4 Number of live births per province (*de jure* population)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

Trend in the number of births and projections by province



1.5 Trend in the number of live births by province since 2000 (*de jure* population) and projections for 2008 to 2020

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Federal Planning Bureau, FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Planning Paper 105, May 2008

* Relates to births to Belgian women and foreign women registered in the Aliens Register (*de jure* population). Since 1 February 1995, people who have applied for refugee status are no longer included in the *de jure* population

1.2. Number of births to women registered as asylum seekers*

A number of babies are born every year in the Region of Flanders who are not included in the official figure for the number of births. These are babies born to asylum seekers, both women who have applied for asylum and those whose application for asylum has been granted. In 2007, 451 births to women on the asylum seekers' register were recorded. This was 10.7% fewer than in 2006. Table 1.6 also shows the number of these births by province.

Births to women on the asylum seekers' register			
	2006	2007*	% trend
Antwerp	221	170	- 23.1
Flemish Brabant	51	52	+ 2.0
West Flanders	90	83	- 7.8
East Flanders	81	87	+ 7.4
Limburg	62	59	- 4.8
Region of Flanders	505	451	- 10.7

1.6 Number of births to women registered as asylum seekers per province

Source: National Register

* Provisional figures

**This register lists asylum seekers from the date of their initial application, so it includes both asylum seekers in the application phase and those whose application has been allowed. The duty to register people who have applied for refugee status in a separate asylum seekers' register came into effect on 1 February 1995*

1.3. Number of births recorded by Child and Family

Child and Family recorded 1.5% more births in 2007 than in 2006

In 2007 Child and Family recorded 67 862 births to mothers living in the Region of Flanders. This was an increase of 1 024 or 1.5% over 2006 (see Table 1.7). The number of births recorded by Child and Family was slightly higher than the figure reached by adding together the official number of births and the number from the asylum seekers' register (+ 1 722 or 2.6%). This should not come as a surprise, given the fact that there are people living illegally in Flanders.

The increase from 2006 to 2007 was also greater than the increase in the official birth rate (1.5% compared with 0.1%).

Table 1.7 also shows the trend in the number of births recorded by Child and Family by *province*. Just like the official birth rate, the number of births recorded by Child and Family also increased in the provinces of Antwerp (+2.2%) and Limburg (+4.6%), but the increases were greater. Child and Family also recorded increases in the provinces of Flemish Brabant (+0.1%), West Flanders (+1.5%) and East Flanders (+0.2%), whereas the official birth rate fell in these provinces.

Births recorded by Child and Family			
	2006	2007*	% trend
Antwerp	19 664	20 089	+ 2.2
Flemish Brabant	11 533	11 550	+ 0.1
West Flanders	11 491	11 666	+ 1.5
East Flanders	15 782	15 808	+ 0.2
Limburg	8 368	8 749	+ 4.6
Region of Flanders	66 838	67 862	+ 1.5

1.7 Number of live births recorded by Child and Family by place of residence at birth – Region of Flanders by province

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figure*

1.4. Birth rate projections

In 2008 the Federal Planning Bureau and the Statistics and Economic Information Department published new population projections for the period 2007 tot 2060*. Birth rate forecasts and other forecasts were produced, based on the recorded population on 1 January 2007 and births in 2006.

Figure 1.2 shows the forecasts for the region of Flanders and Figure 1.5 shows the forecasts for the different Flemish provinces.

These forecasts show that the official birth rate is expected to rise slightly until 2012-2013.

The birth rate is projected to increase to a maximum of 68 852, a further increase of almost 5% compared with 2006.

** Federal Planning Bureau, FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Planning Paper 105, May 2008*

2. Number of young children

2.1. Trend in the number of young children

Increase of over 6 000 children under the age of 3. Percentage of very young children in the population increased slightly

The percentage of children in the population under the age of 3 was 3.19% in 2007, a slight increase from 2006.

The percentage of children in the age groups 3 to 6 years and 6 to 12 years was 3.06% and 6.5% respectively, which represented slight decreases from 2006 to 2007 (see Table 1.8).

On 1 January 2007, there were 195 015 children aged under 3, 187 095 children aged 3-6 and 397 916 children aged 6-12 in the Region of Flanders. The trend in the *number* of children was different for the different age groups. Compared with 2006, the number of children under 3 in the Region of Flanders rose by 6 034 (+3.2%), the number of children aged 3 to 6 fell by 842 (-0.5%) and the number of children aged 6 to 12 fell by 1 286 (-0.3%) (see Table 1.8 and Figure 1.9).

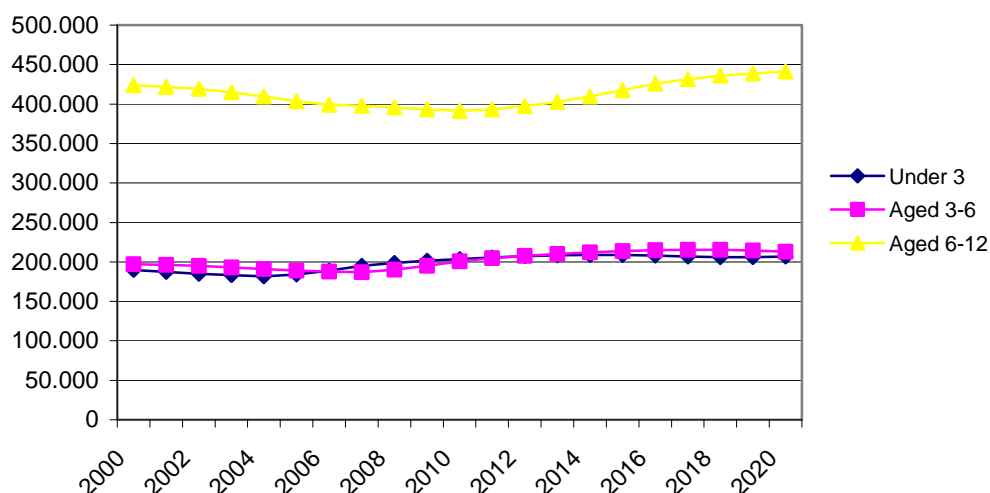
For the whole population of children under the age of 12, this amounted to an increase of 3 906 children, or 0.5%.

	Young children			
	Number		Percentage of population	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Under 3	188 981	195 015	3.11	3.19
Aged 3-6	187 937	187 095	3.09	3.06
Aged 6-12	399 202	397 916	6.57	6.50
Total aged under 12	776 120	780 026	12.77	12.75

1.8 Number of young children in the Region of Flanders and percentage of the population (on 1 January)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

Trend in the number of children and projections



1.9 Trend in the number of children aged under 12 in the Region of Flanders since 2000 and projections to 2020 (on 1 January)

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Federal Planning Bureau, FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Planning Paper 105, May 2008

2.2. Projections for the number of young children

The population projections for 2007-2060* published in May 2008 also include forecasts of the number of young children.

Figure 1.9 shows the forecasts of the number of children in the age groups under 3, 3 to 6 years and 6 to 12 years for the Region of Flanders.

For the children under 3, the forecasts allow for an increase until 2014. By the beginning of 2014 it is expected that there will be about 6.8% more children under the age of 3 years than on 1 January 2007.

The population of children aged 3 to 6 is expected to increase until 2018. A further slight decrease is expected in the 6 to 12 age group to 2011, after which the number of children in this age group will increase for a while.

* Federal Planning Bureau, FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Planning Paper 105, May 2008

3. Newcomers and leavers: immigrants, emigrants, children for adoption, asylum seekers

In addition to children born in Flanders, there are children who come to Flanders as immigrants either from the Walloon or Brussels Regions, or from outside Belgium. Some children leave to live in another region or move abroad.

In this context, we also present figures for adoptions - the majority of adoptions in Flanders are intercountry adoptions - and figures for minors who are asylum seekers.

3.1. Immigrants and emigrants

In 2006, 6 693 children aged under 12 migrated to the Region of Flanders *from other countries*. This was an increase of 22.4% over 2005. There were 5 111 migrations from the *Brussels or Walloon Regions*. The number of migrations from other regions was also higher than in 2005 (+8.3%) (see Table 1.10).

4389 children (+8.7%) migrated abroad and a further 2 732 children (+3.7%) migrated to another region (see Table 1.11). The migration balance was positive for the Region of Flanders, with 4 683 more immigrants than emigrants in the total population of children up to the age of 12 years.

	Immigration			
	From another region		To another country	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Children aged under 3	1 477	1 556	1 492	1 759
Children aged 3-6	1 411	1 470	1 610	1 915
Children aged 6-12	1 830	2 085	2 368	3 019
Total	4 718	5 111	5 470	6 693

1.10 Number of children aged under 12 migrating to the Region of Flanders from another region or from outside Belgium

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

	Emigration			
	To another region		To another country	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Children aged under 3	774	758	1 003	1 057
Children aged 3-6	740	767	1 199	1 300
Children aged 6-12	1 121	1 207	1 835	2 032
Total	2 635	2 732	4 037	4 389

1.11 Number of children aged under 12 emigrating to another region or another country.

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

3.2. Adopted children

Very small number of adoptions through the authorised adoption services. Mainly from China and Ethiopia

In the course of 2007, the adoption services authorised* by Child and Family placed a total of 208 children for adoption. This was 24 more than in 2006. The majority of placements were of children who came from outside Belgium (84.6%) (see Table 1.12 and Figure 1.13).

There was an increase in the number of adoptions, both of children born in Belgium and of children who came from other countries. Most of the children adopted from abroad came from Ethiopia, China and Kazakhstan. The adoptions of children from Belgium included 3 children (9.4%) of non-Belgian nationality (see Table 1.12).

At the time of placement in a family, 48.6% of the children were under 1 year old and 21.6% were between 1 and 2 years old. 29.8% of the children were 2 years old or more (see Table 1.14).

The average age was 1.4 years; this was unchanged since 2006.

In 64.4% of adoptions, the child was adopted by a childless family. In the cases of placement in a family with children, the child being placed for adoption was, with the exception of one child, always younger than the children of the family. In 84.1% of the cases of children placed for adoption, only one child was placed in the family (see Table 1.15).

Almost 68% of adoptive parents were aged between 35 and 44 years. The average age of the adoptive father was 38.9 and of the adoptive mother 37.7. The average age of the adoptive mother was older than in 2006, when it was 36.4 years. The average age of the adoptive father had increased (+0.9 years). 2 children were adopted by homosexual couples: in one case the child was adopted by two adoptive fathers and in the other case by one adoptive father. 14 children only had an adoptive mother; these were all single women. The number of adoptions by a sole adoptive mother and the number of adoption by homosexual couples was virtually unchanged.

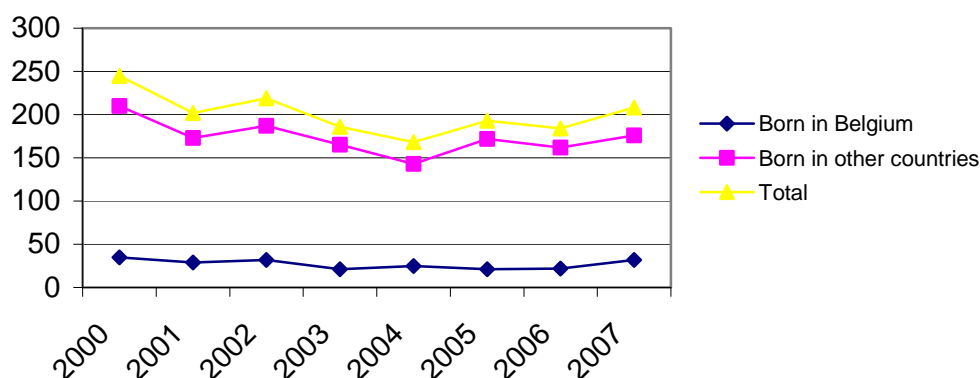
** No information is available on the number of "private" adoptions, i.e. adoptions not arranged through an authorised adoption service.*

Adopted children				
	2006		2007	
	Number	%	Number	%
Born in Belgium	22	12.0	32	15.4
Ethiopia	58	31.5	88	42.3
China	47	25.5	30	14.4
Kazakhstan	0	0	26	12.5
The Philippines	10	5.4	9	4.3
South Africa	8	4.3	7	3.4
India	15	8.2	5	2.4
Russia	17	9.2	4	1.9
Colombia	3	1.6	3	1.4
Sri Lanka	3	1.6	2	1.0
Thailand	1	0.5	2	1.0
Total figure for children from other countries	162	88.0	176	84.6
Total	184	100.0	208	100.0

1.12 Children placed for adoption: numbers by countries of origin

Source: *Child and Family – Flemish Central Authority for Adoption*

Adoption trends



1.13 Trend in the number of children placed for adoption since 2000

Source: *Child and Family – Flemish Central Authority for Adoption*

	Age on adoption			
	2006		2007	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 1 year	64	34.8	101	48.6
1 to 2 years	58	31.5	45	21.6
2 to 3 years	23	12.5	21	10.1
3 to 4 years	15	8.2	12	5.8
4 to 5 years	15	8.2	12	5.8
5 to 10 years	8	4.3	14	6.7
10 to 15 years	1	0.5	3	1.4
Total	184	100.0	208	100.0

1.14 Age of children on placement for adoption

Source: *Child and Family – Flemish Central Authority for Adoption*

	Position in the family	
	Number	%
Childless family. Placement of 1 child	102	49.0
Childless family. Placement of more than 1 child	32	15.4
Family with children. Placement of 1 child as the youngest child	73	35.1
Family with children. Placement of 1 child not as the youngest child	1	0.5
Total	208	100.0

1.15 Children placed for adoption by number of children placed and position in the adoptive family - 2007

Source: *Child and Family – Flemish Central Authority for Adoption*

3.3. Minors as asylum seekers

Some young asylum seekers come into *Belgium* with their parents but some enter the country unaccompanied. In 2007, 519 minors* submitted asylum applications in their own right. These are minors with their own individual case dossier, or in other words, minors who have arrived before or after their parents, and not minors who are included in the annex to their parents' asylum application. Most of them were young asylum seekers aged 16 or 17 years (30.6% and 38% respectively).

Almost 16% more minors applied for asylum than in 2006, when 449 minors applied for asylum (see Table 1.16).

* *Classified as minors following a bone scan*

	2006		2007	
	Number	%	Number	%
Children aged under 6	3	0.7	5	1.0
Children aged 6 – 11	19	4.2	19	3.7
Children aged 11 – 16	112	24.9	139	26.8
Children aged 16	124	27.6	159	30.6
Children aged 17	191	42.5	197	38.0
Total	449	100.0	519	100.0

1.16 Number of minors seeking asylum in Belgium by age (age on the date asylum requested)

Source: National Commissioner for Refugees and Stateless Persons, Office for Unaccompanied Minors

(1) *These figures relate to the number of minors with an individual dossier. These are minors who have arrived before or after their parents and not minors who are included in the annex to their parents' asylum application. They were classified as minors following a bone scan.*

4. Background information and interpretation of demographic trends

The birth rate is influenced by a number of social factors. We shall look at the number of potential mothers, people's wishes as regards having children, the fertility rate, abortions and teenage pregnancies.

4.1. Wishes as regards having children

“Two children” are given most often as the ideal number, but a significant number of men and women prefer to have fewer children at the moment than the number they consider to be ideal

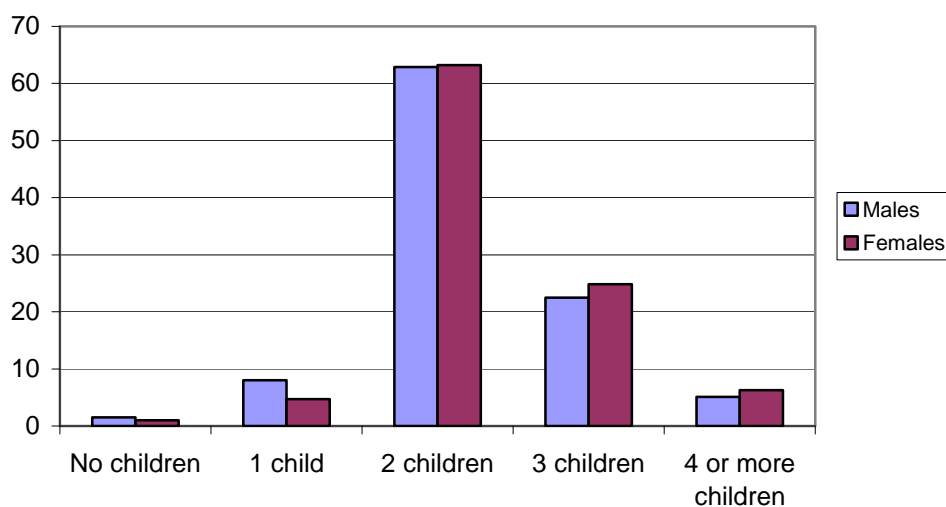
A postal survey “Population and Policy in Flanders” conducted in the autumn of 2003 by the CBGS (Centre for Population and Family Research) asked a number of questions about having children.

This survey was conducted among a representative sample of men and women aged 20 to 55 in the Region of Flanders.

In response to the question about the *ideal number of children* in a family, two children emerged as the clear winner: 63% of the respondents gave 2 children as the ideal family size. For 23.8%, 3 children is the ideal number. Remaining childless was rarely seen as ideal (1.2%). Women gave 2, 3 or 4 children as the ideal slightly more frequently than men. Rather more men gave 0 or especially 1 child (see Figure 1.17). Figure 1.18 shows the ideal family size by age of those questioned.

The average figure for the ideal number of children was 2.27. Among male respondents, the average was 2.23 and among female respondents the average was 2.31. The fact that this figure is over two is not insignificant.

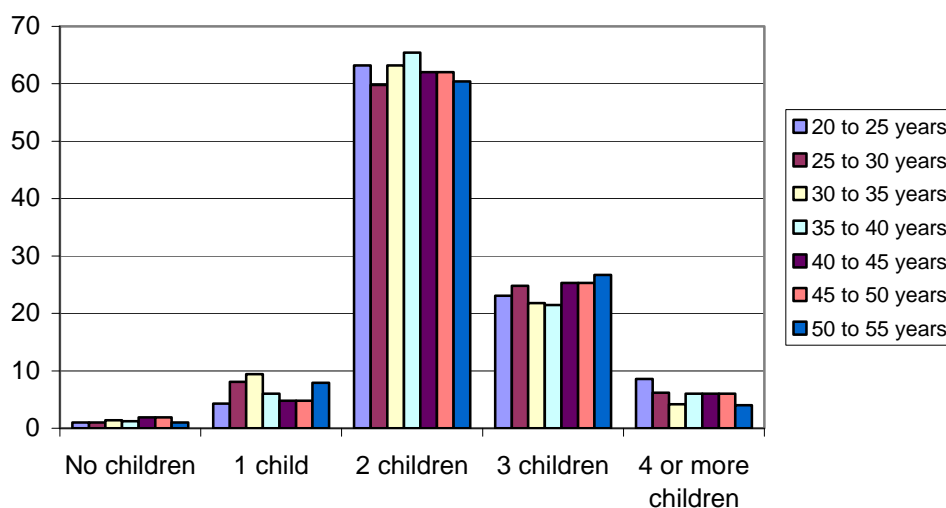
Ideal family size



1.17 The ideal number of children in a family according to men and women aged 20 to 55 years – Region of Flanders – 2003 (percentages)

Source: CBGS (Centre for Population and Family Research), "Population and Policy in Flanders" survey

Ideal family size by age



1.18 The ideal number of children in a family according to men and women by age – Region of Flanders – 2003 (percentages)

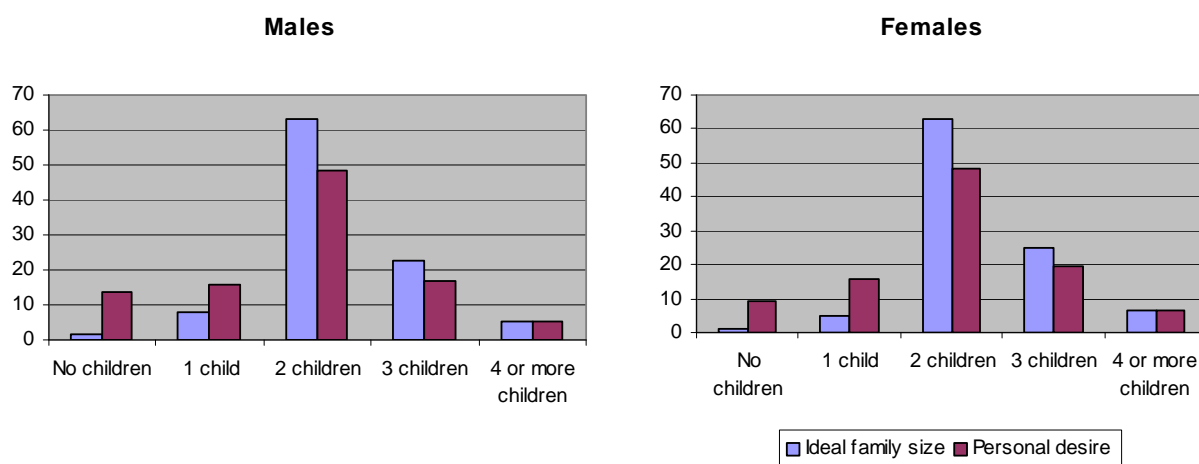
Source: CBGS (Centre for Population and Family Research), "Population and Policy in Flanders" survey

In addition to ideal family size, the survey also asked about the *number of children that people wanted for themselves right now*. Figure 1.19 shows that the number of children that men and women wanted for themselves at the time of the survey was less than their ideal number.

On average they wanted 1.94 children: men wanted 1.87 children on average and women exactly 2 children.

Fewer men and women wanted 2 or 3 children for themselves at the time of questioning than the number who gave 2 or 3 children as the ideal family size. Only about 48% of the men and women wanted 2 children at the time of the survey, while about 63% of them gave 2 children as their ideal number. 17% of the men and almost 20% of the women said that they would like 3 children now, while 22.5% of men and 24.8% of women put 3 children first when asked about their ideal family size. A significant number of both men and women said that they did not want any children at the time of questioning (13.6% and 9.4% respectively), while hardly any men or women gave this as their ideal. This is likely to be explained in part as people postponing having children.

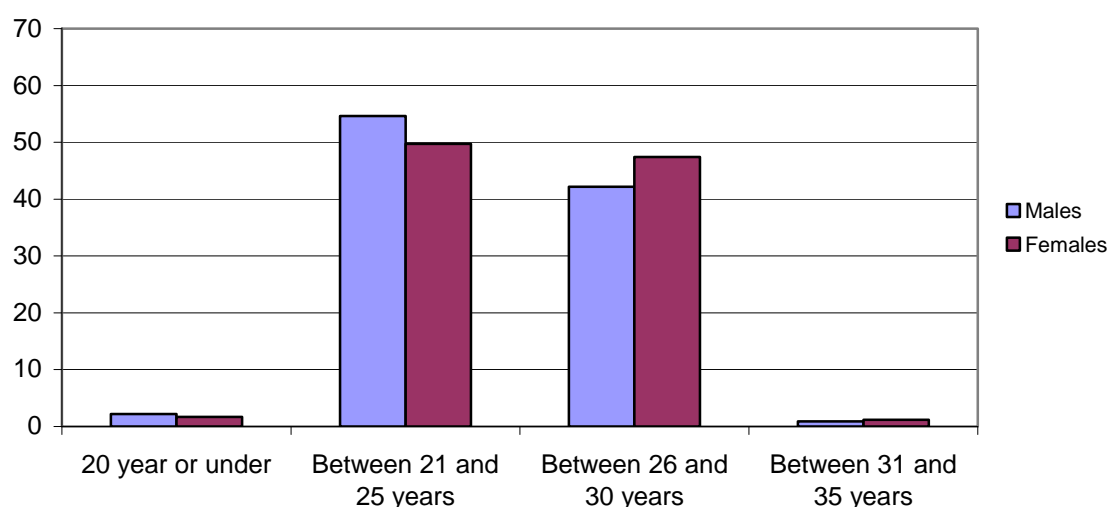
Ideal family size and personal desire for children



1.19 The ideal number of children in a family according to men and women aged 20 to 55 years and the number of children they desire to have now – Region of Flanders – 2003 (percentages)
 Source: CBGS (Centre for Population and Family Research), “Population and Policy in Flanders” survey

The survey also asked about the best age for a woman to have her first baby. Slightly more than half of those questioned (52%) answered that 21 to 25 is the best age to have a first baby. 45% said 26 to 30. It is noteworthy that women are slightly more inclined to give 26 to 30 as the best age than men (47.4% against 42.2%) (see Figure 1.20).

Best age for first baby



1.20 Best age for a woman to have her first baby, according to men and women aged 20 to 50 years – Region of Flanders – 2003

Source: CBGS (Centre for Population and Family Research), “Population and Policy in Flanders” survey

4.2. Fertility in the region of Flanders

4.2.1. Total fertility

Fertility increased again in 2007, but the increase was smaller than in previous years

Total fertility is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, expressed as the number of children per woman. This is actually a theoretical number of children that is said to be born to each woman, because it is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates in a given calendar year, whereas women have their children over a period of years.

Total fertility is a good indicator of how many children women have in a given calendar year.

In 2007, the *total fertility rate per woman* in the region of Flanders was 1.76 (see Table 1.21). This is the highest fertility rate in the Region of Flanders since 1974, but the total fertility rate is still far below replacement level. It is assumed that a fertility rate of 2.1 is required to replace the generation, at least if migration is left out of the picture.

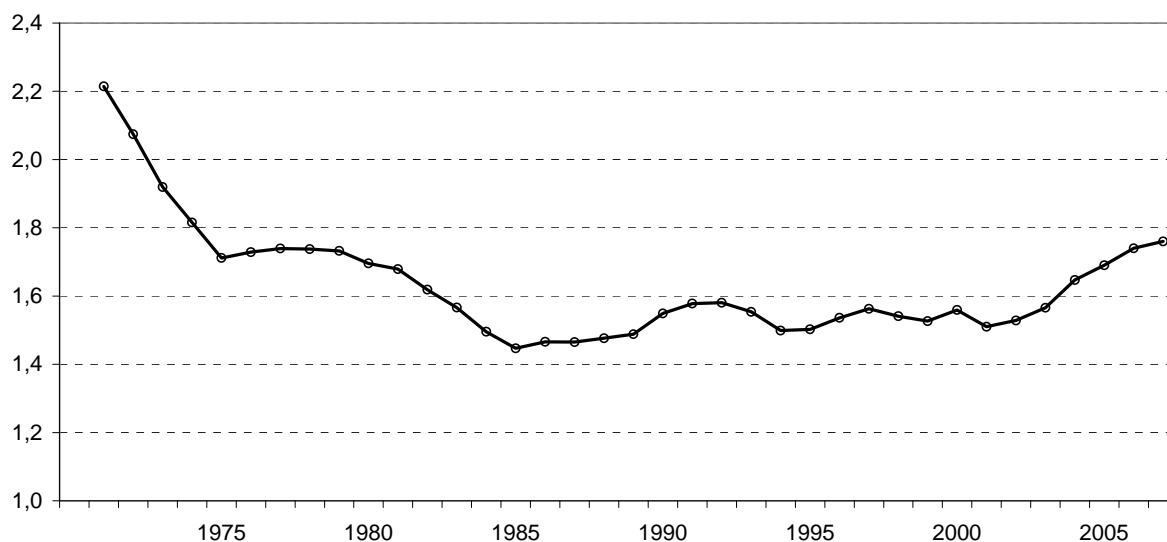
Figure 1.22 shows a constant increase in the total fertility rate since 2001.

Total fertility rates			
	Belgian women	Non-Belgian women	Total
2001	1.42	2.89	1.51
2002	1.44	2.95	1.53
2003	1.47	3.01	1.57
2004	1.55	3.12	1.65
2005	1.60	3.02	1.69
2006	1.64	3.04	1.74
2007	1.66	3.05	1.76

1.21 Total fertility rates in the Region of Flanders – 2001-2007

Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on data from Child and Family, Ikaros

Trend in the total fertility rate



1.22 Trend in the total fertility rate in the Region of Flanders from 1971 onwards

Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on Willems (1971-2000) and on data from Child and Family, Ikaros (2001-2007)

4.2.2. Total fertility rates by Belgian/non-Belgian nationality of the mothers

Considerably higher for non-Belgian mothers

Total fertility is considerably higher for non-Belgian women than for Belgian women: 3.05 for non-Belgian women compared with 1.66 for Belgian women. There has been an increase in both population groups (see Table 1.23).

The impact of the population of foreign nationals on total fertility is rather limited: the total fertility rate for Belgian women in the Region of Flanders is only 0.09 to 0.10 units lower than the total fertility rate for the whole population.

4.2.3. Total fertility by province

Total fertility rates vary from province to province, with a relatively low rate in the province of Limburg (1.65) and a relatively high rate in the province of Antwerp (1.86). Flemish Brabant (1.73), East Flanders (1.74) and West Flanders (1.75) come in the middle.

There was a substantial increase in the province of Limburg from 2006 to 2007 (+0.6 units), with the fertility rate increasing for both Belgian and non-Belgian women. In Flemish Brabant

there was a very small increase in the total fertility rate (+0.1 units) and in East Flanders in fact the rate stabilised. The provinces of Antwerp and West Flanders saw an increase of 0.3 units.

The large variation in the *total fertility rates* for *non-Belgian women* by province stands out, with relatively low rates in Flemish Brabant and Limburg and quite high rates in East Flanders and Antwerp. The fertility rate for non-Belgian women is, however, above replacement level in all provinces (see Table 1.23).

Total fertility rates by province						
	Belgians		Non-Belgians		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Antwerp	1.66	1.69	3.46	3.44	1.83	1.86
Flemish Brabant	1.67	1.66	2.30	2.39	1.72	1.73
West Flanders	1.67	1.70	3.23	3.21	1.72	1.75
East Flanders	1.65	1.64	3.57	3.47	1.74	1.74
Limburg	1.49	1.56	2.54	2.62	1.59	1.65
Region of Flanders	1.60	1.66	3.02	3.05	1.69	1.76

1.23 Total fertility rates by province and by Belgian/non-Belgian nationality of the mothers
Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on data from Child and Family, Ikaros

4.2.4. Age-specific fertility

Fertility stabilises in the 25 to 30 age group and continues to rise in women over 30

Age-specific fertility is a ratio of the number of births to women of a specific age to the number of women of that age in the population. These figures reflect how many women of a specific age have children in a given year, and it is therefore a good indicator of the fertility of each age group.

Table 1.24 shows the fertility of women in the Region of Flanders by age group.

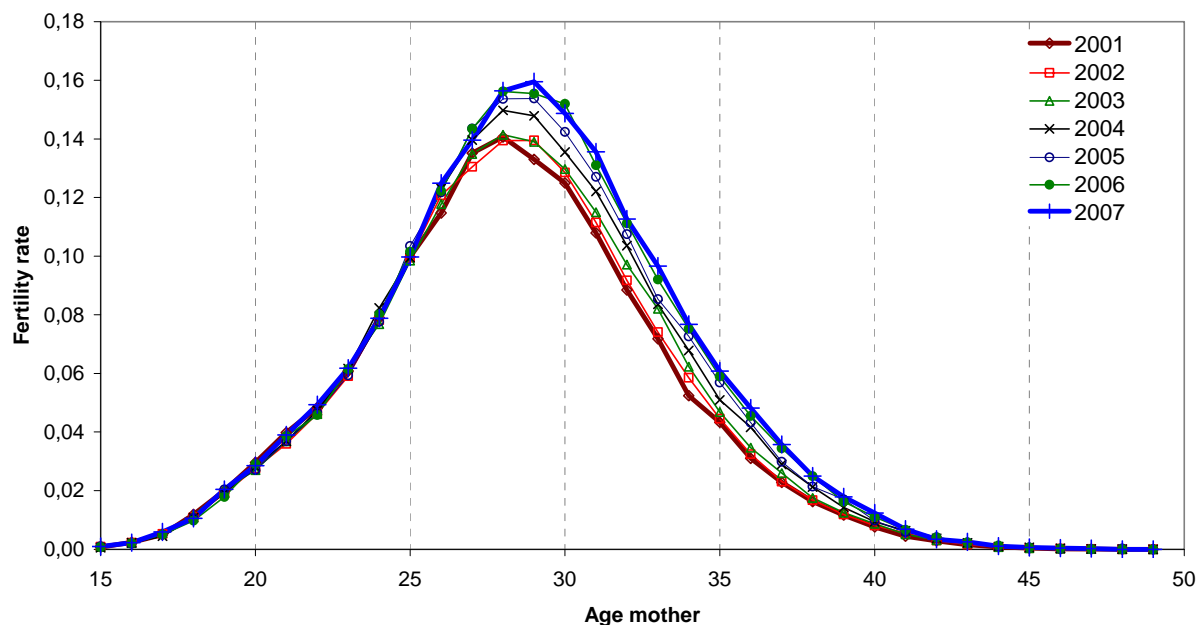
From 2006 to 2007 we saw fertility levelling off for women in the 25 to 30 age group. The increasing fertility in this age group that we saw between 2003 and 2006 did not continue on the same curve in 2007. The trend of rising fertility in women over 30 continued. The fertility of women under 25 remained stable at a low level (see Table 1.24 and Figure 1.25).

Age-specific fertility rates		
	2006	2007
15 to 20 years	0.0071	0.0080
20 to 25 years	0.0510	0.0515
25 to 30 years	0.1358	0.1360
30 to 35 years	0.1123	0.1141
35 to 40 years	0.0360	0.0375
40 to 45 years	0.0051	0.0053
45 to 50 years	0.0002	0.0003

1.24 Age-specific fertility rates in the Region of Flanders

Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on data from Child and Family, Ikaros

Age-specific fertility rates



1.25 Age-specific fertility rates for the Region of Flanders – 2001-2006

Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography, Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on data from the FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department and from Child and Family, Ikaros

4.2.5. End of the postponement of the first child?

2007: pause in and possibly an end to the trend to postpone having children

Fertility in Flanders has been through two developments since the mid-1960s, as it has in other regions of Europe. There was an early period in which the number of children per man or woman fell, and therefore so did family size, and after that there was the postponement of the first child later and later. The decline in average family size occurred mainly in the 1960s and '70s, and since then the story has been mainly one of continual postponement.

Since 2004, however, there have been signs that *postponement* may not only have reached its limits, but that a partial *reversal* of this trend is taking place. In 2007, for the first time in years, there was a slight fall in the average age of mothers at the birth of their first baby, at least among Belgian women. If we take all births, regardless of birth order, the slight fall in the real average is purely a consequence of shifts in the age structure of the population of mothers, as the expected average age based on age-specific fertility rates has risen rather than falling (see Table 1.26). The average expected on the basis of age-specific fertility rates is *not* influenced by the age structure of the population of potential mothers.

The average age at the *first* birth, on the other hand, did fall, both when measured by the real average and when measured by the average expected on the basis of age-specific fertility rates. This break in the trend was to be expected based on the trend in previous years for some of the potential mothers in the youngest age groups not to wait so long before taking the step into motherhood. In previous years this was not reflected in the average, because the slightly older generations were having their first babies at a later age.

For the first time in years, there was a slight fall in the average age of mothers at the birth of their first baby, at least among Belgian women. For women of non-Belgian nationality, the trend is still going up, even though they are still having their first babies at a younger age than Belgian women.

Trend in the average age of motherhood

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All births							
Real average (1)							
Total population	28.38	28.61	28.82	29.06	29.07	29.21	29.20
Belgians	28.53	28.84	29.01	29.13	29.19	29.28	29.28
Non-Belgians	27.34	28.02	28.28	28.55	28.55	28.71	28.70
Expected on the basis of age-specific fertility rates (1)							
Total population	28.36	28.49	28.58	28.73	28.83	28.94	29.96
Belgians	28.49	28.60	28.69	28.83	28.94	29.04	29.07
Non-Belgians	27.19	27.48	27.51	27.81	27.82	28.02	28.08
Births of first child							
Real average (1)							
Total population	26.76	27.07	27.21	27.43	27.50	27.65	27.58
Belgians	26.93	27.26	27.41	27.54	27.63	27.77	27.69
Non-Belgians	25.39	26.03	26.23	26.64	26.71	26.78	26.89
Expected on the basis of age-specific fertility rates (1)							
Total population	26.70	26.93	27.01	27.19	27.32	27.44	27.40
Belgians	26.88	27.08	27.18	27.34	27.47	27.60	27.53
Non-Belgians	23.69	24.01	24.01	27.47	24.42	25.85	26.01

1.26 Average age of mothers on giving birth in the region of Flanders, 2001-2006

Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on data from Child and Family, Ikaros

(1) The real average is the normal arithmetic mean of the age of the mothers (in full years) of registered births and so it is not only influenced by the age-specific fertility rates but also by the number of potential mothers at each age.

The average expected on the basis of age-specific fertility rates is the mean of the age-specific fertility rates for each age, and so it is not influenced by the number of potential mothers at each age.

4.2.6. Higher fertility, larger families?

The increase in the total fertility rate does not necessarily mean that later generations will on average have rather more children than women in the generations just before them. It is quite conceivable that women who have their first child at a slightly younger age will also stop having children at a younger age, without ending up with more children. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that the birth rate among older women will level off or even start to fall in the future.

To find out whether families are now becoming slightly larger, we look at the relative number of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and later babies and the age-specific fertility rates for each.

Between 2001 and 2006, the percentage of firstborns in the total number of births increased, while the percentage of third and later babies fell. Up to and including 2006, therefore, there were no indications that families in Flanders would on average get slightly bigger. In 2007, however, the percentage of second babies in the total number of babies born did rise. This was only the case for Belgian mothers, not for non-Belgians (see Table 1.27).

The rise in the age-specific fertility rates in 2005 was mainly due to more firstborns, in 2006 it was rather a matter of more second babies and in 2007 it was a matter of more second and later babies. In 2004 the age-specific rate for second babies hardly increased if at all. An increase in second babies can be seen in 2005 and 2006, and in 2007 there were also more third and later babies born.

Based on these figures we would expect a slight increase in the number of young families with three or more children in the Region of Flanders. These are very small shifts, however, and it is by no means certain that this small change in trend will continue in years to come.

		Birth order (1)					
Nationality	Birth order	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Belgians	1st	46.1	47.7	48.6	48.2	48.4	47.8
	2nd	35.9	35.0	34.3	34.6	34.7	35.4
	3rd	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.8
	4th +	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Belgians	1st	47.7	43.2	44.0	44.4	43.2	43.3
	2nd	30.1	31.7	30.4	30.7	31.6	31.6
	3rd	15.6	14.1	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.1
	4th +	12.6	10.9	10.9	10.3	10.5	10.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total population	1st	45.6	47.0	48.0	47.6	47.7	47.2
	2nd	35.2	34.6	33.7	34.1	34.3	34.9
	3rd	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.2
	4th +	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.27 Births by nationality and birth order in the Region of Flanders, percentages, 2001-2007
Source: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography Working Paper 2008 -2. Based on data from Child and Family, Ikaros

(1) Birth order refers to the number of times that the mother has given birth.

Twins and triplets are assigned the same birth order

4.3. Abortion

A small number of pregnancies are terminated at the request of the woman. Small decrease in abortions relative to live births

A number of pregnancies are not continued to full term but terminated at the request of the woman. Pregnant women in Flanders can go to abortion clinics or hospitals to have an abortion. In 2005, 6 980 legal abortions were carried out in these clinics and hospitals. This was an increase of 1.2% compared with 2004 (see Table 1.28 and Figure 1.29; see also point 4.4). However, given the higher number of births, the relative number of abortions in 2005 was slightly lower than in 2004.

In 2005 there were 109 abortions per 1 000 births, compared with 111 in 2004.

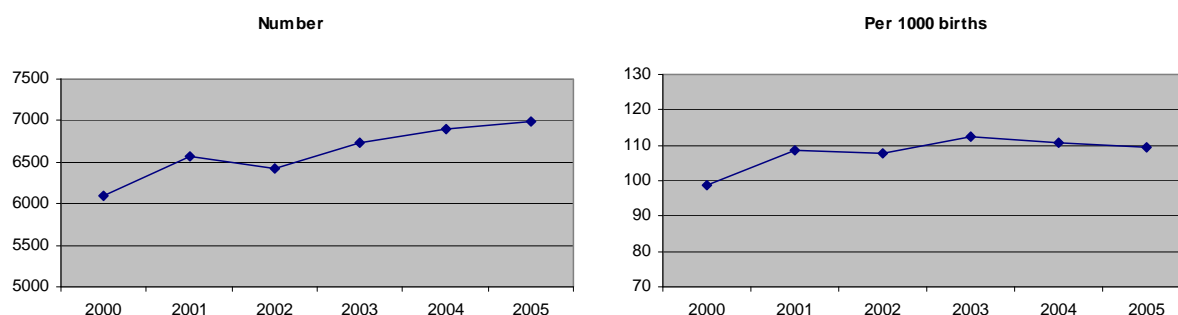
Figure 1.30 shows the number of abortions by age of the woman.

Abortions		
	2004	2005
Number of abortions	6 897	6 980
Number of abortions per 1 000 births	111	109

1.28 Abortions in women living in the Region of Flanders, number and number per 1 000 births

Source: National Evaluation Commission for Terminations of Pregnancy

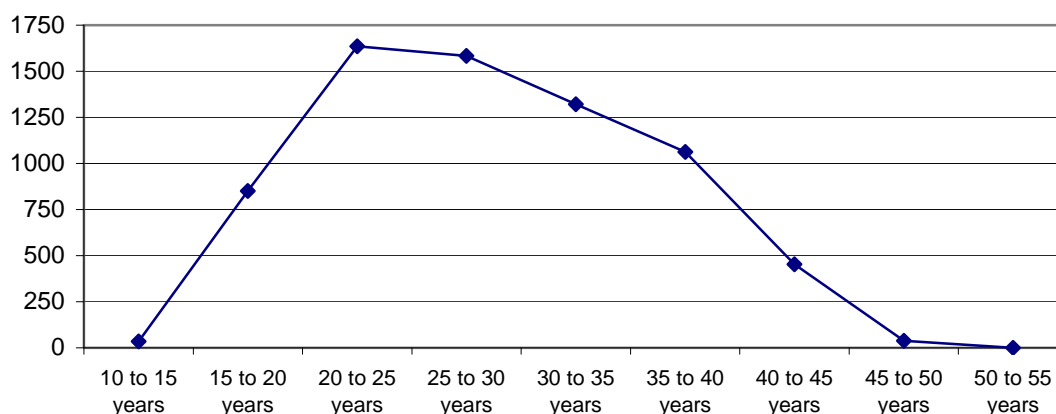
Abortions



1.29 Trend in the number of abortions and the number of abortions per 1 000 births in women living in the Region of Flanders since 2000

Source: National Evaluation Commission for Terminations of Pregnancy

Abortions by age



1.30 Number of abortions among women living in the Region of Flanders by age – 2005
Source: National Evaluation Commission for Terminations of Pregnancy

4.4. Teenage pregnancy

Teenage motherhood tends to be the exception; a significant number of teenage pregnancies are terminated

There is a link between teenage motherhood and situations involving risks for mother and child. *Teenage mothers* leave school early, are more at risk of poverty, and are more likely to be single mothers. Children of teenage mothers are more at risk of having a low birth weight, of dying within their first year of life, and of becoming teenage mothers themselves.

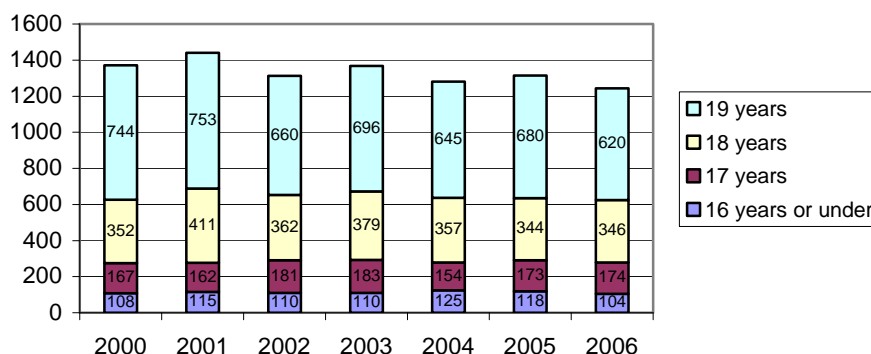
Teenage motherhood tends to be the exception in Flanders. In 2006 only 1 244 or 1.9% of women giving birth were aged under 20. This figure was lower than in 2005 (-5.4%), when 1 315 girls and young women under the age of 20 gave birth. Almost half (49.8%) of the teenage mothers were 19 and almost 27.8% were 18 (see Table 1.31 and Figure 1.32).

Teenage mothers		
	2005	2006
14 year or under	8	7
15 years	38	22
16 years	72	75
17 years	173	174
18 years	344	346
19 years	680	620
Total under 20 years	1 315	1 244

1.31 Number of teenage mothers in Flanders (Region of Flanders and Flemish maternity hospitals in Brussels)

Source: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology

Trend in teenage mothers



1.32 Trend in the number of teenage mothers in Flanders (Region of Flanders and Flemish maternity hospitals in Brussels) since 2000

Source: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology

The number of teenage pregnancies is, however, considerably higher than the number of births to women under the age of 20. In 2005 (most recent figures available), the number of teenage pregnancies – births and abortions together – was 2 199, made up of 1 315 births and 884 abortions. Out of every 100 pregnant teenagers, 59.8 became mothers and 40.2 had an abortion.

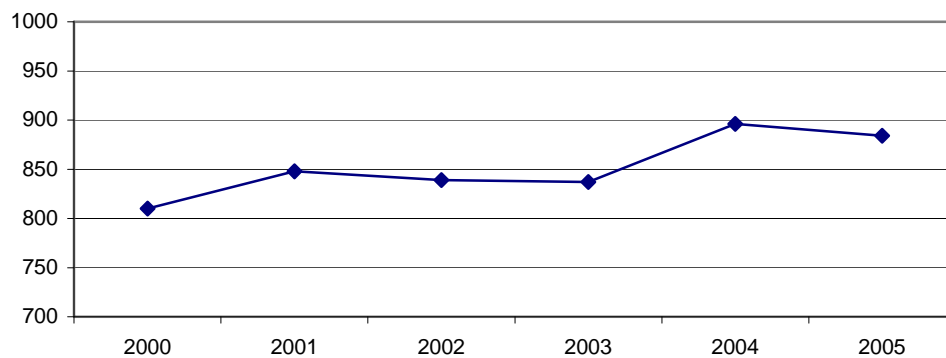
These were however mainly women in the 15 to 19 age group. Below the age of 15 there were only 34 abortions and 7 births in 2005. Pregnant girls under the age of 15 are more likely to have an abortion than those aged 15 to 19 (see Table 1.33 and Figure 1.34 – see also section 4.3).

Abortions among teenagers		
	2004	2005
Number		
in girls and young women aged 10 to 15 years	35	34
in girls and young women aged 15 to 20 years	861	850
Total girls and young women aged 10 to 20 years	896	884
Per 100 pregnancies		
in girls and young women aged 10 to 20 years	39.6	40.2

1.33 Number of abortions and number of abortions per 100 pregnancies among women and girls under the age of 20

Sources: National Evaluation Commission for Terminations of Pregnancy
Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology

Abortions among teenagers



1.34 Number of abortions among women and girls under the age of 20 since 2000

Sources: National Evaluation Commission for Terminations of Pregnancy
Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology

5. The European context

How do the figures for and trends in births in Flanders fit into the European context? What is the trend in the number of young children? The figures for Flanders were compared with the figures for the EU-15 countries and, where possible, the total figure for the EU-15.

5.1. Births

A number of figures for births are reproduced in Tables 1.35, 1.36 and 1.37: the number of births, the percentage trend in the birth rate, and the number of births per 1 000 inhabitants. The 2007 figures for the EU-15 countries are still estimates.

According to these estimates, the birth rate in the EU-15 countries in 2007 was about the same as in 2006 (+0.2%) and about 3.7% higher than in 2000. A small increase in the birth rate from 2006 to 2007 can be seen in some of the EU-15 countries: Germany (+0.3%), France (+0.5%), Finland (+0.3%), Sweden (+0.7%), Italy (+1.0%), Portugal (+0.2%), Spain (+0.4%) and the United Kingdom (+0.8%). Ireland saw a rather larger increase (+1.9%). Fairly significant decreases were noted in Luxembourg (-3.5%), the Netherlands (-2.1%), Greece (-2.3%) and Austria (-4.4%).

In Belgium there were slightly fewer births in 2007 than in 2006 (see Table 1.35). The increase was very small indeed in the Region of Flanders (+0.1%).

The *number of births per 1 000 inhabitants* in the EU-15 countries was 10.7. A significantly higher rate was noted in France (13.2), the United Kingdom (12.4) and Ireland (15.2) and an appreciably lower rate in Germany (8.2) (see Table 1.37).

The *total fertility rate* is below the replacement level everywhere, a figure of 2.10 children per woman being assumed for the latter (see Table 1.38). The most recent figures available indicate that trends vary in the EU-15 countries. As in the Region of Flanders, total fertility rates are increasing in Belgium, France, the Nordic countries, Greece, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and Ireland. The most recent figures for Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Austria point to a decrease.

Table 1.39 shows the trend in the *final number of offspring* at the end of the years of fertility, at age 49. With 1.87 offspring to women born in 1960, Belgium finds itself in the middle group. In almost all of the EU-15 countries, the younger generations of women have had fewer children than the generation born between 1955 and 1960. Denmark is an exception to this, with a small but steady increase in the final number of offspring.

The age at which women have children has in recent years remained virtually constant or risen slightly. According to the most recent figures available, the *average age at which women give birth* is over 29 in all the countries investigated. In the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, Italy, Spain and Ireland, the average age even comes out over 30 years. The average age for having a first child is over 28 in most of the EU-15 countries, apart from Finland, Portugal and Austria. It is exactly 28 years in the Region of Flanders (see Tables 1.40 and 1.41).

The fertility rate for girls and young women aged 16 to 20 years is low in the Region of Flanders compared with many of the EU-15 countries. The United Kingdom especially, but also Portugal and Ireland, have a high birth rate among women aged 16 to 20 (see Table 1.42).

The number of children born outside marriage in the EU-15 continues to increase. There are no recent figures available for Belgium. France, the Nordic countries and the United Kingdom have a high percentage of births outside marriage. In Sweden 55.5% of all children are born outside marriage. In Italy and Greece, only a very small percentage of births occur outside marriage (see Table 1.43).

Table 1.44 shows an overview of the number of abortions per 100 births. The Region of Flanders and Belgium have quite a low number of abortions per 100 births compared with the other EU-15 countries.

	Births			
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	61 877	63 906	65 655	65 689
Belgium	114 883	117 799	121 382	120 663
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	766 969	685 795	672 724	675 033**
France	774 782	807 787	830 288	834 150**
Luxembourg	5 723	5 371	5 514	5 321**
The Netherlands	206 619	187 910	185 057	181 180**
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	56 742	57 745	58 840	58 987**
Denmark	67 084	64 282	64 984	63 590**
Sweden	90 441	101 346	105 913	106 626**
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	103 267	107 545	112 042	109 492**
Italy	538 999	554 022	560 010	565 495**
Portugal	120 008	109 399	105 449	105 695**
Spain	397 632	466 371	482 957*	484 735**
Austria	78 268	78 190	77 914	74 466**
The United Kingdom	679 029	722 549	748 563	754 404**

Ireland	54 789	61 042	64 237	65 433**
EU-15	4 055 532	4 127 153	4 195 874*	4 206 057**

1.35 Number of live births in the EU-15 countries since 2000

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website

* Provisional figures

** Estimates

Births trend				
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	100.0	103.3	106.1	106.2
Belgium	100.0	102.5	105.7	105.0
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	100.0	89.4	87.7	88.0*
France	100.0	104.3	107.2	107.7*
Luxembourg	100.0	93.8	96.3	93.0*
The Netherlands	100.0	90.9	89.6	87.7*
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	100.0	101.8	103.7	104.0*
Denmark	100.0	95.8	96.9	94.8*
Sweden	100.0	112.1	117.1	117.9*
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	100.0	104.1	108.5	106.0*
Italy	100.0	102.8	103.9	104.9*
Portugal	100.0	91.2	87.9	88.1*
Spain	100.0	117.3	121.5	121.9*
Austria	100.0	99.9	99.5	95.1*
The United Kingdom	100.0	106.4	110.2	111.1*
Ireland	100.0	111.4	117.2	119.4*
EU-15	100.0	101.8	103.5	103.7*

1.36 Trends in the number of live births since 2000 in the EU-15 countries

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website

Internal calculations

* Estimates

Births per 1 000				
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.7
Belgium	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	9.3	8.3	8.2	8.2*
France	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.2*
Luxembourg	13.1	11.6	11.8	11.2*
The Netherlands	13.0	11.5	11.3	11.1*

<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2*
Denmark	12.6	11.9	12.0	11.7*
Sweden	10.2	11.2	11.7	11.7*
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	9.8	9.7	10.1	9.8*
Italy	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6*
Portugal	11.7	10.4	10.0	10.0*
Spain	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9*
Austria	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0*
The United Kingdom	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.4*
Ireland	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.2*
EU-15	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.7*

1.37 Birth rate: number of births per 1 000 inhabitants since 2000 in the EU-15 countries

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website

Internal calculations

* Estimates

	Fertility rate			
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	NA	1.69	1.74	1.76
Belgium	1.66	1.75	1.80	1.81
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	1.38	1.34	1.32	
France	1.89	1.94	2.00	
Luxembourg	1.76	1.66	1.65	
The Netherlands	1.72	1.71	1.70	
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	1.73	1.80	1.84	
Denmark	1.78	1.80	1.83	
Sweden	1.54	1.77	1.85	
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	1.26	1.33	1.39	
Italy	1.26	1.32		
Portugal	1.55	1.40	1.35	
Spain	1.23	1.35	1.38	
Austria	1.36	1.41	1.40	
The United Kingdom	1.64	1.78	1.84	
Ireland	1.89	1.86	1.93	

1.38 Total fertility rate (TFR) per woman since 2000 in the EU-15 countries

Sources: Van Bavel J., Bastiaenssens V., *De recente evolutie van de vruchtbaarheid in het Vlaamse Gewest: update 2007*, Brussels, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, 2008, Interface Demography, Working Paper 2008 -2, <http://www.vub.ac.be/SOCO/demo.intro.htm>.

Federal Planning Bureau, FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department,
Planning Paper 105, May 2008

Eurostat, website

NA: not available

	Final number of offspring (1)							
	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Belgium	1.83	1.87	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.70	1.68	1.65
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>								
Germany	1.67	1.66	1.55	1.52	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.47
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luxembourg	1.68	1.74	1.82	1.86	1.86	1.80	1.80	1.82
The Netherlands	1.87	1.86	1.78	1.78	1.77	1.76	1.75	1.74
<i>Nordic countries</i>								
Finland	1.90	1.96	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.90	1.89	1.86
Denmark	1.83	1.87	1.89	1.89	1.92	1.95	1.95	1.95
Sweden	2.03	2.05	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.96
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>								
Greece	NA	1.97	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.71	1.63	1.57
Italy	1.79	1.64	1.46	1.43	1.42	1.45	1.41	1.40
Portugal	2.03	1.88	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.66
Spain	1.92	1.79	1.61	1.58	1.56	1.52	1.48	1.45
Austria	1.77	1.70	1.64	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.60
The United Kingdom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.05	2.02

1.39 Average number of children per woman at the end of her fertile years (age 49) for the generations born between 1955 and 1969

Sources: Council of Europe, *Recent demographic developments in Europe 2005*

Eurostat, website

(1) Where a cohort has not yet reached the age of 49, the final number of offspring is estimated based on the observed fertility rates of the earlier generations (Eurostat estimates)

NA: not available

	Age on giving birth			
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	29.2	29.5	29.6	29.6
Belgium	NA			
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	28.7	29.3	29.5	29.6
France	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.7
Luxembourg	29.3	30.2	29.8	29.9
The Netherlands	30.3	30.5	30.5	30.6
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	29.6	29.9	29.9	30.0
Denmark	29.2	30.1	30.2	30.3
Sweden	29.9	30.4	30.5	30.5
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				

Greece	29.6	29.6	29.9	29.9
Italy	30.3	NA	30.9	
Portugal	28.6	29.2	29.3	29.5
Spain	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9
Austria	28.2	28.8	29.0	29.2
The United Kingdom	28.5	29.0	29.1	29.2
Ireland	30.5	31.0	NA	30.7

1.40 Average age of women giving birth since 2000 in the EU-15 countries

Sources: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology (SPE)

Eurostat, website

NA: not available

Age on giving birth to the first child

	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	27.5	27.9	28.0	28.0
Belgium	NA			
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	28.2	29.0	NA	29.1
France	27.8	28.4	28.5	28.6
Luxembourg	28.3	28.7	29.0	
The Netherlands	28.6	28.9	28.9	
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	27.4	27.8	27.9	
Denmark	27.3	28.4	28.4	
Sweden	27.9	28.6	28.7	
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	28.0	28.3	28.5	
Italy	NA			
Portugal	26.5	27.1	27.1	
Spain	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.3
Austria	26.4	27.0	27.2	
The United Kingdom	29.1	29.7	29.8	30.0
Ireland	27.7			

1.41 Average age of women giving birth to the first child since 2000 in the EU-15 countries

Sources: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology (SPE)

Eurostat, website

NA: not available

Fertility rates for teenagers (1)

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Region of Flanders	NA	0.04002	0.03685	0.03800
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	0.04980	0.04629	0.04344	0.04126
France	0.04564	0.04435	0.04470	0.04415

Luxembourg	0.04449	0.04313	0.04179	0.04840
The Netherlands	0.02749	0.02657	0.02292	0.02088
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	0.03622	0.07025	0.03728	0.03675
Denmark	0.03950	0.02147	0.02127	0.02094
Sweden	0.02527	0.02195	0.02200	0.02196
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	0.02998	0.04413	0.04347	0.04216
Italy	0.02737	0.02579	NA	0.02490
Portugal	0.08755	0.08025	0.07751	0.07611
Spain	0.03441	0.04218	0.04319	0.04566
Austria	0.05000	0.04991	0.05129	0.04874
The United Kingdom	0.11732	0.10704	0.10655	0.10319
Ireland	0.07494	0.07476	0.06696	NA

1.42 Fertility rates for young women aged 16 to 20 years

Source: Eurostat, website

(1) Age 16 to 20 years; age reached during the course of the year

NA: not available

Births outside marriage per 100 births

	2000	2004	2005	2006
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	23.4	27.9	29.2	30.0
France	45.5	49.4	48.4	50.5
Luxembourg	21.9	26.1	27.2	28.8
The Netherlands	24.9	32.5	34.9	37.1
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	39.2	40.8	40.4	40.6
Denmark	44.6	45.4	45.7	46.4
Sweden	55.3	55.4	55.5	55.5
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	4.0	5.3	5.1	5.3
Italy	9.7	NA	13.9	18.6
Portugal	22.2	29.1	30.7	31.6
Spain	17.7	25.2	26.6	NA
Austria	31.3	35.9	36.5	37.2
The United Kingdom	39.5	42.3	42.9	43.7
Ireland	31.5	32.1	32.0	33.2

1.43 Number of births outside marriage in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards

Source: Eurostat, website

NA: not available

Number of abortions per 100 births

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	9.9	11.2	11.1	10.9	

Belgium	11.8	13.9	13.9	14.1	
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>					
Germany	17.6	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.8
France	NA	27.9	29.0		
Luxembourg	NA				
The Netherlands	NA	NA			
<i>Nordic countries</i>					
Finland	19.3	19.0	19.2	18.9	18.1
Denmark	23.4	24.1	23.6	23.5	23.2
Sweden	34.3	34.8	34.1	34.5	34.0
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>					
Greece	17.4	15.1			
Italy	25.7	23.0			
Portugal	NA				
Spain	16.0	18.1	18.7	19.7	
Austria	NA				
The United Kingdom	23.9				
Ireland	NA				

1.44 Number of abortions per 100 births since 2000 in the EU-15 countries

Sources: National Evaluation Commission for Terminations of Pregnancy

Eurostat, website (internal calculations)

NA: not available

5.2. Number of young children

The Region of Flanders is a *small region* within Europe. With 319 246 children under the age of 5, Flemish children represent only a very small fraction of the number of young children in the European Union. On 1 January 2007, there were over 20.6 million children under 5 in the European Union (see Table 1.45).

The number of children in the EU-15 countries increased by 2.3% between 2000 and 2007. The trend did, however, vary from country to country. Some countries experienced an increase in the number of young children: Belgium, France, the Mediterranean countries and Ireland. Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, Austria and the United Kingdom all experienced a decrease. In the Region of Flanders the status quo was maintained more or less (difference less than 1%). Table 1.46 shows the percentage trend, with 2000 as the basis.

Table 1.47 presents the trend in the *percentage of young children* in the total population. The large number of young children in Ireland stands out (7.3%). Germany has the lowest percentage of young children (4.3%).

The status quo in the number of young children in the EU-15 countries is expected to be more or less maintained in the years up to 2010 (base scenario). However, different countries are expected to experience different trends and there will also be variations between age groups. Increases are expected in the Mediterranean countries and Ireland, considerable increases in Spain and Ireland in fact (+10%). The Nordic countries are expected to show a decrease. For the countries bordering on Belgium, Eurostat also expects a decrease, apart from France,

where only in the under-3 age group are there expected to be fewer children than in 2004. Austria and the United Kingdom are expected to have fewer children (see Table 1.48).

Number of children aged under 5				
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	320 682	309 328	312 800	319 246
Belgium	577 217	574 859	580 368	590 156
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	3 947 634	3 656 322	3 570 322	3 504 146
France	3 760 324	3 992 974	3 988 504	4 011 247
Luxembourg	28 460	27 924	27 731	27 920
The Netherlands	983 491	1 010 626	988 152	966 881
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	297 522	283 693	284 949	288 127
Denmark	340 593	328 056	325 152	324 883
Sweden	468 716	485 558	496 345	512 583
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	518 125	517 910	524 376	534 848
Italy	2 624 578	2 733 436	2 745 849	2 782 755
Portugal	535 886	553 702	552 755	547 569
Spain	1 840 202	2 171 491	2 233 926	2 288 863
Austria	424 501	398 026	399 233	399 500
The United Kingdom	3 575 961	3 414 600	3 464 100	3 549 918
Ireland	264 576	295 803	303 047	314 096
EU-15	20 187 786	20 444 980	20 485 345	20 643 492

1.45 Number of children under 5 years old in the EU-15 countries since 2000

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website

Trend in the number of children aged under 5				
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	100.0	96.5	97.5	99.6
Belgium	100.0	99.6	100.5	102.2
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	100.0	92.6	90.5	88.8
France	100.0	106.2	106.1	106.7
Luxembourg	100.0	98.1	97.4	98.1
The Netherlands	100.0	102.8	100.5	98.3
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	100.0	95.4	95.8	96.8
Denmark	100.0	96.3	95.5	95.4
Sweden	100.0	103.6	105.9	109.4
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	100.0	100.0	101.2	103.2
Italy	100.0	104.1	104.6	106.0
Portugal	100.0	103.3	103.1	102.2

Spain	100.0	118.0	121.4	124.4
Austria	100.0	93.8	94.0	94.1
The United Kingdom	100.0	95.5	96.9	99.3
Ireland	100.0	111.8	114.5	118.7
EU-15	100.0	101.3	101.5	102.3

1.46 Trend in the number of children aged under 5 in the EU-15 countries since 2000

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website (internal calculations)

Percentages of young children				
	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Belgium	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.3
France	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3
Luxembourg	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.9
The Netherlands	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5
Denmark	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0
Sweden	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8
Italy	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
Portugal	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Spain	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1
Austria	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8
The United Kingdom	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8
Ireland	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3
EU-15	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3

1.47 Percentages of children aged under 5 in the overall population in the EU-15 countries since 2000

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website (internal calculations)

Projections for 2010				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Children aged under 12
Belgium	-3.2	-4.0	-2.7	-3.1
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	-3.3	-9.0	-4.7	-5.5
France	-4.3	0.1	5.8	1.8
Luxembourg	0.3	-3.5	-0.6	-1.1

The Netherlands	-8.9	-4.7	4.5	-1.2
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	1.1	-0.8	-9.7	-5.1
Denmark	-8.2	-5.8	-4.5	-5.7
Sweden	8.3	13.7	-11.1	-0.9
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	5.3	7.2	-3.5	1.2
Italy	-2.0	3.0	1.4	0.9
Portugal	1.4	4.7	4.3	3.6
Spain	7.3	14.8	9.6	10.3
Austria	-2.3	-2.9	-11.4	-7.4
The United Kingdom	0.5	-1.1	-7.8	-4.2
Ireland	8.1	12.7	10.4	10.4
EU-15	-1.0	0.2	-0.7	-0.5

1.48 Projected trends in the numbers of children aged under 12 in the EU-15 countries for 2010: percentage change from the number of children in 2004 – base scenario

Source: Eurostat, *Population Projections 2004-based (website)*

5.3. Intercountry adoption

In the EU-15 countries, the relative number of *intercountry* adoptions is lowest in Portugal, Germany and the United Kingdom, where there are fewer than 1 per 100 000 inhabitants. Flanders and the French Community also have very small numbers of intercountry adoptions. Sweden, Spain and Denmark have more than 10 intercountry adoptions per 100 000 inhabitants (see Tables 1.49 and 1.50).

Receiving country	Adoptions					
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Flemish Community (1)	210	165	143	172	162	176
French Community (1)	290	265	327	299	221	182
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>						
Germany	854	674	650	560	583	
France	2 971	3 995	4 079	4 136	3 977	3 162
Luxembourg	57	51	56	41	45	31
The Netherlands	1 193	1 154	1 307	1 185	816	
<i>Nordic countries</i>						
Finland	198	238	289	308	218	
Denmark	716	522	527	586	450	
Sweden	981	1 046	1 109	1 083	879	800
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>						
Greece	NA					
Italy	NA	3 403	3 398	2 840	3 188	3 420
Portugal	NA	1				
Spain	3 062	3 951	5 541	5 423	4 472	

Austria	NA	NA	93		
The United Kingdom	351	301	332	367	363
Ireland	225	358	398	366	313

1.49 Trend in the numbers of intercountry adoptions in the EU-15 countries since 2000

Source: Information on intercountry adoption provided by national authorities

(1) adoptions arranged through an authorised adoption service only

NA: not available

Adoptions per 100 000 inhabitants

Receiving country	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Flemish Community (1) (2)	3.54	2.75	2.38	2.85	2.67	2.88
French Community (2)(3)	2.83	2.56	3.15	2.86	2.10	1.72
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>						
Germany	1.04	0.82	0.79	0.68	0.71	
France	5.06	6.70	6.78	6.63	6.31	4.99
Luxembourg	13.08	11.38	12.40	8.89	9.59	6.51
The Netherlands	7.52	7.13	8.04	7.27	5.00	
<i>Nordic countries</i>						
Finland	3.83	4.57	5.54	5.88		
Denmark	13.43	9.70	9.76	10.83		
Sweden	11.07	11.70	12.36	12.02		
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>						
Greece	NA					
Italy	NA	5.94	5.87	4.86		
Portugal	NA	0.01				
Spain	7.76	9.71	13.09	12.60		
Austria	NA	NA	1.14			
The United Kingdom	0.59	0.51	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.59
Ireland	5.96	9.03	9.88	8.91	7.44	

1.50 Trend in the numbers of intercountry adoptions per 100 000 inhabitants in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards

Source: Information on intercountry adoption provided by national authorities

(1) per 100 000 inhabitants in the Region of Flanders

(2) adoptions arranged through an authorised adoption service only

(3) per 100 000 inhabitants in the Walloon Region

NA: not available

CHAPTER 2. FAMILIES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: DIVERSITY INTERPRETED

In this section, we discuss the family context of young children in Flanders. We shall look at the types of families in which children are growing up (two-parent or one-parent families, married couple or cohabiting couple), growing up with brothers or sisters, the family origin, the language spoken at home, the age and health of parents, the presence of grandparents and the help being offered by grandparents.

By way of background information in the context of the family, we look at marriage and divorce in Flanders.

Finally, some of the figures for Flanders are set in a European context, by comparing them with the EU-15 countries.

1. Two-parent or one-parent family?

Young children in one-parent families are still the exception

Most young children live in a *two-parent family*. 7.6% of children aged under 3 live in a *one-parent family*; the figure is 10.8% for children aged 3 to 6, and 14.4% for children of primary school age (see Table 2.1 and Figure 2.2).

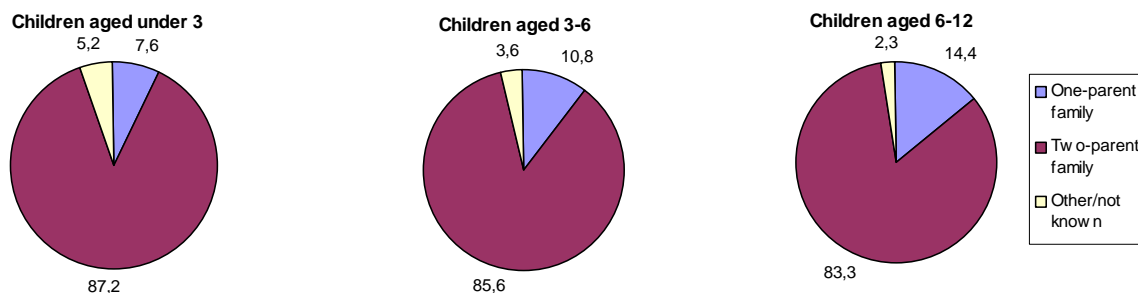
The percentage of children aged 3 to 6 living in a one-parent family did not change from 2006 to 2007. In the youngest age group, that figure increased by 0.2% and for children in the 6 to 12 age group it increased by 0.1% (see Table 2.1).

Two-parent or one-parent family		
	2006	2007
Children aged under 3		
One-parent family	7.4	7.6
Two-parent family	87.4	87.2
Other/not known	5.2	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Children aged 3-6		
One-parent family	10.8	10.8
Two-parent family	85.7	85.6
Other/not known	3.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Children aged 6-12		
One-parent family	14.3	14.4
Two-parent family	83.5	83.3
Other/not known	2.2	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Total for children under 12		
One-parent family	11.8	11.8
Two-parent family	85.0	84.8
Other/not known	3.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0

2.1 Children under 12 years according to whether they live in a two-parent or one-parent family – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 1/1

Source: data from the National Register – edited by E. Lodewijckx, Flemish Government Research Service

Two-parent or one-parent family



2.2 Children under 12 years according to whether they live in a two-parent or one-parent family – Region of Flanders – 2007

Source: data from the National Register – edited by E. Lodewijckx, Flemish Government Research Service

2. Type of family

The classic nuclear family is in decline. Over 26% of children under the age of three live with an unmarried couple

The decline of the classic nuclear family is regularly in the news, but data on the families in which young children live show that for them the traditional nuclear family is still usually the norm. Over 65% of children aged under 12 live with their *natural father and mother*, who are also a *married couple* (see Table 2.3). There is a difference to be found, however, between the very young and the somewhat older children.

26.2% of children under the age of 3 live with an *unmarried couple*. For children aged 3 to 6, this is 16.9% and for children aged 6 to 12, 10.2%. Since 2006 there has been an increase in the number of children under the age of 12 who are being brought up by an unmarried couple, from 14.2% to 15.8%. Figure 2.4 shows the trend in the percentage of children living with an unmarried couple since 2004.

Most children who live with one parent live with their mother: 10.3% of children under 12 live with a single mother and only 1.5% live with a single father. The number of children living with a single mother or a single father was virtually unchanged since 2006 (see Table 2.3).

	Type of family							
	2006				2007			
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Child with married couple	63.3	70.6	74.4	70.8	61.0	68.8	73.1	69.0
With both natural parents	62.4	67.3	69.3	67.2	60.1	65.1	67.7	65.2
With one parent and a step-parent	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.0
With one parent and a ?step-parent (1)	0.5	2.5	3.1	2.3	0.6	2.9	3.4	2.6
With a married couple, not related	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Child with unmarried couple (2)	24.2	15.1	9.1	14.2	26.2	16.9	10.2	15.8
With one parent and a step-parent (2)	0.9	1.9	3.8	2.6	0.8	1.9	3.9	2.6
With one parent and a ?step-parent (1)	23.3	13.2	5.3	11.6	25.4	15.0	6.3	13.2
Child with single mother	6.5	9.6	12.6	10.4	6.5	9.5	12.6	10.3
Child with single father	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.5
Child living with another nuclear family (3)	5.1	3.5	2.2	3.2	5.2	3.6	2.3	3.3
Child in collective household	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.0	<0.0	<0.0	<0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 Type of family in which children under 12 are living – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 1 January

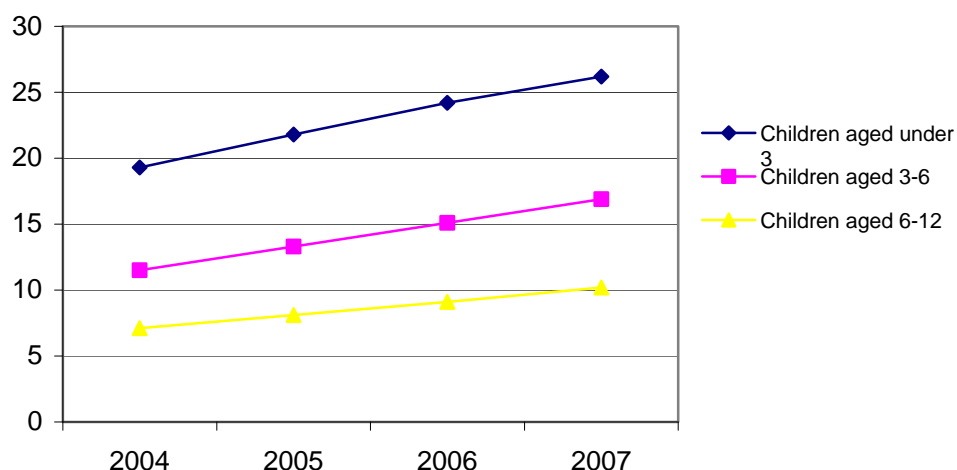
Source: data from the National Register – edited by E. Lodewijckx, Flemish Government Research Service

(1) ?step parent: indicates that this may be the stepmother/stepfather of the child, but it could also be the natural mother/father

(2) When children are living with an unmarried couple, it is difficult to determine whether the adults are their natural father or mother. This is why these children are usually put into the ‘with one parent and a ?step-parent?’ category

(3) For example, with grandparents

Children living with an unmarried couple



2.4 Trend in the percentage of children living with an unmarried couple by age group since 2004 – Region of Flanders

Source: data from the National Register – edited by E. Lodewijckx, Flemish Government Research Service

3. Only child?

The majority of young children do not grow up as the only child in the family

Almost 69% of children under 12 have 1 or 2 brothers or sisters. 21.9% of the children are only children and 9.2% have 3 or more brothers or sisters. Table 2.5 shows this by age group.

Children in the household	Brothers and sisters			Total
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Only child	38.8	18.3	15.6	21.9
One other child	40.5	51.8	48.7	47.4
Two other children	14.3	21.3	24.9	21.5
Three other children	4.3	6.0	7.5	6.4
Four or more other children	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.5 Number of other children under the age of 18 with whom children under 12 are living – Region of Flanders (only children under the age of 12 who are living with a married or unmarried couple or with a single parent) (percentages) – situation on 1 January 2007

Source: data from the National Register – edited by E. Lodewijckx, Flemish Government Research Service

4. Children, living at home all the time or not

Joint custody arrangements on a very small scale

Joint custody is when ex-partners share the custody of their children and the children spend an equal amount of time living with each parent. It is not possible to find out how many children are living under joint custody arrangements from the National Register. The children are always officially resident with one of the parents. To find out about joint custody, therefore, we have to use surveys. Research into the care of young children in Flanders conducted by the Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy inquired about this. 3.0% of children under 12 do not live at home the whole time. Almost half of these children live with the ex-spouse or ex-partner of one of their parents part of the time (see Table 2.6).

Children living at home all the time or not	
Living at home	
All the time	97.0
Not all the time	3.0
Total	100.0
	(N=2 416)
Situations of children who do not live at home all the time	
Live with a parent's ex-spouse or ex-partner	49.3
At boarding school	6.8
Other situation (1)	43.8
Total	100.0
	(N=73)

2.6 Children under 12 by whether they do or do not live at home all the time – 2005

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

(1) For example: living in an institution, placed with a foster family, or 'other'

5. Origin

Only a very small number of children aged under 12 in the Region of Flanders do not have *Belgian nationality*: 5.5%. The percentage of such children rose by 0.6% compared with 2006. In this respect, it should be noted that, because of increased opportunities to acquire Belgian nationality, the nationality criterion is not very suitable for identifying people of foreign origin.

A better criterion is the origin of the child's mother. 20.0% of the children born in 2007 were born to mothers who are not of Belgian origin. That is to say the mother did not have Belgian nationality when she was born. This proportion represents a slight increase compared with 2006 (+0.8%) (see Table 2.7).

The mothers came from many countries: over 160 different countries of origin. The most important *countries of origin* are Morocco, Turkey and the Netherlands. 4.6% of the children born in 2007 are of Moroccan origin, 2.9% of Turkish origin, and 1.8% of Dutch origin (see Table 2.7).

Children by origin		
	2006	2007*
Belgium	80.8	80.0
Morocco	4.5	4.6
Turkey	2.9	2.9
The Netherlands	1.6	1.8
Poland	0.5	0.6

Russia	0.6	0.6
Congo	0.6	0.6
Serbia/Montenegro	0.5	0.5
Italy	0.5	0.4
France	0.4	0.4
Other countries	7.1	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0

2.7 Percentage of live births by origin of the mother (nationality of the mother at the time of her birth) – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

There are major differences from province to province. Antwerp and Limburg have the highest percentages of children of non-Belgian origin, at 27.3% and 25.5% respectively. In Flemish Brabant there are 19.5% and there are 16.4% in East Flanders. West Flanders has the lowest percentage of children of non-Belgian origin, i.e. 8.9% (see Table 2.8). There was a slight increase in the number of children of non-Belgian origin in all provinces except Limburg where the percentage was unchanged since 2006.

Ethnic minority children		
	2006	2007*
Antwerp	26.7	27.3
Flemish Brabant	17.5	19.5
West Flanders	8.3	8.9
East Flanders	15.7	16.4
Limburg	25.5	25.5
Region of Flanders	19.2	20.0

2.8 Percentage of live births where the mother is not of Belgian origin (i.e. she did not have Belgian nationality when she was born) by province and by year of birth - Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

6. The language spoken at home

For quite a number of children Dutch is not their mother tongue

Young children who speak a language other than Dutch at home are faced with greater challenges if they are to do well later at school and on the labour market.

We look at *the language* in which the *mother* talks to her *child*. This was not Dutch in the case of 19.6% of the children born in 2007. French is the next most common language (4.3%), Arabic and Turkish came second and third. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of children whose mother tongue is Dutch from 2006 to 2007 (- 0.7%) (see Table 2.9).

Language spoken by mother to child		
	2006	2007*
Dutch	81.1	80.4
French	4.4	4.3

Arabic	3.1	3.2
Turkish	2.8	3.0
Berber	1.5	1.6
English	1.0	0.9
Russian	0.6	0.6
Polish	0.4	0.5
Spanish	0.4	0.5
Yiddish	0.4	0.3
Portuguese	0.3	0.3
Other languages	4.0	4.4

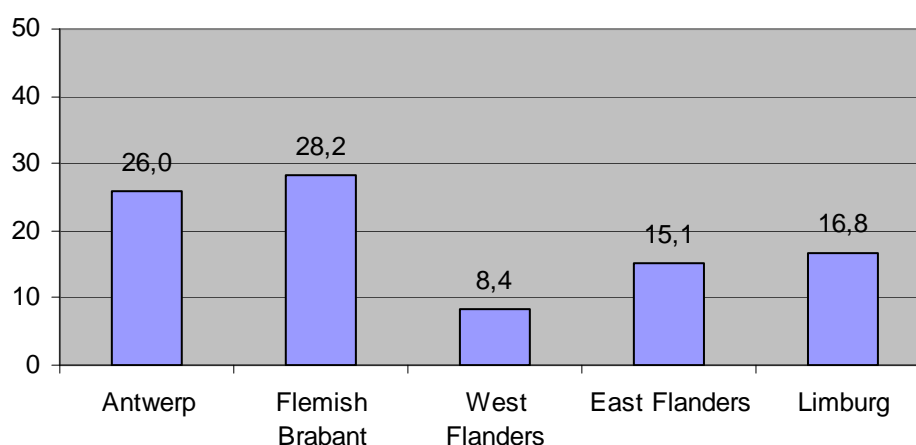
2.9 Live births by the language in which the mother communicates with her child – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

There are major differences between the provinces, with over 1 in 4 children in Flemish Brabant and Antwerp whose mother speaks to them in a language other than Dutch. In East Flanders and Limburg this is considerably lower and in West Flanders it is over 8% (see Figure 2.10). In Antwerp, Arabic (5.5%) and Berber (4.3%) are the most common other languages; French is the second language in Flemish Brabant (15.9%); in West Flanders it is also French (2.4%); in East Flanders Turkish (4.4%), Arabic (2.6%) and French (2.3%) are spoken; and in Limburg the most common languages other than Dutch are Turkish (8.2%) and Arabic (2.6%).

Language spoken at home is not Dutch



2.10 Live births: percentage of children whose mother speaks to them in a language other than Dutch, by province – 2007*

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

7. Older parents?

Increasing number of older fathers

From the data in the National Register we know the age of the mothers and fathers of young children.

Over 38% of children aged 0 to 3 years have a mother aged between 30 and 35 and over 31% have a mother aged between 25 and 30. Fathers are older. The age groups 35 to 40 and 40-plus together account for over 40% of fathers.

With the children aged 3 to 6, the largest group of mothers (39.2%) are in the 30 to 35 age group. Almost 62% of the fathers of these children are 35 or older.

A comparison of the age distribution of the parents of all the children under 12 with 2006, reveals a slight increase in mothers in the 25 to 30 age group and in the 40-plus age group. The number of children with a mother in the 30 to 35 age group decreased slightly.

There has also been a decrease in the number of children with a father in the 30 to 40 age group, and an increase in the number of fathers in the 40+ age group (see Table 2.11).

Older parents (1)					
	2006		2007		
	Total	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Present age of mother/step-mother					
Under 20	0.1	0.4	<0.0	<0.0	0.1
20 to 25 years	2.7	8.1	2.6	0.2	2.7
25 to 30 years	13.6	31.4	16.5	4.2	13.9
30 to 35 years	29.9	38.2	39.2	20.0	29.1
35 to 40 years	33.3	17.6	30.8	41.9	33.3
40 years or over	20.3	4.3	10.8	33.6	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Present age of father/step-father					
Under 20	0.0	<0.0	<0.0	<0.0	<0.0
20 to 25 years	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.9
25 to 30 years	7.2	19.2	7.2	1.5	7.4
30 to 35 years	22.9	37.7	30.2	10.6	22.3
35 to 40 years	34.2	26.1	37.4	35.7	33.7
40 years or over	34.8	14.4	24.5	52.1	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.11 Children aged under 12: present age of the mother/step-mother and the father/step-father – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 1 January

Source: data from the National Register – edited by E. Lodewijckx, Flemish Government Research Service

(1) These are the adults with whom the child lives, the parent(s) or step-parent(s)

8. Health of the mothers and fathers of the children

The parents of most young children are in good or excellent general health

When parents are in poor health, this can have a significant impact on the social circumstances of young children, on the day-to-day care of the children, for instance, or on the parents' participation in employment and earning capacity, etc. The SILC survey (Statistics on Income and

Living Conditions) 2005 provided us with information about the state of health of Flemish parents. Parents were asked about their general state of health. This was therefore a subjective assessment by the parents questioned. The mothers and fathers of the majority of children report that their own general health is excellent (see Table 2.12).

Health of parents		
	Mother	Father
Excellent	39.6	37.8
Good	49.6	55.4
Fair	7.1	6.1
Poor	3.2	0.5
Very poor	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0
	(N=865)	(N=73)

2.12 General health of the mothers and fathers of children aged under 12 – Region of Flanders
 Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

9. Young children and grandparents

40% of children under 12 still have four grandparents; a small number (4.1%) even have more than 4 grandparents. The percentage of children with 4 grandparents is higher for children under the age of 3 years (see Table 2.13).

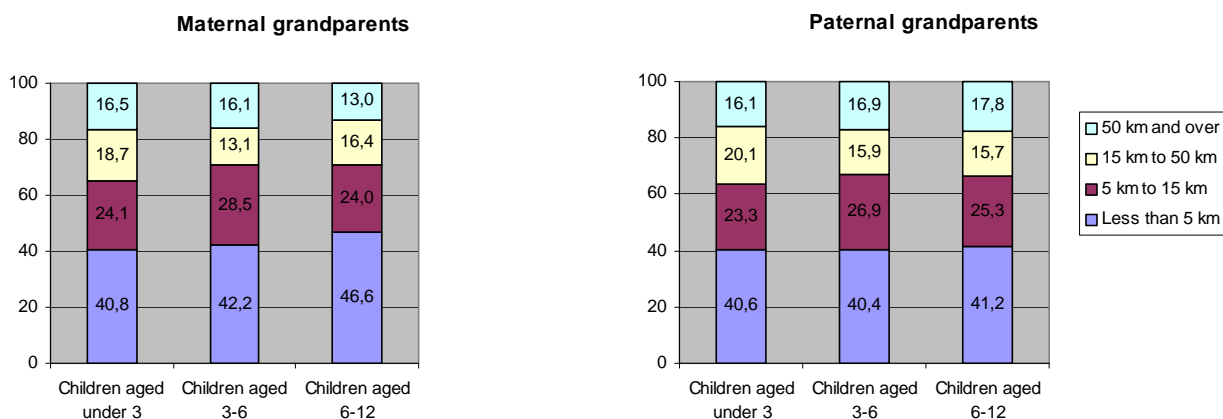
Figure 2.14 shows the distance from the child's home to the grandparents' home. About 40% live less than 5 km from their maternal grandparents. The figure for paternal grandparents is almost the same.

Grandparents				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
More than 4 grandparents	4.7	5.7	3.1	4.1
4 grandparents	50.7	42.5	35.0	40.3
3 grandparents	25.9	30.2	30.6	29.4
2 grandparents	11.5	17.5	21.3	18.2
1 grandparent	5.8	3.3	7.2	5.9
No grandparents	1.5	0.8	2.8	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N=537)	(N=610)	(N=1 270)	(N=2 417)

2.13 Children aged under 12: number of grandparents living – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

Distance to grandparents (1)



2.14 Children aged under 12: distance to the maternal and paternal grandparents – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

(1) If the grandparents are separated, the distance to the grandparent who lives closest was taken

Grandparents are a great support, especially in *looking after the children*. Only 17.3% of children aged under 12 live in a family where the parents report that they get no help from grandparents in taking care of the children. Grandparents are regularly involved in *transporting their grandchildren*: 42.5% of the families of children aged under 12 are able to call on grandparents for this on a regular basis and another 13.7% can call on them occasionally. Help in the form of *cooking for the whole family* and *help with household tasks* is also not insignificant: 25.1% and 20.1% respectively of the families of children under 12 are able to rely on these forms of help on a regular basis, and 14% and 12.1% respectively do so occasionally. A significant number of families receive *financial support* from grandparents: 17.6% regularly and 9.3% occasionally (see Table 2.15).

Help from grandparents				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Taking care of the children				
Yes (1)	74.1	78.2	62.2	68.9
Rarely	11.7	9.6	16.7	13.8
Never	14.2	12.2	21.2	17.3
Transporting the children				
Yes (1)	38.3	50.7	40.3	42.5
Rarely	12.1	12.4	15.1	13.7
Never	49.6	36.9	44.6	43.8
Help with cooking for the whole family				
Yes (1)	26.6	29.3	22.4	25.1
Rarely	15.3	15.5	12.7	14.0
Never	58.1	55.2	65.0	60.9
Help with household tasks				
Yes (1)	25.1	21.1	17.4	20.1
Rarely	14.4	14.5	10.0	12.1

Never	60.5	64.4	72.6	67.8
Financial support				
Yes (1)	19.5	19.3	15.9	17.6
Rarely	11.2	12.1	7.2	9.3
Never	69.3	68.7	76.9	73.1
Other help				
Yes (1)	19.8	18.0	13.3	16.0
Rarely	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.2
Never	74.7	76.4	81.8	78.8

2.15 Children aged under 12: amount of help the family gets from one or more grandparents – 2005

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

(1) Covers response categories “sometimes”, “often” and “always”

10. Background information

10.1. Forming relationships

Cohabitation can take several forms: marriage, a statutory cohabitation or a de facto cohabitation. The couple may be of the opposite or the same sex. Since 1 June 2003, gay marriages have been possible in Belgium.

10.1.1. Marriages between people of the opposite sex

There were 25 971 *marriages* in the *Region of Flanders* in 2007; this is an increase of 2.6% compared with 2006. The gross marriage rate is 4.25 per 1 000 inhabitants (provisional figures) (see Table 2.16 and Figure 2.17).

The *average age* upon marriage (2004; more recent figures are not yet available) in the *Region of Flanders* is 34 years and 10 months for men and 31 years and 0 months for women.

Compared with 2003, the average age at which men got married increased by about a year.

There is a conspicuous difference between the average age on marrying for the first time and the second time. The average age of men and women who have not been married before is 29 years and 8 months and 27 years and 4 months respectively. The average age on marrying for the first time fell for both men and women (by 3 and 4 months respectively). Where divorced men and divorced women remarry, the average age is 44 years and 1 month and 40 years and 8 months respectively (2004). The average age of remarriages of divorced people only rose for the women (by 3 months) compared with 2003.

Marriages at a young age are fairly unusual: 1.8% of women and 0.2% of men who got married in the *Region of Flanders* in 2004 were under the age of 20. These percentages were slightly lower than in 2003 (- 0.5% and - 0.1%).

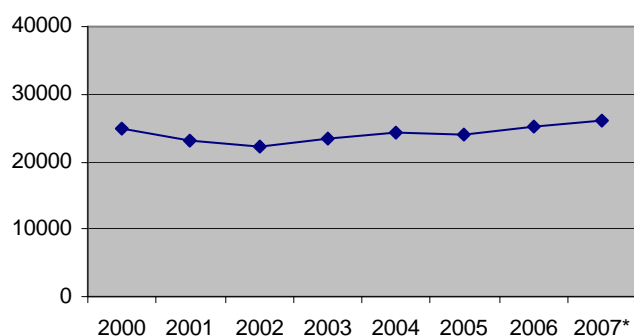
	Marriages	
	Number	Per 1 000 inhabitants
2006	25 308	4.16
2007*	25 971	4.25

2.16 Number of marriages in the *Region of Flanders*

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

* Provisional figures

Marriage trend



2.17 Trend in the number of marriages in the Region of Flanders from 2000 onwards

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

* Provisional figure

10.1.2. Gay marriages

In 2006, 1 486 gay couples got married in the Region of Flanders, 7.3% more than in 2005. 49% were marriages between 2 men and 51% were marriages between 2 women (see Table 2.18).

Gay marriages			
	Between 2 men	Between 2 women	Total
2004	802	705	1 507
2005	726	659	1 385
2006	727	759	1 486

2.18 Number of gay marriages in the Region of Flanders since 2004

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, based on the National Register

10.1.3. New cohabitation contracts

'Statutory cohabitation' refers to people who have registered their partnership under the provisions of Art. 1476 of the Belgian Civil Code.

Figures are only available on the *number of people who entered into a new cohabitation contract*, not the total number of contracts. In 2006, 16 225 people entered into a new cohabitation contract, 96.1% of which were between people of the opposite sex and 3.9% were between people of the same sex (see Table 2.19 and Figure 2.20).

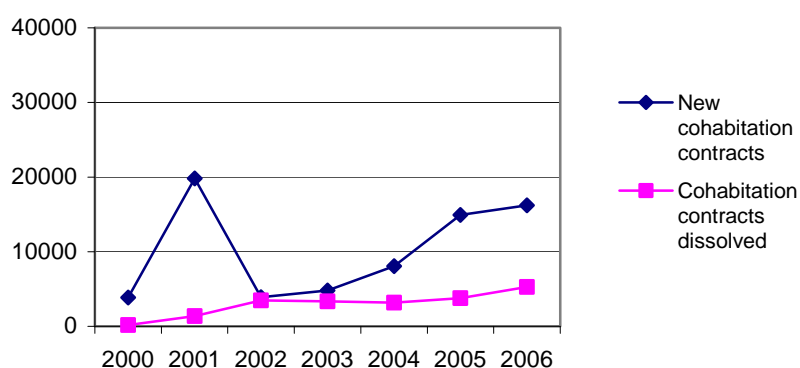
People entering into new cohabitation contracts (1)			
	Between people of the opposite sex	Between people of the same sex	Total number of people involved
2005	14 363	579	14 942
2006	15 591	634	16 225

2.19 Number of people entering into new cohabitation contracts – Region of Flanders

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, based on the National Register

(1) Brothers, sisters and other members of a family may also enter into cohabitation contracts; so no conclusions can be drawn from these statistics about the nature of the relationships between the parties

Cohabitation contracts



2.20 Trend in the number of people entering into new cohabitation contracts and dissolving cohabitation contracts since 2000

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, based on the National Register

10.2. Relationship breakdowns

It is not possible to give a full picture of breakdowns in cohabitations. We only have information about divorces and dissolutions of cohabitation contracts. In addition to these, there are de facto separations of married couples and breakdowns of other forms of relationships.

10.2.1. Divorces of people of the opposite sex

In 2007 there were 14 396 divorces in the Region of Flanders, a 1.3% decrease. There were 2.35 divorces per 1 000 inhabitants in 2007 (provisional figures) (Table 2.21 and Figure 2.22).

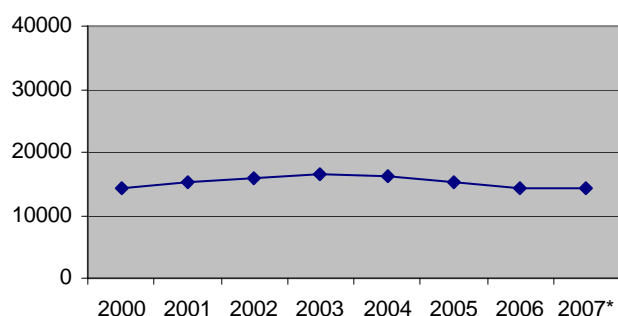
Divorces		
	Number	Per 1 000 inhabitants
2006	14 212	2.34
2007*	14 396	2.35

2.21 Number of divorces in the Region of Flanders

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

* Provisional figures

Divorce trend



2.22 Trend in the number of divorces in the Region of Flanders from 2000 onwards

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

* Provisional figure

10.2.2. Divorces of gay couple

Figures are only available on the number of people involved in a 'gay divorce'. These figures are based on the National Register and so they only relate to the *de jure* population of the Region of Flanders.

In 2007, 131 people living in the Region of Flanders were involved in a gay divorce. This was a large increase compared with 2006 (see Table 2.23).

'Divorces' of gay couples	
Number of people involved	
2004	3
2005	12
2006	38
2007*	131

2.23 Trend in the number of people involved in a gay divorce in the Region of Flanders since 2004

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, based on the National Register

* Provisional figure

10.2.3. Cohabitation contracts dissolved

These figures are also for the *number of people involved* and not the number of cohabitation contracts dissolved. In 2006, 5 294 people were involved in the dissolution of a cohabitation contract, and most of them were people of the same sex (94%) (see Table 2.24 and Figure 2.20).

Dissolutions of cohabitation contracts (1)			
	Between people of the opposite sex	Between people of the same sex	Total number of people involved
2005	3 516	279	3 795
2006	4 988	306	5 294

2.24 Number of people involved in the dissolution of cohabitation contracts – Region of Flanders

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, based on the National Register

(1) Brothers, sisters and other members of a family may also enter into cohabitation contracts; so no conclusions can be drawn from these statistics about the nature of the relationships between the parties

11. The European context

Quite a lot of children live in *one-parent families* or *step-families* but they are still in a minority.

In Belgium, 9.2% of teenagers (11-, 13- and 16-year-olds) live in one-parent families and 8.1% live in step-families, figures which are comparable with our neighbouring countries. The United Kingdom and the Nordic countries have much higher percentages of teenagers living in one-parent families. In the Mediterranean countries the number of teenagers living in step-families particularly is much lower (see Table 2.25).

Teenagers (1) in one-parent families or step families		
	One-parent family	Step-family
Belgium	9.2	8.1
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>		
Germany	12.8	9.2
France	11.0	9.7
Luxembourg	NA	NA
The Netherlands	10.7	6.1
<i>Nordic countries</i>		
Finland	14.6	11.0
Denmark	16.5	13.5
Sweden	16.8	12.7
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>		
Greece	7.5	1.2
Italy	7.0	2.2
Portugal	9.8	5.8
Spain	9.1	3.0
Austria	12.5	7.5
The United Kingdom	16.9	14.5
Ireland	10.3	3.5

2.25 Percentage of children aged 11, 13 and 16 who live in a one-parent family of step-family – 2001

Source: Unicef, *Child Poverty in perspective: an overview of child well-being in rich countries*, report card 7 (2007)

(1) Children aged 11, 13 and 16 years

NA: not available

The *marriage rate* (= number of marriages per year per 1 000 inhabitants) in the Region of Flanders is rather low (see Table 2.26). The Region of Flanders has one of the lowest rates of

marriage in the EU-15 countries, along with Luxembourg and Italy. Denmark has the highest marriage rate.

The number of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants has fallen in most of the countries studied since 2000. This falling trend is coupled with marriage at an ever later age and an increase in other forms of cohabitation.

Marriages per 1 000 inhabitants				
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2
Belgium	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5
France	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.3
Luxembourg	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.1
The Netherlands	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.4
Denmark	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.7
Sweden	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.2
Italy	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1
Portugal	6.2	4.7	4.6	4.5
Spain	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.8
Austria	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.5
The United Kingdom	5.2	9.8	5.2*	
Ireland	5.0	5.0	5.1	

2.26 Number of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants (gross marriage rate) in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards.

Sources: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website

* Provisional figure

In most of the EU-15 countries there are about 2 to 3 *divorces* per 1 000 inhabitants. Italy and Ireland have fewer than 1 divorce per 1 000 inhabitants (see Table 2.27).

Divorces per 1 000 inhabitants				
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3
Belgium	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	2.4	2.6	2.4*	2.3
France	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.2
Luxembourg	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
The Netherlands	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
<i>Nordic countries</i>				

Finland	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
Denmark	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6
Sweden	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	1.0	1.1	1.2	
Italy	0.7	0.8	0.8*	
Portugal	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Spain	0.9	1.2	1.7*	
Austria	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
The United Kingdom	2.6	2.8	2.6	
Ireland	0.7	0.8*	0.8*	

2.27 Number of divorces per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards.

Sources: *FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics Eurostat, website*

* *Provisional figures*

CHAPTER 3. Employment in families with young children

The day-to-day activities of young children are determined to a significant extent by whether their parents have a paid job or not. Child care is still mainly used by parents who go out to work. Parents' employment is also an important factor for the standard of living of the family. Having work still always offers the best protection against financial poverty.

This chapter deals with the extent to which the parents of young children have paid employment. As well as looking at the simple fact of employment or the lack of it, we also examine the extent of employment, patterns of working hours, and job flexibility.

We present population data from the Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security, research data from the Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy on the care of young children in Flanders and data from the Labour Force Survey (Eurostat).

1. Participation of parents of young children in employment

Most children live with parents who are in employment; only a small number of children live in a family with no adult in work

In line with the purpose of "The Child in Flanders", this section presents a number of figures on the employment of the parents of young children, with the child as the unit of calculation. The most recent figures available are for 31 December 2004.

Almost nine out of ten children under the age of 12 have *at least one parent* who has a job*. To put it the other way round, over one in ten children live in a household where neither parent has a job. Compared with 2003 there was a slight increase in the number of children living in a family where neither parent works (+0.2).

59.7% live in a family where *both parents* work*. This was an increase of 0.3% compared with 2003. Over 14% live with both of their parents of whom *one works and one is without paid work*. The percentage of children in this category fell by 0.6% from 2003 to 2004.

Table 3.1 shows the situation by the age of the child. This shows that slightly more of the children in the youngest age group live in families with two working parents and slightly fewer live in families where one parents works and one does not.

Incidence of employment in the family

	2003		2004		Total
	Total	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Two working	59.4	60.5	60.6	58.7	59.7
One working and one seeking work and receiving benefit	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.7
One working and one not in paid employment and receiving benefit (1)	3.8	6.1	4.3	2.3	3.7
One working and one not in paid employment	14.8	12.8	13.2	15.4	14.2
Two parents seeking work and receiving benefit and/or not in paid employment (1)	4.9	6.1	5.0	4.5	5.0
One working	7.3	4.0	6.6	9.2	7.3
One seeking work and receiving benefit	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.5
One not in paid employment and receiving	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7

benefit (1)					
One not in paid employment	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Not known	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Total with at least one working parent in the family</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>89.5</i>
<i>Total with no working parent in the family</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.1 Children under 12 according to incidence of parents' employment, or incidence of employment of the reference person and his/her partner if the child does not live with his/her parents – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 31 December

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

(1) Not in paid employment and receiving benefit: covers full-time early retirement, full-time career break and those exempt from registering as job-seekers

Parental participation in employment varies depending on the *type of family* the child is living in. Children living with a single mother are more likely to live in a family where no-one has paid employment. For children under the age of 3 living with a single mother, only 46.0% of the mothers work. For children aged 3 to 6, this is 57.3% and for children aged 6 to 12, 63.3%. Their mothers are more likely to be job-seekers receiving unemployment benefit or not in paid employment and receiving benefit. Of the children living with a single father, there are quite a lot whose father does not work. In the case of 21.9% of the children under the age of 12 living with a single father, the father does not work. Table 3.2 does not include the family type 'nuclear family with other persons' (percentage in the population of children under 12: 3.3%). These are often children living in families with no adult in work (63.6%).

* Parents: the term 'parents' means the child's parents if he/she is living with them, or the reference person and his/her partner if the child is living in a different type of family.

Parents' employment and type of family

	2003		2004		
	Total	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Child with a married or unmarried couple					
Both parents working	69.0	68.2	70.1	69.7	69.4
One parent working, one parent seeking work and receiving benefit	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.4
One parent working, one parent not in paid employment and receiving benefit (1)	4.3	6.7	4.8	2.7	4.2
One parent working, the other parent not in paid employment	16.8	13.7	14.9	18.1	16.2
<i>Total with one or both parents working</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.2</i>
Other	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Percentage of children with a married or unmarried couple</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>85.3</i>

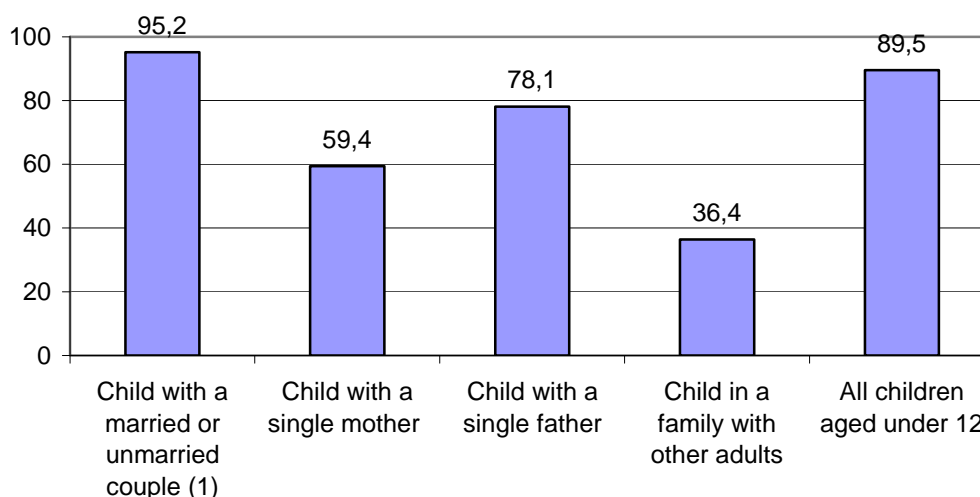
Child with a single mother					
Mother working	59.7	46.0	57.3	63.3	59.4
Mother seeking work and receiving benefit	22.5	28.8	24.3	20.5	22.6
Mother not in paid employment and receiving benefit (1)	9.6	13.8	10.0	8.0	9.3
Mother not in paid employment	8.2	11.5	8.4	8.2	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Percentage with a single mother</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Child with a single father					
Father working	77.7	71.1	76.6	79.9	78.1
Father seeking work and receiving benefit	11.2	13.4	12.5	10.1	11.0
Father not in paid employment and receiving benefit (1)	4.3	6.5	4.0	3.7	4.1
Father not in paid employment	6.8	9.0	6.9	6.3	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Percentage with a single father</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>

3.2 Children under 12 according to parents' employment, or employment of the reference person and his/her partner if the child does not live with his/her parents for the most important types of family – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 31 December

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

(1) Not in paid employment and receiving benefit: covers full-time early retirement, full-time career break and those exempt from registering as job-seekers

Working parents in the family



3.3 Percentage of children under 12 by whether there is one or more working parents in the family and by type of family – Region of Flanders – situation on 31 December 2004

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

(1) One or both parents working

2. Extent of employment of parents of young children

Children in two-parent families: one parent in full-time work and one in part-time work is the most common arrangement and is increasing

34.9% of children under 12 who live in a two-parent family (2004) are 'one-and-a-half job families': one parent works full-time and the other parent works part-time (29.1%), or one parent is self-employed and the other works part-time (5.8%).

The parents of 31.2% of children can be said to be highly active in their work and careers, belonging to full-time "two-job families". This covers 18.5% of children in two-parent families where both parents work full time as employees, 5.8% where both parents are self-employed, and 6.9% where one parent is self-employed and the other is in full-time employment.

A third important group are the children who live in a family where only one parent works, full-time as an employee (17.4%) or in self-employment (5.1%), or in a family where both parents work part-time (2.2%). 25.5% of the children under 12 in a two-parent family are in this situation: in a "one-job family".*

Between 2003 and 2004 there was a slight increase in the number of children in "one-and-a-half job families" and a slight decrease in the number of children in "one-job families" and "two-job families". This trend towards more children in "one-and-a-half-job families" and fewer children in families where only one parent works has been going on for a number of years (see Figure 3.6).

Moving on to the children in one-parent families, many of their parents are not in paid employment. 38.6% of these children live with a parent – usually the mother – who does not work. Almost 28% of these children live with one parent who works full-time as an employee. Almost 26% work part-time and almost 7% are self-employed (see Table 3.4 and Figure 3.5).

* One-job family also includes combinations of one parent working full-time or in self-employment with a parent who falls into the "other" category (working with undefined employment contract or in special jobs and unemployed people whose unemployment benefit has been suspended, 0.9%)

	Extent of employment				
	2003		2004		
	Total	Children aged 0-3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Children in a two-parent family					
Both parents are full-time employees	18.5	23.4	17.8	16.5	18.5
One parent is a full-time and one parent is a part-time employee	28.4	25.6	30.3	30.2	29.1
Both parents are part-time employees	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2
One parent is a full-time employee, one is self-employed	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
One parent is a full-time employee, one is not in paid employment	17.9	18.3	17.0	17.1	17.4
One parent is a full-time employee and one parent falls into the "other" category (1)	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Both parents are self-employed	6.0	4.0	5.4	6.8	5.8
One parent is self-employed and one parent is a part-time employee	5.6	4.8	6.0	6.2	5.8

One parent is self-employed, one is not in paid employment	5.1	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.1
One parent is self-employed and one falls into the "other" category (1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other combinations	8.2	9.4	8.2	8.0	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Children in a one-parent family

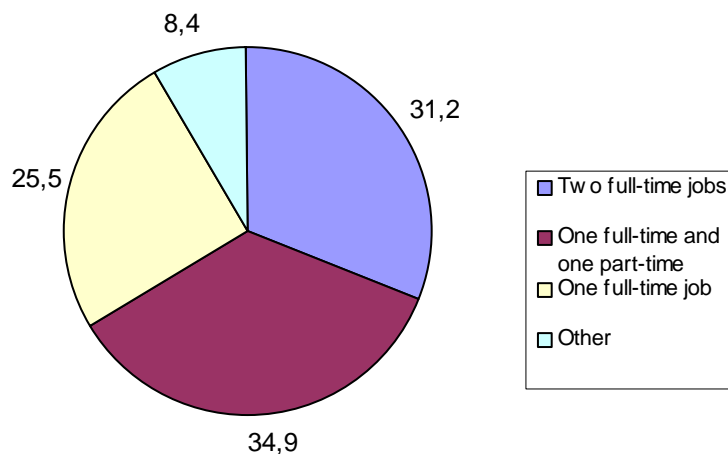
Parent is a full-time employee	27.6	23.3	26.6	29.0	27.6
Parent is a part-time employee	24.6	18.4	24.9	28.0	25.9
Parent is self-employed	6.7	5.3	6.2	7.1	6.7
Parent is not in paid employment	38.4	51.4	40.9	34.8	38.6
Other (1)	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4 Children aged under 12 living with a married couple, a cohabiting couple or a single parent (mother or father) by the extent of parental employment – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 31 December

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

(1) Other: working with undefined employment contract or in special jobs and unemployed people whose unemployment benefit has been suspended

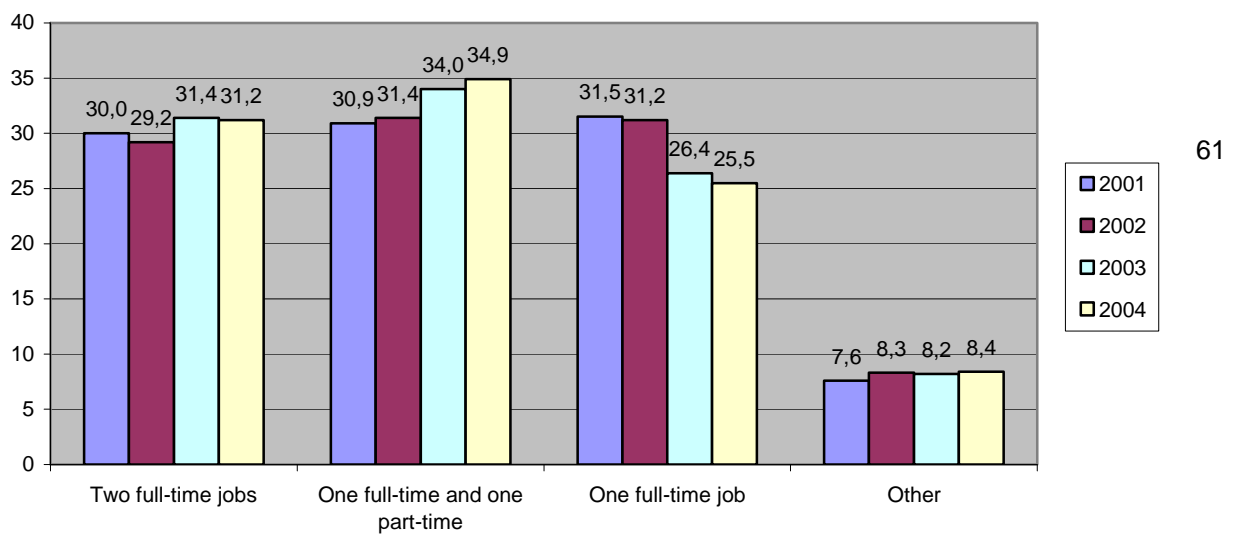
Extent of employment



3.5 Extent of employment of the parents of children under 12 living in a two-parent family – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 31 December 2004

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

Trend in the extent of employment



3.6 Extent of employment of the parents of children under 12 living in a two-parent family since 2001 – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

3. Why are there parents of young children with no paid work?

The main reason for mothers not working is their caring responsibilities; the main reason for fathers not working is their failure to find paid work

In the case of mothers who do not have paid employment, the main reason* for this is that they are taking care of children or other people. Only in a small number of cases is this due to their failure to find paid work. In the case of fathers who do not have paid employment, this is usually because they have been unable to find paid work (see Table 3.7).

	Reason for not having paid work			Total
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Mother				
Because I am looking after children or other people	66.7	79.6	77.0	75.7
I do not work because I am occupied with other things	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.5
I do not think there is any work suitable for me	2.6	2.9	0.4	1.5
I have found work and will be starting soon	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
I am waiting to hear if my job application has been successful	3.8	1.0	3.5	2.9
I have not found any work	15.4	9.7	5.2	8.3
Because this is more advantageous financially	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
For health reasons	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.5
Other reason	9.0	4.9	11.7	9.5
Total	100.0 (N=78)	100.0 (N=103)	100.0 (N=230)	100.0 (N=411)
<i>Percentage of children whose mother has no paid work</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Father				
Because I am looking after children or other people	13.3	5.3	3.7	6.6
I do not work because I am occupied with other things	0.0	5.3	3.7	3.3
I do not think there is any work suitable for me	0.0	0.0	18.5	8.2
I have found work and will be starting soon	0.0	21.1	0.0	6.6
I am waiting to hear if my job application has been successful	13.3	0.0	3.7	4.9
I have not found any work	40.0	31.6	51.9	42.9

For health reasons	6.7	5.3	0.0	3.3
Other reason	26.7	31.6	18.5	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N=15)	(N=19)	(N=27)	(N=67)
<i>Percentage of children whose father has no paid work</i>	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.1

3.7 Children aged under 12 whose mother or father has no paid work: most important reason for not having paid work – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

* This information comes from a study of a sample of children (research carried out by the Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy)

4. Why do the parents of young children work part time?

Mainly because of caring responsibilities

Research into the care of young children carried out by the Herman Deleeck Centre for Social policy found that the main reason that mothers work part-time is because of their responsibilities for caring for children or other people. In the case of children under the age of 3, working part-time in order to have more free time is not insignificant (see Table 3.8). The few fathers (less than 1%) who work part-time also do so because they are taking care of children or other people.

	Reason for working part-time			
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Mother				
Because I am looking after children or other people	88.9	86.5	93.2	91.0
Because I want more free time	5.1	0.7	3.1	3.0
Because I am occupied with other things	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
Because this is more advantageous financially	0.9	5.0	1.0	1.9
Because I do not think there is a full-time job for me	2.6	3.5	0.0	1.2
Other	1.7	4.3	2.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N=263)	(N=208)	(N=289)	(N=760)
<i>Percentage of children whose mother works part-time</i>	36.0	38.9	41.7	39.7

3.8 Children under the age of 12 whose mother works part-time: most important reason for working part-time – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

5. Arranging family-friendly working hours

The fathers of most young children work long hours. Their fathers are also more likely to have “atypical” working hours than their mothers but they have more flexibility

The number of hours worked, the pattern of working hours and the flexibility offered at work are all important factors for parents combining family life with employment.

The SILC survey asked mothers and fathers of young children about the normal number of hours they worked in their main occupation. Mothers of children under 12 worked on average almost 32 hours a week and fathers 40 hours a week. A remarkably large number of children had a father who worked 45 hours or more per week (35.1%) (see Table 3.9).

Normal number of hours worked (1)		
	Mother	Father
Less than 20 hours	12.5	0.7
20 to 25 hours	11.4	1.3
25 to 30 hours	8.1	0.9
30 to 35 hours	21.3	3.5
35 to 40 hours	23.2	34.0
40 to 45 hours	12.3	24.5
45 or more hours	11.3	35.1
Total	100.0	100.0
	(N=632)	(N=712)
Average	32.0	40.0
P25	25.0	38.0
P75	38.0	48.0

3.9 Children aged under 12: normal number of hours worked by their mother and father – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Federal Department for the Economy, Office of Statistics and Economic Information, SILC, 2005

(1) Children whose mother and/or father has paid work or is taking a temporary break from work.

Table 3.10 shows the patterns of working hours of the mothers and fathers of children under the age of 12. We look at working outside the normal working day, shift work, night work, weekend work and irregular working hours. 19.5% of the children have a mother who works hours which fall into at least one of these atypical categories. Many more children have a father who works atypical hours: 41%. In the case of the mothers this usually involves working outside the normal working day and at weekends; for fathers the largest group is working outside the normal working day.

Patterns of working hours (1)		
	Mother	Father
Works outside the normal working day	16.1	29.2
Shift work	8.5	12.6
Night work	3.6	7.1
Weekend work	12.4	13.6
Irregular working hours (2)	7.8	16.1
Working hours include at least one of these atypical patterns	19.5	41.0

3.10 Children aged under 12: pattern of working hours of their mother and father – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

(1) Children whose mother and/or father has paid work or is taking a temporary break from work.

(2) Includes evening work

Flexibility at work varies noticeably between the mothers and fathers of young children. More children under 12 have a mother who has the opportunity to work part-time or to take parental leave from her employment. Their fathers, on the other hand, have more flexibility in the time they start and leave work and more opportunities to work from home (see Table 3.11).

Flexibility at work (1)		
	Mother	Father
Flexibility in time of starting and finishing work		
It is very difficult to change my working hours	46.5	35.9
I can change the time that I start and finish work, if I notify them in advance, as long as I am at work for an agreed number of hours	15.2	12.4
I can change the time that I start and finish work, if I notify them in advance	19.0	18.2
I can change the time that I start and finish work, without notifying them in advance, as long as I am at work for an agreed number of hours	9.8	12.5
I can change the time that I start and finish work, without notifying them in advance	9.5	20.9
Total	100.0 (N=1 773)	100.0 (N=1 745)
My present job offers me the opportunity to work part-time	69.6 (N=1 757)	24.7 (N=1 757)
My present job allows me to work from home	18.9 (N=1 728)	30.3 (N=1 756)
My present job allows me to take parental leave	71.7 (N=1 769)	49.1 (N=1 751)

3.11 Children aged under 12: flexible working opportunities enjoyed by their mothers and fathers – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

(1) Children whose mother and/or father has paid work or is taking a temporary break from work.

6. Participation in employment in families with young children from the perspective of the women

High levels of employment among women. Far fewer single mothers in work

The Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security allows you to zoom in on the employment of mothers with young children with “women” and not “children” as the *unit of calculation*. In view of the impact of employment participation on the family situation, we also present these data.

72.0% of mothers with a child under the age of 12 in the Region of Flanders were in some form of paid employment in 2004. This was slightly more than in 2003 (+ 0.3%). Participation in employment is slightly lower among mothers with a child under the age of 3 (70.1%). Considerably fewer single mothers with a child under 12 are in employment than mothers who live with a partner: 61.9% of single mothers compared with 75.4% of mothers who live with a partner. Single mothers with a child under 3 participate even less: only 47.1% have paid employment. The percentage of single mothers in paid employment fell from 62.2% in 2003 to 61.9% in 2004 (see Table 3.12).

Mothers' employment

	2003		2004		
	Total	One child or youngest child			Total
		Under 3 years	3 to 6 years	6 to 12 years	
Mothers living with a partner					
Working in paid employment	62.7	62.7	64.2	63.2	63.2
Self-employed	7.5	6.3	7.6	8.3	7.4
Working as assistant to self-employed person	2.8	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.6
Working in paid employment and self-employed	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
<i>Total with paid work</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>75.4</i>
Job-seeker receiving benefit	4.9	6.0	5.1	4.4	5.1
Not in paid employment and receiving benefit(1)	3.8	6.7	3.2	1.3	3.7
Without paid work	16.3	14.5	15.2	17.2	15.8
<i>Total without paid work</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>
Total mothers living with a partner	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single mothers					
Working in paid employment	54.5	41.1	53.9	58.9	54.2
Self-employed	5.3	4.3	5.1	5.9	5.3
Working as assistant to self-employed person	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Working in paid employment and self-employed	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
<i>Total with paid work</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>
Job-seeker receiving benefit	21.1	28.7	22.4	18.4	21.4
Not in paid employment and receiving benefit(1)	8.8	13.3	8.6	6.6	8.4
Without paid work	7.9	10.9	7.6	7.6	8.3
<i>Total without paid work</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>38.1</i>
Total single mothers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total mothers (2)					
Working in paid employment	60.3	60.5	61.8	60.4	60.7
Self-employed	7.0	6.1	7.1	7.4	6.9
Working as assistant to self-employed person	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.3
Working in paid employment and self-employed	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
<i>Total with paid work</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>72.0</i>
Job-seeker receiving benefit	6.8	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.0
Not in paid employment and receiving benefit(1)	6.2	7.7	5.1	5.3	6.0
Without paid work	15.3	14.7	14.5	15.6	15.0
<i>Total without paid work</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>28.0</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.12 Employment of all mothers (mothers with partners and single mothers) with one child or the youngest child under 12 years by age of the child/youngest child – Region of Flanders (percentages) – situation on 31 December

Source: Labour Market and Social Security Data Warehouse of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security

(1) Not in paid employment and receiving benefit: covers full-time early retirement, full-time career break and those exempt from registering as job-seekers

(2) Includes mothers whose children are living in another family

7. Employment situation of grandparents

Some are still working

A significant number of grandparents of children under the age of 3 are still working, especially maternal grandparents. 39% of maternal grandmothers and/or grandfathers are still working. The equivalent figure for paternal grandparents is only 24.1%. Table 3.13 shows how the percentage decreases as the children get older.

Grandparents' employment				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Maternal grandparents	39.0	25.3	15.6	23.4 (N=2 217)
Paternal grandparents	24.1	18.2	12.3	16.6 (N=2 035)

3.13 Children aged under 12: participation in employment of the maternal and/or paternal grandparents – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

8. The European context

8.1. Level of employment of women with young children

There are no European figures available on participation in employment of families that include the child as a unit in the calculations.

However, the *level of employment of women with young children* is known. Using the Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) we compared the Region of Flanders with the EU-15 countries, excluding Sweden, which did not take part in this survey.

Table 3.14 breaks down the level of employment among mothers by the number of children they have – 1, 2, or 3 or more children – and by the age of the youngest child. The Region of Flanders has one of the highest rates of employment of mothers with one or more children under the age of 15. The level of employment of mothers is much lower in the Mediterranean countries of the EU, apart from Portugal. There is a noticeable difference in rates of employment between mothers with 1 or 2 children and those with 3 children or more. Generally, fewer mothers with 3 or more children work. Denmark is an exception to this.

Level of employment of mothers			
	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 or more children
With a child or the youngest child under 3			
Region of Flanders	84	81	54
Belgium	73	71	6
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>			
Germany	63	54	33
France	67	53	37
Luxembourg	(1)	(1)	(1)
The Netherlands	78	74	54

<i>Nordic countries</i>			
Denmark	80	83	77
Finland	54	53	40
Sweden	NA	NA	NA
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>			
Greece	55	51	41
Italy	56	48	34
Portugal	77	73	52
Spain	63	50	41
Austria	70	54	37
Ireland	70	58	45
The United Kingdom	67	54	35
With a child or the youngest child aged 3 to 6			
Region of Flanders	83	84	66
Belgium	74	74	56
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>			
Germany	64	57	45
France	76	77	56
Luxembourg	(1)	(1)	(1)
The Netherlands	72	74	62
<i>Nordic countries</i>			
Denmark	77	91	78
Finland	83	83	71
Sweden	NA	NA	NA
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>			
Greece	59	55	53
Italy	59	51	39
Portugal	79	78	62
Spain	61	54	47
Austria	75	67	53
Ireland	66	54	45
The United Kingdom	64	66	45
With a child or the youngest child aged 6 to 15			
Region of Flanders	76	80	73
Belgium	70	74	64
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>			
Germany	74	72	55
France	75	78	64
Luxembourg	64	65	(1)
The Netherlands	73	77	71
<i>Nordic countries</i>			
Denmark	84	89	85
Finland	85	88	83

<i>Sweden</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>			
Greece	61	60	55
Italy	57	53	45
Portugal	75	77	68
Spain	60	60	58
Austria	81	78	70
Ireland	66	61	56
The United Kingdom	75	76	60
Total with a child or the youngest child under 15			
Region of Flanders	79	81	64
Belgium	71	73	55
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>			
Germany	64	56	39
France	73	70	51
Luxembourg	68	63	48
The Netherlands	74	75	63
<i>Nordic countries</i>			
<i>Denmark</i>	82	88	80
<i>Finland</i>	76	77	60
<i>Sweden</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>			
Greece	59	57	52
Italy	57	52	39
Portugal	76	76	59
Spain	62	57	48
Austria	78	69	52
Ireland	67	59	48
The United Kingdom	72	67	46

3.14 Level of employment of women with one child or the youngest child under the age of 15 in some EU-15 countries – 2006

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2006 (Processed by the Work and Social Economy Centre (Steunpunt WSE))

(1) Figure not reliable

NA: not available

8.2. Children living in a family with no adult in work

Around 9.3% of children in the EU-15 countries live in a family with no adult in work. With 13.5%, Belgium has a relatively high number of young people living in families with no adult in employment. Only the United Kingdom scores higher. The figures for the Region of Flanders for a younger age group are also on the high side (see Table 3.15).

No adult working

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Region of Flanders	9.3*	10.5**		
Belgium	10.8	12.9	13.5	13.5
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	9.0	10.7	10.3	9.3
France	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8
Luxembourg	4.1	2.7	3.7	4.0
The Netherlands	8.0	7.0	6.2	5.9
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	NA	6.6	4.9	
Denmark	NA	5.7	5.0	
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	5.3	4.1	3.6	3.9
Italy	7.6	5.6	5.4	5.8
Portugal	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.8
Spain	6.5	5.4	5.1	5.0
Austria	4.3	6.3	7.2	6.1
The United Kingdom	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.7
Ireland	10.2	12.0	11.3	11.2
EU-15	9.7***	9.6***	9.3***	9.3***

3.15 Children under the age of 18 living in a household in which there is no adult with paid work (percentages) in the EU-15 countries

Source: Eurostat

*Children aged under 14

**Children aged under 12

*** Estimates

NA: not available

CHAPTER 4. Prosperity, poverty and deprivation

Poverty is harmful to children, both immediately and in the long term. This is why we examine the incomes of families with young children in some detail.

We look at the disposable income of families with young children, followed by the objective “at-risk-of-poverty threshold” (an EU-indicator of the degree of financial poverty), the families’ subjective assessment of their own incomes and a number of non-monetary indicators of deprivation in the family. Next we examine how many children live in a family whose source of income indicates that they are in an insecure financial situation (guaranteed child benefit, maintenance allowance, guaranteed minimum income), before going on to examine deprivation in these families.

After that we describe various aspects of the family home: type of home, which is an indicator of the comfort of the home, and residential status, which has a significant impact on families’ spending patterns.

Lastly, poverty in Flanders is compared with the situation in the EU-15 countries.

1. Disposable income per person in families with young children

Few financial worries: most children live in a family with a decent income

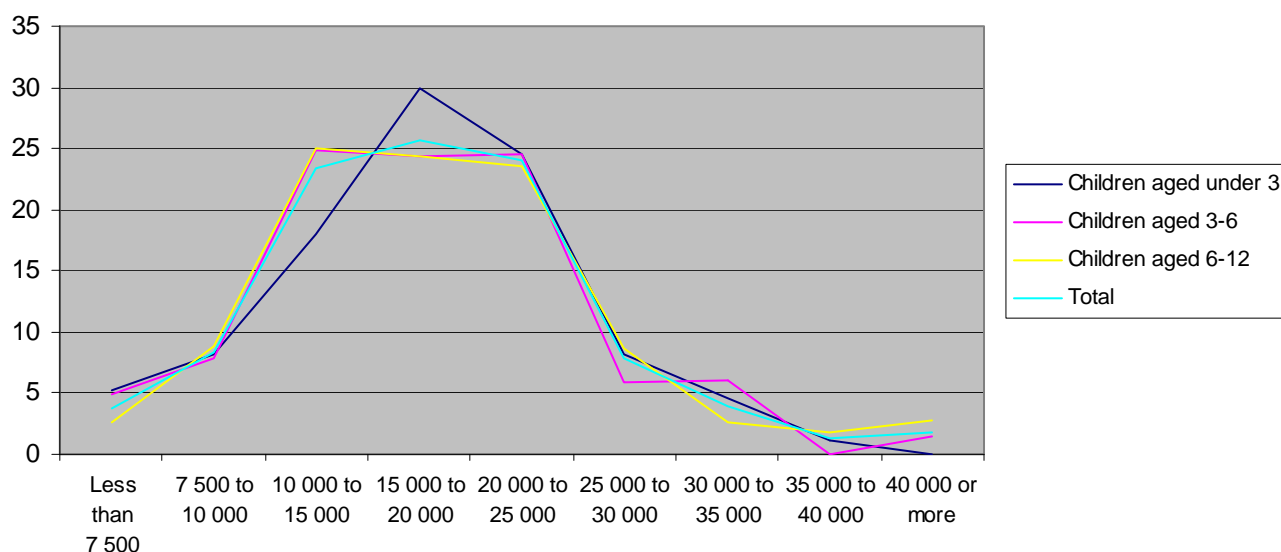
We look at the *disposable income per person* in families with young children. This is the equivalised disposable income, derived from the disposable family income with a correction for family size*.

We also look at the median (middle score in a set of ranked scores) rather than the mean, because the median is less influenced by incomes at the high and low extremes of the scale.

In families with children under 12, the median in 2004 was 18 722.5 euros per year. The “poorest” 10% of children were living in a family that had to manage on about half that amount (9 747 euros per person per year) or less. The “richest” 10% of children were living in a family with a disposable income of at least 26 956 euros per person per year.

Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of children by disposable annual income in 2004, corrected for family size.

Disposable annual income per person



4.1 Children under the age of 12 by disposable annual income per person in the family – Region of Flanders – 2004

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

*To calculate the disposable income per person, a weighting system was used in which the head of the household (reference person) counts as 1, other persons over the age of 14 count as 0.5 and children under the age of 14 count as 0.3. A family consisting of a mother, a father and two children under the age of 14 years therefore count as the equivalent of 2.1 persons.

2. Increased risk of poverty

Over 1 in 10 young children live in a family which is at increased risk of poverty

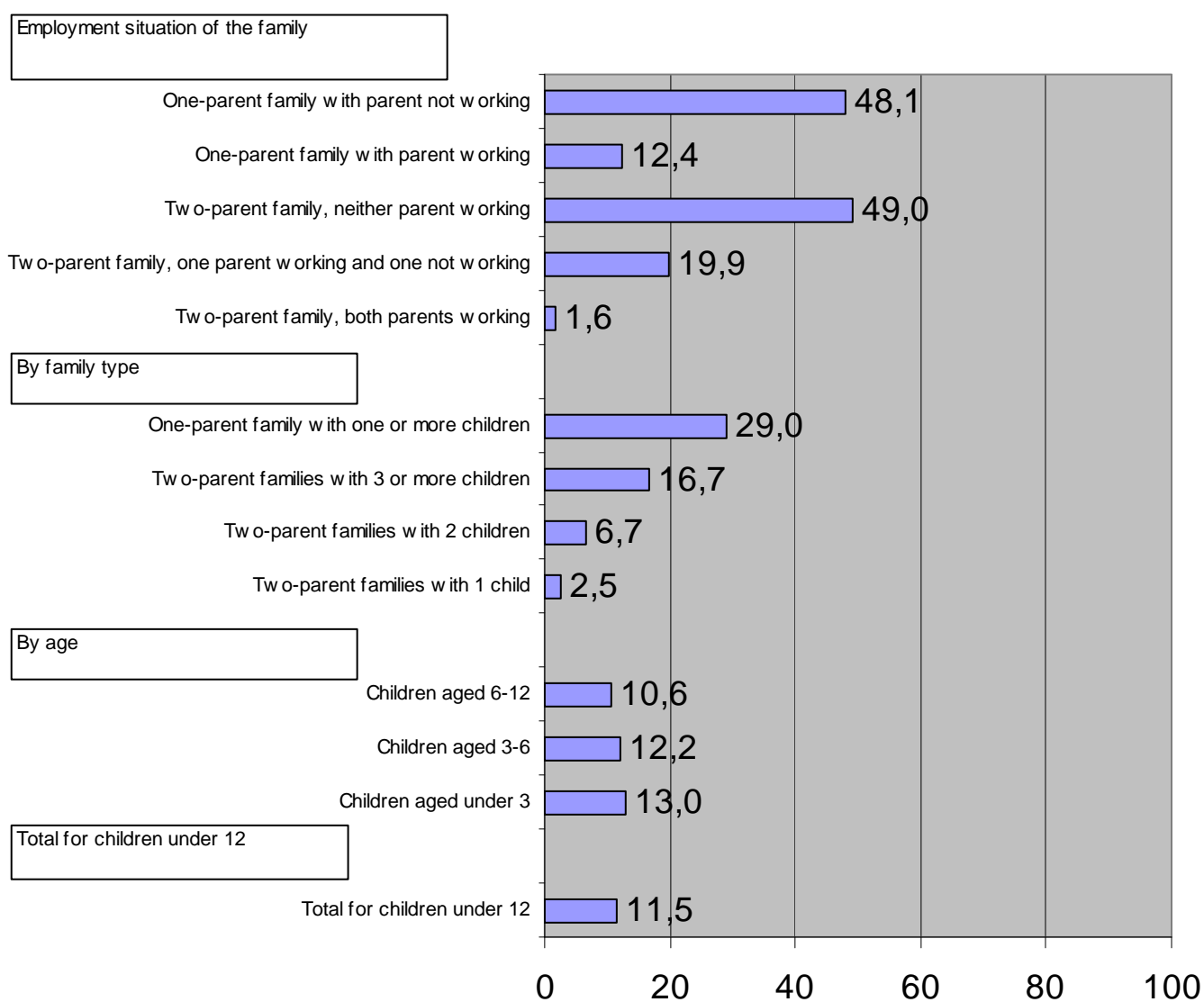
The “at-risk-of-poverty threshold” is an indicator developed in the EU to measure the proportion of the population living in a family below the poverty line. The family is said to be at risk of poverty, or at increased risk of poverty, if the disposable income per person in the family is less than 60% of the median disposable income of the country. For the year 2004, the income threshold for Belgium was 20 711.75 euro per year for a family of 2 adults and 2 children. The equivalent figure for 2003 was 19 580.40 euro. This means that the threshold in 2004 was 5.8% higher than the year before. We have used the Belgian norm because tax and social security – the most important income redistribution mechanisms – are federal powers.

We look at the percentage of children living in a family whose income is below the poverty line. The daily circumstances in which these children live threaten to be difficult and their future economic situation is at risk.

The general picture is that 11.5% of children under the age of 12 are at increased risk of poverty and there are no differences between age groups. There are, however, major differences between family types, with two-parent families with 1 child at lowest risk (2.5%) and children in one-parent families at highest risk (29.0%). The differences become even more stark if we look at families without working parents: 49% of children in families with two non-working parents are at increased risk of poverty. The risk is also very high for children in one-parent families where the parent does not work: 48.1%. There is also a noticeable difference between children in two-parent families with 1 or 2 children and those in two-parent families with 3 or more children: children in two-parent families with 3 or more children are

at much greater risk of poverty (16.7%) than their peers in the smaller two-parent families (see Figure 4.2).

Increased risk of poverty (1)



4.2 Percentage of children under the age of 12 years living in a family with an income below the poverty line by age group, family type and employment situation of the family – Region of Flanders – 2004

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

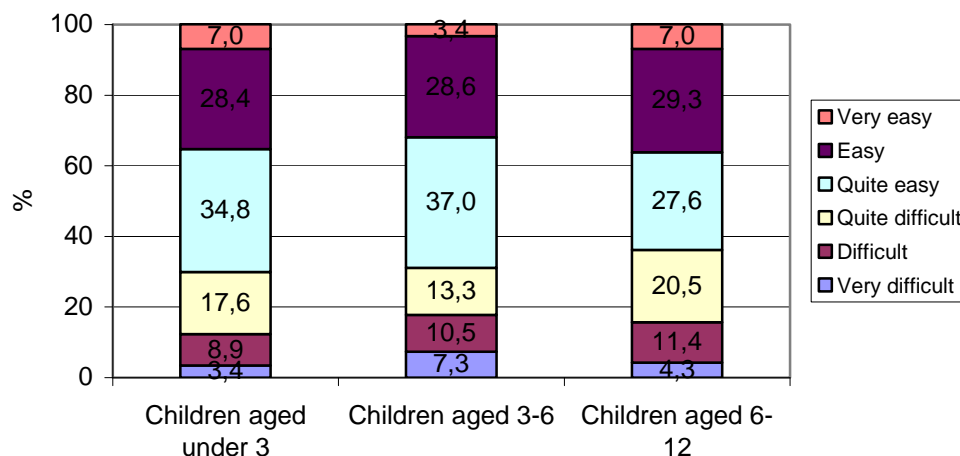
(1) Poverty line: 60% of the median disposable annual income per person in Belgium

3. Making ends meet

This is difficult or very difficult for almost 16%; easy or very easy for 36%

A significant number of children live in a family where the reference person reports that it is difficult (10.5%) or very difficult (4.9%) to make ends meet. 34.8% live in families that manage easily or very easily. Figure 4.3 shows this by age group.

Making ends meet



4.3 Children aged under 12: the family's experience of making ends meet on its monthly income – Region of Flanders –2005 (percentages)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

4. Non-monetary deprivation

A week's annual holiday: not taken for granted

In addition to the monetary indicators, the SILC survey included a number of *non-monetary indicators*. Table 4.4 presents three such indicators: being able to afford one week's holiday a year; being able to afford to eat meat, chicken or fish; and being able to afford to entertain family or friends.

It is striking that almost 18% of the children live in a family where the reference person reports that the family cannot afford *to take a week's holiday every year*.

Only a very small number of children live in a family that cannot afford *to eat meat, chicken or fish every other day* (or a vegetarian equivalent).

Almost 6% live in a family that cannot afford *to entertain friends or family at least once a month*. There is little difference between the age groups, except for the holiday indicator: slightly more children in the 3 to 6 age group live in families which cannot afford to take a week's annual holiday.

Non-monetary deprivation

	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
The family cannot afford to take one week's annual holiday	18.0	15.9	18.4	17.6 (N=840)
The family cannot afford to eat meat, chicken or fish (or a vegetarian equivalent) every other day	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6 (N=840)
The family cannot afford to have friends or family round for a drink or a	4.3	5.5	6.7	5.7 (N=840)

meal at least once a month

4.4 Children aged under 12: extent to which families cannot afford certain non-essentials – Region of Flanders – 2005 (percentages)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

5. Children in families with an insecure source of income or a source of income that indicates an insecure financial situation

5.1. Children for whom guaranteed child benefit is paid

A small number of minors

Guaranteed child benefit is awarded when the adults responsible for the care of a child do not have enough to live on and are not entitled to support from any other child benefit scheme for employees, public servants or the self-employed. Those who are in receipt of the minimum income get this automatically without a means test.

At the end of 2006, guaranteed child benefit was being paid for 4 239 minors, i.e. 0.3% of children under the age of 18. This was an increase of 1.9% over 2005 (see Table 4.5).

Guaranteed child benefit				
	Children aged under 6	Children aged 6-12	Children aged 12-18	Total
2005	1 687	1 351	1 119	4 157
2006	1 756	1 350	1 133	4 239

4.5 Number of minors for whom guaranteed child benefit was being paid on 31/12 – Region of Flanders

Source: Child Benefit Department for Employees, Geographical distribution of families

5.2. Children in families with income from maintenance

Almost 10% of children under 12 live in a family where one or both parents receives a maintenance allowance for their children from an ex-partner. Table 4.6 also shows the percentages by age group.

Maintenance	
Children aged under 3	3.0
Children aged 3-6	11.1
Children aged 6-12	11.8
Children aged under 12	9.9

4.6 Children aged under 12: percentage of children living in a family that receives maintenance – Region of Flanders – 2005

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

5.3. Children in families receiving the guaranteed minimum income

A very small number of children under the age of 12 live in a family that receives the guaranteed minimum income; it is usually the mother that gets the guaranteed minimum income. The average amount received per month is 600 euros (see Table 4.7).

Guaranteed minimum income	
Children in families receiving the guaranteed minimum income	0.5%

Average amount per month 599.80 euros

4.7 Children aged under 12: percentage of children living in a family that receives the guaranteed minimum income and the average amount received – Region of Flanders – 2005

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

6. Children in underprivileged families

A small number of children live in underprivileged families

Child and Family records data on deprivation every year. In these records, deprivation is defined as a lasting situation in which people are deprived of opportunities to participate adequately in things to which society attaches great value, such as education, employment and housing.

Six *selection criteria* have been derived from this definition, on the basis of which is determined whether or not a family is considered to be underprivileged, namely the family's *monthly income*, the parents' *educational level*, the children's *development*, the parents' *employment situation*, *housing* and *health*. If a family fulfils three or more criteria, it is considered to be underprivileged.

All families with a child born between 1 January and 31 December 2007 were assessed in accordance with the 6 criteria, and each underprivileged family was asked for information in connection with the assessment criteria.

About 7.3% of children born in 2007 (in the Region of Flanders) were born into an underprivileged family (provisional figure). This percentage represents 4 828 children in the Region of Flanders. The percentage of children born into underprivileged families has slightly increased since 2006 (see Table 4.8).

Figure 4.9 shows the trend since 2000. After a few years in which it stabilised (2003-2005), the trend started to rise again from 2006.

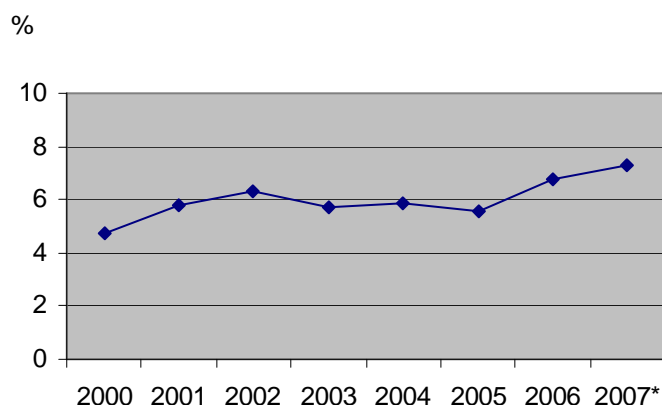
Underprivileged families		
	2006	2007*
Antwerp	10.2	10.2
Flemish Brabant	3.6	3.5
West Flanders	4.8	5.6
East Flanders	6.1	6.6
Limburg	7.5	9.2
Total	6.8	7.3

4.8 Percentage of children born into an underprivileged family during the year, by province

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

Trend in underprivileged families



4.9 Trend in the percentage of children born into an underprivileged family each year from 2000 onwards – Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* Provisional figure

The percentage of underprivileged families varies by province. The highest percentage of underprivileged families with young children, namely 10.2%, is found in the province of Antwerp, and the lowest in Flemish Brabant, with 3.5%. In the provinces of Limburg, East Flanders and West Flanders, percentages of 9.2%, 6.6% and 5.6% respectively were recorded (provisional figures) (see Table 4.8).

Half of the children born into an underprivileged family live in one of six towns and cities. There were 2 418 babies born into underprivileged families in these urban areas, representing over 50.1% of all babies born to underprivileged families. The six towns and cities where they live are Antwerp, Ghent, Genk, Leuven, Mechelen and Menen. The metropolitan areas of Antwerp and Ghent account for over 31% and almost 9% respectively of all children born into families living in deprivation. Genk comes in third place with 2.8%.

Deprivation is coloured. The mothers of almost 6 out of 10 children born into an underprivileged family did not have Belgian nationality at the time of their birth. Table 4.10 gives for the Region of Flanders the percentage of babies born into an underprivileged family and the percentage not born into an underprivileged family by the national origin of the mother at the time of her birth.

Not having Belgian nationality undeniably increases the chance of being born into an underprivileged family.

Deprivation and origin (1)		
	Children in underprivileged families	Babies not in underprivileged families
Belgian origin	40.8	82.1
Moroccan origin	14.8	3.9
Turkish origin	9.3	2.4
Other origin	34.6	10.9
Not known	0.5	0.7

Total	100.0	100.0
-------	-------	-------

4.10 Babies born in 2007 into underprivileged families and families which are not underprivileged by nationality of the mother at the time of her birth – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

(1) *Provisional figures*

Most underprivileged families face a *complex combination of problems*. A low level of education is the criterion indicated the most (for 80.0% of children in underprivileged families). A low income and poor employment situation are indicated for 75.2% and 74.2% respectively of the children in underprivileged families. Poor housing is reported for almost 50% of underprivileged families. About 34% of the children have developmental problems. Health problems score lowest (see Table 4.11). The records also show that in the case of 48.8% of children born into an underprivileged family, the family is living in very poor socio-economic circumstances. This means that these families are poorly situated in terms of income, education and employment.

Problems of deprivation

	2006	2007*
Low level of education of one or both parents	75.7	80.0
Low monthly income	80.3	75.2
Poor employment situation of parents	77.3	74.2
Poor housing	51.0	49.7
Problems in children's development	32.9	34.1
Health problems	22.1	22.3

4.11 Babies born into underprivileged families: extent of presence of certain criteria for deprivation (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

7. Children living in families without permanent residence status

Affects almost 0.7% of children

Child and Family's own database, IKAROS, records whether or not the family has permanent residency. Families without permanent residence status are mainly those who have applied for asylum and those who are living in the country illegally.

485 babies were born into families without permanent residence status in 2007, or 0.7% of births in that year (provisional figures). This percentage is virtually unchanged from 2006. Almost half of these children live in the province of Antwerp (see Table 4.12).

Births into families without permanent residence status

	2006		2007*	
	Number	% of births	Number	% of births
Antwerp	265	1.4	224	1.1
Flemish Brabant	65	0.6	48	0.4
West Flanders	68	0.6	65	0.6
East Flanders	110	0.7	99	0.6
Limburg	54	0.7	49	0.6
Total	562	0.8	485	0.7

4.12 Babies born into a family without permanent residence status, by province of residence on date of birth (numbers and percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* *Provisional figures*

8. Residential status

Most young children live in a home that their parents own

Residential status – owner occupier or tenant – has a significant impact on families' spending patterns and there is a link between renting and greater risk of poverty.

The family usually owns the home (73.3%). This percentage increases as the child grows older (see Table 4.13).

Children in families that rent their home are at noticeably much greater risk of poverty: 25.0% against only 5.1% of children whose family owns their own home (SILC – 2005).

Residential status				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Owner or living rent free	67.8	74.2	75.7	73.1
Tenant (market price or reduced rent)	32.2	25.8	24.3	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N=205)	(N=220)	(N=415)	(N=840)

4.13 Children aged under 12: children living in a home owned or rented by their parents – Region of Flanders – 2005 (percentages)

Source: *FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005*

9. The European context

9.1. Increased risk of poverty

The “at-risk-of-poverty threshold” developed by Eurostat is only available at the level of the family, not with the child as the unit of calculation.

Being at risk of poverty or at increased risk of poverty means that the family's disposable income per person is less than 60% of the median family income of the country they live in.

In most of the EU-15 countries there are considerably more one-parent families at risk of poverty than two-parent families. Families with 3 or more children score relatively worse (see Table 4.14).

Families at increased risk of poverty (1)				
	One-parent families with dependent children	Two-parent families with 1 dependent child	Two-parent families with 2 dependent children	Two-parent families with 3 or more dependent children
Belgium	40	11	11	18
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	33	11	12	18
France	38	14	15	29

Luxembourg	56	18	21	31
The Netherlands	50	9	12	26
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	31	8	8	17
Denmark	26	4	5	16
Sweden	39	6	7	15
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	36	24	28	45
Italy	39	24	32	50
Portugal	56*	22*	33*	52*
Spain	45	19	29	48
Austria	39	12	16	27
The United Kingdom	57	19	19	38
Ireland	63	16	22	33
EU-15	42**	16**	20**	31**

4.14 Percentage of families at increased risk of poverty, by family type – 2006

Source: Eurostat, website

(1) Threshold limit value: 60% of disposable family income corrected for family size

* Provisional figures

** Estimated figures

CHAPTER 5. CHILDREN AND CHILD-REARING ENVIRONMENTS OUTSIDE THE HOME

The responsibility for bringing up children is shared between the family and society and the important role played by child care in this is being increasingly recognised. Child care is the third child-rearing environment, alongside the family and school.

This chapter looks in detail at the use of child care for pre-school children and for school children, covering the extent of child care use and whose care the children are entrusted into. We present data on the whole population of children using formal child care from the records kept by Child and Family of children attending all child care facilities.

We look at child care from the children's perspective and examine their wellbeing and level of engagement at their child care facilities.

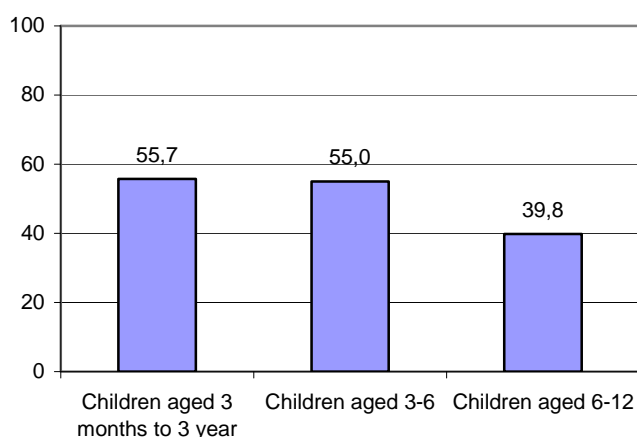
A small number of children receive special support through special education, the special youth welfare service or social services, subsidised by Child and Family. First, we outline the situation in Flanders and then compare this with the situation in the countries of the EU-15.

1. Children and child care

1.1. How many children are entrusted into the care of another person or facility at certain times?

Young children spend a significant amount of time at child care facilities. Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of users of child care, and this is followed by an examination of the use of child care for the under-3s and for children aged 3 to 12.

Regular use of child care for children under the age of 12



5.1 Regular use of child care for children under the age of 12 in the Region of Flanders by age – spring 2004 (percentages of all children)

Sources: *Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3 and on the use of out-of-school child care, spring 2004*

1.1.1. Children aged under 3

General

Almost 56% of children aged 3 months to 3 years make “regular” use of child care

55.7% of children aged between 3 months and 3 years are regularly, i.e. *for at least one continuous period of 5 hours per week*, looked after by relatives, a child minder or a child care centre (spring 2004). Then there is another group of 10.1% who make limited use of child care. 34.2% of children aged 3 months to 3 years are not looked after by relatives, a child minder or a child care centre. Regular use of child care in 2004 had increased by 3.5% since 2002 (see Table 5.2).

Use of child care		
	2002	2004
Regular use	52.2	55.7
Limited use	11.1	10.1
No use	36.7	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0

5.2 Use of child care for children aged between 3 months and 3 years in the Region of Flanders (percentages)

Sources: Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3, autumn 2002 and spring 2004

By age

Use of child care is much lower for babies up to the age of 6 months and for children over the age of 2½ years; over 60% of children between the age of 1 year and 2½ years use child care regularly

The use of child care varies with age. Regular use of child care is much lower under the age of 6 months (see Table 5.3 and Figure 5.4). Table 5.3 and Figure 5.4 also include the age group 1 month to 3 months. Below 3 months regular use of child care is rather exceptional. Between 1 and 2½ years, regular use is above 60%, with a peak at 1½ to 2 years. Regular use of child care for babies aged 3 to 6 months had fallen compared with the autumn of 2002. It had risen for the other age groups; with a particularly marked increase in the 6 months to 1 year age group from 52.5% to 59.8%.

	Use of child care by age			
	2002		2004	
	Regular use of child care	Regular use of child care	Limited use of child care	No child care
1 to 3 months	8.8	14.5	16.0	69.5
3 to 6 months	34.8	32.7	12.0	55.2
6 months to 1 year	52.5	59.8	9.3	30.9
1 year to 1½ years	56.9	61.3	8.5	30.2
1½ years to 2 years	61.4	62.7	10.0	27.3
2 years to 2½ years	56.1	61.3	8.3	30.4
Total 3 months to 2½ years	54.2	58.2	9.4	32.4
2½ years to 3 years	41.8	45.1	13.5	41.4
Total 3 months to 3 years	52.2	55.7	10.1	34.2

5.3 Use of child care for children aged between 1 month and 3 years in the Region of Flanders, by age – autumn 2002 and spring 2004 (percentages of all children)

Sources: Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3, autumn 2002 and spring 2004

Use of child care by age

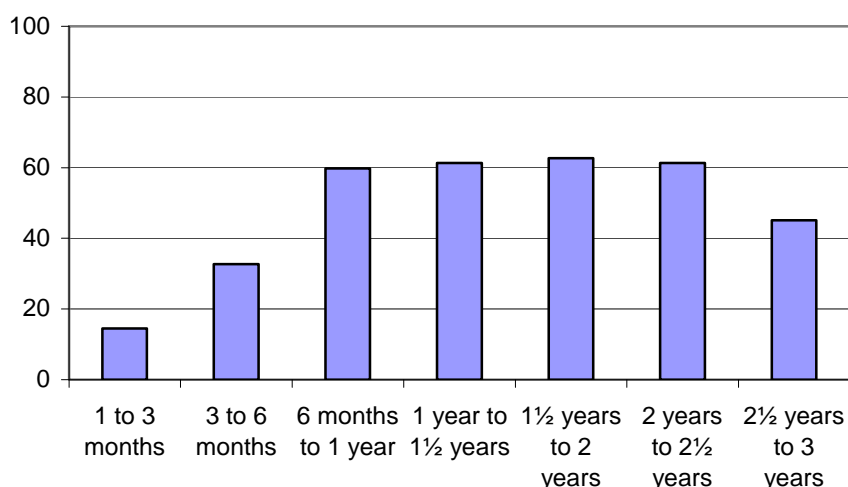


Figure 5.4 Regular use of child care for children aged between 1 month and 3 years in the Region of Flanders, by age – spring 2004 (percentages of all children).

Source: *Child and Family, Survey on the use of child care for children aged under 3 – spring 2004*

By disadvantaged groups

Ethnic minority children and children in underprivileged families make far less use of child care, but use by these groups has also increased significantly

Use of child care by ethnic minority children and children from underprivileged families is much lower than in the population as a whole.

Only 23.7% of ethnic minority children and 21.7% of *children in underprivileged families* use child care on a regular basis. The lowest rate of use is noted for ethnic minority children who also belong to underprivileged families (12.7%). Compared with autumn 2002, regular use of child care by ethnic minority children and children in underprivileged families had also increased significantly in 2004.

Children in one-parent families also make less use of child care than the general population: 48% of these children were making regular use of child care in spring 2004 (see Table 5.5 and Figure 5.6).

Use of child care by disadvantaged groups

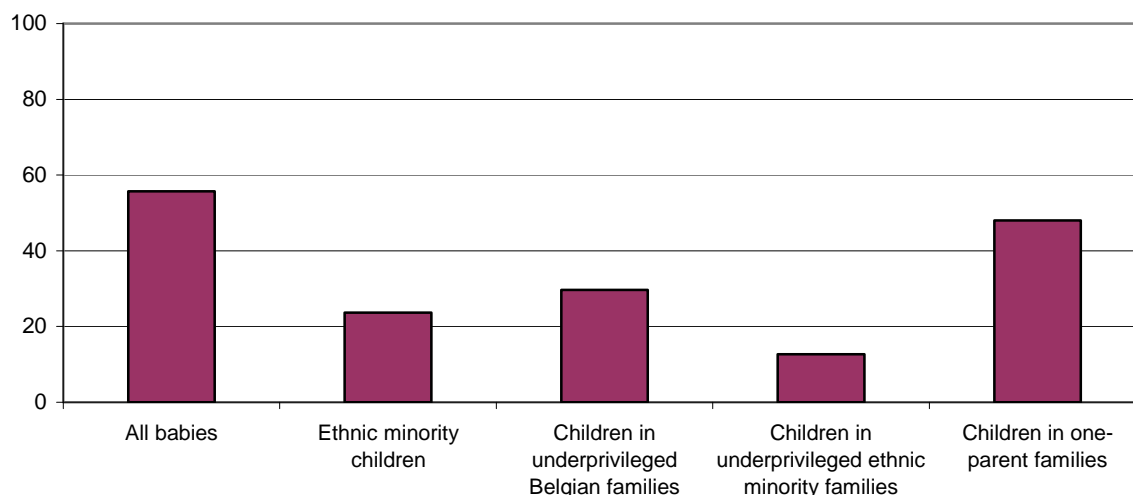
	2002		2004	
	Regular use	Regular use	Limited use	No use
Ethnic minority children	19.6	23.7	6.7	69.5
Children in underprivileged families	18.8	21.7	5.9	72.4
<i>of which</i>				
<i>Children in underprivileged Belgian families</i>	26.8	29.7	3.4	66.9
<i>Children in underprivileged ethnic minority families</i>	8.1	12.7	7.9	79.4
Children in one-parent families	NA	48.0	11.4	40.6
All babies	52.2	55.7	10.1	34.2

5.5 Ethnic minority children, children in underprivileged families and children in one-parent families: use of child care for children aged between 3 months and 3 years in the Region of Flanders – autumn 2002 and spring 2004 (percentages)

Sources: *Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3, autumn 2002 and spring 2004*

NA: not available

Use of child care by disadvantaged groups



5.6 Regular use of child care for children aged between 3 months and 3 years in the Region of Flanders by disadvantaged groups – spring 2004 (percentages of all children).

Source: *Child and Family, Survey on the use of child care for children aged under 3 – spring 2004*

Intensity

Almost 71% of the children who are cared for on a regular basis are cared for part-time (see Table 5.7). Part-time child care had increased slightly in comparison with 2002 (+0.7%). 35.4% of regular users sometimes make use of *atypical child care*, that is to say care before 7 a.m., after 6 p.m., night and weekend child care or for more than 11 hours per day. Use of atypical child care had also increased since 2002 (31.4% in 2002).

Length of child care

	2002	2004
Full-time	29.8	29.1
Part-time	70.2	70.9
Total	100.0	100.0

5.7 Intensity of child care per week among children aged 3 months to 3 years who regularly go to child care (= at least one continuous period of 5 hours per week) in the Region of Flanders (percentages)

Sources: *Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3, autumn 2002 and spring 2004*

1.1.2. Children aged 3-12

General

Greater use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3 to 6, especially care at the end of the school day

55% of children aged 3-6 and almost 40% of children aged 6-12 are cared for *during the week* by persons or facilities other than their parents (see Figure 5.1 and Table 5.8). That means that in the course of a week

they are cared for at least once before school, after school or on a Wednesday afternoon. Use of out-of-school care for children aged 3 to 6 years had increased by 1.4% since autumn 2002. Use for children aged 6 to 12 years had decreased by 0.7% (see Table 5.8).

Children who live in a one-parent family make use of out-of-school care to the same degree as children who live with both their parents (46.3% and 44.5% respectively use it regularly).

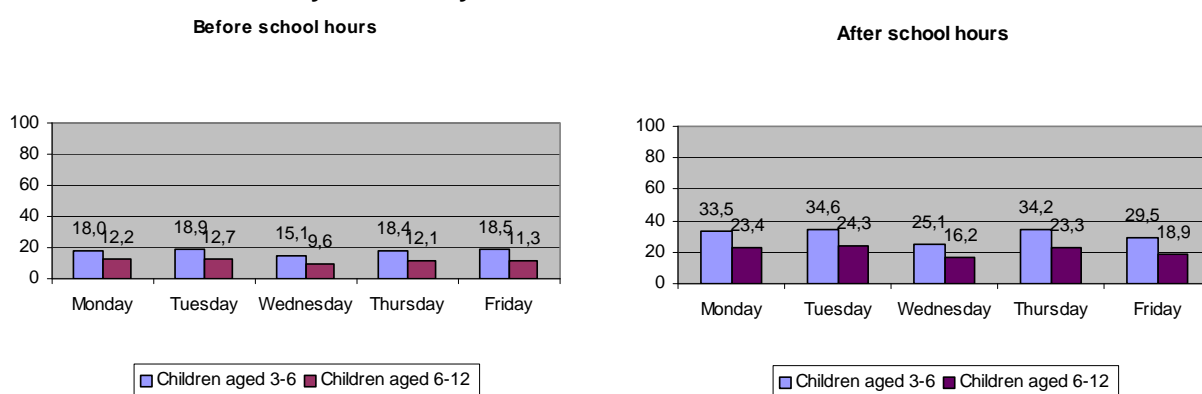
Use of out-of-school care		
	2002	2004
Children aged 3-6	53.6	55.0
Children aged 6-12	40.5	39.8
Children aged 3-12	44.7	44.6

5.8 Use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3 to 12 years in the Region of Flanders (percentages)
Sources: Child and Family, Surveys on the use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3 to 12 years, autumn 2002 and spring 2004

By time of day

Child care is mainly used after school. Figure 5.9 shows the use of child care per day and by the time of day.

Out-of school child care by time of day



5.9 Use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3-6 and 6-12 per day and by time of day in the Region of Flanders (percentages of all children aged 3-6 and 6-12) – spring 2004

Source: Child and Family, Survey on the use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3-12, spring 2004

Intensity of use of out-of-school child care

A small number of children make very frequent use of child care both before school and after school

We look at intensity of use over a week. 14.3% of the children being cared for make intense use of out-of-school care, that is 4 or 5 times before school and 4 or 5 times after school. 17% only make occasional use of care, at most once before school and once after school (see Table 5.10).

Intensity of use of out-of-school child care					
		After school			
		None or little use	Moderate use	High use	Total
Before school	None or little use	17.0	25.4	21.5	63.9

(1)				
Moderate use (2)	3.7	6.0	1.3	11.0
High use (3)	6.8	4.0	14.3	25.0
Total	27.4	35.4	37.1	100.0

5.10 Use of out-of-school care for children aged 3 to 12 years in the Region of Flanders by intensity of use - spring 2004 (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family, Survey on the use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3-12, spring 2004*

(1) None or little use: no use or only once a week

(2) Moderate use: 2 or 3 times a week

(3) High use: 4 or 5 times a week

1.2. Who looks after young children when parents are not doing this themselves?

1.2.1. Informal or formal child care?

Children aged under three mainly in formal child care; children aged 3 to 12 mainly in informal child care

Most children aged 3 months to 3 years who are cared for outside the home on a regular basis are cared for by family day care providers or in child care facilities within Child and Family.

In 2004, over 64% of the children aged 3 months to 3 years who regularly used child care were being cared for by a child minder affiliated to a child minders' service, a subsidised day care centre, private child minder, mini-crèche or private day care centre. 34.5% were being cared for under informal arrangements, mostly by grandparents (31.0%). The proportion of informal child care fell slightly between 2002 and 2004 (see Table 5.11 and Figure 5.12).

Informal child care is the most important category for *children aged 3 to 12 years*: 45.5% of children in this age group are cared for by grandparents or in other informal arrangements. Grandparents are clearly the most important providers of informal child care accounting for 35.1%.

Child care provided by and at the school comes in second place, with 34.5%. Formal child care in facilities within Child and Family accounts for 17.1%. Out-of-school child care initiatives (IBOs) account for 11.5%. Between 2002 and 2004, there was a relative decrease in informal child care and a relative increase in child care provided by and at schools. Table 5.11 shows use of child care for children in the age groups 3 to 6 years and 6 to 12 years by type of child care.

Use of child care by type of child care

	2002	2004
Children aged 3 months to 3 year		
Informal child care	37.4	34.5
Formal child care within Child and Family	61.7	64.1
Child care provided by and at school	0.9	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Children aged 3 to 6 years		
Informal child care	49.8	45.3
Formal child care within Child and Family	21.0	20.3
Child care provided by and at school	25.9	31.0
Two types, equally important	3.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Children aged 6 to 12 years		

<i>Informal child care</i>	51.9	45.6
<i>Formal child care within Child and Family</i>	15.5	15.0
<i>Child care provided by and at school</i>	30.0	36.7
<i>Two types, equally important</i>	2.6	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0

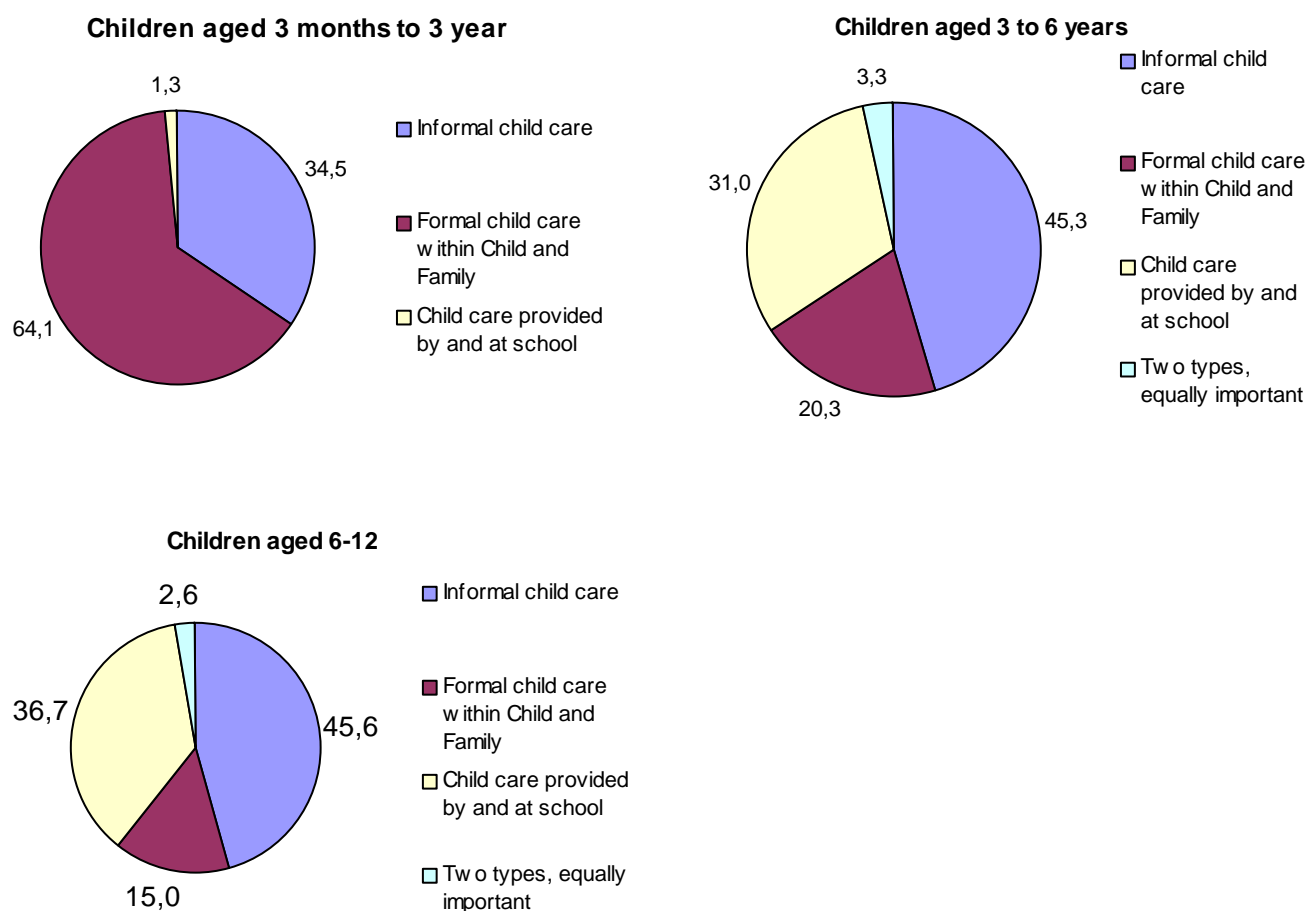
Total number of children aged 3-12

Informal child care	51.1	45.5
Formal child care within Child and Family	17.6	17.1
Child care provided by and at school	28.4	34.5
Two types, equally important	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0

5.11 Children aged 3 months to 12 years who regularly use child care, by type of child care – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Sources: *Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3 and on the use of out-of-school child care for children aged 3 to 12, autumn 2002 and spring 2004*

Use of child care by type of child care



5.12 Children aged 3 months to 12 years who regularly use child care, by type of child care – Region of Flanders – spring 2004

Sources: Child and Family, Surveys on the use of child care for children aged under 3 and on the use of out-of-school child care, spring 2004

1.2.2. Children in formal child care

General

The figures on the use of formal child care are a register of children attending and present at all formal child care facilities within Child and Family in the week beginning 1 February as recorded by Child and Family*. Unlike the figures presented in section 1 and section 1.2.1, these are figures for children attending all child care facilities within Child and Family, including facilities in Brussels.

The total number of children attending these facilities is compared with the total number of children in the Region of Flanders plus a proportion of the children in Brussels (30%, in accordance with a politically prescribed convention). The official population statistics only include the number of children in the *de jure* population (see chapter 1, points 1.1 - 1.3). We are able to estimate how many children there are who are outside the *de jure* population from Child and Family's records (IKAROS). This group of children was added to the official population figures to calculate the percentages.

Use of formal child care for children under 12

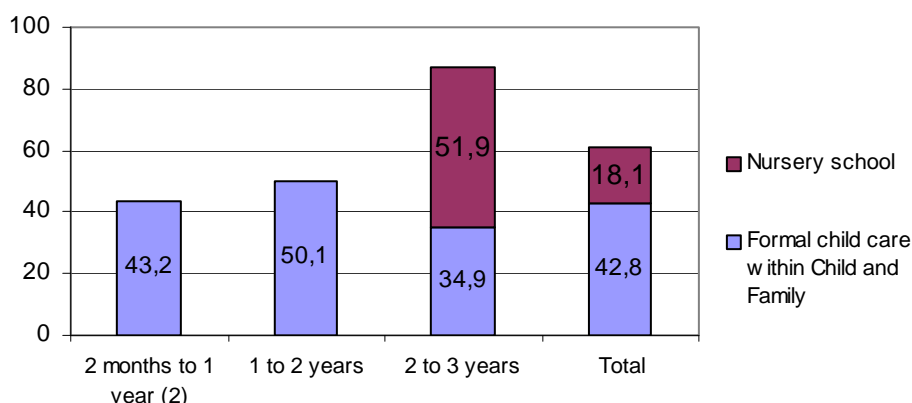
Use of formal child care is highest in the 1 to 2 years age group: 50.1% of children in this age group use formal child care facilities. Over 43% of children aged between 2 and 12 months use formal child care. This drops down to 34.9% between 2 and 3 years, partly due to the fact that some children are now attending out-of-school child care initiatives (see Figure 5.13).

From the age of 3 years just under 15% of the children are still using formal child care facilities within Child and Family (see Figure 5.14).

Use of formal child care and nursery school for children under 3

Children in the 2 ½ to 3 years age group may be using both day care and the school system. In the week beginning 1 February 2007, 51.9% of children aged 2 to 3 years were registered at a nursery school. When they are added to the figure for children using formal child care facilities within Child and Family, it turns out that almost 86.8% of children aged 2 to 3 are using one of the two systems. Taking the total population of children aged 2 months to 3 years in Flanders, this means that almost 61% use one of the two systems: 42.8% use formal child care and 18.1% go to nursery school **.

Children aged under 3 years in formal child care and nursery school (1)



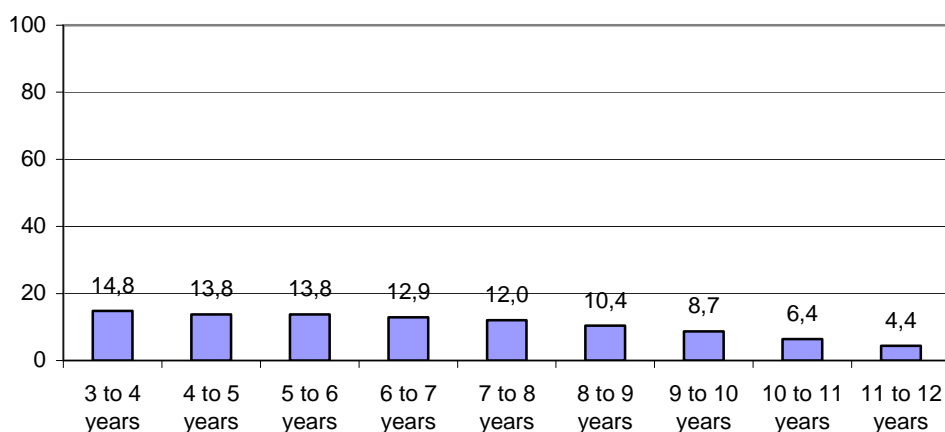
5.13 Children aged 2 months to 3 years attending formal child care facilities within Child and Family and nursery school in Flanders by age – 2007 (percentages)

Sources: *Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)*
Education Department, school attendance figures on 1/2/2007

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 01.01.07. The number of children from the official population statistics was increased with the addition of an estimated figure from the IKAROS database, so that children outside the 'de jure' population were also counted

(2) For children under the age of 1 year, the percentage was calculated on 10/12 of the total group

Children aged 3 to 12 years in formal child care (1)



5.14 Children aged 3 to 12 years attending formal child care facilities within Child and Family in Flanders by age – 2007 (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)*

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 01.01.07. An estimated figure from the IKAROS database was added to the number of children from the official population statistics, so that children outside the 'de jure' population were also counted

Trend in the use of formal child care and nursery school

Use of formal child care for children aged 2 months to 3 years increased slightly from 2006 to 2007 (+ 0.5).

There was also a slight increase in the use of formal child care for children in the age groups 3 to 6 and 6 to 12 from 2006 to 2007 (+ 0.8% and + 0.9%) (see Table 5.15).

Trend in the use of formal child care (1)		
	2006	2007
Children aged 2 months to 3 year		
Formal child care	42.3	42.8
Nursery school	18.1	18.1
Total	60.4	60.9
Children aged 3-6	13.3	14.1
Children aged 6-12	8.2	9.1

5.15 Trend in the use of formal child care and nursery school for children aged 2 months to 12 years, by age group

Source: *Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)*

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 1/1. An estimated figure from the IKAROS database was added to the number of children from the official population statistics, so that children outside the 'de jure' population were also counted

* Formal child care within Child and Family: registered and/or subsidised day care centres, child minders' services, out-of-school care provided in separate rooms at day care centres, private child minders, mini-crèches, private day care centres and out-of-school child care initiatives (IBOs)

** Children in the phase of transferring from child care to nursery school were only counted once

By province

Figure 5.16 shows the use of formal child care facilities within Child and Family and nursery school for children *under the age of 3 years* by province.

Use of *formal child care* by children *under the age of 3* is highest in West Flanders (51.3%). It is significantly lower in the provinces of Limburg (37.9%) and Antwerp (37.5%), with Flemish Brabant (44.3%) and East Flanders (44.0%) coming in-between.

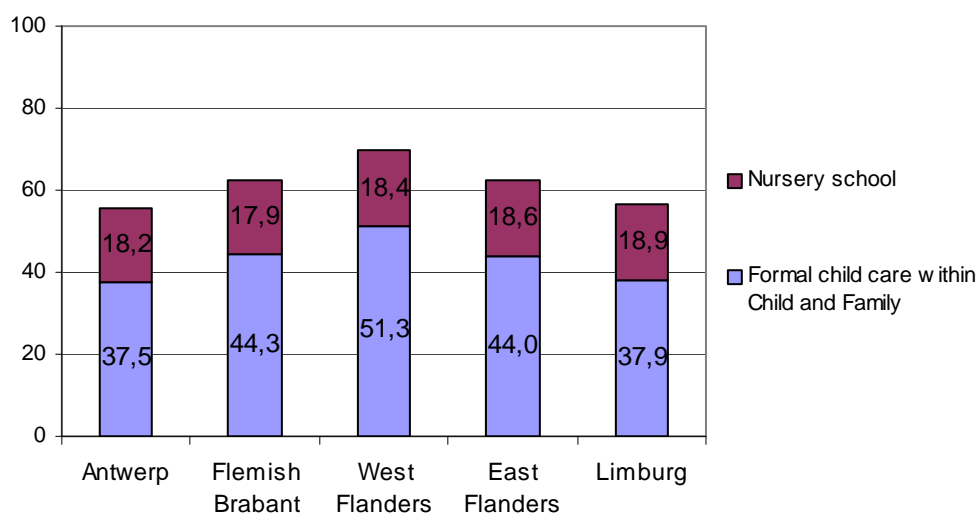
Use of *nursery school* for children in the 2 months to 3 years age group does not vary much by province: it fluctuates between 17.9% in Flemish Brabant and 18.9% in Limburg.

Figure 5.17 shows the use of formal child care in facilities within Child and Family for children aged 3 to 12 years.

In the *3 to 6 years* age group, use of formal child care within Child and Family is highest in West Flanders (20.2%). Limburg has the second highest use in this age group (19.4%), followed by East Flanders (14.0%). The provinces of Flemish Brabant and Antwerp have the lowest use of formal child care in facilities within Child and Family (11.7% and 11.8% respectively).

In the *6 to 12* age group, use is highest in Limburg (14.2%). West Flanders has the second highest use in this age group (10.6%), The other provinces fluctuate around 8%.

Children aged under 3 years in formal child care and nursery school by province (1)



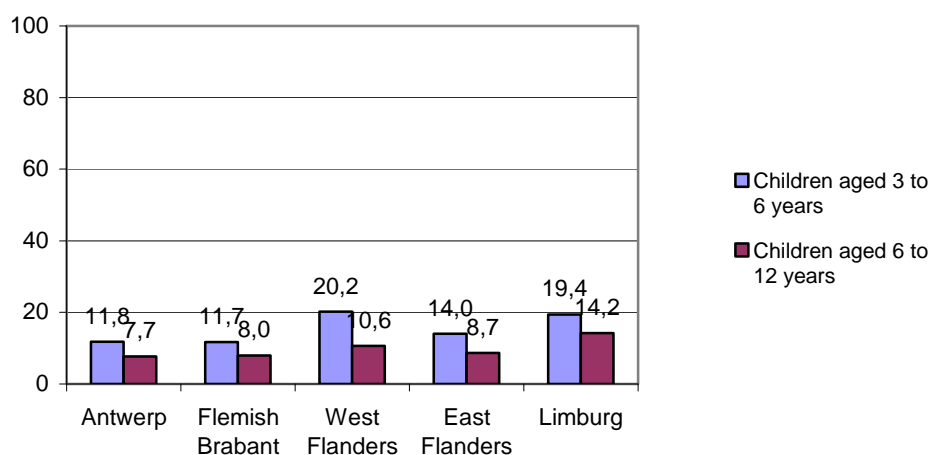
5.16 Children aged 2 months to 3 years attending formal child care facilities within Child and Family and nursery school by province – 2007 (percentages)

Sources: *Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)*

Education Department, school attendance figures on 1/2/2007

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 01.01.07. An estimated figure from the IKAROS database was added to the number of children from the official population statistics

Children aged 3 to 12 years in formal child care by province (1)



5.17 Children aged 3 to 12 years attending formal child care facilities within Child and Family by province and age group – 2007 (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)*

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 01.01.07. The number of children from the official population statistics was increased with the addition of an estimated figure from the IKAROS database

By type of child care facility

For children under the age of 3 years, the type of child care used the most is a child minder affiliated to a child minders' service: nearly 18% of all children aged 2 months to 3 years are cared for by a child minder affiliated to one of these services. Day care centres take 9.8% of these children. Private day care centres and mini-crèches take 10.6% (see Table 5.18).

The main type of child care for children over the age of 3 is the out-of-school child care initiative (IBO) or specific out-of-school facilities at day care centres (see Table 5.19).

Children aged under 3 by type of child care facility or nursery school (1) (2)

Child minder affiliated to a service	17.6
Day care centre	9.8
Mini-crèche or private day care centre	10.6
Private child minder	3.6
IBO or out-of-school care at a day care centre	1.2
Education	18.1
Total in formal child care or nursery school	60.9

5.18 Children aged 2 months to 3 years by type of formal child care facility within Child and Family or nursery school – Flanders – 2007 (percentages)

Sources: Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)

Education Department, school attendance figures on 1/2/2007

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 01.01.07. An estimated figure from the IKAROS database was added to the number of children from the official population statistics, so that children outside the 'de jure' population were also counted

(2) For children under the age of 1 year, the percentage was calculated on 10/12 of the total group

Children aged 3 to 12 years in formal child care by type of child care facility (1)

Children aged 3-6	
IBO or out-of-school care at a day care centre	10.5
Day care centre or child minder affiliated to a service	2.2
Private sector	1.4
Total	14.1
Children aged 6-12	
IBO or out-of-school care at a day care centre	8.0
Child minder affiliated to a service	0.5
Private sector	0.6
Total	9.1

5.19 Children in formal child care facilities within Child and Family, by age group and type of child care facility in Flanders – 2007 (percentages)

Sources: Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)

Education Department, school attendance figures on 1/2/2007

(1) Percentage calculated on the number of children living in the Region of Flanders and 30% of children living in the Brussels Region on 01.01.07. An estimated figure from the IKAROS database was added to the number of children from the official population statistics

1.3. Taking care of sick children

Illness in children is not unusual and it involves changes in the type of child care used

A sick child creates a difficult situation for families who use child care facilities. In February 2004, 16.8% of children aged 1 month to 3 years were ill during the week of the survey. The use of child care changed for almost 53% of the children who were ill. Many parents make arrangements within the immediate or extended family, by taking leave, days off in lieu or social leave, by working at home or by calling on the grandparents (see Table 5.20).

Children who normally go to a day care centre experience considerably more changes when they are ill (registered day care centre 71.7%; private day care centre 63.6%). Children who are normally looked after by grandparents or other relatives experience the least change in child care (32.8%).

There is no recent information available on the child care arrangements for school children when they are ill.

Child care used in the event of illness: children aged under 3

Impact on the child care	
Child care arrangements not changed	47.3
Child care arrangements changed	52.7
Total	100.0
Nature of the change (1)	
Non-working partner looked after the child	13.5
Parent worked at home	6.8
Parent took social leave	24.3
Parent took leave or days off in lieu	15.0
Grandparents looked after the child	47.2
Relatives, neighbours, acquaintances looked after the child	4.2
Used service that provides care for sick children	3.0
Child care instead of school	1.4
Other	11.3

5.20 Care in the event of illness of children aged between 1 month and 3 years who normally use child care facilities or attend nursery school in the Region of Flanders – spring 2004 (percentages)

Source: Child and Family, Survey on the use of child care for children aged under 3 – spring 2004

(1) Several answers possible

1.4. Wellbeing and engagement

1.4.1. Going to the child care facility and coming back

Keen to go to the child care facility, and even more keen to come home

The research study “Care of Young Children” conducted by the Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy included a number of questions on children’s feelings about going to and coming home from their child care facility.

For pre-school child care, questions were asked about children from the age of 12 months.

Table 5.21 shows the scores on the items the parents were asked about.

Most parents reported that their child is relaxed and lively or has a lot of energy when going to their child care. Aggressive or quiet and withdrawn behaviour was rarely reported.

Saying goodbye seems to be a bit more difficult but is still very positive. When the child is picked up from the child care, the questions on the children’s behaviour were answered in even more positive terms.

Wellbeing and child care

	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Totally agree
On going to their child care					
Child is relaxed (N=767)	0.8	2.1	5.5	47.2	44.2
Saying goodbye is difficult (N=742)	41.9	35.4	7.8	8.5	6.3
Child is interested in what is going to happen (N=751)	2.3	5.5	13.2	49.7	29.3
Child is aggressive, cries or struggles or is very quiet and withdrawn (N=757)	55.2	30.0	7.5	6.7	0.4
Child is lively, has a lot of energy (N=768)	0.1	1.7	7.4	48.6	42.2
On coming back from their child care					
Child is listless (N=778)	55.4	38.3	3.0	3.0	0.4
Child is interested in what is happening in his environment (N=777)	0.1	1.8	4.5	51.9	41.7
Child does not look at parent, has little to say (N=756)	52.1	39.6	4.4	2.8	1.1
Child is relaxed (N=786)	0.5	2.7	5.1	52.7	39.1
Child is aggressive, cries or struggles or is very quiet and withdrawn (N=783)	58.7	31.5	5.6	4.0	0.1

5.21 Wellbeing and formal child care: mood and reactions of children aged 1 to 3 years when going to and coming back from their child care, as reported by their parents – 2005

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

1.4.2. While at the child care facility

Almost 40% of the children are moderately to intensively engaged in activities while at their child care; over 50% of the children are observed to have a high level of wellbeing

A project conducted by the Experience-based Education Expertise Centre, KU Leuven (ECEGO) in partnership with Child and Family in 2004-2006 assessed the degree of engagement and levels of wellbeing of a large group of children* (over 9 000). A scanning procedure was used for the assessment, which involved observing each child in the group in turn for 2 minutes. The assessment was performed by ECEGO staff.

Engagement is recognised by a high level of concentration, in which children are so absorbed in what they are doing that they do not notice time passing. They are highly motivated. They have an open attitude and are keen to make use of what the environment has to offer. These children engage in intense mental activity and soak up experiences. The source of engagement is the child's own drive to explore and discover. Engagement is only possible when the child makes use of all his/her abilities to the full and gives of his/her best.

Children with a high level of wellbeing feel on top of the world. Their lives are dominated by enjoyable feelings: they get pleasure and enjoyment from each other and from things. They radiate vitality, but also

relaxation and inner calm. They are open and receptive to whatever comes their way. They are spontaneous and have the confidence to be themselves. Wellbeing is associated with self-confidence, self-esteem and assertiveness. The essence of this is in being in touch with their own feelings and experiences, fresh and undistorted.

20.4% of the children in *day care centres* or with a *child minder* who were assessed, were found to be in the “low engagement” zone, in other words they were not really active. 41.3% were moderately engaged; they were active without being really involved. 38.3% of the children were actively engaged or very actively engaged during the observation.

Of the children attending *out-of-school child care facilities*: 23.5% were found to have a low level of engagement, 33.4% a moderate level and 43.1% were actively engaged or very actively engaged (see Table 5.22). The average scores for engagement were clearly lower for the younger children than the older ones, going from 2.82 for the crawlers to 3.44 for the 6- to 12-year-olds.

Level of engagement at the child care facility			
	Children at day care centres and with child minders (N= 6 753)	Children at out-of-school child care facilities (N=2 231)	Total (N=8 984)
Low (1)	20.4	23.5	21.2
Moderate (2)	41.3	33.4	39.3
High (3)	38.3	43.1	39.5

5.22 Scores for level of engagement of children while they are at their child care facilities, for children at day care centres and with child minders and for children at out-of-school child care facilities – 2004-2006 (percentages)

Source: *Experience-based Education Expertise Centre, KU Leuven, Final report 31/3/2007*

(1) Low: covers scores 1, no activity and 2, frequently interrupted activity

(2) Moderate: score 3, activity without intense engagement

(3) High: covers scores 4, activity with moments of intense engagement and 5, uninterrupted intense activity

A situation of relatively high or very high wellbeing was noted for 49.1% of the children being cared for in a *day care centre* or with a *child minder*. They were obviously doing well at their child care facility. 6.5% of the children assessed fell into the “low wellbeing” zone. “Moderate wellbeing” was noted for 44.4% of the children.

Of the children attending *out-of-school child care facilities*, the assessment concluded that 5.1% had a low level of wellbeing, 42.0% moderate wellbeing and 52.9% a high level of wellbeing (see Table 5.23). Once again, the average level of wellbeing was lower for the youngest children than for the older ones.

Wellbeing in child care			
	Children at day care centres and with child minders (N=6 761)	Children at out-of-school child care facilities (N=2 233)	Total (N=8 994)
Low (1)	6.5	5.1	6.1
Moderate (2)	44.4	42.0	43.8
High (3)	49.1	52.9	50.1

5.23 Scores for level of wellbeing of children while they are at their child care facilities, for children at day care centres and with child minders and for children at out-of-school child care facilities – 2004-2006 (percentages)

Source: Experience-based Education Expertise Centre, KU Leuven, Final report 31/3/2007

(1) Low: covers scores 1, very low wellbeing and 2, low wellbeing

(2) Moderate: score 3, neutral- moderate wellbeing

(3) High: covers scores 4, high wellbeing and 5, very high wellbeing

* Measurements taken in 620 child care settings which volunteered to participate in a project to monitor the implementation of a self-evaluation instrument for wellbeing and engagement of children in child care facilities.

2. Special education

Even at nursery school age some children do not attend a mainstream school; at primary level this goes up to over 6%. More and more children are in integrated mainstream schools

0.81% of children of nursery school age receive special nursery school provision, mainly of type 2: special education for children with a moderate or serious mental handicap.

At primary school level, 6.47% of children are in special education, mainly type 1: special education for children with minor mental handicaps; and type 8: special education for children with speech, language and/or serious learning disorders (see Table 5.24).

Special education (1)		
	Nursery school	Primary school
Minor mental handicaps (type 1)	-	10 236
Moderate or serious mental handicaps (type 2)	1 069	3 453
Behavioural problems (type 3)	211	1 765
Physical handicap (type 4)	275	985
Visual impairment (type 6)	49	126
Hearing impairment (type 7)	303	775
Speech, language and/or serious learning disorders (type 8)	-	9 454
Total number of children	1 907	26 794
Percentage	0.81	6.47

5.24 Children in special education in Flanders: number and percentage of children attending school – 2006-2007 school year

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Flemish Education, 2006-2007 school year

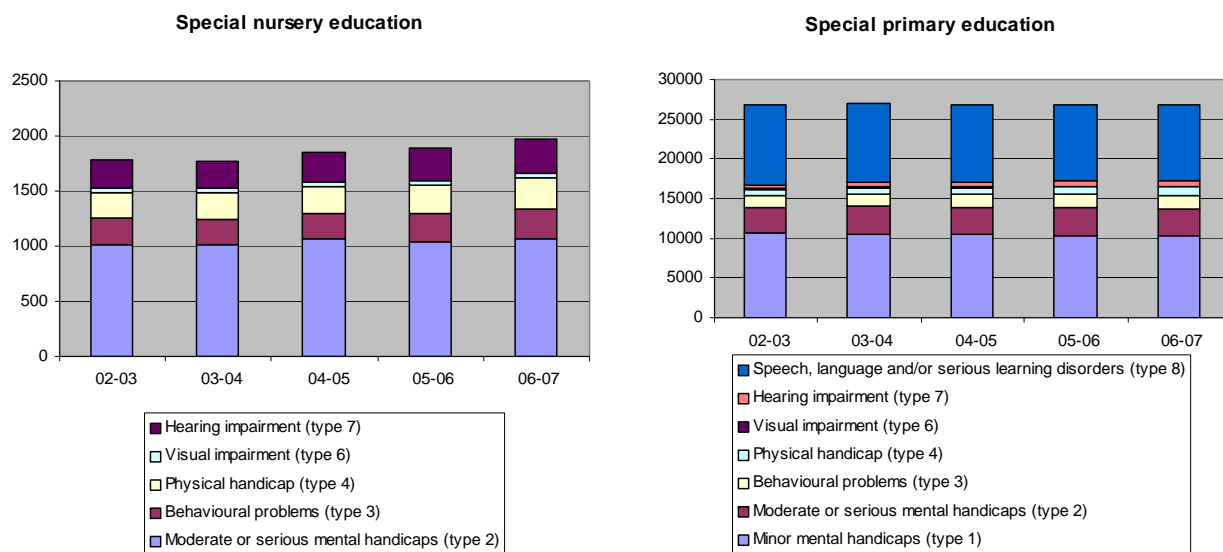
(1) To prevent pupils being counted twice, hospital schools (type 5) were not included

In 2006-2007, there were 1 103 children with disabilities in mainstream nursery schools who were receiving special help to enable them to attend those schools (integrated schooling). The equivalent figure in primary schools was 3 617.

Compared with the 2005-2006 school year, the number of children in integrated mainstream schools had increased by 5.6% in the nursery sector and 26.6% in the primary sector.

The number of children in special nursery schools and special primary schools has remained virtually unchanged over the past few school years, despite the allocation of increased resources for special needs to mainstream schools (see Figure 5.25).

Special education: trend by type



5.25 Trend in the number of pupils in special primary education in Flanders in each school year and by type of special education

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Flemish Education

3. Children receiving supervision and support via special youth welfare

When problems arise or in a crisis involving young children, or when living, employment, home, health or financial circumstances create a need for day and night care, parents can call upon services registered and subsidised by Child and Family. A small number of children receive supervision and support through these special welfare services.

In addition, supervision and support measures are in place for a number of young children via the special youth welfare committees and the juvenile courts.

3.1. Supervision and support via the special youth welfare service, subsidised by Child and Family

Some children and their families are given support or care in child care and family support centres or via services providing foster care as a means of supporting the family. This is short-term care at the parents' request on account of special living, working, home, health or financial circumstances.

On 1 February 2008, 1 417 children, almost exclusively under the age of 12, were receiving supervision and support in child care and family support centres and there were 101 children in foster families who had been placed there by the foster care services. A total of 1 518 children were receiving supervision and support via the special youth welfare service, subsidised by Child and Family. Altogether the number of children receiving supervision and support had decreased by 1.2% since 2007 (see Table 5.26).

Supervision and support via Child and Family

	2007		2008		Total
	Total	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Child care and family support centres	1 424	518	398	495	1 417
Foster care services	113	20	28	51	101

offering temporary family support

Total	1 537	538	426	546	8	1 518
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5.26 Number of children receiving supervision and support from a special youth welfare service on 1 February 2007 and 1 February 2008, subsidised by Child and Family

Source: *Child and Family*

3.2. Supervision and support via the special youth welfare service

In 2006, a total of 5 424 children under 12 were subject to supervision by a *special youth welfare committee or a supervision measure imposed by a juvenile court*: 492 under 3 years, 1 269 aged 3 to 6 and 3 663 aged 6 to 12. The total number of children under the age of 12 receiving supervision and support had increased by 7.2% compared with 2005 (see Table 5.27).

For most of the under-3s this involved placement in a foster family provided by foster care services or supervision and guidance at home.

For most of the children aged 3 to 6 years this involved placement in a foster family, supervision and guidance at home or admission to a children's home.

For children aged 6 to 12, day centres, reception and orientation centres and boarding schools were also important (see Table 5.28).

Supervision and support via the special youth welfare service (1)

	2005	2006
Children aged under 3	453	492
Children aged 3-6	1 170	1 269
Children aged 6-12	3 435	3 663
Total	5 058	5 424

5.27 Number of children receiving supervision and support via the special youth welfare service by age

Source: *Ministry of the Flemish Community, Special Youth Welfare Department*

(1) At least 1 day's supervision at some time during the year

Type of supervision and support (1)

	Children aged under 3		Children aged 3-6		Children aged 6-12	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
General hospitals	13	16	4	10	22	24
Residential children's homes	30	37	219	211	781	794
Boarding schools	1	3	30	33	165	207
Day centres	0	0	4	4	455	480
Foster care services	283	305	570	623	1 121	1 199
Community centres	0	0	0	0	1	0
Family hostels	0	0	3	5	19	14
Reception and orientation centres	11	9	61	80	294	326
Foster family not supported by service	1	1	1	1	0	0
Special youth welfare projects	0	2	3	3	6	9
Psychiatric hospitals	7	5	6	9	26	40
Home supervision services	107	114	269	290	543	570

Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	453	492	1 170	1 269	3 435	3 663

5.28 Children receiving supervision and support via the special youth welfare services, by age and type of support

Source: Ministry of the Flemish Community, Special Youth Welfare Department

(1) At least 1 day's supervision at some time during the year

4. The European context

Child care and educational provision for children under compulsory school age (pre-primary) varies greatly from one country to another. These services are referred to by the OECD and other international organisations as Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC).

We outline first the ECEC provision in the EU-15 countries before presenting some figures on the use of these child-rearing environments outside the home.

4.1. Summary of child care and education for children under compulsory school age

There are variations between the EU-15 countries in the age at which attending school becomes compulsory. In most of the EU-15 countries, compulsory school attendance starts at the age of 6. Compulsory schooling starts earlier in the Netherlands and in the United Kingdom (5 years) and later in the Nordic countries (7 years).

Broadly speaking, child care and educational provision for children under compulsory school age can be divided into 3 categories: group-based child care (crèches), child care in a family environment (family day care providers) and pre-primary education. Another way to distinguish between the facilities is based on their funding, publicly or privately funded. Facilities in the "public" category get most of their funding from the government and are run by public authorities. Facilities in the "private" category are usually run by governing bodies operating either on a non-profit or a for-profit basis, and are financed by a mix of public funds and private resources (parents).

One major point of difference between the EU-15 countries concerns whether or not there is an integrated structure to their ECEC provision. In most EU-15 countries there is a divide around the age of 3, with child care in group facilities or provided by child minders for children under 3 and pre-primary education for children from about the age of 3 onwards. Finland, Sweden and to some extent Denmark are exceptions to this pattern, as they have integrated child care and pre-primary education services for young children up to the age of compulsory schooling.

In the Netherlands, Portugal, Austria, the United Kingdom and Ireland, services for the youngest children are mainly funded and organised privately. In the other EU-15 countries, governments provide considerable levels of funding for the services for very young children (see Table 5.29).

	ECEC services (1)							
	0 years	1 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
Flemish Community	Kinderdagverblijven (group child care) Onthaalouders (family day care providers)						Compulsory education	

		Kleuterschool (pre-primary), with out-of-school care		
French Community	Crèches (group child care) Gardiennes (family day care providers)			Compulsory education
		Ecole maternelle (pre-primary), with out-of-school care		
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	Krippen (group day care)	Kindergarten (pre-primary)		Compulsory education
France	Crèches (group child care) Assistantes maternelles (family day care providers)			Compulsory education
		Ecole maternelle (pre-primary)		
Luxembourg	Crèches (group child care) Tagesmutter (family day care providers)	Enseignement préscolaire (pre-primary)		Compulsory education
The Netherlands	Gastouderopvang (family day care providers) Crèches (group child care) Play groups (group child care)	First year of primary school		Compulsory education
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	Perhepaivahoito (family day care providers) Paivakoti (group child care)		Esiopetus (pre-primary)	Compulsory education
Denmark	Dagleje (family day care providers) Vuggestuer (group child care) Adlersintegrer (group child care)	Bornehaver (pre-primary)		Compulsory education
			Bornehaver (pre-primary)	
Sweden	Forskola (pre-primary) / Familiedaghem (family day care providers) (limited)		Forskoleklas (pre-primary)	Compulsory education
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	Vrefonipiaki stahmi (group child care)			Compulsory education
		Nursery school (pre-primary)		
		Nipiagogeia (pre-primary)		
Italy	Asili nidi (group child care)	Scuola dell'infanzia (pre-primary)		Compulsory education

Portugal	Crèches familiare (family day care providers) Crèches (group child care)	Jardims de infancia (pre-primary)	Compulsory education
Spain	Educación pre-escolar (group child care)	Educación infantil (pre-primary)	Compulsory education
Austria	Tagesmutter (family day care providers) Krippen (group day care)	Kindergarten (pre-primary), with out-of-school care	Compulsory education
The United Kingdom	Nurseries (group child care) Child minders (family day care providers) Playgroups (group child care)	Playgroups (group child care) Nurseries (group child care)	Recepti on class in primary school Compulsory education
Ireland	Child minders (family day care providers) Nurseries (group child care)	Play groups (group child care)	Early Start and Infant School Compulsory education

5.29 Summary of child care and education provision for children under compulsory school age and the age at which compulsory education starts in the EU-15 countries

Source: OECD Family database (website)

(1) ECEC: Early Childhood Education and Care

Key for Table:

orange: private. Private: mainly run by governing bodies operating on either a non-profit or a for-profit basis, and financed by a mix of public funds and private resources (parents).

green: public. Public: mainly funded and run by public authorities

grey: primary school (compulsory education)

4.2. Use of child care and education facilities by children under the age of 6

The number of years that children normally spend in the school system from the age of about 3 to 6 years varies from 1.4 years in Greece and Finland to over 3 years in Belgium, France, Italy and Spain (see Table 5.30).

In many of the EU-15 countries, over 95% of 5-year-olds attend some form of child care or educational facility. Finland stands out for its low level of participation in ECEC. Germany scores the next lowest. At the age of 4 years, the differences are greater, with some countries having high (90 to 95%) to very high (+95%) participation and other significantly lower (80 to 90%) or much lower (-80%) participation. Once you come to the under-3s, only the Flemish Community and Denmark have participation above 60%.

Participation in ECEC (1)

Under 3	3 years	4 years	5 years	Number of years that children can attend pre-primary education facilities between the ages of 3 and 6

Flemish Community (2006)	60.4*	>95	>99	>99	3.1
Belgium (2004)	38.5	99.3	99.9	99.7	3.1
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>					
Germany (2001)	9.0	69.5	84.3	86.7	2.4
France (2002)	26.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.2
Luxembourg (2003)	14.0	37.9	83.5	96.9	2.2
The Netherlands (2004)	39.0	32.3	74.0	98.4	1.7
<i>Nordic countries</i>					
Finland (2003)	35.0	37.7	46.1	54.6	1.4
Denmark (2005)	61.7	81.8	93.4	93.9	2.7
Sweden (2004)	39.5	82.5	87.7	89.7	2.6
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>					
Greece (2003)	7.0	NA	57.2	84.1	1.4
Italy (2000)	6.3	98.7	100.0	100.0	3.0
Portugal (2004)	23.5	63.9	79.9	90.2	2.3
Spain (2004)	20.7	95.9	100.0	100.0	3.1
Austria (2004)	4.1	45.9	82.1	93.1	2.2
United Kingdom (2004)	25.8	50.2	92.0	98.2	2.4
Ireland (2000)	15.0	48.0	46.6	100.0	1.5

5.30 Participation of children aged under 6 in child care and education in the EU-15 countries (percentages), and the number of years that children between the age of 3 and 6 can receive education before compulsory school age – around 2004

Sources: *Child and Family, children's attendance records (week beginning 1 February)*

OECD Family database (website)

(1) *ECEC: Early Childhood Education and Care*

NA: not available

* Children aged 2 months to 3 years

CHAPTER 6. ASPECTS OF THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Perinatal mortality and infant mortality are generally regarded as good indicators of the quality of a country's health system. Life expectancy is another frequently used indicator. We zoom in on mortality in children up to the age of 15 years – number of deaths and causes of death – and on life expectancy at birth and at the age of 1 year.

Apart from these basic indicators, we also look at antenatal care and where women have their babies. We also present some data on childbirth.

In the context of morbidity in young children, we begin by describing congenital abnormalities and hearing loss, already identified in the neonatal period. We then go on to look at a number of diseases and disorders of relevance to young children, at hospitalisation and at specific problems that the children have as reported by their parents.

Data on child abuse are an area of particular interest.

We conclude with a number of figures from the EU-15 countries.

1. Data on pregnancy and childbirth

1.1. Antenatal care

Almost all births follow a pregnancy in which the mother-to-be was monitored and cared for by a gynaecologist

Antenatal care in Flanders is mainly provided by gynaecologists: in 2007, 96.1% of births followed a pregnancy in which the antenatal care was provided by a private gynaecologist and 2.7% in which the antenatal care was shared by a gynaecologist and a general practitioner. This state of affairs hardly changed from 2006 to 2007.

The number of babies born following pregnancies not involving medical care is very low indeed (0.1%) (see Table 6.1).

Antenatal care (1)		
	2006	2007
Private gynaecologist	96.0	96.1
Shared (2)	2.5	2.7
GP	0.4	0.4
Child and Family antenatal centre	0.2	0.2
Midwife	0.8	0.6
No antenatal care	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0

6.1 Antenatal care: babies born by type of antenatal care – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

(1) Both live births and stillbirths

(2) Shared: antenatal care provided by private gynaecologist and GP

1.2. Place where women give birth and length of stay in the maternity hospital

Home births and very short stays in hospital are very rare. Reduced stay in hospital on the increase

In 2007 almost all babies were born in a *maternity hospital*. Only 1.2% of births were home births. This was unchanged since 2006.

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In over 50% of births, the mother spent 5 or 6 *nights in the maternity hospital*. Very short hospital stays (2 nights or less) are rare (5.6% of births); reduced hospital stays occurred in over 31.7% of births and long stays in almost 11%. There was a marked decrease in normal hospital stays and an increase in reduced hospital stays from 2006 to 2007 (see Table 6.2).

Place where women give birth and length of stay in the maternity hospital (1)		
	2006	2007
Maternity hospital	98.8	98.8
<i>of which</i>		
<i>very short stay in hospital (max. 2 nights)</i>	5.5	5.6
<i>reduced stay in hospital (3 or 4 nights)</i>	24.4	31.7
<i>normal stay in hospital (5 or 6 nights)</i>	57.4	50.7
<i>long stay in hospital (7 nights or more)</i>	11.5	10.8
Home birth, or other place (2) apart from maternity hospitals	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0

6.2 Births by place of the birth and length of the mother's stay in the maternity hospital – Region of Flanders (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

(1) *Both live births and stillbirths*

(2) *For example: birthing centre*

1.3. Data on deliveries*

In Flanders in 2006, of 100 deliveries, 47.5 were first-born children, 34.0 were second children, 12.3 were third children, and 6.2 were fourth or later children. These figures are virtually unchanged in comparison with 2005.

The percentage of young mothers, i.e. mothers aged under 20, was 2.0% (2006). 70.2% of women who gave birth were aged 25 to 35, 13.6% were over 35, and 2.0% were in fact over 40. The *average age of mothers* on giving birth to their first child was 28.0 years, and it was 31.0 years for multiparae. The average age was unchanged since 2005.

A number of pregnancies not to be underestimated, i.e. 4.8%, were achieved following *fertility treatment*. 1.8% of women had had *hormone therapy*, 1.8% had undergone *in vitro fertilisation* (IVF), in 1.2% the pregnancy was achieved following intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) (2006). The number of births following fertility treatment was slightly up compared with 2005, an increase of 0.2%. The percentage of women who had had hormone therapy or IVF fell slightly (- 0.1%); pregnancies following ICSI increased by 0.3%.

36.7% of multiple pregnancies came about following medically assisted fertilisation. This was the case for only 4.2% of single births.

3.5% of children came into the category of *multiple births*. The number of babies born a twin was 3.4% of all babies born, and the number born a triplet was less than 0.1%. 1 127 twin births and 11 triplet births were registered. The incidence of twins was quite a bit higher than in 2005 (+ 21). There were 7 fewer triplet births. There were no multiple births involving more than 3 babies in 2006.

In 2006, 7.4% of pregnant women gave birth prematurely, following a pregnancy of less than 37 weeks. This figure represents a slight increase over 2005 (+ 0.1%). The relative proportion of *babies with a low birth weight* (less than 2 500 grams) was 7.0% (+0.2%). The birth weight of 1.1% of children was extremely low (less than 1 500 grams). 57.9% of the babies who were in the *multiple birth* category weighed less than 2500 grams at birth. This was the case for only 5.1% of single births.

In 26.1% of women, the birth was *induced*, usually for reasons of convenience, applying to either the obstetrician or the pregnant woman. The downward trend in inductions first noted in 2004 continued in 2006, with a decrease of 1.0%. Before 2004 30% or more of all births had been induced.

Epidural anaesthesia was used for 66.5% of births. The incidence of epidural anaesthesia increased by 1.8%.

Around 70% of children were born *without obstetric intervention*. 19.8% of babies were born by Caesarean section. The incidence of Caesarean sections increased by 0.5% compared with 2005. Vacuum extraction** was used in 9.1% of deliveries and forceps in 0.7%.

After the birth, 13.8% of babies were transferred to a neonatal unit and 4.1% to a neonatal intensive care unit. The number of transfers to a neonatal unit or to a neonatal intensive care unit was virtually unchanged since 2005.

* Source: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology (SPE)

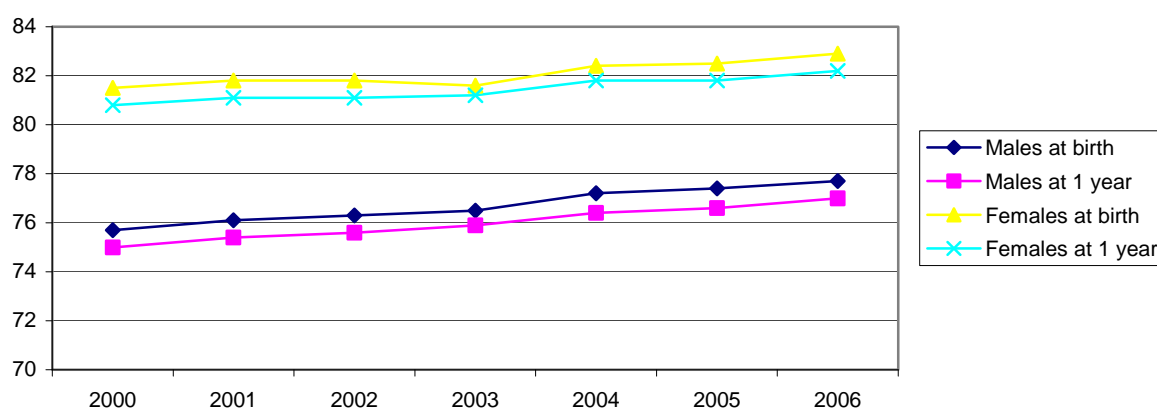
** Vacuum extraction: delivery of a baby with the aid of an instrument that attaches to the baby's head by means of a vacuum

2. Life expectancy

Increasing life expectancy

Life expectancy *at birth* and *at the age of 1 year* is 77.7 years and 77.0 years for males and 82.9 and 82.2 years for females (2006). Life expectancy rose compared with 2005 for both men and women (see Figure 6.3).

Life expectancy



6.3 Life expectancy in the Region of Flanders, at birth and at 1 year (in years)

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

3. Mortality

3.1. Number of deaths of children aged 0-15 in the Region of Flanders

3.1.1. In the whole group of children aged 0-15

Mainly before the age of 1 year

Most deaths in childhood occur before the age of 1 year. After the first year the number of deaths falls to 0.24 per 1 000 children or less. In 2006, 276 babies died before the age of 1 year; there were 105 deaths in the following eleven years of life.

From 2005 to 2006, the number of deaths before the age of 1 year increased by 24 and the number of deaths in the next fourteen years of life fell by 32 (see Table 6.4).

Deaths by age and gender				
	2005		2006	
	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number				
Under 1 year	252	150	126	276
1 to 5 years	55	30	18	48
5 to 10 years	33	18	11	29
10 to 15 years	49	14	14	28
Total	389	212	169	381
Per thousand (1)				
Under 1 year	4.03	4.46	3.91	4.19
1 to 5 years	0.22	0.24	0.15	0.19
5 to 10 years	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.09
10 to 15 years	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.08

6.4 Number of deaths and number of deaths per thousand in children aged 0-15 by age and gender – Region of Flanders

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

(1) Per thousand children on 1 January of the year in question

3.1.2. In children aged under 12 months

Adverse trend in foetal-infant mortality in 2006, mainly due to the increase in stillbirths and post-neonatal mortality

This section looks in more detail at the deaths of children aged under 12 months.

Data on infant mortality are generally presented in accordance with a number of criteria known as mortality criteria (see Table 6.5).

The first mortality criterion is *stillbirth*. This is the number of babies designated as “stillborn” with a birth weight of at least 500 g or following a pregnancy that lasted at least 22 weeks. There were 277 stillbirths in 2006. The figure for *stillbirths* was 4.2 per thousand births. This figure was 0.9 per thousand higher than in 2005.

Early neonatal mortality is death occurring between birth and the age of seven days (7 x 24 hours). In 2006, 130 infants died in this period; the figure for early neonatal mortality was 2.0 per thousand live births, 0.1 fewer than in 2005.

The *late neonatal mortality rate* was 0.7 per 1 000 live births, an increase of 0.1 over 2005. Late neonatal mortality is death after the first seven days (7 x 24 hours) up to the age of 28 days.

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Post-neonatal mortality, or death after the first 4 weeks (7 x 24 hours) was 1.5 per 1 000 live births, an increase of 0.3.

Some mortality criteria are the sum of two or more of the mortality criteria described above. These are the perinatal mortality rate, the neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality and foetal-infant mortality.

The *perinatal mortality figure* was 6.2 per thousand births. Perinatal mortality is the death of infants during the first seven days of their life, together with the figure for stillbirths. 2006 saw an increase of 0.8 in perinatal mortality, which can be ascribed to an increase in stillbirths.

Another mortality criterion frequently employed is *neonatal mortality*. This covers death between birth and the 28th day after birth. In 2006, 178 infants died during the first four weeks (28 days) of their life. The neonatal mortality rate was 2.7 per thousand live births, which was unchanged from 2005.

Infant mortality is deaths occurring between birth and the age of one year. In 2006, 276 infants died during their first year of life. The infant mortality rate was 4.2 per thousand live births, an increase of 0.3 over 2005.

Finally, there is *foetal-infant mortality*: the total of stillbirths and infant mortality. Foetal-infant mortality in 2006 was 8.4 per thousand live births and stillbirths, an increase of 1.2 over 2005 (see Table 6.5).

Only 41.5% of babies with a *birth weight* of 1 000 g or less survived to the age of 1 year. 28.2% were dead at birth and 30.3% died before reaching the age of 1 year (2006) (see Table 6.6). As Table 6.7 shows, mortality is appreciably higher in *multiple births* than in single births. A twin is at 2.82 times greater risk of being born dead or dying before the age of 1 year than a singleton.

Mortality figures

	2005	2006
Stillbirths per 1 000 births	3.3	4.2
Early neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	2.1	2.0
Late neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	0.6	0.7
Post-neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	1.2	1.5
Perinatal mortality per 1 000 live births and stillbirths	5.4	6.2
Neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	2.7	2.7
Infant mortality per 1 000 live births	3.9	4.2
Total foetal-infant mortality per 1 000 live births and stillbirths	7.2	8.4

6.5 Foetal-infant mortality figures in the Region of Flanders

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

Mortality by birth weight

	Stillbirths	Early neonatal mortality	Late neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Alive at 1 year	Total
Under 500 g	15	13	0	1	0	29
500 to 1 000 g	68	50	15	10	122	265
1 000 to 1 500 g	41	18	7	3	357	426
1 500 to 2 000 g	40	13	7	6	850	916
2 000 to 2 500 g	36	11	3	17	2 800	2 867
2 500 g and over	74	25	16	61	61 319	61 495
Not known	3	0	0	0	138	141
Total	277	130	48	98	65 586	66 139

6.6 Outcome of pregnancy: number of deaths and live births by birth weight in the Region of Flanders – 2006

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

	Mortality by number of babies					Total
	Stillbirths	Early neonatal mortality	Late neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Alive at 1 year	
Single births	246	96	41	95	63 367	63 845
Twins	30	29	7	3	2 190	2 259
Triplets	1	0	0	0	29	30
Quadruplets or more	0	5*	0	0	0	5*
Total	277	130	48	98	65 586	66 139

6.7 Outcome of pregnancy: number of deaths and live births in single and multiple pregnancies in the Region of Flanders – 2006

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

* These were quintuplets born after a 23-week pregnancy

3.2. Causes of death in children aged under 15 years in the Region of Flanders

3.2.1. In children aged under 12 months

Most important causes of death in cases of stillbirth and infant mortality: factors affecting the mother, complications during pregnancy and the birth, and congenital abnormalities. Marked increase in cot death

The most important causes of death in stillbirths and infant mortality are complications during pregnancy and in the perinatal period and congenital abnormalities. In 2006, 181 babies died in utero or in the first year of life as a result of factors affecting the mother and complications during pregnancy and the birth, and 104 died as a result of congenital abnormalities. There were 30 cases of cot death, 9 more cases than in 2005. The incidence of cot death rose to 4.6 per 10 000 live births (+1.3) (see Table 6.8 and Figure 6.9).

	2005			2006		
	Still-births	Infant mortality	Total	Still-births	Infant mortality	Total
Congenital abnormalities	28	61	89	39	65	104
Factors affecting the mother and complications during pregnancy and birth	91	43	134	128	53	181
Prematurity and dysmaturity	12	9	21	9	11	20
Perinatal infections	7	19	26	6	16	22
Bleeding and perinatal blood disorders	3	24	27	2	9	11
Endocrine, digestive, skin disorders (perinatal)	2	3	5	1	6	7
Perinatal heart and respiratory	5	30	35	6	43	49

disorders, including RDS

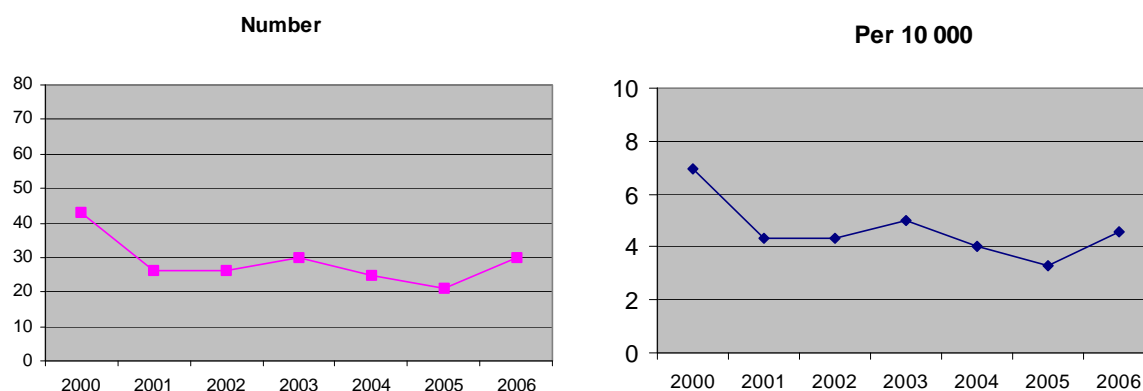
(Respiratory Distress Syndrome)

SIDS (cot death)	0	21	21	0	30	30
Birth trauma	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other disorders	1	24	25	2	30	32
Poorly defined conditions	64	3	67	83	3	86
Trauma/external cause of death	0	14	14	1	10	11
Total	213	252	465	277	276	553

6.8 Causes of death in children aged under 12 months in the Region of Flanders (stillbirths and infant mortality)

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

Cot deaths



6.9 Cot deaths in the Region of Flanders: number of deaths and number of deaths per 10 000 live births

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

3.2.2. In children aged 1 to 15 years

Two most important causes of death in children aged 1 to 15: accidents, cancer and blood disorders

The most important cause of death in children aged 1-15 is accidents. Almost 25% of deaths in 2005 resulted from an accident (more recent figures not available). The absolute number rose from 27 to 34. Cancer and blood disorders came in second place (23.4%) and in third place was heart and respiratory disorders (11.7%). Table 6.10 shows the most important causes of death by age group. Figure 6.11 shows the trend in deaths resulting from violence and from accidents since 2000.

Causes of death 1-15 years

	2004		2005	
	Number	%	Number	%
Children aged 1-5				
Infections	6	12.8	6	10.9
Cancer and blood disorders	8	17.0	14	25.5
Metabolism	2	4.3	5	9.1
Muscle and nervous system disorders	2	4.3	4	7.3
Heart and respiratory system disorders	4	8.5	8	14.5
Gastrointestinal tract	2	4.3	0	0.0

Congenital abnormalities	5	10.6	5	9.1
SIS	1	2.1	0	0.0
Accident	13	27.7	10	18.2
Intentional self harm	0	0.0	0	0.0
Violence	3	6.4	2	3.6
Other or not specified	1	2.1	1	1.8
Total deaths in children aged 1-5	47	100.0	55	100.0
Children aged 5-10				
Infections	3	12.0	2	6.1
Cancer and blood disorders	6	24.0	7	21.2
Metabolism	1	4.0	4	12.1
Muscle and nervous system disorders	3	12.0	5	15.2
Heart and respiratory system disorders	0	0.0	1	3.0
Gastrointestinal tract	1	4.0	0	0.0
Congenital abnormalities	2	8.0	2	6.1
Accident	7	28.0	5	15.2
Intentional self harm	0	0.0	0	0.0
Violence	2	8.0	7	21.2
Other or not specified	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total deaths in children aged 5-10	25	100.0	33	100.0
Children aged 10-15				
Infections	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cancer and blood disorders	7	20.0	11	22.4
Metabolism	3	8.6	2	4.1
Muscle and nervous system disorders	1	2.9	2	4.1
Heart and respiratory system disorders	7	20.0	7	14.3
Gastrointestinal tract	0	0.0	0	0.0
Congenital abnormalities	3	8.6	7	14.3
Accident	7	20.0	19	38.8
Intentional self harm	5	14.3	0	0.0
Violence	0	0.0	1	2.0
Other or not specified	2	5.7	0	0.0
Total deaths in children aged 10-15	35	100.0	49	100.0
Children aged 1-15				
Infections	9	8.4	8	5.8
Cancer and blood disorders	21	19.6	32	23.4
Metabolism	6	5.6	11	8.0
Muscle and nervous system disorders	6	5.6	11	8.0
Heart and respiratory system disorders	11	10.3	16	11.7
Gastrointestinal tract	3	2.8	0	0.0
Congenital abnormalities	10	9.3	14	10.2
SIS	1	0.9	0	0.0
Accident	27	25.2	34	24.8
Intentional self harm	5	4.7	0	0.0
Violence	5	4.7	10	7.3
Other or not specified	3	2.8	1	0.7
Total deaths in children aged 1-15	107	100.0	137	100.0

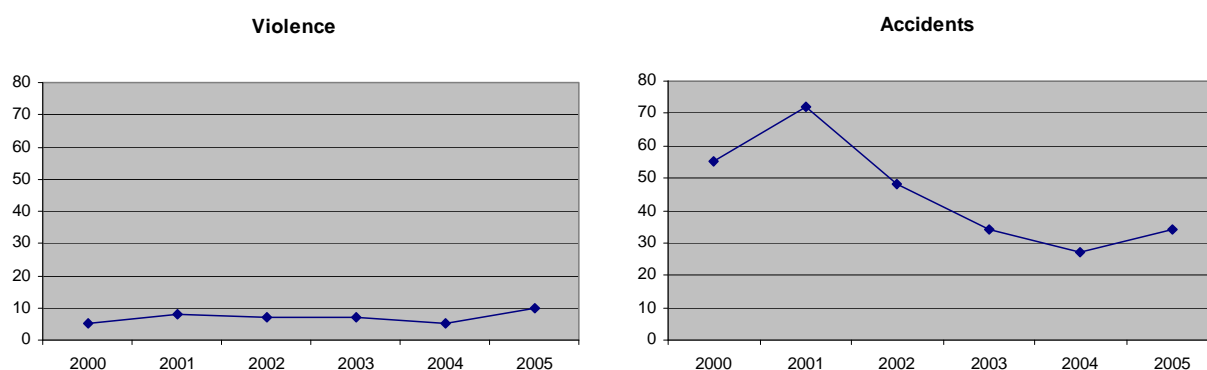
6.10 Causes of death in children aged 1-15 years in the Region of Flanders

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

Trend in the number of deaths of children aged 1 to 15 years

Violence

Accidents



6.11 Trend in the number of deaths of children aged 1 to 15 years resulting from violence and from accidents since 2000

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

3.3. Deaths as a result of an accident in children aged 1 to 15 years

In Table 6.12 we look at deaths resulting from accidents in 2005 in more detail (more recent figures not yet available). 10 children aged 1 to 5 years died as a result of an accident, of whom 3 were drowned, 3 were killed in traffic accidents, and 2 died as a result of hanging, strangulation or choking.

10 children aged 5 to 10 years died as a result of an accident, of whom 3 were killed in traffic accidents.

Traffic accidents are also the commonest cause of accidental death in children aged 10 to 15 years, accounting for 13 of the 19 deaths.

The increase in fatal traffic accidents from 2004 to 2005 stands out.

	Fatal accidents							
	Children aged 1 to 5 years		Children aged 5 to 10 years		Children aged 10 to 15 years		Total aged 1 to 15 years	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Pedestrian	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Cyclist or motorcyclist	0	0	1	1	2	5	3	6
Passenger in a vehicle	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	2
Other or not specified	0	3	1	2	1	5	2	10
Total traffic accidents	3	3	3	3	4	13	10	19
Fall	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Trapping, jamming	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drowning or submersion	4	3	1	0	0	4	5	7
Unintentional poisoning	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Hanging, strangulation, choking	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3
Fire	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2
Other	2	0	2	1	0	0	4	1

Total other accidents	9	7	4	2	3	6	16	15
Total	12	10	7	5	7	19	26	34

6.12 Causes of fatal accidents in children aged under 15 in the Region of Flanders

Source: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

4. Morbidity

In addition to mortality figures, figures for the incidence of diseases and disabilities are an important indicator of the state of health of the population. In this section we present figures on a number of illnesses and abnormalities of relevance to children and we also look at specific problems reported by parents that children have with their feelings, concentration and behaviour, and problems they have getting on with other people. We also look at admissions to hospital.

4.1. Disabilities

4.1.1. Congenital abnormalities

Data on *congenital abnormalities* affecting all children in Flanders are available only from obstetric records (SPE). In 2006, congenital abnormalities were identified in the perinatal period in 1.7% of births. This percentage was lower than in 2005, when the figure was 2.0%. Table 6.13 presents a detailed picture of the incidence of congenital abnormalities.

Congenital abnormalities (1)		
	Number	Per 10 000 births
Central nervous system	119	18.0
Eye	12	1.8
Ear, face and neck (excl. nose)	125	19.0
Cardiovascular	306	46.4
Respiratory system	60	9.1
Gastro-intestinal	96	14.6
Genito-urinary	214	32.5
Musculo-skeletal	182	27.6
Integument	35	5.3
Cystic hygroma	0	0.0
Chromosomal abnormalities	72	10.9
Congenital infection	9	1.4
Hydrops foetalis	3	0.5
Other	99	15.0
Total babies with one or more congenital abnormalities	1 158	100.0

6.13 Congenital abnormalities recorded (perinatal period) in Flanders per 10 000 births – 2006

Source: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology (SPE)

(1) Congenital abnormalities identified in births in maternity hospitals (≥ 500 g) More than one abnormality may be recorded for some babies

In a number of children, the abnormality is only identified later. The Eurocat register records *congenital abnormalities* up to the age of 1 year. For Flanders, the whole province of Antwerp participates in the Eurocat register. The provisional figures for 2006 must be treated with caution. In the past it has been found that the final figures do differ somewhat from the provisional figures for a number of disorders.

Chapter 6. Aspects of the health and development of young children

Reports for 2007 and 2008 are still being received, partly because sometimes it takes a while to reach a diagnosis. This is why we are discussing the 2005 figures.

We show the systems that are affected most frequently. Heart disorders occur in over 58 cases per 10 000 births. The most common abnormality is ventricle septum defect, in popular speech known as 'a hole in the heart'. In over 38 out of 10 000 births the limbs were affected. Abnormalities of the urinary system occur in over 30 cases per 10 000 births and abnormalities of the digestive system in over 22 cases per 10 000 births (see Table 6.14).

	Per 10 000 births	
	2005 calculation December 2007	2006 calculation December 2007
Nervous system	24.0	26.2
<i>of which neural-tube defects</i>	9.9	13.3
<i>hydrocephalus</i>	3.1	4.6
Eye	4.2	1.5
Ear, face, neck	3.1	1.0
Heart	58.4	43.6
<i>of which ventricle septum defect</i>	25.0	16.9
<i>atrium septum defect</i>	12.0	4.6
Respiratory system	7.3	2.1
Oro-facial clefts	18.8	12.8
<i>of which cleft lip with or without cleft palate</i>	12.0	8.2
<i>cleft palate</i>	6.8	4.6
Digestive system	22.4	16.9
Abdominal wall defects	1.6	2.6
Urinary system	30.8	19.0
Genital system	23.0	16.4
<i>of which hypospadias</i>	18.6	14.9
Limbs	38.1	35.9
<i>of which club foot</i>	11.0	12.3
<i>dislocated hip and/or dysplasia</i>	8.9	6.7
<i>polydactylism</i>	8.3	9.2
<i>syndactylism</i>	5.2	4.1
Musculo-skeletal system	14.1	7.2
Other abnormalities	6.8	5.1
Teratogenic syndromes with abnormalities	2.6	0.0
Genetic syndromes and microdeletions	6.8	4.6
Chromosomal abnormalities	18.8	22.6
<i>of which Down's syndrome (trisomy 21)</i>	6.8	13.8
Metabolic	10.4	7.2
Total children with one or more congenital abnormalities	235.7	204.0

6.14 Congenital abnormalities recorded up to the age of 1 year in the province of Antwerp per 10 000 births.

Source: Eurocat, Provincial Institute of Hygiene, Antwerp

(1) Eurocat records all congenital abnormalities in neonates, whether born alive or stillborn, in children aged up to 1 year, in fetuses born after 20 weeks of pregnancy, and in abortions induced owing to an abnormality

(2) More than one abnormality may be recorded for some babies

4.1.2. Officially recognised disabilities

The health survey enquired about officially recognised disabilities. Young children reported as having an officially recognised disability are the exception: 0.5% of children under 3 years, 1.9% of children aged 3 to 6, and 1.2% of children aged 6 to 12 (see Table 6.15).

Recognised disability		
	2001	2004
Children aged under 3	0.4	0.5
Children aged 3-6	2.4	1.9
Children aged 6-12	1.3	1.2
Total aged under 12	1.4	1.4
	(N=503)	(N=432)

6.15 Percentage of children under 12 with an officially recognised disability in the Region of Flanders

Source: Health Survey 2001 and 2004, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health

4.2. Hearing loss

Hearing loss can be detected at a very young age. Almost all babies who are born at full term in Flanders are tested by Child and Family in the first months of their life. About 3.2 children per 1 000 born in 2007 and tested by Child and Family were found to have some degree of hearing impairment (estimated figure). The rise in the incidence from 2006 to 2007 coincides with the bringing of new screening equipment into use and may be entirely or partly attributable to better testing equipment.

Table 6.17 shows the incidence of hearing loss.

Incidence of hearing loss (1)	
Incidence of hearing loss per 1 000 children tested	
2004	2.16
2005	2.32
2006*	2.57
2007**	3.21

6.16 Incidence of hearing loss among children tested by Child and Family

Source: Child and Family – IKAROS

(1) Not included: children who were admitted to an NICU

* Not (yet) included: 12 children found to have some degree of hearing impairment by Child and Family. In the case of 6 children, the parents did not take up the referral, in the case of 1 child the parents refused to have a report made on their child, 3 children have not been followed up yet for health reasons, 1 moved abroad and 1 child died

** Reports not available yet 2007: 81; inconclusive reports: 22. Estimated figures based on reports received

Degree of hearing loss

	Unilateral	Bilateral
2005		
21 to 40 dB	9	16
41 to 70 dB	27	35
71 to 90 dB	8	10
> 90 dB	12	20
Total with classified hearing loss	56	81
2006*		
21 to 40 dB	15	18
41 to 70 dB	23	31
71 to 90 dB	9	12
> 90 dB	7	25
Total with classified hearing loss	54	86
2007**		
21 to 40 dB	11	11
41 to 70 dB	38	54
71 to 90 dB	16	11
> 90 dB	15	8
Total with classified hearing loss	80	84

6.17 Degree of hearing loss expressed in decibels (dB) among children with hearing impairment established after a positive hearing test carried out by Child and Family

Source: *Child and Family*

* Not (yet) included: 12 children found to have some degree of hearing impairment by Child and Family. In the case of 6 children, the parents did not take up the referral, in the case of 1 child the parents refused to have a report made on their child, 3 children have not been followed up yet for health reasons, 1 moved abroad and 1 child died

** Reports not available yet 2007: 81; inconclusive reports: 22. Estimated figures based on reports received

4.3. Diseases and disorders

Thanks to the Health Surveys in Belgium, data are available on diseases and disorders in children in the Region of Flanders.

Of the children surveyed aged under 12 *at the time of the survey*, 9.4% were suffering from one or more chronic diseases, disorders or disabilities. For children under 3 and children aged 3 to 6, the figure was over 4%; for children aged 6 to 12, almost 12% were affected (see Table 6.18). Table 6.19 also shows the figures for 2001. The incidence has increased in the 6 to 12 age group.

Chronic diseases, disorders, disabilities		
	2001	2004
Children aged under 3	5.1	4.4
Children aged 3-6	6.2	4.6
Children aged 6-12	6.6	11.8
Total aged under 12	6.4	9.4
	(N=516)	(N=447)

6.18 Percentages of children aged under 12 in the Region of Flanders suffering from one or more chronic diseases, disorders or disabilities at the time of the survey

Source: *Health Survey 2001 and 2004, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health*

The Health Survey also enquired into diseases and disorders in a 12-month period. A number of diseases and disorders of relevance to children will be discussed in more detail below, namely asthma, chronic bronchitis (or other chronic respiratory disease) and allergies.

Asthma and chronic bronchitis

Asthma and chronic bronchitis are words that the general public uses. From a medical point of view we point out here that below the age of 4 no diagnosis of asthma can be made, and from a medical point of view one must now talk of wheezing bronchitis instead of chronic bronchitis.

The 2004 Health Survey shows that in the Region of Flanders, in a 12-month period almost 5% of children under 12 had had *asthma* and almost 2% had had *chronic bronchitis or other chronic respiratory disease* (see Table 6.19). The incidence in the total population of children under 12 was virtually unchanged since 2001.

Asthma and chronic bronchitis				
	Asthma		Chronic bronchitis or other chronic respiratory disease	
	2001	2004	2001	2004
Children aged under 3	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.1
Children aged 3-6	6.6	1.8	1.4	2.0
Children aged 6-12	3.1	6.4	2.6	1.0
Total aged under 12	4.3	4.9	2.5	1.9
	(N=516)	(N=446)	(N=516)	(N=447)

6.19 Percentages of children aged under 12 with asthma, chronic bronchitis or chronic non-specific respiratory disease in the Region of Flanders in a 12-month period

Source: Health Survey 2001 and 2004, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health

Allergies

Over 13% of children under 12 years of age suffered from an allergy in a 12-month period. Children aged 6 to 12 suffer from more allergies than younger children (children under 3 and those in the 3 to 6 age group) (see Table 6.20). The incidence of allergies among children under the age of 6 fell between 2001 and 2004; the incidence among 6 to 12-year-olds increased.

Allergies		
	2001	2004
Children aged 1-3	10.9	8.5
Children aged 3-6	13.6	6.9
Children aged 6-12	12.7	16.3
Total aged under 12	13.5	13.2
	(N=516)	(N=447)

6.20 Percentages of children aged under 12 with reported allergies in the Region of Flanders in a 12-month period

Source: Health Survey 2001 and 2004, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health

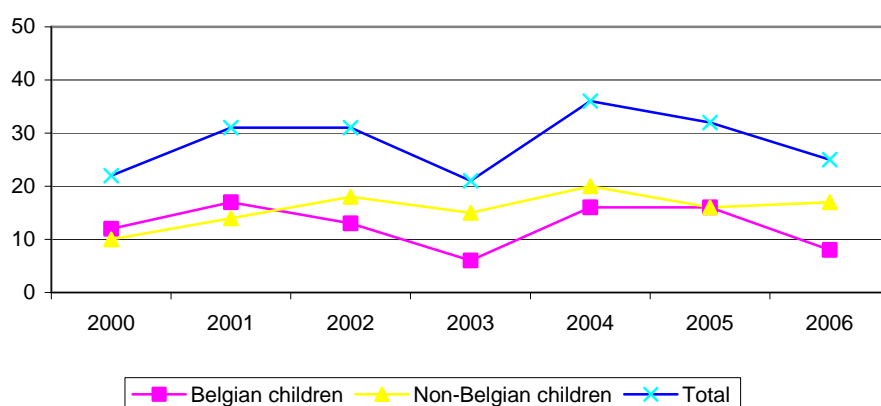
Active tuberculosis

Mainly in non-Belgian children

Active tuberculosis is not found only in developing countries. Children also suffer from tuberculosis in the industrialised countries of the West. In 2006, 25 new cases of tuberculosis were recorded in children under 15 in Flanders, 8 of them in Belgian children and 17 in non-Belgian children. The incidence per 100 000 was 1.8 in Belgian children (95% confidence interval: 1.2 – 2.9) and 17.2 in the non-Belgian children (95% confidence interval: 8.6 – 34.3).

The number of new cases of active tuberculosis was down on 2005. Markedly fewer cases were recorded in the Belgian children. Figure 6.21 shows the trend from 2000 onwards.

Active tuberculosis



6.21 Number of new cases of active tuberculosis in children aged under 15 in the Region of Flanders from 2000 onwards

Source: Flemish Association for Respiratory Health Care and Combating Tuberculosis (VRGT)

4.4. Tooth decay

Tooth decay in young children: 3 to 4 out of every ten children have visible plaque on their teeth; 7% of 3-year-olds and over 30% of 5-year-olds have cavities

As part of the “Tandje de Voorste” (Smile for Life) project* data were collected on the state of oral health of Flemish pre-school children.

In 2003, 1 250 3-year-olds and 1 283 5-year-olds in 4 regions were examined by a team of trained dentists following a set method. The data obtained from the clinical examinations of the children’s mouths was supplemented with information from questionnaires completed by their parents.

Table 6.22 shows that over 30% of the 3-year-olds and over 37% of the 5-year-olds had *visible plaque* on their teeth.

At the age of 3, 7% of the children already had *clear signs of tooth decay* (i.e. cavities), at the age of 5, 31% of the children had tooth decay (see also chapter 7 point 5).

Of the children who were found to have tooth decay, in the majority of cases the affected teeth had not been treated (filled). At 5 years, less than half of the children had any sign of having been treated by a dentist and at 3 years, the overwhelming majority had not had any dental treatment (90%).

* This project is a collaboration between the Universities of Leuven and Ghent and Child and Family, made possible by the support of Gaba International and Gaba Benelux

Plaque and tooth decay		
	3-year-olds (N=1 250)	5-year-olds (N=1 283)
State of teeth		
Completely sound milk teeth	93.1	69.2
1 to 4 teeth affected by tooth decay	6.1	23.6
5 or more teeth affected by tooth decay	0.8	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Plaque		
% children with visible plaque on teeth	30.7	37.3
Untreated tooth decay		
% children with tooth decay	89.2	54.8

6.22 Visible plaque, state of the teeth of 3- and 5-year-olds and untreated tooth decay in some regions of Flanders – 2003 (percentages)

Source: Declerck D., Leroy R., Martens L., Lesaffre E., Garcia-Zattera M.J., Vanden Broucke S., Debysse M., Hoppenbrouwers K., *Factors associated with prevalence and severity of caries experience in preschool children. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 2007; 35 (in press)*

4.5. Overweight in children aged 2 to 12 years

For a number of years the Body Mass Index* has been used as an indicator of overweight and obesity in children and adolescents as well as adults. The BMI has been the standard by which to judge the body weight of adults for decades. It is not so simple with children. The BMI varies with age, so it is not realistic to have a simple threshold limit value that is valid for all ages. An obvious option is to use the BMI percentile curves, that take explicit account of age differences. Then all that remains is to choose where to set the threshold percentiles for overweight and obesity. An arbitrary choice of a particular percentile (e.g. the 85th percentile) as the threshold limit value for being overweight presents an important conceptual problem. The increasing incidence of overweight people in the population means that as the years go by this percentile will go higher and higher. The International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) has proposed using the percentiles that correspond to a BMI of 25 or 30 kg/m² at age 18 as objective criteria for overweight and obesity respectively. That is why this criterion was used in the "Flemish growth curves" project to calculate the prevalence of overweight and obesity in Flanders.

The fieldwork for this project was carried out between January 2002 and December 2003 and it found that 11.2% of boys aged 2 to 12 were overweight and 2.5% were obese. The equivalent figures for girls were 15.2% and 3.4% (see Table 6.23).

Overweight and obesity		
	Boys	Girls
Overweight	11.2	15.2
Obese	2.5	3.4

6.23 Incidence of overweight and obesity in 2- to 12-year-olds in Flanders based on the threshold limit values of the International Obesity Task Force – 2002-2003 (percentages)

Source: "Flemish growth curves" project (Roelants M., VUB; Hauspie R., VUB; Hoppenbrouwers K., KU Leuven)

* BMI = weight (kg) / height (m) x height (m)

4.6. Children with psychosocial and/or emotional problems

The research study entitled "Caring for young children" carried out by the Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy assessed children from the age of 4 years for psychosocial and emotional problems that they might have, and asked the parents to grade these problems as minor, obvious or serious.

The parents of 18% of the children reported that their child had problems with his/her feelings, concentration or behaviour, or problems getting on with other people (see Table 6.24). Most of the problems reported were graded as minor or obvious; 15% of the children were reported as having serious problems. Most of these problems had been going on for more than a year (see Table 6.25).

Psychosocial and emotional problems

	Children aged 4-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Children with problems	10.2	20.7	18.0
Children without problems	89.8	79.3	82.0
Total	100.0 (N=432)	100.0 (N=1 264)	100.0 (N=1 696)

6.24 Children with problems with their feelings, concentration or behaviour or problems getting on with other people, by age of the child – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, Antwerp

Seriousness and duration of the problems

	Children aged 4-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Seriousness of the problems			
Minor problems	58.1	40.8	43.3
Obvious problems	25.6	44.3	41.6
Serious problems	16.3	14.9	15.1
Total	100.0 (N=43)	100.0 (N=262)	100.0 (N=305)
Duration of the problems			
Less than one month	0.0	0.4	0.3
1 to 5 months	14.0	8.0	8.9
6 to 12 months	11.6	9.6	9.9
More than a year	74.4	82.0	80.9
Total	100.0 (N=43)	100.0 (N=261)	100.0 (N=304)

6.25 Children with problems with their feelings, concentration or behaviour or problems getting on with other people, by seriousness and duration of the problems, as reported by their parents – 2005 (percentages)

Source: Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, Antwerp

4.7. Hospital admissions

One in ten children under the age of three

Admission to hospital and staying in overnight is quite a common occurrence among very young children. In a 3-month period, over 11% of children aged under 12 were admitted to hospital. Far fewer children in the age groups 3 to 6 years and 6 to 12 years were admitted to hospital: 1.3% and 2.6% respectively (see Table 6.26).

Because the questionnaire used for the Health Surveys has changed, the figures for 2004 cannot be compared with 2001.

Hospital admissions	
Children aged under 3	11.4
Children aged 3-6	1.3
Children aged 6-12	2.6
Total aged under 12	4.8
	(N=444)

6.26 Percentages of children admitted to hospital and staying in overnight once or more in the course of one year in the Region of Flanders – 2004

Source: 2004 Belgian Health Survey, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health

5. Victims of traffic accidents

Marked decrease

In addition to the fatalities, many children are seriously injured in traffic accidents every year. We will now look at the most recent figures for each age group.

In 2006, 1 child under 3 was *killed and 21 were seriously injured* in traffic accidents in the Region of Flanders. In the 3 to 6 age group, there was 1 fatality and there were 35 seriously injured children and in the 6 to 12 age group there were 5 fatalities and 89 seriously injured children. Compared with 2005, there was a decrease both in the number of fatalities and in the number of seriously injured (see Table 6.27). Looking at the type of road user, what stands out is that most of the deaths were passengers in cars. Most of the seriously injured were car passengers as well, followed in second place by pedestrians and in third place by cyclists (see Table 6.27). Figure 6.28 shows the trend since 2001. Since 2001 there has been a marked decrease in serious injuries caused by traffic accidents in children under the age of 12: from 260 in 2001 to 152 in 2006. The main decrease was in the 6 to 12 age group.

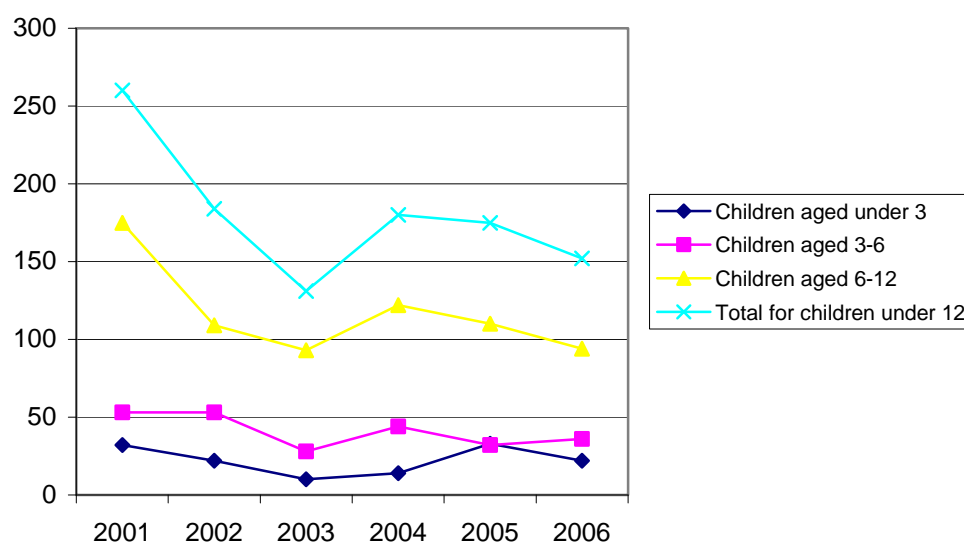
	Traffic accident victims					
	2005			2006		
	Died within 30 days	Seriously injured(1)	Total	Died within 30 days	Seriously injured(1)	Total
By age						
Children aged under 3	4	29	33	1	21	22
Children aged 3-6	2	30	32	1	35	36
Children aged 6-12	5	105	110	5	89	94
Total	11	164	175	7	145	152
By type of road user						
Pedestrian	2	64	66	1	56	57
Bicycle	2	41	43	2	22	24
Moped	0	4	4	0	4	4
Motor cycle	0	0	0	0	1	1

Private car	6	49	54	4	58	62
Other	1	6	7	0	4	4
Total	11	164	175	7	145	152

6.27 Victims of traffic accidents in the Region of Flanders – Number of children under the age of 12 who died within 30 days, the number seriously injured and type of road user

Source: Belgian Institute for Road Safety

(1) Seriously injured: necessitating admission to hospital for more than 24 hours



Trend in victims of traffic accidents

6.28 Trend in the number of children fatally or seriously injured in traffic accidents in the Region of Flanders since 2001

Source: Belgian Institute for Road Safety

6. Child abuse

The confidential child abuse centres receive reports of child abuse or neglect for over 48 children per 10 000 during the course of a year

Our figures on the incidence of child abuse are based on the number of reports made to the confidential child abuse centres. People contact the confidential child abuse centres for a whole variety of reasons. In order to extract a correct figure for notifications of concrete cases of child abuse made to the confidential child abuse centres from the whole range of concerns reported, we have only counted the contacts where a concrete case of abuse or neglect of a minor was involved or where someone reported a suspicion of a concrete case* of: sexual abuse, physical abuse or neglect, emotional abuse or neglect, or Münchhausen syndrome by proxy.

A total of 4 704 such *notifications* to the six confidential child abuse centres were noted in 2007 (see Table 6.29). The number of notifications rose by 2.3% compared with 2006. Figure 6.30 shows the trend in notifications from 2000 onwards.

These notifications affected 6 078 minors. The number of children notified dropped by 0.6%. The relative number of children notified also fell from 2006 to 2007. In 2007 48.2 children per 10 000 children were

notified in the Region of Flanders compared with 49 in 2006 (see Table 6.31). Figure 6.32 shows the trend per 10 000 children since 2000. The number of children reported per 10 000 children in the population has increased by 11.6 in that period.

The relative number of children notified varies from province to province. It is highest in the province of Antwerp, with over 61 notifications per 10 000 children, and lowest in East Flanders with over 37 notifications per 10 000 children.

The provinces of Limburg and West Flanders have experienced quite a marked increase (+ 6.8 and + 3.7 respectively). There has been quite a marked decrease in Flemish Brabant (- 10.7) and a slight decrease in East Flanders (-0.3). In Antwerp the figure remained virtually unchanged (see Table 6.31).

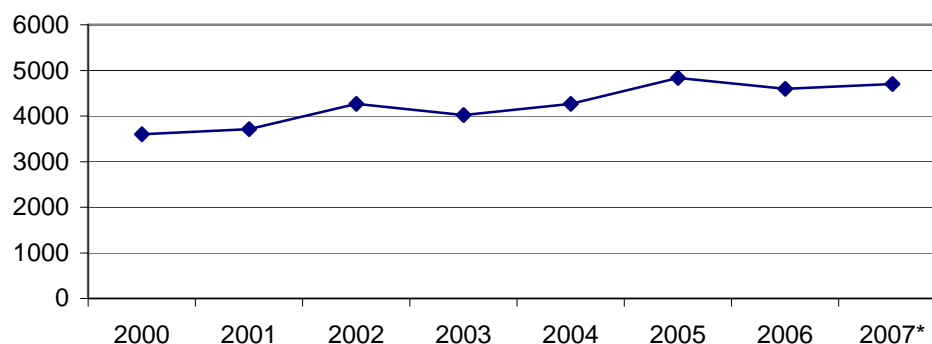
Notifications		
	2006	2007*
Number of notifications	4 598	4 704
Number of children affected	6 117	6 078

6.29 Numbers of notifications of child abuse or neglect

Source: Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres

* Provisional figures

Trend in the number of notifications



6.30 Trend in the number of notifications of child abuse or neglect from 2000 onwards

Source: Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres

* Provisional figure

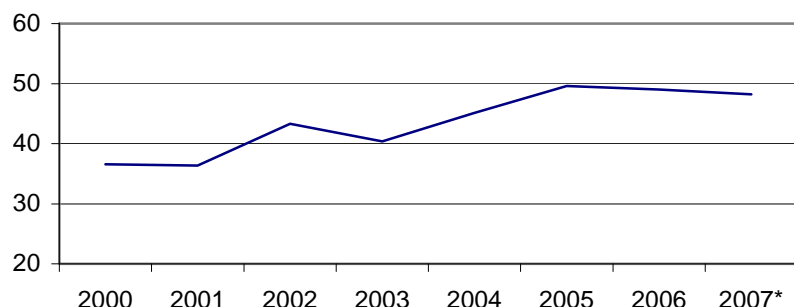
Number of cases notified per 10 000 children		
	2006	2007*
Antwerp	61.0	61.1
Flemish Brabant	59.1	48.4
West Flanders	38.7	42.4
East Flanders	39.3	36.6
Limburg	41.1	47.9
Region of Flanders	49.0	48.2

6.31 Child abuse: number of children notified per 10 000 children under the age of 18 in the Region of Flanders and by province

Source: Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres

* Provisional figures

Trend in the number of cases notified per 10 000 children



6.32 Child abuse: trend in the number of children notified per 10 000 children under the age of 18

Source: *Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres*

* Provisional figure

In the case of 2 575 children, or 42.4% of cases notified, those notifying the abuse reported physical abuse or neglect.

The number of children that were notified because of *sexual abuse* was 1 855 or 30.5% of the children reported. Incest was notified for 1 163 children or 62.7% of all cases of sexual abuse. Extrafamilial sexual abuse was notified in the case of 591 children or 31.9% of all cases of sexual abuse. In the case of 102 children (5.5% of all cases notified for sexual abuse) it was still not clear whether sexual abuse was involved or not.

1618 children or 26.6% were reported on account of *emotional abuse or neglect*.

Compared with 2006, there was an increase in the number of children in respect of whom physical abuse or neglect was reported (+ 2.4%). Emotional abuse or neglect reduced (- 0.9%). The number of children reported on account of sexual abuse fell by 4.6% (see Table 6.33 and Figure 6.34).

42.2% of notifications came from the child's immediate social circle: notifications by the mother figure (13.8 % of all notifications), the father figure (6.9%), the father and mother figures together (0.2%), other members of the immediate family or relatives (9.9%), neighbours or acquaintances (8.9%), other people (1.5%) and the victims themselves (1.0%).

30.9% of notifications came from professionals (15.2% from health care workers, 10.2% from welfare organisations and 5.5% from the special youth welfare service).

Notifications by all other professionals together accounted for 25.3%. These were judicial institutions (1.6%), pre-school facilities (1.4%) and school facilities (22.3%).

0.5% of notifications came from someone from the perpetrator's social circle. In 1.1% of the cases notified, it is not known who reported them (see Table 6.35).

* As well as reporting child abuse or neglect, people also contact the confidential child abuse centres about situations where children are thought to be at risk, about problems dealing with the emotional consequences of earlier abuse or neglect and about other problems. Sometimes it is not clear what the problem is. The confidential child abuse centres recorded 1 567 such contacts in 2007.

Problems notified			
	2006	2007*	Change 2007-2006

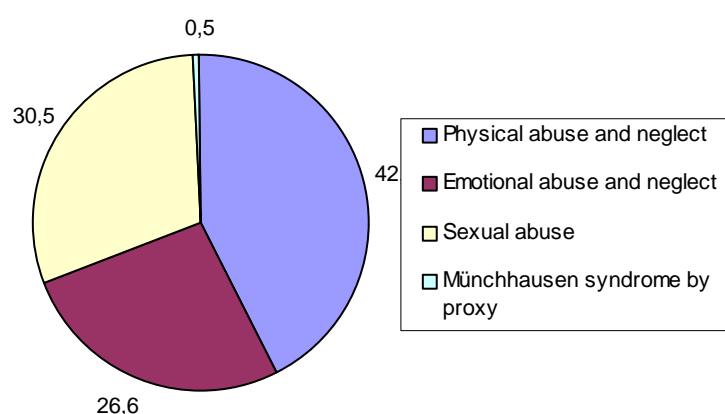
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Physical abuse	1 505	24.6	1 488	24.5	-1.1
Physical neglect	1 010	16.5	1 087	17.9	+7.6
Total physical abuse and neglect	2 515	41.1	2 575	42.4	+2.4
Emotional abuse	942	15.4	896	14.7	-4.9
Emotional neglect	690	11.3	722	11.9	+4.6
Total emotional abuse and neglect	1 632	26.7	1 618	26.6	-0.9
Incest	1 161	19.0	1 163	19.1	+0.1
Extrafamilial sexual abuse	689	11.3	591	9.7	-14.2
Not known whether incest or not	94	1.5	102	1.7	+8.5
Total sexual abuse	1 944	31.8	1 856	30.5	-4.6
Münchhausen syndrome by proxy	26	0.4	30	0.5	+15.4
Total	6 117	100.0	6 078	100.0	-0.6

6.33 Child abuse: children notified by the most important problem notified

Source: *Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres*

* Provisional figures

Problems notified



6.34 Child abuse: children notified by the most important problem notified in 2007

Source: *Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres*

	Reported by		Difference 2007 – 2006
	2006	2007*	
People in child's immediate social circle	44.0	42.2	-1.8
Health professionals	14.4	15.2	+0.8
<i>of which Child and Family</i>	2.7	2.7	0.0
Welfare organisations	9.9	10.2	+0.3
Special youth welfare service	5.3	5.5	+0.2
Judicial institutions	1.4	1.6	+0.2
Pre-school facilities	1.2	1.4	+0.2

School and out-of-school facilities	22.1	22.3	+0.2
Someone from the perpetrator's social circle	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Unknown	0.9	1.1	+0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	

6.35 Child abuse: by who reported the abuse

Source: *Child and Family - Records of the confidential child abuse centres*

* Provisional figures

7. The European context

7.1. Life expectancy at birth

With a life expectancy at birth of 77.7 years for men and 82.9 years for women, the Region of Flanders scores quite well. Only Swedish men have a higher life expectancy, and women in France, Spain, Sweden and Finland have a higher life expectancy (see Table 6.36).

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth				
Males				
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	75.7	77.2	77.4	77.7
Belgium	74.6	76.0	76.2	76.6
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	75.1	76.5	76.7	77.2
France	75.3	76.7	76.7	77.3
Luxembourg	74.6	75.9	76.7	76.8
The Netherlands	75.5	76.9	77.2	77.7
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	74.2	75.4	75.6	75.9
Denmark	74.5	75.4	76.0	76.1
Sweden	77.4	78.4	78.5	78.8
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	75.5	76.6	76.8	77.2
Italy	76.6	77.9		
Portugal	73.2	75.0	74.9	75.5
Spain	75.8	76.9	77.0	77.7
Austria	75.2	76.4	76.7	77.2
The United Kingdom	75.5	76.0		
Ireland	74.0	76.4	77.3	77.3
Females				
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	81.5	82.4	82.5	82.9
Belgium	81.0	81.8	81.9	82.3
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	81.2	81.9	82.0	82.4
France	83.0	83.8	83.7	84.4
Luxembourg	81.3	82.3	82.3	81.9

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The Netherlands	80.5	81.5	81.7	82.0
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	81.2	82.5	82.5	83.1
Denmark	79.2	80.2	80.5	80.7
Sweden	82.0	82.8	82.9	83.1
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	80.6	81.3	81.6	81.9
Italy	82.9	83.8		
Portugal	80.9	81.4		
Spain	82.9	83.8	83.7	84.4
Austria	81.2	82.1	82.3	82.8
The United Kingdom	80.3	81.0	81.1	
Ireland	79.2	81.4	81.7	82.1

6.36 Male and female life expectancy at birth from 2000 onwards in the EU-15 countries

Sources: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

Eurostat, website

7.2. Caesareans

With 192 Caesareans per 1 000 live births, Flanders is in the middle of the range. The rate of Caesareans is considerably lower in the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. Italy has the highest percentage of Caesareans at over 364 per 1 000 live births (see Table 6.37).

Caesareans					
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Flanders(1)	169.7	189.2	189.0	193.0	192.0
Belgium	NA				
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>					
Germany	208.9	248.1	259.5	267.4	277.8
France	171.1	188.0			
Luxembourg	198.0	234.6	239.6		
The Netherlands	118.7	137.2			
<i>Nordic countries</i>					
Finland	157.8	161.7	163.9	162.7	
Denmark	150.5	191.8	202.5		
Sweden	144.9	157.5	164.7		
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>					
Greece	NA				
Italy	333.0	364.4			
Portugal	277.3	318.8	324.3	339.8	
Spain	215.1	237.0	242.4	250.1	
Austria	172.0	221.2	235.6	244.2	258.1
The United Kingdom	199.7	218.8	220.1		
Ireland	214.3	243.0	254.2		

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6.37 Number of Caesareans per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards.

Sources: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology

WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Health for all database (website)

(1) Figures for the Region of Flanders and a Dutch-speaking maternity hospital in Brussels; number per 1 000 births

NA: not available

7.3. Birth weight

Rates of prematurity, defined as a birth weight below 2 500 g, vary greatly in the EU-15 countries. Sweden and Finland have very low rates at respectively 4.2 and 4.3 babies with a low birth weight per 100 live births. At 7.0 per 100 in 2006, the Region of Flanders still scores on the high side. The Mediterranean countries, apart from Italy, and Austria score even higher (see Table 6.38).

	Low birth weight				
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Flanders(1)	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	7.0
Belgium	NA				
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>					
Germany	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8
France	NA	7.1	6.8		
Luxembourg	7.5	4.9			
The Netherlands	NA				
<i>Nordic countries</i>					
Finland	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
Denmark	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	
Sweden	4.4	4.3	4.2		
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>					
Greece	8.1	8.6			
Italy	NA	7.0	6.9		
Portugal	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	
Spain	6.9	7.5	7.4		
Austria	6.3	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.1
The United Kingdom	7.5				
Ireland	5.6	5.0	5.7		

6.38 Number of children with a birth weight below 2 500 g per 100 live births in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards

Sources: Study Centre for Perinatal Epidemiology

WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Health for all database (website)

(1) Figures for the Region of Flanders and a Dutch-speaking maternity hospital in Brussels

NA: not available

7.4. Congenital abnormalities

A number of countries keep Eurocat records of congenital abnormalities up to 1 year. At present the data for 2005 are available.

Table 6.39 compares the data from the Antwerp register for 2005 with the data from the Eurocat registers that are "full members" of Eurocat. There are 36 registers from 16 countries.

More congenital abnormalities in total were recorded on the Antwerp register than the average on the Eurocat registers. Compared with the Eurocat averages, there were significantly fewer heart disorders and chromosomal abnormalities, including Down's syndrome, in Antwerp in 2005. More abnormalities of the digestive system and the genital system, including hypospadias, were recorded in 2005 in Antwerp than the average in the Eurocat register.

Congenital abnormalities up to the age of 1 year		
	Antwerp 2005 Per 10 000 births	Eurocat average 2005 (1) Per 10 000 births
Nervous system	24.0	22.6
<i>of which neural-tube defects</i>	9.9	9.8
<i>hydrocephalus</i>	3.1	5.7
Eye	4.2	2.3
Ear, face, neck	3.1	3.3
Heart	58.4	73.3
<i>of which ventricle septum defect</i>	25.0	31.7
<i>atrium septum defect</i>	12.0	22.7
Respiratory system	7.3	5.6
Oro-facial clefts	18.8	16.3
<i>of which cleft lip with or without cleft palate</i>	12.0	9.9
<i>cleft palate</i>	6.8	6.4
Digestive system	22.4	15.8
Abdominal wall defects	1.6	6.0
Urinary system	30.8	28.5
Genital system	23.0	16.0
<i>of which hypospadias</i>	18.6	12.5
Limbs	38.1	39.6
<i>of which club foot</i>	11.0	10.7
<i>dislocated hip and/or dysplasia</i>	8.9	6.1
<i>polydactylism</i>	8.3	8.6
<i>syndactylism</i>	5.2	5.2
Musculo-skeletal system	14.1	8.0
Other abnormalities	6.8	5.9
Teratogenic syndromes with abnormalities	2.6	1.1
Genetic syndromes and microdeletions	6.8	5.5
Chromosomal	18.8	35.2
<i>of which, Down's syndrome</i>	6.8	20.4
Metabolic	10.4	*
Total children with one or more congenital abnormalities	235.7	228.3

6.39 Congenital abnormalities recorded up to the age of 1 year in the Eurocat registers per 10 000 births in 2003

Source: Eurocat, Provincial Institute of Hygiene, Antwerp

(1) Only the registers which participated fully in the registration

* Antwerp is the only Eurocat register that records metabolic disorders

7.5. Mortality

Due to the increase in the *perinatal mortality rate in 2006*, the Region of Flanders is no longer in the group of countries with very good scores but finds itself in the middle group (see Table 6.40).

Infant mortality is below 4 per 1 000 live births in most of the EU-15 countries. Due to the increase in infant mortality in 2006, the Region of Flanders, together with Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, is now one of the worst scoring countries in the EU-15 (see Table 6.41).

	Perinatal mortality			
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.2
Belgium	NA			
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.5
France	6.9	11.1	10.8	11.2
Luxembourg	7.3	4.9	4.8	3.3
The Netherlands	7.8	6.6	6.9	6.0
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	5.8	4.0	3.7	3.9
Denmark	7.0	7.7	7.6	
Sweden	5.6	5.0	4.1	4.4
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	7.2	6.3	5.7	4.4
Italy	5.8	4.9		
Portugal	6.2	4.4	4.3	4.6
Spain	5.4	4.9	4.9	
Austria	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
The United Kingdom	8.1	8.1		
Ireland	9.0	6.4		

6.40 Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths during the first seven days) per 1 000 births in the EU-15 countries since 2000

Sources: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

OECD, Health Data 2006

NA: not available

	Infant mortality			
	2000	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	4.7	3.9	3.9	4.2
Belgium	4.8	4.0	3.7	
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8

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France	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8
Luxembourg	5.1	3.9	2.6	2.5
The Netherlands	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.4
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8
Denmark	5.3	4.4	4.4	3.8
Sweden	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.8
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	5.9	4.1	3.8	3.7
Italy	4.5	3.9		
Portugal	5.5	3.8	3.5	3.3
Spain	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8
Austria	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.6
The United Kingdom	5.6	5.0	5.1	
Ireland	6.2	4.8	4.0	3.7

6.41 Infant mortality: number of deaths of children aged under 12 months per 1 000 live births from 2000 onwards in the EU-15 countries

Sources: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

Council of Europe, Recent demographic developments in Europe 2005

WHO, Core Health Indicators (website)

Mortality in children aged 1 to 5 is quite up and down, with significant differences from one year to the next. With 24 deaths per 100 000 live births, the Region of Flanders is among the EU-15 countries with a high rate of mortality in children aged 1 to 5 years (see Table 6.42).

Deaths in children aged 1-5

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	NA	28.0	19.0	19.0	22.0	24.0
Belgium	NA					
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>						
Germany	24.1	23.0	22.3	20.7		
France	25.1	23.6	24.0	20.8		
Luxembourg	21.7	30.8	8.9	8.9	13.6	
The Netherlands	28.1	26.9	24.1	23.5		
<i>Nordic countries</i>						
Finland	17.7	16.1	20.7	24.7	24.3	
Denmark	19.1					
Sweden	12.3	18.9	20.0	25.8		
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>						
Greece	18.4	21.3	18.3	23.0	20.3	14.8
Italy	19.3	20.8				
Portugal	45.1	39.5	28.7	32.1		
Spain	26.1	25.4	27.2	22.4	21.7	

Austria	22.7	19.5	28.2	15.7	21.3	21.8
The United Kingdom	NA	24.0	24.6	23.2	21.9	
Ireland	21.2	26.4	21.9	20.9	20.3	

6.42 Number of deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years per 100 000 live births from 2000 onwards in the EU-15 countries (crude death rate)

Sources: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency
 WHO/Europe, European mortality database (MDB), website
 NA: not available

7.6. Cot deaths

The Mediterranean countries in the EU and the Netherlands have very few cases of cot death: fewer than 2 cases under the age of 1 year per 10 000 live births. The Region of Flanders and Germany have the highest incidence of cot death per 10 000 live births (see Table 6.43).

	Cot deaths					
	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Region of Flanders	6.9	4.4	5.0	4.0	3.3	4.6
(1)						
Belgium	NA					
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>						
Germany	6.5	5.1	5.3	4.6		
France	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.4		
Luxembourg	3.6	5.6	7.5	9.3	3.7	
The Netherlands	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	
<i>Nordic countries</i>						
Finland	3.2	2.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	
Denmark	2.4					
Sweden	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8		
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>						
Greece	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Italy	0.6	0.5				
Portugal	0.6	0.5	0.7			
Spain	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	
Austria	5.0	4.2	3.4	2.1	3.8	3.2
The United Kingdom	NA	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Ireland	9.3	5.9	6.9	6.0	3.1	

6.43 Number of cases of cot death per 10 000 infants under the age of 1 year in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards (crude death rate)

Sources: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency
 WHO/Europe, European mortality database (MDB), website
 (1) Figures for total number of cases of cot death per 10 000 live births
 NA: not available

7.7. Deaths caused by accidents

Table 6.44 compares the number of deaths resulting from accidents of children aged 1 to 15 in the Region of Flanders with the other EU-15 countries and Table 6.45 shows the number of deaths from traffic accidents. The Region of Flanders is among the EU-15 countries with a score in the middle of the range.

Deaths caused by accidents					
	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Region of Flanders	5.8	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.6
Belgium	NA				
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>					
Germany	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.2	
France	6.3	5.2	5.1	4.2	
Luxembourg	7.1	8.7	2.4	2.4	6.1
The Netherlands	4.3	3.1	4.3	3.3	
<i>Nordic countries</i>					
Finland	4.5	5.0	4.7	8.4	5.4
Denmark	4.7				
Sweden	2.4	2.1	2.8	8.9	
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>					
Greece	5.9	6.5	5.3	4.5	6.1
Italy	3.7	4.2			
Portugal	6.1	10.0	8.0	7.6	
Spain	6.4	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.2
Austria	6.5	3.9	5.7	3.0	3.8
The United Kingdom	NA	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7
Ireland	4.2	5.4	4.6	3.0	3.0

6.44 Number of deaths caused by accidents in children aged 1 to 15 years per 100 000 children in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards (standard death rate (SDR))

Sources: Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency

WHO/Europe, European mortality database (MDB), website

NA: not available

Deaths caused by traffic accidents					
	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Region of Flanders	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.0
Belgium	NA				
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>					
Germany	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	
France	3.7	2.4	2.6	1.9	
Luxembourg	2.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
The Netherlands	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.4	
<i>Nordic countries</i>					
Finland	2.2	2.2	4.7	2.0	4.0
Denmark	3.8				
Sweden	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>					

Greece	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.1	3.9
Italy	2.3	2.7			
Portugal	3.5	7.6	4.7	4.8	
Spain	4.4	3.1	3.4	2.5	
Austria	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.4	2.1
The United Kingdom	NA	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7
Ireland	2.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.4

6.45 Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents per 100 000 children aged 1 to 15 in the EU-15 countries from 2000 onwards (standard death rate (SDR))

Sources: *Health indicators, Flemish Care and Health Agency WHO/Europe, European mortality database (MDB), website*
 NA: not available

7.8. Deaths as a result of child abuse

In 2003 UNICEF published league tables on deaths resulting from child abuse in the affluent nations. The annual average number of deaths of children under the age of 15 was calculated for each country over the last 5 years for which mortality figures were available.

This is about 0.5 per 100 000 deaths in the EU-15 countries. Only Spain, Greece, Italy and Ireland score below this with 0.3 or fewer. Austria scores higher, with 0.9 (see Table 6.46).

Apart from the figure for deaths classed as deaths caused by manslaughter and fatal maltreatment by other persons, UNICEF also gives "revised figures" which, in addition to deaths caused by manslaughter and fatal maltreatment, include deaths classed as of "undetermined intent". UNICEF makes the assumption that when no other cause of death and no other motive can be given, a child's death can most probably be blamed on abuse or neglect that cannot be legally proved. What is striking here is that in some countries the revised figure is almost the same as the standard figure per 100 000, while in other countries there is quite a big difference.

Deaths due to child abuse

	Per 100 000 (1)	Revised figures (2) Per 100 000
Belgium	0.6	1.1
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>		
Germany	0.6	0.8
France	0.5	1.4
Luxembourg	NA	NA
The Netherlands	0.5	0.6
<i>Nordic countries</i>		
Finland	0.7	0.8
Denmark	0.7	0.8
Sweden	0.5	0.6
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>		
Greece	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.2	0.2
Portugal	0.4	3.7
Spain	0.1	0.1

Austria	0.9	1.0
The United Kingdom	0.4	0.9
Ireland	0.2	0.3

6.46 Average number of deaths per year per 100 000 children under the age of 15 in the EU-15 countries, based on the mortality figures for the 5 most recent years available

Source: UNICEF, *A League Table of Child Maltreatment Deaths in Rich Nations*, INNOCENTI Report Card, no 5, September 2003

(1) Only deaths with "murder and fatal maltreatment by another person" recorded as the cause of death

(2) Deaths with "murder and fatal maltreatment by another person" recorded as the cause of death as well as deaths classed under "undetermined intent"

NA: not available

7.9. Overweight in children aged 6 to 12 years

The "Flemish growth curves" study looked at children between the ages of 2 and 12 years. For the purposes of comparison with the EU-15 countries, we have taken from this study the total figure for boys and girls in the 6 to 12 age group, because this is the figure that is available for other countries. In Flanders 14.8% of 6- to 12-year-olds are overweight and 3.4% are obese. Flanders is in the middle of the range. The incidence varies from 12% (the Netherlands) to 36% (Italy) (see Table 6.47).

	Overweight
Flanders	14.8
Belgium	18.0
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>	
Germany	16.0
France	19.0
The Netherlands	12.0
<i>Nordic countries</i>	
Denmark	15.0
Sweden	18.0
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>	
Greece	31.0
Italy	36.0
Spain	34.0
The United Kingdom	20.0

6.47 Incidence of overweight in 6-12 year-olds in a number of EU countries

Sources: Lobstein T., Frelut M-L., *Prevalence of overweight among children in Europe*, Obesity news 2003
 "Flemish growth curves" project (Roelants M., VUB; Hauspie R., VUB; Hoppenbrouwers K., KU Leuven)

CHAPTER 7. A SAFE AND HEALTHY LIFE?

People's personal behaviour can affect their state of health, even from a very young age. Examples of this for the young child are whether they are breast-fed or not, use of therapeutic drugs and oral hygiene. The living environment is also important for the young child, even more so than for adults. In this chapter we look at a number of aspects of how young children live and the environment in which they live, including information on how often they move house.

1. Feeding babies

1.1. First food

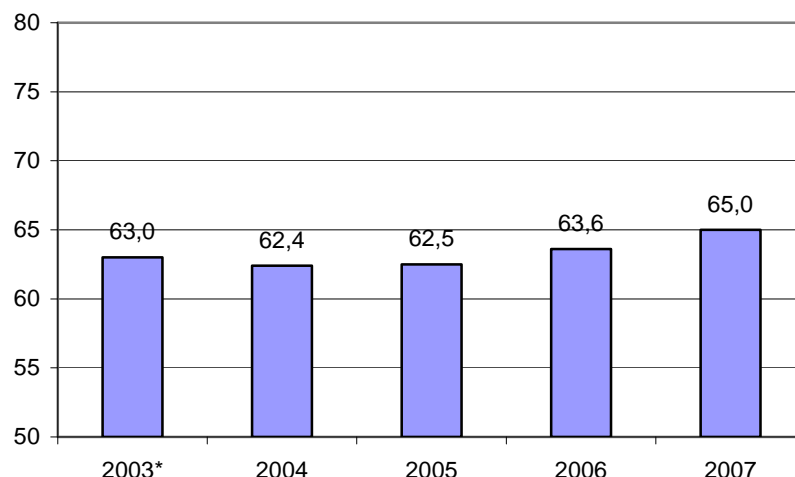
Breast-feeding from birth continues to increase; ethnic minority babies are breast-fed much more *Breast-feeding* is, without a doubt, the healthiest and most natural way of feeding a baby. The benefits for the health of mother and child are abundantly clear. In addition to the fact that breast-feeding has greater biological value and breast milk is more easily digested, breast-feeding also protects against infections, offers the child protection against illnesses such as airway infections, diarrhoea and ear infection for longer, and helps to prevent allergy to cow's milk.

Child and Family uses a definition of breast-feeding that is in line with that of the WHO: breast-feeding means feeding the baby exclusively on breast milk. Small quantities of water, oral rehydration substances, medicines, and vitamin and/or mineral supplements are still considered to be exclusive breast-feeding, as is some formula milk that has to be given due to special circumstances. When, however, formula milk or other food is given regularly in addition to breast milk, this is no longer considered as breast-feeding. First food is defined as the food the baby is being given on day six.

In Flanders, 65.0% of newborn babies are fed exclusively on breast milk as their *first food* on day 6. This represents an increase of 1.4% compared with 2006 (see Figure 7.1).

The percentage of babies who are exclusively breast-fed varies by *province*. The percentage is highest in Flemish Brabant, where 68.2% of babies are initially exclusively breast-fed. In the province of West Flanders, the percentage is the lowest, at only 57.8%. In the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg and East Flanders, 66.5%, 65.9% and 65.4% of newborn babies respectively are exclusively breast-fed (see Table 7.2). The percentage of babies being fed exclusively on breast milk as their first food increased in all provinces.

Trend in breast-feeding as first food



7.1 Trend in the percentage of babies fed exclusively on breast milk as their first food on day 6 since 2003

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

* April - December 2003

The percentage of babies who are initially exclusively breast-fed is higher for *first-borns* than for subsequent babies. 66.6% of first-borns are breast-fed; for subsequent babies the figure is 63.5%. The percentage increased for both groups from 2006 to 2007 (see Table 7.3).

The percentage who are breast-fed is much lower for *premature babies*: only 55.2% are initially breast-fed (see Table 7.4). The increase was slightly greater for premature babies (+1.8%) than for babies born at full term (+1.3%).

Babies in Belgian *underprivileged families* are much less likely to be breast-fed than babies in other types of families (38.1%). Table 7.5 presenting the percentage of breast-fed babies by different privileged/underprivileged social groups also shows that babies from non-Belgian families which are not underprivileged are the most likely to be breast-fed from birth (78.7%). The figure for babies born into Belgian families which are not underprivileged is 62.4%.

Table 7.6 shows the differences by *age of the mother*. Mothers aged between 25 and 35 breast-feed from birth the most. Breastfeeding in all age groups increased compared with 2006.

The percentage of breast-fed babies is highest among mothers with a university degree and among mothers with a very low level of education. This last fact is hardly surprising, as these are mainly ethnic minority babies. The percentage of breast-fed babies of mothers with a low level of education (1st and 2nd stage or lower secondary school at most) remained virtually unchanged. There was an increase in the other groups of mothers with higher levels of education (see Table 7.7).

Breast-feeding by province

	2006	2007
Antwerp	65.0	66.5
Flemish Brabant	67.8	68.2
West Flanders	56.0	57.8
East Flanders	63.5	65.4
Limburg	65.5	65.9
Region of Flanders	63.6	65.0

7.2 Percentage of babies who are being exclusively breast-fed on day 6 by province

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

Breast-feeding by birth order

	2006	2007
First-borns	65.1	66.6
Second or later babies	62.3	63.5
All babies	63.6	65.0

7.3 Percentage of babies being breast-fed on day 6, by birth order – Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

Breast-feeding and prematurity

	2006	2007
Premature	53.2	55.2
Full term	64.4	65.7
All babies	63.6	65.0

7.4 Percentage of babies being breast-fed on day 6 by whether or not they were born prematurely – Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

Breast-feeding and belonging/not belonging to a disadvantaged group

	2006	2007
Babies in Belgian families which are not underprivileged	61.4	62.4
Babies in underprivileged Belgian families	35.6	38.1
Babies in non-Belgian families which are not underprivileged	77.3	78.7
Babies in non-Belgian underprivileged families	75.2	76.6
All babies	63.6	65.0

7.5 Percentage of babies being breast-fed on day 6, by whether or not their family belongs to a disadvantaged group – Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

Breast-feeding and age of the mother

	2006	2007
Under 20	53.9	54.8
20 – 25	59.6	61.5
25 – 30	64.9	66.4
30 – 35	65.0	66.2
35 – 40	62.1	62.8
40 years or over	63.5	64.8
All babies	63.6	65.0

7.6 Percentage of babies being breast-fed on day 6, by age of the mother – Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

Breast-feeding and level of education of the mother

	2006	2007
No education or only primary school	75.6	75.6

1st and 2nd stage or lower secondary school	53.5	53.3
3rd stage or higher secondary school	52.5	54.7
Non-university higher education (short course)	69.7	70.1
University education	78.8	79.0
All babies	63.6	65.0

7.7 Percentage of babies being breast-fed on day 6, by level of education of the mother – Region of Flanders

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

1.2. Course of breast-feeding

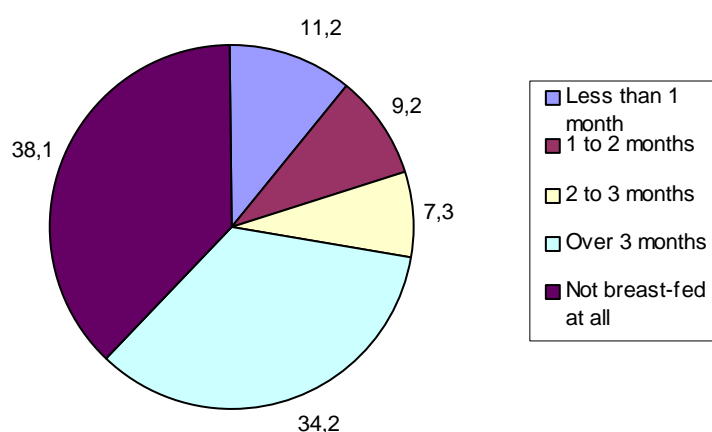
Over 3 in 10 babies are still being exclusively breast-fed at 3 months. Mothers are breast-feeding for longer

The most recent figures available are for the third quarter of 2007. That is why we chose to look at the children born in the fourth quarter of 2006 up to and including those born in the third quarter of 2007. Over 34% of these children are still being exclusively breast-fed at the age of 3 months (see Figure 7.8 and Table 7.9). Of the group who started on breast-feeding (breast-feeding on day 6), 55% are still being exclusively breast-fed at the age of 3 months. Table 7.9 shows that in the province of Flemish Brabant in fact over 60% are still being exclusively breast-fed at 3 months.

Not only has there been an increase in the number of babies that start on breast-feeding (see 1.1), mothers are also breast-feeding for longer, except in the province of Antwerp.

The decrease in breast-feeding between day 6 and 3 months is slow but sure. Figure 7.10 shows the number of babies still being exclusively breast-fed by age in full weeks.

Course of breast-feeding (1)



7.8 Course of breast-feeding in babies born in the 4th quarter of 2006 up to and including the 3rd quarter of 2007 (percentages)

Source: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

(1) Excluding babies for whom the duration of breast-feeding is not known

Breast-feeding at 3 months by province (1)

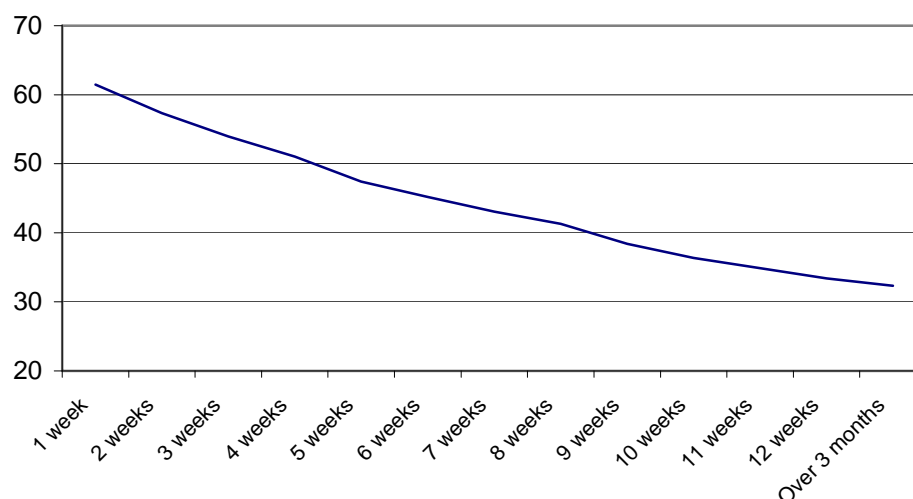
	% of all babies		% of babies who were initially breast-fed	
	4/2005-3/2006	4/2006-4/2007	4/2005-3/2006	4/2006-4/2007
Antwerp	33.7	34.6	53.3	54.9
Flemish Brabant	35.4	37.5	56.7	60.2
West Flanders	27.7	30.0	51.1	53.6
East Flanders	31.4	34.1	51.2	54.6
Limburg	32.8	34.8	51.1	54.0
Region of Flanders	32.3	34.2	52.8	55.2

7.9 Percentage of babies born in the 4th quarter up to and including the 3rd quarter of the year in question who were still being exclusively breast-fed at the age of 3 months, by province of birth

Source: Child and Family – IKAROS

(1) Excluding babies for whom the duration of breast-feeding is not known

Exclusive breast-feeding by age in weeks (1)



7.10 Babies in the Region of Flanders: percentage of babies being exclusively breast-fed by age in full weeks – babies born 4th quarter 2006 - 3rd quarter 2007

Source: Child and Family – IKAROS

(1) Excluding babies for whom the duration of breast-feeding is not known

2. Vaccination rates

Very high vaccination rates

A survey of vaccination rates among young children in Flanders was conducted in 2005. This involved checking the vaccination record that parents keep at home of 1 354 children aged between 18 months and 2 years and consulting the medical records of Child and Family, and the children's paediatricians or GPs. This survey was carried out by Antwerp University, K.U. Leuven and Brussels Free University (VUB).

The study found that a very high percentage of young children in Flanders are vaccinated properly against the most important infectious diseases for which vaccines are available. The vaccination rate for young children in Flanders is well over 90% for all the basic vaccines. To eliminate these infectious diseases for good, it is essential that sufficient people are vaccinated (vaccination rate of 95% or above).

In addition to the vaccination rate for the basic vaccines, Table 7.11 includes comparative data from the last survey in 1999.

Most young children are vaccinated by Child and Family or at their day nursery (83%). Some are vaccinated by a paediatrician (11%) or GP (5%).

Children at greatest risk of not having all their vaccinations are youngest children in the family, children with non-working mothers and children who once had side effects to a vaccination. Illness of the child is reported by parents as the main reason for having an incomplete set of vaccinations.

Vaccination rates					
	1999	2005			
		Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3 (1)	Dose 4
Polio	96	99.0	98.6	98.2	93.1
DTP	89	98.7	98.2	97.9	92.9
HIB	74	98.1	97.6	97.2	92.6
Hep B (1)	68	96.9	96.1	92.2	10.1
Measles/mumps/rubella	83	94.0			
Meningitis C (2)		94.1			

7.11 Vaccination rate among young children in Flanders

Source: Van Damme P., Hoppenbrouwers K., Depoorter A-M., *Studie van de vaccinatiegraad bij jonge kinderen en adolescenten in Vlaanderen in 2005, [Survey of vaccination rates of young children and adolescents in Flanders in 2005] March 2005*

(1) For hepatitis B, both the 3-dose schedule and the 4-dose schedule were used in the period of the study

(2) No account was taken of the age it was started

3. Use of therapeutic drugs

A considerable amount of therapeutic drugs used

The health survey gives information about the use of therapeutic drugs, which is high in the Region of Flanders, even for young children. 31.0% of children under the age of 12 (Region of Flanders) took some form of medicine in a 2-week period*. This percentage falls as the child grows up, from 43.0% of children under the age of 3 to 27% of children aged 6-12. There was a slight decrease in the use of therapeutic drugs between 2001 and 2004, except for the children under the age of 3.

Table 7.12 includes the use of both prescribed medicines and medicines which can be bought without a prescription. The use of prescribed medicines for children under 3 was over 20% and had fallen since 2001. The use of medicines bought without prescription had also fallen to 13.8%.

Use of therapeutic drugs		
	2001	2004
Use of therapeutic drugs		
Children aged under 3	39.1	43.0
Children aged 3-6	35.0	29.7
Children aged 6-12	34.7	26.6
Total aged under 12	36.5	31.0
	(N=509)	(N=441)

Use of prescribed therapeutic drugs		
Children aged under 3	31.0	24.8
Children aged 3-6	20.5	18.6
Children aged 6-12	17.0	18.5
Total aged under 12	22.0	20.1
	(N=518)	(N=447)
Use of therapeutic drugs obtained without a prescription		
Children aged under 3	13.0	23.9
Children aged 3-6	18.0	13.8
Children aged 6-12	19.9	10.3
Total aged under 12	18.1	13.8
	(N=506)	(N=442)

7.12 Percentages of children taking prescribed medication and medication obtained without a prescription in a 2-week period, by age group – Region of Flanders

Source: 2001 and 2004 Belgian Health Surveys, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health

* The surveys were spread over the year

4. Use of alternative medicine

The health survey gives us a picture of the extent to which parents are using alternative medicine for young children: 11% of children under 12 had had some contact with non-conventional or alternative medicine in a 12-month period. This was even higher for children under 3, at 14.7% (see Table 7.13). This usually involved the child being taken to a doctor who practises alternative medicine. In most cases this was a homeopathic practitioner. Quite a few children under 3 were taken to see an osteopath (5.1%).

The increase in the use of homeopathic medicine and osteopathy for children under the age of 3 is striking: 6.4% and 0.4% respectively in 2001.

Alternative medicine				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total for children under 12
Contact with non-conventional therapy	14.7	10.5	9.5	11.0 (N=444)
Contact with non-conventional therapy through a doctor	9.8	7.9	8.3	8.2 (N=427)
Contact with non-conventional therapy through a paramedic	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.6 (N=407)
Contact with a homeopathic practitioner	11.3	7.2	9.8	8.7 (N=444)
Contact with an osteopath	5.1	1.4	1.8	2.8

(N=445)

7.13 Children under the age of 12 for whom alternative forms of medical treatment were sought in a 12-month period: extent of use, type of practitioner and type of medicine (percentages)

Source: 2004 Belgian Health Survey, Department of Epidemiology, Scientific Institute of Public Health

5. Oral hygiene in young children and eating habits that affect oral health

Daily tooth-brushing and consumption of sugary products are the most important areas for improvement

Behavioural factors are very important for oral health. Just think how important eating habits and oral hygiene are. Learning good habits at a young age goes a very long way to determining the state of a person's oral health in later life.

Data were collected as part of the "Tandje de Voorste" (Smile for Life) project* (see also chapter 6, point 4.4).

Parents in Flanders often only start brushing their toddler's teeth after their second birthday. Tooth-brushing is still not a daily habit in 1 in 5 5-year-olds. Many children – even 3-year-olds – are not given help with brushing their teeth.

What is surprising is that even some 5-year-olds still frequently drink from a bottle (12%). What's more, that bottle often contains a sugary drink. It is an established habit of around two thirds of children in Flanders to drink sweet drinks between meals. Further questioning revealed that over 10% of the children are offered sugary drinks before going to bed or during the night.

Twelve percent of the parents questioned also admitted that they regularly put sweet substances on their child's soother (see Table 7.14).

The findings of this project clearly show that there is a great deal of room for improvement in the oral health of children in Flanders. Starting daily tooth-brushing with the help of a parent at an early enough age needs to be encouraged. Parents also need to be warned about the risks associated with frequently giving their children sugary products on soothers, in bottles, as drinks between meals and at night.

Oral hygiene and eating habits (%)

	3-year-olds (N=1 250)	5-year-olds (N=1 283)
Oral hygiene		
Age tooth-brushing starts		
- 1 year or under	35.7	61.5
- between 1 and 2 years	45.1	30.5
- 2 years old or more	19.2	8.0
Frequency of tooth-brushing		
- > 1x/day	17.6	23.0
- 1x/day	53.2	55.7
- not every day	29.2	20.3
Parents help with tooth-brushing (regularly)	50.1	33.3
Eating habits		
Drink from a bottle (at time of survey)	40.5	12.0
Put sweet substances on soother (ever done this?)	12.7	12.6
Sweet drinks between meals (regularly)	69.0	64.5
Sweet drinks at night (regularly)	11.1	10.6

7.14 Oral hygiene and eating habits which affect oral health among 3- and 5-year-olds in some regions of Flanders

Source: Declerck D., Leroy R., Martens L., Lesaffre E., Garcia-Zattera M.J., Vanden Broucke S., Debyser M., Hoppenbrouwers K., Factors associated with prevalence and severity of caries experience in preschool children. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 2007; 35

* This project is a collaboration between the Universities of Leuven and Ghent and Child and Family, made possible by the support of Gaba International and Gaba Benelux

6. Smoking during pregnancy

A significant point of concern among health professionals providing services to families is having young children grow up in a smoke-free environment.

This has been a point of concern in connection with preventing cot death for years. The RIZIV (National Institute for Sickness and Invalidity Insurance) has been running a programme since 2005 to help pregnant women and their partners stop smoking.

An analysis of the impact of this campaign carried out in 2007 gives an indication of the number of pregnant women and partners who smoked during the pregnancy.

This study shows that only a small percentage of pregnant women were smokers before they got pregnant. The picture for their partners is even better. About half of the women who smoked stopped during the pregnancy and were still not smoking shortly after the birth. The number of partners smoking also fell but the decrease was smaller (see Table 7.15).

Smoking by pregnant women and their partners

	Non-smoker	Less than 15	More than 15	Total
Mother before pregnancy	86.3	8.9	4.8	100.0
Mother during pregnancy	94.7	4.6	0.6	100.0
Mother after pregnancy	94.6	4.0	1.4	100.0
Partner before pregnancy	90.5	4.4	5.0	100.0
Partner during pregnancy	92.3	4.4	3.3	100.0
Partner after pregnancy	93.0	4.0	3.0	100.0

7.15 Smoking by pregnant women and their partners in the Region of Flanders – 2007

Source: VRGT (Flemish Lung and Tuberculosis Association), research study as part of the 'Helping pregnant women and their partners give up smoking' programme

(1) Not included in the questionnaire: ethnic minority and underprivileged families

7. Living conditions

The immediate environment in which they live is extremely important for young children, They spend more of their time in their everyday lives in the home and in the immediate vicinity of the home than do adults. Children need a clean, safe place to grow up in.

Most young children live in a single-family home

The type of home can be seen as one indicator of the comfort of the home and it gives an indication of the space in which children are growing up. Most young children live in a single-family home (89.3%) (see Table 7.16).

	Type of home			Total
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Single-family home – detached house	39.0	39.0	44.9	41.7
Single-family home – semi-detached or terraced house	45.2	51.0	46.9	47.6
Apartment or studio in building with fewer than 10 homes	11.6	9.0	7.9	9.2
Apartment or studio in building with 10 or more homes	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.9
Other	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0 (N=205)	100.0 (N=220)	100.0 (N=415)	100.0 (N=840)

7.16 Children aged under 12: type of home in which children live – Region of Flanders – 2005 (percentages)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

Over three-quarters of children under the age of 12 have their own bedroom. Almost 65% have room to play indoors and 94% live in a home with a garden or backyard attached to the house (see Table 7.17).

	Space for children?			Total
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Separate bedroom for each child	76.7	72.5	76.8	75.7 (N=2 418)
Room to play indoors	56.6	67.5	65.4	64.0 (N=2 415)
Garden or backyard	91.4	94.9	94.7	94.0 (N=2 417)

7.17 Children aged under 12: percentage who live in a home with a separate bedroom for each child, room to play indoors and a garden or backyard – 2005

Source: Antwerp University, Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy

34.3% of young children live in a *home* with one or more problems: dampness, too dark, difficult to heat, lack of basic conveniences (bath or shower, toilet or hot water) or in an overcrowded home (less than 1 room per person). Overcrowding and dampness are the most common problems (see Table 7.18).

Over 44% of the children live in an *environment that has one or more faults*. These include noise from the neighbours or the street, pollution or other nuisance caused by traffic or industry, vandalism or crime, remote location without good public transport links and a scruffy neighbourhood. Noise from neighbours or the street scores the worst (see Table 7.18).

Living conditions				
	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	Total
Faults in the home				
Too dark	8.5	8.8	6.2	7.4
Difficult to heat	6.2	6.5	7.6	7.0
Leaking roof, damp walls or floor, rotting window frames or rotting woodwork	17.2	14.5	13.7	14.8
Lack of basic conveniences (bath or shower, toilet, hot running water)	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.6
Overcrowded (less than 1 room per person)	17.3	15.1	17.2	16.7
<i>Percentage with one or more faults in the home</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>34.3</i>
	<i>(N=206)</i>	<i>(N=214)</i>	<i>(N=482)</i>	<i>(N=902)</i>
Faults in living environment				
Noise from neighbours or the street	18.7	20.0	18.5	18.9
Pollution or other nuisance caused by traffic or industry	11.0	13.5	14.3	13.3
Vandalism or crime in the neighbourhood	7.2	9.5	15.6	12.0
Remote location without good public transport links	15.2	15.8	9.9	12.6
Scruffy neighbourhood	9.9	9.2	6.4	8.0
<i>Percentage with one or more faults in the living environment</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>44.2</i>
	<i>(N=206)</i>	<i>(N=214)</i>	<i>(N=482)</i>	<i>(N=902)</i>

7.18 Children aged under 12: faults in the home and in the living environment (percentages)

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, SILC – 2005

8. Moving house

Many young children have experienced moving house.

Table 7.19 shows how many children move house in the course of one year. In the course of 2006, 10.3% of children under the age of 12 moved house. In about half of these cases they moved house within the same municipality. Slightly more children moved house than in 2005.

Moved house within past year					
	2005		2006		Total
	Children aged under 12	Children aged under 3	Children aged 3-6	Children aged 6-12	
Moved house within the municipality	5.3	6.6	6.5	4.3	5.3
Moved to a different municipality within the same district	2.3	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.4
Moved to a different district within the Region of Flanders	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.7
Moved to another region within Belgium	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

Moved abroad or unknown	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total who moved house	10.1	12.8	12.5	8.3	10.3
Did not move house	89.9	93.8	87.5	91.7	89.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.19 Children aged under 12: percentage who moved house during the year, by type of move

Source: FPS Economy, Statistics and Economic Information Department, Population Statistics

9. The European context

9.1. Breast-feeding

Flanders certainly does not lead the field as far as breast-feeding is concerned. The percentage of babies who are initially exclusively breast-fed is significantly to very much lower than in Sweden and the Mediterranean countries (see Table 7.20).

Breast-feeding		
	% at birth	% at 4 to 6 months
Region of Flanders	63	NA
Belgium	NA	NA
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>		
Germany	86	NA
France	50	NA
Luxembourg	88	54
The Netherlands	75	37
<i>Nordic countries</i>		
Finland	NA	NA
Denmark	98	NA
Sweden	97	NA
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>		
Greece	NA	NA
Italy	85	19
Portugal	93	NA
Spain	91	NA
Austria	NA	NA
<i>The United Kingdom</i>	69	21
<i>Ireland</i>	NA	NA

7.20 Percentage of babies that are breast-fed at birth and at 4-6 months, 2003

Sources: *Child and Family – IKAROS*

La Leche League International (website)

NA: not available

9.2. Vaccination rates

Rates of vaccination against *polio and DTP* are good in most EU-15 countries. Only in Austria is the rate for polio 3 and DTP 3 below 90%. The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark score quite low. For *hepatitis B* the situation is not as good and in various countries Hep B 3 is not in fact included in the vaccination scheme or it is limited to at-risk groups (the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, the United

Kingdom and Ireland). Vaccination rates for *measles* are usually lower than those for polio and DTP (see Table 7.21).

Vaccination rates (1)				
	Polio 3	DTP 3	Hep B 3	Measles
Flanders	98*	98*	92*	94*
Belgium	99	99	94	92
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	96	90*	86	94
France	98**	98**	29**	87**
Luxembourg	100**	100*	95*	95*
The Netherlands	98*	98	NS/R	96*
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	97	97	NS/R	97
Denmark	93	93	NS	100
Sweden	99	99	NS/R	95
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	96	96	96	87
Portugal	97	97	97	97
Spain	98	98	81	97
Austria	83	83	83	80
The United Kingdom	92	92	NS/R	85
Ireland	91	91	NS/R	86

7.21 Percentages of children who have had polio 3, DTP 3, Hep B 3 and measles vaccinations – 2006
Sources: Van Damme P., Hoppenbrouwers K., Depoorter A-M., *Studie van de vaccinatiegraad bij jonge kinderen en adolescenten in Vlaanderen in 2005, [Survey of vaccination rates of young children and adolescents in Flanders in 2005] March 2005*

WHO Vaccine - preventable diseases, monitoring system 2007 – global summary (website)

(1) Official estimates, except for Flanders

* 2005

** 2004

NS: not in scheme

NS/R: not in scheme, only for at-risk groups

9.3. Oral hygiene of young children

Our figures for the other EU countries are based on data from the *National Institute for DentoCraniofacial Research (NIDCR)* of the *National Institute of Health (NIH)* of the USA (see point 5).

Table 7.22 shows the results for oral hygiene for Flanders and for the EU countries which took part in the study. The Flemish children got very poor scores on reported frequency of tooth-brushing.

Oral hygiene			
Brush teeth twice a day	Started brushing before 2nd birthday	Parents help children with	Sweet drinks at night

			tooth brushing	
Flanders (Leuven)	32	65	74	19
Germany	66	94	80	21
Denmark	81	96	97	12
Italy	43	63	79	17
Scotland	85	99	84	20
Wales	83	94	79	26
Northern Ireland	77	90	69	15
Ireland	52	76	74	22

7.22 Oral health-related behaviour of children aged 3 to 5 in some EU countries – 2004 (percentages)

Source: Pine C. M. et al., *International comparisons of health inequalities in childhood dental caries. Community Dental Health 2004, 21 (Supplement): 121-130*

9.4. Housing problems

The European Panel Study of Households published data on housing problems experienced by families with children. The problems found were: lack of space; noisy neighbours or street noise; insufficient light; inadequate heating; damp or leaking roof; traffic pollution or industrial pollution; and vandalism or crime. Table 7.23 shows the percentage of families who reported three or more problems, by type of family. One-parent families with dependant children reported relatively more housing problems than two-parent families with 1 or 2 dependant children. In most of the EU-15 countries, the percentage is a little higher in two-parent families with 3 or more children than in two-parent families with 1 or 2 children.

Belgium comes in the middle of the range for two-parent families with 1 or 2 children. Austria, Ireland and France score better; the Mediterranean countries score noticeably worse. For one-parent families, Belgium is among the best scoring countries: with France it has one of the lowest percentages reporting three or more problems.

	Housing problems experienced by families			
	One-parent families	Two-parent families		
		with 1 child	with 2 children	with 3 or more children
Belgium	16.9	11.5	14.7	11.7
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>				
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	14.3	9.0	11.0	15.8
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA
The Netherlands	24.3	11.5	7.6	8.1
<i>Nordic countries</i>				
Finland	26.8	14.3	10.0*	13.0*
Denmark	26.2	13.6	13.4	11.1
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Mediterranean countries</i>				
Greece	39.1	19.6	23.0	22.8
Italy	33.4	22.6	24.2	30.0
Portugal	43.1	16.9	18.9	31.5
Spain	22.5	16.2	16.0	18.0

Austria	14.5	6.4	7.4	9.3
The United Kingdom	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	42.0*	9.7*	7.7*	NA
EU-15	20.0	12.1	12.8	15.9

7.23 Percentages of one- and two-parent families with three or more housing problems in the EU-15 countries – 2001

Source: Eurostat, website

* Unreliable

NA: not available