Belgium
Country Implementation Profile

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>9,949</td>
<td>10,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1990-1995  2005-2010

| Annual population growth (%) | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Life expectancy | M | F | M | F |
| at birth | 73 | 80 | 77 | 83 |
| at 60 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 25 |

Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>10,708</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>11,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>10,273</td>
<td>11,587</td>
<td>12,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>8,051</td>
<td>12,588</td>
<td>18,737</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

| One-person households (%) | 32 (2001) |
| Female-headed households (%) | n.a. |
| Nuclear households (%) | n.a. |
| Orphans (000), due to all causes | 47 (2009) |

Government policies and concern

2009

| Government policy on population growth | No intervention |
| Government policy on level of fertility | No intervention |
| Level of government concern about population ageing | Major concern |

Urbanization and Environment

1990  2010

| Urban population (%) | 96 | 97 |
| Urban population living in slums (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Using improved drinking water (%) | 100 | 100 |
| Using improved sanitation (%) | 100 | 100 |
| CO₂ emission (000 tons) | 108,470 | 104,880 ** |
| Air pollution: PM₂.₅ (mg/m³) | 30 | 21 ** |

Government view and policy

2009

| Government view on spatial distribution | Minor change desired |
| Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas | No intervention |

Improved drinking water sources

Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources

- 100%

Improved sanitation facilities

Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities

- 100%

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
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Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)  n.a. n.a.
Contraceptive prevalence (%)  
any method (including traditional)  57 (1997)  75 (2004)

Government concerns and support  2009
Level of government concern about adolescent fertility  Minor concern
Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility  Yes*
Type of government support for family planning  Direct support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49  0.0  0.2 (2009)
sex workers  0.4 (2009)
injecting drug users  8.7 (2009)
men having sex with men  5.6 (2009)
All  n.a.  n.a.

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS  Minor concern (2009)

Youth and HIV, 2009
HIV-related knowledge and behavior and HIV prevalence among people 15-24 years

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%)  n.a. n.a.
Antenatal care (%)  
at least 1 visit  n.a.  n.a.
at least 4 visits  n.a.  n.a.
Births by C-section (%)  n.a.  n.a.
Abortion rate  9 (2007)

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted  On request (2009)

DPT3 immunization
Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Stunting (%)  n.a. n.a.

Stunting prevalence
Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population)  301 (2009)
Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population)  54 (2010)

Source: UNICEF/WHO
Source: MMEIG
Source: UNAIDS
Source: UNFPA
Source: UNICEF
Source: UNICEF/WHO
Source: UNICEF
Source: ICPD
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Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15-24</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 65+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

| Seats in parliament held by women (%) | 9 (1990) | 39 (2011) |
| Women making decision on own health (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Women 20-24 married by 18 (%) | n.a. | n.a. |

Legal age at marriage (2011)

Without parental consent | With parental consent

Male | 18 | Female | 18 | Male | 18 | Female | <18 |

Child marriage

Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

No data

Source: UNICEF

Gender parity index

Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

Source: UNESCO

Poverty and Economic Development

| Population living below $1.25 per day (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Own account and family workers in employment (%) | 17 (1990) | 10 (2009) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 15+ | 7 (1990) | 8 (2010) |

GDP per capita

GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

Source: World Bank

Labor force participation, 2010

Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

Source: A.D.

July 2012
Female urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM10) in condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the Contraceptive prevalence of any more children or wanting to delay the next child, but are not using any union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting life expectancy (at birth) and CO2 emission and hole and composting toilets/latrines. septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human consumption) activities.

Life expectancy (at birth)

Using improved sanitation facilities

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%)

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate — The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio — The ratio of the population aged 0-4 to the population aged 15-49, as a percentage. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio — The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64, as a percentage. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at birth) — The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Population projections — Estimated population based on the low, medium and high variants of demographic projections from the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. Source: UN Population Division

One-person households (%) — Proportion of households that have only one household member. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Female-headed households (%) — Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Nuclear households (%) — Proportion of households where the only members are head, spouses and children. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) — Proportion of women married or in-union aged 15-44 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or spacing the next child, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) — Proportion of women married or in-union aged 15-44 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices and implants, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Bélgica

Country Implementation Profile

Migration

International migration, 2010

Source: UN Population Division

Education

Adjusted net enrollment rate (%) — Primary. — The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total population of the official school-age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO

Public school completion rate (%) — Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Source: UNESCO

Glossary and Data Sources

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Education (continued)

Education attainment among population 25+ years — Percentage distribution by age, aged 25+ years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO

Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) — The number of pupils who graduated from the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Source: UNESCO

Gender and Education

Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%) — Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Source: UNICEF

Women making decision on own health (%) — Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who usually make a decision about own health care by themselves or jointly with spouse. Source: UNFPA

Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) — Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Poverty and Economic Development

Labor force participation (%) — Proportion of working age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO

Own account and family workers in employment (%) — The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

Migration

International migrants — The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees — The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons — The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: UNHCR

Annual inflow of remittances ($000) — Million internal transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as remittances of migrants’ transfers are not the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank

Population

Adolescent birth rate — Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA

Antiretroviral therapy (%) — Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) — Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (%) — Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex (%) — Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-commercial, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) — Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNCEF

Antenatal care (%) — Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNAIDS

Abortions rate — Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Mortality rate (for maternal deaths) — The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period to the total number of live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO

Immunization (%) — Proportion of 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF

DPT3 immunization — Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF

STI prevalence (%) — Proportion of children aged 0-9 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality — The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UNICEF

Infant mortality (%) — The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UNICEF

Neonatal mortality (%) — The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: UNICEF

Poverty and Economic Development

Annual inflow of remittances ($000) — Million internal transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as remittances of migrants’ transfers are not the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank

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Education (continued)

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