

***Statistical Yearbook
of the Netherlands
2006***

Foreword

The Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 2006 is a practical compilation of the most important statistics on Dutch society. The information is presented for a number of themes, preceded by a brief description of relevant recent developments for each theme. The Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands is also available on-line, at www.cbs.nl

The information in the Statistical Yearbook is only a limited selection from the wealth of figures available at Statistics Netherlands. The guide at the beginning of the book explains how these figures can be retrieved. Nearly all statistics and the most recent figures are available in the StatLine databank, which can be accessed free of charge via www.cbs.nl/statline. The databank, too, is set up in along the themes presented in this book.

This publication is meant as a first source of information for basic questions concerning the Netherlands, its society, its economy and its population. I trust it will provide the answers to these questions and where necessary will ease the way to Statistics' Netherlands website.

Director General of Statistics,

G. van der Veen

Voorburg/Heerlen, July 2006

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Statistics Netherlands

Explanation of symbols

.	= figure not available
*	= provisional figure
x	= publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	= nil
0 (0.0)	= less than half of unit concerned
blank	= not applicable
<	= fewer / less / smaller than
>	= more / greater than
2005–2006	= 2005 to 2006 inclusive
2005/2006	= average of 2005 up to and including 2006
2005/06	= crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2005 and ending in 2006

Because of rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures

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Guide

Statistics Netherlands has grouped its statistics into a number of themes. These themes determine the structure of the information both on the website www.cbs.nl and in the StatLine databank (www.cbs.nl/statline). All information available at Statistics Netherlands is arranged in accordance with this theme structure. Each theme has its own theme page, with the latest information, key figures, articles and publications. All the tables in StatLine, too, are incorporated in the theme tree, an explorer type structure which uses the same theme configuration. The chapters in the *Statistical Yearbook* are also arranged in accordance with these themes. The tables in this book are therefore the best bits from everything contained in StatLine and on the theme pages. If you need information that is not in this book, the website may well be able to provide it.

The theme structure:

Themes	
Population and society	Economy, prices and government finance
Population	National accounts
Health and welfare	Business cycle
Quality of life	Financial institutions and markets
Personal travel and transport	Prices
Education	Government finance
Cultural activities	
Tourism, recreation and sports	Environment, nature and space
Justice and security	Environmental pollution
Housing	Environmental costs
	Nature and wildlife
Labour, income and social security	Spatial statistics
Labour market	
Income, spending and wealth	Regional statistics
Social security	Regional statistics
Trade and industry	Dossiers
Innovation, ICT and investments	People with a foreign background
Enterprises	European Union
Agriculture and fisheries	Population ageing
Energy and water	Census
Manufacturing	Women and men
Construction	
Retail and wholesale trade	
International trade	
Traffic and transport	
Services	

The theme *Regional statistics* comprises more information about provinces, municipalities and other regional classifications. In addition, there are a number of dossiers, which incorporate information from several themes: people with a foreign background, population ageing, women and men, the European Union, census.

Information service

Statistical information can be requested by telephone or via e-mail. The information service also provides information on all Statistics Netherlands' publications and acts as a help desk for questions about how to use StatLine.

The information service can be contacted on weekdays from 9.00–17.00 hours on 0900 0227 (0.50 euro per minute). The web-form on the website can be used to e-mail a question.

European Statistical Data Support

Most of the information published by Eurostat can be accessed free of charge via Eurostat's website. Statistics Netherlands helps users of European statistical information to find the right statistics.

Data support can be contacted on weekdays from 9.00–17.00 hours, on 0900 0227 (0.50 euro per minute). The web-form on the website can be used to e-mail a question.

1. Population

More than 16 million inhabitants

The population of the Netherlands numbered 16.3 million in 2006. Old people are the fastest growing age group: there are now 2.3 million people aged 65 years and older, 270 thousand more than ten years ago. The growth in this age group is expected to pick up speed after 2010, as the post-war baby boom generation reaches retirement age. By 2030 the number of over-65s will have risen to 3.8 million.

At the moment, 1.7 million people living in the Netherlands are of non-western descent. They account for 10 percent of the total population. The largest groups are those with a Turkish, Moroccan and Surinamese background. In the next 25 years the share of people of non-western origin will rise to 14 percent, as the second generation – born in the Netherlands – continues to grow.

The number of single people in the Netherlands will rise from 2.5 million in 2006 to 3.4 million in 2030. The number of single parents, too, will increase in the coming decades, while the number of couples with children will decrease. The total number of households will grow from 7 million in 2006 to 8 million in 2030.

Negative net migration slows population growth

Population growth in the Netherlands is slowing down. The population rose by 30 thousand in 2005, the smallest increase ever. In 2000 population growth was four times as high, mainly because more babies were born and more immigrants arrived in the Netherlands. After 2000 immigration dropped sharply, while more people emigrated. 2005 was the second successive year that emigrants outnumbered immigrants: 121 thousand people left the country while 94 thousand immigrants arrived here. In recent years the number of births has also fallen. In 2005 188 thousand children were born, well down from the 207 thousand in 2000. One of the reasons for this is that the number of women aged around thirty, the main child-bearing age, continues to decrease.

Population

1.1 Population; key figures, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2005	2006*
Total population	15,424	15,864	16,306	16,336
men	7,627	7,846	8,066	8,079
women	7,797	8,018	8,240	8,257
Marital status				
never married	6,736	7,049	7,450	.
married	7,082	7,071	7,003	.
widowed	876	882	877	.
divorced	731	862	976	.
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	3,760	3,873	3,988	3,975
20–39 yrs	4,981	4,762	4,468	4,391
40–64 yrs	4,649	5,077	5,561	5,639
65–79 yrs	1,558	1,652	1,715	1,743
80 yrs and older	476	500	574	587

1.2 Population by age and demographic burden, 1 January (%)

	1995	2000	2005	2006*
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.3
20–39 yrs	32.3	30.0	27.4	26.9
40–64 yrs	30.1	32.0	34.1	34.5
65–79 yrs	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.7
80 yrs and older	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6
Demographic burden				
total	60.2	61.2	62.6	62.9
green burden	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.6
grey burden	21.1	21.9	22.8	23.2
Inhabitants per km ² of land (abs.)	455	468	483	484

1.3 Population; size and growth (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Population on 1 January	15,424	15,864	16,258	16,306
births	191	207	194	188
deaths	136	141	137	137
immigration	96	133	94	94
emigration	82	79	110	121
other corrections, net	1	3	6	6
Total growth	70	123	47	30
Population on 31 December	15,494	15,987	16,306	16,336
Population growth (per 1,000 inhabitants)	4.5	7.8	2.9	1.8

Population

1.4 Population by sex and age, 1 January (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2005	2006*
<i>Men</i>				
0– 5 yrs	506	504	517	505
5– 9 yrs	483	512	506	511
10–14 yrs	462	490	517	510
15–19 yrs	471	475	500	506
20–24 yrs	581	483	490	488
25–29 yrs	667	595	498	498
30–34 yrs	672	672	599	564
35–39 yrs	620	670	667	663
40–44 yrs	584	614	663	666
45–49 yrs	597	575	606	614
50–54 yrs	452	583	562	564
55–59 yrs	380	436	563	580
60–64 yrs	338	358	413	421
65–79 yrs	286	305	329	339
70–74 yrs	238	242	264	266
75–79 yrs	147	181	190	196
80–84 yrs	91	93	119	120
85–89 yrs	39	44	46	50
90–94 yrs	12	12	14	15
95 yrs and older	2	2	2	2
Total	7,627	7,846	8,066	8,079
<i>Women</i>				
0– 5 yrs	483	480	494	482
5– 9 yrs	463	489	482	488
10–14 yrs	442	470	493	488
15–19 yrs	451	453	479	485
20–24 yrs	564	473	479	477
25–29 yrs	635	581	495	495
30–34 yrs	642	643	593	562
35–39 yrs	600	645	647	646
40–44 yrs	563	600	645	648
45–49 yrs	570	559	596	604
50–54 yrs	433	563	551	555
55–59 yrs	377	424	551	568
60–64 yrs	357	365	411	418
65–79 yrs	334	339	349	357
70–74 yrs	318	308	314	313
75–79 yrs	234	277	270	273
80–84 yrs	182	182	216	216
85–89 yrs	104	113	114	121
90–94 yrs	38	44	49	50
95 yrs and older	8	10	12	12
Total	7,797	8,018	8,240	8,257

Population

1.5 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (x1,000)

	1996	2000	2005	2006*
Native Dutch	12,995	13,089	13,183	13,184
Foreign background	2,499	2,775	3,123	3,152
1st generation	1,284	1,431	1,607	1,609
western				
total	523	545	582	586
EU countries	261	267	311	316
Indonesia	149	141	131	129
non-western				
total	762	886	1,024	1,023
Morocco	141	153	168	169
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	56	69	82	80
Suriname	179	183	188	188
Turkey	167	178	196	196
2nd generation	1,215	1,344	1,516	1,543
western				
total	805	822	841	843
EU countries	470	473	501	501
Indonesia	263	264	265	264
non-western				
total	410	523	675	700
Morocco	85	110	147	155
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	31	38	48	49
Suriname	101	119	141	144
Turkey	104	131	163	169
Total population	15,494	15,864	16,306	16,336

1.6 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (%)

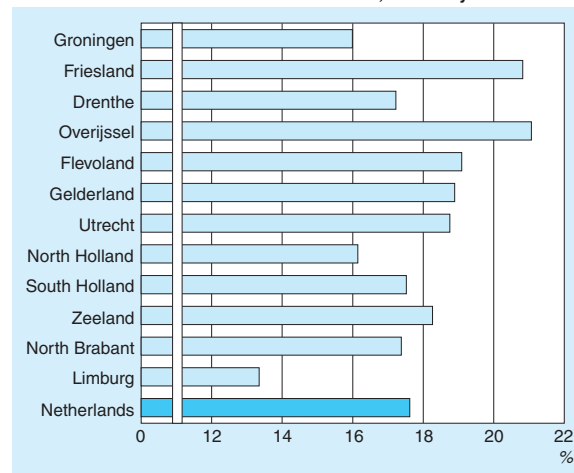
	1996	2000	2005	2006*
Native Dutch	83.9	82.5	80.8	80.7
Foreign background	16.1	17.5	19.2	19.3
western	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
non-western	7.6	8.9	10.4	10.5

1.7 Households by type, 1 January (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
One-person households	2,109	2,272	2,424	2,449
Multi-person households	4,360	4,529	4,625	4,642
couples without children	1,843	2,016	2,052	2,062
unmarried	419	495	495	499
married	1,425	1,521	1,556	1,564
couples with children	2,112	2,082	2,092	2,087
unmarried	100	163	232	249
married	2,012	1,920	1,860	1,839
one-parent households	361	384	434	444
other	44	46	48	48
Total	6,469	6,801	7,049	7,091

Population

1.8 Households with three or more children, 1 January 2005



1.9 Households by size, 1 January (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
1 person	2,109	2,272	2,424	2,449
2 persons	2,058	2,242	2,302	2,318
3 persons	903	897	905	906
4 persons	957	944	969	973
5 persons	441	446	449	445
Total	6,469	6,801	7,049	7,091
Average household size (abs.)	2.35	2.30	2.28	2.27

1.10 Population by position in household, 1 January (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
In private household	15,176	15,640	16,043	16,092
child living at home	4,546	4,541	4,635	4,635
single	2,109	2,272	2,424	2,449
living together	7,910	8,196	8,286	8,299
unmarried				
without children	837	989	990	997
with children	199	326	463	497
married				
without children	2,849	3,042	3,113	3,128
with children	4,025	3,839	3,721	3,677
single parent	361	384	434	444
other	250	246	264	266
In institutional household	248	224	215	213

Population

1.11 Population in institutional households, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Care homes	119	105	99	98
Nursing homes	38	32	29	28
Homes for mentally handicapped	30	27	23	23
Psychiatric institutions	13	12	11	11
Family replacement homes, etc.	34	36	40	41
Boarding schools	3	3	3	3
Monasteries and convents	9	6	6	5
Prisons	2	3	3	3
Total	248	224	215	213

1.12 Population in institutional households by marital status, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Men				
never married	51.8	50.6	51.0	50.9
married	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.1
widowed	15.5	13.2	12.5	12.6
divorced	4.4	5.2	6.2	6.3
total	85.0	80.5	80.9	81.0
Women				
never married	56.3	48.2	44.1	43.3
married	12.8	11.0	10.7	10.6
widowed	86.6	76.9	71.3	70.3
divorced	7.0	7.4	7.9	8.0
total	162.7	143.5	134.0	132.2

1.13 Live births; key figures (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Total	191	207	194	188
Sex				
boys	98	106	99	96
girls	93	101	95	92
Birth order				
1st child	85	96	88	85
2nd child	70	74	71	70
3rd child	25	26	25	24
4th and higher order child	11	11	10	9
Legitimacy				
marital	161	155	131	122
non-marital	30	52	63	66
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants	12.3	13.0	11.9	11.5
Live births per 1,000 women aged 15–49 yrs	47.3	52.4	49.3	47.8
Total fertility rate	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7

Population

1.14 Live births by mother's age (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
15–19 yrs	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.0
20–24 yrs	18.4	17.5	17.4	16.6
25–29 yrs	62.7	57.4	49.3	48.9
30–34 yrs	76.2	87.1	79.0	73.9
35–39 yrs	27.5	36.8	39.7	40.0
40–44 yrs	3.6	5.2	6.2	6.3
45 yrs and older	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	190.5	206.6	194.0	187.9

1.15 Average age of mother at birth

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
1st child	28.6	29.1	29.4	29.4
2nd child	30.7	31.4	31.8	31.8
3rd child	32.1	32.9	33.3	33.3
4th and higher order child	34.1	34.7	35.0	35.1
Total	30.2	30.7	31.0	31.1

1.16 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Total				
24 weeks and longer	1,222	1,253	1,124	1,013
28 weeks and longer	961	1,000	928	795
Per 1,000 births				
24 weeks and longer	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2
28 weeks and longer	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.1

1.17 Single and multiple births (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Single births	185.1	200.2	193.8	187.6
Multiple births	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.6
twins				
two boys	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
one boy, one girl	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
two girls	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
total	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.5
three or more babies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	188.2	203.9	197.5	191.2

Population

1.18 Live births to foreign-background parents, by parents' country of birth (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
<i>Non-western</i>				
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2
Morocco	5.8	7.5	8.0	8.2
Somalia	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7
Suriname	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.1
Turkey	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.3
Total	25.9	32.6	33.0	33.0
<i>Western</i>				
Belgium	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Germany	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Indonesia	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
United Kingdom	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Former Yugoslavia	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total	10.8	12.1	12.2	12.5
<i>Total</i>	36.7	44.7	45.2	45.5

1.19 Mortality; key figures

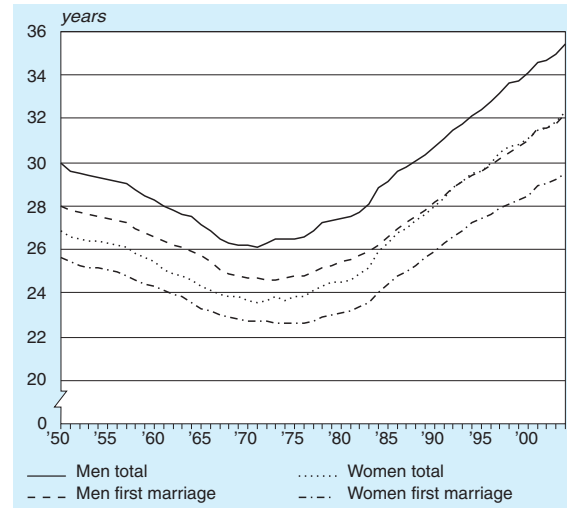
	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Deaths (x 1,000)				
men	68.2	68.8	66.4	66.4
women	67.4	71.8	70.2	70.3
total	135.7	140.5	136.6	136.7
Infant mortality (x 1,000)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Perinatal mortality (x 1,000)	1.5	1.6	1.3	.
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.4
Standardised mortality per 1,000 inhabitants				
men	8.6	7.9	7.0	.
women	8.1	8.0	7.4	.
total	8.4	8.0	7.3	.
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.9
Perinatal mortality per 1,000 births	8.1	7.8	6.6	.
Life expectancy at birth				
men	74.6	75.5	76.9	76.7
women	80.4	80.6	81.4	81.2
Average age at death				
men	71.4	71.9	72.5	73.1
women	77.8	78.2	78.6	78.8

Population

1.20 Deaths by sex and age (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Men</i>				
0–19 yrs	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
20–39 yrs	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4
40–59 yrs	8.1	8.8	8.6	8.1
60–79 yrs	33.6	32.7	30.3	29.9
80 yrs and older	23.2	24.3	25.0	26.1
Total	68.2	68.8	66.4	66.4
<i>Women</i>				
0–19 yrs	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
20–39 yrs	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
40–59 yrs	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.1
60–79 yrs	21.9	22.1	20.5	20.2
80 yrs and older	38.5	41.9	42.0	42.5
Total	67.4	71.8	70.2	70.3

1.21 Average age at marriage



Population

1.22 Marriage and partnership registrations; key figures

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Marriages (x 1,000)				
two men			0.6	0.6
man and woman	81.5	88.1	72.2	72.7
two women			0.6	0.6
total	81.5	88.1	73.4	73.8
Partnership registrations (x 1,000)				
two men		0.8	0.3	0.3
man and woman		1.3	10.6	10.7
two women		0.8	0.3	0.3
total		2.9	11.2	11.3
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants				
	5.3	5.5	4.5	4.5
Partnership registrations per 1,000 inhabitants				
		0.2	0.7	0.7
Average age at marriage				
men	32.4	34.1	35.4	35.8
women	29.6	31.1	32.3	32.8

1.23 Marriage partners by previous marital status (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Men				
never married	64.7	67.0	54.7	55.2
widowed	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
divorced	13.5	15.8	13.2	13.5
total	79.4	84.6	69.5	70.5
Women				
never married	64.5	66.8	54.9	55.0
widowed	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
divorced	12.5	14.6	12.5	12.7
total	77.9	82.8	68.8	69.0

1.24 Wedding anniversaries (x 1,000)

	1998	2000	2004	2005
12.5 yrs	69	74	77	75
25 yrs	86	79	63	60
40 yrs	52	50	56	60
50 yrs	26	22	27	28
60 yrs	3	4	4	3

Population

1.25 Marriage dissolution (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Cause:				
death of husband	41.6	41.1	38.9	38.6
death of wife	16.8	17.9	17.8	17.7
divorce	34.2	34.7	31.1	32.9
Total	92.5	93.6	87.8	89.2

1.26 Divorcing persons by age (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Men	31.6	32.5	29.1	30.9
younger than 30 yrs	3.7	2.2	1.4	1.4
30–39 yrs	12.7	12.6	9.3	9.3
40–49 yrs	9.9	11.0	11.5	12.5
50 yrs and older	5.4	6.8	6.8	7.6
Women	32.6	33.2	30.0	31.8
younger than 30 yrs	6.9	4.8	3.2	3.1
30–39 yrs	13.2	14.1	11.5	11.8
40–49 yrs	8.9	9.9	10.7	11.8
50 yrs and older	3.7	4.5	4.5	5.1

1.27 Marriage dissolution; key figures

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Marriage dissolution total per 1,000 inhabitants	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4
Marriage dissolution by divorce per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Marriage dissolution by death per 1,000 couples				
men	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.1
women	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
total	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.1
Divorce rate	31.7	33.9	32.2	32.3
Average marriage duration at divorce	12.2	12.9	13.6	13.6
Average age at divorce				
men	40.4	41.9	43.0	43.3
women	37.7	39.0	40.0	40.3
Average age at death of married person				
men	71.9	72.7	73.1	73.2
women	68.5	69.2	69.5	69.5
Average age of surviving partner				
men	70.4	71.0	71.2	71.3
women	68.4	69.2	69.7	69.8

Population

1.28 Internal migration (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Moving within the same municipality	1,111	972	970	1,016
Moving to another municipality	606	614	618	648
in the same province	358	359	371	387
in another province	248	255	247	261
Total	1,717	1,586	1,588	1,664

1.29 Internal migration by sex and age (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Moving within the same municipality</i>				
Men				
younger than 20 yrs	120	110	112	116
20–39 yrs	308	251	239	249
40–64 yrs	99	95	100	108
65–84 yrs	30	27	27	29
85 yrs and older	4	5	5	5
total	562	488	484	506
Women				
younger than 20 yrs	121	111	113	118
20–39 yrs	282	236	234	245
40–64 yrs	84	81	85	91
65–84 yrs	48	42	41	41
85 yrs and older	14	14	14	15
total	550	484	487	510
<i>Moving to another municipality</i>				
Men				
younger than 20 yrs	62	68	70	72
20–39 yrs	178	171	164	171
40–64 yrs	50	56	59	64
65–84 yrs	12	11	11	12
85 yrs and older	2	2	2	2
total	304	307	307	321
Women				
younger than 20 yrs	64	71	75	79
20–39 yrs	174	171	168	176
40–64 yrs	41	46	48	52
65–84 yrs	17	15	15	15
85 yrs and older	6	5	5	5
total	302	307	311	327

Population

1.30 External migration by country of birth (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Immigration</i>				
Continents				
Africa	12.7	17.8	10.8	9.1
America	11.4	22.4	13.0	12.2
Asia	16.3	24.3	14.8	15.1
Europe	54.8	66.9	54.5	56.2
Oceania	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1
Countries				
total EU countries	16.2	21.8	17.6	25.9
China	1.5	2.6	3.5	3.3
Germany	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4
Morocco	3.2	4.5	3.7	2.3
Netherlands	21.4	23.8	19.4	21.1
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	3.3	10.2	3.0	2.4
former Soviet Union	2.2	6.1	3.1	2.8
Suriname	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.2
Turkey	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.4
United Kingdom	3.5	5.6	3.4	3.0
former Yugoslavia	7.6	4.8	1.0	0.9
Total	96.1	132.9	94.0	93.6
<i>Emigration (incl. administrative corrections)</i>				
Continents				
Africa	5.9	5.9	11.8	12.3
America	10.1	8.3	11.9	12.6
Asia	6.4	6.8	10.8	13.1
Europe	59.1	57.0	74.7	82.0
Oceania	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2
Countries				
total EU countries	14.8	14.5	17.6	18.8
China	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.9
Germany	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4
Morocco	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.0
Netherlands	38.5	37.4	47.4	55.4
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	4.0	2.4	4.8	4.8
former Soviet Union	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.8
Suriname	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.2
Turkey	3.0	1.2	2.8	2.8
United Kingdom	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.6
former Yugoslavia	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.5
Total	82.2	79.0	110.2	121.1

Population

1.31 Foreigners by country of origin, 1 January (x 1,000)

	1996	2000	2005	2006*
Continents				
Africa	338	414	510	517
America	439	498	571	577
Asia	573	638	705	709
Europe	1,135	1,209	1,316	1,329
Oceania	14	17	20	20
Non-western				
Afghanistan	5	21	37	37
Angola	3	4	12	11
Cape Verde	17	18	20	20
China	23	30	44	46
Egypt	12	14	19	19
Ethiopia	8	9	10	10
Ghana	12	16	19	19
Hong Kong	17	18	18	18
Iran	16	23	29	29
Iraq	11	33	44	44
Morocco	225	262	316	323
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	87	107	131	129
Pakistan	14	16	18	18
Somalia	20	29	22	20
Suriname	281	303	329	332
Thailand	6	8	12	13
Turkey	272	309	359	365
Vietnam	13	15	18	18
Total	1,171	1,409	1,699	1,723
Western				
Total EU countries	732	739	812	817
Australia	10	12	14	14
Canada	10	11	13	13
Hungary	11	12	13	13
Indonesia	412	405	396	393
Poland	25	29	40	46
Former Soviet Union	13	23	44	46
United States	23	27	30	31
Former Yugoslavia	56	67	76	76
Total	1,328	1,367	1,424	1,429
Total	2,499	2,775	3,123	3,152

Population

1.32 First generation foreigners by country of origin, 1 January
(x 1,000)

	1996	2000	2005	2006*
Continents				
Africa	220	254	295	292
America	278	306	337	336
Asia	268	315	357	357
Europe	513	550	610	616
Oceania	5	6	7	7
<i>Non western</i>				
Afghanistan	5	20	32	32
Angola	2	3	9	8
Cape Verde	11	11	12	12
China	16	20	31	32
Egypt	8	9	11	11
Ethiopia	6	7	7	7
Ghana	9	11	12	12
Hong Kong	10	10	10	10
Iran	15	20	24	24
Iraq	10	30	36	35
Morocco	141	153	168	169
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	56	69	82	80
Pakistan	10	10	11	11
Somalia	17	21	15	14
Suriname	179	183	188	188
Thailand	4	5	9	10
Turkey	167	178	196	196
Vietnam	10	10	12	12
Total	762	886	1,024	1,023
<i>Western</i>				
Total EU countries	261	267	311	316
Australia	3	4	5	5
Canada	3	4	5	5
Hungary	5	5	6	6
Indonesia	149	141	131	129
Poland	13	16	25	30
Former Soviet Union	8	16	34	35
United States	14	17	19	19
Former Yugoslavia	44	50	54	54
Total	523	545	582	586
<i>Total</i>	1,284	1,431	1,607	1,609

Population

1.33 Second generation foreigners by country of origin, 1 January
(x 1,000)

	1996	2000	2005	2006*
Continents				
Africa	118	159	215	225
America	161	192	234	240
Asia	305	323	348	352
Europe	622	659	706	713
Oceania	9	11	12	13
<i>Non-western</i>				
Afghanistan	0	2	5	5
Angola	1	1	2	2
Cape Verde	6	7	8	9
China	8	10	13	14
Egypt	4	5	8	8
Ethiopia	2	2	3	3
Ghana	3	5	7	7
Hong Kong	7	7	8	8
Iran	2	3	5	5
Iraq	1	4	8	9
Morocco	85	110	147	155
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	31	38	48	49
Pakistan	4	6	7	7
Somalia	3	7	7	6
Suriname	101	119	141	144
Thailand	2	2	3	4
Turkey	104	131	163	169
Vietnam	3	4	6	6
Total	410	523	675	700
<i>Western</i>				
Total EU countries	470	473	501	501
Australia	7	8	9	10
Canada	6	7	8	8
Hungary	7	7	7	7
Indonesia	263	264	265	264
Poland	12	13	15	16
Former Soviet Union	5	7	10	11
United States	8	10	12	12
Former Yugoslavia	13	17	22	23
Total	805	822	841	843
Total	1,215	1,344	1,516	1,543

Population

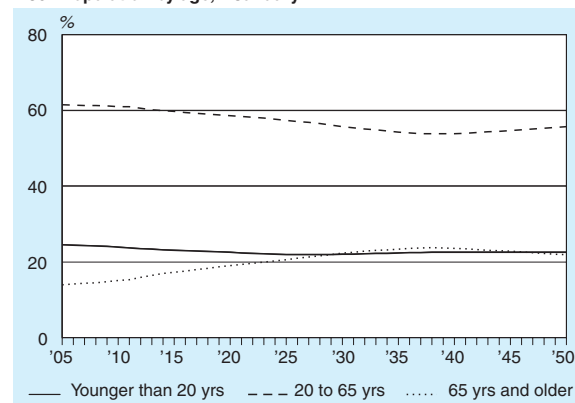
1.34 Changes of nationality by previous nationality (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Acquisition of Dutch nationality (other than by birth)	71.4	50.0	28.8	26.2
African	19.5	18.1	8.6	7.1
American	5.6	3.6	2.2	2.3
Asian	7.1	8.3	4.2	3.3
European	38.6	12.6	7.1	6.8
Oceanian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chinese	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7
Iranian	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.1
Iraqi	0.5	2.4	0.8	0.5
Moroccan	13.5	13.5	7.1	5.9
Somalian	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.1
Surinamese	4.0	2.0	1.2	1.4
former Soviet Russian	.	1.1	0.5	0.5
former Yugoslavian	1.7	3.8	0.5	0.6
no nationality or unknown	0.6	7.4	6.6	6.7
Withdrawal of Dutch nationality	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4

1.35 Acquisition of Dutch nationality (other than by birth), by regulation (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Recognition	0.5	0.8	0.3	
Adoption	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Option	2.5	2.3	3.3	4.7
Naturalisation	67.9	45.9	24.6	20.6
independently	42.2	30.8	17.5	13.3
co-dependently	25.8	15.1	7.1	7.3
Total	71.4	50.0	28.8	26.2

1.36 Population by age, 1 January



Population

1.37 Population forecast; key figures

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Population by age, 1 January (x 1,000)				
younger than 20 yrs	3,939	3,772	3,743	3,801
20–39 yrs	4,151	4,151	4,266	4,189
40–64 yrs	5,891	5,689	5,223	5,219
65–79 yrs	1,865	2,482	2,805	2,419
80 yrs and older	616	707	985	1,277
total	16,462	16,800	17,022	16,906
Population change (x 1,000)				
live births	179	184	189	184
deaths	150	169	199	225
immigration	109	116	116	115
emigration	105	105	98	85
net migration (incl. administrative corrections)	3	12	17	30
Total fertility rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Life expectancy at birth (years)				
men	77.5	78.4	78.8	79.6
women	81.5	82.1	82.4	82.6
Population by age, 1 Jan. (%)				
younger than 20 yrs	23.9	22.5	22.0	22.5
20–64 yrs	61.0	58.6	55.7	55.7
65 yrs and older	15.1	19.0	22.3	21.9
Demographic burden, 1 Jan. (%)				
total	63.9	70.7	79.4	79.7
green burden	39.2	38.3	39.4	40.4
grey burden	24.7	32.4	39.9	39.3

1.38 Forecast of native and foreign population, 1 January

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Total (x 1,000)				
non-western foreign background	1,831	2,103	2,354	2,800
western foreign background	1,463	1,644	1,812	2,226
native Dutch	13,169	13,052	12,855	11,880
total	16,462	16,800	17,022	16,906
Proportion (%)				
non-western foreign background	11.1	12.5	13.8	16.6
western foreign background	8.9	9.8	10.6	13.2
native Dutch	80.0	77.7	75.5	70.3

Population

1.39 Forecast of persons with a foreign background, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2010	2020	2030	2050
<i>First generation</i>	1,627	1,830	2,023	2,397
Non-western	1,021	1,084	1,160	1,266
Africa	108	98	103	133
Asia	229	262	303	381
Latin America	49	60	71	93
Morocco	171	179	183	175
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	78	85	95	120
Suriname	186	187	185	158
Turkey	200	212	220	205
Western	606	746	862	1,132
European Union	326	427	534	824
other Europe	119	147	168	187
Indonesia	118	97	78	54
other non-Europe	44	76	82	66
<i>Second generation</i>	1,666	1,918	2,144	2,628
Non-western	809	1,020	1,194	1,534
Africa	84	104	118	155
Asia	111	168	223	339
Latin America	33	49	67	108
Morocco	181	228	253	284
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	55	68	85	129
Suriname	156	175	189	209
Turkey	189	228	259	309
Western	857	899	950	1,094
European Union	522	535	561	710
other Europe	38	63	87	134
Indonesia	263	257	245	175
other non-Europe	35	44	57	76

1.40 Household forecast; households by type and size, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Total	7,350	7,832	8,116	8,088
Household type				
one-person household	2,705	3,110	3,389	3,458
multi-person household	4,646	4,722	4,726	4,631
couples	4,105	4,116	4,068	3,881
one-parent household	490	554	607	700
other	50	52	51	49
Household size				
1 person	2,705	3,110	3,389	3,458
2 persons	2,319	2,471	2,582	2,561
3 persons	896	875	793	724
4 persons	1,003	997	983	982
5 persons	428	379	368	363
average household size (abs.)	2.24	2.14	2.10	2.09

Population

1.41 Household forecast; population by position in household, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2010	2020	2030	2050
<i>Men</i>				
Single	1,254	1,448	1,575	1,626
Living together	4,120	4,131	4,083	3,896
Living with parent(s)	2,466	2,398	2,373	2,408
Single parent	87	108	118	137
In other household	139	141	138	121
Living in institution	65	52	62	73
Total	8,132	8,279	8,348	8,262
<i>Women</i>				
Single	1,450	1,662	1,814	1,832
Living together	4,105	4,116	4,068	3,881
Living with parent(s)	2,116	2,044	2,026	2,059
Single parent	403	446	489	563
In other household	138	151	156	160
Living in institution	118	102	120	149
Total	8,331	8,521	8,673	8,644

2. Health and welfare

Less contact with GP

Nearly three-quarters of the population consulted their general practitioner at least once in 2005; patients who contacted their GP did so 3.6 times on average. Since 2001 both the percentage of people who contact their GP and the frequency of contact have been falling. GPs also pay fewer house calls. In the early eighties 15 percent of all GP-patient contact took place at the patient's home. In 2005 this was only 4 percent. On the other hand, the share of telephone consultations doubled in the same period.

More hospital admissions

The number of persons admitted to hospital for the first time in five years was 14 percent higher in 2004 than in 2000. An important part of this increase is connected with the clearing of operation waiting lists for ailments such as cataracts, and hip and knee arthritis.

There were also significant changes in the prevalence of certain diseases. The number of people admitted for the first time with skin cancer rose by nearly 70 percent. For women, the number first admissions for lung cancer rose by 25 percent. After years of decrease, the number of male lung cancer patients admitted stabilised. First admissions for acute heart infarcts fell noticeably: by 12 percent. The number of deaths from lung cancer and heart attacks also decreased.

Much smaller increase in care expenditure

Spending on care was 4.5 percent higher in 2004 than in 2003. This is a much smaller increase than in previous years. The moderate wage increases in care institutions, and only slight increases in fees of medical professionals contributed to this smaller increase. Compensation payments from the national insurance fund and under the exceptional medical expenses act (AWBZ) were also limited. The share of spending on care in GDP rose to 12.3 percent.

Health and welfare

2.1 Health and functional limitations (%)

	2001	2004	2005
Self-perceived health, 0 yrs and older			
very good	25.3	25.5	25.5
good	55.5	54.9	54.4
alright	15.7	15.5	16.2
bad or very bad	3.6	4.1	3.9
State of mind, 12 yrs and older in last 4 weeks:			
very nervous	5.9	5.2	5.2
felt very low	3.5	3.3	3.5
agitated	18.2	17.4	17.1
depressed and sombre	5.6	5.7	5.6
unhappy	16.4	16.2	16.9
Functional limitations, 12 yrs and older			
serious problems with:			
hearing	2.6	2.5	3.0
sight	3.5	4.3	5.0
movement	7.4	8.3	8.1

2.2 Chronic disorders (% of total population)

	2001	2004	2005
Migraine	14.2	11.9	12.6
High blood pressure	8.6	9.9	11.1
Wear of joints	8.2	9.6	9.7
Neck/shoulder pain	8.1	8.8	9.2
Back pain	8.1	9.1	9.2
Asthma/chronic lung diseases	7.0	7.3	8.2
Pain in elbow/wrist	5.8	5.6	5.5
Eczema	4.5	4.4	4.7
Cancer	3.5	4.3	4.7
Arthritis	3.3	4.1	4.0
Incontinence	3.6	3.7	3.7
Diabetes	2.8	3.1	3.4
Bowel disorder	2.5	2.7	2.7
Dizziness	2.4	2.2	2.6
Heart attack	2.0	2.3	2.3
Stroke	1.2	1.5	1.9
Psoriasis	1.5	1.7	1.8
Arteriosclerosis	1.5	1.7	1.7
Heart disease	1.2	1.5	1.4
Other chronic disorder	7.9	7.6	7.5

2.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

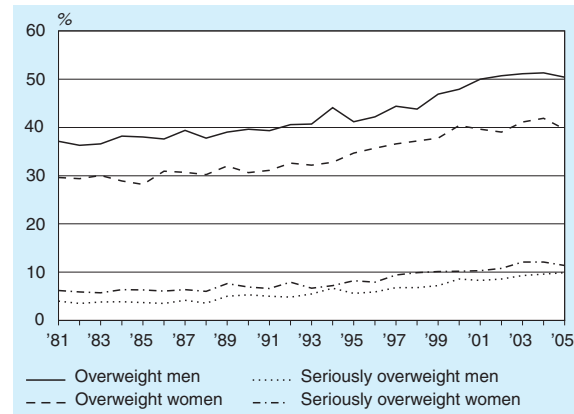
	2001	2004	2005
Smokers (%)	33.3	29.6	29.5
Heavy smokers (%)	9.8	7.4	7.7
<i>Smokers: cigarettes per day</i>	12.4	11.4	11.7
Never drinks alcohol (%)	18.2	19.4	18.6
Heavy drinkers (%)	13.6	11.9	10.8
<i>Drinkers: glasses per day</i>	1.5	1.4	1.4

Health and welfare

2.4 Physical activity, 12 yrs and older

	2001	2004	2005
Complies with norm for healthy exercise (%)	52	53	55
Activity (minutes per week)			
home to work/school and back	54	58	55
activity at work/school	934	867	885
household work	680	646	649
leisure time (e.g. walking, cycling and gardening)	413	404	426
sports activities	130	134	138

2.5 Proportion of the population who are overweight, 20 yrs and older



2.6 Breastfeeding (% of children aged 6 months to 4 yrs)

	1998/ 2000	2002/ 2004	2003/ 2005
At birth	69	75	76
At age 6 weeks	57	62	64
At age 3 months	45	53	53
At age 6 months	24	30	31

2.7 Birth venue (%)

	1998/ 2000	2002/ 2004	2003/ 2005
Hospital	66	68	69
Home	34	32	31
Elsewhere	0	0	0

Health and welfare

2.8 Women and preventive care (%)

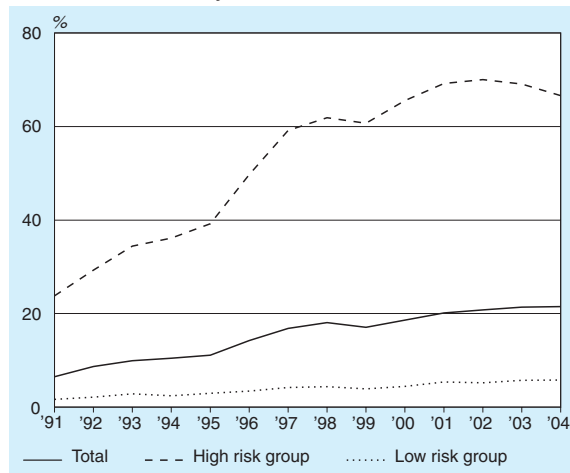
	1995	2001	2004	2005
20 yrs and older				
Cervical smear test in last 5 years	.	61	60	60
30 yrs and older				
Mammogram in last 2 years	.	44	44	46
16–49 yrs				
Uses contraceptive pill	43	43	40	40

2.9 Medical consumption by the Dutch population (in 1 year)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
<i>Contacts with general practitioner</i>				
Average number of contacts	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.6
Persons contacting GP (%)	75.2	75.6	73.3	73.1
Type of contact with GP (%)				
at the surgery	82.5	81.8	84.1	84.8
GP visits patient	8.3	5.2	3.7	4.0
telephone	8.9	12.5	11.5	10.1
other	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
<i>Contacts with specialist</i>				
Average number of contacts	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Persons contacting specialist (%)	38.9	38.0	39.0	40.0
Place of contact (%)				
hospital (incl. out-patients)	87.4	90.2	91.0	89.3
other	12.6	9.8	9.0	10.7
<i>Contacts with dentist</i>				
Average number of contacts	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3
Persons contacting dentist (%)	74.6	78.2	78.4	77.9
Reason for contact (%)				
toothache	9.3	11.6	13.5	13.4
check-up	67.2	63.2	59.9	61.8
treatment as a result of check-up	10.9	11.1	13.3	12.1
(long-term) treatment	12.5	14.1	13.3	12.7
<i>Contacts with physiotherapist</i>				
Average number of contacts	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Persons contacting physiotherapist (%)	13.6	16.2	17.3	16.8
<i>Alternative healer</i>				
Persons contacting alt. healer (%)	6.2	5.9	7.2	6.5
<i>Regional institute for mental welfare; 4 yrs and older</i>				
Persons contacting institute (%)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7
<i>Use of medication</i>				
Prescription drugs in 14 days (%)	33.2	33.8	36.8	37.1
Over-the-counter drugs in 14 days (%)	28.5	34.5	38.6	39.0

Health and welfare

2.10 Flu vaccination, 16 yrs and older



2.11 Male deaths by cause

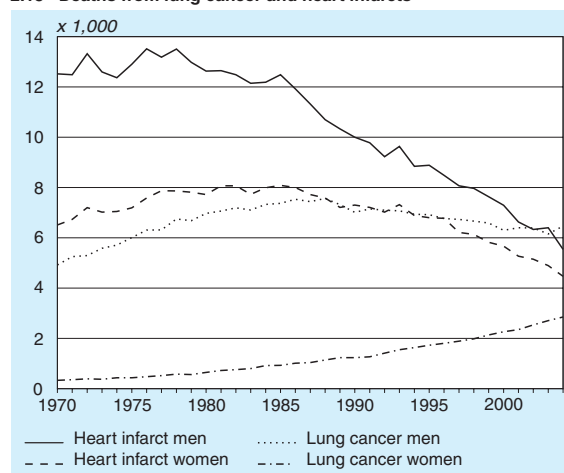
	1996	2000	2003	2004
Malignant neoplasms	20,754	20,718	20,848	21,092
of which:				
trachea, bronchi and lungs	6,770	6,297	6,156	6,468
prostate	2,458	2,367	2,349	2,310
Cardiovascular disease	25,208	23,638	22,634	21,357
of which:				
acute heart infarct	8,482	7,291	6,404	5,543
cerebrovascular disorders	4,801	4,702	4,489	4,310
Diseases of the respiratory system	7,183	7,708	7,359	6,625
Diseases of the digestive system	2,208	2,312	2,529	2,455
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1,554	1,598	1,774	1,847
Mental disorders	1,199	1,464	1,915	1,854
Non-natural causes	3,116	3,023	3,113	3,044
of which:				
road traffic accidents	850	801	761	593
suicide	1,043	999	1,016	1,022
Other causes	7,786	8,312	8,840	8,085
Total	69,008	68,773	69,012	66,359

Health and welfare

2.12 Female deaths by cause

	1996	2000	2003	2004
Malignant neoplasms	16,466	17,028	17,358	17,732
of which:				
trachea, bronchi and lungs	1,801	2,262	2,706	2,855
breast	3,552	3,425	3,361	3,315
Cardiovascular disease	26,105	25,553	24,308	23,281
of which:				
acute heart infarct	6,776	5,668	4,893	4,469
cerebrovascular disorders	7,431	7,482	6,980	6,680
Diseases of the respiratory system	5,872	6,969	6,883	6,130
Diseases of the digestive system	2,952	3,025	3,327	3,149
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2,526	2,719	2,790	2,718
Mental disorders	2,974	3,669	4,645	4,659
Non-natural causes	2,193	2,146	2,291	2,182
of which:				
road traffic accidents	348	284	272	243
suicide	534	501	484	492
Other causes	9,465	10,645	11,322	10,343
Total	68,553	71,754	72,924	70,194

2.13 Deaths from lung cancer and heart infarcts



Health and welfare

2.14 Men admitted to hospital for some diagnoses, standardised for age (per 10,000 inhabitants)

	2000	2003	2004
Malignant neoplasms	37.0	38.6	40.7
of which:			
trachea, bronchi and lungs	6.9	6.4	6.6
skin	2.6	3.3	4.2
prostate	4.6	5.4	6.3
Cardiovascular disease	91.1	95.6	99.7
of which:			
acute heart infarct	18.8	17.0	16.1
cerebrovascular disorders	15.6	17.2	18.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	77.4	82.2	80.4
Diseases of the digestive system	84.2	93.3	97.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	79.3	87.2	93.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	45.8	48.6	50.5
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	41.0	44.1	45.4
Accidents	71.3	76.1	77.4

Source: Prisma and Statistics Netherlands.

2.15 Women admitted to hospital for some diagnoses, standardised for age (per 10,000 inhabitants)

	2000	2003	2004
Malignant neoplasms	38.9	41.1	42.9
of which:			
trachea, bronchi and lungs	2.6	3.0	3.3
skin	2.4	3.4	4.2
breast	13.6	14.0	14.3
Cardiovascular disease	79.1	87.8	91.8
of which:			
acute heart infarct	9.0	8.7	8.4
cerebrovascular disorders	15.2	17.2	18.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	63.6	69.4	69.3
Diseases of the digestive system	69.2	81.3	85.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	81.3	92.6	99.7
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	70.4	78.4	82.9
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	34.7	37.0	38.3
Accidents	67.4	72.6	76.3

Source: Prisma and Statistics Netherlands.

Health and welfare

2.16 Care; key figures

	1998	2000	2003	2004
Expenditure (mln. euro)				
health care	23,344	26,526	35,786	37,335
welfare	12,032	14,053	19,906	20,849
policy and management organisations	1,433	1,518	1,837	1,933
total	36,810	42,097	57,529	60,116
Expenditure per capita (euro)	2,343	2,643	3,546	3,692
as a % of GDP	10.4	10.5	12.1	12.3
Financing sources (mln. euro)				
government and soc. insurance	25,476	28,753	39,361	40,813
private care insurance	5,020	5,705	7,841	8,668
other sources	6,313	7,639	10,327	10,635

2.17 Care; index figures (1998=100)

	1998	2000	2003	2004
Expenditure				
health care	100	114	153	160
welfare	100	117	165	173
per capita	100	113	151	158
corrected for price changes	100	105	121	126

2.18 Care expenditure by actors (mln. euro)

	1998	2000	2003	2004
Hospitals	8,755	9,886	13,572	14,359
Mental health care	2,262	2,572	3,540	3,797
Medical and paramedical practices	4,610	5,106	6,784	7,054
Medicines and aids	5,026	5,859	7,555	7,707
Care for the elderly	7,641	8,673	12,272	12,722
Care for the disabled	2,858	3,349	4,789	5,210
Policy and management	1,433	1,518	1,837	1,933
Other	4,225	5,134	7,180	7,334
Total	36,810	42,097	57,529	60,116

3. Quality of life

Family and friends important to the Dutch

Dutch people attach a lot of importance to social contacts. Family ties are especially important. In 2004 85 percent of people aged 12 years and older spoke to or visited their family at least once a week. This is slightly more than in 1997. Only 2 percent of the population had hardly any or no contact with their relatives. This proportion has been stable for years. Dutch people also had more contact with friends and acquaintances in 2004. Nine out of ten people spent time with family and friends at least twice a month. Nearly three-quarters were part of a steady group of friends.

Wide scale Internet use

The Internet is now completely established in Dutch society. More than eight out of ten people had access to the Internet at home in 2005. Six out of ten had a broad-band connection to the Internet.

People with higher education levels are more likely to have an Internet connection at home than people with lower education levels. They also use it more often. People with lower education levels are more likely to use the Internet to visit chat rooms, or for matters connected with education or courses. Higher educated people more often use the Internet to look up information, to buy or sell goods and services, and for bank matters.

Sports a favourite pastime

Sports are becoming increasingly popular in the Netherlands. Thirty percent of Dutch people were members of a sports club in 2004. In 1997 this was still only one quarter of the population. The number of hours a week that people spent on active sports also increased. Nearly 60 percent of the population spent at least one hour a week on some form of sport, while 15 percent spent more than 5 hours a week on sports activities.

Quality of life

3.1 Cultural participation (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Museum				
12 times a year and more	3	3	1	1
3–11 times a year	13	14	14	14
Concert				
12 times a year and more	3	5	4	4
3–11 times a year	16	16	13	13
Theatre				
12 times a year and more	1	2	1	1
3–11 times a year	7	9	7	7
Cinema				
12 times a year and more	10	10	11	11
3–11 times a year	18	20	20	20

3.2 Recreational activities (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Going out for the day				
12 times a year and more	50	50	48	48
3–11 times a year	24	22	19	20
Adventure playground				
12 times a year and more	2	3	3	3
3–11 times a year	6	7	6	6
Amusement park				
12 times a year and more	0	0	1	1
3–11 times a year	5	6	4	4
Zoo				
12 times a year and more	1	2	2	1
3–11 times a year	5	5	4	4

3.3 Media use, 12 yrs and older (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Watches TV news every day	77	75	76	76
Subscription to newspaper	62	61	58	56
Reads newspaper every day	65	65	62	61
Library member				
yes, borrowed an item in the last two months	29	27	23	21
yes, has not borrowed an item in the last two months	10	11	12	11

Quality of life

3.4 ICT use by persons aged 12–74 yrs, by highest completed level of education, 2005 (%)

	Total	Lower education level	Intermediate education level	Higher education level
<i>Personal computer</i>				
Facilities in household				
access to pc (desktop and laptop)	87	78	92	95
access to desktop computer	83	76	88	88
access to laptop computer	32	22	33	50
Most recent use of pc				
less than 3 months previously	84	72	90	97
3 months to 1 year previously	1	2	1	0
more than 1 year previously	3	4	2	1
never used a pc	12	22	6	2
Frequency of pc use (% of pc users)				
(almost) daily	75	67	74	86
not daily, but at least once a week	20	24	21	13
not weekly, but at least once a month	4	5	4	2
less than once a month	2	3	1	0
<i>Internet</i>				
Facilities in household				
access to the Internet	83	73	88	93
broadband Internet connection	59	53	64	65
pc with Internet access	82	73	87	92
Most recent use of the Internet				
less than 3 months previously	80	67	86	95
3 months to 1 year previously	2	1	1	2
more than 1 year previously	1	2	1	0
never used the Internet	17	29	11	4
Frequency of Internet use (% of Internet users)				
(almost) daily	68	62	66	78
not daily, but at least once a week	25	29	27	19
not weekly, but at least once a month	5	7	5	3
less than once a month	1	2	1	0
Activities on the Internet (% Internet users)				
sending/receiving e-mail	92	85	93	98
telephone	6	5	8	6
other communication, such as chat rooms	40	55	38	24
radio, television and newspapers	46	40	47	51
looking for/applying for a job	19	14	21	24
information about goods and services	87	79	90	93
information about services in the travel sector	49	34	53	62
information about health	50	41	53	55
activities for school/studies or courses	31	38	28	27
banking	58	38	66	72
buying/selling goods and services	45	32	49	56

Quality of life

3.5 Voluntary work (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Total volunteers	60	60	60	60
Organised voluntary work	46	45	42	43
youth work	4	4	4	4
school	9	9	8	9
care, nursing	8	7	7	8
sports clubs	12	14	14	13
hobby clubs	5	5	5	4
cultural clubs	5	5	5	5
religious/ideological organisation	9	9	8	8
trade union/organisation	4	4	2	2
political organisation	1	1	1	1
other organisation	8	7	7	7
Informal help and support	31	35	34	35

3.6 Leisure time activities (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Member of				
sports club	26	28	29	30
hobby club	9	9	8	8
music school	18	17	17	16
art school	6	7	6	7
Physical sports				
5 hrs and more a week	13	13	14	15
1-4 hrs a week	40	41	42	42
Strategic board/card games				
5 hrs and more a week	8	8	7	7
1-4 hrs a week	21	20	18	19
Singing, making music				
5 hrs and more a week	5	5	4	4
1-4 hrs a week	12	11	11	12
Playing musical instrument				
5 hrs and more a week	3	3	3	3
1-4 hrs a week	6	6	7	6
Drawing/painting				
5 hrs and more a week	4	3	2	3
1-4 hrs a week	9	9	8	8
DIY in own home				
5 hrs and more a week	8	8	7	6
1-4 hrs a week	26	26	25	26
Satisfaction with leisure activities				
extremely satisfied	8	7	6	7
very satisfied	27	29	29	29
satisfied	48	48	49	48
fairly satisfied	12	11	11	11
not very satisfied	5	4	4	5

Quality of life

3.7 Religious denomination and church attendance, 12 yrs and older (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Religious denomination				
Roman Catholic	32	31	30	30
Protestant Church in the Netherlands	.	.	.	3
Dutch Reformed	14	13	13	11
Calvinist	7	7	6	6
other denomination	8	8	9	9
no denomination	39	41	42	42
Church attendance				
once a week or more	14	12	12	11
two or three times a month	5	5	5	4
once a month	5	5	4	4
less than once a month	11	10	9	9
hardly ever or never	66	68	71	72

3.8 Social contacts (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
With relatives				
once a week and more	82	83	85	85
twice a month	9	8	8	7
once a month	5	5	4	4
less than once a month	3	2	2	2
hardly ever or never	2	2	1	2
With neighbours				
once a week and more	67	66	70	71
once every two weeks	11	11	10	10
less than once every two weeks	14	14	13	13
never	8	8	7	7
With friends and acquaintances				
once a week and more	77	79	79	80
twice a month	11	11	10	10
once a month	6	6	6	5
less than once a month	3	2	2	2
hardly ever or never	3	2	2	2
One of a group of friends				
yes	71	71	72	72
sometimes	5	6	6	6
no	24	23	23	22
Social contacts superficial				
yes	20	18	17	18
sometimes	17	19	21	18
no	64	63	62	63

Quality of life

3.9 Satisfaction with quality of life (%)

	1997	2000	2003	2004
Happiness				
very happy	21	21	21	20
happy	68	68	67	68
not happy, not unhappy	9	8	8	9
not very happy	2	2	3	3
unhappy	0	0	1	1
Satisfaction with quality of life				
extremely satisfied	8	9	8	7
very satisfied	32	33	34	33
satisfied	47	46	46	47
fairly satisfied	9	8	9	8
not very satisfied	4	3	4	4

4. Education

More and more students in higher education

Some 357 thousand students were enrolled in higher professional education (hbo) in 2005/06. This is 32 percent more than ten years ago. Just over half of these students are women. Their number has increased faster in the last ten years than that of men: 40 versus 24 percent.

The number of university students has risen by 15 percent in the space of ten years, to 205 thousand students. Following a period of decrease, the number of university students has been growing annually since 1999/2000. In university education, too, the number of women has risen much faster than the number of men. As a result, the proportions of men and women are now about equal.

Education level of the population continues to rise

In 2004, 65 percent of people aged 15 to 65 years had completed education at secondary level (havo, vwo or mbo-2). This was up from 60 percent in 1996. A qualification at one of these levels is seen as the minimum requirement to embark successfully on a labour market career. One quarter of the population had a certificate of higher education in 2004. This too was up: from 20 percent in 1996. The percentage of people who have only completed primary education fell from 14 to 9 between 1996 and 2004.

Higher spending on education

Together, the public and private sectors spent 27.2 billion euro on education in 2004. This is nearly 4 percent more than in 2003. The share of education in GDP was 5.6 percent.

The government spent 22 billion euro on educational institutions and 2.8 billion euro on students, in the form of student grants and loans. Companies and households spent 2.4 billion euro on educational institutions.

Education

4.1 Institutions for government-funded education

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Primary education	7,411	7,059	7,007	6,986
Special needs primary education	514	368	349	328
Expertise centres	337	332	324	324
Secondary education (all levels, first and second stage)	1,096	850	679	668
Senior vocational education	141	73	70	68
Apprenticeship training	73	70	68	67
Vocational college	69	62	58	54
University education	13	13	13	13

4.2 Pupils/students in government-funded education (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Primary education	1,477	1,547	1,548	1,549
Special needs primary education	58	52	51	50
Expertise centres	35	46	54	56
Secondary education	894	894	925	938
Senior vocational education	320	299	317	332
Apprenticeship training	116	153	162	143
Vocational college	271	313	336	346
University education	178	167	190	199

4.3 Students receiving diplomas in government-funded education (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Secondary education	171	153	158	164
Senior vocational education	75	79	73	79
Apprenticeship training	36	49	59	60
Vocational college	53	56	61	63
University education	28	20	22	23

4.4 Pupils in primary education by religion, and underprivileged pupils (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2004/ '05	2005/ '06
State schools (non-denominational)	469	492	480	478
Denominational schools	1,008	1,055	1,069	1,072
Protestant	414	400	426	428
Roman Catholic	492	515	522	523
other denomination/ideology	102	139	120	121
Underprivileged pupils	582	433	368	350
Total	1,477	1,547	1,549	1,549

Education

4.5 Pupils in expertise centres, by department (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Primary education	23.6	30.3	33.6	34.1
in department for				
serious learning problems	6.5	9.0	10.0	9.9
serious behavioural problems	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.0
deaf children	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
hearing disability	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
visual disability	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
physical disability	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
multiple disabilities	3.2	4.4	4.5	4.4
serious speech disability	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.8
chronically ill	3.2	4.8	5.7	5.9
paedological institutes	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8
Secondary education	11.5	15.5	20.5	21.7
in department for				
serious learning problems	3.4	4.9	6.2	6.5
serious behavioural problems	4.4	6.3	8.9	9.4
deaf children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
hearing disability	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
physical disability	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.4
multiple disabilities	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
chronically ill	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.6
paedological institutes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	35.1	45.8	54.1	55.7

4.6 Pupils in secondary education (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Years 1 and 2	390.3	398.3	401.2	402.9
Year 3 and higher				
pre-university/senior secondary general	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.6
pre-university	128.2	131.8	136.4	142.5
senior secondary general	117.3	124.4	128.4	132.9
junior secondary general (incl. Rudolf Steiner schools)	101.0	2.2	1.3	0.5
basic vocational education	121.4	1.1		
pre-vocational education:				
theoretical basis		96.1	97.3	97.2
practical basis		94.6	90.7	87.0
for children with learning problems		36.2	39.9	41.8
practical training	13.4	22.7	24.6	26.4
special needs secondary education	16.9			
Boys	454.6	462.7	466.9	473.7
Girls	439.5	450.9	457.9	464.0
Total	894.1	913.7	924.8	937.8

Education

4.7 Average number of pupils per secondary school by province

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Groningen	1,166	1,722	1,547	1,556
Friesland	1,300	1,309	1,174	1,219
Drenthe	1,467	1,160	1,364	1,370
Overijssel	1,411	1,948	1,944	1,951
Flevoland	1,259	1,355	1,362	1,393
Gelderland	1,077	1,170	1,284	1,310
Utrecht	1,116	1,227	1,380	1,410
North Holland	1,067	1,160	1,251	1,279
South Holland	1,179	1,247	1,378	1,410
Zeeland	1,194	1,271	1,319	1,367
North Brabant	874	1,243	1,432	1,553
Limburg	814	1,166	1,179	1,229
Total	1,080	1,268	1,362	1,404

4.8 Pass rates in secondary education (%)

	2000/ '01	2001/ '02	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Pre-university education	91	93	94	94
Senior secondary general education	90	90	91	91
Pre-vocational: theoretical basis	95	95	95	94
Pre-vocational: practical basis	95	95	94	95

4.9 Students in senior vocational training (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Agriculture	16.9	16.0	15.2	15.8
Engineering and technology	90.9	80.5	72.5	73.9
Economics	113.9	116.0	127.6	134.3
Health and social care	81.6	86.3	101.8	107.5
Men	163.9	145.5	154.9	160.8
Women	156.6	153.3	162.1	170.8
Total	320.4	298.9	317.0	331.5

Education

4.10 Students in apprenticeship training programmes (x 1,000)

	1997/ '98	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Agriculture	7.9	8.1	9.2	9.3
Engineering and technology	68.6	75.2	67.9	63.0
Economics	25.3	34.9	37.1	31.5
Health and social care	25.8	34.9	47.6	39.0
Men	88.4	100.8	97.9	90.5
Women	39.1	52.3	63.9	52.2
Total	127.5	153.1	161.8	142.8

4.11 Graduates senior vocational training (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Agriculture	4.3	4.7	3.1	3.1
Engineering and technology	17.0	16.7	16.0	16.6
Economics	29.8	33.6	31.0	33.5
Health and social care	21.4	24.4	23.3	26.2
Men	34.7	36.1	33.9	36.9
Women	40.2	43.3	39.6	42.6
Total	74.9	79.4	73.4	79.5

4.12 Students completing apprenticeship training programmes (x 1,000)

	1997/ '98	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Agriculture	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2
Engineering and technology	16.8	23.7	24.7	24.3
Economics	9.0	11.1	14.3	14.6
Health and social care	7.2	11.6	17.6	18.2
Men	23.8	31.8	34.9	34.8
Women	11.8	17.5	24.5	25.5
Total	35.6	49.3	59.5	60.3

Education

4.13 Participants in some forms of part-time education (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Basic education	125.4	125.5	131.9	139.8
General secondary education for adults	46.0	24.3	13.7	12.6
pre-university	9.1	4.4	2.4	2.5
senior secondary general	14.2	9.8	6.3	6.5
pre-vocational: theoretical basis	22.7	10.2	5.0	3.6

4.14 Students enrolled in higher professional education (hbo) (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2004/ '05	2005/ '06*
Full-time	227.4	245.8	269.4	281.0
Part-time	41.6	59.9	65.9	63.9
Dual	1.5	7.0	11.5	11.6
Education	57.1	62.2	76.1	78.0
Humanities and arts	15.1	16.2	19.6	20.3
Social sciences, business and law	83.7	107.0	112.8	115.2
Science	14.4	21.4	23.1	23.8
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	32.1	28.1	26.7	26.0
Agriculture	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.5
Health and welfare	52.0	62.0	66.0	69.1
Services	9.8	9.8	15.9	17.7
Men	137.8	149.8	166.3	170.7
Women	132.7	162.9	180.4	185.8
Total	270.6	312.7	346.8	356.5

4.15 First-year students in higher professional education (hbo) (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Education	13.0	16.9	18.9	18.3
Humanities and arts	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.8
Social sciences, business and law	21.2	29.6	28.0	28.2
Science	3.4	6.1	5.5	5.6
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.8
Agriculture	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
Health and welfare	14.7	17.1	17.4	18.3
Services	2.4	2.7	4.3	5.0
Men	33.2	39.9	40.8	41.6
Women	34.1	45.4	46.8	47.2
Total	67.3	85.3	87.6	88.8

Education

4.16 Students enrolled in full-time higher professional education by ethnic background (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Native Dutch	193.9	195.1	196.2	203.8
Foreign background	27.8	39.3	50.4	52.3
western foreign background	16.0	17.6	20.1	20.2
non-western foreign background	11.8	21.7	30.3	32.1
Turkish	1.7	3.2	4.3	4.6
Moroccan	1.4	3.4	4.5	5.0
Total (incl. unknown)	227.4	245.8	257.1	269.0

4.17 Graduates higher professional education (hbo) (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05*
Full-time	43.0	44.1	48.1	47.2
Part-time	8.2	9.0	11.5	11.8
Education	10.3	9.9	12.2	12.3
Humanities and arts	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.1
Social sciences, business and law	15.8	16.9	19.4	19.0
Science	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.8
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6.6	5.4	5.3	5.0
Agriculture	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Health and welfare	9.8	12.5	12.8	11.9
Services	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3
Men	25.2	23.4	25.8	25.6
Women	26.0	29.7	33.8	33.4
Total	51.2	53.1	59.6	58.9

4.18 Average duration of studies of graduates from higher professional education (months)

	Graduated in			
	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Education	55	51	50	51
Humanities and arts	59	54	54	54
Social sciences, business and law	55	52	52	52
Science	55	52	53	54
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	53	49	47	48
Agriculture	55	50	49	44
Health and welfare	51	49	48	48
Services	55	49	49	48
Men	56	52	52	52
Women	53	49	49	49
Total	54	51	50	51

Education

4.19 Students enrolled at university (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2004/ '05	2005/ '06*
Education	5.8	6.0	7.9	8.1
Humanities and arts	26.4	20.8	25.3	26.8
Social sciences, business and law	88.4	84.3	102.8	104.5
social sciences	44.6	42.1	46.6	45.6
business and administration	18.3	19.9	31.8	33.7
law	25.5	22.3	24.4	25.2
Science	16.8	15.7	19.2	20.1
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	18.0	17.1	18.0	17.9
Agriculture and veterinary science	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.2
Health and welfare	17.4	19.0	23.5	24.7
Services	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Men	96.1	86.4	100.5	102.7
Women	81.7	80.3	99.4	102.4
Total	177.8	166.7	199.9	205.2

4.20 First-year university students (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Education	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
Humanities and arts	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.2
Social sciences, business and law	15.0	17.6	20.5	21.1
social sciences	7.4	9.3	9.0	8.9
business and administration	2.9	4.0	7.2	7.3
law	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.9
Science	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9
Agriculture and veterinary science	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health and welfare	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1
Services	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Men	15.9	16.3	19.0	19.8
Women	14.1	17.1	19.9	21.3
Total	30.1	33.3	38.9	41.1

4.21 Full-time university students by ethnic background (x 1,000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05
Native Dutch	138.3	121.5	134.7	140.5
Foreign background	26.5	27.4	36.2	37.4
western foreign background	16.5	14.8	17.6	17.8
non-western foreign background	10.0	12.6	18.6	19.6
Turkish	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.2
Moroccan	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.0
Total (incl. unknown)	167.7	153.2	175.3	184.9

Education

4.22 University graduates (*x 1,000*)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2003/ '04	2004/ '05*
Education	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1
Humanities and arts	4.1	2.3	2.5	2.6
Social sciences, business and law	14.5	10.6	12.5	14.2
social sciences	7.8	5.1	6.4	7.2
business and administration	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.2
law	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.9
Science	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.2
Agriculture and veterinary science	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Health and welfare	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
Services	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Men	14.1	10.0	11.0	11.9
Women	14.2	10.4	12.7	14.0
Total	28.3	20.4	23.7	25.9

4.23 Average duration of studies of full-time university graduates (*months*)

	Graduated in			
	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Education	53	53	53	53
Humanities and arts	69	71	70	70
Social sciences, business and law	67	65	64	63
Science	66	64	65	63
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	69	76	73	71
Agriculture	64	68	69	61
Health and welfare	62	63	64	64
Men	68	69	68	67
Women	65	64	62	61
Total	66	66	65	64

4.24 Participants in (15–64 yrs) in adult education (*x 1,000*)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Men	574	688	733	668
Women	497	607	737	683
Total	1,071	1,295	1,470	1,351

Education

4.25 Education level of population aged 15–64 yrs (x 1,000)

	1996	2000	2003	2004
Primary	1,404	1,289	1,156	1,034
Pre-vocational, junior secondary	2,653	2,796	2,744	2,680
of which: junior secondary	783	990	1,041	1,054
Senior secondary, senior vocational	4,078	4,323	4,429	4,358
senior vocational 2 and 3	1,781	1,702	1,681	1,424
senior vocational 4	1,337	1,489	1,629	1,756
pre-university, senior secondary general	957	1,130	1,114	1,174
Higher professional, university bachelor	1,264	1,489	1,676	1,770
University master	771	787	859	1,002
Total (incl. unknown)	10,200	10,705	10,902	10,925

4.26 Total public and private expenditure on education (bln euro)

	2001	2002	2003*	2004*
To educational institutions	21.0	22.8	23.8	24.4
from public sector	19.1	20.6	21.5	22.0
primary education	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.6
secondary education	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.6
tertiary education	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8
from private sector	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
primary education	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
secondary education	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
tertiary education	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
To households (excl. subsidies for college/university fees)	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.8
Total	23.1	24.8	26.2	27.2
As a % of revised GDP	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6

4.27 Expenditure on educational institutions per participant (1,000 euro)

	1995	2001	2003*	2004*
Primary education	3.0	4.4	5.3	5.4
Secondary education	4.2	6.0	6.5	6.6
Tertiary education	9.8	12.1	12.4	12.1
Tertiary excl. R&D	6.1	7.5	7.7	.

Education

4.28 Balance sheet for educational institutions, 2002 (mln. euro)

	Sec.ed.	Sen. voc.+ adult ed.	Higher prof. ed.	Univ.
Assets	5,554	3,690	2,581	4,940
transfers from government	5,186	3,278	1,754	3,297
fees received			455	296
work for third parties	3	154	186	926
other assets	364	259	186	421
Liabilities	5,522	3,579	2,521	4,887
staff costs	4,464	2,614	1,761	2,717
depreciation	162	210	165	267
income transfers				702
other liabilities	897	755	595	1,201
Net assets (1)	31	112	59	53
Net financial assets (2)	41	-18	-22	16
Extraordinary profits (3)	2	-4	3	-20
Share of third parties (4)	0	0	0	-5
Net operating surplus (1+2+3)	75	90	40	45

5. Culture

Performing arts perform less

At 45 thousand, the number of performances staged by the performing arts was 2 percent lower in 2004 than in 2003. These 45 thousand performances were attended by audiences totalling 16 million people.

There were more than 14 thousand theatre shows and 13 thousand concerts. The average audience per music concert, 450 people, was three times as high as the number of people attending theatre shows; a total 6 million people attended a music concert, 2.5 million a theatre show. There were also 7 thousand cabaret performances in 2004, watched by an audience of 2 million. One million visitors attended 3 thousand dance performances.

Fewer museums

In 2003 the 828 museums in the Netherlands received 19.6 million visitors. Six million of these visits were free of charge. Just over eight out of ten visitors were from the Netherlands. The number of visitors fell by just over 4 percent in the period 2001–2003. As this decrease coincided with a similar decrease in the number of museums, the number of visitors per museum remained about the same. The number of museums and the number of visitors have been decreasing since 1999.

More government subsidy

Museums received 305 million euro in subsidies from the government in 2003. This is 17 percent more than in the year before. Revenues from admission fees were 4.9 percent higher than in preceding years. This extra income covered the increased costs. Costs for staff and accommodation rose by 17 percent.

Culture

5.1 Professional performing arts: performances and audiences

	1999	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Performances</i>				
Theatre	12,686	13,513	14,529	14,280
Music	10,421	10,665	13,845	13,141
Dance and movement	3,045	2,633	2,836	3,243
Music theatre	3,921	3,795	4,759	4,764
Cabaret, stand-up comedy	5,588	5,460	6,212	6,989
Other	2,521	3,472	4,719	3,381
Total	38,183	39,538	46,900	45,799
<i>Audiences (x 1,000)</i>				
Theatre	1,987	2,073	2,575	2,246
Music	5,371	5,580	6,561	5,960
Dance and movement	1,165	943	873	1,034
Music theatre	2,389	2,592	3,452	3,569
Cabaret, stand-up comedy	1,962	1,948	2,235	2,397
Other	1,427	1,425	1,584	890
Total	14,302	14,560	17,280	16,096

5.2 Supply and use of venues for the professional performing arts

	1999	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Maximum attendance (seats)</i>				
North Netherlands	22,919	22,919	25,509	.
East Netherlands	61,643	60,891	65,942	.
West Netherlands	157,648	157,648	174,453	.
South Netherlands	86,279	88,080	89,630	.
Netherlands	328,489	329,538	355,534	.
<i>Performances</i>				
North Netherlands	3,316	2,982	4,032	3,988
East Netherlands	5,499	6,132	7,281	6,623
West Netherlands	21,977	22,830	27,036	27,047
South Netherlands	7,391	7,593	8,550	8,141
Netherlands	38,183	39,538	46,900	45,799
<i>Attendance (x 1,000)</i>				
North Netherlands	946	929	1,338	1,186
East Netherlands	1,843	1,775	2,269	1,726
West Netherlands	8,512	8,808	10,476	10,575
South Netherlands	3,001	3,048	3,197	2,609
Netherlands	14,302	14,560	17,280	16,096

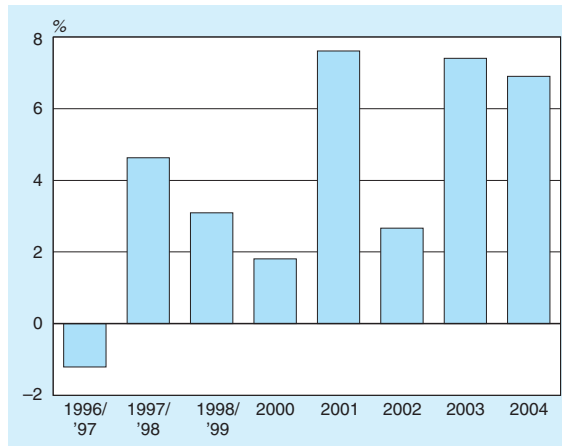
Culture

5.3 Museums: operating results and staff

	1997	1999	2001	2003*
<i>Museums</i>	942	902	873	828
<i>Visitors (x 1,000)</i>				
Free admission	5,678	6,667	6,089	5,965
Full admission fee	14,588	14,012	14,399	13,593
Foreign	.	3,969	4,603	3,473
Dutch	.	16,710	15,885	16,085
Total	20,266	20,679	20,488	19,558
<i>Staff (persons)</i>				
In permanent employment	5,312	6,148	6,283	6,567
Other paid staff	1,396	1,545	2,002	1,929
Total	6,708	7,694	8,285	8,495
<i>Collections (x 1,000)</i>				
Sales	.	1,432	58	922
Acquisitions	8,381	23,863	16,071	33,918
<i>Operating results (1,000 euro)</i>				
Assets				
government total	178,643	220,603	260,760	305,111
central government	81,577	101,546	140,011	168,042
provinces	20,540	16,789	16,494	21,666
municipalities	76,526	102,268	104,255	115,403
sponsors	8,009	8,017	8,024	9,748
admission fees	46,359	48,139	56,220	58,963
other	51,944	81,462	86,340	102,638
total	284,955	358,221	411,344	476,460
Liabilities				
staff	146,950	182,677	198,444	227,148
accommodation	40,302	50,689	78,403	97,275
exhibition costs	16,090	28,571	34,046	43,115
maintenance of collection	6,512	8,416	9,377	6,612
other	70,342	83,463	84,107	102,197
total	280,196	353,816	404,377	476,347
Net operating surplus	4,758	4,407	6,967	114

Culture

5.4 Attendance of professional performing arts performances; change on previous year



6. Tourism, recreation and sports

Tourists spend fewer nights in the Netherlands

Just as in 2004, the number of tourist nights spent in Dutch accommodation fell slightly in 2005, to 80.9 million. As the number of guests remained about the same in 2005, the average number of nights per guest decreased. The number of establishments offering accommodation did increase, which reduced the average bed occupancy rate.

More hotel guests

There are large differences between the various forms of overnight accommodation. The number of hotel guests increased in 2005, continuing the rise which started in 2004. Large numbers of Dutch and especially foreign visitors booked hotel accommodation. Camp sites and holiday parks, on the other hand, were confronted by falling numbers of guests and fewer booked nights. Camp sites received fewer foreign guests in particular. Holiday parks saw both the number of nights spent by Dutch and by foreign guests decrease.

Turkey increasingly popular holiday destination

The Dutch population went on a total 35 million holidays (with at least four nights away from home) in 2004. This continued the relatively stable trend in the number of holidays since 2002. Just over half of holidays in 2004 were spent abroad. Although fewer Dutch holidaymakers go there, France remains the top holiday destination, followed by Germany and Belgium. The top five for 2004 is completed, once again, by Spain and Austria.

More and more people have been travelling to Turkey for their holidays in recent years. The share of Turkey in holiday destinations rose from 2.7 to 4.8 percent in the period 2000–2004. This means that in 2004 one in twenty holidays were spent in Turkey. Outside Europe, the United States was the most popular destination.

Tourism, recreation and sports

6.1 Supply and use of overnight accommodation (x 1,000)

	1998	2000	2004	2005
<i>Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels</i>				
Number (abs.)	2,786	2,835	3,129	3,135
Beds	169	173	190	192
Guests	14,493	15,539	15,517	16,378
Dutch	7,062	7,801	7,915	8,297
foreign	7,432	7,739	7,602	8,081
Nights spent	27,618	29,722	28,386	29,518
by Dutch guests	12,924	14,027	13,768	14,374
by foreign guests	14,695	15,695	14,618	15,145
<i>Tourist camp sites</i>				
Number (abs.)	2,035	2,140	2,341	2,446
Beds	719	726	723	728
Guests	3,177	3,518	3,539	3,472
Dutch	2,450	2,593	2,715	2,700
foreign	727	925	824	772
Nights spent	20,507	20,934	22,509	22,213
by Dutch guests	17,011	16,878	18,506	18,451
by foreign guests	3,497	4,056	4,003	3,762
<i>Holiday parks</i>				
Number (abs.)	708	711	800	783
Beds	179	183	205	212
Guests	4,801	5,604	5,179	5,081
Dutch	3,751	4,348	4,063	3,988
foreign	1,050	1,257	1,116	1,093
Nights spent	24,709	28,204	25,935	25,213
by Dutch guests	18,563	21,224	19,744	19,286
by foreign guests	6,146	6,980	6,190	5,927
<i>Accommodation for larger groups</i>				
Number (abs.)	759	758	810	796
Beds	58	57	59	57
Guests	1,218	1,215	1,438	1,403
Dutch	1,115	1,132	1,333	1,298
foreign	103	83	105	105
Nights spent	3,962	3,711	4,083	4,056
by Dutch guests	3,331	3,181	3,508	3,489
by foreign guests	631	530	575	566

Tourism, recreation and sports

6.2 Guests and nights spent in accommodation by province (x 1,000)

	1998	2000	2004	2005*
Total guests				
Groningen	416	412	437	421
Friesland	1,139	1,238	1,253	1,187
Drenthe	1,036	1,283	1,228	1,227
Overijssel	1,454	1,493	1,612	1,652
Flevoland	382	370	384	402
Gelderland	2,652	2,868	2,667	2,731
Utrecht	843	858	870	980
North Holland	6,636	7,221	7,218	7,673
South Holland	2,779	3,151	3,008	3,097
Zeeland	1,305	1,491	1,510	1,460
North Brabant	2,134	2,224	2,546	2,515
Limburg	2,912	3,268	2,935	2,990
Netherlands	23,688	25,876	25,667	26,334
Foreign guests				
Groningen	108	113	100	108
Friesland	241	237	238	246
Drenthe	100	159	137	124
Overijssel	206	202	266	229
Flevoland	130	100	92	93
Gelderland	306	366	312	363
Utrecht	325	323	253	311
North Holland	4,813	5,031	5,028	5,338
South Holland	1,400	1,509	1,383	1,427
Zeeland	489	617	575	518
North Brabant	554	593	615	617
Limburg	640	753	648	677
Netherlands	9,311	10,003	9,646	10,051
Total nights spent				
Groningen	1,113	1,178	1,191	1,149
Friesland	4,690	4,905	4,851	4,536
Drenthe	4,979	5,494	4,977	5,000
Overijssel	4,988	5,262	5,531	5,404
Flevoland	1,624	1,606	1,477	1,700
Gelderland	9,904	10,041	9,104	9,684
Utrecht	2,050	1,984	1,927	2,320
North Holland	16,092	17,363	17,250	17,651
South Holland	7,069	8,016	7,561	7,503
Zeeland	6,938	7,789	8,327	7,579
North Brabant	7,209	8,122	8,935	8,324
Limburg	10,143	10,813	9,773	10,154
Netherlands	76,797	82,571	80,903	81,003
Nights spent by foreign guests				
Groningen	301	340	287	269
Friesland	1,139	1,046	1,106	1,070
Drenthe	431	624	501	385
Overijssel	620	591	617	499
Flevoland	525	405	373	419
Gelderland	892	995	851	1,044
Utrecht	613	655	474	585
North Holland	10,616	11,195	11,135	11,179
South Holland	3,699	4,077	3,496	3,611
Zeeland	2,676	3,350	3,160	2,725
North Brabant	1,414	1,625	1,512	1,601
Limburg	2,044	2,360	1,872	2,015
Netherlands	24,969	27,261	25,385	25,403

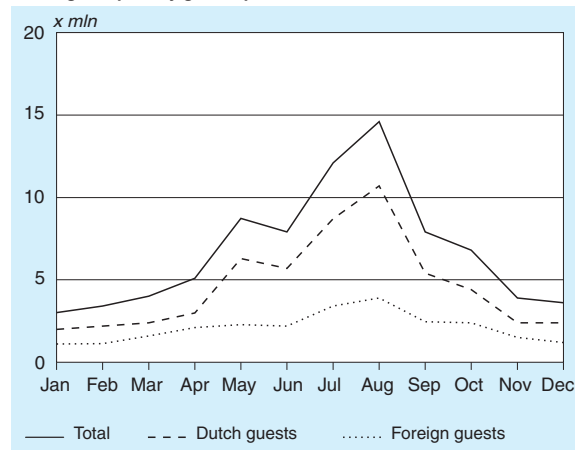
Tourism, recreation and sports

6.3 Guests and nights spent in accommodation (x 1,000)

	1998	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Guests from</i>				
Netherlands	14,377	15,873	16,021	16,284
Germany	2,661	2,884	2,649	2,601
Belgium	615	677	811	922
Great Britain	1,598	1,838	1,760	1,853
France	456	512	510	527
Switzerland	138	144	141	142
Italy	349	374	369	374
Spain	215	251	298	322
Denmark	114	119	126	148
Other Europe	1,225	1,158	980	979
Europe excl. Netherlands	7,371	7,957	7,644	7,979
America	1,144	1,216	1,132	1,222
Asia	591	595	636	644
Australia and Oceania	126	128	118	105
Africa	80	108	117	101
Total foreign guests	9,311	10,003	9,646	10,051
All countries	23,688	25,876	25,667	26,334
<i>Nights spent by guests from</i>				
Netherlands	51,828	55,310	55,518	55,600
Germany	11,006	11,716	10,612	10,172
Belgium	1,704	1,882	2,187	2,425
Great Britain	3,293	3,982	3,562	3,663
France	865	1,030	1,016	1,018
Switzerland	294	320	331	307
Italy	738	809	852	839
Spain	446	561	675	711
Denmark	252	271	287	307
Other Europe	2,509	2,550	2,129	2,253
Europe excl. Netherlands	18,599	23,122	21,650	21,694
America	2,252	2,453	2,120	2,151
Asia	1,152	1,167	1,147	1,125
Australia and Oceania	259	268	233	206
Africa	197	251	236	227
Total nights spent by foreign guests	24,969	27,261	25,385	25,403
All countries	76,797	82,571	80,903	81,003

Tourism, recreation and sports

6.4 Nights spent by guests per month, 2004



6.5 Foreign holidays of the Dutch population by country of destination (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
France	20.2	19.8	17.5	16.8
Germany	11.0	13.7	14.7	15.7
Belgium	11.8	10.3	13.8	13.0
Spain	9.5	10.5	10.0	9.2
Austria	8.8	6.9	6.8	6.3
Turkey	0.9	2.7	4.3	4.8
Italy	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.3
Great Britain	6.0	4.4	4.6	4.1
Greece	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.1
Switzerland	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Czech Republic	2.7	1.6	1.9	2.3
Portugal	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6
Norway, Sweden, Finland	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
United States	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6
Luxembourg	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7
Denmark	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
Far East	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.1
Egypt	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Caribbean	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Hungary	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8
Other countries	6.3	7.1	5.6	6.3
Total (x 1,000)	12,313	13,896	16,463	17,173

Tourism, recreation and sports

6.6 Holidays of the Dutch population at home and abroad

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Holidays in the Netherlands				
holidays (x 1,000)	16,300	16,649	18,091	17,979
expenditure (bln euro)	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.6
expenditure per holiday-maker (euro)	112	127	145	143
Holidays abroad				
holidays (x 1,000)	12,313	13,896	16,463	17,173
expenditure (bln euro)	6.5	8.3	9.8	10.1
expenditure per holiday-maker (euro)	529	595	593	589

7. Justice and security

More one-man businesses bankrupt

Dutch courts pronounced more than 10 thousand bankruptcies in 2005, 8 percent more than in 2004. Nearly half of these were bankruptcies of private companies. The number of bankruptcies in this group fell slightly. For one-man businesses, on the other hand, the number of bankruptcies grew by 25 percent, and for natural persons it was 20 percent up. Forty percent of bankruptcies of natural persons, with and without their own business, followed unsuccessful debt restructuring schemes.

Most bankruptcies of companies and institutions were in the financial institutions sector, with repairs of consumer articles and trade in second place.

More civil lawsuits

Some 770 thousand civil lawsuits went to court in 2004. The number of court orders in cantonal cases grew particularly strongly: by 20 percent. Eighty percent of these court orders were pronounced in absentia. These were mostly debt recovery cases filed by housing associations and insurance and telecom companies.

The number of dispositions of employee dismissal cases fell by 9 percent in 2004. On the other hand, the number of requests for dismissal finalised by the Centre for Work and Income rose by 7 percent. The total number of dismissal procedures therefore fell slightly.

Many fires caused by household appliances

A total 43 thousand fires were recorded in the Netherlands 2004; 13 thousand of these were indoor fires. Domestic indoor fires caused direct damage totalling 125 million euro in 2004. This is an average of 23 thousand euro per fire. One third of domestic fires were caused by faulty or wrongly used household appliances. Twelve percent were caused by arson. No cause could be established for nearly one quarter of domestic fires.

Justice and security

7.1 Feelings of insecurity related to crime, population aged 15 yrs and older (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Does not feel safe sometimes	.	20.7	23.6	25.4
Afraid at home alone	22.6	19.8	16.8	17.7
Afraid to answer the door	55.7	55.7	57.0	56.9
Unsafe areas in the neighbourhood	34.3	29.2	28.8	29.8
Doesn't go out as often	17.4	15.4	14.5	14.4
Estimated risk of being burgled	.	5.8	5.5	5.9

7.2 Victims of frequently occurring crime, population aged 15 yrs and older (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Violent crime	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.2
sexual offence	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
assault	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.6
threatening behaviour	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.2
Larceny	13.9	12.3	11.9	11.9
break-in	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.5
bicycle theft	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7
car theft	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
theft from car	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.1
pickpocket	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.6
other theft	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.0
Vandalism	9.7	11.0	11.1	11.4
Failing to stop after an accident	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Malicious telephone calls	7.1	5.7	4.8	4.7
Other offences	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total victim rate	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.4

7.3 Criminal offences recorded by police and military police (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Penal Code	1,126.7	1,173.7	1,217.2	1,162.7
violent offences	65.3	90.9	111.5	114.9
crimes against property	904.9	887.8	897.3	829.1
of which:				
simple theft	346.0	361.7	378.3	342.4
aggravated theft	532.8	497.0	479.9	447.9
vandalism and public order offences	152.8	189.8	198.8	208.2
other offences under Penal Code	3.7	5.1	9.7	10.5
Road traffic act	89.4	117.8	140.6	135.4
Other acts	10.5	14.2	26.1	26.5
Total	1,226.7	1,305.6	1,383.9	1,324.6

Justice and security

7.4 Fines imposed for traffic offences (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Based on vehicle registration number				
speeding	2,805.2	7,006.1	9,212.5	8,766.5
failing to stop for a red light	1,591.2	5,556.1	7,479.4	7,097.9
parking offences	175.5	224.4	296.3	269.0
other	859.4	933.6	1,121.9	1,074.9
Stopped by police	179.1	292.0	314.9	324.7
speeding	458.6	787.9	1,357.5	1,606.2
failing to stop for a red light	87.7	92.1	171.3	173.1
parking offences	41.5	53.5	88.9	110.4
other	20.1	33.1	54.7	57.2
	309.2	609.2	1,042.6	1,265.5

Source: Ministry of Justice, Collector's department.

7.5 Sub-district courts, settlement by public prosecutors' office (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Road traffic act	18.2	8.9	8.0	7.2
Traffic regulations and traffic signals	87.9	50.6	18.3	19.6
Motor vehicle liability act	10.2	5.4	3.5	2.5
Vehicle regulations	1.5	9.8	4.0	6.0
Police byelaws	3.7	4.1	3.8	5.4
Act on transport of persons	3.6	1.1	2.0	2.5
Penal code	4.2	3.2	1.9	2.1
Immigration law	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other laws and regulations	13.2	5.6	6.6	7.7
Total	144.6	89.1	48.6	53.6

7.6 Sub-district courts, conviction by judge at first instance (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Road traffic act	17.2	11.2	14.2	16.9
Traffic regulations and traffic signals	20.5	14.8	22.0	33.5
Motor vehicle liability act	23.0	24.0	31.0	32.5
Vehicle regulations	0.3	2.8	1.6	2.2
Police byelaws	7.2	17.7	41.9	49.9
Act on transport of persons	38.0	16.3	28.8	46.3
Penal code	3.2	4.0	5.7	8.2
Immigration law	0.9	0.8	2.4	4.3
Other laws and regulations	8.8	4.7	6.9	9.8
Totaal	119.2	96.1	154.4	203.6

Justice and security

7.7 District courts, criminal cases settled by public prosecutors' office (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Penal Code	19.6	23.1	34.3	37.8
violent offences	2.6	4.7	7.6	8.3
crimes against property	13.3	10.4	14.6	15.7
vandalism and public order	3.5	6.5	9.8	11.0
other offences under Penal Code	0.2	1.5	2.4	2.8
Road traffic act	13.5	15.0	18.7	12.4
Economic offences act	19.7	17.5	20.2	20.2
Drugs act	0.8	0.7	2.5	3.6
Weapons and munitions act	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.3
Other acts/unknown	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.2
Total	57.6	61.5	81.1	78.6

7.8 District courts, criminal cases: conviction by judge at first instance (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Penal Code	63.3	66.4	80.1	80.0
violent offences	12.8	16.9	22.7	24.2
crimes against property	41.5	35.9	40.4	37.7
vandalism and public order	8.3	11.6	14.0	14.8
other offences under Penal Code	0.6	2.0	3.0	3.3
Road traffic act	19.5	24.4	28.4	27.8
Economic offences act	5.7	4.6	5.3	5.5
Drugs act	4.6	6.3	9.9	9.0
Weapons and munitions act	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2
Other acts/unknown	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
Total	97.2	105.4	127.7	126.2

7.9 Penalties imposed by judge at first instance in criminal cases tried at district courts (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Main penalty	109.7	120.9	145.1	144.5
of which:				
fine	48.7	51.3	55.7	54.8
prison sentence	42.8	44.6	52.1	48.4
youth detention	0.4	4.0	5.3	6.0
community service	14.0	20.8	31.8	35.1
Secondary penalties	17.7	19.7	23.6	22.4
of which: driving licence suspended	14.5	16.7	19.0	18.4
Measures	6.3	13.8	21.0	21.4
Total (incl. unknown)	134.6	155.3	190.3	188.7

Justice and security

7.10 Adopted children by age at entry into adoptive family

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Adoption granted by court				
0-2 yrs	450	533	691	830
3-4 yrs	181	191	233	297
5-6 yrs	135	107	71	83
7-9 yrs	130	73	58	46
10 yrs and older	159	85	108	112
total (incl. age unknown)	1,055	989	1,161	1,368
Adoption under The Hague Treaty		310	237	265
Total adopted children	1,055	1,299	1,398	1,633

7.11 Children placed in custody and under guardianship (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
<i>Placed in custody</i>				
Placed in custody during the year	4.6	5.5	6.7	6.7
Removed from custody during the year	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.6
In custody on 31 December	16.8	21.0	21.4	22.2
<i>Guardianship</i>				
Placed under guardianship during the year	2.9	7.4	2.2	1.4
Removed from guardianship during the year	1.9	4.5	5.5	3.7
Under guardianship on 31 December	8.4	16.7	12.1	9.7
of whom: underage asylumseekers	.	11.8	6.9	4.5

7.12 Pronounced bankruptcies by legal form

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Companies and institutions	4,783	3,579	6,648	6,776
one-man businesses	2,011	958	1,381	1,696
public limited companies	17	12	27	14
private companies	2,278	2,272	4,589	4,417
partnerships	239	187	442	420
other	238	150	209	229
Natural persons (incl. business partners and estates)	1,064	919	2,701	3,297
Total	5,847	4,498	9,349	10,073

Justice and security

7.13 Pronounced bankruptcies of companies and institutions by industrial activity

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	118	57	189	138
Manufacturing and mineral extraction	531	428	741	658
Construction	580	531	855	897
Consumer repairs and trade	1,523	964	1,562	1,594
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	383	195	332	419
Transport, storage and communication	274	254	372	469
Financial institutions	227	204	742	742
Rental and business services	857	724	1,497	1,456
Education	34	29	53	50
Health care and welfare	36	27	57	97
Culture, recreation; other services	169	140	214	190
Total (incl. unknown)	4,783	3,579	6,648	6,776

7.14 Debts restructured under the Debt repayment act, by age of debtor

	2000	2001	2003	2004
24 yrs and younger	521	591	776	942
25-34 yrs	2,892	2,843	3,525	4,240
35-44 yrs	2,872	2,854	3,439	4,604
45-54 yrs	1,686	1,686	2,025	2,912
55-64 yrs	569	581	682	1,129
65 yrs and older	120	118	148	224
Unknown	9	5	4	3
Total	8,669	8,678	10,599	14,054
of which: one-man businesses	1,188	1,649	1,755	2,360

7.15 National ombudsman; contacts and petitions (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Telephone contacts	15.0	12.3	22.0	21.6
E-mail messages received				0.5
Cases reported	8.5	10.0	12.0	13.0
written complaints under investigation, 1 January	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.8
petitions received	7.4	8.2	10.5	11.2
Cases completed	7.1	8.2	10.2	11.3
inadmissible	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
admissible, not investigated	3.2	3.4	5.8	6.6
investigated and closed	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.0

Justice and security

7.16 Asylum granted (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Applications submitted	29.3	43.6	13.4	9.8
Requests granted	18.5	9.7	9.8	10.2
<i>under former Immigration act</i>				
A-status refugee	8.0	1.8		
residence permit	6.2	4.8		
provisional residence permit	4.3	3.1		
<i>under Immigration Act 2000</i>				
residence permit for asylum				
fixed period			8.4	6.1
indeterminate period			1.4	4.1
Requests refused	32.3	60.2	21.9	12.9

7.17 Foreigners leaving the Netherlands, by continent of origin (x 1,000)

	1999	2000	2003	2004
After period of legal residence	50.9	32.5	33.7	27.0
of whom from:				
Africa	12.3	7.4	7.6	6.8
Asia	6.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Europe	27.9	18.0	18.0	13.3
After period of asylum	18.3	16.6	22.0	14.9
of whom from:				
Africa	3.7	3.7	8.9	6.4
Asia	5.3	4.7	5.9	3.9
Europe	8.9	7.7	5.7	3.3

Source: Ministry of Justice.

7.18 Reports to municipal fire services by type (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
<i>Fire alarms</i>				
Fires	46.1	46.0	54.0	43.0
of which: indoors	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.0
False alarms	35.0	45.7	51.4	53.4
of which: via fire alarm systems	26.7	34.0	41.5	42.6
<i>Requests for assistance</i>				
Buildings	14.0	15.0	14.9	16.1
Other than buildings	19.6	24.4	21.4	24.1
False alarms	4.2	7.1	4.8	5.2
<i>Total</i>	118.9	138.2	146.4	141.8

Justice and security

7.19 Fires by cause (excl. chimney fires) (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Indoor fires				
arson	17.0	18.1	15.0	14.4
smoking	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.2
faulty appliance/wrong use	30.4	27.5	24.8	25.4
others, unknown	49.4	50.8	56.5	57.0
Outdoor fires				
arson	26.2	29.9	27.8	28.7
vandalism	24.1	25.8	19.4	18.9
others, unknown	49.7	44.3	52.8	52.4

7.20 Fire damage by object (excl. chimney fires) (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Indoor fires	400	656	1,094	830
of which:				
residential buildings	76	89	152	125
office buildings	7	12	79	16
factories, farm buildings	184	298	559	456
assembly buildings	76	185	139	124
Outdoor fires	77	66	170	110
of which:				
cars	33	41	49	47
ships	9	4	28	9
industrial buildings	20	3	18	13
Total	477	721	1,264	940

7.21 Civil cases disposed by the courts (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Sub-district courts				
summons	215.7	235.4	318.8	382.3
petitions	149.4	129.1	201.8	206.2
family cases	73.9	89.7	123.9	135.3
of which:				
guardianship/parental authority	25.9	23.2	29.2	32.4
supervision orders for adults	6.4	9.9	13.0	14.0
non-family cases	75.5	39.4	77.9	88.9
of which: concerning dismissal				
from employment	46.3	31.1	74.8	68.2
District courts, civil law cases				
summons	34.8	30.2	32.0	34.6
of which: summary proceedings	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.1
petitions	94.1	100.5	126.4	135.2
of which: for divorce	37.2	35.8	31.9	32.2
Courts of appeal				
summons	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.3
petitions	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.5
Supreme court				
summons	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
petitions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Justice and security

7.22 Administrative cases disposed by administrative law bodies (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
District courts (administrative law) (excl. immigration cases)	57.9	28.6	32.4	35.4
public servants	3.8	2.5	1.9	2.3
social insurance	44.9	12.1	14.2	16.2
income support	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.0
construction	1.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
other and unknown	4.6	7.4	9.3	9.7
Central Board of Appeal	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.7
social insurance	1.8	3.1	2.7	3.4
Courts of appeal (taxes)	10.9	8.8	12.0	10.1
Supreme Court (taxes)	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Court of Appeal for business and industry	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0
Council of State				
appeals special laws	5.6	3.4	2.4	2.4
appeals general adm. law	0.2	1.5	2.1	2.1
appeals Immigration Act			3.8	5.3

8. Housing

More houses completed

Construction was completed on 67 thousand new homes in the Netherlands in 2005. This is 1.7 thousand more than in 2004. The number of homes for the rental market rose by 2.8 thousand, while for buyers the number of new dwellings built was 1.1 thousand lower than in 2004. One in four completed homes was for the rental sector. For the fourth year running more building permits were granted for the construction of homes in 2005: permits were issued for the construction of more than 83 thousand dwellings, 7.1 thousand more than in 2004.

Nearly 7 million dwellings in the Netherlands

In addition to newly constructed homes, another 7 thousand dwellings were added to the housing stock through partitioning of larger houses, and conversion of office space into dwellings. On the other hand, 19 thousand dwellings were withdrawn from the stock because of demolition or combination of smaller units into a larger home. Overall, the housing stock increased net by 55 thousand dwellings, bringing the total number of dwellings in the Netherlands to nearly 7 million at the end of 2005.

Highest house value in Bloemendaal

On 1 January 2005, the average value of a Dutch home under the Dutch Real Estate Appraisal Act (Wet Waardering Onroerende zaken, or WOZ) was 202 thousand euro. The differences in average property values between municipalities are substantial. Average values of more than 500 thousand euro were reported in four municipalities on 1 January 2005. Bloemendaal had the highest average, at 578 thousand euro, followed by Blaricum with 530 thousand, Wasse-naar with 520 thousand and Laren with 518 thousand euro. In seven municipalities the average property value was below 130 thousand euro. Homes in Leeuwarden were valued lowest, at 107 thousand euro on average. The other six municipalities were all in the province of Groningen: Appingedam, Groningen, Delfzijl, Pekela, Reiderland and Hoogezand-Sappemeer.

Housing

8.1 Housing stock on 1 January (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2005	2006
Dwellings	6,192	6,590	6,859	6,914
Dwelling units	94	107	112	113
Holiday homes	73	87	95	97
Capacity of special residential buildings	317	321	347	347

8.2 Changes in housing stock (x 1,000)

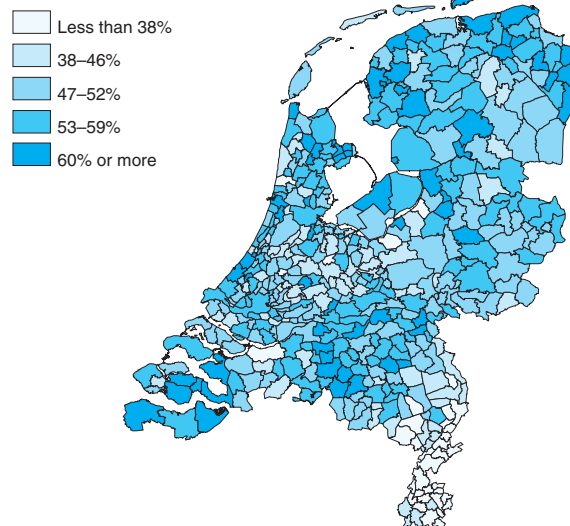
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Stock at beginning of period	6,192	6,590	6,810	6,859
Addition	99	75	72	74
new construction	94	71	65	67
rented	29	15	14	17
owner occupied	65	56	51	50
other	5	3	6	7
rented	3	1	3	4
owner occupied	2	4	4	3
Withdrawal	14	14	19	19
rented	10	10	14	15
owner occupied	4	4	5	4
Net addition	85	61	52	55
Administrative corrections	-1	0	-3	0
Stock at end of period	6,276	6,651	6,859	6,914

8.3 Building permits granted for dwellings

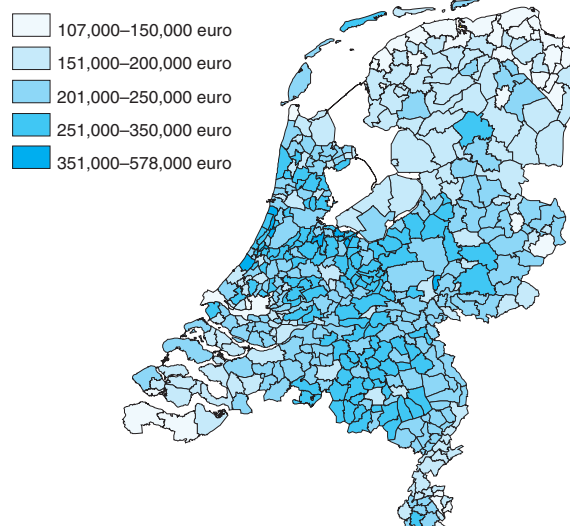
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Groningen	3,374	2,016	1,770	2,924
Friesland	3,493	2,806	3,276	2,891
Drenthe	3,306	2,455	2,369	2,837
Overijssel	7,029	5,451	5,243	7,073
Flevoland	4,046	4,985	3,010	2,590
Gelderland	11,477	7,383	7,958	7,394
Utrecht	7,641	7,701	6,546	7,029
North Holland	13,578	11,202	12,039	14,049
South Holland	22,152	18,334	17,951	15,906
Zeeland	2,069	1,360	1,490	1,599
North Brabant	13,705	10,157	10,454	13,602
Limburg	6,535	4,713	4,074	5,379
Netherlands	98,405	78,563	76,180	83,273

Housing

8.4 Increase in house value (WOZ) per municipality, 2004–2005



8.5 Average house value (WOZ) per municipality, 2005



Housing

8.6 Dwellings under construction, 31 december

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Groningen	3,410	3,085	3,077	3,932
Friesland	3,516	4,573	4,583	4,845
Drenthe	3,386	3,859	3,823	4,452
Overijssel	7,467	8,152	8,203	10,244
Flevoland	3,507	7,079	3,790	4,402
Gelderland	12,367	11,515	14,662	14,038
Utrecht	9,724	12,409	12,668	12,428
North Holland	18,189	20,742	23,933	26,307
South Holland	26,029	35,480	33,883	32,274
Zeeland	2,172	2,934	3,109	2,976
North Brabant	16,291	18,018	19,128	23,847
Limburg	7,484	8,088	8,013	9,853
Netherlands	113,542	135,934	138,872	149,598

8.7 Completed new homes for buyers

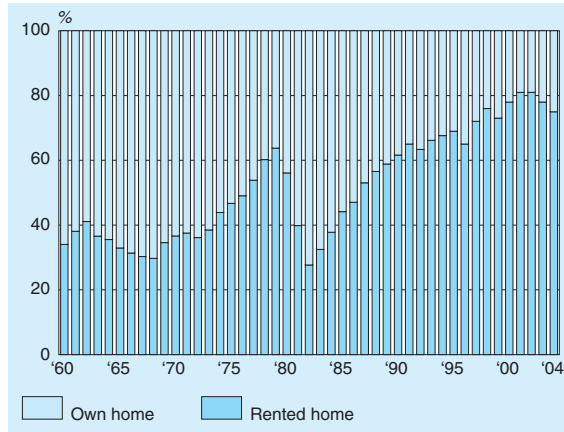
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Groningen	2,961	1,769	1,540	2,041
Friesland	3,780	2,503	3,010	2,387
Drenthe	3,089	2,043	2,193	2,077
Overijssel	7,128	4,307	4,645	4,968
Flevoland	5,027	4,565	2,351	1,786
Gelderland	10,959	7,360	7,921	7,413
Utrecht	5,533	6,485	4,897	6,587
North Holland	13,983	10,096	8,896	10,749
South Holland	18,077	14,584	14,833	15,749
Zeeland	2,253	1,845	1,485	1,676
North Brabant	15,274	11,441	10,279	8,133
Limburg	5,772	3,652	3,264	3,450
Netherlands	93,836	70,650	65,314	67,016

8.8 Completed dwellings, some features (%)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Number of rooms				
2 or fewer rooms	6	5	3	4
3 rooms	25	25	25	25
4 rooms	55	54	55	56
5 rooms	12	14	14	13
6 or more rooms	2	2	3	3
Ownership				
rented dwellings	31	22	22	25
owner occupied dwellings	69	78	78	75
Type of dwelling				
one-family house	75	75	74	74
multi-family residence	25	25	26	26
Total (abs.)	93,836	70,650	65,314	67,016

Housing

8.9 Completed dwellings, own and rented homes



9. Labour market

Signs of recovery

The labour market recovered somewhat in 2005. The increase in unemployment came to a halt in the first half of the year, and from the summer onwards the number of unemployed started to fall. The number of employee jobs rose slightly in the second half of the year and job vacancies also grew. This initial recovery is connected with the growth of the economy in 2004 and 2005.

In 2005 unemployment was 483 thousand on average, 4 thousand up on the previous year. There were slightly more unemployed women, while the number of unemployed men was lower. One reason for this was that the female labour force grew further.

More jobs in business services and health care

The number of employee jobs was 27 thousand lower on average in 2005 than in 2004. In the private sector, real growth occurred only in business services, and mainly in the temp agency branch. In the collective sector, the only slight increase in jobs was in health care. In education employment remained about the same, and in public administration it dropped substantially. The total number of job vacancies rose by an average 31 thousand in 2005. There were more vacancies in nearly all sectors of industry.

Collectively negotiated wage rises only small

At 0.8 percent, the wage increase agreed in collective negotiations was the lowest for twenty years. This is the result of a long period of wage restraints. The increase in contractual wage costs was slightly larger than that in wages in 2005. In 2004 wage costs rose even faster as a result of increases in premiums for among other things pensions and unemployment benefit.

Labour market

9.1 Employment (1,000 persons)

	2000	2002	2003	2004
Employees	6,988	7,199	7,153	7,041
Self-employed	1,127	1,125	1,121	1,116
Men	4,572	4,600	4,489	4,404
Women	3,544	3,724	3,785	3,753
Agriculture and fishery	280	283	277	271
Manufacturing and construction	1,575	1,552	1,500	1,438
Commercial services	3,811	3,875	3,804	3,746
Non-commercial services	2,450	2,614	2,692	2,701
Employed persons	8,115	8,324	8,274	8,157

9.2 Jobs of employees (x 1,000)

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture and fishery	130	135	134	129
Manufacturing and construction	1,475	1,398	1,335	1,298
mineral extraction	9	9	9	9
manufacturing	1,011	952	914	891
energy and water companies	33	32	32	31
construction	422	405	380	367
Commercial services	3,622	3,578	3,517	3,520
trade	1,245	1,255	1,225	1,214
hotels and restaurants	269	270	265	260
transport and communication	469	470	458	449
financial institutions	287	278	275	273
business services	1,352	1,306	1,294	1,324
Non-commercial services	2,183	2,450	2,459	2,469
public administration	510	553	540	529
education	404	438	442	443
health care, welfare	955	1,122	1,144	1,165
culture, other services	315	337	334	333
Men	4,237	4,151	4,069	4,022
Women	3,173	3,409	3,376	3,394
Full-time	4,151	3,975	3,890	3,845
Part-time	3,258	3,585	3,555	3,571
Permanent contract	6,726	6,955	6,835	6,789
Flexible contract	684	606	610	627
Total	7,410	7,561	7,445	7,416

Labour market

9.3 Jobs of employees by sex, 2005 (x 1,000)

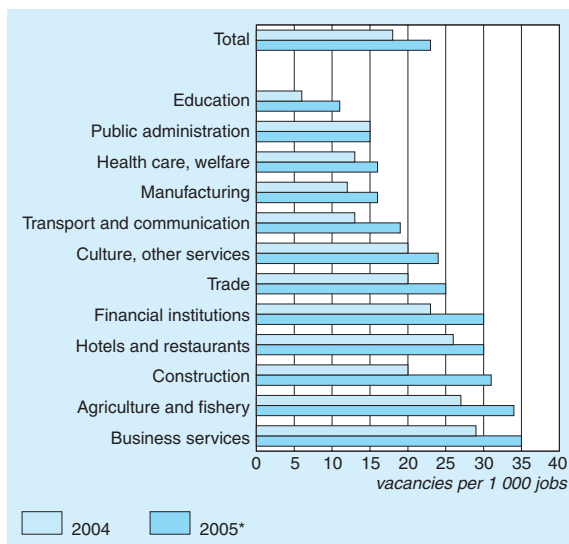
	Men	Woman	Total
Agriculture and fishery	87	42	129
Manufacturing and construction	1,045	254	1,298
mineral extraction	8	1	9
manufacturing	681	210	891
energy and water companies	24	7	31
construction	331	36	367
Commercial services	2,015	1,505	3,520
trade	656	558	1,214
hotels and restaurants	119	140	260
transport and communication	323	126	449
financial institutions	150	124	273
business services	767	557	1,324
Non-commercial services	876	1,594	2,469
public administration	327	202	529
education	183	260	443
health care, welfare	203	963	1,165
culture, other services	163	170	333
Total	4,022	3,394	7,416

9.4 Vacancies (x 1,000)

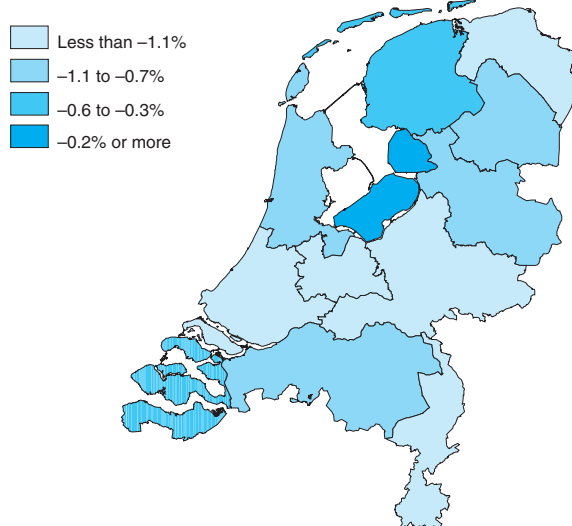
	1998	2000	2004	2005
Agriculture and fishery	2.0	3.4	3.1	4.0
Manufacturing and construction	28.2	47.5	17.2	22.7
manufacturing	18.7	28.2	10.0	12.5
construction	8.8	18.6	6.7	9.7
Commercial services	73.8	109.7	66.7	88.7
trade	23.5	34.6	20.8	25.0
hotels and restaurants	6.1	8.5	6.7	10.1
transport and communication	8.3	12.3	6.3	7.6
financial institutions	4.8	7.3	5.3	7.1
business services	31.1	46.8	27.5	38.9
Non-commercial services	30.8	42.3	31.4	34.5
public administration	7.6	9.4	6.4	6.7
subsidised education	4.0	5.8	3.3	4.8
health care, welfare	12.9	19.1	14.5	15.8
culture, other services	6.3	7.9	7.2	7.2
Company size				
1–9 employees	34.4	49.8	40.2	53.6
10–99 employees	42.6	65.5	34.4	42.7
100 and more employees	58.0	87.4	43.8	53.6
New jobs	855	1,018	725	869
Vacancies filled	834	997	699	832
Total open vacancies	134.9	202.8	118.3	149.8

Labour market

9.5 Vacancy rate by sector of industry, 31 December



9.6 Jobs of employees per province: change on previous year, 31 December 2004



Labour market

9.7 Labour force aged 15–64 yrs (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Labour force	6,596	7,187	7,398	7,401
men	4,067	4,275	4,266	4,219
women	2,529	2,912	3,132	3,182
15–24 yrs	894	884	877	854
25–34 yrs	2,097	2,069	1,872	1,819
35–44 yrs	1,801	2,023	2,113	2,127
45–54 yrs	1,416	1,661	1,753	1,780
55–64 yrs	389	551	782	821
Employed labour force	6,063	6,917	6,919	6,918
men	3,814	4,161	4,019	3,981
women	2,249	2,755	2,899	2,937
15–24 yrs	776	825	759	742
25–34 yrs	1,925	2,000	1,761	1,713
35–44 yrs	1,659	1,952	1,990	2,000
45–54 yrs	1,330	1,605	1,665	1,689
55–64 yrs	373	534	744	773
Unemployed labour force	533	270	479	483
men	253	114	246	238
women	281	157	233	245
15–24 yrs	118	59	119	112
25–34 yrs	171	69	112	106
35–44 yrs	142	70	123	126
45–54 yrs	86	55	88	91
55–64 yrs	16	16	38	48

9.8 Labour force position of the population by sex and age, 2005



Labour market

9.9 Gross labour participation, 15–64 yrs (labour force as a % of the population)

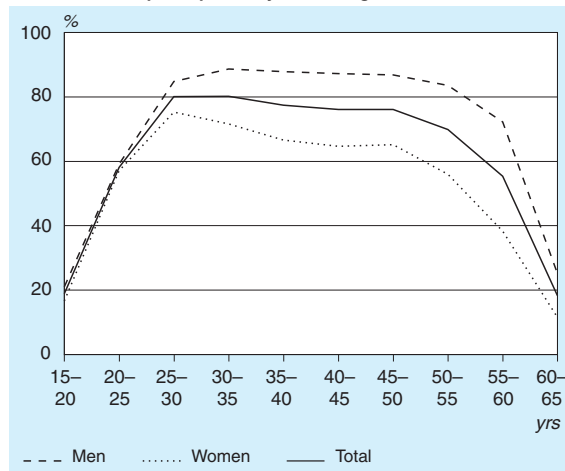
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Men	76.3	78.7	77.3	76.5
Women	48.9	55.0	57.9	58.7
15–24 yrs	44.5	47.2	45.5	44.1
25–34 yrs	80.4	84.5	84.7	85.1
35–44 yrs	76.3	79.9	81.3	81.6
45–54 yrs	68.4	72.6	76.6	77.0
55–64 yrs	26.9	34.7	41.2	42.1
Native Dutch	63.8	68.5	69.4	69.1
Western foreign background	62.0	66.0	66.6	67.6
Non-western foreign background	50.8	53.6	55.5	56.2
Turkish	43.5	48.8	52.9	51.9
Moroccan	42.6	39.3	47.1	49.9
Surinamese	60.8	69.1	69.4	67.3
Antillean/Aruban	57.1	60.0	60.0	67.5
other non-western	48.6	52.2	51.6	52.5
Total	62.8	67.0	67.7	67.6

9.10 Net labour participation, 15–64 yrs (employed labour force as a % of the population)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Men	71.6	76.6	72.9	72.1
Women	43.5	52.0	53.6	54.1
15–24 yrs	38.6	44.0	39.3	38.3
25–34 yrs	73.9	81.6	79.7	80.1
35–44 yrs	70.3	77.2	76.6	76.7
45–54 yrs	64.3	70.2	72.7	73.1
55–64 yrs	25.7	33.6	39.2	39.7
Native Dutch	59.6	66.5	65.8	65.6
Western foreign background	55.2	62.6	61.0	61.5
Non-western foreign background	37.4	47.7	46.5	46.9
Turkish	29.9	44.3	45.6	44.4
Moroccan	29.0	34.2	36.7	40.0
Surinamese	49.3	62.9	61.3	59.2
Antillean/Aruban	43.8	54.7	50.6	55.6
other non-western	33.3	44.9	42.0	42.5
Total	57.8	64.5	63.3	63.2

Labour market

9.11 Net labour participation by sex and age, 2005



9.12 Unemployment (unemployed labour force as a % of the labour force)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Men	6.2	2.7	5.8	5.6
Women	11.1	5.4	7.4	7.7
15-24 yrs	13.2	6.7	13.5	13.1
25-34 yrs	8.2	3.3	6.0	5.8
35-44 yrs	7.9	3.5	5.8	5.9
45-54 yrs	6.1	3.3	5.0	5.1
55-64 yrs	4.2	3.0	4.9	5.8
Native Dutch	6.7	3.0	5.3	5.2
Western foreign background	11.0	5.1	8.4	9.1
Non-western background	26.3	11.0	16.1	16.4
Turkish	31.2	9.1	13.9	14.4
Moroccan	31.9	13.0	22.1	19.9
Surinamese	18.9	9.1	11.7	12.2
Antillean/Aruban	23.3	8.7	15.7	17.6
other non-western	31.6	13.9	18.5	19.1
Primary education	16.0	7.6	13.3	13.3
Junior secondary education	11.6	6.2	8.5	9.6
Junior vocational training	9.3	4.2	7.9	8.5
Senior secondary education	12.1	5.1	8.6	9.0
Senior vocational training	6.0	2.7	5.5	5.6
Higher professional education	5.8	2.8	4.2	3.8
University education	6.3	2.6	5.0	5.0
Total	8.1	3.8	6.5	6.5

Labour market

9.15 Employed labour force (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Native Dutch	5,348	5,843	5,769	5,748
Western foreign background	455	625	623	626
Non-western foreign background	259	449	526	543
Turkish	46	90	106	107
Moroccan	34	57	71	80
Surinamese	104	134	144	141
Antillean/Aruban	22	40	46	51
other non-western	53	128	159	164
Primary education	491	467	345	331
Junior secondary education	413	522	489	463
Junior vocational training	916	922	866	825
Senior secondary education	307	599	639	608
Senior vocational training	2,388	2,474	2,318	2,448
Higher professional education	1,055	1,197	1,408	1,370
University education	481	702	811	840
Elementary occupational level	400	466	487	505
Lower occupational level	1,510	1,658	1,662	1,608
Intermediate occupational level	2,368	2,690	2,609	2,651
Higher occupational level	1,101	1,413	1,604	1,464
University graduate oc. level	436	591	533	624
Employees	5,357	6,116	6,116	6,103
permanent employment	4,880	5,584	5,646	5,590
flexible employment	477	532	471	513
Independent	706	801	802	816
12 to 19 hrs a week	425	578	642	662
20 to 34 hrs a week	1,263	1,645	1,853	1,898
35 hrs and more a week	4,375	4,694	4,424	4,359
Regular working hours	.	2,983	3,032	3,150
Non-regular working hours	.	3,929	3,885	3,767
evenings	.	3,056	3,085	3,044
nights	.	1,133	1,119	1,124
Saturdays	.	3,126	3,063	2,913
Sundays	.	1,964	2,032	1,983
Years in employment				
less than 1 year	808	1,147	807	820
1 to 4 years	1,729	2,073	2,281	2,043
5 to 9 years	1,333	1,152	1,307	1,526
10 to 19 years	1,310	1,395	1,367	1,337
20 years and more	862	1,079	1,080	1,112
unknown	21	71	76	80
Commuting distance: home to work (workers with fixed place of work)				
0 to 7 km	2,202	2,538	2,440	2,315
8 to 17 km	1,150	1,381	1,355	1,383
18 to 32 km	713	897	905	923
33 km and more	515	697	721	761
Total	6,063	6,917	6,919	6,918

Labour market

9.16 Working hours of employees, excl. overtime, 31 December 2004

	Annual (hours)	Weekly (hours)	Holiday and compensa- tion days (days)
Agriculture and fishery	1,309	36.5	23.5
Manufacturing and construction	1,560	37.7	32.2
mineral extraction	1,713	38.1	29.3
manufacturing	1,551	37.4	30.2
energy and water companies	1,619	37.4	31.0
construction	1,571	38.8	36.8
Commercial services	1,313	34.2	22.1
trade	1,257	31.6	21.8
hotels and restaurants	915	23.3	13.8
transport and communication	1,464	38.4	24.3
financial institutions	1,497	33.6	24.7
business services	1,361	34.6	22.9
Non-commercial services	1,261	32.3	20.5
public administration	1,522	34.6	23.4
education	1,322	33.8	21.5
health care, welfare	1,123	28.3	18.4
culture, other services	1,225	33.3	21.9
All employees	1,340	35.2	23.5
of whom:			
full-time employees	1,723	38.8	29.4

9.17 Hourly earnings of employees, 31 December 2004 (euro)

	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and fishery	15.62	12.61	15.03
Manufacturing and construction	18.95	15.59	18.47
mineral extraction	28.55	21.26	27.71
manufacturing	18.87	15.36	18.24
energy and water companies	24.67	20.03	23.98
construction	18.47	15.96	18.31
Commercial services	18.96	14.18	17.29
trade	17.16	12.25	15.32
hotels and restaurants	12.68	11.19	11.96
transport and communication	17.79	15.02	17.20
financial institutions	26.44	18.14	23.16
business services	20.26	15.48	18.59
Non-commercial services	22.09	17.31	19.37
public administration	22.04	19.09	21.09
education	23.20	19.28	21.13
health care, welfare	23.14	16.45	17.93
culture, other services	18.98	15.59	17.45
15-24 yrs	9.80	9.60	9.71
25-34 yrs	16.61	15.62	16.19
35-44 yrs	20.94	17.45	19.70
45-54 yrs	22.98	17.57	21.12
55-64 yrs	23.92	17.82	22.26
65-74 yrs	18.95	14.31	17.94
All employees	19.59	15.81	18.18
of whom:			
full-time employees	20.21	16.57	19.45

Labour market

9.18 Annual earnings of employees (1,000 euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Agriculture and fishery	17.8	18.4	21.3	21.5
Manufacturing and construction	24.7	28.3	32.6	33.0
mineral extraction	37.8	46.7	55.4	58.0
manufacturing	24.6	28.0	32.1	32.5
energy and water companies	30.7	37.9	44.2	44.9
construction	23.8	27.7	32.2	32.8
Commercial services	18.8	22.0	25.1	25.3
trade	17.1	19.0	21.5	21.5
hotels and restaurants	10.6	11.7	12.9	11.5
transport and communication	24.4	26.9	29.3	29.6
financial institutions	28.6	35.0	41.3	42.9
business services	17.7	22.5	26.4	26.7
Non-commercial services	20.9	23.6	27.4	27.5
public administration	26.5	30.8	35.7	36.3
education	24.4	27.1	31.5	31.5
health care, welfare	16.3	19.0	22.4	22.6
culture, other services	19.1	20.5	23.8	23.8
All employees	20.8	23.7	27.2	27.4
of whom:				
full-time employees	27.0	31.7	37.0	38.2

9.19 Collectively agreed wages of employees (% change on previous year)

	2001	2002	2004	2005*
Private sector	4.2	3.5	1.5	0.7
Subsidised sector	5.2	4.2	0.5	0.8
Government	4.4	4.4	0.4	0.4
Agriculture and fishery	3.4	4.2	1.4	0.3
Manufacturing and construction	4.2	3.8	1.7	1.0
mineral extraction	-	-	-	-
manufacturing	3.9	3.7	1.5	0.9
energy and water companies	4.2	3.8	1.1	0.8
construction	4.8	4.4	2.2	1.3
Commercial services	4.3	3.2	1.4	0.6
trade	3.6	3.5	1.6	0.5
hotels and restaurants	3.7	2.5	0.2	0.0
transport and communication	3.3	2.7	1.2	0.4
financial institutions	5.8	3.7	1.9	0.9
business services	4.8	3.1	1.3	1.0
Non-commercial services	4.8	4.1	0.5	0.6
public administration	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.5
education	4.6	4.5	0.5	0.4
health care, welfare	5.5	4.3	0.4	0.7
culture, other services	4.4	3.5	1.4	1.0
Gross hourly wage (incl. special payments)	4.4	3.6	1.3	0.7

Labour market

9.20 Incidental developments in hourly wage rates of employees (% change on previous year)

	1996	2000	2003	2004*
Private sector	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.2
Subsidised sector	1.1	1.5	-1.6	0.6
Government	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9
Agriculture and fishery	-1.6	-0.2	2.7	3.4
Manufacturing and construction	1.2	0.0	1.6	1.6
mineral extraction
manufacturing	1.7	-0.2	1.9	1.0
energy and water companies	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.0
construction	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.6
Commercial services	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
trade	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.0
hotels and restaurants	4.9	-2.0	-0.6	-0.1
transport and communication	0.8	-0.1	1.7	2.3
financial institutions	-1.1	2.1	0.6	1.7
business services	-0.2	3.3	2.1	0.8
Non-commercial services	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7
public administration	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2
education	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.5
health care, welfare	1.2	1.7	-1.0	0.3
culture, other services	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.1
Total	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0

9.21 Contractual wage costs per hour (% change on previous year)

	2001	2002	2004	2005*
Private sector	4.2	3.9	2.6	1.0
Subsidised sector	5.1	4.9	1.6	1.6
Government	4.2	5.3	2.5	1.8
Agriculture and fishery	3.8	4.2	1.4	0.2
Manufacturing and construction	3.8	4.1	2.8	1.4
mineral extraction
manufacturing	3.6	3.9	2.5	1.3
energy and water companies	3.8	4.7	3.0	2.3
construction	4.1	4.8	3.2	1.2
Commercial services	4.3	3.8	2.5	1.0
trade	3.3	4.0	2.3	0.9
hotels and restaurants	3.4	2.5	0.5	0.4
transport and communication	3.4	4.1	2.5	1.1
financial institutions	6.6	3.8	2.2	0.7
business services	4.8	3.8	2.8	1.3
Non-commercial services	4.7	5.1	2.2	1.6
public administration	4.3	4.9	2.4	1.7
education	4.1	5.5	2.7	1.8
health care, welfare	5.2	5.2	1.5	1.6
culture, other services	5.0	4.6	2.8	1.3
Total	4.3	4.2	2.5	1.2

10. Income, spending and wealth

Purchasing power almost unchanged in 2003 and 2004

The average disposable household income in the Netherlands amounted to 28,500 euro in 2004. The purchasing power of this income was 7 percent higher than in 2000. The introduction of the new tax system in 2001 contributed to the improvement in purchasing power; it rose by 5 percent in that year. In both 2003 and 2004 the purchasing power hardly changed at all.

The increase in purchasing power did not apply to everybody in the Netherlands. Households with income from a wage benefited by most: their purchasing power increased by 10 percent. Households depending mainly on a benefit or pension for their income had a 5 percent increase in purchasing power. The purchasing power of households of self-employed people fell by 1 percent in this period.

More low-income households

The number of households in the low income bracket rose to 674 thousand in 2004. The number of low-income households fell in 2001 and 2002, but has been growing again since 2003.

Thirteen percent of Dutch households in 2004 said they found it difficult or very difficult to get by on their income. This is slightly more than in 2003. The share of households with money to spare fell to 46 percent in 2004; 45 percent said they had just enough to live on and 7 percent said they were using up savings or were borrowing money to make ends meet.

Older people spend relatively much on housing

Households spent one third of their total spending on average on housing in 2004. For households with a main earner of 65 years or older this was 43 percent of total spending. Older people spend relatively little on clothes and shoes, and on education, leisure and transport. Households with a main earner aged 65 years or older spent on average only two-thirds of the average amount spent by households with a younger main earner.

Income, spending and wealth

10.1 Average disposable income by household composition (1,000 euro)

	2001	2003	2004*
One-person household	16.0	16.6	16.7
single man	17.2	17.4	17.4
single woman	15.1	16.0	16.1
Multi-person household	33.3	34.3	34.5
couple	34.1	35.2	35.4
without children	30.4	31.9	32.1
only underage children	34.1	35.0	35.4
at least one child of age	45.3	46.1	46.2
one-parent family	23.5	24.1	24.1
only underage children	18.0	18.8	18.9
at least one child of age	30.5	30.6	30.6
other multi-person households	37.3	38.5	38.3
Total	27.5	28.3	28.5

10.2 Households by composition and disposable income, 2004* (1,000 euro)

	One-person household	Multi-person household	Total
Less than 10,000 euro	390	100	490
10,000 to 20,000 euro	1,377	680	2,057
20,000 to 30,000 euro	430	1,347	1,777
30,000 to 40,000 euro	102	1,207	1,309
40,000 to 50,000 euro	32	654	687
50,000 euro and more	27	630	657
Total	2,358	4,618	6,976

10.3 Average personal income of persons by socio-economic category (x 1,000 euro)

	2001	2003	2004*
Employed	26.7	28.1	28.5
employee	26.3	28.2	28.7
self-employed	31.2	29.8	29.1
other employment	9.7	8.9	9.9
Unemployed	14.5	15.7	16.0
unemployment or other benefit	12.0	13.6	13.8
disabled	16.2	17.3	17.3
pensioner	16.7	18.4	18.9
other unemployed	6.9	7.0	7.2
Total	22.4	23.7	23.9

Income, spending and wealth

10.4 Change in source of income, 2003–2004* (% of total)

	Main source of income in 2004		
	labour	own business	transfers
Main source of income in 2003			
labour	94	2	4
own business	7	90	3
transfers	7	1	92
total	61	13	26

10.5 Median change in purchasing power, 2001–2002* (%)

	2001	2003	2004*
Income from labour	6.6	0.4	0.9
Income from own business	2.9	-2.6	0.0
Income from transfers	3.0	0.1	-0.1
Total	5.0	0.1	0.3
With the same source of income as in previous year			
income from labour	6.8	0.6	1.1
income from own business	4.0	-1.7	0.3
income from transfers	2.8	0.1	-0.2

10.6 Number of households with a low income by ethnic background (x 1,000)

	2001	2003	2004*
Native Dutch	428	427	447
Western foreign background	68	68	75
Non-western foreign background	131	146	152
Suriname	27	29	29
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	11	13	13
Turkey	25	30	33
Morocco	26	28	25
other non-western	42	47	53
Total	627	641	674

Income, spending and wealth

10.7 Perception of income and financial situation of households (% of total)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Getting by on income				
very difficult or difficult	13	9	12	13
just manages to get by	41	39	32	33
easy or very easy	46	53	56	54
Financial situation				
in debt	2	2	2	2
having to use savings	4	3	4	5
exactly enough to get by	45	39	43	45
has a little left at end of month	33	37	35	33
has a lot left at end of month	14	16	14	13
doesn't know	2	2	2	2
Arrears in the previous 12 months				
rent or mortgage	.	2	3	4
gas, water and electricity	.	1	3	3
items bought on credit	.	1	2	2

10.8 Households with durable consumer goods (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Microwave oven or combination oven	51	74	82	84
Dishwasher	20	38	47	51
Tumble dryer	41	53	60	60
Colour TV	97	99	98	98
Widescreen TV	.	.	.	24
Video recorder	68	79	82	80
Video camera	16	23	25	26
Home and/or personal computer	39	60	71	74
TV games computer	13	15	15	18
CD player	75	88	91	91
DVD player	.	.	27	48
CD (re)writer	.	.	30	35
MP3 player	.	.	.	16
Car	68	72	78	78
Touring caravan, trailer tent	10	11	10	10
Static caravan	2	2	1	2
Second home/holiday home	3	3	3	3

Income, spending and wealth

10.9 Household spending by age of main earner, 2004* (% of total)

	Younger than 45 yrs	45–64 yrs	65 yrs and older	Total
Total spending (euro)	29,044	31,744	20,524	28,385
<i>Spending</i>				
Food	16.4	17.0	16.8	16.7
bread, pastries and dry goods	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
potatoes, vegetables and fruit	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.1
sugary products and drinks	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9
oil and fat	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
meat, meat products and fish	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7
dairy products	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
other food	5.6	4.5	3.9	4.9
House	31.1	32.6	42.6	33.4
rent, maintenance of home and garden	21.5	22.2	31.6	23.2
furniture, soft furnishings, linen	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.2
household appliances and tools	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
heating and light	4.6	4.9	6.0	4.9
Clothing and shoes	7.3	6.2	4.7	6.5
clothes	5.3	4.6	3.7	4.8
shoes and accessories	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.7
Hygiene and medical care	8.0	6.6	8.7	7.5
household services and cleaning	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.8
personal care	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3
medical care	2.0	2.4	3.7	2.4
Education, recreation and transport	34.6	34.9	24.4	33.3
education	4.4	4.4	2.6	4.1
sports, games and holidays	6.8	7.4	6.2	7.0
other recreation	4.7	4.2	2.8	4.2
smoking	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.9
traffic and transport	17.9	17.8	12.3	17.0
Other spending	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6
private insurance	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0
contribution to social organisations	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
charities and other donations	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
other spending	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100

11. Social security

Fewer income support and unemployment benefit claims

Partly because of the recovering economy, the increase in the number of income support and unemployment benefits came to a halt in 2005. In the course of the year the number of claimants of these two benefits started to fall.

The number of income support benefits fell by 9 thousand in 2005, to 354 thousand at the end of the year. The decrease started in the second quarter and was completely caused by the fall in the number of income support benefits paid for less than one year.

From the beginning of 2002 the number of unemployment benefits doubled to 340 thousand at the beginning of 2005. Subsequently it, too, started to fall, and by the end of 2005, 305 thousand people were claiming unemployment benefit.

Strong decrease in disablement benefits

The number of disablement benefits dropped sharply in 2005: by 60 thousand, continuing the downward trend that started in 2003. There are three types of disablement benefit in the Netherlands: a general benefit (WAO), a benefit for the self-employed (WAZ) and a benefit for those disabled from an early age (Wajong). A total 899 thousand people were claiming a benefit under one of these three schemes at the end of 2005, of whom 700 thousand received a general disablement benefit. The "Gatekeeper" law introduced in 2002 had already reduced the inflow into official disablement. On top of this a law introduced on 1 January 2004 – requiring employers to pay the wages of disabled and sick employees for two years instead of one year – resulted in an extra decrease in the number of people receiving a disablement benefit in 2005.

Sickness absence almost unchanged in 2004

The overall sickness absence rate among Dutch employees was 4.6 percent on average in 2004. This was a fraction lower than in 2003, when it was 4.7 percent. Absence rates were highest in public administration and manufacturing, at 5.9 percent. The hotel and restaurant sector had the lowest rate of employee absence, at 2.5 percent.

Social security

11.1 Social security benefits, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2000	2004	2005
Labour disablement benefits	957	961	899
Labour disablement	772	763	700
Labour disablement for self-employed	58	56	52
Disablement from early age	127	142	147
Unemployment benefit	189	323	305
Income support	354	363	354
Income provisions for older and partially disabled workers	20	14	11
Income provisions for older and partially disabled self-employed	4	2	2
Old age pension	2,334	2,499	2,554
Benefits for surviving relatives	168	145	138
Family allowance	1,843	1,920	1,915

11.2 Labour disablement benefits, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2000	2004	2005
Labour disablement	772.0	762.7	700.0
Labour disablement for self-employed	57.6	55.5	52.3
Disablement from early age	127.3	142.4	147.0
Men	551.2	526.6	494.5
Women	405.8	433.9	404.7
15-24 yrs	30.7	35.3	35.6
25-34 yrs	102.8	91.7	74.2
35-44 yrs	172.3	173.2	153.7
45-54 yrs	291.2	268.9	251.3
55-64 yrs	358.9	390.7	383.5
Native Dutch	771.7	769.1	722.2
Western foreign background	89.3	88.0	81.7
Non-western foreign background	75.8	88.5	82.6
Completely disabled	698.0	680.4	640.5
Partially disabled	258.5	279.6	258.2
General and endocrine disorders	183.8	140.4	133.2
Mental disorders etc.	318.9	358.7	342.2
Muculoskeletal diseases	275.1	271.1	247.3
Other disorders	179.2	190.4	176.7
Total labour disablement	957.0	960.6	899.3

Social security

11.3 Unemployment benefits, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2004	2005
Men	107.5	184.6	167.5
Women	81.8	138.8	137.6
15–24 yrs	7.5	17.8	12.8
25–34 yrs	35.2	67.6	50.2
35–44 yrs	37.3	87.4	82.7
45–54 yrs	39.3	74.9	79.6
55–64 yrs	69.8	75.7	79.7
North Netherlands	27.8	43.1	38.7
East Netherlands	35.6	64.4	63.5
West Netherlands	78.7	132.0	123.3
South Netherlands	46.6	81.5	77.4
Total	189.4	323.4	305.1

11.4 Income support, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2004	2005
Men	148.9	158.8	153.4
Women	204.6	204.1	201.0
15–24 yrs	26.3	33.0	27.9
25–34 yrs	78.9	74.0	69.7
35–44 yrs	91.7	90.4	88.7
45–54 yrs	75.7	74.8	75.8
55–64 yrs	62.5	66.4	65.8
65 yrs and older	18.7	24.4	26.5
Single	194.4	208.0	203.1
Single parent	95.6	92.9	89.0
Couple	62.0	61.2	60.5
Other	1.3	0.8	1.8
No children	223.5	.	.
1 child	58.2	.	.
2 children	43.5	.	.
3 children and more	28.5	.	.
Less than 1 year	67.9	79.4	68.7
1 year or longer	285.8	283.6	285.7
Total	353.6	362.0	354.4

Social security

11.5 Income support, debtors and fraud (mln euro)

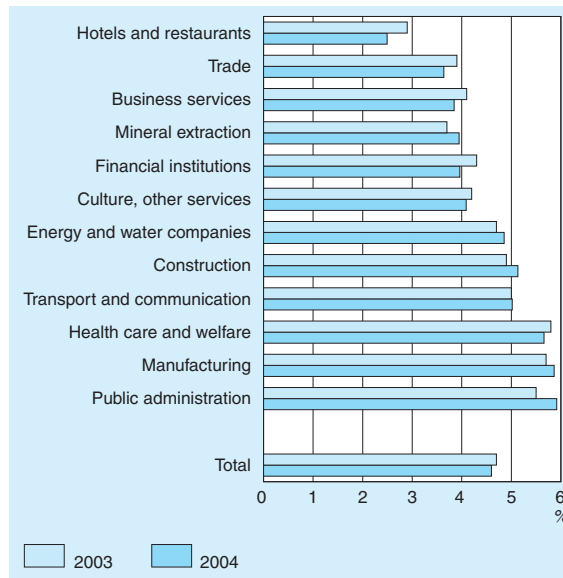
	2002	2003	2004
Income support debtors, net amount outstanding, June			
fine	5.4	6.8	8.5
reclamation	546.3	596.2	628.0
recoupment	116.2	128.0	135.1
money loan	354.7	375.4	388.3
other reclamations	45.9	22.1	17.5
total (incl. unknown)	1,075.8	1,136.8	1,184.8
Income support fraud, amount, 1st six months			
fewer than 5,000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	0.6	0.3	0.4
10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	1.5	2.4	1.5
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	6.7	6.4	6.4
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	7.1	7.1	7.9
100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants	5.6	6.4	6.9
150,000 to 250,000 inhabitants	6.9	5.8	5.3
250,000 inhabitants and more	21.6	16.8	29.7
total all municipalities	50.0	45.2	58.1

11.6 Benefits, 31 December 2005 (x 1,000)

	Disability	Unemployment	Income support
Provinces			
Groningen	24.0	13.3	17.2
Friesland	23.0	14.3	13.0
Drenthe	21.9	11.2	8.2
Overijssel	47.3	20.8	20.2
Flevoland	16.2	7.7	8.2
Gelderland	77.4	35.0	33.4
Utrecht	47.5	17.7	9.0
North Holland	126.5	44.1	65.8
South Holland	120.4	55.3	99.9
Zeeland	13.2	6.2	5.9
North Brabant	101.2	48.5	38.2
Limburg	59.5	28.9	34.2
Large cities			
Amsterdam	37.5	16.9	39.4
Rotterdam	21.9	13.2	39.8
The Hague	20.4	8.2	21.7
Utrecht	12.3	4.9	9.6
Total (incl. abroad and unknown)	700.0	305.1	354.4

Social security

11.7 Sickness absence among employees by sector of industry



11.8 Total old-age pension entitlements of residents in the Netherlands, 31 December 2004 (in % of the maximum entitlement for age group concerned)

	Native Dutch	Foreign background	Total
Men			
15-24 yrs	99.8	90.0	97.5
25-34 yrs	99.3	71.3	92.8
35-44 yrs	98.6	68.9	92.6
45-54 yrs	97.8	71.5	93.5
55-64 yrs	96.7	76.3	93.7
Total	98.4	75.4	93.9
Women			
15-24 yrs	99.8	86.9	96.7
25-34 yrs	99.5	69.8	92.0
35-44 yrs	98.9	70.1	93.1
45-54 yrs	98.5	72.7	94.1
55-64 yrs	98.0	76.6	94.9
Total	98.9	74.8	94.0
Men and women			
15-24 yrs	99.8	88.5	97.1
25-34 yrs	99.4	70.5	92.4
35-44 yrs	98.7	69.5	92.8
45-54 yrs	98.1	72.1	93.8
55-64 yrs	97.3	76.4	94.3
Total	98.6	75.1	93.9

12. Enterprises and annual accounts

More enterprises

The number of enterprises in the Netherlands grew by more than 31 thousand in the period 2003–2005, to 717 thousand. This is a growth rate of just over 2 percent per year. The number of companies in the sectors research, education and business services rose particularly strongly. Over a longer period, too, the number of enterprises has been growing: in 1995, 608 thousand companies were registered in the Netherlands.

More business services

The number of companies in the construction and the business services sectors rose substantially in the period 1995–2005. Within business services, the number of temp agencies, consultancies, ICT services and solicitors' and accountants' offices have been growing considerably for a long time now. In the construction sector, sub-contracting is becoming more and more common. This means that construction activities are increasingly in the hands of self-employed people without employees. Construction work is therefore done by more smaller companies.

The number of non-commercial institutions and organised interest groups has also risen substantially: from 2.9 thousand in 1995 to 8.0 thousand in 2005.

Call centres have undergone a spectacular increase. At the beginning of the nineties they were a rare phenomenon, but since then they have mushroomed. In the space of six years the number of call centres increased fifteenfold, from 10 in 1999 to 150 in 2005.

Fewer hotels and restaurants

In other branches of industry the number of enterprises has decreased. In the hotel and restaurant sector, for example, the number of enterprises dropped by 3.4 thousand to 36.4 thousand. The number of enterprises in the fashion industry, making clothes, fur and leather articles, and shoes, also decreased substantially. In 1995 there were still 2.4 thousand businesses in this sector. In 2005 the number had fallen to 1.6 thousand. One reason for this was the relocation of these activities to low-wage countries.

Enterprises and annual accounts

12.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Agriculture and hunting	114,145	103,815	92,665	90,640
Forestry and forestry services	510	565	545	525
Fishery, fish and crustacean farming	745	745	735	725
Peat cutting	10	5	5	5
Oil and gas extraction	70	65	95	95
Sand, gravel, clay and salt production	105	105	130	120
Manufacture of food and drink	5,895	5,045	4,545	4,485
Tobacco processing	25	20	20	20
Manufacture of textiles	1,310	1,420	1,450	1,455
Manufacture of clothing and fur products	1,885	1,560	1,290	1,275
Manufacture of leather, leatherwear and shoes	535	450	305	295
Manufacture of wood, cork and wicker products	2,320	1,915	2,010	1,970
Manufacture of paper (products) and cardboard (products)	345	385	440	435
Publishing, printing, reproduction	6,460	7,030	6,665	6,600
Petroleum and coal processing	30	35	40	40
Manufacture of chemical products	735	760	900	890
Rubber and synthetics processing	1,190	1,190	1,290	1,280
Manufacture of glass, pottery, cement, plaster and products	1,355	1,760	1,580	1,560
Basic metal industry	235	245	270	275
Manufacture of metal products	6,095	6,840	7,645	7,625
Manufacture of machines and equipment	4,010	4,390	4,255	4,320
Manufacture of office machines and computers	280	330	180	150
Manufacture of other electrical appliances	860	800	930	920
Manufacture of audio, video, telecom equipment	260	375	285	295
Manufacture of medical and optical instruments	1,520	2,100	2,345	2,400
Manufacture of cars, trailers and semi-trailers	785	700	555	545
Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,200	1,565	1,845	1,870
Manufacture of furniture and other goods nec	5,425	6,285	7,535	7,680
Preparation for recycling	95	215	220	220
Public energy provision	155	310	445	490
Water provision	25	30	25	25
Construction	43,940	63,380	72,365	74,065
Trade, car and motorcycle repairs	19,165	23,350	21,460	21,610
Wholesale trade and trade mediation	47,785	55,195	57,910	58,095
Retail trade (incl. repairs)	85,325	85,720	78,935	80,075
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	36,785	39,745	36,320	36,355
Transport by land	11,090	13,995	13,725	13,495
Transport by water	4,925	4,355	4,075	4,080
Transport by air	135	170	230	215
Transport services	4,625	6,060	5,505	5,645
Post and telecommunication	1,355	3,000	3,595	3,670
Financial institutions (excl. Insurance)	975	1,355	1,150	1,185
Insurance and pension funds	740	785	620	605
Activities for financial institutions	12,800	13,925	12,285	12,495
Leasing and trading in real estate	17,465	19,200	12,585	12,920

Enterprises and annual accounts

12.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (end)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Leasing movables	3,430	4,345	4,715	4,795
Computer services, information technology	6,885	14,020	18,495	20,060
Research	1,060	1,720	1,985	2,115
Other business services	58,890	89,460	105,860	109,970
Public administration, social security	1,255	1,165	1,085	1,085
Education	16,785	16,385	18,730	19,555
Health care and welfare	39,495	41,665	36,185	40,885
Environmental services	690	705	645	615
Non-commercial and interest organisations	2,925	4,360	7,375	7,955
Culture, sport and recreation	12,645	15,100	17,505	17,810
Other services	18,305	24,000	27,095	28,440
Total	608,090	694,225	701,685	717,035

12.2 Balance sheets, profit and loss account and distribution of profit of non-financial enterprises

	1995	2000	2003	2004
<i>Balance sheet (in % of the balance sheet total)</i>				
Assets				
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	33.8	26.9	28.0	27.4
financial	25.1	30.7	29.4	29.9
current assets				
inventories	10.2	7.6	7.5	7.6
receivables	22.9	27.3	26.6	26.1
liquid assets	8.0	7.5	8.5	9.0
Liabilities				
shareholders' equity	37.3	37.4	36.9	37.2
liabilities				
long-term debt	30.4	30.5	31.3	30.7
current liabilities	32.3	32.2	31.7	32.2
<i>Profit and loss account (in % of turnover)</i>				
Turnover	100	100	100	100
Expenses	-74.0	-75.3	-75.1	-74.6
Value added	26.0	24.7	24.9	25.4
Depreciation	-3.9	-3.6	-3.9	-3.8
Wages	-16.4	-15.3	-16.5	-16.4
Operating profit	5.8	5.8	4.5	5.2
Result of subsidiaries	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.8
Net interest	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Other results	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0
Result before tax	6.7	10.0	6.1	7.3
Taxes	-1.6	-1.6	-1.2	-1.6
Minority shareholders' interest	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2
Net result	4.7	7.8	4.7	5.5
<i>Distribution of profit (as a % of net result)</i>				
At disposal of shareholders	48.4	38.1	68.7	54.5
Addition to general reserve	51.6	61.9	31.3	45.5

Enterprises and annual accounts

12.3 Balance sheet, turnover and net profits of non-financial enterprises, 2004 (bln euro)

	Agriculture and industry	Trade, repairs, hotels, restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Services
<i>Balance sheet</i>				
Assets				
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	103.7	46.9	54.0	24.9
financial	163.8	38.7	31.6	19.6
current assets				
inventories	28.9	31.6	1.3	2.3
receivables	111.4	61.0	19.4	28.6
liquid assets	33.4	19.3	8.2	14.4
Liabilities				
shareholders' equity	183.9	67.3	32.7	30.1
liabilities				
long-term debt	119.5	55.1	55.1	27.6
current liabilities	137.9	75.1	26.6	32.0
Total	441.2	197.5	114.5	89.7
<i>Turnover</i>	338.4	335.0	77.6	79.3
<i>Net profit</i>	31.1	7.8	3.4	3.6

13. Innovation, ICT and investment

Widespread use of broadband Internet

At the end of 2004, nine out of ten companies in the Netherlands used the Internet and three-quarters had their own website. Seven out of ten companies had a broadband Internet connection. Indeed, broadband Internet is very rapidly becoming the norm in the Netherlands.

Companies are more reluctant to use the Internet for more specific activities, such as on-line purchases (36 percent of companies) and sales (23 percent); these activities account for only a modest part of total purchases and sales. Only 9 percent of companies realised 5 percent or more of their turnover via on-line sales, and for only 12 percent of companies did on-line purchases account for 5 percent or more of the total purchasing value.

Most employees use a computer

The use of ICT is now commonplace for Dutch employees. More than half of them use a computer on a regular basis for their work, and most of them use the Internet regularly. This is also the case for teleworkers; 8 percent of employees work out of the office, but do have access to their office's ICT systems.

Manufacturing expects investment recovery in 2005

The manufacturing industry is one of the largest investment spenders in the Netherlands. In 2004, fixed capital formation in the manufacturing industry amounted to more than 6.5 billion euro. Four years previously the amount was 20 percent higher. Conversely, the water, gas and electricity sector and mineral extraction, two very capital intensive sectors, invested less in 2000 than in 2004.

Manufacturers' expectations about investment spending seem to indicate a recovery. Manufacturers expect to have invested 13 percent more in 2005 than in 2004. They do not expect investment spending to increase further in 2006, but think it will remain at the same level as in 2005. Companies in mineral extraction and the water, gas and electricity sector do expect a further growth in 2006.

Innovation, ICT and investment

13.1 Companies with 10 and more employees with access to the Internet, broadband connection, website 2004 (%)

	Inter- net	Broad- band	Web- site
Manufacturing	93	73	76
Public utilities	95	93	82
Construction	89	62	62
Repairs of consumer goods, trade	89	70	70
Hotels and restaurants	72	49	64
Transport, storage and communication	88	68	62
Leasing and business services	92	78	80
Health care and welfare	94	76	75
Culture, recreation and other services	90	72	81
Company size	86	62	64
10 to 20 employees	92	74	77
20 to 50 employees	95	80	81
50 to 100 employees	98	90	88
100 to 250 employees	98	92	90
250 to 500 employees	98	95	93
500 and more employees			
Total	90	70	72

13.2 Employed persons who regularly use computers, the Internet, or who telework, 2004 (%)

	Com- puter	Inter- net	Tele- work
Manufacturing	53	34	7
Public utilities	71	46	16
Construction	30	23	5
Repairs of consumer goods, trade	58	35	7
Hotels and restaurants	30	17	4
Transport, storage and communication	58	46	9
Leasing and business services	77	64	16
Health care and welfare	50	34	3
Culture, recreation and other services	60	43	5
Company size	49	36	5
10 to 20 employees	49	35	5
20 to 50 employees	50	36	6
50 to 100 employees	57	40	8
100 to 250 employees	59	41	8
250 to 500 employees	61	43	9
500 and more employees			
Total	56	40	8

Innovation, ICT and investment

13.3 Percentage of companies (10 and more employees) buying and selling on-line, 2004 (%)

	On-line-sales	At-least 5% of turn-over on-line	On-line purchasing	At least 5% of purchases on-line
Manufacturing	28	12	34	9
Public utilities	21	9	41	9
Construction	8	2	28	11
Repairs of consumer goods, trade	28	11	38	15
Hotels and restaurants	32	13	25	7
Transport, storage and communication	33	15	28	5
Leasing and business services	19	8	44	16
Health care and welfare	10	3	43	13
Culture, recreation and other services	25	8	39	8
Company size				
10 to 20 employees	20	7	31	12
20 to 50 employees	24	9	36	11
50 to 100 employees	29	14	43	14
100 to 250 employees	31	17	55	14
250 to 500 employees	32	16	56	15
500 and more employees	30	15	64	18
Total	23	9	36	12

13.4 Protection of ICT systems and security problems, companies with 10 or more employees, 2004 (%)

	Anti-virus software	Data encryption	Digital signature	Security problems
Manufacturing	91	13	12	22
Public utilities	95	28	34	24
Construction	86	7	13	16
Repairs of consumer goods, trade	86	15	15	20
Hotels and restaurants	72	2	6	17
Transport, storage and communication	84	13	9	22
Leasing and business services	91	21	14	23
Health care and welfare	92	21	12	22
Culture, recreation and other services	87	9	8	24
Company size				
10 to 20 employees	83	8	9	19
20 to 50 employees	90	14	16	20
50 to 100 employees	93	19	14	21
100 to 250 employees	96	32	17	29
250 to 500 employees	97	42	19	28
500 and more employees	99	51	21	29
Total	87	14	13	21

Innovation, ICT and investment

13.5 Investment in tangible fixed assets by sector (mln euro)

	2000	2002	2003	2004*
Mineral extraction	779	1,264	1,479	852
Manufacturing	8,094	7,862	7,238	6,514
metal and engineering	2,720	1,919	1,809	1,600
food, drink and tobacco	1,488	1,572	1,479	1,576
chemical products	1,477	2,004	2,089	1,349
petroleum and coal processing	216	351	286	310
other manufacturing	2,194	2,017	1,575	1,680
Public utilities	1,229	1,366	1,441	1,717
Construction	1,634	1,540	1,288	.
Trade and repairs	.	5,574	5,512	.
wholesale and trade mediation	2,752	2,710	2,655	.
retail trade (incl. repairs)	.	2,042	2,009	.
trade, repairs of cars and motor cycles	1,077	822	848	.
Hotels and restaurants	752	726	712	.
Transport, storage and communication	9,432	5,694	7,277	.

13.6 Investment forecasts of companies, autumn 2005 (% change on previous year)

	2005	2006
Mineral extraction	57	15
Manufacturing	13	0
metal and engineering	16	12
food, drink and tobacco	-2	-6
chemical products	20	0
petroleum and coal processing	55	0
other manufacturing	11	-8
Public utilities	19	17

13.7 Investment by type of fixed asset, 2003 (mln euro)

	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Trade and re- pairs	Trans- port, stor- age, com- muni- cation
Land and grounds	59	30	107	364
Company premises	974	208	1,627	539
Civil engineering	74	18	47	1,600
External transport equipment	249	331	909	2,707
Computers and accessories	344	89	522	374
Other machines and equipment	5,094	480	1,111	1,452
Other tangible fixed assets	443	133	1,190	240
Total	7,238	1,288	5,512	7,277

Innovation, ICT and investment

13.8 Investment by company size, 2003 (mln euro)

	Fewer than 20 employees	20 to 100 employees	100 and more employees	Total
Mineral extraction	86	45	1,349	1,479
Manufacturing	725	1,173	5,339	7,238
Public utilities	13	132	1,295	1,441
Construction	518	393	377	1,288
Trade and repairs	1,979	1,186	2,347	5,512
Hotels and restaurants	340	145	227	712
Transport, storage and communication	887	899	5,492	7,277

13.9 Companies with ten or more employees and innovation, 2002-2004 (%)

	Innovative activities	Product innovation	Process innovation	No techn. innovation
Manufacturing				
food, drink and tobacco	37	25	28	23
textiles, clothes and leather	37	25	29	37
paper (products) and cardboard (products)	45	30	36	36
publishing, printing, reproductie	35	21	28	26
petroleum and coal processing	56	35	33	50
chemical base products	56	44	42	53
pharmaceuticals	79	43	62	55
other chemical products	72	58	45	37
rubber and synthetics	53	38	35	30
basic metals	46	38	39	30
metal products	36	22	26	26
machines and equipment	54	41	33	31
electrical and optical equipment	56	47	33	38
transport equipment	41	29	29	27
wood, construction materials, other manufacturing, recycling	31	21	21	24
total	42	29	29	28
Services				
wholesale trade	29	22	17	27
retail trade	13	7	9	13
hotels & rest., car trade	12	7	8	15
transport and communication	18	10	14	19
financial institutions	30	19	21	37
computer service bureaus	54	47	31	39
legal and econ. consultancies	32	18	22	30
architects, engineers bureaus etc.	42	32	28	30
business services nec	22	14	15	25
environmental services	35	16	26	34
other services	17	7	11	26
total	23	15	15	23
Agriculture, extraction, energy, constr.				
agriculture, forestry, fishery	28	17	21	17
mineral extraction	35	23	24	22
public facilities	53	25	43	69
construction	11	6	8	16
total	15	8	11	17
Total	25	17	17	23

Innovation, ICT and investment

13.10 Research and development

	Expenditure (mln euro)		Staff (fte's)	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Manufacturing				
food, drink and tobacco	271	227	2,553	2,522
textiles, clothes and leather	13	21	170	282
paper (products) and cardboard (products)	9	24	141	232
publishing, printing, reproductie	11	24	156	461
petroleum and coal processing	5	5	42	51
basic chemicals and synthetic fibres	316	528	2,507	3,804
pharmaceuticals	455	505	3,248	3,103
other chemical products	229	218	1,949	1,802
rubber and synthetics	44	38	570	596
basic metals	57	51	613	549
metal products	50	35	803	734
machines and equipment	502	503	5,010	4,919
electrical and optical equipment	1,597	1,491	11,853	11,269
transport equipment	143	182	1,681	2,229
wood, construction materials, other manufacturing, recycling	49	45	784	636
total	3,750	3,898	32,080	33,186
Commercial and environmental services				
wholesale trade and trade mediation	174	213	2,299	3,353
retail trade (incl. repairs)	39	11	408	255
transport, storage and communication	27	40	326	627
financial institutions	45	142	575	1,643
computer services, information technology	224	166	3,012	3,162
research companies	180	165	1,898	1,704
solicitors, accountants, economic consultancies	19	48	225	612
architects, engineers' bureaus etc. business services, excl. consultancy	99	89	1,515	2,030
consultancy	27	47	387	717
environmental services	4	2	61	29
total	839	924	10,706	14,133
Agriculture, extraction, energy, constr.				
agriculture, forestry, fishery	68	47	664	764
mineral extraction	95	83	480	413
public facilities	24	23	181	246
construction	29	65	375	1,174
total	215	217	1,700	2,597
Total companies	4,804	5,039	44,485	49,915
Universities	2,356	2,430*	27,209	28,100*
Research institutions				
scientific research institutions	978	1,040	11,093	10,790
government institutions	110	97	1,478	1,292
institutions for health and welfare	94	88	1,334	1,171
other institutions	33	29	387	325
total	1,216	1,253	14,292	13,578

14. Agriculture

More confinement farming

The number of farms and horticulture businesses in the Netherlands continued to fall: in 2005 there were 82 thousand, compared with 113 thousand in 1995. This is an average decrease of 60 businesses a week in this period. In contrast to this downward trend, the number of battery farms for egg production rose by 5 percent, and the number of pig farms fattening porkers rose by 9 percent. There were 5.5 million porkers and 43 million laying hens in the Netherlands in 2005. This puts the number of laying hens was back at the level of before the fowl pest outbreak in 2003.

Smaller arable crops

Following the top crops and low market prices of 2004, the arable sector got back to normal last year. In 2005 crops were smaller but prices were higher. More fodder maize and grass seed was grown in 2005, but the potato crop was 9 percent down. The onion crop even fell by 20 percent. In addition 6 percent less sugar beet was produced and the wheat crop was also 4 percent smaller. Although these crops were all down on 2004, the volumes remain large. The 2005 potato crop was enough to fill 175 thousand lorries (with a loading capacity of 40 tonnes). Sugar beet and wheat harvested in 2005 could have filled 150 thousand and 30 thousand lorries respectively.

Continuing increase in scale

For decades now, smaller farms have been going out of business while larger farms have become even larger. Ten years ago an average farm in the Netherlands had 17.4 hectares of farmland. In 2005 this was 23.5 hectares. The average economic size in terms of Dutch size units (dsu) was 70 dsu in 1995 and 88 dsu in 2005. The more dsu a farm has, the larger the value added it can be expected to generate. For example, an average farm of 88 dsu may consist of 73 dairy cows, or 2,240 porkers or 0.39 hectares of cherry tomatoes, or 104 hectares of winter wheat.

Agriculture

14.1 Farms and horticultural enterprises by main activity

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Arable farms	14,663	13,749	12,627	12,358
cereals	577	1,037	1,163	1,194
root crops	4,898	3,923	2,821	2,637
field vegetables	150	161	192	171
other arable crops	9,038	8,628	8,451	8,356
Horticultural enterprises	15,889	13,281	10,745	10,239
open ground vegetables	2,006	1,459	1,125	1,081
glasshouse vegetables	3,612	2,644	2,049	1,958
open ground flowers and bulbs	2,352	2,274	1,969	1,905
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	5,760	5,264	4,344	4,123
other horticultural crops	2,159	1,640	1,258	1,172
Permanent crop enterprises	5,750	5,146	4,572	4,520
fruit farms	2,753	2,211	1,838	1,809
tree nurseries	2,512	2,429	2,261	2,210
other permanent crops	485	506	473	501
Combined crops	2,484	2,095	1,700	1,487
Grazing livestock farms	54,613	47,075	42,266	41,098
specialised dairy cattle	31,011	24,868	21,405	20,567
veal calves	1,170	1,281	1,161	1,133
other cattle farms	5,344	3,739	2,087	1,831
grass land	3,396	3,151	3,442	3,157
other grazing animals	13,692	14,036	14,171	14,410
Non-grazing livestock	10,414	8,382	5,900	6,083
pigs	7,738	6,063	4,182	4,293
poultry	2,009	1,831	1,355	1,410
other non-grazing animals	667	488	363	380
Combined livestock	4,561	3,109	1,960	2,017
Combined arable/livestock	4,828	4,646	4,115	4,028
Total	113,202	97,483	83,885	81,830

14.2 Farms and horticultural enterprises by size

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
By area of agricultural land				
up to 1 hectare	10,514	7,855	6,667	6,947
1 to 10 hectares	45,253	37,356	30,373	28,831
10 to 30 hectares	35,705	28,917	22,774	21,953
30 to 50 hectares	14,720	14,800	13,881	13,600
50 hectares and more	7,010	8,555	10,190	10,499
By economic size				
up to 20 dsu	32,592	27,706	24,705	24,358
20 to 70 dsu	36,873	29,405	24,133	24,076
70 to 100 dsu	18,346	15,121	12,175	12,061
100 to 150 dsu	14,974	13,523	11,842	10,775
150 dsu and more	10,417	11,728	11,030	10,560
Total	113,202	97,483	83,885	81,830

Agriculture

14.3 Average area of agricultural land per enterprise (hectares)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Arable farms	33.9	35.4	38.1	38.8
cereals	19.6	19.7	20.4	21.2
root crops	40.1	42.3	52.3	53.6
field vegetables	11.8	12.4	20.1	25.3
other arable crops	31.8	34.6	36.1	37.0
Horticultural enterprises	3.8	5.1	6.5	6.7
open ground vegetables	7.5	10.2	14.3	14.5
glasshouse vegetables	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.1
open ground flowers and bulbs	9.3	12.9	16.5	16.4
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
other horticultural crops	3.6	5.1	6.2	6.7
Permanent crop enterprises	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.2
fruit farms	8.9	9.3	10.2	10.3
tree nurseries	4.0	5.2	6.4	7.1
other permanent crops	3.4	5.2	5.8	5.3
Combined crops	20.2	23.7	29.4	30.5
Grazing livestock farms	20.4	23.2	26.0	26.6
specialised dairy cattle	28.8	34.0	39.5	40.8
veal calves	4.0	6.3	10.4	9.9
other cattle farms	11.2	12.2	14.8	15.3
grass land	10.1	17.0	16.6	17.0
other grazing animals	8.6	9.9	10.9	11.2
Non-grazing livestock	4.6	5.9	6.5	7.1
pigs	4.9	6.4	7.0	7.7
poultry	3.5	4.5	5.4	5.3
other non-grazing animals	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.8
Combined livestock	13.6	18.2	20.6	21.4
Combined arable/livestock	20.6	24.9	26.7	28.0
Total	17.4	20.1	22.9	23.5

14.4 Average economic size of farms and horticultural enterprises (dsu)

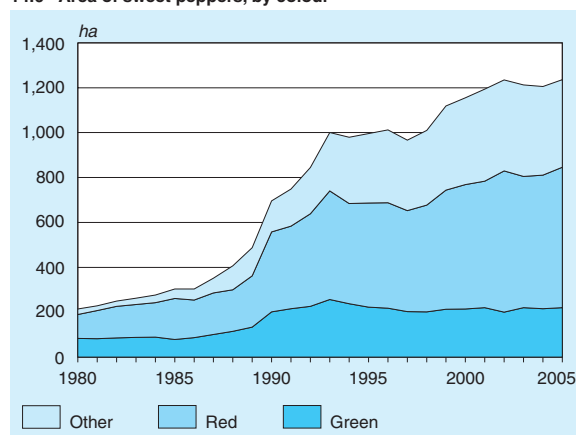
	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Arable	53	57	54	52
Horticulture	133	190	221	246
Permanent crops	68	71	94	103
Combined crops	69	84	96	99
Grazing livestock	58	60	63	59
Non-grazing livestock	72	98	94	101
Combined livestock	62	79	76	76
Combined arable/livestock	46	57	54	54
Total	70	82	86	88

Agriculture

14.5 Area of agricultural land by use (1,000 ha)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Grass land	1,048	1,012	983	980
permanent grass land	1,011	902	762	775
temporary grass land	38	110	221	205
Arable crops	808	828	825	827
fodder maize	219	205	224	235
potatoes	179	180	164	156
sugar beet	116	111	98	91
wheat	135	137	138	137
barley	36	47	48	51
sweet corn	9	20	22	21
onions	16	20	26	23
grass seed	22	22	25	28
commercial crops	9	12	11	12
green manure crops/ fallow and set-aside land	24	25	24	33
other arable crops	43	49	44	42
Open ground horticulture and permanent crops	102	105	107	105
leafy and stem vegetables	12	12	11	11
beets and root vegetables	11	10	11	10
brassicas	10	10	10	9
other open-ground vegetables	10	9	12	12
apples and pears	21	19	17	16
flower and tree nurseries	12	15	16	17
tulips	8	10	11	11
other flower bulbs	10	13	12	12
other (incl. fast-growing timber)	6	6	7	7
Glasshouse horticulture	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5
vegetables	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4
flowers	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
house and garden plants	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9
other	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Total	1,968	1,955	1,926	1,922

14.6 Area of sweet peppers, by colour



Agriculture

14.7 Arable and horticultural production (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Potatoes	7,340	8,127	7,488	6,777
Sugar beet	6,499	6,727	6,292	5,931
Onions	479	821	1,225	983
Fodder beet	132	71	56	38
Dry harvested green peas, beans, marrow fat peas	12	12	26	17
Wheat	1,167	1,143	1,224	1,175
Barley	203	288	288	307
Rye	42	29	17	11
Oats	15	13	10	9
Triticale	14	36	19	20
Fodder maize (dry matter)	2,527	2,854	3,143	.
Sweet corn (dry matter)	63	223	191	.
Corn-cob-mix (dry matter)	44	87	67	.
Chicory	.	184	212	181
Flax	29	27	27	27
Oil seeds	13	8	13	12
Apples	534	461	436	359
Pears	180	203	210	195
Strawberries	34	34	37	39
Tomatoes	601	520	655	660
Cucumbers	494	410	435	440
Sweet peppers	244	285	318	345
Mushrooms	230	265	260	245
Aubergines	35	33	41	42
Courgettes	14	11	12	12
Runner beans	64	52	73	70
Peas (picked green)	41	34	28	30
Broad beans (picked green)	13	4	6	4
Winter carrots	168	253	342	350
Bunched and washed carrots	201	132	129	137
Celeriac	37	62	64	53
Radishes	44	35	28	28
Salsify	27	21	20	17
Beetroot	17	21	24	22
White cabbage	109	120	128	128
Sprouts	88	80	78	62
Cauliflower	59	43	42	41
Red cabbage	56	35	40	40
Curly kale	15	15	14	14
Broccoli	6	10	13	14
Oxheart cabbage	11	9	8	9
Green cabbage	12	7	4	4
Leeks	117	95	104	82
Belgian endive	86	70	59	67
Iceberg lettuce	72	50	55	59
Other lettuce	54	22	18	15
Spinach	51	54	40	43
Curly endive	41	31	29	28
Asparagus	14	15	15	15

Agriculture

14.8 Livestock, 1 April (1,000 animals)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Cattle	4,654	4,070	3,767	3,799
dairy and breeding cows	1,708	1,504	1,471	1,433
replacement heifers	1,581	1,325	1,156	1,142
veal calves	669	783	765	829
other young stock for meat production	541	285	221	231
other cattle	155	174	155	164
Pigs	14,397	13,118	11,153	11,312
piglets	5,596	5,102	4,524	4,563
porkers	7,124	6,505	5,383	5,504
breeding pigs	1,677	1,511	1,246	1,244
Chickens	89,561	104,015	85,816	92,914
meat chickens	43,827	50,937	44,262	44,496
mother chickens	7,572	9,042	5,886	5,788
laying chickens	38,162	44,036	35,668	42,630
Sheep	1,674	1,308	1,236	1,363
lambs	873	605	602	686
ewes and rams	801	703	633	677
Milk goats	43	98	168	172

14.9 Meat, dairy and egg production (mln kg)

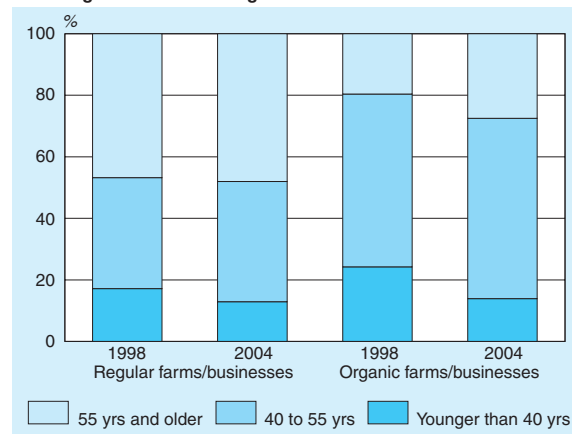
	1995	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Meat production (with bone, incl. fat)</i>				
Pigs	1,623	1,623	1,289	1,306
Meat chickens	568	676	606	619
Mature cattle	387	272	184	186
Calves	194	199	202	209
Sheep and goats	16	19	15	15
<i>Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories</i>				
Total	11,013	10,734	10,532	10,399
Milk processed to				
fresh milk products	.	1,603	1,468	1,479
butter	132	126	102	100
processed cheese	704	684	671	655
milk powder	152	166	163	165
condensed milk	330	274	278	293
whey powder	.	130	95	68
Chicken's eggs	593	617	565	559

Agriculture

14.10 Share of organic farming (% of total farming)

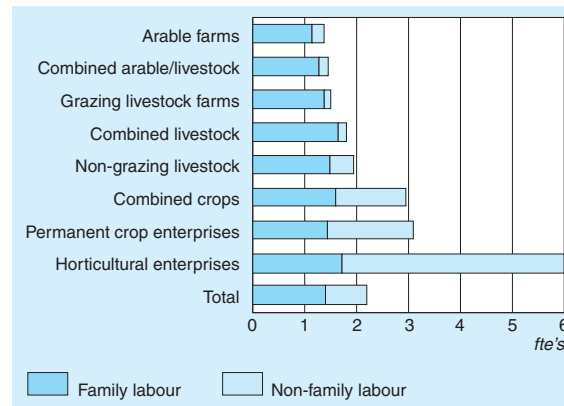
	1998	2001	2004
Farms and horticultural enterprises			
by main activity			
arable	0.6	0.9	1.4
horticulture and permanent crops	0.7	1.1	1.4
grazing livestock	0.7	1.1	1.3
non-grazing livestock	0.1	0.5	1.0
combined	1.0	1.8	2.5
by area of agricultural land			
up to 10 hectares	0.5	0.8	1.1
10 to 30 hectares	0.7	1.1	1.4
30 hectares and more	1.1	1.6	2.0
total	0.7	1.1	1.4
Area of agricultural land			
by main activity			
arable	1.0	1.4	2.0
horticulture and permanent crops	0.5	0.8	1.0
grazing livestock	1.0	1.8	2.1
non-grazing livestock	0.1	0.6	0.9
combined	1.2	1.8	2.8
by use			
arable crops	0.9	1.2	2.0
grass land	1.1	1.9	2.1
open ground horticulture	1.3	2.1	2.7
glasshouse horticulture	0.2	0.7	0.9
total	1.0	1.6	2.1
Livestock			
cattle	0.5	0.9	1.1
pigs	0.1	0.2	0.5
chickens	0.1	0.3	0.7
sheep	1.3	1.6	2.1

14.11 Age of farmers owning their farm/horticultural business



Agriculture

14.12 Average labour volume in agriculture and horticulture per enterprise, 2005



14.13 Workers in agriculture and horticulture (x 1,000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Fte's</i>				
Total labour volume	211	213	174	180
incidental workers	9	15	16	16
regular workers	202	198	158	164
<i>Persons</i>				
Regular workers	276	282	230	241
non-family workers	61	88	62	73
family workers	215	194	168	167
head of business	148	135	122	123
wife/husband	48	34	27	26
children (living in and elsewhere)	17	21	16	15
other family members living in	2	4	3	4

15. Energy

Higher imports push energy consumption down

For the first time since 1999, total energy consumption in the Netherlands fell slightly in 2005. The decrease was caused by the lower consumption by energy companies, although their customers did use more energy. Less electricity was produced and more was imported into the Netherlands in 2005. This meant that less natural gas and coal was used to generate electricity. The conversion losses which are an inevitable side-effect of electricity production did not occur in the Netherlands, but abroad.

Drivers use more diesel

Dutch drivers filled their tanks with more diesel and less petrol in 2005. The total amount of motor fuels sold remained the same as in 2004. Traditionally, petrol has always been the most used fuel for road vehicles in the Netherlands. Diesel has been becoming more popular since the beginning of the eighties, with the continuing growth of the transport sector and the increase in the number of cars running on diesel. Price effects and tax advantages for certain car models also played a part in this respect. Sales of LPG rose for the first time in years in the second half of 2005. Drivers are apparently turning from relatively costly petrol to cheaper LPG.

Renewable energy continues to grow

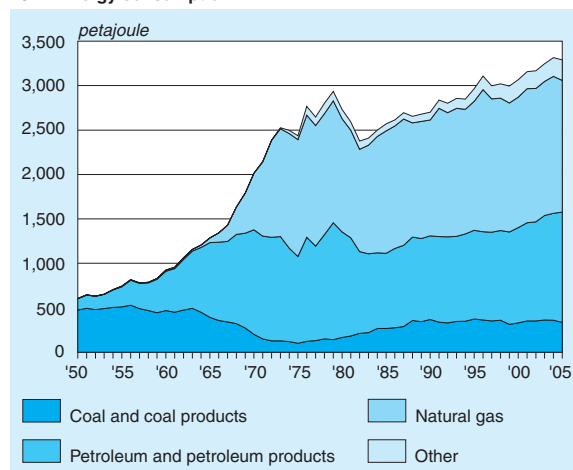
Production of renewable energy in the Netherlands is growing steadily. It accounted for 2.4 percent of domestic energy consumption in 2005, up from 1.8 percent in 2004. The share of renewable domestic energy was larger for electricity: it rose to 6.2 percent in 2005. Nearly three-quarters of renewable energy is generated from biomass, more than 20 percent is generated by wind turbines, and the remaining 5 percent comes from solar and hydro-powered energy, heat pumps and heat and cold storage systems.

Energy

15.1 Energy balance sheet (petajoules)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Production	2,808	2,417	2,856	2,621
Imports	6,101	7,527	8,186	8,604
Exports	5,449	6,076	6,913	7,007
Bunkers	586	705	773	871
Used from stocks	91	-98	-42	-55
Domestic consumption	2,964	3,065	3,314	3,292
Energy use by energy companies	592	600	676	625
extraction companies	28	35	41	32
coking factories	16	12	14	14
refineries	173	180	188	165
central electr. and heat producing companies	306	252	314	297
decentral electr. and heat producing companies	16	45	39	36
waste incineration plants	26	41	46	46
distribution companies	27	35	34	35
Energy use by customers	2,373	2,465	2,638	2,668
manufacturing	1,011	1,075	1,162	1,227
transport	421	462	488	487
households and other customers	941	928	988	954

15.2 Energy consumption



Energy

15.3 Coal balance sheet (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Imports	17,135	22,296	22,600	20,469
Exports	2,866	9,123	9,262	7,385
Net change in stocks	410	-272	230	-65
Domestic sales	14,679	12,901	13,568	13,019
coking factories	4,110	3,006	3,131	3,146
electricity plants	9,018	8,722	8,857	8,257
iron and steel industry	839	1,036	1,496	1,520
chemical industry	405	36	0	0
other manufacturing	304	79	82	36
other users	3	24	2	60

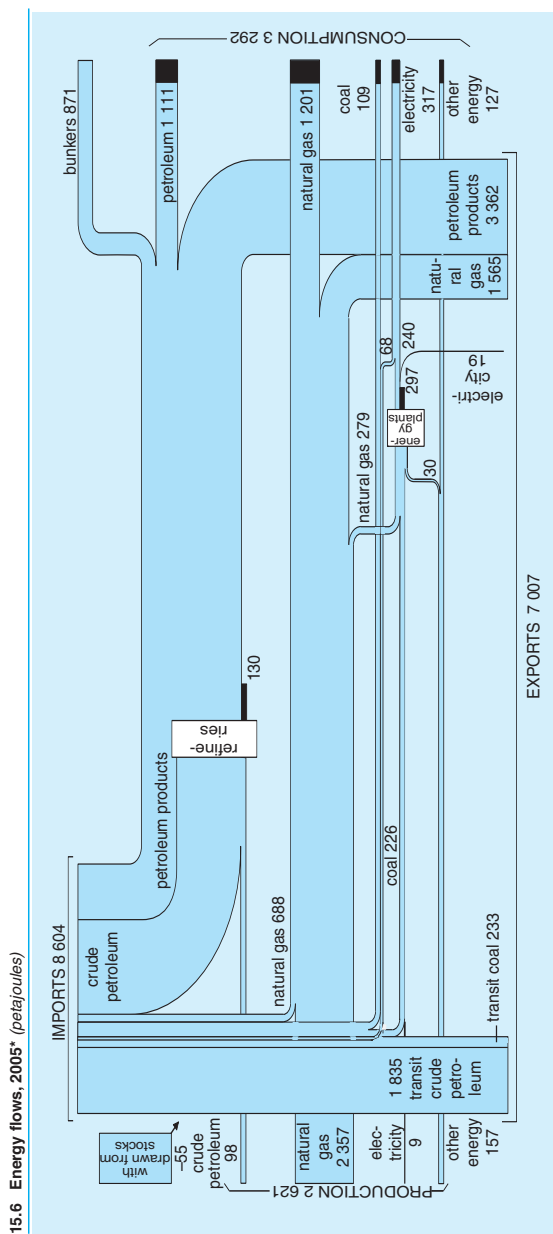
15.4 Petroleum balance sheet (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Domestic transfers				
initial stock	3,496	2,808	3,271	3,431
extraction	3,523	2,351	2,891	2,269
imports	52,677	54,308	52,933	54,178
from warehouses	7,144	5,998	7,604	7,554
exports	1,205	184	1,207	1,138
processing	62,534	61,788	62,062	62,621
final stock	3,101	3,492	3,431	3,673

15.5 Natural gas balance sheet (mln m³)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Extraction	80,710	69,180	81,499	74,460
Own use by extraction companies	688	895	685	686
Flared/blown off	198	128	40	38
Supplied to natural gas distributors	79,824	68,157	80,774	73,736
Imports	3,652	16,500	17,860	21,747
Exports	38,533	39,329	50,742	49,445
Net changes in stock	0	-5	27	8
Domestic sales				
via gas distribution companies	23,923	23,320	22,678	21,734
to electricity producers	7,454	6,242	8,699	8,837
other direct supplies	13,566	15,761	16,542	15,475

Energy



N.B. This figure excludes some details.

Energy

15.7 Electricity balance sheet (mln kWh)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Gross production				
electr. producing companies	60,770	56,546	70,398	69,239
other electr. production	20,273	32,879	30,328	31,047
Own use				
electr. producing companies	2,360	2,258	2,763	2,635
other electr. production	959	1,395	1,252	1,285
Total net production	77,724	85,771	96,711	96,366
Net imports	11,393	18,915	16,219	18,292
Available for domestic use				
via public network	78,291	92,768	101,201	102,532
via self-generation network	10,845	11,919	11,726	12,128
Net losses	3,476	4,083	4,404	4,473
Domestic sales	85,641	100,604	108,526	110,185

15.8 Domestic production of renewable energy in terms of avoided use primary energy (terajoule)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Hydro-power	775	1,179	794	735
Wind energy	2,790	6,861	15,594	17,206
Solar energy	177	487	986	.
photovoltaic	10	66	288	.
thermal	167	421	698	.
Heat pumps	73	380	944	.
Heat/cold storage	36	296	812	.
Biomass	19,297	28,666	41,816	.
waste incineration plants	6,128	11,417	11,209	12,603
incineration in energy production plants	34	1,855	14,075	29,479
wood-burning stoves in industry	1,971	1,965	1,748	.
wood-burning stoves in households	5,334	5,701	5,464	.
other incineration of biomass	694	2,431	4,090	.
biogas from waste dumps	2,102	1,986	1,674	.
biogas from sewerage plants	2,199	2,299	2,348	.
other biogas	834	1,013	1,207	.
Total	23,147	37,868	60,946	79,996
Percentage of total energy use (%)	0.78	1.24	1.84	2.41

15.9 Renewable electricity as a percentage of total electricity consumption (%)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Domestic production	1.37	2.55	4.33	6.16
hydro power	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.08
wind energy	0.36	0.79	1.63	1.80
photovoltaic solar energy	0.00	0.01	0.03	.
biomass	0.91	1.61	2.59	.
Imports	.	.	9.12	8.65
hydro power	.	.	2.24	7.34
wind energy	.	.	0.33	0.00
photovoltaic solar energy	.	.	-	-
biomass	.	.	6.55	1.31

Energy

15.10 Electricity production and capacity

	1998	2000	2003	2004
Capacity (MWe)	20,043	20,782	20,908	21,505
CHP	8,965	9,238	9,556	10,490
non-CHP	11,079	11,544	11,352	11,015
Electricity production (GWh)	92,006	90,181	98,140	102,145
CHP	48,509	47,696	49,246	53,942
non-CHP	43,498	42,485	48,894	48,203

15.11 Energy use by households

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Natural gas (mln m ³)	11,400	10,540	10,600	10,450
Electricity (mln kWh)	19,701	21,808	23,329	23,531
Coal and lignite (mln kg)	8	7	7	7
LPG, propane, butane (mln m ³ ae)	45	30	32	33
Paraffin (mln kg)	16	13	14	14
Gas oil, diesel oil, fuel oil (mln kg)	95	50	54	53

15.12 Sales of motor fuels (mln litres)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
LPG	1,424	1,069	713	676
Petrol	5,310	5,347	5,547	5,466
euro lead free	3,649	4,752	5,214	5,235
super lead free	792	479	323	229
super with lead replacement	–	113	9	1
other (lead free) petrol	5	3	1	1
super leaded	863	–	–	–
Diesel	5,124	6,483	7,357	7,481

15.13 Recommended prices of motor fuels (euro/100 liter)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Petrol				
euro 95	86.91	115.78	125.22	135.26
euro 98 (super plus)	89.63	120.79	129.86	140.70
euro 98 + lead replacement		123.65	132.96	143.16
Diesel	60.35	84.50	88.93	102.40
LPG	26.53	45.30	46.38	50.98
Two stroke petrol	98.71	127.65	.	.

Energy

15.14 Energy prices paid by the manufacturing industry (euro/GJ)

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
Coal	1.43	1.69	2.49	1.64
Coke	4.75	5.23	5.68	5.15
Heavy fuel oil	2.59	4.33	3.52	3.67
Gas oil and light fuel oil	6.16	12.72	12.78	13.28
Electricity	12.73	14.20	13.98	13.98
Natural gas	3.24	4.61	4.84	5.34

16. Manufacturing industry

Higher production in food and chemical industry

Following a modest growth in 2004, manufacturing production stabilised in 2005. There were differences between the sectors of manufacturing, however. The food, drink and tobacco sector, the petroleum, chemical rubber and synthetics sector and the wood, construction materials and furniture sector all produced more, while other sectors realised lower output levels than in 2004. Production fell particularly sharply in the electrical engineering and the transport equipment sectors.

Turnover in the Dutch manufacturing industry has been growing again since 2004, especially on the export markets. The increase is mainly the result of higher selling prices, pushed up by high oil prices and production costs.

Manufacturing industry's contribution to the economy

After financial and business services, and trade, hotels and restaurants and repairs, the manufacturing industry is the largest sector of the Dutch economy. In 2005 it contributed 14 percent to GDP, around the same as in the previous year. The largest sectors within manufacturing, are metal, machines, electrical engineering and transport equipment; petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics; and food, drink and tobacco. These three sectors accounted for nearly 70 percent of manufacturing value added in 2005.

Fewer employees, higher labour productivity

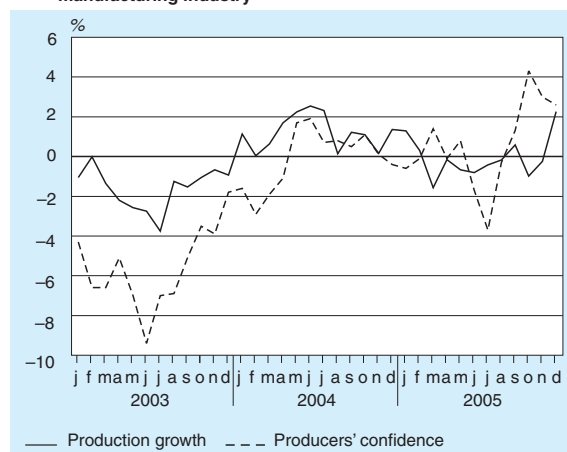
Manufacturing companies seem to be concentrating on reducing their wage costs. This is reflected in a sharp drop in the number of employees. Between 2001 and 2005 employment in the manufacturing industry fell by nearly 12 percent, compared with just over 3 percent on average in the Netherlands. In addition, off-shoring – the relocation of manufacturing activities to low-wage countries – also played a role. In spite of the decrease in jobs, one in eight people were still employed in manufacturing. Opposite the strong fall in employment, there was an above average increase in labour productivity: although fewer people were employed, they managed to realise the same result.

Manufacturing industry

16.1 Manufacturing turnover and production per sector (2000=100)

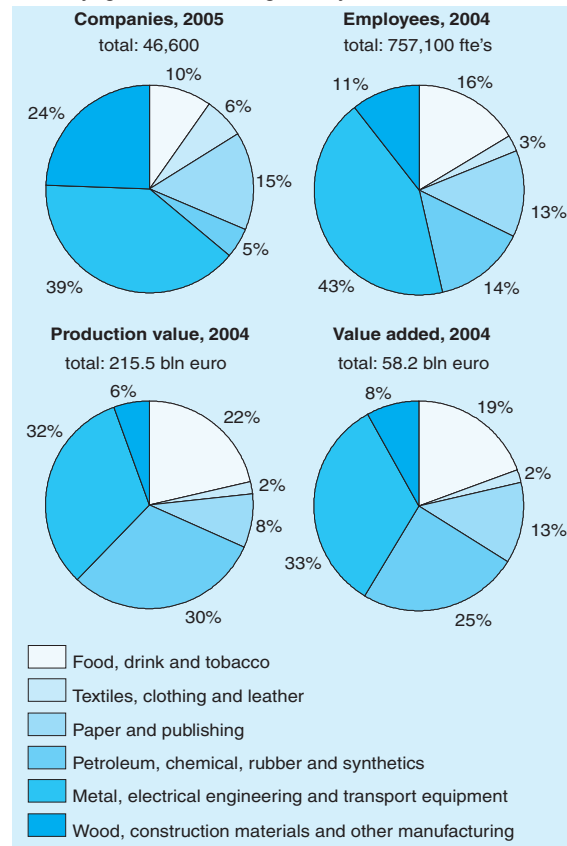
	1995	2004	2005*
<i>Turnover</i>			
Domestic	75.9	97.9	102.8
Exports	71.1	103.2	110.7
Food, drink and tobacco	85.8	106.0	104.9
Textiles, clothing and leather	89.0	80.4	77.6
Paper and publishing	81.9	95.8	95.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	62.3	105.6	123.1
Metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	71.3	95.8	99.7
Wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	75.3	90.5	93.2
Total	73.4	100.7	107.0
<i>Production</i>			
Food, drink and tobacco	93.7	101.2	101.8
Textiles, clothing and leather	88.6	83.6	81.7
Paper and publishing	85.8	92.1	91.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	90.9	115.1	115.8
Metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	83.8	94.8	93.9
Wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	88.2	92.3	93.4
Total	87.9	99.3	99.2

16.2 Producers' confidence and production growth in the manufacturing industry



Manufacturing industry

16.3 Key figures manufacturing industry

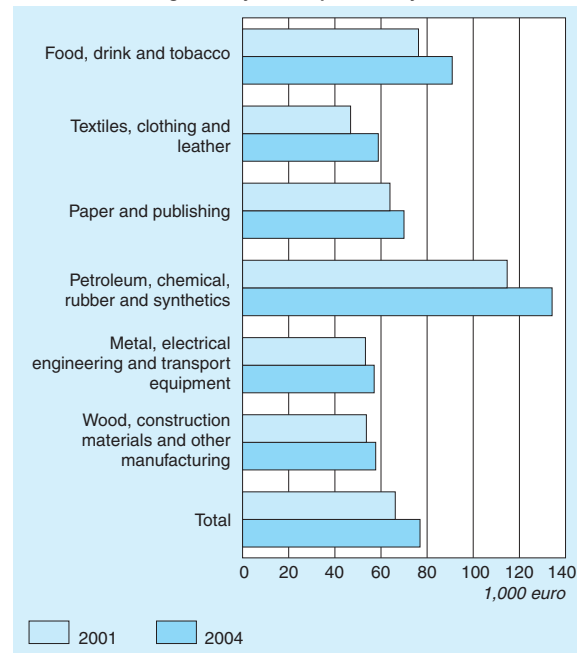


16.4 Labour volume of employees in manufacturing (1,000 fte's)

	2001	2003*	2004*
Food, drink and tobacco	137	130	124
Textiles, clothing and leather	27	23	20
Paper and publishing	116	105	101
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	110	109	106
Metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	365	341	326
Wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	94	86	80
Total	848	793	757

Manufacturing industry

16.5 Manufacturing industry: labour productivity



16.6 Realised total investment in manufacturing per sector (mln euro)

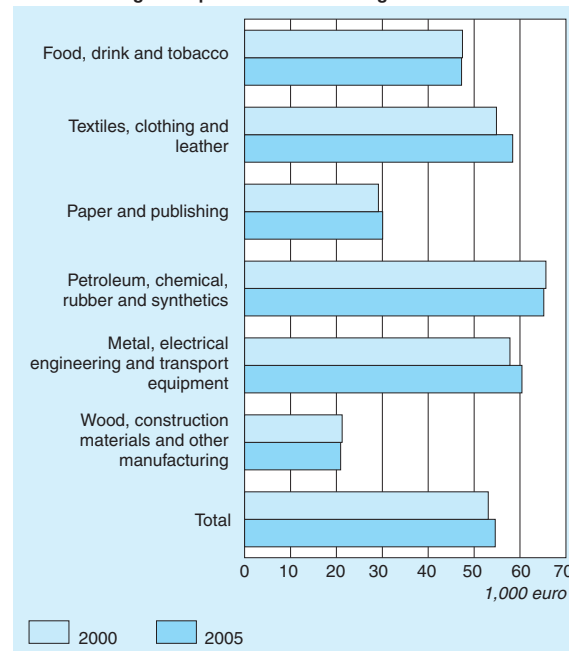
	1995	2000	2003	2004
Food, drink and tobacco	7,077	8,600	7,238	6,514
Textiles, clothing and leather	1,305	1,531	1,479	1,576
Paper and publishing	204	218	286	310
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	1,168	1,516	2,089	1,349
Metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	2,284	2,998	1,809	1,600
Wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	2,037	2,338	1,575	1,680

Manufacturing industry

16.7 Labour costs, depreciation, cost price and operating result as a percentage of companies' earnings per sector, 2003 (%)

	Labour costs	Cost price	Depreciation	Operating result
Food, drink and tobacco	10	63	3	7
Textiles, clothing and leather	20	54	3	6
Paper and publishing	23	44	5	8
Petroleum and coal processing	3	81	2	2
Chemical	10	61	4	7
Rubber and synthetics	21	50	5	6
Metal	23	49	4	5
Machines and equipment	23	52	3	4
Electrical engineering equipment	19	50	4	3
Transport equipment	16	65	5	4
Wood and construction materials	22	46	5	7
Furniture and other industry	21	51	4	7
Total	15	58	4	6

16.8 Percentage of exports in manufacturing turnover



17. Construction industry

Construction turnover growing again

Large and medium-sized companies in the construction industry realised 3 percent more turnover in 2005 than in 2004. This positive development comes after three years of poor turnover rates; the low point was in 2003, when it fell by just over 5 percent. The increase in 2005 was realised across the board in the construction sector, with the exception of civil engineering. Turnover started to increase in the second quarter of 2005. In the first quarter it fell by 4.5 percent.

Building costs of new homes slightly up

Building costs of new homes rose by 2.0 percent in 2005. In 2004 these costs were 2.6 percent lower than in 2003. Building costs rose very substantially in the period 2000–2002, by 19.5 percent. Costs incurred by contractors when building a house consist largely of wages and materials. Both of these rose in the period 2000–2005: wage costs by 17 percent and material costs by 12 percent.

Prices continue to rise in civil engineering

Prices in civil engineering continued to rise. An average increase of 3.9 percent was measured in the period October 2004 to October 2005. In October 2004 prices were 4.4 percent higher on average than twelve months previously. Prices rose particularly sharply for the construction of sealed surface roads – by 9.6 percent – pushed up by increases in the prices of asphalt and bitumen.

Construction industry

17.1 Stages of progress in construction process (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
<i>Net commissions received by architects</i>				
New construction	10,489	17,397	13,576	14,995
residential	7,108	9,189	9,073	9,544
non-residential	3,381	8,208	4,503	5,451
Other work (renovation/extension)	2,138	4,041	4,044	3,845
Total	12,626	21,437	17,621	18,839
<i>Commissions in progress at architects (31 Dec.)</i>				
New construction	12,033	23,263	26,395	26,847
residential	6,552	11,577	14,652	14,903
non-residential	5,481	11,686	11,743	11,944
Other work (renovation/extension)	3,057	5,252	6,307	6,195
Total	15,090	28,516	32,702	33,041
<i>Architects' commissions cancelled</i>				
New construction	1,430	2,266	2,350	2,088
residential	635	841	852	1,123
non-residential	795	1,425	1,498	965
Other work (renovation/extension)	351	645	584	645
Total	1,782	2,913	2,935	2,733
<i>Orders for new buildings</i>				
New construction	9,845	13,468	13,227	14,542
residential	6,426	7,336	8,799	9,293
non-residential	3,419	6,132	4,428	5,249
Other work (renovation/extension)	2,275	3,289	3,295	3,957
Total	12,120	16,757	16,522	18,500
<i>Buildings yet to be started (31 Dec.)</i>				
New construction	1,962	2,379	3,058	4,015
residential	1,215	1,147	1,853	2,626
non-residential	747	1,232	1,205	1,390
Other work (renovation/extension)	474	666	916	1,122
Total	2,436	3,045	3,974	5,137

Construction industry

17.1 Stages of progress in construction process (end) (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
<i>Buildings started</i>				
New construction	9,842	13,768	12,850	13,585
residential	6,409	7,636	8,546	8,521
non-residential	3,433	6,132	4,304	5,064
Other work (renovation/extension)	2,342	3,311	3,321	3,751
Total	12,184	17,080	16,171	17,337
<i>Buildings in progress (31 Dec.)</i>				
New construction	12,075	16,648	19,150	19,711
residential	6,873	8,435	11,433	12,168
non-residential	5,202	8,213	7,717	7,544
Other work (renovation/extension)	2,448	3,057	3,534	3,975
Total	14,523	19,705	22,684	23,686
<i>Production</i>				
New construction	9,695	13,871	12,616	13,145
residential	6,386	7,783	7,675	8,455
non-residential	3,309	6,088	4,941	4,691
Other work (renovation/extension)	2,218	3,276	3,394	3,521
Total	11,913	17,148	16,010	16,666
<i>To be produced (31 Dec.)</i>				
New construction	5,980	7,995	9,595	10,035
residential	3,375	4,007	6,046	6,112
non-residential	2,605	3,988	3,549	3,923
Other work (renovation/extension)	1,209	1,452	1,809	2,039
Total	7,189	9,447	11,404	12,075
<i>Building completed</i>				
New construction	9,446	13,043	11,353	13,024
residential	6,081	7,558	6,490	7,786
non-residential	3,365	5,485	4,863	5,237
Other work (renovation/extension)	2,200	3,089	3,355	3,311
Total	11,646	16,132	14,708	16,335

Construction industry

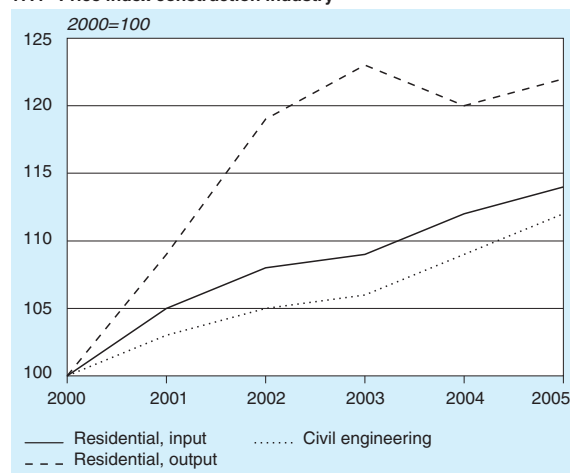
17.2 Turnover construction industry, companies with 10 or more employees (2000=100)

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Earth moving activities	100	95	102	.
Residential and non-residential buildings, civil engineering, excl. earth moving activities	100	97	100	102
Installations on construction sites	100	106	101	107
Completion of buildings	100	111	106	111
Lease of construction equipment incl. staff	100	110	110	114
Residential and non-residential buildings	100	98	100	103
Civil engineering construction	100	95	100	98
Construction, excl. residential and non-residential buildings, and civil engineering	100	106	102	108
Total	100	100	101	104

17.3 Productive hours in new construction (per employee)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Hours available in theory	2,080	2,080	2,095	2,080
Productive hours	1,410	1,450	1,460	1,430
Unproductive hours	670	630	640	650
of which:				
stoppage because of weather conditions		75	70	70
			85	

17.4 Price index construction industry



Construction industry

17.5 Price indices construction industry (2000=100)

	2000	2003	2004	2005*
Building costs of new homes				
input index	100	109	112	114
wages	100	112	116	117
materials	100	108	109	112
output index	100	123	120	122
Civil engineering works	100	106	109	112
construction of sewerage systems	100	108	110	116
open surface roads	100	111	113	112
sealed surface roads	100	103	101	104
earth moving activities	100	116	117	119
hydraulic engineering works	100	107	114	119
bridges and viaducts	100	107	108	108
railways	100	108	116	119

18. International trade

More international goods trade

The volume of goods imports and exports continued to rise in 2005. Imports rose by 6 and exports by 7 percent. These increases were smaller than in 2004. As prices rose by 3 percent in 2005, the value of imports and exports rose substantially, by 9 and 10 percent respectively. Just as in 2004, trade with countries outside the European Union rose by more than trade with EU countries.

Trade surplus reached record level

In the period 2002–2004 the surplus on the Dutch balance of trade was more than 27 billion euro. In 2005 it shot up to a record level of 32 billion euro. The trade surplus is mainly generated by the chemical and food industry. The largest surplus is for trade with Germany, 19 billion euro; the largest trade deficit, nearly 17 billion euro, is for trade with China. This deficit is caused by imports of computers, telecommunication equipment, electrical machines, toys and clothes. Many of these products are re-exported, though, without undergoing further processing.

Services trade mainly with neighbouring countries and US

Dutch international trade in services amounted to 139 billion euro in 2005. Most of this trade is with our neighbouring countries and the US. In 2005 the services trade with EU countries amounted to 80 billion euro, that with the US to 18 billion euro.

Just over one third of services are business services; for example: trade services, intra-concern services, research and development and other professional and technical services. Passenger and goods transport account for 20 percent of all services, and travel services – for Dutch travellers abroad and foreign visitors in the Netherlands – for 15 percent. Three-quarters of spending on this category is for private travel.

International trade

18.1 Imports and exports of goods, totals (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Imports				
Total	117,926	216,057	228,247	248,827
of which:				
European Union	74,003	118,720	130,555	136,797
other countries	43,923	97,337	97,692	112,031
Exports				
Total	133,090	231,854	255,660	280,743
of which:				
European Union	103,383	178,973	199,054	215,665
other countries	29,707	52,881	56,606	65,078
Balance of trade				
Total	15,164	15,797	27,413	31,916
of which:				
European Union	29,380	60,253	68,499	78,869
other countries	-14,216	-44,456	-41,086	-46,953

18.2 Imports according to sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Food and live animals	12,500	16,707	18,473	18,963
Beverages and tobacco	1,510	2,416	2,694	2,719
Inedible raw materials except fuel	6,069	8,653	9,240	9,789
Mineral fuels	8,843	22,176	26,724	36,485
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,022	1,047	1,707	1,943
Chemical products	15,597	24,096	28,616	32,709
Manufactured goods	18,786	27,045	26,669	28,361
Machines and transport equipment	39,252	86,019	86,724	88,845
Miscellaneous articles	14,348	27,898	27,400	29,014
Total	117,926	216,057	228,247	248,827

18.3 Exports according to sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) (mln euro)

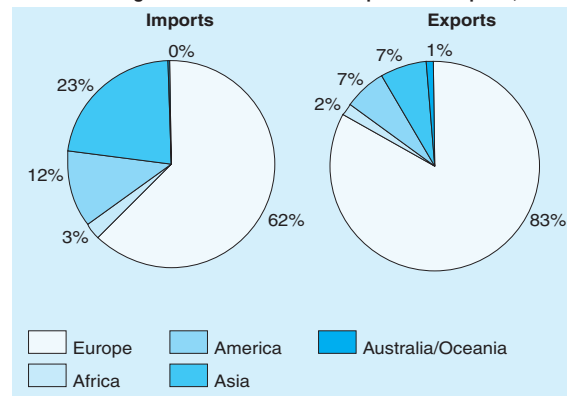
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Food and live animals	21,515	27,974	31,154	32,618
Beverages and tobacco	3,417	5,183	5,523	5,699
Inedible raw materials except fuel	7,046	11,724	14,187	15,737
Mineral fuels	9,379	19,917	22,364	30,786
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,227	1,377	1,750	1,804
Chemical products	24,239	36,066	43,492	47,757
Manufactured goods	17,467	24,436	25,504	27,209
Machines and transport equipment	35,851	79,469	84,215	89,365
Miscellaneous articles	12,949	25,708	27,471	29,768
Total	133,090	231,854	255,660	280,743

International trade

18.4 Imports and exports by country and region (mln euro)

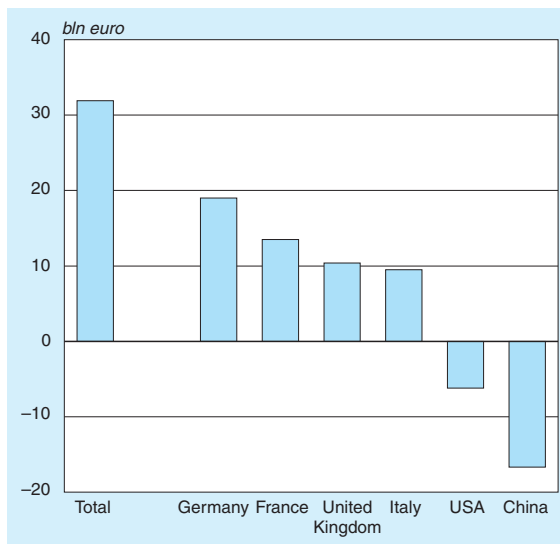
	Imports		Exports	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Europe	145,846	154,904	213,904	233,413
European Union	130,555	136,797	199,054	215,665
of which:				
France	12,390	12,352	24,681	25,834
Belgium	24,885	26,708	29,425	33,328
Germany	44,869	47,345	60,907	66,311
Italy	5,964	6,424	15,631	15,940
United Kingdom	14,665	15,610	25,764	25,985
other western Europe	8,030	8,555	9,645	11,056
eastern Europe	7,302	9,652	5,394	6,911
of which:				
Russia	6,117	8,345	3,219	4,145
Africa	4,344	6,453	4,646	5,510
America	26,442	30,010	16,122	18,747
of which:				
United States	18,230	19,949	11,922	13,789
Asia	50,862	56,696	18,401	20,083
of which:				
China	14,532	19,207	2,314	2,514
Japan	6,753	6,126	2,188	2,221
Australia, Oceania	753	764	2,589	2,988
Total	228,247	248,827	255,660	280,743

18.5 Percentage of continents in Dutch imports and exports, 2005

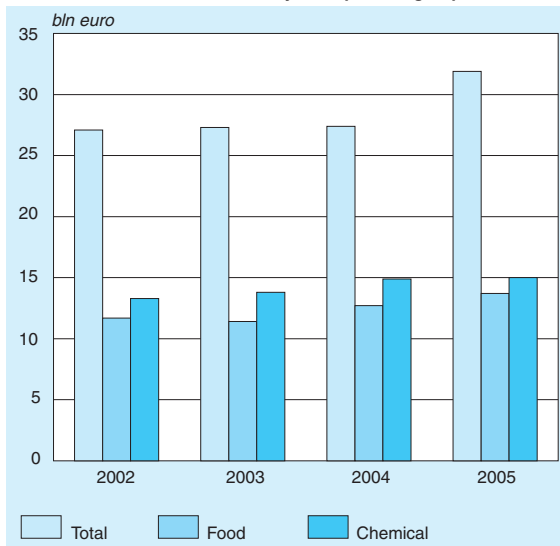


International trade

18.6 Balance of trade, total and for main trade partners



18.7 Balance of trade, total and by main product groups



International trade

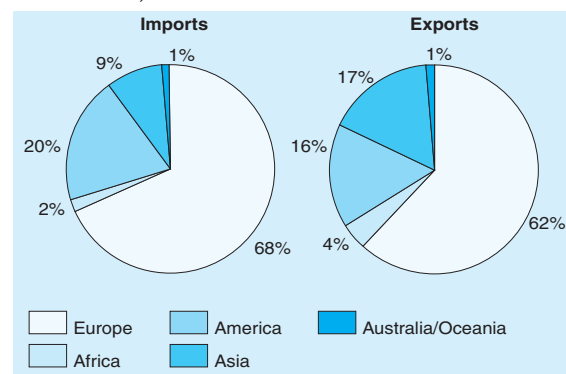
18.8 Imports of services, by type of services (mln euro)

	2003	2004	2005*
Transport services	9,983	11,035	11,582
Travel services	13,689	13,211	12,953
Communication services	2,427	2,304	2,575
Construction services	925	858	1,173
Insurance services	584	609	650
Financial services	863	973	1,268
Computer and information services	2,284	2,501	2,942
Royalties and copyrights	7,448	6,895	6,705
Other business services	22,870	24,298	25,661
Personal, cultural and recreational services	651	705	771
Government services	838	707	707
Total	62,563	64,097	66,988

18.9 Exports of services, by type of services (mln euro)

	2003	2004	2005*
Transport services	13,441	15,610	16,985
Travel services	8,004	8,306	8,422
Communication services	2,543	2,664	2,994
Construction services	1,639	1,710	2,171
Insurance services	296	332	362
Financial services	665	773	855
Computer and information services	2,766	2,973	2,918
Royalties and copyrights	7,945	8,727	7,727
Other business services	23,141	24,945	27,775
Personal, cultural and recreational services	501	620	727
Government services	1,701	1,603	1,546
Total	62,643	68,262	72,481

18.10 Percentages of continents in Dutch imports and exports of services, 2005



International trade

18.11 Imports and exports of services by country and region (mln euro)

	2003	2004	2005*
<i>Imports</i>			
EU15	36,535	38,116	39,303
Non-EU15	26,027	25,981	27,685
EU25	37,779	39,202	40,511
Non-EU25	24,784	24,895	26,477
of which:			
United States	9,175	9,291	9,695
Canada	463	444	431
Japan	890	892	1,001
Total	62,563	64,097	66,988
<i>Exports</i>			
EU15	35,584	37,918	37,455
Non-EU15	27,060	30,345	35,025
EU25	37,021	39,525	39,568
Non-EU25	25,622	28,738	32,912
of which:			
United States	7,055	7,753	8,517
Canada	503	570	598
Japan	1,318	1,605	1,614
Total	62,643	68,262	72,481

19. Traffic and transport

Strong increase in cars running on diesel

Nearly 7 million cars were registered in the Netherlands on 1 January 2005, 10 percent more than in 2000. The number of cars running on diesel rose by 34 percent in the same period, to just over 1 million in 2005.

Sharp drop in number of new vans sold

Sales of new vehicles such as cars and vans have shown a continual decrease since 1999. Sales of vans dropped drastically in 2005, in particular, to only 66 thousand compared with 96 thousand in 2000. The decrease was mainly the result of tax measures that came into effect on 1 July 2005. From that date vehicles with a commercial registration were also liable to motor vehicle tax. In the third and fourth quarters of 2005, in particular, this contributed to the decrease of 55 percent in the number of vans sold compared with the same period in 2004.

Sharp rise in passengers to Turkey

Air travel is increasing again. In 2004 nearly 45 million passengers flew to or from Dutch airports, 10 percent more than in 2000. This seems to have put an end to a period of stagnating growth.

The number of passengers flying to and from airports in Turkey rose particularly strongly: from 1.2 million in 2000 to 2.5 million in 2004. Turkey is now third on the list of European air destinations from the Netherlands, after the United Kingdom with 7.9 million and Spain with 4.1 million passengers.

Traffic and transport

19.1 Infrastructure; 1 January (length in kilometres)

	2000	2003	2004
Road network			
municipal and water board roads	117,669	119,437	120,447
provincial trunk roads	7,885	7,856	7,799
national trunk roads	4,892	5,104	5,136
of which:			
dual carriageway	2,499	2,541	2,585
total	130,446	132,397	133,383
Waterways			
rivers	841	841	841
canals	3,745	3,745	3,745
channels in lakes	460	460	460
total	5,046	5,046	5,046
Railway network ¹⁾			
length	2,808	2,806	2,807
single track	931	930	930
double track or more	1,877	1,876	1,877
stations for rail passengers	382	385	387

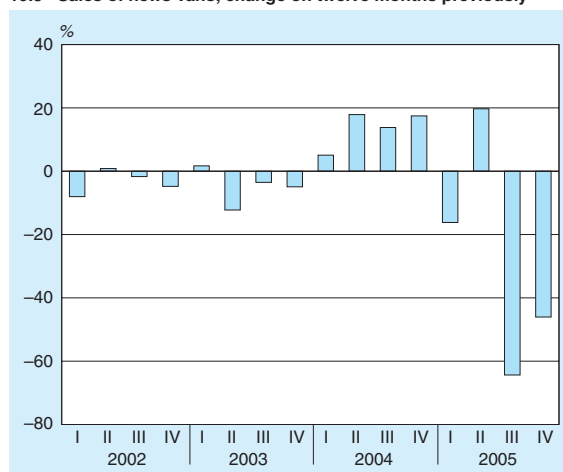
¹⁾ Source: Netherlands Railways.

19.2 Means of transport, 1 January

	2000	2003	2004
Motor vehicles (x 1,000)			
cars	6,343	6,855	6,908
delivery vans	696	836	867
heavy goods vehicles	83	82	79
tractors	57	63	63
special vehicles	36	47	49
buses	11	11	11
motor cycles	414	494	517
Inland vessels			
motor ships	3,746	3,568	.
tugs	283	538	.
push barges	542	666	.
total	4,571	4,772	.
Sea-going vessels			
passenger ships	13	15	17
bulk carriers	222	253	262
other cargo ships	323	351	343
total	558	619	622
Trains			
passenger trains	2,776	2,758	2,802
seats (x 1,000)	202	192	205
Air fleet			
commercial air fleet	948	990	1,018
helicopters	58	66	70
gliders	712	740	732
hot air balloons	359	416	435
ultra light planes	307	357	363
total	2,384	2,569	2,618

Traffic and transport

19.3 Sales of news vans; change on twelve months previously



19.4 Traffic; movements and passengers (x 1,000)

	2000	2003	2004
Sea-going ships entering and leaving Dutch ports			
All Dutch ports	85.3	85.9	88.7
of which:			
Rotterdam	51.8	51.5	55.1
Vlissingen	5.8	8.0	7.9
Amsterdam	8.6	7.9	8.1
Terneuzen	3.4	4.2	4.2
IJmuiden	3.2	3.4	3.2
Scheveningen	2.4	2.3	2.5
Moerdijk	2.4	2.1	2.2
Delfzijl and Eemshaven	2.0	2.0	1.6
Flight movements (excl. round flights)			
Schiphol	429	404	415
Rotterdam	44	31	33
Maastricht	25	16	14
Eindhoven	20	13	15
Groningen	12	11	13
other airports	71	70	65
Air passengers			
Schiphol	39,271	39,809	42,425
Rotterdam	697	617	1,097
Maastricht	383	273	228
Eindhoven	341	428	706
Groningen	78	138	119
Traffic intensity (2000=100)			
outside built-up area	100	106	107
motorways	100	107	108
provincial trunk roads	100	104	104

Traffic and transport

19.5 Goods transport (1,000 tonnes)

	2000	2003	2004
Total goods transport			
seagoing shipping	424,469	431,002	463,838
inland shipping	315,061	303,913	328,857
of which:			
passage through Dutch territory	39,882	42,309	42,760
road transport	584,595	646,755	676,545
of which:			
cabotage			
by Dutch companies	22,285	27,537	33,228
rail transport	28,063	29,657	30,401
air transport	1,268	1,341	1,466
pipeline transport	104,015	126,004	133,289
total	1,457,471	1,538,672	1,634,396
Domestic goods transport			
seagoing shipping	.	.	.
inland shipping	102,029	95,100	105,550
road transport	464,746	517,292	530,066
rail transport	5,219	5,708	5,473
air transport	.	.	.
pipeline transport	.	.	.
total	571,994	618,100	641,089
International bilateral transport			
seagoing shipping	424,469	431,002	463,838
inland shipping	173,150	166,504	180,547
road transport	97,563	101,927	113,249
rail transport	22,844	23,989	24,928
air transport	1,268	1,341	1,466
pipeline transport	104,015	126,004	133,289
total	823,309	850,767	917,317
Unloaded in the Netherlands			
seagoing shipping	325,081	328,675	351,056
inland shipping	50,326	50,849	57,182
road transport	45,715	48,556	51,879
rail transport	7,719	6,726	6,006
air transport	618	687	783
pipeline transport	12,830	22,750	24,652
total	442,289	458,243	491,558
Loaded in the Netherlands			
seagoing shipping	99,398	102,327	112,782
inland shipping	122,824	115,655	123,365
road transport	51,849	53,372	61,367
rail transport	15,125	17,263	18,922
air transport	650	654	683
pipeline transport	91,185	103,253	108,638
total	381,031	392,524	425,757

20. Services

Clear recovery for IT and temp agency sectors

There was a clearly visible recovery in all branches of business services in 2005. Turnover rose substantially in the computer sector and the temp agency sector in particular.

In the long term, the growth in business services is clearly reflected in the development in the number of enterprises: between 1995 and 2005 it rose by 70 percent, compared with an average growth of 15 percent overall in trade and industry. In 2005 one in four enterprises in the Netherlands was active in business services. These were mainly smaller companies.

Services largest sector in trade and industry

The financial and business services sector accounted for 27 percent of GDP in 2005, and was thus the largest sector in trade and industry in the Netherlands. Business services (including hotels and restaurants) accounted for 14 percent of GDP, around the same share as in the previous year.

The legal-economic branch is the largest within business services, followed by the hotel and restaurant sector and the IT sector. Together these four sectors generated two-thirds of value added of business services in 2005.

More than 1.5 million jobs in business services

A total 1.5 million people worked in the business services sector in 2005. In terms of full-time equivalents, this was 1.1 million jobs. Most people worked in the temp agency branch, which experienced a strong growth in 2005. Employment remained stable in the rest of business services.

Overall, labour productivity in business services rose by 7 percent between 2001 and 2005. There were large differences between the separate branches, however. Labour productivity fell in the temp agency and lease sectors, while there were above average increases for advertising, architects' and engineering agencies.

Services

20.1 Companies in business services, 1 January

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	36,785	39,745	36,320	36,355
Renting of movables	3,430	4,345	4,715	4,795
IT	6,885	14,020	18,495	20,060
Research and development	1,060	1,720	1,985	2,115
Legal and economic services	25,375	39,630	48,000	50,705
Architects and engineers	9,410	13,945	15,950	16,460
Inspection and quality control	285	495	620	655
Advertising agencies	7,035	11,170	12,550	12,635
Temp agencies	1,420	4,100	6,480	6,515
Security and investigation	380	730	1,160	1,255
Cleaning	4,905	6,205	6,550	6,675
Other business services	10,080	13,185	14,555	15,070

20.2 Share of companies in business services by number of employees, 1 January 2005* (%)

	0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 100	100 and more
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	83	9	7	0
Renting of movables	88	5	6	1
IT	89	4	6	0
Research and development	83	6	9	2
Legal and economic services	92	4	4	0
Architects and engineers	87	5	7	1
Inspection and quality control	80	4	13	3
Advertising agencies	93	4	3	0
Temp agencies	68	9	20	3
Security and investigation	79	6	13	2
Cleaning	77	7	14	2
Other business services	93	3	4	0

20.3 Employees in business services (x 1,000)

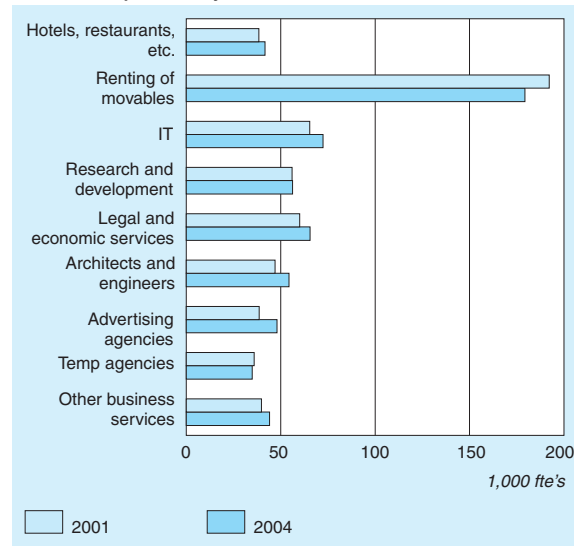
	2001		2004*	
	total (x 1,000)	of whom: women (%)	total (x 1,000)	of whom: women (%)
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	306	52	297	53
Renting of movables	29	28	28	32
IT	135	21	120	21
Research and development	33	30	33	30
Legal and economic services	283	46	286	47
Architects and engineers	107	22	102	24
Advertising agencies	75	44	69	43
Temp agencies	412	44	376	41
Other business services	253	53	248	53

Services

20.4 Labour volume in business services (1,000 fte's)

	2001	2003*	2004*
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	205	200	198
Renting of movables	24	24	23
IT	126	114	110
Research and development	30	29	30
Legal and economic services	243	244	238
Architects and engineers	97	91	89
Advertising agencies	53	50	47
Temp agencies	281	250	258
Other business services	172	171	168

20.5 Labour productivity in business services

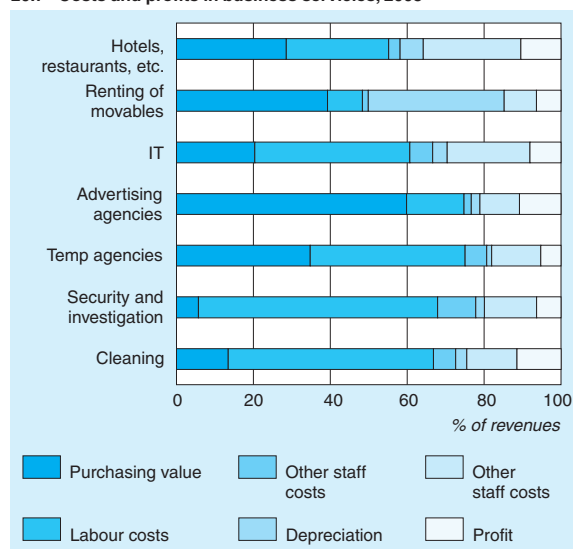


20.6 Production value in business services (mln euro)

	2001	2003*	2004*
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	16,094	16,202	16,031
Renting of movables	8,085	7,620	7,729
IT	14,745	13,502	14,011
Research and development	3,303	3,207	3,229
Legal and economic services	28,415	28,494	29,323
Architects and engineers	10,070	10,221	10,230
Advertising agencies	6,539	6,704	6,770
Temp agencies	12,445	11,049	11,183
Other business services	13,728	13,906	14,151

Services

20.7 Costs and profits in business services, 2003



20.8 Turnover indices services sector (2000=100)

	2003	2004	2005*
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	106	105	107
IT	103	106	114
Legal services	.	118	123
Accountants, economic consultancy	100	100	104
Architects and engineers	108	109	114
Inspection and quality control	134	129	133
Advertising agencies	87	90	94
Temp agencies	98	100	114
Security and investigation	.	157	168
Cleaning	115	116	120
Other business services	96	96	98

21. Macro economy

Economic growth still driven by exports

Dutch economic growth was 1.1 percent in 2005, down sharply from the 1.7 percent growth in 2004. There were fewer working days in 2004, however, and the production of natural gas was considerably lower. These incidental factors, tempered the growth of GDP, and almost completely accounted for the difference. The main contribution to economic growth was by again by exports. Exports of goods and services grew by 5.9 percent in 2005. The increase was mainly caused by re-exports, i.e. exports of goods produced abroad which are redistributed by the Netherlands, after undergoing little or no further processing. Re-exports grew by 12.1 percent, while exports of products manufactured in the Netherlands grew by 2.3 percent. Because of its favourable location, and its well-organised logistics infrastructure, the Netherlands has played a central part in international trade for centuries. However, more recently Dutch exports seem to be increasingly depending on re-exports, which generate a lower value added per product unit than exports of Dutch-made products.

Modest contribution by fixed capital formation

After exports, fixed capital formation is the next largest contributor to economic growth. Investment spending rose by 2.2 percent in 2005, continuing its slight recovery. More was invested in dwellings and cars for lease, in particular. Investment in computers grew by most: more than 20 percent. On the other hand, slightly less was invested than in 2004 in machines, company buildings and goods vehicles. In the second half of 2005 consumption by households started to recover. For the first time since the first quarter of 2002 a clear growth was visible. Consumption of durable goods in particular rose in the second half of 2005, as consumers spent more on consumer electronics, furniture and clothes.

Macro economy

21.1 Economic and social key figures

	2000	2004*	2005*
<i>Macroeconomic key figures</i>			
GDP (market prices) (% volume change)	3.9	1.7	1.1
Net national income per capita (% change)	4.3	0.9	1.6
Consumer price index (% change)	2.6	1.2	1.7
Surplus of the nation on current transactions (% of GDP)	6.4	6.2	8.0
<i>Labour</i>			
Labour input (% volume change)	1.9	-1.6	-0.6
Jobs of employees (x 1,000)	7,410	7,445	7,418
Employed labour force (% of population 15-64 yrs)	.	63.3	63.2
Unemployed labour force (% of labour force)	.	479.0	483.0
	.	6.5	6.5
<i>Income, expenditure and savings</i>			
Final consumption expenditure (% volume change)	3.2	0.0	0.4
Fixed capital formation (% volume change)	0.6	2.9	2.2
Net national saving (% of net disposable income)	15.9	12.8	14.0
<i>Government</i>			
Burden of taxation and social security contributions (% of GDP)	39.1	37.3	38.1
EDP deficit (% of GDP)	2.0	-1.9	-0.3
Government debt, EMU-definition (% of GDP)	53.8	52.6	52.9
<i>Demography enterprises</i>			
Foundations (abs.)	36.0	33.4	.
Bankruptcy (abs.)	4,498	9,349	10,082
<i>Demography population</i>			
Average population (x 1,000)	15,922	16,273	16,319
Migration surplus (% of population)	0.34	-0.10	-0.17

Macro economy

21.2 The three approaches of domestic product (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
From the output			
Output (basic prices)	806,161	912,942	948,335
Intermediate consumption (excl. deductible VAT) (-)	432,746	477,758	502,012
<i>Value added (gross, basic prices)</i>	373,415	435,184	446,323
Taxes less subsidies on products	43,833	53,849	55,989
taxes on products	48,060	58,075	60,392
subsidies on products (-)	4,227	4,226	4,403
Difference imputed and paid VAT	712	-391	-391
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	417,960	488,642	501,921
From the generation of income			
Compensation of employees	211,803	249,943	253,996
wages and salaries	170,718	194,698	195,663
employers' social contributions	41,085	55,245	58,333
Taxes on production and imports			
subsidies	44,975	55,141	57,336
taxes on production and imports	52,381	63,414	65,843
subsidies (-)	7,406	8,273	8,507
Operating surplus/mixed income (gross)	161,182	183,558	190,589
consumption of fixed capital	61,308	73,217	75,155
operating surplus/mixed income (net)	99,874	110,341	115,434
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	417,960	488,642	501,921
From the final expenditure			
Final consumption expenditure	302,694	357,668	364,557
Fixed capital formation (gross)	91,652	94,641	97,628
Changes in inventories	430	839	-1,423
Exports of goods and services	292,916	328,111	357,470
Imports of goods and services (-)	269,732	292,617	316,311
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	417,960	488,642	501,921

Macro economy

21.3 The main macroeconomic balancing of domestic product and national net lending or net borrowing (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	417,960	488,642	501,921
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	61,308	73,217	75,155
Net primary income from the rest of the world	9,020	1,149	4,418
National income (net, market prices)	365,672	416,574	431,184
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	-5,817	-6,893	-7,742
Disposable national income (net)	359,855	409,681	423,442
Final consumption expenditure (-)	302,694	357,668	364,557
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (surplus of the nation)	207	339	340
National saving (net)	57,368	52,352	59,225
Fixed capital formation (net) (-)	30,344	21,424	22,473
Changes in inventories (-)	430	839	-1,423
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	26,594	30,089	38,175
Net capital transfers from the rest of the world	-1,214	-1,411	-1,537
National net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)	25,380	28,678	36,638
change in assets on the rest of the world	309,621	154,788	.
change in liabilities to the rest of the world (-)	286,703	127,442	.
statistical discrepancy	2,462	1,332	.

21.4 Domestic product and national income, alternative definitions (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	417,960	488,642	501,921
per full-time equivalent job (euro)	63,969	75,708	78,241
compensation of employees	211,803	249,943	253,996
taxes on production and imports less subsidies	44,975	55,141	57,336
operating surplus/mixed income (gross)	161,182	183,558	190,589
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	61,308	73,217	75,155
Domestic product (net, market prices)	356,652	415,425	426,766
Net primary income from the rest of the world	9,020	1,149	4,418
National income (gross, market prices)	426,980	489,791	506,339
net, market prices	365,672	416,574	431,184
per capita (euro)	22,966	25,599	26,422
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	-5,817	-6,893	-7,742
Disposable national income gross, market prices	421,163	482,898	498,597
net, market prices	359,855	409,681	423,442
per capita (euro)	22,601	25,176	25,948

Macro economy

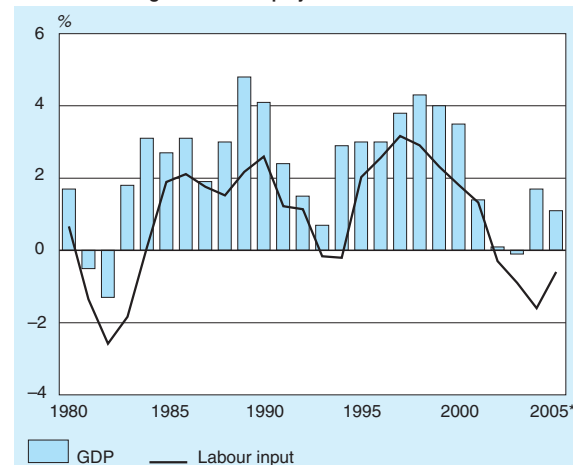
21.5 Domestic product and national income, alternative definitions (% volume changes)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	3.9	1.7	1.1
per full-time equivalent job	2.0	3.4	1.8
net, market prices	3.6	1.8	1.1
National income (gross, market prices)	5.2	1.2	1.8
net, market prices	5.1	1.2	1.9
per capita	4.3	0.9	1.6
Disposable national income			
gross, market prices	4.9	1.1	1.7
net, market prices	4.8	1.1	2.2
per capita	4.0	0.7	1.4

21.6 Domestic product and national income, alternative definitions (deflators: % change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	4.1	0.9	1.6
net, market prices	4.3	0.8	1.6
National income (gross, market prices)	4.0	1.4	1.5
net, market prices	4.2	1.4	1.6
Disposable national income			
gross, market prices	4.0	1.4	1.5
net, market prices	4.2	1.4	1.6

21.7 Economic growth and employment



Macro economy

21.8 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,870	9,182	9,185
Mining and quarrying	9,101	11,587	14,330
Manufacturing	58,078	60,897	61,995
Electricity, gas and water supply	5,038	6,907	6,996
Construction	20,926	24,765	25,546
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	59,556	65,306	65,243
Transport, storage and communication	26,645	32,480	32,416
Financial and business activities	101,785	116,530	121,106
General government	41,265	51,253	51,753
Care and other service activities	41,151	56,277	57,753
Total	373,415	435,184	446,323

21.9 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (% volume change)

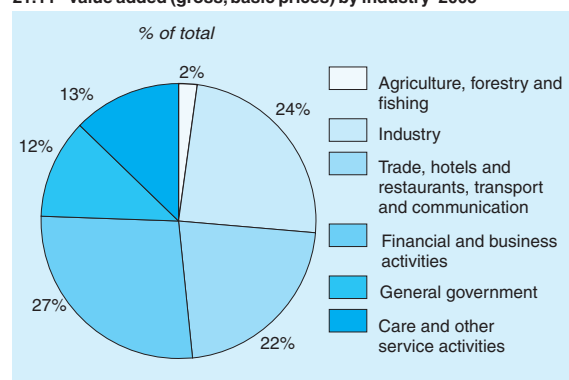
	2000	2004*	2005*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	4.9	1.1
Mining and quarrying	-4.6	10.9	-8.6
Manufacturing	6.7	1.2	-0.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	3.4	-3.7	-0.9
Construction	3.5	1.2	1.9
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	5.1	3.3	3.0
Transport, storage and communication	11.0	4.0	1.8
Financial and business activities	2.5	0.9	2.4
General government	1.4	-0.3	-0.5
Care and other service activities	2.5	1.4	1.0
Total	4.0	1.7	1.1

21.10 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (deflators: % change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	-11.8	-1.0
Mining and quarrying	50.9	1.0	35.3
Manufacturing	1.1	0.9	2.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	-6.3	-4.8	2.2
Construction	6.0	2.5	1.2
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	3.1	-2.5	-3.0
Transport, storage and communication	-3.0	-0.9	-2.0
Financial and business activities	5.4	1.9	1.5
General government	5.0	2.7	1.5
Care and other service activities	5.5	2.5	1.6
Total	4.3	0.6	1.4

Macro economy

21.11 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry 2005*



21.12 Labour input of employed persons by industry (1,000 fte's)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239	218	214
Mining and quarrying	9	9	9
Manufacturing	952	859	838
Electricity, gas and water supply	32	30	29
Construction	472	436	424
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	1,263	1,224	1,214
Transport, storage and communication	425	407	399
Financial and business activities	1,336	1,276	1,292
General government	758	806	796
Care and other service activities	1,048	1,189	1,199
Total	6,534	6,454	6,415

21.13 Labour productivity per fte by industry (1,000 euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41	42	43
Mining and quarrying	987	1,269	1,594
Manufacturing	61	71	74
Electricity, gas and water supply	157	232	238
Construction	44	57	60
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	47	53	54
Transport, storage and communication	63	80	81
Financial and business activities	76	91	94
General government	54	64	65
Care and other service activities	39	47	48
Value added (gross, basic prices)	57	67	70

Macro economy

21.14 Labour productivity per full-time equivalent job by industry (% volume change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.7	8.0	2.6
Mining and quarrying	-2.9	9.3	-7.2
Manufacturing	7.0	5.4	1.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.5	-1.6	0.6
Construction	1.0	6.7	4.9
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	2.9	5.0	3.8
Transport, storage and communication	6.0	6.9	3.6
Financial and business activities	-0.5	1.9	1.1
General government	0.0	1.1	0.7
Care and other service activities	0.7	0.3	0.2
Value added (gross, basic prices)	2.1	3.4	1.7

21.15 Supply and disposition of goods and services (mln euro)

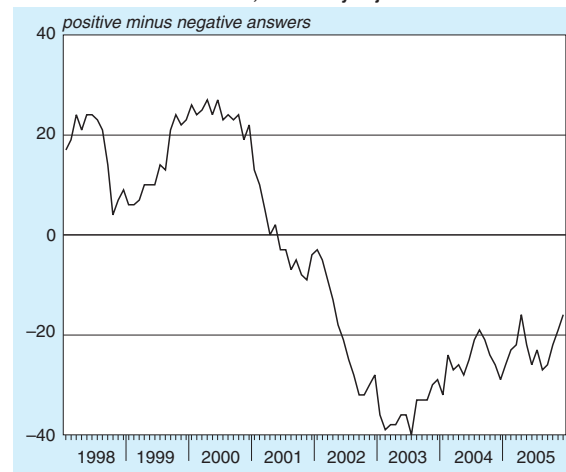
	2000	2004*	2005*
Disposable for final expenditure domestic product (gross, market prices)	687,692	781,259	818,232
imports of goods and services	417,960	488,642	501,921
goods	269,732	292,617	316,311
services	208,558	220,885	241,839
	61,174	71,732	74,472
Total final expenditure	687,692	781,259	818,232
national final expenditure	394,776	453,148	460,762
final consumption expenditure	302,694	357,668	364,557
general government	91,871	118,512	120,547
households incl. NPI	210,823	239,156	244,010
households	91,652	94,641	97,628
fixed capital formation (gross)	49,165	46,814	.
corporations	13,112	15,215	14,956
general government	29,375	32,612	.
households incl. NPI	430	839	-1,423
households	292,916	328,111	357,470
exports of goods and services	232,334	256,313	282,246
goods	60,582	71,798	75,224
services			

Macro economy

21.16 Supply and disposition of goods and services (% volume change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Disposable for final expenditure	7.0	3.9	2.6
domestic product (gross, market prices)	3.9	1.7	1.1
imports of goods and services	12.2	7.8	5.1
goods	14.1	9.0	5.9
services	6.2	4.5	2.6
Total final expenditure	7.0	3.9	2.6
national final expenditure	2.7	0.8	0.3
final consumption expenditure	3.2	0.0	0.4
general government	1.9	0.0	0.5
households incl. NPI households	3.7	0.0	0.3
fixed capital formation (gross)	0.6	2.9	2.2
corporations and households incl. NPI households	-0.9	4.9	.
general government	10.5	-6.2	-2.0
exports of goods and services	13.5	8.5	5.9
goods	15.3	9.4	6.6
services	7.0	5.4	3.4

21.17 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



Macro economy

21.18 Final consumption expenditure by type of goods and services (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Final consumption expenditure of households incl. NPISH	210,823	239,156	244,010
goods	104,197	110,319	112,279
food, beverages and tobacco	29,515	33,456	33,407
food	18,510	20,844	20,673
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	11,005	12,612	12,734
durable consumer goods	45,655	45,478	45,238
other goods	29,027	31,385	33,634
services	104,893	127,731	130,871
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	8,320	9,171	9,290
resident in the rest of the world	10,053	10,277	10,150
Individual final consump. of gen. governm.	50,079	66,857	68,286
goods	3,147	4,089	4,275
durable consumer goods	684	976	1,022
other goods	2,463	3,113	3,253
services	46,932	62,768	64,011
Actual individual final consumption	260,902	306,013	312,296
goods	107,344	114,408	116,554
food, beverages and tobacco	29,515	33,456	33,407
food	18,510	20,844	20,672
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	11,005	12,612	12,735
durable consumer goods	46,339	46,454	46,260
other goods	31,490	34,498	36,888
services	151,825	190,499	194,882
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	8,320	9,171	9,290
resident in the rest of the world	10,053	10,277	10,150
Collective final consump. of gen. governm.	41,792	51,655	52,261
Final consumption expenditure	302,694	357,668	364,557

21.19 Final consumption expenditure by type of goods and services (% volume change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Final consumption expenditure of households incl. NPISH	3.7	0.0	0.3
goods	3.1	-0.6	0.5
food, beverages and tobacco	1.3	0.6	0.1
food	2.0	2.2	0.1
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	0.3	-2.1	0.0
durable consumer goods	5.2	-1.3	0.9
other goods	1.6	-0.6	0.2
services	4.3	1.3	0.6
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	4.5	-1.0	0.1
resident in the rest of the world	4.7	-9.0	-4.7
Individual final consump. of gen. governm.	2.5	1.2	1.1
goods	4.3	2.5	4.1
durable consumer goods	7.4	6.9	3.5
other goods	3.5	1.3	4.1
services	2.3	1.1	0.9
Actual individual final consumption	3.5	0.3	0.5
goods	3.1	-0.4	0.6
food, beverages and tobacco	1.3	0.6	0.1
food	2.0	2.2	0.1
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	0.3	-2.1	0.0
durable consumer goods	5.2	-1.2	0.9
other goods	1.8	-0.4	0.6
services	3.7	1.2	0.7
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	4.5	-1.0	0.1
resident in the rest of the world	4.7	-9.0	-4.7
Collective final consump. of gen. governm.	1.3	-1.6	-0.3
Final consumption expenditure	3.2	0.0	0.4

Macro economy

21.20 Imports of goods and services by product group (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Products of agriculture and fishing	9,525	9,938	10,346
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	17,321	19,138	26,878
Manufactured products	183,182	193,962	207,323
food, beverages and tobacco products	13,560	16,709	17,175
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	10,404	10,213	10,751
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,819	6,630	6,719
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	5,836	7,535	9,962
chemical products and manmade fibres	24,326	29,162	33,146
rubber and plastic products	5,810	6,174	6,398
basic metals and metal products	14,327	17,354	18,811
machinery and equipment i.e.	12,344	13,185	13,594
electrical machinery, optical equipment	62,005	60,735	64,706
transport equipment	17,439	16,373	15,707
other manufactured products i.e.	10,312	9,892	10,354
Other products	51,658	61,451	63,982
Final consumption by resident households	10,053	10,277	10,150
Cif/fob-adjustment	-2,007	-2,149	-2,368
Imports of goods (fob) and services	269,732	292,617	316,311
Imports of goods (cif)	214,935	227,726	249,583
Cif/fob-adjustment and reclassification	6,377	6,841	7,744
Imports of goods (fob)	208,558	220,885	241,839
Imports of services (cif)	56,804	67,040	69,096
Final consumption by resident households	10,053	10,277	10,150
Other imports of services	46,751	56,763	58,946
Cif/fob-reclassification	4,370	4,692	5,376
Imports of services (fob)	61,174	71,732	74,472
Imports of goods (fob) and services	269,732	292,617	316,311

21.21 Imports of goods and services by product group (% volume changes)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Products of agriculture and fishing	2.2	3.3	12.3
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	8.3	7.2	6.9
Manufactured products	15.2	9.5	5.8
food, beverages and tobacco products	5.3	5.0	3.3
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	5.9	2.3	5.2
paper, printed matter and recorded media	-0.5	0.2	1.9
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	17.1	1.8	3.6
chemical products and manmade fibres	11.9	12.0	7.2
rubber and plastic products	5.3	5.1	0.8
basic metals and metal products	5.6	10.5	1.8
machinery and equipment i.e.	3.8	5.7	0.3
electrical machinery, optical equipment	36.3	17.3	12.6
transport equipment	4.1	2.3	-4.7
other manufactured products i.e.	2.7	2.8	3.1
Other products	6.2	6.9	3.1
Final consumption by resident households	4.7	-9.0	-4.7
Cif/fob-adjustment	8.1	7.5	6.7

Macro economy

21.21 Imports of goods and services by product group (end) (% volume change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Imports of goods (fob) and services	12.2	7.8	5.1
Imports of goods (cif)	13.9	8.9	6.1
Cif/fob-adjustment and reclassification	8.1	7.3	9.5
Imports of goods (fob)	14.1	9.0	5.9
Imports of services (cif)	6.0	4.3	2.0
Final consumption by resident households	4.7	-9.0	-4.7
Other imports of services	6.3	7.1	3.2
Cif/fob-reclassification	8.1	7.3	10.8
Imports of services (fob)	6.2	4.5	2.6
Imports of goods (fob) and services	12.2	7.8	5.1

21.22 Exports of goods and services by product group (mln euro)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Products of agriculture and fishing	14,136	15,913	17,231
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	5,790	8,530	11,174
Manufactured products	206,757	225,730	247,377
food, beverages and tobacco products	28,304	30,854	32,055
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	7,633	7,687	8,128
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,456	6,300	6,409
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	14,882	16,354	22,943
chemical products and manmade fibres	36,719	44,394	48,905
rubber and plastic products	5,570	6,161	6,482
basic metals and metal products	13,603	17,632	19,734
machinery and equipment i.e.	12,404	14,063	14,982
electrical machinery, optical equipment	62,869	64,537	70,022
transport equipment	12,184	11,698	11,327
other manufactured products i.e.	6,133	6,050	6,390
Transport and communication services	17,715	19,767	21,190
Financial and business services	29,287	36,535	38,052
Other products	12,472	13,739	14,620
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	8,320	9,171	9,290
Exports of used fixed capital goods	446	875	904
Cif/fob-adjustment	-2,007	-2,149	-2,368
Exports of goods and services	292,916	328,111	357,470
Exports of goods (fob) excl. re-exports	129,505	137,386	156,545
Re-exports	102,383	118,052	124,797
Exports of used fixed capital goods	446	875	904
Exports of goods (fob)	232,334	256,313	282,246
Consumption of services by non-residential households	8,320	9,171	9,290
Other exports of services	54,269	64,776	68,302
Cif/fob-adjustment	-2,007	-2,149	-2,368
Exports of services	60,582	71,798	75,224
Exports of goods (fob) and services	292,916	328,111	357,470

Macro economy

21.23 Exports of goods and services by product group (% volume changes)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Products of agriculture and fishing	3.5	7.7	11.9
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	8.3	21.6	0.9
Manufactured products	16.7	9.1	6.6
food, beverages and tobacco products	3.5	3.4	4.8
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	5.5	1.2	5.4
paper, printed matter and recorded media	3.6	1.9	1.9
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	7.5	5.1	3.1
chemical products and manmade fibres	10.8	7.2	4.0
rubber and plastic products	5.5	4.3	1.5
basic metals and metal products	4.0	13.2	4.9
machinery and equipment i.e.	15.9	4.6	3.1
electrical machinery, optical equipment	42.3	18.2	14.4
transport equipment	7.5	1.8	-3.3
other manufactured products i.e.	0.5	5.7	4.1
Transport and communication services	6.5	4.5	4.6
Financial and business services	9.2	9.0	3.8
Other products	4.0	2.5	2.8
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	4.5	-1.0	0.1
Exports of used fixed capital goods	3.5	33.0	3.1
Cif/fob-adjustment	8.1	7.5	6.7
Exports of goods and services	13.5	8.5	5.9
Exports of goods (fob) excl. re-exports	7.4	1.9	2.3
Re-exports	28.6	19.8	12.1
Exports of used fixed capital goods	3.5	33.0	3.1
Exports of goods (fob)	15.3	9.4	6.6
Consumption of services by non-residential households	4.5	-1.0	0.1
Other exports of services	7.0	6.4	4.0
Cif/fob-adjustment	8.1	7.5	6.7
Exports of services	7.0	5.4	3.4
Exports of goods (fob) and services	13.5	8.5	5.9

21.24 Fixed capital formation (gross) by type of capital (mln euro)

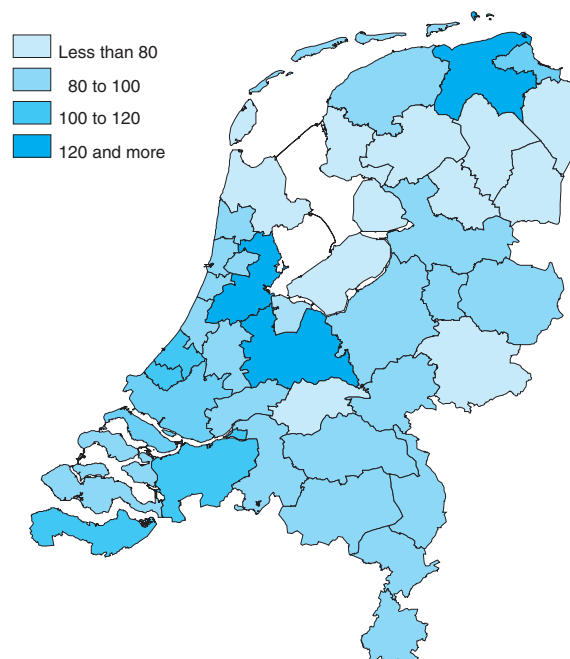
	2000	2004*	2005*
Dwellings	24,674	29,777	32,251
Non-residential buildings	14,968	13,920	13,881
Civil engineering works	9,931	10,418	10,522
Transport equipment	9,917	11,032	10,777
Machinery and equipment	14,761	12,803	12,630
Other fixed assets	18,491	18,799	19,743
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	1,090	2,108	2,176
Total	91,652	94,641	97,628

Macro economy

21.25 Fixed capital formation (gross) by type of capital good
(% volume change)

	2000	2004*	2005*
Dwellings	1.6	6.3	5.9
Non-residential buildings	6.5	-8.3	-2.2
Civil engineering works	10.9	-0.2	0.0
Transport equipment	1.7	7.5	-3.7
Machinery and equipment	-8.4	-0.2	-2.4
Other fixed assets	-2.2	10.0	7.8
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	6.6	14.3	3.2
Total	0.6	2.9	2.2

21.26 GDP per capita, 2003* (Netherlands=100)



22. Financial institutions and markets

Less consumer credit, more overdrafts

Households who do not have enough money to pay for what they buy can either take out a loan, or overdraw their current account. Since the change in the tax system in 2001, which put an end to the tax deductibility of interest on consumer credit, the amount of consumer credit taken out has been growing more slowly. People have been replacing this form of credit by overdrawing their current accounts or by taking out a cheaper mortgage loan. Consumers are also making more use of credit provided by credit cards.

Private households took out 5 percent fewer new consumer loans in 2005 than in 2004. On the other hand, the total amount overdrawn on current accounts rose by 9 percent, to 7.5 billion euro. Credit cards accounted for nearly one third of total amount of credit granted in 2005. Some 60 percent of loans are still taken out in the form of revolving credit. Households paid 8 percent more in interest and repayments on this credit than in 2004.

As less credit was granted and more was repaid, at the end of 2005 the total outstanding consumer credit debt was 3 percent smaller than at the end of 2004, at 17.5 billion euro. This is the first time since 1985 that the total debt on consumer credit decreased on a year basis.

Growing reserves for institutional investors

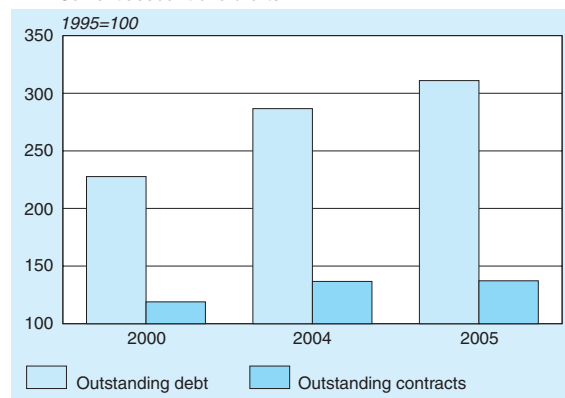
Total reserves of institutional investors rose by 8 percent in 2004. Just as in 2003, increases in share prices were the main reason for this increase. This had a favourable effect on the coverage rate for pension funds. In 2004 institutional investors purchased 46 billion net in bonds, increasing the share of bonds in their portfolios from 36 to 39 percent. They invested a total 558 billion euro outside the Netherlands in 2004; this is the equivalent of 60 percent of their portfolio, nearly 4 percent points more than in 2003.

Financial institutions and markets

22.1 Consumer credit (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Credit granted	6,395	10,658	10,625	10,100
Interest	1,125	1,303	1,536	1,560
Repayments	7,095	10,647	11,382	12,278
Outstanding debt	10,129	15,244	18,101	17,483
closed-end credit	3,337	3,065	2,315	2,133
open-end credit		10,063	13,311	12,985
savings based credit	6,792	1,631	1,360	1,133
credit cards		486	1,115	1,231
Credit limits granted	14,517	23,608	31,958	32,546

22.2 Current account overdrafts



22.3 Money raised on the capital market via Euronext Amsterdam (mln euro)

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Shares				
financial institutions	2,205	485	307	2,722
investment companies	11,472	8,044	4,668	5,519
real estate companies	507	344	280	343
other companies	14,014	3,351	6,033	3,738
total	28,200	12,224	11,288	12,322
Bonds				
government	15,045	34,235	32,294	32,889
financial institutions	26,880	61,462	60,011	71,252
other private sector	17,542	4,429	478	2,715
foreign	500	-	-	-
total	59,969	100,126	92,783	106,856
Mortgage bonds, bills and savings certificates	2,423	336	295	18
Total	88,169	112,686	104,366	119,196

Financial institutions and markets

22.4 Dividend on ordinary shares of companies listed on the Amsterdam stock exchange (mln euro)

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Construction and installation	164	166	110	111
Mineral extraction	3,281	3,653	3,688	4,868
Trade	739	154	109	137
Manufacturing industry	2,340	2,524	2,566	2,750
Non-financial services	703	657	718	831
Transport, storage and communication	604	280	1,147	2,037
Banks/financial services	1,445	1,507	1,690	1,904
Insurance	3,044	3,395	3,920	5,172
Investment companies	733	1,361	1,377	1,548
Other companies	319	129	136	161
Real estate companies	838	809	889	996
Total	14,211	14,634	16,351	20,517

22.5 Combined balance sheet of financial institutions (bln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Assets				
Monetary gold	10	9	8	8
Accounts receivable (intern. mon. inst.)	7	2	2	2
Cash and current account	16	49	58	67
Deposits	106	182	307	313
Bonds	176	386	516	563
Shares	118	397	350	389
Short-term securities	25	10	9	19
Holdings	44	133	132	147
Short-term loans	113	193	206	246
Long-term loans	320	400	472	501
Mortgages	145	297	414	453
Fixed assets	45	73	67	66
Transitional assets	37	75	82	136
Other assets	24	26	18	17
Total	1,187	2,231	2,642	2,928
Liabilities				
Cash	18	17	21	22
Current account	81	182	233	227
Deposits	169	352	467	543
Savings	109	137	183	198
Bonds	69	189	334	382
Shares and holdings	144	426	301	331
Short-term securities	9	21	33	37
Short-term debts	30	55	76	91
Long-term debts	85	138	179	183
Transitional assets	37	82	108	167
Reserves	435	632	705	748
Total	1,187	2,231	2,642	2,928

Financial institutions and markets

22.6 Institutions providing credit

	2000	2003	2004
Institutions			
enterprises	87	86	89
companies	76	77	81
cooperative banks	1	1	1
branches of foreign credit companies	10	8	7
local units	6,152	4,499	4,100*
automatic cash dispensers	6,921	7,556	7,889
Employment			
employees	140,400	131,942	129,036
women	67,392	63,332	61,937
men	73,008	68,610	67,099
fte's	127,636	118,867	116,249

22.7 Profit and loss account of credit institutions (mln euro)

	2000	2003	2004
<i>Income</i>			
Interest etc.	54,689	51,302	50,571
Yield on securities	3,767	3,523	5,622
Procuration (2000=net)	5,200	5,201	5,586
Profits on financial transactions	1,839	948	1,265
Other income	1,746	1,607	2,329
Total	67,241	62,581	65,373
<i>Expenses</i>			
Interest etc.	41,975	34,735	33,913
Procuration (2000=net)	0	676	775
General expenses and administration	13,737	14,818	16,049
Other operating expenses	14	99	158
Value adjustments to receivables and additions/withdrawals	591	1,729	1,420
Other value adjustments	1,184	1,148	1,136
Operating result	9,741	9,375	11,922
Extra ordinary income and expenses	-714	-1	-1
Tax	1,153	1,553	1,839
Net profit in accounting year	7,874	7,821	10,082
Total	67,242	62,580	65,373

22.8 Balance sheet figures for credit institutions

	2000	2003	2004
Balance sheet total (number of institutions)			
less than 100 mln euro	23	20	24
100 to 1,000 mln euro	31	33	32
1,000 to 10,000 mln euro	23	23	21
10,000 to 100,000 mln euro	7	6	8
100,000 mln euro and more	3	4	4
Balance sheet figures (bln euro)			
balance sheet total	1,019	1,299	1,469
credit	588	757	839
amount entrusted	419	527	562
total capital and reserves	81	97	106

Financial institutions and markets

22.9 Operating results of non-life insurance companies by sector (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Income</i>				
Accidents and illness	426	14	746	1,110
Motor vehicles	-55	-23	226	304
Transport and air traffic	22	-12	5	54
Fire and other damage	152	79	197	428
Other	10	136	21	29
Technical result	554	194	1,195	1,925

22.10 Investments and receivables of non-life insurance companies (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Intangible assets	11	15	45	109
Land and buildings	465	385	377	420
Investment in affiliated enterprises	1,159	1,760	2,201	2,118
Shares	2,734	8,036	4,260	4,854
Bonds	7,277	14,723	17,833	21,309
Mortgages	406	426	540	550
Other loans	4,417	2,190	1,357	1,202
Deposits with credit institutions	701	526	1,072	1,212
Other financial investments	312	599	1,018	1,229
Deposits with ceding enterprises	105	107	152	145
Receivables and other assets	4,080	6,520	7,764	7,982
Total	21,666	35,287	36,620	41,129

22.11 Investments and receivables of life insurance companies (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Intangible assets	1	19	19	14
Land and buildings	6,897	12,434	12,775	13,238
Investment in affiliated enterprises	4,979	5,557	5,741	3,692
Shares	14,235	35,816	21,307	21,190
Bonds	21,940	43,456	64,207	83,152
Participation in investment pools	1,077	566	609	474
Mortgages	19,065	28,247	27,196	23,617
Other loans	32,477	25,215	18,274	15,532
Deposits with credit institutions	1,271	3,741	3,321	3,051
Other financial investments	3,218	4,969	4,742	5,162
Deposits with ceding enterprises	294	344	425	473
Investment where policyholders bear risk	27,500	65,463	76,814	82,755
Receivables and other assets	7,209	15,487	17,354	12,229
Total	140,163	241,314	252,784	264,579

Financial institutions and markets

22.12 Technical account of life insurance companies (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Income</i>				
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	12,711	22,426	23,748	24,466
Investment income	10,575	10,938	13,268	9,595
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	5,330	14,109	16,707	17,588
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance	9,381	11,108	11,481	8,700
Bonuses, rebates, operating costs	4,990	5,585	5,943	5,452
Other technical expenses	2,476	904	990	449
Total result technical account	1,108	1,658	2,198	1,872

22.13 Balance sheet of pension funds (bln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Assets</i>				
Land and buildings	18	24	24	21
Mortgages	12	14	15	14
Shares		217	215	237
Bonds	138	168	190	220
Long-term loans	78	31	11	10
Non-consolidated holdings	6	15	17	27
Deposits and liquid assets	5	6	11	14
Reinsurance share of techn. provisions	15	14	6	3
Other receivables	10	9	8	8
Total	282	498	497	554
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Endowment fund and reserves	33	113	13	83
Gross technical provisions	243	376	468	455
Total	282	498	497	554
Long-term loans	1	1	2	1
Other liabilities	5	9	14	15

22.14 Profit and loss account of pension funds (bln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Assets</i>				
Premiums	7	10	20	22
Return on investment	21	12	47	49
Other assets	3	4	3	3
Total	30	26	70	75
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Net change in technical provisions	14	23	39	-16
Pensions paid, lump sum commutes	10	12	15	16
Other liabilities	6	-10	16	74
Total	30	26	70	75

23. Government finance

More revenues from national taxes

Revenues from national government taxes rose from just under 101 billion euro in 2001 to 106 billion euro in 2004. Compared with 2003, revenues from these taxes were more than 3 billion higher. As company profits went up, corporate and dividend taxes have put more money into government coffers. Revenues from wage tax dropped sharply, however, as a result of the government's wage restraint policy combined with higher pension premiums and lower employment levels.

Government spends less

Government spending amounted to 119.4 billion euro in 2004. This is 0.1 percent less than in 2003, following increases of 7 and 6 percent respectively in 2002 and 2003. The government spent less on social provisions such as old age pensions and surviving dependants' benefits and reception centres for asylumseekers.

Spending on health care rose by most in 2004: by 20 percent to 9.5 billion euro. Almost all of this was accounted for by the larger government contribution to the fund for exceptional medical expenses. The government increased its contribution as the costs of this scheme were insufficiently covered by the premiums.

Lower revenues from local taxes

Municipalities are set to receive 8.9 percent less in municipal taxes in 2006 than in 2005. This is mainly because of the abolition of the property tax for residents of dwellings, which will set municipalities back 0.9 billion euro. To compensate for this loss, municipalities will receive an extra contribution from the central government's Municipal Fund. At provincial level, the surcharge on motor vehicle tax will yield 6 percent more in 2006 than in 2005. This increase is smaller than in previous years, when it was around 8 percent.

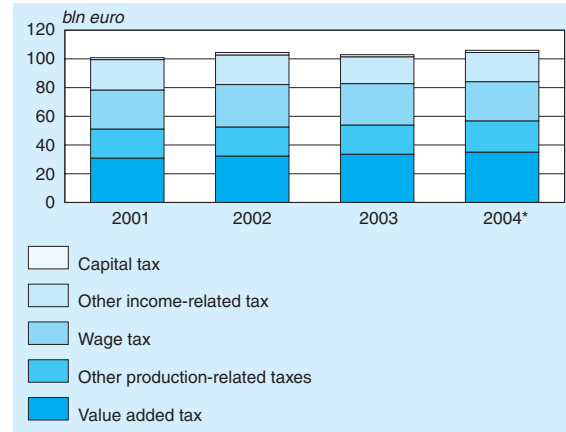
Government finance

23.1 Current account of central government by category (mln euro)

	2001	2003	2004*
General administration			
expenditure	9,068	9,654	10,615
revenue	1,831	1,895	2,253
National defence			
expenditure	6,458	6,792	6,763
revenue	330	196	266
Public order and security			
expenditure	6,307	7,478	7,935
revenue	928	1,056	1,127
Education			
expenditure	19,750	22,095	22,501
revenue	453	527	559
Public health			
expenditure	5,620	7,882	9,465
revenue	47	64	78
Social provisions			
expenditure	19,229	25,011	24,439
revenue	79	151	170
Public housing			
expenditure	1,270	1,570	1,501
revenue	140	226	284
Culture and recreation			
expenditure	1,577	1,642	1,619
revenue	322	339	224
Fuel and energy			
expenditure	228	224	258
revenue	4,326	4,374	4,706
Agriculture, hunting, fishery			
expenditure	1,316	1,351	1,094
revenue	387	363	350
Economic affairs			
expenditure	1,104	1,174	1,110
revenue	1,598	758	1,129
Traffic and transport			
expenditure	3,987	4,246	3,955
revenue	761	619	580
Not allocated to a category			
expenditure	29,352	30,190	27,878
revenue	99,415	101,441	104,472
Business activities			
expenditure	144	182	241
revenue	144	182	241
Total			
current expenditure	105,410	119,490	119,375
current revenue	110,759	112,189	116,438

Government finance

23.2 Government taxes



23.3 Expenditure and revenue of the provinces (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
General administration				
expenditure	141	191	269	227
revenue	25	31	51	14
Public order and security				
expenditure	6	6	13	13
revenue	3	0	0	1
Traffic and transport				
expenditure	615	1,141	1,290	1,517
revenue	165	533	662	829
Water management				
expenditure	183	143	161	172
revenue	89	28	33	34
Environmental control				
expenditure	423	417	469	509
revenue	285	219	210	235
Recreation and nature				
expenditure	109	134	172	209
revenue	24	25	40	31
Economic and agricultural affairs				
expenditure	173	207	385	414
revenue	118	264	629	328
Welfare				
expenditure	2,018	902	1,162	1,172
revenue	1,771	547	682	682
Environmental planning, public housing				
expenditure	163	143	256	299
revenue	103	66	148	182
Financing and general				
revenue	135	422	516	1,014
expenditure	1,392	2,106	2,655	3,293
Total				
expenditure	3,967	3,706	4,693	5,546
revenue	3,975	3,821	5,110	5,629

Government finance

23.4 Revenues from taxes and levies imposed by provinces, municipalities and water boards (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2005*	2006*
Surcharge on motor vehicle tax	144	714	1,027	1,094
Property tax	1,859	2,558	3,489	2,685
Sewage charges	456	656	923	997
Refuse collection rate	1,009	1,245	1,634	1,652
Duties on building permits	183	332	379	406
Parking fees	175	302	403	416
Levies on water pollution	707	970	1,192	1,226
Water tax for households	110	160	250	271
Community charge	309	390	518	532
Other	557	348	509	532
Total	5,509	7,675	10,324	9,811
provinces	259	727	1,069	1,136
municipalities	4,124	5,428	7,295	6,646
water boards	1,126	1,520	1,960	2,029

23.5 Expenditure and revenue of municipalities (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
General administration				
expenditure	1,747	2,210	2,742	2,548
revenue	356	462	606	383
Public order and security				
expenditure	510	710	1,029	1,087
revenue	93	102	155	129
Traffic, transport, public works				
expenditure	3,315	4,012	4,917	4,142
revenue	1,831	2,124	2,692	1,887
Economic affairs				
expenditure	651	1,011	734	549
revenue	787	1,149	744	480
Education				
expenditure	3,546	4,599	5,715	4,933
revenue	3,051	3,178	3,846	3,105
Culture and recreation				
expenditure	2,763	3,387	4,242	4,052
revenue	567	656	876	673
Social provisions and social services				
expenditure	10,604	10,840	13,147	12,945
revenue	7,734	7,183	8,987	8,661
Public health and environment				
expenditure	2,981	3,457	4,275	4,177
revenue	2,350	2,581	3,348	3,233
Environmental planning, housing				
expenditure	23,209	7,978	8,018	6,457
revenue	22,699	7,628	7,274	5,814
Financing and general revenue				
expenditure	1,776	6,147	4,678	2,306
revenue	11,642	19,287	20,968	18,832
Total				
expenditure	51,101	44,350	49,496	44,165
revenue	51,108	44,350	49,496	44,165

24. Prices

Oil prices push up prices in manufacturing

Factory gate prices in the manufacturing industry were on average 6.2 percent higher in 2005 than in 2004. This increase was mainly the result of the hefty rise in oil prices. Prices of products in the oil industry rose by 35 percent, those produced in other sectors of manufacturing by 3.1 percent. Prices in the basic metal and the chemical industries also rose strongly. Producers of food and drink, and paper and cardboard products lowered their prices.

Prices of intermediate consumption – the raw materials and semi-manufactured goods used in the manufacturing industry – rose by more than the factory gate prices again in 2005. Prices of intermediate consumption were on average 10.2 percent higher than in 2004. Imported goods in particular cost substantially more. Here, too, oil prices had an upward effect. In the oil industry intermediate consumption prices rose by more than 34 percent, in other sectors by only 5.4 percent. Strong price increases were also reported in the chemical rubber and synthetics industry, the basic metal industry, and the metal products industry. In the food, drink and tobacco sector, on the other hand, prices of intermediate consumption were lower.

Energy prices account for most of inflation

Consumer prices were on average 1.7 percent higher in 2005 than in 2004. Although significantly higher than in 2004, when it was 1.2 percent, the level measured in 2005 is still low. This is partly because the wage costs per product unit did not rise. 2004 and 2005 are the only two years since 1990 in which inflation dropped below 2.0 percent. Most of inflation in 2005 was caused by high energy prices: gas cost 17.6 percent more, electricity 8.6 percent more and motor fuels 9.2 percent more. Together these products accounted for 1.0 percent point of inflation. All other goods and services accounted for a net 0.7 of a percent point. Prices for tobacco, eating and drinking out, and transport all rose. House rents also went up, although by the lowest percentage since 1959. On the other hand, average prices of food and drink, clothes, shoes, communication, and consumer electronics all decreased.

Prices

24.1 Prices of industrial products by sector (excl. construction) (% change on previous year)

	2001	2004	2005
Mineral extraction			
domestic sales	12.7	-0.3	28.4
exports	17.3	-2.8	34.7
total sales	14.7	-1.3	31.0
Manufacturing			
domestic sales	1.9	3.5	5.0
intermediate goods	1.4	4.0	5.8
consumer goods	3.2	2.7	3.3
investment goods	2.4	1.6	2.4
exports	0.3	4.6	7.0
total sales	0.9	4.1	6.2
Public utilities companies			
domestic sales	-0.8	-2.8	12.0
intermediate goods	-1.2	-3.0	13.1
consumer goods	0.2	-2.3	9.5
investment goods	-1.7	-3.1	14.2

24.2 Prices of intermediate consumption by sector (excl. construction) (% change on previous year)

	2001	2004	2005
Mineral extraction			
consumption of			
manufactured products	0.4	4.7	8.7
electricity, gas and water	-1.1	-2.9	12.3
purchased in the Netherlands	3.0	1.6	9.1
imports	-6.1	15.4	24.8
total	-3.3	10.7	19.9
Manufacturing industry			
consumption of			
agricultural products	12.2	8.4	-0.6
minerals	12.4	-0.3	27.6
manufactured products	0.9	5.0	6.7
electricity, gas and water	-1.2	-3.0	13.0
purchased in the Netherlands	3.8	5.0	6.6
imports	-2.5	8.5	12.6
total	-0.1	7.1	10.2
Public utilities companies			
consumption of			
minerals	13.3	-0.3	30.7
manufactured products	0.5	0.5	10.1
electricity, gas and water	-1.6	-3.0	13.7
purchased in the Netherlands	6.4	-1.3	23.4
imports	5.8	9.1	33.6
total	6.2	2.3	27.2

Prices

24.3 Prices of industrial products by industry class (excl. construction) (% change on previous year)

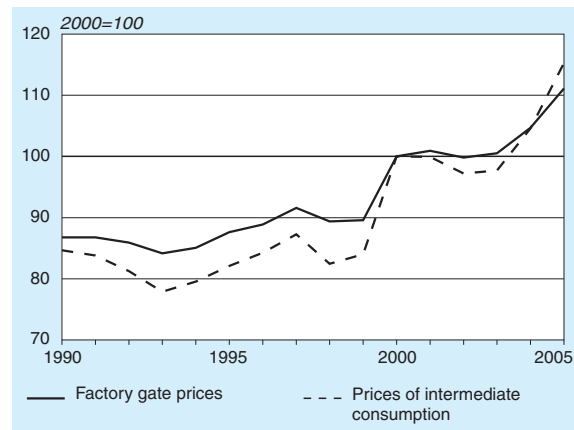
	2001	2004	2005
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	15.5	-1.2	33.5
Other mineral extraction	6.1	-3.2	1.6
Food and beverages	5.1	1.7	-0.6
Tobacco products	5.8	2.9	2.0
Textiles	1.6	0.6	1.5
Clothing and fur items	1.1	-0.1	0.5
Leather, leather products, footwear	4.5	-1.7	2.8
Wood, cork and cane products (excl. furniture)	4.7	0.2	1.3
Paper and cardboard products	3.0	-1.3	-0.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	-1.4	0.0
Oil and coal products	-7.9	18.8	35.0
Chemical products	-2.3	6.8	9.1
Rubber and synthetic products	2.0	0.2	4.2
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	4.5	-1.6	0.3
Metal and electrical engineering	1.0	3.5	3.4
basic metals	-1.6	11.5	12.1
metal products	1.7	3.9	3.4
machines and equipment	2.2	1.3	3.2
electrical and optical instruments	1.5	1.1	1.6
transport equipment	-0.2	4.3	0.4
Furniture and other manufac. products	2.8	0.4	2.3

24.4 Prices of intermediate consumption by industry class (excl. construction) (% change on previous year)

	2001	2004	2005
Food and beverages	5.5	3.8	-0.6
Tobacco products	2.1	-0.8	-1.3
Textiles	1.9	0.6	3.9
Clothing and fur items	2.4	-0.3	2.0
Leather, leather products, footwear	3.8	2.1	2.9
Wood, cork and cane products (excl. furniture)	-0.7	0.4	3.7
Paper and cardboard products	0.7	-1.5	3.3
Printing and publishing	3.2	-2.9	0.4
Oil and coal products	-8.9	22.0	34.4
Chemical products	-1.8	9.1	15.3
Rubber and synthetic products	0.2	5.9	9.9
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	2.9	1.6	4.9
Metal and electrical engineering	0.2	4.9	5.1
basic metals	-0.4	15.4	11.6
metal products	-0.2	9.2	7.9
machines and equipment	0.3	2.8	4.0
electrical and optical instruments	-0.7	1.6	3.3
transport equipment	1.4	1.9	2.3
Furniture and other manufac. products	0.8	3.6	5.1

Prices

24.5 Producers' price index, manufacturing industry



24.6 Consumer prices, all households (% change on previous year)

	2001	2004	2005
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	7.0	-3.5	-1.2
food	7.5	-3.1	-1.2
bread and cereal products	4.4	-1.3	-0.7
meat	9.7	-1.3	0.5
fish, shellfish and crustaceans	10.3	-1.9	0.2
milk, cheese and eggs	7.6	-3.8	-2.9
oils and fats	3.8	-4.8	-4.6
fruit	10.1	-4.3	-3.2
vegetables and potatoes	9.4	-6.1	0.5
sugar, sweets and ice cream	4.4	-2.3	-2.7
other food	5.3	-5.1	-1.3
non-alcoholic drinks	2.6	-8.3	-1.9
coffee, tea and cocoa	-0.9	-8.9	4.7
mineral water, soft drinks and juice	4.3	-8.1	-4.9
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	6.7	7.7	2.9
alcoholic drinks	5.8	-2.9	-0.8
tobacco	7.4	16.1	5.4
Clothing and footwear	1.8	-1.9	-2.6
clothes and clothes fabrics	0.8	-1.8	-2.9
footwear, incl. repairs	6.7	-2.1	-1.7
Housing, water and energy	5.0	3.1	4.7
housing	2.6	3.1	2.5
housing maintenance and repairs	5.9	2.4	2.5
water supply and other housing services	4.5	0.6	1.1
energy	15.2	3.5	14.0

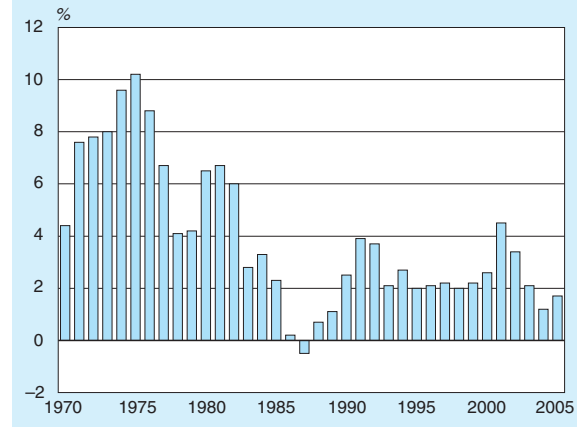
Prices

24.6 Consumer prices, all households (end) (% change on previous year)

	2001	2004	2005
Furnishings, household appliances	5.4	-0.9	-0.3
furniture and floor coverings	6.2	-0.4	0.0
household linens	6.3	0.9	0.3
household appliances, incl. repairs	0.3	-2.4	0.6
crocery, glassware and household items	4.8	-0.6	-0.8
home and garden tools (incl. electrical)	3.8	0.5	-0.6
daily maintenance	6.8	-2.0	-1.2
Health	2.9	0.7	0.3
Transport	2.7	3.7	4.3
purchase of vehicles	3.0	1.4	1.7
use of private vehicles (incl. fuel)	2.2	5.4	6.3
transport services	4.0	2.8	3.2
Communication	-0.9	-0.7	-3.9
Recreation and culture	3.2	-0.9	-0.5
audio and video equipment, computers and software	-3.8	-10.8	-10.2
durable goods for recreation and culture	6.9	2.4	1.3
toys, games, flowers, plants and pets	5.4	-2.8	-0.7
recreational and cultural services	4.9	4.2	3.3
books, newspapers, magazines and stationery	5.1	3.4	2.0
package holidays	6.4	-0.5	0.4
Education	3.3	1.8	3.6
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	5.8	1.9	1.9
restaurants, pubs, canteens	5.8	2.0	2.0
accommodation	6.0	1.9	0.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	1.6	1.4
personal hygiene	4.7	-1.3	-1.9
items for personal use n.e.c.	5.1	0.6	0.8
social protection	1.4	9.5	7.8
insurance	3.8	0.8	0.8
financial services	4.3	-2.2	1.6
other services n.e.c.	6.5	4.8	3.3
Consumption-related taxes and public services	1.6	5.2	2.0
consumption-related taxes	1.9	5.5	3.1
public services, incl. fees for secondary and tertiary education	0.7	4.4	-1.4
Consumption abroad	2.9	2.8	3.7
Total expenditure	4.2	1.2	1.7

Prices

24.7 Inflation



25. Environmental pollution

Emission of greenhouse gases stable

In terms of CO₂ equivalents, emissions of greenhouse gases in the Netherlands remained stable from 2000 to 2004. The emission of carbon dioxide increased in this period, while discharges of methane and laughing gas decreased. Compared with 1990, the emission of greenhouse gases according to the Kyoto definition rose by just over 3 percent. Emissions of acidifying substances such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide have hardly changed, while the emission of fine particulate matter is decreasing. The latter is accounted for by a reduction in stationary sources (agriculture, manufacturing, etc.) and a stabilisation of mobile sources (traffic).

Waste water treatment continues to improve

Discharges into the sewerage system and surface waters have only decreased slightly since 1995. This stabilisation follows a strong decrease in pollution between 1985 and 1995. The nitrogen and phosphorus load on surface water was significantly lower in 2003, as drier weather resulted in less run-off from agricultural and natural land.

Water treatment in waste water installations is becoming more and more efficient. The removal of nitrogen in particular from waste water has improved substantially, from 57 percent removal in 1995 to 72 percent in 2003. In addition, 80 percent of phosphates are removed from waste water during the treatment process.

Less industrial waste

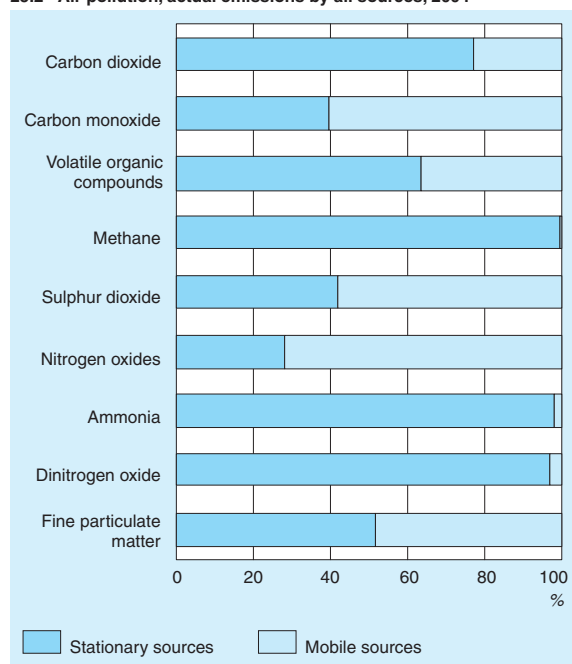
The amount of waste (excluding contaminated soil, dredgings and animal manure) hardly changed between 2000 and 2004. In the preceding period, between 1995 and 2000, it rose from 52 to 58 billion kilograms. Industrial waste, construction and demolition waste and household waste are the main components. The amount of household waste rose slightly in 2004 compared with 2003. The amount of non-hazardous industrial waste fell further in 2004.

Environmental pollution

25.1 Air pollution, actual emissions by all sources (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Carbon dioxide	178,100	180,400	189,700	193,000
Carbon monoxide	912	767	680	671
Volatile organic compounds	338	240	192	185
Methane	1,133	917	836	814
Sulphur dioxide	183	140	138	139
Nitrogen oxides	550	535	524	506
Ammonia	193	152	135	134
Dinitrogen oxide	72	64	56	58
Fine particulate matter	66	57	52	51

25.2 Air pollution, actual emissions by all sources, 2004



Environmental pollution

25.3 Air pollution, greenhouse gas emission according to IPCC (1990=100)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Carbon dioxide	107	106	112	113
manufacturing	92	89	86	87
energy sector	119	123	135	139
road traffic	112	125	132	134
households	99	96	89	88
Methane	94	76	69	68
agriculture	98	87	84	84
energy sector	100	65	61	61
waste management	88	68	57	55
Dinitrogen oxide	106	94	82	83
agriculture	110	93	82	82
manufacturing	98	93	79	84
Total (CO ² equivalents)	105	101	103	105

25.4 Air pollution, actual emissions by stationary sources (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Carbon dioxide	141,300	138,700	146,000	148,800
Carbon monoxide	320	270	249	266
Volatile organic compounds	208	151	119	118
Methane	1,127	913	832	811
Sulphur dioxide	112	64	57	58
Nitrogen oxides	192	151	151	142
Ammonia	191	150	132	132
Dinitrogen oxide	71	63	55	56
Fine particulate matter	39	31	27	26

25.5 Air pollution, actual emissions by mobile sources (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Carbon dioxide	36,700	41,500	43,600	44,000
Carbon monoxide	593	497	431	405
Volatile organic compounds	130	89	73	68
Methane	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.9
Sulphur dioxide	72	76	80	80
Nitrogen oxides	402	384	373	364
Ammonia	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Dinitrogen oxide	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Fine particulate matter	27	26	25	25

Environmental pollution

25.6 Air pollution, actual emissions by mobile sources (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Nitrogen oxides	402	384	373	364
road traffic	211	178	159	152
commercial inland shipping	29	31	33	35
mobile machines	36	35	34	31
seagoing shipping (incl. on NCP)	102	116	127	127
other mobile sources	24	23	21	20
Fine particulate matter	27	26	25	25
road traffic	13.9	11.4	10.1	9.6
seagoing shipping (incl. on NCP)	8.2	9.5	10.4	10.4
other mobile sources	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.6
Sulphur dioxide	72	76	80	80
seagoing shipping (incl. on NCP)	54	67	73	73
other mobile sources	17.9	9.3	7.0	6.9

25.7 Water pollution, emissions by all sources (1,000 kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Nitrogen	98,680	95,467	96,553	95,074
Phosphorus	15,364	13,755	12,177	12,219
Copper	325	323	264	262
Chromium	45.5	30.3	27.9	28.8
Lead	127	122	113	114
Cadmium	2.34	1.71	1.44	1.44
Mercury	2.29	1.14	1.13	1.08

25.8 Water pollution, load on surface water (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Nitrogen	131	121	74	96
direct discharges	15	12	10	10
effluent waste water treatment	36	29	24	23
overflows/rainwater	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
atmospheric deposits excl. in North Sea	13	11	10	10
leaching and run-off from land	65	68	29	50
Phosphorus	12.9	11.1	6.8	8.2
direct discharges	4.2	2.4	0.94	0.80
effluent waste water treatment	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
overflows/rainwater	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.12
leaching and run-off from land	5.0	5.6	2.9	4.5

Environmental pollution

25.9 Water purification by sewage treatment installations

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Influent (1,000 kg)				
chemical oxygen demand	920,541	920,719	924,079	948,748
biochemical oxygen demand	331,103	353,527	349,996	358,617
total nitrogen	83,978	84,726	83,695	84,244
total phosphorus	13,756	13,300	14,102	14,328
copper	183	157	151	158
chromium	37	23	17	16
lead	77	59	51	49
cadmium	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.2
mercury	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Effluent (1,000 kg)				
chemical oxygen demand	100,486	91,033	78,025	80,849
biochemical oxygen demand	13,490	11,284	9,158	9,408
total nitrogen	36,209	28,952	23,626	23,475
total phosphorus	3,542	2,845	2,811	2,748
copper	23	18	16	13
chromium	5.9	5.0	3.1	2.8
lead	10.0	8.6	8.4	6.6
cadmium	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
mercury	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.10
Removal (%)				
chemical oxygen demand	89	90	92	91
biochemical oxygen demand	96	97	97	97
total nitrogen	57	66	72	72
total phosphorus	74	79	80	81
copper	88	89	90	92
chromium	84	78	81	83
lead	87	86	83	87
cadmium	76	54	60	73
mercury	76	72	70	74

25.10 Production of sludge by sewage treatment plants (1,000 kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Total	2,135,432	1,426,447	1,498,398	1,486,535
Components				
dry matter	359,843	336,361	343,621	341,646
nitrogen	16,455	15,962	15,700	15,319
phosphorus	10,345	7,258	8,271	7,657
copper	140	131	139	134
chromium	19	17	14	15
lead	63	51	44	46
cadmium	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
mercury	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Treatment method (dry matter)				
incineration and wet oxidation	100,482	194,848	228,837	252,139
dumping	178,820	64,147	16,051	15,158
composting	80,312	39,452	54,645	45,945
other	229	37,913	44,088	28,404

Environmental pollution

25.11 Production of sludge by private waste water treatment installations (1,000 kg of dry matter)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Sectors				
food and drink	39,886	64,152	59,495	53,147
paper and cardboard	98,437	56,604	51,227	53,220
chemical	45,606	45,704	35,514	28,505
other	36,059	39,290	50,254	52,517
total	219,988	205,750	196,491	187,388
Treatment methods				
agriculture	29,690	36,127	34,402	27,745
animal feed	14,271	21,333	12,833	7,631
incineration	28,501	46,880	37,558	23,050
dumping	125,819	39,389	26,131	19,869
composting	3,777	1,109	9,890	14,214
other	17,929	60,912	75,678	94,878

25.12 Generation and treatment of waste in the Netherlands (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Recycled	38,435	50,925	49,940	50,761
Incinerated	4,695	7,083	8,202	7,760
Dumped	8,215	4,832	2,751	2,099
Discharged	1,420	402	728	687
Total	52,765	63,242	61,620	61,307

25.13 Municipal waste (mln kg)

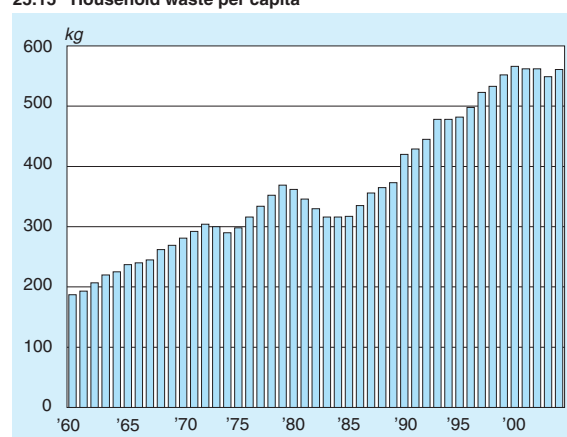
	1995	2000	2003	2004
Household waste	7,443	8,986	8,892	9,120
collected from household	6,209	6,560	6,294	6,401
taken by househ. to collection point	1,233	2,426	2,599	2,719
Cleansing waste	967	1,068	1,095	1,095
Other	401	208	170	160
Total	8,811	10,262	10,157	10,382

Environmental pollution

25.14 Household waste by waste category (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Non-separated collected waste	4,300	4,827	4,714	4,739
household waste	3,432	3,935	3,899	3,933
bulky household waste	742	794	707	698
construction waste	126	98	107	108
Separated collected waste	3,143	4,159	4,178	4,382
waste	1,427	1,457	1,340	1,407
paper	727	1,022	984	1,027
glass	302	326	341	342
textiles	35	52	60	66
hazardous household waste	22	21	21	21
electrical appliances	12	43	61	67
wood	37	225	282	310
bulky garden waste	244	359	378	397
rubble	252	451	444	455
other separated waste	85	203	266	290

25.15 Household waste per capita



25.16 Industrial waste by sector (mln kg)

	2000	2001	2003	2004*
Mineral extraction	203	182	303	275
Manufacturing	18,651	18,876	17,730	16,819
food industry	10,127	10,222	9,212	8,229
chemical industry	1,251	1,311	1,236	1,154
basic metal industry	2,552	2,332	2,368	2,704
other manufacturing	4,721	5,011	4,914	4,732
Public utilities companies	1,788	1,736	1,757	1,670
Total non-hazardous waste	20,642	20,796	19,791	18,764

Environmental pollution

25.17 Industrial waste by method of treatment, 2004* (mln kg)

	Recycled	Final disposal	Total
Non-hazardous waste	15,796	1,773	17,569
metals	672	21	693
paper and cardboard	800	45	845
wood	482	25	508
synthetics and rubber	160	20	180
animal and vegetable waste	6,418	127	6,545
mixed waste	300	760	1,060
sludge	553	137	690
minerals and other stonelike materials	6,348	549	6,897
other non-chemical waste	63	89	151
Chemical waste	992	204	1,195
Total non-hazardous waste	16,787	1,977	18,764

25.18 Motor vehicles to be dismantled

	1996	2000	2003	2004
Cars (x 1,000)	253	310	292	275
Commercial vehicles (x 1,000)	13	17	18	18
Cars (mln kg)	223	275	264	249
Commercial vehicles (mln kg)	28	31	31	34

25.19 Chemical pesticides used in agriculture (1,000 kg active matter)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Insecticides, arachnicides	553	290	266	248
Fungicides	4,490	4,925	3,483	4,387
Herbicides, defoliators	3,982	3,500	3,262	3,592
Soil disinfectants	2,388	1,402	1,221	1,171
Growth regulators	196	214	217	218
Other pesticides	1,002	1,051	1,167	1,039
Total	12,611	11,382	9,616	10,655

Source: Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands.

Environmental pollution

25.20 Use of pesticides on some crops (1,000 kg active matter)

	1995	1998	2000	2004
Winter wheat	336	404	328	369
Seed potatoes	784	667	599	568
Table potatoes	927	1,197	1,066	820
Industrial potatoes	652	628	617	653
Sugar beet	414	395	395	333
Fodder maize	681	432	163	193
Onions	201	306	298	412
Seed and planting onions	–	99	109	108
Apples	471	372	232	264
Pears	159	134	104	225
Tulips	235	278	224	247
Lilies (bulbs)	407	442	528	586

25.21 Production of manure and minerals (mln kg)

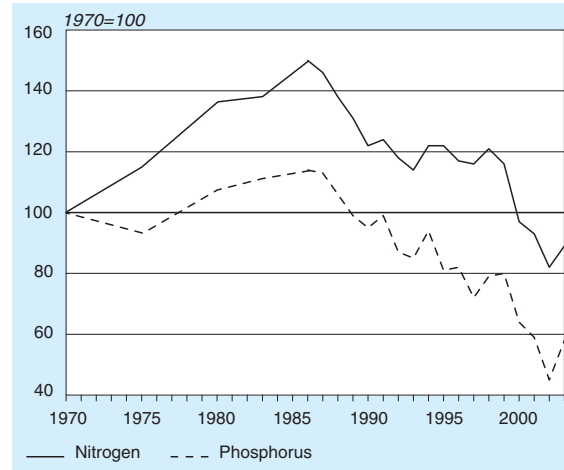
	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Manure from livestock				
cattle	61,678	56,742	54,720	54,020
pigs	16,146	14,127	11,724	11,845
poultry	2,103	2,105	1,341	1,475
sheep and goats	1,848	1,712	1,644	1,729
rabbits and furred animals	73	81	85	88
total	81,849	74,767	69,513	69,158
Nitrogen (total N)	571	415	374	375
Phosphate (P ² O ⁵)	209	183	160	161
Potassium (K ² O)	628	531	497	496

25.22 Production of manure: nitrogen per hectare (mln kg N)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Up to 170 kg N/ha				
all farms	20	30	30	32
grazing livestock farms	9	17	19	21
non-grazing livestock farms	0	0	0	0
other farms	11	12	11	11
171–250 kg N/ha				
all farms	37	96	98	101
grazing livestock farms	31	90	92	95
non-grazing livestock farms	1	1	1	1
other farms	5	5	5	5
More than 250 kg N/ha				
all farms	514	290	244	241
grazing livestock farms	337	165	154	140
non-grazing livestock farms	166	118	84	96
other farms	11	6	7	6

Environmental pollution

25.23 Mineral surplus in agriculture



24.24 Minerals balance sheet for arable land (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Nitrogen				
deposits	984	822	720	717
manure	476	386	344	330
artificial fertilisers	395	330	280	289
other deposits	113	106	96	98
withdrawal with crops	448	414	368	413
net load	536	408	352	304
Phosphorus				
deposits	120	108	96	88
manure	86	74	66	63
artificial fertilisers	27	27	23	18
other deposits	7	7	7	7
withdrawal with crops	55	58	50	56
net load	65	50	46	32

25.25 Noise pollution by source (% of persons aged 18 yrs and older)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Traffic and/or industry	44	43	44	43
air traffic	21	19	18	18
rail traffic	5	7	6	6
road traffic	30	29	33	31
industry	4	4	4	3

Environmental pollution

25.26 Stench pollution by source (*% of persons aged 18 yrs and older*)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Traffic and/or industry	18	15	14	14
traffic	8	7	7	7
industry	12	10	9	9
Agriculture	16	11	12	11
Log fires/multi-burners	11	9	11	11

25.27 Environmental behaviour (*% of persons aged 18 yrs and older*)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Takes bottles/glass to bottle bank	91	89	87	86
Separates kitchen waste	76	75	72	70
Separates garden waste	70	90	91	91
Takes hazardous household waste to collection point	83	83	83	83
Separates paper and cardboard	87	88	89	89

26. Environmental costs

Companies invest more in environmental protection

Companies in the sectors mineral extraction, manufacturing and public utilities invested 370 million euro in environmental protection measures in 2004, nearly 30 percent more than in 2003, but still below the level in the nineties. Since 2000 the average share of investment in environmental protection measures has been 4.1 percent of total investment. This is smaller than in the nineties, when it accounted for 5.4 percent of total investment on average.

Higher revenues from environmental taxes and levies

Revenues from environmental taxes and levies rose by 7 percent to 19.8 billion euro in 2004. This is nearly 70 percent more than in 1995. With a total of 16 billion euro, green taxes account for the largest part of environmental taxes and levies; they include excise duties and taxes on fuels, energy, motor vehicles, water and waste substances. Motor vehicle taxes account for nearly two-thirds of total revenues from environmental taxes and levies.

Growth in private environmental services

The number of companies providing environmental services rose to 775 in 2003. More people were also employed in this sector, and turnover in the sector rose to 4.7 billion euro in 2003. The growth was partly made up of extensive investment by waste removal companies in collection equipment and treatment installations. In addition to waste removal companies, environmental services include private companies operating in the areas of sewage treatment, sanitation and pollution control.

Environmental costs

26.1 Investment in environmental measures by industry, companies with 20 and more employees (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Water	106	69	60	65
Air	153	245	167	195
Soil	67	35	27	45
Waste	31	37	20	25
Noise	25	16	14	25
Natural landscape	35	5	1	15
Total	418	407	289	370
Percentage in total investment	4.6	4.5	3.0	4.5

26.2 Net environmental taxes paid by industry, companies with 10 and more employees, (excl. construction) (mln euro)

	1997	2000	2003	2004*
Water	483	501	507	489
Air	490	666	727	683
Waste	329	423	471	458
Other	411	428	447	457
Total	1,713	2,017	2,152	2,088
By sector				
mineral extraction	x	x	160	164
food, drink, tobacco	209	267	308	311
chemical	508	x	563	538
basic metal/metal products	x	181	183	173
other manufacturing	460	626	705	697
public utilities	253	233	232	205

26.3 Environmental costs for water boards (mln euro)

	1999	2000	2002	2003
Net environmental costs	845	911	907	956
water treatment	660	718	708	726
other	185	193	199	230
Paid transfers	100	98	104	107
of which: sludge deposits	87	94	97	95
Received transfers	960	1,033	1,106	1,150
water pollution levy	900	972	1,050	1,081
other	60	61	56	69
Environmental taxes	-15	-24	-95	-86
Investment in environmental protection measures	417	347	289	371

Environmental costs

26.4 Revenues from environmental taxes and levies (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003*	2004*
Sewerage charges	457	656	794	866
Surface water pollution levy	870	1,003	1,129	1,175
water boards	706	967	1,099	1,145
other	164	36	30	30
Refuse collection rates	1,009	1,183	1,427	1,427
Other environmental levies	30	70	96	95
Green taxes	9,249	13,973	15,008	16,120
motor vehicle tax	8,374	11,106	11,925	12,830
excise duties	4,316	5,290	5,952	6,458
special tax on cars, motorcycles	1,813	2,875	2,874	3,003
motor vehicle tax	2,245	2,941	3,099	3,369
regulating environmental levy	875	2,867	3,083	3,290
Pre-paid disposal fees (durable goods)	53	117	70	70
Total	11,667	17,002	18,524	19,753

26.5 Environmental services

	1997	2000	2002	2003
Companies	549	597	682	775
Employees (x 1,000)	14.5	20.3	22.0	24.0
Total assets (mln euro)	2,597	3,716	4,366	4,760
invoiced turnover	2,452	3,587	4,264	4,660
Profit before tax (mln euro)	147	154	196	230
Profitability (%)	6.0	4.3	4.6	4.9
Investment (mln euro)	1,072	369	365	377

26.6 Environmental costs for agriculture (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Investment in environmental protection measures	83	146	273	189
air pollution	19	95	186	133
soil	45	35	82	51
other	19	16	5	6
Environmental costs excl. adm. costs	277	528	667	628
soil	195	363	417	337
air	33	72	113	137
other	49	93	137	154
Administrative costs	.	148	163	164
Subsidies	38	132	205	217
Net environmental costs excl. adm. costs	240	396	462	411
Net environmental costs incl. adm. costs	.	544	625	575

27. Wildlife

More sunshine than average in 2005

The Netherlands has a maritime climate, characterised by mild winters, cool summers and year-round precipitation. There were more days than average with official summer temperatures in 2005. The number of hours of sunshine was also high, just as in 2004. In a long-term perspective, the weather is becoming milder and wetter. The average temperature at the Dutch national weather centre in De Bilt was 1 degree Celsius higher in the last twenty years than at the beginning of the twentieth century.

More wintering water birds

The number of water birds passing through and wintering in the Netherlands is growing: populations of barnacle geese, greylags, Egyptian geese, and mute swans have been increasing substantially for years. Numbers of grebes, goosanders, pochards, coots, oystercatchers and turnstones are decreasing on the other hand. Because of its extensive areas with abundant water and its location on important migration routes, the Netherlands is important in an international respect for water birds. During a survey in January 2004, 4.8 million water birds were counted.

Protection measures benefit frogs

Populations of most species of frogs and toads in the Netherlands are thriving. Tree frogs, in particular, have benefited from protection measures such as the construction of special pools.

Bat numbers are also rising as a result of protection schemes. In dune areas, sand lizards are also doing well and birds preferring rough land and scrub are also thriving. Birds and butterflies favouring open dune and heath habitats are declining significantly. One reason for this is that grass and rough scrub are taking over these habitats. Numbers of many grassland and protected species of butterflies are diminishing. Lastly, the number of rabbits has dropped sharply as a result of a viral disease.

Wildlife

27.1 Water birds passing through and wintering in the Netherlands (1975=100)

	1995/'96	2000/'01	2002/'03	2003/'04
Water birds	189	209	242	228
of which:				
geese and swans	484	495	732	650
waders	115	137	128	131

27.2 Breeding birds (1990=100)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Dune species				
open dunes	47	28	24	26
scrub	118	134	116	141
Heath land species				
open heath land	57	38	29	28
Marsh species				
reed beds	88	100	85	82
scrub	131	164	155	177
Woodland species				
mature woodland	88	78	81	73
Meadow species	87	81	67	67

27.3 Wintering birds (1980=100)

	1995/'96	2000/'01	2003/'04	2004/'05
Urban species	173	195	150	148
Birds of prey	132	116	121	113

27.4 Mammals active by day

		1997	2000	2003	2004
Hare	(1997=100)	100	72	57	76
Rabbit	(1997=100)	100	52	42	60
Squirrel	(1996=100)	65	60	59	65
Fox	(1994=100)	109	93	89	106
Roe deer	(1994=100)	108	95	123	114

Source: Dutch Flemish Mammal Society (VZZ) and Statistics Netherlands.

Wildlife

27.5 Bats (1986=100)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Whiskered bat	147	195	245	298
Natterer's bat	310	462	829	962
Long-eared bat	175	170	205	203
Geoffrey's bat	432	724	1,485	1,578
Pond bat	141	206	206	241
Greater mouse-eared bat	82	186	239	294
Daubenton's bat	156	174	196	217

Source: Dutch Flemish Mammal Society (VZZ) and Statistics Netherlands.

27.6 Amphibians (1997=100)

	2000	2002	2003	2004
Alpine newt	111	114	122	118
European tree frog	215	409	328	382
Common frog	146	125	175	160
Yellow-bellied toad	100	291	227	173
Common toad	106	114	137	144
Green frog	143	147	154	143
Moor frog	118	128	128	97
Northern crested newt	102	104	104	136
Pool frog	128	108	114	105

Source: Netherlands foundation for reptile, amphibian and fish studies (RAVON) and Statistics Netherlands.

27.7 Reptiles (1994=100)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Dune species (sand lizards)	101	258	321	321
Heath land species	88	115	87	107
Total	82	135	102	144

Source: Netherlands foundation for reptile, amphibian and fish studies (RAVON) and Statistics Netherlands.

27.8 Butterflies (1992=100)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Protected species	53	41	47	20
Dune species	149	75	92	53
Heath land species	62	63	48	39
Woodland species	59	62	76	52
Grass land species	87	79	70	83

Source: Netherlands butterfly foundation and Statistics Netherlands.

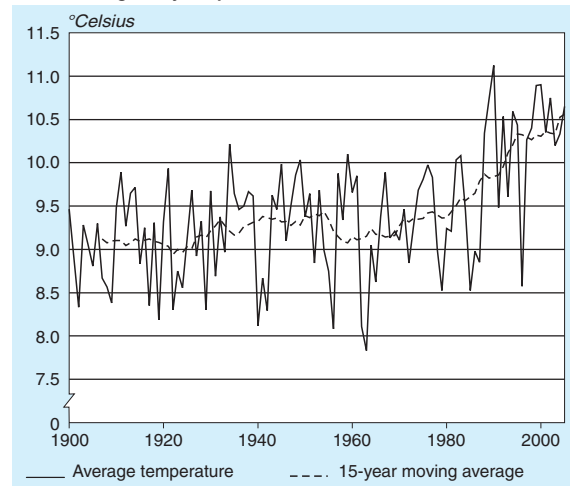
Wildlife

27.9 Meteorological data, De Bilt

	1971/ 2000	2000	2004	2005
Air temperature (degrees Celsius)				
daily average	9.8	10.9	10.3	10.7
winter average	3.2	5.0	4.1	3.6
summer average	16.6	16.4	17.0	16.9
Number of days with official summer temperatures (max. $\geq 25.0^{\circ}\text{C}$)				
	22	22	25	34
Number of days with official frost (min. $< 0.0^{\circ}\text{C}$)				
	58	35	65	48
Precipitation (mm)	793	975	910	943
Evaporation (mm)	543	541	569	591
Sunshine (hours)	1,524	1,515	1,623	1,789

Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute

27.10 Average daily temperature in De Bilt



Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

28. Urban and rural space

Built area increasing

The total area of the Netherlands is 42 thousand square kilometres; 81 percent of this is land, 9 percent inland water and 10 percent sea. Nearly 70 percent of the land area is used for farming and horticulture. This area is decreasing gradually, as housing, work and recreation are taking up more and more space. About 11 percent of the land area is built on and this area is growing quickly: in the last ten years it has increased by 11 percent. South Holland is the most densely built province with buildings covering an average 5.2 percent of the land area. In addition to the Randstad provinces (North and South Holland and Utrecht), building density is also higher than average in North Brabant and Limburg.

South Holland most densely populated, Drenthe most sparsely

South Holland was by far the most densely populated province in 2005, with an average 1,227 inhabitants per square kilometre. At the other end of the scale, the province of Drenthe was the most sparsely populated, with an average 183 inhabitants per square kilometre of land. Population density grew by most, by 15 percent, in Flevoland between 2000 and 2005.

Total length of roads growing steadily

The total length of Dutch roads rose by 835 kilometres in 2004, to 134 thousand kilometres. This is enough road to drive around the world more than three times. New roads on new housing estates accounted for most of the increase. In the municipality of Haarlemmermeer, for example, 100 kilometres of new roads were built in the space of four years. The network of national roads hardly grew at all in 2004, by only 10 kilometres to nearly 3,270 kilometres of main carriageway. New segments of the A30 (near Ede) and the N11 (Alphen aan den Rijn – Bodegraven) were opened in 2004. The length of roads under provincial management decreased, as road management has been transferred from provincial to municipal government.

Urban and rural space

28.1 Land use (km²)

	1996	2000	2005
Total	41,526	41,528	41,543
land	33,889	33,873	33,783
water	7,637	7,655	7,760
inland water	.	3,479	3,574
sea	.	4,176	4,185
Percentage of land area (%)			
traffic	3.3	3.3	.
built	9.0	9.4	.
semi-built	1.1	1.4	.
recreation	2.5	2.6	.
agriculture	69.8	68.9	.
wooded and natural	14.2	14.3	.

28.2 Area of built land, 2004 (%)

	Residential nuclei	Non-nucleus areas	Total
Groningen	8.9	0.6	1.7
Friesland	8.4	0.6	1.4
Drenthe	7.9	0.6	1.4
Overijssel	11.1	1.0	2.3
Flevoland	11.6	0.5	1.4
Gelderland	10.3	1.0	2.6
Utrecht	12.4	1.0	4.0
North Holland	12.8	1.1	4.3
South Holland	14.1	1.2	5.2
Zeeland	8.8	0.7	1.7
North Brabant	12.1	1.3	3.4
Limburg	10.4	1.4	3.6
Netherlands	11.3	0.9	2.8

28.3 Road length (km)

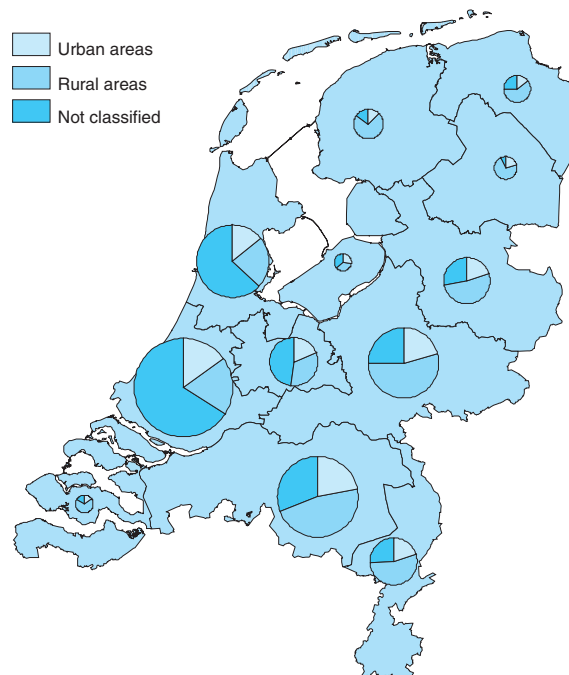
	2001	2004	2005
National trunk roads	4,892	5,136	5,178
main lanes	3,227	3,259	3,269
connecting lanes	1,369	1,560	1,589
other	296	316	320
Provincial trunk roads	7,885	7,799	7,743
main lanes	6,855	6,737	6,574
connecting lanes	192	216	221
other	838	847	948
Municipal and water board roads	117,669	120,447	121,297
Total	130,446	133,383	134,218

Urban and rural space

28.4 Population density, 1 January 2005 (per km² of land)

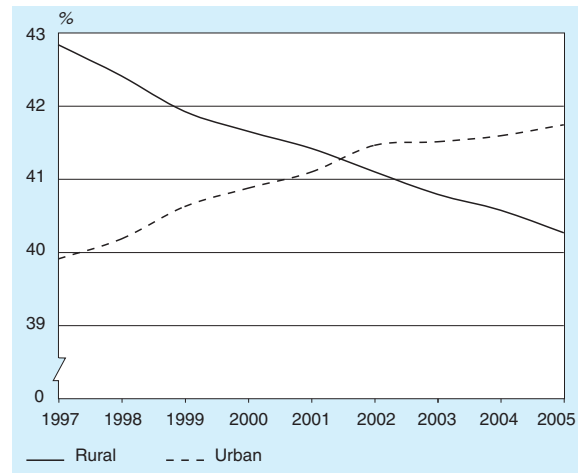
	1995	2000	2004	2005
Groningen	238	240	246	246
Friesland	181	186	192	192
Drenthe	172	177	183	183
Overijssel	315	323	332	333
Flevoland	184	223	254	258
Gelderland	373	385	395	396
Utrecht	784	813	838	845
North Holland	926	948	969	973
South Holland	1,163	1,185	1,225	1,227
Zeeland	204	206	212	213
North Brabant	461	478	489	490
Limburg	521	527	529	528
Netherlands	455	468	481	483

28.5 Proportion of inhabitants living in urban and rural areas, 2005



Urban and rural space

28.6 Inhabitants in urban and rural areas



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