

Youth Trends Report 2010
Summary
National Youth Monitor

Explanation of symbols

.	= data not available
*	= provisional figure
**	= revised provisional figure
x	= publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	= nil
–	= (between two figures) up to and including
0 (0.0)	= less than half of unit concerned
(blank)	= not applicable
2008–2009	= 2008 to 2009 inclusive
2008/2009	= average of 2008 up to and including 2009
2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2008 and ending in 2009
2006/'07-2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, etc. 2006/'07 to 2008/'09 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

The National Youth Monitor is compiled at the request of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports. Statistics Netherlands is responsible for carrying out the project.

Publisher

Statistics Netherlands
Henri Faasdreef 312
2492 JP The Hague
The Netherlands

Information

Infoservice Youth, Telephone +31 88 570 75 75
(Monday–Friday, 09.00–17.00 hrs)
or via contact form at:
www.landelijkjeugdmonitor.nl

Prepress

Statistics Netherlands
Grafimedia

Where to order

Email: verkoop@cbs.nl
Telefax +31 45 570 62 68

Cover design

TelDesign, Rotterdam

Internet

www.landelijkjeugdmonitor.nl
www.cbs.nl

ISBN: 978-90-357-1587-5

Price: € 3.05 (excluding postage)

© Statistics Netherlands, The Hague/Heerlen, 2010.
Reproduction is permitted. 'Statistics Netherlands' must be quoted as source.

Youth Trends Report 2010 – Summary

All children and youngsters must have the opportunity to develop themselves. This means that they must be able to grow up in a healthy and safe environment, be allowed to contribute to their community and be given the chance to develop their talents. But they must also be able to have fun and be prepared for their future as an adult. The National Youth Monitor was set up to look at the situation of Dutch children and young people in this respect. This summary presents the main results of the Youth Trends Report 2010, which is based on information from the National Youth Monitor website.

In the National Youth Monitor and in this summary, youth is defined as everybody under 25 years of age. As not all the information presented here is available for this complete age range, where necessary the age group concerned is defined.

Young people and families

Nearly 5 million of the over 16.6 million people in the Netherlands are under 25 years of age. Although the number of young people has increased since 2000, it is expected to decrease again in the coming years, especially as a result of the lower birth rates of the beginning of the 21st century. In the short term this will have an effect on the number of primary school pupils, as the number of children aged 4 to 11 years will fall by 145 thousand from 2010, to 1.45 million in 2020. One quarter of 0–24 year-olds have a foreign background. Three-quarters of them were born in the Netherlands (second generation) and have at least one parent who was born abroad. The remaining quarter were themselves born abroad (first generation). The number of young people with a foreign background is expected to rise, especially as a result of an increase in the number of youngsters with a western foreign background. The number of young people with a non-western foreign background will remain fairly stable.

A small number of girls have their first baby in their teens. In 2009 there were 2.2 thousand teenage mothers in the Netherlands, one thousand fewer than in 2000. The number of mothers aged between 20 and 25 fell by nearly 2 thousand in this period, although the number of single mothers in this group grew.

Family life has changed drastically in recent decades. Families have become smaller and new family forms have joined the traditional married couple with children. More and more children grow up in a family with one parent, for example, often following a divorce or the death of a parent. Every year the parents of some 33 thousand underage children get divorced. Following a divorce, most children stay with their mother.

Forty percent of families in the Netherlands have two children living at home, another 40 percent have one child living at home. Families with three or more children are in the minority, accounting for 17 percent. Children get along better

with their parents than they used to, although relationships between children and step-parents are sometimes more problematical.

Young people and happiness – growing up in a healthy and a safe environment

The life expectancy of young people has risen substantially in the last fifty years partly because prenatal and infant mortality have decreased substantially in this period. A baby girl born today can expect to live to the age of over 82, while a new born boy will celebrate his 78th birthday. But although girls will be older ages than boys when they die, they will spend fewer years in good health.

At the age of two, 95 percent of Dutch children have completed the complete vaccination programme for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis (DWTP). More than 95 percent have also had their first vaccinations against mumps, rubella and measles. In addition, 82 percent of 0–24 year-olds visit the dentist at least once a year.

Most youngsters are positive about their health. However, the proportion of young people who are overweight has risen since 1983. And the behaviour of young people is not always healthy. One third of 10–19 year-old smokers smoked everyday in 2010, and in 2007 a majority of school pupils had drunk alcohol before their 16th birthday. One third had also experimented with cannabis before they were 16. On a more positive note, the proportion of youngsters who have never smoked has increased in the last ten years, the use of cannabis by school pupils has gradually decreased and only a small share of school pupils use hard drugs. Youngsters aged 12 to 24 years have also been getting more physical exercise in recent years, especially boys aged 18 to 24 years.

While they are growing up, some youngsters experience serious problems in their upbringing and their development. The number of families who applied to the youth welfare services for help in this respect rose strongly from 2004 to 2009: from 52 thousand registrations in 2004 to over 100 thousand in 2009. Most of the youngsters who are eligible for treatment/care receive it without being institutionalised. In 2009 nearly 60 thousand first contacts were registered with the Child Abuse Reporting Agency (AMK) in connection with a question about or suspicion of child abuse. As a result of these first contacts, the AMK provided advice in 32 thousand cases, over 10 thousand consultations and 17 thousand investigations to establish whether the allegation was justified. In 2002 the number of first contacts was substantially lower than in 2009, at just over 25 thousand.

Young people and education – developing talents and preparing for the future

Participation in education is high in the Netherlands. One of the reasons for this is compulsory education and the requirement to attain a basic qualification. Dutch children are required to attend school from the age of 5 up to and including the school year in which they reach the age of 16. If they have then not attained a basic qualification, they must remain in education until the age of 18. A basic qualification is defined as at least a diploma in senior secondary general education (*havo*), pre-

university education (*vwo*) or level 2 of senior secondary vocational education (*mbo*). In school year 2008/'09, 3.49 million Dutch youngsters under the age of 25 were in government-funded education. Nearly half of them (48 percent) were in primary education and special needs education and over a quarter (27 percent) were in secondary education. Of the remainder, one half were in senior secondary vocational training and the other half in higher education. Since the beginning of this century the total number of pupils with special needs in primary education has decreased, while the number in special needs primary schools has increased. There has also been a noticeable shift in secondary education: the number of pupils in preparatory secondary vocational education (*vmbo*) has decreased, while more pupils choose *havo* and *vwo*. More and more youngsters aged 18 to 24 years are continuing their training after secondary education. Relatively more girls than boys complete higher levels of secondary education. Similarly, more women than men graduate from university and higher professional education.

Some young children are already at a disadvantage before they start primary school. In school year 2009/'10, 207 thousand children were designated as underprivileged pupils because of the low educational level of their parents under the new guidelines of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The number of underprivileged pupils according to the old and the new guidelines has dropped sharply since school year 2000/'01. The decrease was partly the result of the introduction of the new scheme for underprivileged pupils. Moreover, parental education levels have risen.

Young people in the community – they do their bit and enjoy themselves

Young people aged 12 to 24 years have many social contacts, mainly with friends and acquaintances, and to a slightly lesser extent with family. Their friends have a wide range of cultural and social backgrounds, socioeconomic classes and educational levels.

Many 12–24 year-olds are members of a club, often a sports club. The volunteer work they do is also mostly for sports clubs. In 2008 four in ten 18–24 year-olds did volunteer work, and three in ten offered informal help to family and friends. Some young people even did both.

Young people also participate in the community and keep in contact with others through a religious organisation. Just under half of 12–24 year-olds said they belonged to a faith or religious denomination in 2009, although much fewer actually attended a place of worship. One in five, for example, sometimes went to a religious meeting in 2009, the remainder hardly ever or never. Church attendance also fell; in 1997 it was still 28 percent among 12–24 year-olds. The percentage of Roman Catholics among 12–24 year-olds fell slightly while the percentage of Muslims rose as a result of the increase in the number of people in this age group with a non-western foreign background.

Societal engagement of young people is also reflected in their interest in politics. About seven out of ten people aged under 25 who were eligible to vote in 2006

(and who were therefore aged between 21 and 24 in 2009) voted in the general election on 22 November 2006. In addition, one third of young people said they had undertaken some sort of action to influence politics or the government in the five years preceding the interview. They often take action online, less through political parties, discussion meetings or by contacting politicians or civil servants. In 2009 a clear majority of young people said they trusted the army, judges, the police, civil servants, large companies, the EU and the NATO. On the other hand, only a minority trusted the church and the press. Just over said they had faith in the House of Representatives.

Young people on the labour market – sensitive to economic developments

Young people should have at least a basic qualification when they enter the labour market. In school year 2008/'09, 3.3 percent of 12–22 year-olds left school without a basic qualification. This is less than the 4.1 percent in 2005/'06. Most drop-outs (8 percent of pupils) left senior secondary vocational training (*mbo*) prematurely. Boys have a higher risk of leaving school early than girls, and youngsters with a non-western foreign background than native Dutch youngsters. The decrease is also largest for boys and for youngsters with a non-western foreign background, however.

Nearly three-quarters of 15–22 year-olds who were no longer in education had a job in 2009. The economic situation is an important factor in whether young people can find work or not. When the economy is doing well, the number of young people with a job increases, in times of recession, the number decreases. Young people with a basic qualification have a greater chance of finding a job than young people without such a qualification. As soon as the economy takes a downturn, unemployment among young people increases strongly, initially mainly for boys. Girls are also affected by the economic crisis but later and to a lesser extent. Unemployed young people can request assistance to find a job or an apprenticeship, for example by registering with the national employment agency (*UWV WERKbedrijf*).

Because of its direct relationship with unemployment, the number of unemployment benefits is also affected by the economic cycle. At the end of 2009, for example, nearly 13 thousand unemployment benefits were being paid, more than three times as many as in October 2008. The number of income support benefits paid to young people was nearly 18 thousand at the end of 2009, over 4 thousand more than twelve months previously. Young people who are or become disabled on their 17th birthday, or become disabled before they are 30 and were studying for at least six months in the previous year, are eligible for a special disability benefit for young people (*Wajong*). Many of these young people will never re-enter the labour market. In 2009 more than 54 thousand 18–24 year-olds were claiming a *Wajong* benefit, more than twice as many as in 2000.

Young people and security – growing up in a safe environment

One in three 15–24 year-olds said they sometimes did not feel safe in 2009; twice as many young women as young men said this. Over one third of people in this age group were themselves the victim of one or more criminal offences in 2009. This was the case for just as many young men as young women.

A minority of young people are interviewed by the police on suspicion of having committed a crime. The number of boys referred to the *Halt* scheme for young offenders fell slightly, but the number of girls referred to this scheme is increasing. Most young offenders are referred to *Halt* on account of a property offence; boys also enter the programme after contravening fireworks regulations, and for vandalism or public order offences. Girls are hardly ever referred for these offences, but more often for truancy.

The number of criminal cases against 12–24 year-olds settled by a judge court has also dropped, by 5 thousand from 2008 to just under 92 thousand in 2009. Here, too, most cases involved property crimes.

The number of 0–17 year-olds placed under a supervision order – the most frequent sanction imposed by the youth welfare services – has risen substantially in recent years. At the end of 2009 33 thousand children had been placed under a supervision order, 12 thousand more than at the end of 2000. Most children under supervision continue to live at home. The total number of children placed under guardianship has risen slightly since 2000.

As a result of stricter immigration policy, the number of unaccompanied foreign minors in the Netherlands has dropped sharply in recent years, as has the number of these minors under guardianship. The number of new unaccompanied foreign minors under guardianship doubled in 2009 compared with 2008. This increase is the result of an influx of unaccompanied foreign minors from Somalia and the Middle East.

Key figures for young people and families

	Unit	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of young people (0 to 24 yrs) on 1 January	1,000	4,829	4,923	4,918	4,929	4,941
men	1,000	2,465	2,513	2,510	2,516	2,522
women	1,000	2,364	2,411	2,409	2,414	2,420
0 to 3 yrs	1,000	790	765	746	738	737
4 to 11 yrs	1,000	1,583	1,594	1,598	1,598	1,593
12 to 14 yrs	1,000	573	599	592	586	582
15 to 17 yrs	1,000	546	606	610	605	602
18 to 24 yrs	1,000	1,337	1,359	1,372	1,402	1,427
Number of young people (0 to 24 yrs) with a foreign background on 1 January	1,000	1,025	1,130	1,132	1,147	1,161
western	1,000	336	338	341	350	357
non-western	1,000	689	792	791	797	804
of whom:						
Moroccan	1,000	144	166	167	168	170
Turkish	1,000	157	168	167	167	166
Surinamese	1,000	128	129	127	126	123
Netherlands Antillean	1,000	53	60	60	61	61
other non-western	1,000	207	268	269	275	284
Number of families on 1 January	1,000	2,466	2,525	2,523	2,526	2,535
two-parent families	1,000	2,082	2,066	2,057	2,051	2,049
of which: step-parent families	1,000	121	149	.	.	.
one-parent families	1,000	384	459	466	475	486
Two-parent families with						
one child	1,000	768	745	742	740	742
two children	1,000	908	932	931	930	929
three children or more	1,000	406	390	384	381	377
One-parent families with						
one child	1,000	229	272	278	285	293
two children	1,000	114	141	142	144	147
three children or more	1,000	41	46	45	46	46
Number of girls (15 to 24 yrs) who had their first baby	1	17,110	15,593	15,696	16,171	.
15 yrs	1	92	62	62	71	.
16 yrs	1	222	148	130	122	.
17 yrs	1	462	357	338	362	.
18 yrs	1	801	636	700	715	.
19 yrs	1	1,490	1,156	1,121	1,151	.
20 to 24 yrs	1	14,043	13,234	13,345	13,750	.

Source: National Youth Monitor.

Key figures for young people and health

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Perinatal mortality	1	1,629	1,111	1,045	998	905
Infant mortality	1	1,059	820	736	698	711
native Dutch	1	825	604	523	485	510
western foreign background	1	47	56	36	38	35
non-western foreign background	1	187	160	177	175	166
Female life expectancy at birth	years	80.58	81.89	82.31	82.28	82.65
Male life expectancy at birth	years	75.54	77.63	78.01	78.32	78.53
Female healthy life expectancy at birth						
in perceived good health	years	60.9	62.9	63.4	63.5	63.8
without physical limitations	years	67.8	69.2	69.9	69.5	69.9
without chronic disease	years	44.2	41.8	42.3	42.4	41.8
Male healthy life expectancy at birth						
in perceived good health	years	61.5	63.6	64.7	63.7	65.3
without physical limitations	years	69.2	70.2	70.7	70.9	71.2
without chronic disease	years	48.6	48.3	47.9	48.4	47.6
Infants vaccinated for DWTP ¹⁾	%	95.6	94.3	94.0	94.5	95.2
Positive assessment of health (0 to 24yrs)	%	91.0	92.3	91.6	91.9	93.3
men	%	91.7	93.5	93.1	92.0	93.4
women	%	90.3	91.1	90.0	91.8	93.0
native Dutch	%	92.0	92.9	92.5	93.0	94.0
western foreign background	%	89.0	95.1	89.3	90.8	94.4
non-western foreign background	%	85.1	88.5	87.5	86.6	88.8
Overweight young people (2 to 24 yrs)	%	12.5	13.6	13.1	15.1	14.4
men	%	12.5	14.5	12.8	15.9	15.0
women	%	12.5	12.6	13.3	14.2	13.9
native Dutch	%	11.5	11.9	11.5	13.9	12.3
western foreign background	%	13.0	13.1	10.8	13.8	19.4
non-western foreign background	%	19.6	23.1	23.3	22.4	24.1
2 to 8 yrs	%	12.0	13.1	11.2	14.5	14.9
9 to 17 yrs	%	10.5	10.2	11.3	10.3	11.6
18 to 24 yrs	%	15.6	18.1	16.9	21.5	17.4
Young people who smoked recently (10 to 24 yrs)	%	27	21	22	24	21
men	%	27	22	24	25	22
women	%	26	21	20	22	21
10 to 12 yrs	%	3	2	1	2	1
13 to 14 yrs	%	20	13	15	16	15
15 to 16 yrs	%	40	31	31	35	34
17 to 19 yrs	%	47	42	42	43	38
Youth welfare services (0 to 17 yrs) ²⁾						
registrations	1,000	.	74	84	88	101
accepted registrations	1,000	.	50	55	54	64
decisions to provide assistance	1,000	.	36	37	31	.
Use of care facilities (0 to 17 yrs)						
out-patient care	1,000	.	33	37	44	48
day treatment	1,000	.	10	9	10	9
foster care (incl. emergency foster care)	1,000	.	18	19	20	22
residential	1,000	.	12	12	12	12
emergency care ³⁾	1,000	.	6	7	9	11
Child Abuse Reporting Agency (AMK; 0 to 17 yrs) ⁴⁾						
number of first contacts	1,000	.	42	50	52	60
number cases where advice was given	1,000	.	21	26	27	32
number of consultations	1,000	.	7	7	9	10
number of investigations	1,000	.	14	17	16	17

¹⁾ Figures from 2006 are based on the new information system and on the individual child's age instead of the same fixed date in the year for every child. Figures for 2006 and later are not directly comparable with figures for before 2006.

²⁾ Source: MOgroep. These figures are not included in the National Youth Monitor.

³⁾ May contain double counts for 2008. These are clients who received emergency out-patient care and emergency residential care.

⁴⁾ For 2006 and 2007 Source: MOgroep. These figures are not included in the National Youth Monitor.

Source: National Youth Monitor.

Key figures for young people in education

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009*
	x 1,000				
Education participation (0 to 24 yrs)					
total	.	3,451	3,477	3,489	3,516
primary education	1,547	1,549	1,553	1,553	1,548
special needs primary education	52	46	45	44	43
special needs primary schools	30	36	36	35	34
special needs secondary schools	16	26	28	32	33
secondary education	.	943	941	935	935
combined years	.	394	390	386	388
vmbo	.	223	217	212	207
havo	.	142	145	146	149
vwo	.	156	161	165	164
practical training	.	28	27	27	27
senior secondary vocational education	.	428	440	441	444
higher professional education	234	272	279	286	302
university	123	150	156	163	175
men	.	1,761	1,774	1,778	1,789
women	.	1,689	1,704	1,711	1,727
0 to 11 yrs		1,577	1,581	1,582	1,578
12 to 14yrs		555	549	543	541
15 to 17 yrs		585	590	587	586
18 to 22 yrs		616	633	646	673
23 to 24 yrs		118	125	131	138
native Dutch ¹⁾			1,405	1,408	1,423
western foreign background ¹⁾			125	126	131
non-western foreign background ¹⁾			276	278	286
Exam passes (12 to 24 yrs)					
vmbo	.	100	99	96	.
boys	.	52	52	50	.
girls	.	48	48	46	.
havo	.	39	41	41	.
boys	.	18	20	20	.
girls	.	21	22	21	.
vwo	.	30	32	34	.
boys	.	14	15	16	.
girls	.	16	17	18	.
senior secondary vocational education	.	123	125	127	.
men	.	64	65	67	.
women	.	59	60	60	.
higher professional education	36	39	40	41	.
men	15	16	16	16	.
women	21	23	24	25	.
university bachelor's degree	0	17	19	20	.
men	0	7	8	8	.
women	0	10	11	12	.
university master's degree	11	14	13	14	.
men	5	5	5	5	.
women	6	9	8	9	.
Underprivileged pupils ²⁾	.	63	113	154	207
boys	.	32	57	77	103
girls	.	31	56	77	104
0.30 pupils	.	39	68	91	120
1.20 pupils	.	24	44	63	87

¹⁾ Excl. primary education, special needs primary education and special needs schools.

²⁾ Only children designated as underprivileged under the new regulation of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. This regulation was introduced step-by-step in primary education from 2006 onwards.

Source: National Youth Monitor.

Key figures for young people in the community

	1999/ 2000	2004/ 2006	2007/ 2009	2007	2008	2009
	%					
Weekly contact with family (12 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	73	78	78	80	78	78
men	69	77	76			
women	78	86	82			
Weekly contact with friends an acquaintances (12 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	96	97	98	97	98	98
men	97	98	98			
women	95	95	97			
Takes part in club activities at least once a month (12 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	55	56	56	56	58	54
men	57	65	60			
women	52	51	52			
Volunteer work (18 to 24 yrs)	49	.	.	46	42	.
Informal help (18 to 24 yrs)	31	.	.	25	27	.
Belongs to a religious denomination (12 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	53	52	48	50	50	49
Roman Catholic	26	23	21			
Protestant	16	14	14			
Muslim	6	9	9			
other	6	7	4			
Church attendance (12 to 24 yrs) ²⁾						
once a week or more	11	10	10	11	10	8
two to three times a month	4	2	3	3	3	3
once a month	4	3	3	3	3	3
less than once a month	8	7	7	7	6	7
hardly ever or never	74	77	78	77	77	79

¹⁾ The breakdown by sex or religious denomination can only be calculated by combining the results for a number of years.

²⁾ Incl. mosques and other places of worship.

Source: National Youth Monitor.

Key figures for young people on the labour market

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Early school-leavers (12 to 22 yrs) ¹⁾	1,000	.	52	48	43	.
men	1,000	.	31	29	26	.
women	1,000	.	21	20	17	.
native Dutch	1,000	.	35	32	29	.
western foreign background	1,000	.	4	4	3	.
non-western foreign background	1,000	.	13	13	11	.
Still in education or with a basic qualification (18 to 24 yrs)	%	.	84.7	85.5	86.1	86.0
men	%	.	82.2	83.1	83.5	84.0
women	%	.	87.1	87.9	88.7	88.4
native Dutch	%	.	85.8	86.6	87.4	87.3
western foreign background	%	.	82.2	84.5	84.1	83.6
non-western foreign background	%	.	80.1	81.0	81.4	83.0
Employed (15 to 22 yrs)	1,000	.	224	231	231	212
men	1,000	.	120	125	125	112
women	1,000	.	104	106	105	100
native Dutch	1,000	.	185	192	194	176
western foreign background	1,000	.	15	16	15	16
non-western foreign background	1,000	.	23	23	20	19
with basic qualification	1,000	.	128	135	140	130
without basic qualification	1,000	.	89	91	85	75
Unemployed (15 to 22 yrs)	1,000	.	28	23	21	31
men	1,000	.	15	12	11	19
women	1,000	.	13	11	10	12
native Dutch	1,000	.	19	17	15	21
western foreign background	1,000	.	3	2	2	3
non-western foreign background	1,000	.	6	4	4	7
with basic qualification	1,000	.	10	9	9	13
without basic qualification	1,000	.	16	13	11	16
Not in the labour force (15 to 22 yrs)	1,000	.	51	47	47	52
men	1,000	.	24	21	20	23
women	1,000	.	28	26	27	29
native Dutch	1,000	.	32	31	31	33
western foreign background	1,000	.	6	5	5	6
non-western foreign background	1,000	.	13	10	11	12
with basic qualification	1,000	.	18	15	15	17
without basic qualification	1,000	.	31	30	30	32
Unemployed jobseekers (15 to 22 yrs)	1,000	.	37	24	17	18
men	1,000	.	18	11	8	9
women	1,000	.	19	12	9	8
native Dutch	1,000	.	23	14	10	10
western foreign background	1,000	.	3	2	1	2
non-western foreign background	1,000	.	12	7	6	5
Wajong benefit claimants (18 to 24 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	24	38	44	49	54
men	1,000	14	22	25	28	31
women	1,000	11	16	19	21	23
Unemployment benefit claimants (18 to 24 yrs) ³⁾	1,000	8	7	4	6	13
men	1,000	4	3	2	3	7
women	1,000	4	4	2	3	5
Income support claimants (18 to 24 yrs) ³⁾	1,000	26	20	15	14	18
men	1,000	16	12	10	9	10
women	1,000	10	7	5	5	8

¹⁾ Years are school years., e.g. 2006 is school year 2006/'07.

²⁾ Figures for 2009 are provisional.

³⁾ The youth database contains figures for 18 to 22 years. Those for 18 to 24 years will be added in the future.

Source: National Youth Monitor.

Key figures for young people and security

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Does not feel safe sometimes (15 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	%	.	28.8	27.7	32.7	33.6
men	%	.	19.7	17.7	23.0	22.6
women	%	.	38.2	38.0	42.7	45.0
Victim of a criminal offence (15 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	%	.	42.0	39.3	36.2	38.2
men	%	.	42.4	40.2	35.8	39.2
women	%	.	41.6	38.3	36.7	37.2
Victim of a violent crime (15 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	%	.	12.4	12.9	13.2	13.4
men	%	.	13.2	15.1	14.4	15.0
women	%	.	11.6	10.6	12.0	11.7
Victim of a property crime (15 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	%	.	24.0	20.6	22.0	23.1
men	%	.	23.7	20.5	21.0	23.0
women	%	.	24.3	20.7	23.1	23.2
Victim of vandalism (15 to 24 yrs) ¹⁾	%	.	9.3	8.7	12.9	14.2
men	%	.	9.2	7.1	11.6	14.5
women	%	.	9.3	10.3	14.2	13.9
Referred to Halt scheme for young offenders (12 to 17 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	.	21	23	21	20
boys	1,000	.	16	17	16	15
girls	1,000	.	5	5	5	5
Interviewed by the police (12 to 17 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	17	31	32	.	.
boys	1,000	15	25	26	.	.
girls	1,000	3	6	7	.	.
in connection with:						
violent crime	1,000	6	10	11	.	.
property crime	1,000	8	12	12	.	.
vandalism	1,000	6	12	13	.	.
other offence	1,000	2	4	5	.	.
Interviewed by the police (18 to 24 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	32	52	54	.	.
men	1,000	29	45	46	.	.
women	1,000	15	25	26	.	.
in connection with:						
violent crime	1,000	8	16	16	.	.
property crime	1,000	11	15	14	.	.
vandalism	1,000	8	14	15	.	.
other offence	1,000	12	20	21	.	.
Settled by Public Prosecutor's Office (12 to 24 yrs)	1,000	40	51	52	52	48
minors (12 to 17 yrs)	1,000	17	24	25	24	21
boys	1,000	15	19	20	20	17
girls	1,000	2	5	5	5	4
young adults (18 to 24 yrs)	1,000	23	27	27	27	27
men	1,000	20	23	23	23	23
women	1,000	2	4	4	4	4
Settled by judge (12 to 24 yrs)	1,000	34	44	44	45	43
minors (12 to 17 yrs)	1,000	9	12	13	13	12
boys	1,000	8	11	11	11	10
girls	1,000	1	2	2	2	2
young adults (18 to 24 yrs)	1,000	25	32	31	32	32
men	1,000	22	28	27	28	28
women	1,000	2	3	4	4	4
Placed under guardianship or temporary guardianship (0 to 17 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	5	5	6	6	6
Unaccompanied foreign minors placed under guardianship (0 to 17 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	12	2	2	2	3
Placed under a supervision order (0 to 17 yrs) ²⁾	1,000	21	26	30	32	33

¹⁾ For 2006 and 2007 figures are from the National Safety Monitor, for 2008 and 2009 figures are from the Integrated Safety Monitor. The figures from these two monitors are not directly comparable.

²⁾ The figures for the most recent year are provisional.

Source: National Youth Monitor.