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Directorate F: Social Statistics
Unit F-4: Quality of life
Version August 2017

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RL010: Education at pre-school

RL020: Education at compulsory school

Domain/Area	Labour information/Childcare
Transmission type	Early and Regular
Reference period	Usual week
Unit	All current household members not over 12 years old (age at the date of interview)
Mode of collection	Household respondent
Values	*0 - 99* Number of hours of education during an usual week

Flags	*1* Filled
	-1 Missing
	-2 Not applicable
	        RB110 not equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4
	        (RL010: person is not admitted to pre-school because of his or her age, is at compulsory school, or is more than 12 years old)
	        (RL020: person is not admitted to compulsory school because of his or her age, or is more than 12 years)

Description

Education at pre-school: Pre-school or equivalent (e.g. kindergarten, nursery school …). The educational classification to be used is ISCED Level 0. Special pre-schools or equivalents for children who have special needs (handicapped, …) shall be included in as far as they are considered as pre-school (level 0). If they are not, they shall not be reported here (reported for example in RL040 for day-care centre).

Education at compulsory school: "Compulsory" school shall be understood as a mean to separate school from pre-school, but all the school hours must be included; primary and eventually secondary schools shall be included (children up to 12 years old at the day of interview).

The meals at (pre-) school shall be included in the number of hours for the usual days the child eats at (pre-)school.

If more than 99 hours, the code used is 99. The hours shall be rounded to the nearest hour. If less than one hour, then one hour is coded.

(RL010>0 and RL020>0) is not possible; a positive number of hours both at pre-school and at school is incompatible.

Children stay over at pre-school and primary school during the lunch time: If during the lunch time, children are usually cared for by their mother or father at the school place (or elsewhere), these hours are not counted in the variables of childcare since their parents are present.

If during lunch time they are usually cared for by other parents at the school place (or elsewhere), these should be classified in RL060 (if parents not paid).

If during lunch time they are usually cared for by somebody belonging to the school organisation (e.g. canteen), the hours are classified in RL010/RL020.

If during lunch time they are usually cared for by a nanny, grandmother,… , they should be classified in

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the other variables (RL040-050-060) depending on the usual carer.

School transportation: The time spent on "school transportation" should be included in RL010/RL020 if someone belonging to the school organisation is taking care of the children during school transportation.

If children are usually cared for by a nanny, grandmother,… , during "school transportation" they should be classified in the other variables (RL040-050-060) depending on the usual carer.

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RL030: Childcare at centre-based services *[Childcare at centre-based services outside school hours (before/after)]*

Domain/Area	Labour information/Childcare
Transmission type	Early and Regular
Reference period	Usual week
Unit	All current household members not over 12 years old (age at the date of interview)
Mode of collection	Household respondent
Values	*0 - 99* Number of hours of childcare during an usual week

Flags	*1* Filled
	-1 Missing
	-2 Not applicable
	        RB110 not equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4
	        (person is neither at pre-school nor at school or is more than 12 years old)

Description
This variable concerns only those children who are at pre-school or at school in the childcare reference period (RL010>0 or RL020>0). Centre-based services outside (pre-)school hours: only the hours of care before and after school should be reported. For example, a school-going child who doesn't go to school on Wednesday and who is cared for by a day-care centre: these hours of care shall be reported in RL040. The services may be on the school premises or elsewhere. Cultural and sporting activities outside school (here after school hours) such as a club, music lessons … shall not be included as far as they are not used as a childcare service but rather for the child's leisure. The hours shall be rounded to the nearest hour. If less than one hour, then one hour is coded. For children attending school in the morning and a centre in the afternoon, the hours in the centre are coded as RL030 (before/after school for school going children).

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RL040: Childcare at day-care center

RL050: Childcare by a professional child-minder at child's home or at child-minder's home

RL060: Childcare by grand-parents, other household members (outside parents), other relatives, friends or neighbors

Domain/Area	Labour information/Childcare
Transmission type	Early and Regular
Reference period	Usual week
Unit	All current household members not over 12 years old (age at the date of interview)
Mode of collection	Household respondent
Values	*0 - 99* Number of hours of childcare during an usual week

Flags	*1* Filled
	 -1 Missing
	 -2 Not applicable
	         RB110 not equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4
	         (person is more than 12 years old)

Description

RL040: RL040 includes all kind of <u>care organised/controlled by a structure</u> (public, private). This means that the parents and the carer are not the only persons involved in the care, that there are no direct arrangements between the carer and the parents in the sense that there is an organised structure between them (which is often the carer's employers). For example, a centred-base day care, organised family day care, a crèche, … The place of the care can be a centre or the carer's home (e.g. organised family care).

This should also include the qualified childminders organised and controlled by a structure, even if they are directly paid by the parents, like the 'assistante maternelle' in France.

These kinds of care are often delivered within the social welfare system especially for children under the age of three. RL040 corresponds to the care for children too young to be at school (or at pre school) but also for children attending school (pre-school) and cared for a day per week when school is closed.

The care can be full time or part time, even for few hours.

Cultural and sporting activities (such as a club) shall not be included in as far as they are not used as a childcare service but instead for the child's leisure.

Special day-care for children with special needs is included.

RL050: In RL050 there are <u>direct arrangements between the carer and the parents; there is no structure which organises or controls the care</u>. Parents are often employers, pay the carer directly, but furthermore there are no controls over the qualification of the childminder by an organised structure. "Professional" childminder shall be understood as a person for whom looking after the child represents a job of work or paid activity. The term "professional" does not content a notion of qualification or of quality

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of the care.

Babysitters and "au pairs" are also included here.

The care can be at the child's home or at the childminder's home.

RL060: RL060 refers to <u>unpaid care</u> (free or informal arrangements such as exchange of services).

Difference between RL050 and RL060: RL050 globally refers to paid care (with rare exceptions; e.g. "au pairs" are not always paid with money but paid in kind, if the parents receive benefits which cover the amount of the care, the care is considered here as a paid care) whereas RL060 refers to unpaid care (free or exchange of services).

Example: if a neighbour or a friend is the carer and if he is paid for that, then the number of hours of care shall be reported in RL050.

The care can be at the child's home or at the relative, friend or neighbour's home.

Children up to 12 years old at the day of interview.

If more than 99 hours, the code used is 99. The hours shall be rounded to the nearest hour. If less than one hour, then one hour is coded.

Note: See RL010 and RL020 for "lunch time " and "school transportation"

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RL070: Children's' cross-sectional weight for childcare

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic personal data
Transmission type	Early and Regular
Reference period	Constant
Unit	All current household members (of any age)
Mode of collection	Constructed
Values	*0+ (format 2.5)* weight
Flags	*1* Filled
	-2 Not applicable
	RB110 not equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4
	(persons aged more than 12 years old at the date of interview)
	-7 Not applicable RB010 ≠ last year

Description

In the EU-SILC, in addition to the four usual types of units involved which are "household", "household member", "household member 16+" and "selected respondent", "child" is another type of unit that needs to be considered for childcare data. This type of unit is not defined by any regulation.

The personal cross-sectional weight (applicable to all household members, of all ages (target variable RB050) may be used for the childcare data. However, the calculation of this weight probably does not take into account external control age-distributions for children aged 12 and under. In order to ensure a correct distribution for children by age, it may be better to calculate specific cross-sectional weights for children[1].

The proposal IS NOT to scale and calculate new weights for children taking into account non- response, household and individual variables, region, children ages…etc.

The proposal is to adjust the distribution of children for each year of age. This involves the adjustment of personal cross-sectional weights so as to make the distribution, according to age characteristics, of the children covered in the sample tally with the same information from a more reliable external source (age distribution of children aged 0 to 12 in private households).

D_n = children aged n at the day of interview (n=0 to 12)[2]

Children's' cross-sectional weight for D_n (n= 0 to 12): $w_i = w'_i * N_n / N'_n$

w'_i = personal cross-sectional weight for the child i

N'_n = sum of personal cross-sectional weights for children aged n at the day of interview in the database

N_n = number of children in the demographic population aged n at the 31/12/N-1 (estimated from external source)

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[1] This will also enlarge the possibilities for analysis of the detailed data on childcare (estimate total numbers of children cared for, global proportions among all children …).

[2] Note for 0 year old: this includes children born in year N-1. Children born in year N are excluded (aged (-1) at the 31/12/N-1; difficult to take them into account to ensure comparable data between countries because of differences in the dates of the surveys in year N).

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Notes:

The sum of children's' cross-sectional weights will correspond to the estimation of the number of children in the population.

The sample size of children will be checked before childcare data are published.

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