

Council of Europe
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European Union
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Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

FACTSHEET

ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND

LIFESTYLES

IN NETHERLANDS



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1. Social Networks

1.1 Family

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who are married or are in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	7.80
Percentage (%) of respondents who have never been married and never in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	91.74
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever given birth or fathered a child	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	2.75
Percentage (%) of respondents who still live with their parents	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	63.33
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they can't afford to move out	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	28.00
Percentage (%) of respondents, who are living with parents because there aren't enough affordable housing available	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	41.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they want to have home comforts without responsibilities	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	21.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they get married later than used to	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	4.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they financially support their parents	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	3.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	36.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	22.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	27.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	20.00

Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	19.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	22.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	12.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	25.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	1.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	10.00
Maternity and paternity leave			Annex	

1.2 Friends

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who weekly spend time with their friends	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	86.19
Percentage (%) of respondents to whom friends are very and rather important in life	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	96.67
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree with the statement that they have someone to discuss intimate and personal matters with	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	96.35

2 Housing

2.1 Quality of Housing

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 18–24	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	18-24	1.60
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 25–34	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	25-34	1.90
Percentage (%) of young people living independently	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 29	2006	18-24	33.00
Percentage (%) of 18–24 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	18-24	23.00
Percentage (%) of 25–34 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	25-34	24.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 18–24)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	18-24	2.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 25–34)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	25-34	2.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 18–24 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	18-24	29.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 25–34 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	25-34	42.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who personally have a mobile phone	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	98.62

2.2 Homelessness

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Amount of young homeless persons, minimum number of homeless Young people	Rekenkamer	2007		5577
Amount of young homeless persons, maximum number of homeless Young people	Rekenkamer	2007		6291

3. Health

3.1 State of Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (males)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	538
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (females)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	241
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered male deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	55
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered female deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	25.50
Percentage of people who self assessed their state of health as bad or very bad	EurLIFE Database	2004	16-29	3.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who subjectively state their general health to be good or very good	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	91.28

3.2 Physical Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	10.00
Percentage (%) of girls who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	10.00
Percentage (%) of boys who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	25.00
Percentage (%) of girls who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	53.00
Percentage (%) of boys report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	42.00
Percentage (%) of girls who report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	31.00
Work Related Injuries x 1000, absolute	Statline	2003-2005	15-24	33
Work Related Injuries x 1000, absolute	Statline	2003-2004	25-34	40
Work Related Injuries, percentage of persons with work related injures	Statline	2003-2004	15-24	16
Work Related Injuries, percentage of persons with work related injures	Statline	2003-2004	25-34	21.2

3.3 Mental Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Suicides crude death rate per 100 000 persons	Eurostat	2006	15-19	4.40
Suicides, total	Statline	2007	15-20	33
Suicides, total	Statline	2007	20-30	135
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves depressed most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	5.96
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves lonely most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	4.13
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves anxious most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	12.44
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves tired most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	18.26
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	6.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	4.00
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	12.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	5.00

3.4 Use of Intoxicants

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who has drunken any alcohol during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	85.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who has been drunk during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	46.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	4.90
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	3.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	32.30
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	28.00

Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever used or tried cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	28.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have used any other drug than cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	6.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who has ever smoked a cigarette	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	57.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who have smoked in last 30 days	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	31.00

3.5 Nutrition

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	76.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	65.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	20.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	30.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	50.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	37.00

3.6 Health Behaviour

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 99	2005-2006	15	25.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 99	2005-2006	15	27.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 103	2005-2006	15	5.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 103	2005-2006	15	14.00

3.7 Sexual Behaviour and Teenage Pregnancies

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old boys who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	25.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old girls who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	27.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	42.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	61.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	85.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	74.00
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, total numbers all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	2782
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, percentage of all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	1.48
Abortion				-
HIV / Aids number of cases diagnosed	RIVM-rapport	2007	15-19	7
HIV / Aids number of cases diagnosed	RIVM-rapport	2007	20-24	60
HIV / Aids number of cases diagnosed	RIVM-rapport	2007	25-29	107
Chlamydia, men	RIVM-rapport	2007	16-17	35
Chlamydia, men	RIVM-rapport	2007	18-19	134
Chlamydia, men	RIVM-rapport	2007	20-21	397
Chlamydia, men	RIVM-rapport	2007	22-24	706
Chlamydia, women	RIVM-rapport	2007	16-17	194
Chlamydia, women	RIVM-rapport	2007	18-19	596
Chlamydia, women	RIVM-rapport	2007	20-21	872
Chlamydia, women	RIVM-rapport	2007	22-24	1046

4. Leisure Time

4.1 General Leisure Time Issues

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly go for walk, bike ride, sport during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	56.30
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly read during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	19.20
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly meet friends, go dancing, go out to eat/drink during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	40.40
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "I seldom have time to do things I really enjoy"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	23.39

4.2 Sports

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage of people aged between 16 and 25 who regularly play sports during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	54.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "My life involves a lot of physical activity"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	69.12
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	18.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	15.00

4.3 Media Usage

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	95.00

Percentage (%) of girls aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	95.00
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total TV watching time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	30.28
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total radio listening time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	18.35
Percentage (%) of respondents who read newspaper on average weekday	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	69.27
Percentage (%) of respondents who use internet/email/www every day	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	74.77

4.4 Cultural Activities

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited library (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	31.60
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited library at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	68.40
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited museum in their own country (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	66.00
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited museum at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	34.00

Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited ballet/dance (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	77.10
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited ballet/dance at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	22.90

5. Mobility

5.1 Migration

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Immigration	Statline	2005	13-18	2272
Immigration	Statline	2005	21-30	26402
Emigration	Statline	2007	15-20	2048
Emigration	Statline	2007	20-25	4562
Emigration	Statline	2007	25-30	5808

5.2 Tourism

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of tourists (persons participating in tourism)	Eurostat		15-24	1362000

6. Youth delinquency

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of minors among suspected offenders	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	58989
Number of minors convicted of criminal offences	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	9404

7. Source of Income

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: My regular job	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	46.20
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was Training allowance or educational grant	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	10.60
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: Relatives, partner	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	16.90

ANNEX 1

Maternity leave and paternity leave

Maternity leave

Scope: Female workers. In extraordinary circumstances, the Minister of Defense can deviate from these regulations for military personnel.

Qualifying conditions: The right to prenatal leave begins 6 weeks before the day following the expected date of delivery, as indicated on a written declaration from a doctor or midwife, up until and including the day of delivery. The right to postnatal leave begins on the day following the delivery and amounts to 10 consecutive weeks plus the number of days by which the prenatal leave, up to and including the expected delivery date (or, if birth occurs earlier, up to and including the actual delivery date), has amounted to less than 6 weeks. The female worker informs her employer of the day on which she will begin her pregnancy leave at the latest 3 weeks before this day and informs her employer of the birth of her child at the latest on the second day following the birth. Prenatal and postnatal leave may not be counted against annual leave. If the female worker does not earn wages over the entire year because of pregnancy or delivery, she is entitled to the annual leave earned over the entire period of work contractually agreed.

Normal duration: 16 weeks. Divided into 6 weeks prenatal leave and 10 weeks postnatal leave.

Compulsory leave: Prenatal leave begins no later than 4 weeks before the supposed date of delivery. The employer organizes the work in such a way that a female worker does not work within 28 days before the expected delivery date, as indicated in a written declaration from a doctor or midwife. This period will be prolonged by the time that passes between the expected and the actual date of delivery. The employer organizes the work in such a way that a female worker does not work within 42 days of giving birth.

Extension: The insured female has the right to sick pay if she is unable to work as a result of pregnancy or delivery, except during the periods of prenatal and postnatal leave. Sick pay ends after the female worker has been unable to work for a period of 104 weeks, calculated from the first day on which she was unable to work. The right to disability benefits begins 104 consecutive weeks after the first working day on which the worker was not able to work. To determine this period, periods of inability to work will be added up if they follow on each other with a break of less than 4 weeks, or if they directly precede and follow upon the period of prenatal and postnatal leave, unless the inability to work cannot reasonably be ascribed to the same cause.

Leave in case of illness or complications: Days for which the female worker has received sick pay that fall within the period in which she is entitled to prenatal leave but without this leave having begun, will be considered as days on which she took prenatal leave.

Paternity leave

Coverage: Worker, upon the delivery of a child by his wife, registered partner, woman with whom he lives together without being married, or woman by whom he has recognized a child as his own.

Qualifying conditions: The right to paternity leave exists from the first day on which the child is actually living at the same address as the mother. The worker informs the employer beforehand that he will take the leave, indicating the reason. If this is not possible, the worker informs the employer that he is taking the leave as soon as possible, indicating the reason. For military officers, leave does not begin or must finish as soon as the employer informs the officer that there exists a substantial interest on the part of the service against taking or continuing the leave, such that the interests of the military officer have to give way according to standards of reasonability and fairness. After the leave has been taken, the employer can demand proof that a child was delivered. Paternity leave cannot be counted against annual leave.

Length: 2 days of paid leave in a period of 4 consecutive weeks.

Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/database/index.htm>