Netherlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Red indicates that the variable is not collected or the statement not true, green that it is. If no information was found about any of the points in the overview for the particular country, the points are removed on the page for that country.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Children in formal family-based care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in residential care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in other care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in alternative care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of children in alternative care\(^1\)

- **All children in alternative care covered**
  - Children in formal family-based care: 15,330
  - Children in residential care\(^2\): 14,036
  - Children in other care: 0
  - Children in alternative care: 29,365

Headline statistics\(^3\)

- The rate of children aged 0-17 in alternative care at a specific point in time (per 100,000): 880
- The rate of children aged 0-17 in residential care at a specific point in time (per 100,000): 421
- The rate of children aged 0-17 in formal family-based care at a specific point in time (per 100,000): 459
- The percentage of children aged 0-17 in residential care (of the total number of children in alternative care) at a specific point in time: 47.8%

Country system

- Decentralised alternative care and data system
- Data on alternative care published
- Is the data system on children in alternative care covered in legislation?
- Is the overarching term, in line with ‘alternative care’, used in legislation?
- Formal kinship care is a subdivision of foster care

Data system

- Recent or current reform of data system on children in alternative care
- Data collected per individual child
- Personal identification numbers used
- More than one agency mandated to collect data
- Data collected on quality of care and outcomes
Better data for better child protection systems in Europe

Variables collected on

- Age
- Reason for entry into care
- Sex
- Placement decision maker
- Unaccompanied minor status
- Reintegrated with family
- Statelessness
- Adopted
- Disability status
- Leaving care due to death
- Parental status
- Age on leaving care

Residential care

- Official maximum number of places in a small group home
- Official maximum number of places in largest type of residential care facilities
- Data collected separately for small group homes and large institutions
- Data collected on length of stay
- Data collected on number of staff and their qualifications

Helpful examples

The Youth Act of 2015 introduced a major change in data collection. Before that, the Dutch provinces (responsible for youth [family] care), the health insurance companies (providing data on mental health care) and judicial system provided aggregated statistics separately. Through the act, data are now stored in individual records, thereby eliminating the overlap between data from respondents.

Room for improvement

Details about the care provided are currently scarce. Care provider organisations very often provide both youth mental health care (e.g., by a child psychiatrist or psychologist) and family youth care, but cannot specify this in the registration. The rough classification in categories (a requirement to determine one main category) will not deliver information about the results of care per type of specific discipline of care.

Source: The DataCare project, 2021.

Endnotes

1 Data for 31/12/2020. Sources: Website Centraal Bureau for Statistiek data for all children in youth care; website Jeugdzorg Nederland for children in youth care plus; website pleegzorg Nederland for children in foster care.

2 For those aged 0-23.