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Explanation of symbols

empty cell	=	category not applicable
.	=	data not available
x	=	publication prohibited
-	=	nil
0 (0.0)	=	less than half of unit concerned
*	=	provisional figure
**	=	revised provisional figure (but not definite)
2009-2010	=	2009 to 2010 inclusive
2009/2010	=	average of 2009 up to and including 2010
2009/'10	=	crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2009 and ending in 2010
2007/'08– 2009/'10	=	crop year, financial year, etc. 2007/'08 to 2009/'10 inclusive

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

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Foreword

The Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 2010 is a practical compilation of the most important statistics on Dutch society. Each chapter covers one theme, and introduces the figures after a brief description of relevant new developments. A new feature in this edition is a set of three chapters dealing with topical issues that go beyond the statistical themes: the ageing population, the economic crisis and sustainability.

For the first time the Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands is now also available as an e-book for the first time. The paper edition already had a handy size that could be consulted anywhere. Now, as an e-book, figures on the Netherlands are always available anywhere. Like the other publications by Statistics Netherlands, the Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands can be downloaded in PDF at www.cbs.nl.

The way the chapters are introduced is also new. The chapter titles are accompanied by icons, symbolising the themes. These icons were specially designed for Statistics Netherlands. They are inspired by Gerd Arntz, a famous designer who worked in the 1930s.

The figures shown in this Statistical Yearbook are merely a small selection from the wealth of figures available from Statistics Netherlands. 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 uses the same themes as the Yearbook.

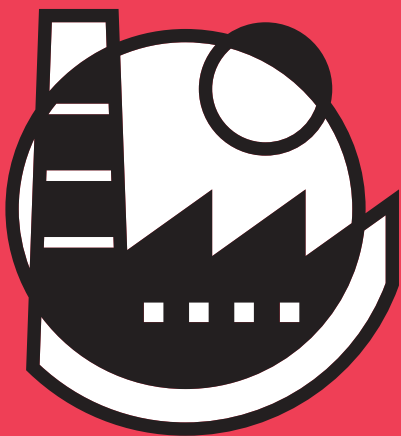
For further information about Dutch statistics, please use the online form at www.cbs.nl/information.

Director General of Statistics,
G. van der Veen

The Hague/Heerlen, August 2010

1

Ageing
population



1. The ageing population

The three pillars of the Dutch pension system

The Dutch pension system consists of three pillars. The first is the basic pension, in the Netherlands the AOW. The AOW benefit depends on the household composition and the number of years the recipient has lived in the Netherlands. The second pillar consists of rights originating from the secondary conditions in the labour contract, the supplementary pension. The third pillar consists of voluntary pension provisions through commercial savings products such as annuities. Besides these three formal pillars there is an informal fourth: wealth. Wealth can be used as an old-age provision but it is not bound to formal requirements or standards.

The three pillars differ greatly in how people may use them. The general old age pension AOW is there for everyone, but its importance differs per group. The second pillar mainly applies to employees, while the third may be an important pension supplement for self-employed people in particular. In this chapter we will discuss the various pension pillars, looking at which are most important for which socio-economic category, such as employees, self-employed, inactive people and pension recipients.

First pillar

The first pillar, the general old age pension known as the AOW, is mainly based on an apportionment system where people under 65 pay income tax financing the pension recipients. Since the introduction of the AOW in 1956 the law has been adapted in several ways.

The AOW pension benefits depend on the household type to which someone belongs. Singles get 70 percent of the net minimum wage, while married people each get 50 percent. Since 1987 couples with a registered partnership and individuals with a common household who are not blood relatives in the first degree are also treated as married couples.

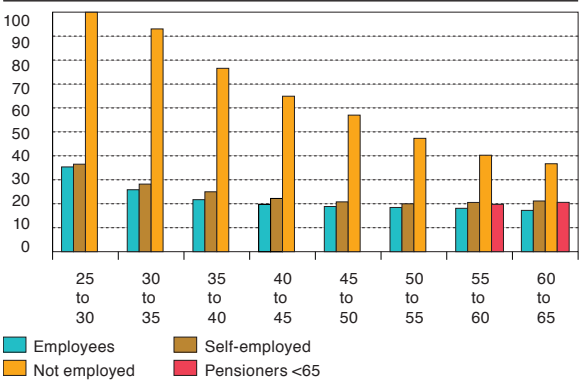
The general pension act also has a partner provision since 1985. This provision was introduced because previously the male of the couple used to get the whole benefit for the household when he turned 65. As the benefits have been paid to both partners since 1985 some couples suddenly received lower benefits than expected for several years. So in 1985 an income dependent partner supplement was introduced for couples where the older partner receives benefits and the younger partner has little or no income. However, this supplement will be discontinued for some new cases as of 2011 and it will be abandoned for all new cases in 2015.

The amount of the AOW pension benefits in itself does not mean much because it is about the same for most groups. A clearer picture emerges when the accrued benefits are compared to the current

income, consisting of wages, profit and all benefits. This shows to what extent the AOW pension benefits replace the current wages. This is called the replacement factor.

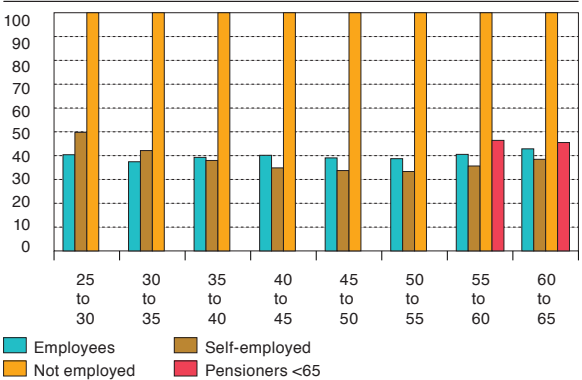
Figure 1 shows that for men the AOW general old age pension is mainly important for non-employed people. The share of the AOW decreases as age increases. This trend mainly shows that the income of the older inactive people is higher. For self-employed people and employees over 40 the replacement factor of the AOW is about

1.1 Replacement factor AOW for men by age and socio-economic category, 2005



Source: CBS (Pension claims)

1.2 Replacement factor AOW for women by age and socio-economic category, 2005



Source: CBS (Pension claims)

20 percent. People under 65 on pension benefits also have an AOW replacement factor of about 20 percent.

The comparison between men and women shows that the AOW is more important for women than for men. Figure 2 shows that the replacement factor for non-employed women is over a hundred, meaning that their income is low, rather than that their benefits are high. The group of non-employed women also includes women without any income. They reduce the average income. For female employees and self-employed women the replacement factor for the AOW general old age pension is about 40 percent.

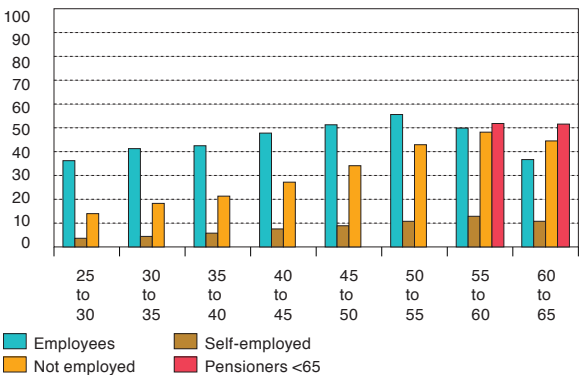
The second pillar

The earnings-related occupational pension is mainly based on the capital coverage system. All premiums paid are managed by pension funds or insurance companies that guarantee benefit payment when someone retires. In recent years the rules for the structure and benefits paid have been shifting.

In the Netherlands most pensions are based on defined benefits. This means that the benefits are related to the wages earned and are fixed, meaning that the risks are mostly for the pension fund. Many pension funds have switched from benefits based on the final wages to lifetime average earnings and have raised the accumulation percentage.

However, more and more pension provisions are based on collective defined contribution. This means that the contribution is fixed and not the benefits paid, so that it is the participant who runs the risk. The exception is the long life risk policy.

1.3 Replacement factor of occupational pensions for men by age and socio-economic category, 2005



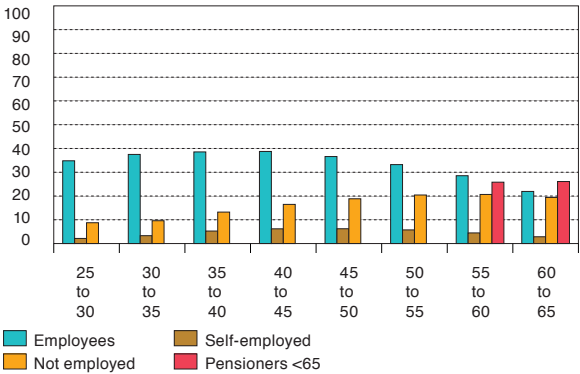
Source: CBS (Pension claims)

Most funds have switched from unconditional indexation of the accrued pension, correcting for inflation, to conditional indexation. The pension accrual is the pension someone has accrued so far and the expected accrual at age 65, the actual pension claims and the pension claims that can be reached. The degree of coverage a pension fund has determines if there is indexation and whether it is full or partial. Coverage is the ratio between the value of the pension fund's investments and the benefits it has to pay. Until the end of 2008 pension funds have always paid benefits with indexation, although the indexation sometimes came after some delay.

It is also interesting to look at the occupational pension claims and how they compare to the current income, because in this way the various claims that have been accrued in different ways can be compared.

The replacement factors for men show that employees in particular depend on this second pillar (see figure 3). This is understandable as it is primarily the employees who accrue pension in this second pillar. Self-employed have clearly accrued a small part in the second pillar, which can be sleepers or active. Sleepers were accrued before someone became self-employed, active parts can be accrued if someone is self-employed and also has a part-time paid job. The replacement factor for non-employed men rises until age 55 and then falls. The explanation is that people start working less or retire when they reach 55. It is likely that men with a high income retire before they turn 65 because they have accrued enough pension. This is also shown by the higher replacement factor by pensioners under 65.

1.4 Replacement factor of occupational pensions for women by age and socio-economic category, 2005



Source: CBS (Pension claims)

The second pillar is less important for women than the AOW (figure 4). In contrast with the AOW old age pension the replacement factor for the second pillar is not over 40 percent. For women too the second pillar is more important for employees than for the other socio-economic categories. Self-employed women also have the lowest replacement factor for the second pillar.

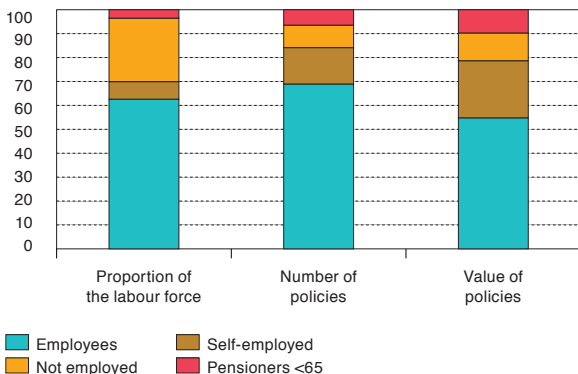
The third pillar

The third pillar is defined in various ways in contrast with the first and second pillars. According to the definition of the World Bank the third pillar consists of voluntary provisions that come in many mainly flexible forms, through the individual and through the employer. In the pension claim statistics, however, the third pillar is defined as tax facilitated individual provisions that pay annual benefits for at least five years around retirement age. This means the third pillar includes annuities and since 2008 savings in the bank to supplement one's pension.

Tax deductible saving for supplementary pension benefits has been possible since the sixties. Over the years the tax deductions for annuities have changed several times. There used to be a maximum deduction. Later on the amount became wage related. In the current system people can only save with tax benefits if they have a pension gap.

There are no complete figures available on the third pillar, but there is an indication of the share of the third pillar for employees, self-employed and non-employed people. Figure 5 shows that self-employed men have a relatively large share in the third pillar. Although the proportion of self-employed in the labour force is less than 10 percent, they own nearly 15 percent of the number and over

1.5 Share in the third pillar by socio-economic category for men, 2005

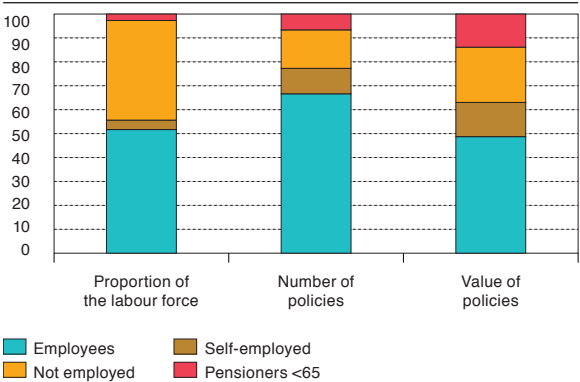


Source: CBS (Pension claims)

20 percent of the value of the policies. The same phenomenon is true, but to a lesser extent, among the pensioners.

There are differences between men and women in their shares in the third pillar by socio-economic category. Figure 6 shows that relatively more non-employed women have a third pillar product. Mainly pensioners have a relatively large share of the value of the policies in hand. Here too the self-employed have more than their share in the labour force in terms of the policies and the value of these policies.

1.6 Share in the third pillar by socio-economic category for women, 2005



Source: CBS (Pension claims)

Wealth

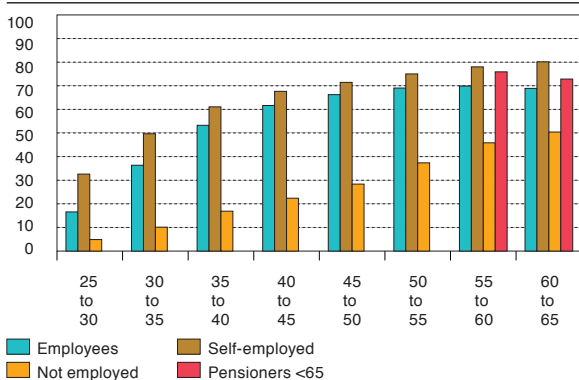
Unlike the three pension pillars, wealth is not by definition meant to be used to supplement income after retirement. The other three pillars provide periodic payments, whereas wealth does not. A well stocked savings account can be used to make ends meet but this is not necessarily done. Wealth can be used to travel the world or pay for the education of children or grandchildren. Moreover, not every kind of wealth is liquid. A house must be sold before its value can be spent. It is interesting to see if people have some extra money they can use to make up for shortages in the other pillars.

Figure 7 shows that non-employed men often lack wealth to fall back on. This is also in line with earlier findings that showed that individuals or households with enough money to accumulate claims in the first three pillars also have enough money to accumulate wealth.

Women have a smaller difference between the socio-economic categories than men. Figure 8 shows that mainly the self-employed have wealth to fall back on. The fact that the percentages for the older groups of non-employed women are higher than for inactive men may

1.7

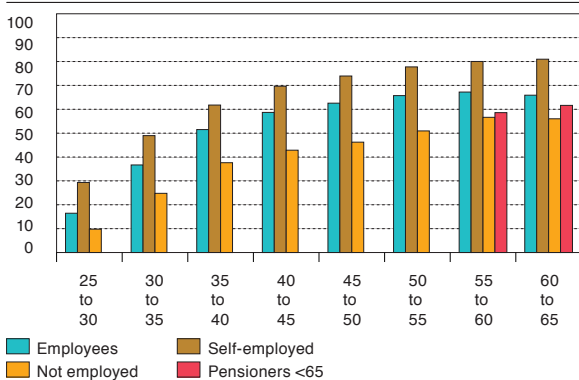
Percentage of men possessing wealth by age and socio-economic category, 2005



Source: CBS (Pension claims)

1.8

Percentage of women possessing wealth by age and socio-economic category, 2005



Source: CBS (Pension claims)

be explained by traditional roles with the man as the main breadwinner. Both partners in a couple have claims to the wealth, which means that someone without an income may yet have the use of wealth.

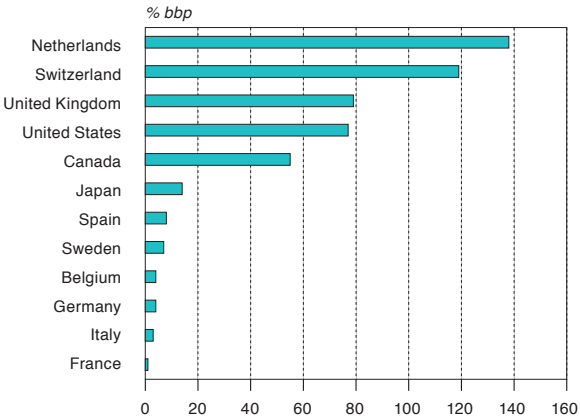
The Dutch pension system in an international perspective

In international comparisons the Dutch pension system is often rated positively. One example comes from the Melbourne Mercer Global Pension Index of October 2009. This report compared the pension systems of several countries in terms of adequacy, sustainability and

integrity of the system. The adequacy focuses on benefits paid to lower income groups and the accumulation of wealth. The sustainability looks at the future developments and the system's reactions to them. Integrity looks at possible conflicts of interests in the second and third pillars. The Dutch system has the highest scores in adequacy and integrity. In terms of the sustainability of the pension system, the Netherlands does not score as well as several other countries.

The Dutch system is a combination of an apportionment system (first pillar) and a capital funding system (second and third pillars). In international comparison the Dutch second pillar is huge, as is shown by the accumulated capital of the pension funds as a percentage of the Dutch gross domestic product (GDP). The Netherlands was in first place, followed by Switzerland and the UK in 2005 (see Figure 9). The Netherlands also scores high in the participation rate of employees in the second pillar. Some 90 percent of the employees in the Netherlands accumulate a pension in the second pillar. The only country with a higher participation rate is Denmark with some 95 percent. The USA has a mere 50 percent, Spain 40 and Japan just 30 percent.

**1.9 Accumulated capital of pension funds, 2007
(Excluding accumulated capital via insurance companies)**



Source: OECD, Olis database.

In most other countries pensions are almost entirely organised through an apportionment system. About 90 percent of the pensions paid in Europe are financed this way. In the Netherlands this is 50 percent. The system functions as long as there are enough people working to continue paying the premiums. The ageing populations mean that the burden will increase in the years to come, most oppressively in countries which rely exclusively on an apportionment system. Countries with a high degree of capital funding, such as the

Netherlands, can pay out from the revenues of investments or by reducing their capital. Italy and Austria are already spending some 15 percent of their national income on pensions, nearly twice as much as in the Netherlands. Government debt will rise or labour costs will increase out of all proportion in the former countries.

Different committees have studied various aspects of the Dutch pension system because of the credit crunch. In January 2010 the Goudswaard report was published called '*Een sterke tweede pijler: Naar een toekomstbestendig systeem van aanvullende pensioenen*'. It describes the current Dutch pension system as a strong system due to its collectivity and solidarity. Its sustainability, however, raises some issues just like in the Melbourne Mercer Global Pension Index.

Conclusion

The Dutch pension system is seen as a strong system that provides many people with old age pensions through its various pillars. The figures from the pension claims statistics show the various pillars. The first pillar is of major importance for the non-employed population as a social insurance. The second pillar is important for employees and pensioners and the third pillar focuses on self-employed people and pensioners. The fact that pensioners benefit particularly from the second and third pillar is probably because people who have accrued a good pension in those pillars can also stop working earlier. Furthermore many people accumulate wealth that can be used as an old age provision.

The statistics on pension claims are being developed so as to provide policymakers and researchers with solid information to boost the Dutch pension system.

Disclaimer

The figures in this chapter refer to 2005. When this edition of the Statistical Yearbook is published StatLine will have these and the 2006 and 2007 figures available, based on an improved calculation method.

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2

Economic
crisis



2. Economic crisis

The Dutch economy shrank by 4 percent in 2009, the largest decrease ever measured by Statistics Netherlands

Business cycle: from decline to recession

- in the course of 2009, economic decline became stronger and stronger

Sentiment among manufacturers at record low

- in February 2009, Statistics Netherlands recorded the lowest level of producers' confidence ever

Dutch consumers more sombre about the economy than ever before

- consumer confidence started to recover a little from April onwards

Exports pull the economy out of the mire

- Dutch exports dropped sharply in the first half of 2009, but recovered in the second half of the year

Consumer spending takes a dive

- a decrease in consumer spending is rare

Hard times for Dutch manufacturing industry

- capacity utilisation rates lowest at the end of March

Record number of companies pronounced bankrupt

- number of bankruptcies up sharply at the beginning of 2009

Unemployment up, job vacancies down

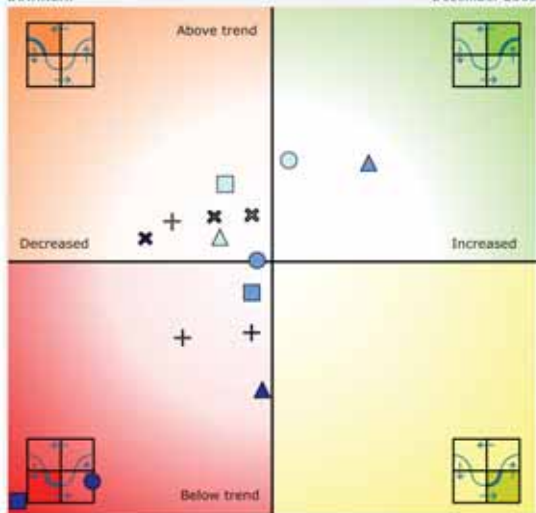
- unemployment rose sharply, while the number of job vacancies halved in the first half of 2009

House prices down

- prices of existing owner-occupied homes fell continually in the course of 2009

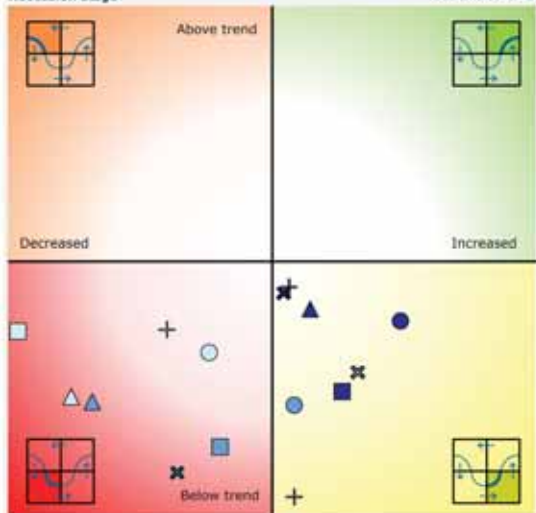
Downturn

December 2008



Recession stage

December 2009



- Producer confidence
- Orders received
- ▲ Consumer confidence
- + Large purchases
- ✕ Capital market rate
- Jobs
- Unemployment
- △ Vacancies

- Consumption
- Exports
- ▲ Fixed capital formation
- + Manufacturing
- ✕ GDP
- + Temp jobs
- ✕ Bankruptcies

Business cycle: from decline to recession

By the end of 2008 the Dutch economy was in a downswing, as is shown by the Business Cycle Tracer. In 2009 the economic downturn became worse and by the end of 2009 the tracer had moved a quarter and was down in the recession phase at the point between recession and recovery.

De Business Cycle Tracer indicates the state of the economy on the basis of 15 indicators. Predictors, which are the indicators consumer confidence, large purchases, producer confidence, orders received and temp jobs are usually six months ahead of the actual economic phase. Real time indicators (manufacturing, consumption, exports, GDP, fixed capital formation, capital market rates and bankruptcies) are in the actual phase of the economy. Trailing indicators (unemployment, vacancies and jobs) are one phase behind and confirm that the economy has reached the next phase.

At the start of 2009 13 of the 15 indicators were in the left hand sections, showing diminishing growth. Only unemployment and fixed capital formation were still in the boom period. The sentiment indicators and consumption and manufacturing were already in recession. Not only did the growth rate decrease, it was below the long-term average.

In the course of the year the indicators moved counter-clockwise. The four sentiment indicators arrived in the recovery phase as early as July. A month later the jobs fell into the recession phase as the last of the trailing indicators. By the end of 2009 8 of the 15 indicators were in the right-hand side, the phase of recovery. Apart from the confidence indicators these were exports, manufacturing and bankruptcies. This means that these indicators saw increasing though not spectacular growth.

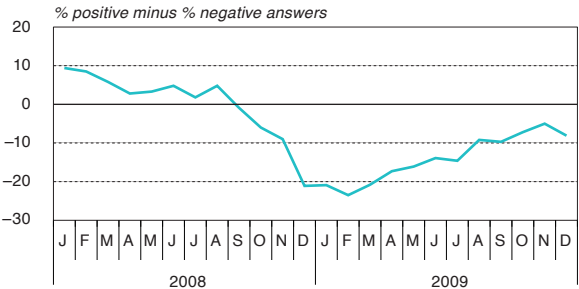
Sentiment among manufacturers at record low

Producer confidence started to slide right at the start of the economic crisis in the third quarter of 2008. In February 2009 it reached its lowest level ever observed. That month, the balance between the percentage of optimists and pessimists reached -23.5. After this the sentiment among the manufacturers increased substantially. At the end of 2009, however, the recovery hit a snag. The number of pessimists still exceeded the number of optimists, so that producer confidence at the end of the year was -8.1, whereas the year had started with -21.1.

Producer confidence is one of the predictors. The sentiment among producers was already in a dip at the start of 2009, whereas the real economy followed much later. Producer confidence consists of three indicators: production expected in the next three months, the sentiment about the order position, and the sentiment about the stock of finished products.

By the end of 2009 the manufacturers were especially less pessimistic about the expected production and the stocks than at the beginning of the year. Their opinions about the order position also improved, but to a lesser extent.

2.1 Producer confidence

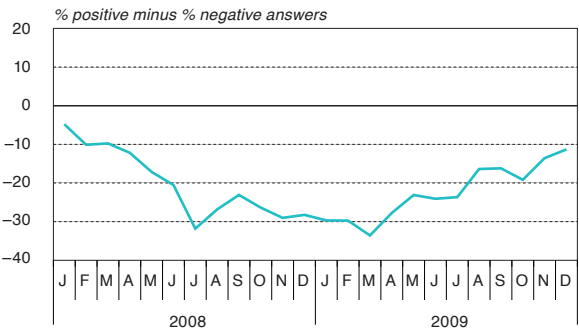


Dutch consumers more sombre about the economy than ever before

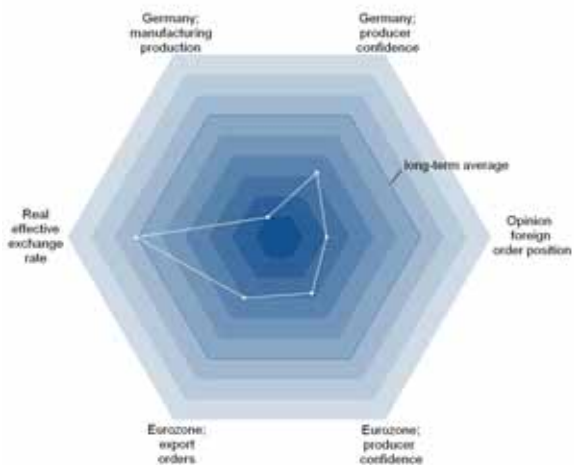
At the start of 2009 Dutch consumers were extremely pessimistic. The balance of the percentages of optimists and pessimists hovered around -30. In April consumers started to regain some confidence, but at the end of the year there were more pessimists than optimists. The same was the case with producers. Consumer confidence ended at -11, compared with -28 at the start of 2009. Consumer confidence is constructed on the basis of two components: the sentiment about the economic climate and willingness to buy.

In March 2009 consumer sentiment about the economic climate reached a historic low. However, soon after the mood started to improve substantially. Willingness to buy also improved somewhat. Consumers were far less negative about major purchases than at the start of the year. Furthermore consumers were less pessimistic about their own financial situation in the twelve months to come. They were fairly sombre about their own financial situation in the previous twelve months though.

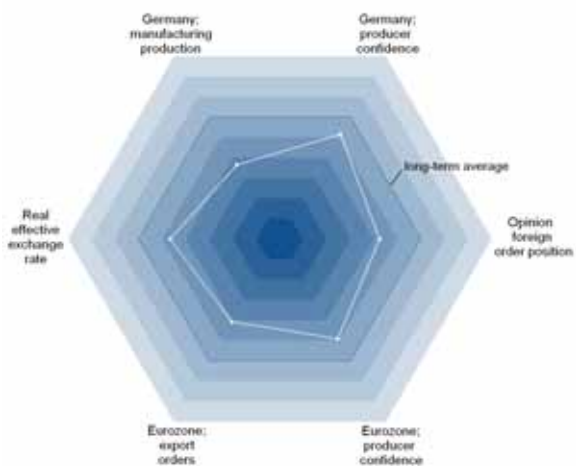
2.2 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



April 2009



December 2009

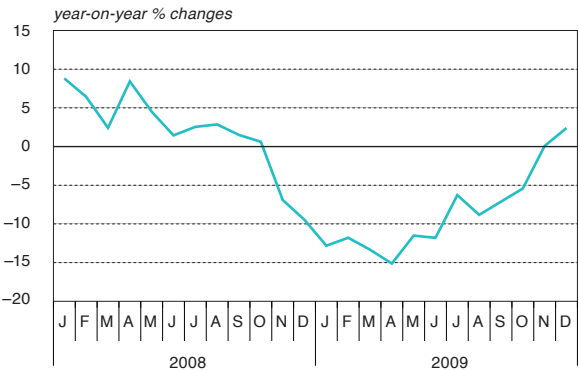


Exports pull the economy out of the mire

The economic crisis resulted in a collapse of the world trade. In the first six months of 2009 the Dutch export of goods fell sharply compared to the year before. The volume decreased by over 10 percent each month. In April it had reached -15 percent, the largest decrease in nearly twenty years. Statistics Netherlands' Exports Radar shows that the export circumstances were very unfavourable in April. The radar shows the key factors that determine exports. German manufacturing productions sank lower and lower at the start of 2009 and producers in Germany and the eurozone became increasingly sombre. Dutch and other European manufacturers also became more and more pessimistic about their foreign order positions.

The export dip was reduced in the second half of 2009. This started a modest economic recovery. December actually even saw a 2 percent growth rate in exports. The Exports Radar of December 2009 shows the improvements. All indicators, except for the real effective exchange rate, looked more positive than in April. Nevertheless the circumstances were still slightly less favourable than at the start of the year.

2.3 Goods exports, adjusted for calendar effects (volume)

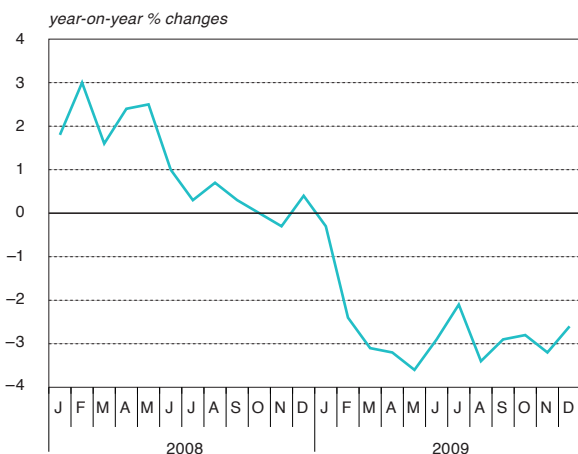


Consumer spending takes a dive

Consumer spending by Dutch households fell sharply in 2009. Consumers spent nearly 3 percent less on goods and services than in 2008. This indicates what the Dutch economy had come to, because it is exceedingly rare for consumer spending to decrease. Dutch consumers were downright hesitant when it came to buying luxury goods. They bought less furniture, and this in turn had to do with the fact that the housing market had come to a standstill. They also bought fewer televisions and other consumer electronics and far fewer new cars.

At first the decrease was modest. In January 2009 consumers hardly spent less than the year before. But then spending decreased faster and faster with a low in May when consumers spent 3.6 percent less than in May 2008. After May the trend seemed to be upward, however. August brought another dip. In the months that followed spending remained down by some 3 percent. At the end of the year there were no signs of recovery. Neither Father Christmas nor Saint Nicholas could entice consumers to spend more.

2.4 Domestic household consumption, adjusted for shopping days (volume)



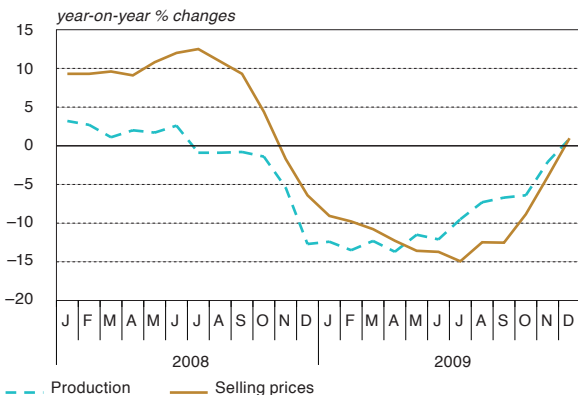
Hard times for Dutch manufacturing industry

By the end of 2008 world trade collapsed. Because Dutch manufacturing depends greatly on exports, demand collapsed as of the fourth quarter of 2008. This resulted in dwindling numbers of new orders, as well as lower selling prices and production levels. In the first six months of 2009 Dutch manufacturers produced some 13 percent less than the year before.

As exports recovered, production in the second half of 2009 recovered to -2 percent in December. The degree of capacity utilisation reached its low at the end of the first quarter with 74.4 percent. In the course of 2009 it slowly increased, ending the year at 77.3 percent.

Selling prices for Dutch manufactured goods are greatly influenced by oil prices. In the third quarter of 2008 demand for oil slumped and oil prices fell. They did not recover until November 2009, exceeding the price of the year before, and only then did the selling prices for Dutch manufactured goods pick up again.

2.5 Production and selling prices of Dutch manufactured goods



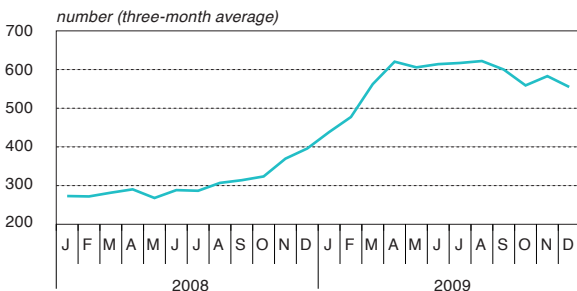
Record number of companies pronounced bankrupt

Nearly 7 thousand businesses and institutions went bankrupt in 2009. It is the highest number of bankruptcies ever in a single year. Compared to 2008, when nearly 4 thousand businesses and institutions failed, bankruptcies were up by 82 percent.

Dutch manufacturing was hardest hit. Nearly twice as many companies went bankrupt. Bankruptcies also doubled in business services, mainly ICT companies, temp agencies and consultancies. The increase was slightly less dramatic in other sectors.

The number of bankruptcies shot up mainly in the first months of 2009. In January 2009 some 400 businesses failed, while three months later this had increased to over 600. This meant that the upward trend that started in the summer of 2008 continued. After this explosive increase, the number of bankruptcies stayed high, at 600 a month. This increase stopped at the end of the year and the situation improved. The number of bankruptcies then fell slightly.

2.6 Bankruptcies (excl. one-man business)



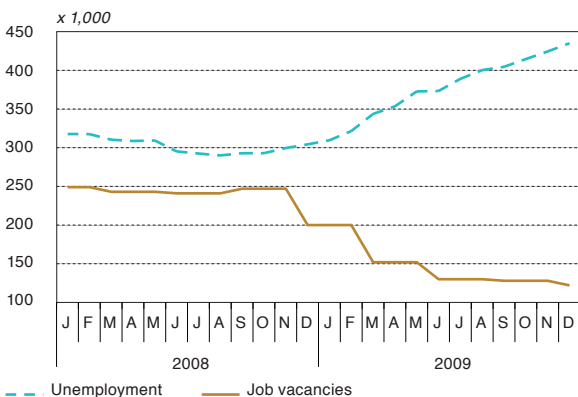
Unemployment up, job vacancies down

The job market is late to react to economic developments and lags one economic phase behind. Still the effect of the crisis was already visible in 2009. Each month saw 11 thousand newly unemployed on average. And the number of job vacancies fell by 75 thousand.

At the start of 2009 304 thousand people were unemployed, almost 15 thousand more than in the summer of 2008. This was the lowest number since the previous recession. But unemployment increased steadily in the course of 2009. At the end of the year 435 thousand people were unemployed. Men accounted for nearly two-thirds of the increase.

In September 2008, right before the crisis hit, there were nearly 250 thousand job vacancies and the job market was very tight. The number of vacancies halved in the first six months of 2009. Although there was still a slight decrease at the end of 2009 the number of job vacancies seems to have stabilised. The job market is still very dynamic. In 2009 some 725 thousand vacancies were created, so despite the bleak economic circumstances people could still find jobs.

2.7 Unemployment and job vacancies, seasonally adjusted



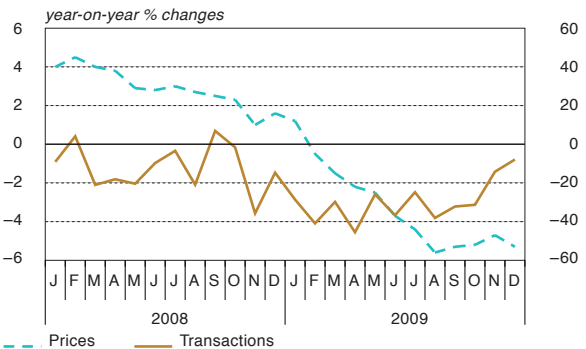
House prices down

The house market is also feeling the bite of the economic crisis. Consumers are not just more reluctant to buy durable consumer goods, they are also very careful when it comes to buying homes. There was a sharp decrease in the number of homes changing hands in 2009. Existing homes became cheaper in the course of 2009, but in the second half house prices stabilised.

House prices started to level off as far back as 2008. At first the selling prices in 2009 were up on the year before, but that did not remain the case for very long. In February house prices fell to below the 2008 level. The price drop continued to increase until the summer. After the summer the price drop stayed around 5 percent until the end of the year.

There were far fewer transactions. In 2009 close to 130 thousand homes changed hands, 55 thousand fewer than in 2008. The year-on-year decrease was between 30 and 40 percent each month. This decrease did not become smaller until the end of the year.

2.8 Prices and transactions in the house market



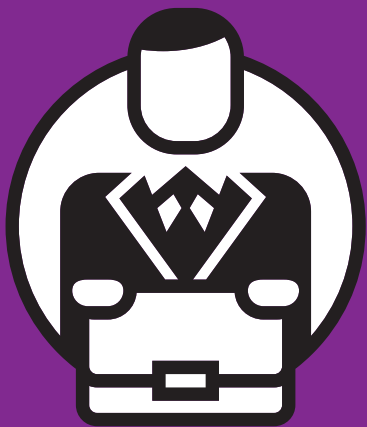
Source: CBS, Land Registry.

Key figures of the Dutch economy (Year-on-year changes in % unless specified differently)

	2005	2008	2009
Economic key figures (volume)			
Gross domestic product	2.0	2.0	-4.0
Imports of goods and services	5.4	3.7	-8.9
Consumption	0.8	1.5	-0.5
households national	1.0	1.3	-2.4
general government	0.5	2.0	3.1
Gross fixed capital formation	3.7	4.9	-12.7
enterprises	3.2	4.7	-16.1
general government	6.0	6.2	3.8
Exports of goods and services	6.0	2.7	-8.4
Production and consumption (volume)			
Value added by industry	2.1	2.2	-3.5
producers of goods	0.9	2.3	-6.3
of which: manufacturing industry	2.0	-0.6	-8.8
producers of commercial services	3.5	2.3	-4.4
producers of non-commercial services	0.6	1.6	1.5
Domestic household consumption	1.1	1.2	-2.8
goods	0.4	1.0	-4.6
of which: durable goods	1.2	1.4	-7.1
services	1.7	1.5	-1.2
Prices and wages			
Consumer price index	1.7	2.5	1.2
Producer prices manufacturing output	6.2	7.2	-10.3
Terms of trade	0.5	-0.0	-1.0
House price index	3.8	2.9	-3.3
Crude oil, North Sea Brent (\$ per barrel)	54.82	98.44	62.38
Euro (\$)	1.24	1.47	1.39
Collectively negotiated wages	0.8	3.5	2.8
private sector	0.8	3.5	2.7
general government	0.4	3.6	2.7
subsidised sector	0.8	3.4	2.9
Labour market			
Population (x 10,000)	1,632	1,645	1,653
Labour force (x 1,000)	7,401	7,714	7,753
employed labour force (x 1 000)	6,918	7,410	7,373
unemployed labour force (x 1,000)	483	304	379
as a % of the labour force	6.5	3.9	4.9
Number of vacancies (x 1,000)	150	239	142
Money, credit, interest rates			
AEX All-Share index (31 December)	30	-49	43
Deposit rate ECB (%)	1.0	3.0	0.4
Call money rate (%)	2.1	3.9	0.7
Mortgage interest rate (%)	3.8	5.3	4.9
Other indicators			
Consumer confidence	-22	-20	-22
Producer confidence manufacturing industry	1	0	-14
Capacity utilisation manufacturing industry (%)	81.8	81.6	76.3
Bankruptcies	-4	7	82

3

Sustaina-
bility



3. Sustainability

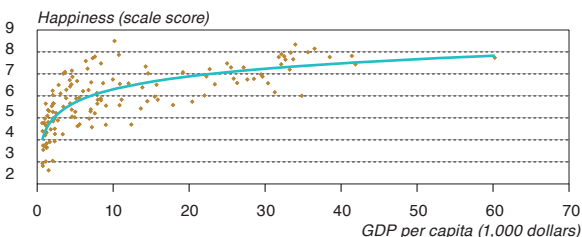
Prosperous but worried

Gross domestic product is a key indicator of production, income and spending in the market economy. However, it does not include several key aspects that make society prosper. People's happiness does not depend on prosperity alone. Safety, health, and pleasant surroundings also play a role.

Information about how sustainable developments in society are is quite scarce. One could wonder if, in our efforts to prosper, we are not exhausting the scarce resources to a degree where future generations will have little left to share.

GDP per capita and the average level of happiness reported by the population are related (figure 3.1). The increase in the average level of material prosperity in fairly poor countries goes hand in hand with increased happiness. But there is a cut-off point at a certain level of prosperity. In high income countries like the Netherlands we see that the higher GDP levels no longer lead to matching happiness scores.

3.1 Happiness and GDP per capita, 136 countries (2000–2009)



Source: Veenhoven

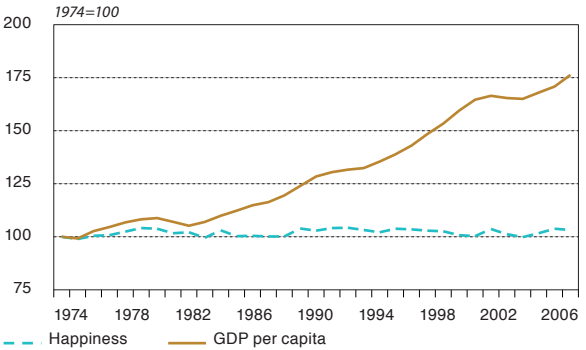
Limited happiness

Per capita GDP in the Netherlands has increased significantly in the last four decades. However, reported happiness did not change during this period (figure 3.2). This diverging development between the scores of happiness and per capita GDP has to do with the principles of measuring them. The GDP figure is not limited, whereas the happiness score is. The Dutch happiness score has been between 7.0 and 7.8 on a scale from 1 to 10 for decades. Despite technical problems, the scores raise an interesting question. How much does GDP still have to grow if society already reports such happiness?

Apart from the technical conclusion about the limits in the measuring scales, there are more robust explanations for the divergence in the two indicators. First of all satisfaction and happiness have to do with more than material prosperity. Issues such as safety, health, a pleasant place to live and work also play a major role in the sense of happiness

people feel. Such issues are not, or inadequately covered in the calculation of GDP.

3.2 Happiness and GDP per capita in the Netherlands 1974–2006

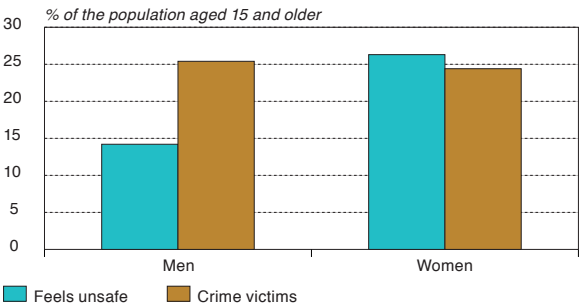


Source: Veenhoven, CBS

Perceptions

The second reason why the indicators of happiness and satisfaction may diverge from the more common economic measures such as GDP is that such indicators are based on perceptions. They do not measure objective quality of life, but focus on the subjective perception of people. Objective and subjective measures sometimes show remarkable discrepancies. A good example is the safety theme. For instance, it is far less common for women to be crime victims than for men, yet women feel far more unsafe than men (figure 3.3). Such differences between objective circumstances and subjective

3.3 Crime and feeling unsafe, by sex 2008



Source: CBS

perception are of course reflected in the satisfaction with life that people report.

The quality of Dutch society

Dutch people are relatively happy, a fact confirmed by the figures about the opinions Dutch citizens express on major social issues (table 3.4). The survey asks an open question about what people consider the most problematic social issues. The respondents reported several themes, but none are mentioned by the majority of the population. The table shows that people were most concerned about issues related to 'the quality of society'. Minority issues, crime, and values are high on their agenda: over 20 percent of the population perceive these as problematic.

The percentages on the material aspects of life are lower. A lower percentage of respondents perceive problems in material needs. An exception is the state of health care. The environment is also quite often mentioned as problematic.

3.4 Major problems experienced by Dutch citizens, 2006 (%)

Minorities	36
Health care	23
Crime	22
Income and prices	21
Values and standards	19
Politics	15
Social security	15
Economy and finance	12
Education	11
Traffic and transport	11
Employment	9
Environment	8
Population	6
Housing	4
Leisure	3
Defence	2

Source: CBS.

Sustainability

The figures on happiness show that Dutch people are among the happiest people in the world by international standards and that this feeling of happiness has remained fairly constant over the years. Still the quality of life may come under pressure at some point. After all, the choices made by the current generation make use of many scarce resources. And if we deplete these scarce resources this will undoubtedly affect the quality of life of future generations. This is the domain of sustainability. The prosperity of the current generation can

be called sustainable if it does not endanger the development of future generations.

Long-term view

The sustainability debate has long centred on the availability of sufficient raw materials and biodiversity. There is no doubt about the huge impact of human activity on the quality of the natural environment. Still the 'sustainability' of society also depends on other issues. We must see to it that there are enough healthy and well-educated people to provide labour. This is called the human capital. Furthermore we have to maintain the knowledge base (economic capital), and to see to sufficient quality of social structures in the long run (social capital).

Figure 3.5 shows the state of eleven key issues.¹⁾ The colours used in the table indicate whether the capital is depleted, augmented or about

3.5 Capital developments in the short and long term

Theme		Long term	Short term
Natural Capital	Biodiversity	Depleted	Depleted
	Climate and energy	Depleted	Depleted
	Local pollution	Depleted	Augmented
Social Capital	Citizens trust	Unchanged	Augmented
	Bridging social capital	Depleted	Unchanged
	Trust in institutions	Depleted	Unchanged
Human Capital	Utilisation of labour	Depleted	Depleted
	Health	Augmented	Augmented
	Education	Unchanged	Unchanged
Economic Capital	Physical Capital	Augmented	Augmented
	Knowledge	Augmented	Unchanged

■ Depleted
 ■ Unchanged
 ■ Augmented

¹⁾ The analysis is based on *The Sustainability Monitor for the Netherlands 2009*, a joint publication by CBS, the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, the Netherlands Institute for Social Research and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

the same. As sustainability analyses require a long-term perspective, the long-term developments (since 1950) and the short-term developments (since 1995) are shown separately.

High energy intensity

The developments in natural capital are alarming. The Netherlands greatly depends on non-renewable fossil energy sources. This has huge disadvantages. The scarcity of coal, oil and gas will first of all lead to increasing energy costs. Burning this form of energy leads to the emission of dangerous gases, of which CO₂ is one of the most important. This greenhouse gas contributes hugely to climate change. As long as the Dutch economic structure leans heavily on energy intensive sectors and does not switch to alternative, renewable energy sources, energy stocks will be depleted and it will be difficult to reduce CO₂ emissions. Due to the economic crisis, in part, the Netherlands will probably meet the short-term targets of the Kyoto protocol, but it will take additional policies to realise the more ambitious 2020 targets.

Decreasing biodiversity

Apart from the problems with energy stocks and climate change, there is the burning issue of biodiversity. The Netherlands is a densely populated country that lacks large interconnected natural areas. As a result biodiversity is a mere fraction of what it used to be in pre-industrial times. So far the investments in the Ecological Main Structure have not turned the tide. However, there are also positive things to report about the environment. Local pollution of soil and water has diminished in recent decades. Preventing dumping of poison, separation of waste, and cleaning up polluted land has led to a better quality of local areas.

Population ageing

Human capital refers to the number of economically active people, their health and level of education. In other words the quantitative and qualitative aspects of labour are taken into consideration. The supply of labour will certainly become problematic in the long term. The ageing population means that the percentage of people working in the population will decrease, making it more difficult to maintain the current level of prosperity. The economic sustainability of Dutch society will be in danger unless women, people with a foreign background and older people increase their participation or the retirement age is raised.

Education levels

The risks are not restricted to quantitative aspects. Dutch people are relatively healthy, in an international perspective and health has developed positively in recent years, but given the ageing population the demand on health care will undoubtedly increase.

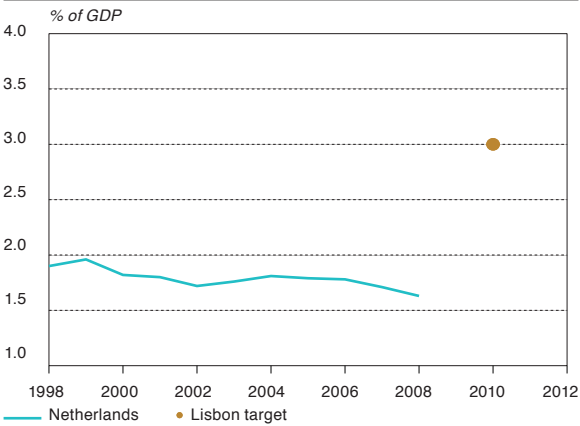
The Netherlands will have to invest in the education of the population. A large number of young people drop out of school. Many EU countries

outperform the Netherlands in this vital aspect of the knowledge economy. The number of dropouts is significantly lower than a few years ago, but that and the shortage of teachers remain issues of concern.

Pressures on the knowledge economy

As a small and open economy the Netherlands has to keep an eye on its international competitive edge. In this respect, it is very important to maintain the level of the knowledge economy. The Netherlands performs systematically poorly in this context (figure 3.6). Apart from the issues of educating the workforce, we also see that investment levels in research and development are not growing enough to meet the 3 percent of GDP target formulated in the European Lisbon agreement, or be even close unless investment levels are raised substantially over the next few years. We may also conclude that while the universities produce qualitatively high levels of knowledge, the private sector reaps limited benefits from it. Investing in the knowledge economy is crucial for maintaining the current level of material prosperity.

3.6 R&D intensity in the Netherlands and the Lisbon target, 1998–2008



Source: Eurostat

Social capital

The last resource a society has available to generate prosperity is social capital. In essence this involves the quality of social networks, relations between individuals and between the population and the government. It is very important to maintain these structures. First of all, people with a wealth of social contacts feel far happier. In a highly individualised society there is always a danger of becoming lonely.

Furthermore, social capital is the lubricant for the system of society. The idea behind this is that people who are in frequent contact, who create trust in each other and share important values, will make many social processes go smoothly.

Although social cohesion in the Netherlands has been diminishing since the 1960s, when the compartmentalisation of Dutch society started to crumble, the population has a fair amount of trust in the fellow citizens as well as in government – by European standards.

If we look into the relations between the various ethnic groups, the picture is rather bleak. Trust between people of different ethnic background leaves much to be desired. This is confirmed by comparing the international statistics on discrimination. The Netherlands ranks second, after France, within the 27 countries that form the European Union, as the country where the largest group of citizens feels discriminated against. These figures are in line with the fact mentioned earlier that people named minority issues as the greatest social problem.

More material wealth

The conclusion has to be that not only material wealth has increased in terms of more household consumption, but also wealth in the wider sense of the word. The level of reported happiness is very high. Realising wealth in the here and now does have its consequences for the next generations. The figures on future wealth show that the current endeavours to gain wealth mean that the natural resources are being depleted. This is also manifest in worries about human capital, where population ageing leads to a diminished labour supply, and about the social capital, where tensions between the various ethnic groups are increasing and trust is decreasing. We only find an increase across the board in economic capital, measured in terms of machinery and equipment. The latter conclusion shows that developing wealth and sustainability depend on more than just economic variables.

Literature

Veenhoven, R., World Database of Happiness (Erasmus University Rotterdam 2010). (<http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl>),

4

Agri-
culture



4. Agriculture

More dairy cows kept inside

In 2008 some 20 percent of the 1.5 million dairy cows were permanently kept in their sheds, compared to 10 percent in 2001. Keeping dairy cows inside has to do with the availability of pastures. There are substantial regional differences in the availability of pasture per dairy cow in the Netherlands. In general much pasture land per cow means that fewer cows are kept in cow sheds. In the pasture areas in the west of the country 8 percent of the dairy cows were kept inside compared to 30 percent in the south of the country.

Larger greenhouse farms

Vegetable growing under glass substantially increased in scale during the last decade, particularly growing tomatoes and sweet peppers. Between 2000 and 2009 the total area used for growing tomatoes increased by 48 percent, while the number of tomato growers fell by 56 percent. This average area per tomato grower went up by 155 percent from 1.8 to 4.5 hectares. The average area per sweet pepper grower went up by 137 percent. The total area used for growing sweet peppers increased by 15 percent in this period while the number of sweet pepper growers fell by 51 percent.

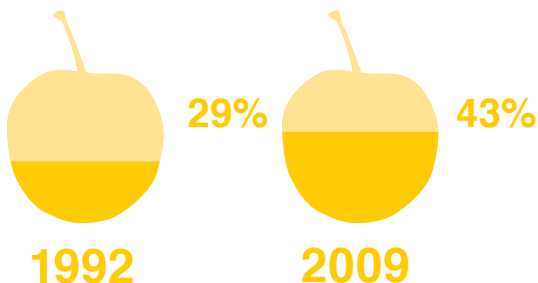
Low prices for fresh fish

The 2009 prices for fresh fish at fish auctions were particularly low. Plaice prices fell by 27 percent on 2008. Dutch shrimp prices fell by a staggering 31 percent, and mussel prices by 33 percent. However, in recent years mussel prices had soared. Only sole prices ended with a positive 2 percent increase in 2009.

4.1 Area of agricultural land per farm/horticultural enterprise (hectares)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	20.3	23.7	25.7	26.3
Arable farms	35.4	38.9	41.4	42.4
arable vegetable crops	12.3	26.5	27.3	24.6
root crops	42.1	53.3	57.1	58.9
cereals	19.0	21.6	23.5	24.4
Other arable crops	34.9	37.4	40.5	40.9
Horticultural enterprises	5.2	6.8	8.7	8.9
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2
glasshouse vegetables	2.6	3.1	3.9	4.4
open ground flowers and bulbs	12.9	16.3	18.8	18.4
open ground vegetables	10.8	15.0	19.8	20.4
other horticultural crops	5.2	7.2	8.9	9.4
Permanent crop enterprises	6.8	7.9	9.5	9.7
tree nurseries	5.2	7.0	9.0	9.2
fruit farms	9.3	10.3	11.4	11.7
other permanent crops	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9
Combined crops	24.1	31.5	34.4	35.3
Grazing livestock farms	23.7	27.0	28.7	29.1
specialised dairy cattle	34.1	41.0	45.3	46.4
veal calves	6.3	10.0	12.6	13.1
other cattle farms	12.4	15.9	17.8	18.8
grass land	20.6	17.2	18.5	16.7
other grazing animals	10.4	11.8	12.0	11.8
Non-grazing livestock	6.0	7.2	8.1	8.3
poultry	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.4
pigs	6.4	7.8	8.9	9.3
other non-grazing animals	6.4	7.2	9.8	9.6
Combined livestock	18.4	21.6	24.1	25.8
Combined arable/livestock	24.2	27.3	27.9	28.3

Share of apple growing area dedicated to growing Elstars, 1992 and 2009



4.2 Economic size of farms and horticultural enterprises (dsu)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	80	88	98	102
Arable	57	52	56	58
Horticulture	175	245	289	312
Permanent crops	71	104	131	140
Combined crops	84	99	111	115
Grazing livestock	60	59	64	66
Non-grazing livestock	96	97	115	123
Combined livestock	80	77	88	93
Combined arable/livestock	61	61	69	71

4.3 Area of agricultural land by use (1,000 hectares)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	1,977	1,938	1,929	1,918
Grass land (permanent; natural)	928	795	828	827
Arable crops	958	1052	1003	993
potatoes, ware	87	66	69	71
potatoes, seed	42	39	37	38
potatoes, for processing	51	51	46	47
sugar beet	111	91	72	73
onions	20	23	26	26
arable vegetables (excl. onions)	26	25	27	26
barley	47	51	50	44
wheat	137	137	157	151
other cereals	42	36	37	33
fodder maize	205	235	242	240
grass seed	22	28	16	18
grass land (temporary)	110	205	191	190
green manure crops/fallow and set aside land	24	35	8	7
other	34	31	27	29
Open ground horticulture and permanent crops	80	81	88	87
tree nurseries	11	13	15	16
fruit	21	19	19	20
horticultural vegetables	22	22	25	24
tulips	10	11	11	12
other flowers and ornamental plants	16	16	17	16
Glasshouse horticulture	11	11	10	10
vegetables	4	4	5	5
garden plants	0	1	0	0
house plants	1	1	1	1
cut flowers	4	3	3	3
other	1	1	1	1

4.4

Arable and horticultural production (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Potatoes, ware	4,465	3,213	3,631	3,646
Potatoes, seed	1,496	1,310	1,266	1,434
Potatoes, for processing	2,166	2,254	2,095	2,100
Sugar beet	6,727	5,931	5,219	5,735
Onions	821	983	1,231	1,220
Barley	288	307	310	310
Oats	13	9	7	10
Rye	29	11	8	11
Wheat	1,143	1,175	1,366	1,402
Triticale	36	20	19	17
Corn-cob-mix (dry matter)	133	83	99	94
Sweet corn (dry matter)	344	281	252	245
Fodder maize (dry matter)	8,154	9,672	11,123	11,122
Oil seeds	8	12	13	
Flax	27	27	13	15
Strawberries	34	39	42	43
Apples	461	359	375	407
Pears	203	195	172	295
Aubergines	33	41	43	46
Mushrooms	265	240	255	235
Courgettes	11	12	17	19
Cucumbers	410	440	425	435
Sweet peppers	285	345	335	370
Tomatoes	520	660	730	800
Peas (picked green)	37	34	40	31
Runner beans	52	71	64	49
Broad beans (picked green)	4	4	8	6
Bunched and washed carrots	132	137	146	140
Celeriac	62	53	61	55
Beetroot	21	22	26	26
Radishes	35	28	24	23
Salsify	21	17	23	25
Winter carrots	253	350	350	421
Cauliflower	43	42	49	40
Curly kale	15	14	13	14
Broccoli	10	14	17	19
Green cabbage	7	4	4	4
Red cabbage	35	40	43	40
Oxheart cabbage	9	10	16	16
Sprouts	80	62	77	66
White cabbage	120	128	144	133
Curly endive	31	28	27	26
Asparagus	15	15	14	15

4.4

Arable and horticultural production (million kg) (end)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Iceberg lettuce	50	59	76	72
Other lettuce	22	15	15	14
Leeks	95	82	95	96
Spinach	54	43	39	32
Belgian endive	70	67	60	56

4.5

Farms- en horticultural enterprises by type

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	97,392	81,750	75,151	73,008
Arable farms	13,666	12,257	11,175	10,923
arable vegetable crops	132	130	167	189
root crops	3,760	2,553	2,207	2,248
cereals	1,090	1,315	1,437	1,244
Other arable crops	8,684	8,259	7,364	7,242
Horticultural enterprises	13,332	10,319	8,541	7,966
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	5,262	4,123	3,258	3,001
glasshouse vegetables	2,645	1,957	1,569	1,463
open ground flowers and bulbs	2,273	1,899	1,700	1,631
open ground vegetables	1,502	1,157	1,038	977
other horticultural crops	1,650	1,183	975	894
Permanent crop enterprises	5,117	4,488	4,328	4,257
tree nurseries	2,429	2,209	2,189	2,152
fruit farms	2,212	1,809	1,744	1,716
other permanent crops	476	470	395	389
Combined crops	2,120	1,524	1,316	1,320
Grazing livestock farms	47,027	41,053	38,883	38,299
specialised dairy cattle	24,983	20,624	18,588	18,325
veal calves	1,281	1,134	1,239	1,176
other cattle farms	3,618	1,770	1,301	1,276
grass land	3,124	3,135	3,741	3,633
other grazing animals	14,021	14,390	14,014	13,889
Non-grazing livestock	8,195	5,902	5,545	5,336
poultry	1,831	1,411	1,352	1,332
pigs	6,059	4,287	4,057	3,886
other non-grazing animals	305	204	136	118
Combined livestock	3,115	2,021	1,649	1,480
Combined arable/livestock	4,820	4,186	3,715	3,427

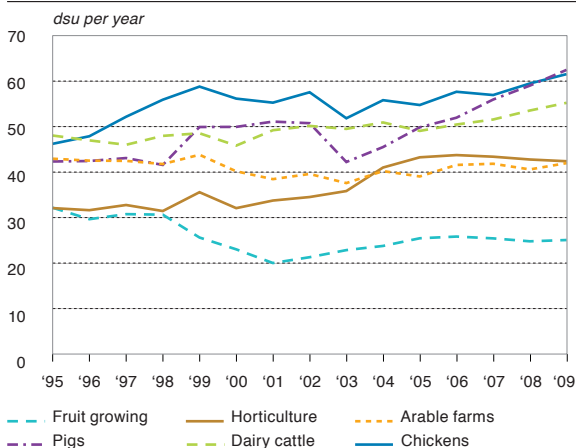
4.6 Farms and horticultural enterprises by size

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	97,392	81,750	75,151	73,008
By area of agricultural land				
0 to 1 hectare	7,559	6,505	5,531	5,373
1 to 10 hectares	37,474	28,997	26,022	24,914
10 to 30 hectares	28,912	22,058	19,790	19,011
30 to 50 hectares	14,796	13,572	12,299	12,012
50 hectares and more	8,651	10,618	11,509	11,698
By economic size				
3 to 20 dsu	27,661	24,291	22,495	21,649
20 to 70 dsu	29,360	24,051	20,318	19,241
70 to 100 dsu	15,118	12,051	10,121	9,738
100 to 150 dsu	13,516	10,772	10,597	10,545
150 dsu and more	11,737	10,585	11,620	11,835

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Labour volume (FTE)	212	175	171	171
regular workers	197	160	151	146
family members	139	111	99	97
not family members	58	48	51	49
casual workers	15	16	20	25
Regular workers (persons)	281	236	227	218
family members	194	163	151	148
not family members	86	72	76	70

4.8 Labour productivity



4.9

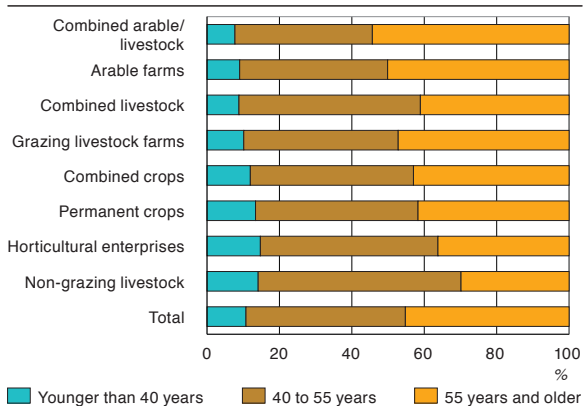
Livestock on farms, 1 April (1,000 animals)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Grazing livestock				
Goats	179	292	355	374
milk goats	.	.	254	274
younger than 1 year (not yet productive)	.	.	46	43
older than 1 year (for milk production)	98	172	208	231
other	.	.	101	100
Horses and ponies	117	133	144	145
Cattle	4,069	3,797	3,890	3,968
dairy and breeding cattle	2,907	2,649	2,687	2,775
dairy and calving cows (for milk production)	1,504	1,433	1,466	1,489
meat and grazing cows (no longer used for milk production)	67	61	43	40
young stock for milk production	1,325	1,142	1,170	1,237
other	10	12	8	8
meat and grazing cattle	1,162	1,148	1,203	1,193
veal calves	783	829	899	894
other	379	319	305	299
Sheep	1,305	1,361	1,213	1,117
lambs	604	685	606	555
ewes and rams	701	676	607	561
Non-grazing livestock				
Chickens	104,015	92,914	96,700	96,859
laying chickens (incl. mother hens)	.	42,630	45,094	46,640
mother hens (for meat chickens)	9,042	5,788	7,249	6,934
meat chickens	50,937	44,496	44,358	43,285
Other poultry (ducks, turkeys)	2,799	2,551	2,528	2,991
Rabbits	392	360	323	312
Fur bearing animals	590	704	867	884
Pigs	13,118	11,312	12,026	12,186
piglets	5,102	4,563	4,966	5,068
breeding pigs	1,511	1,244	1,222	1,246
porkers	6,505	5,504	5,839	5,872

4.10 Meat, dairy and egg production (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Meat production (with bone incl. fat)				
calves	199	211	223	219
mature cattle	272	185	156	168
sheep and goats	19	14	15	14
pigs	1,623	1,298	1,328	1,239
meat chickens	676	629	701	719
Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories				
	10,734	10,479	11,295	11,085
Milk processed to				
butter	126	119	124	128
processed cheese	684	672	722	714
condensed milk	274	292	342	321
milk powder	166	160	182	203
fresh milk products	1,603	1,443	1,235	1,121
whey powder	130	68	65	68
Chicken's eggs				
	617	567	595	600

4.11 Age of the head of the farm/horticultural enterprise, 2009



4.12 Area used for growing apples and pears by variety (hectares)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Apple varieties	12,839	9,737	9,302	9,129
Cox's Orange Pippin	991	318	194	160
Delbarestivale (Delcorf)	250	257	195	186
Elstar	4,773	4,377	3,964	3,960
Golden Delicious	914	646	502	500
Jonagold/Jonagored	3,950	3,009	2,375	2,305
Junami	.	26	363	407
Kanzi	.	51	381	390
Rode Boskoop (Goudreinette)	1,028	606	627	574
Rubens	.	31	190	191
Other	933	416	511	456
Pear varieties	6,019	6,692	7,476	7,800
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	.	251	326	362
Conference	3,661	4,697	5,662	5,877
Doyenné du Comice	1,172	1,052	936	935
Stewing pears	493	319	232	255
Triomphe de Vienne	208	178	132	135
Other	485	195	187	236

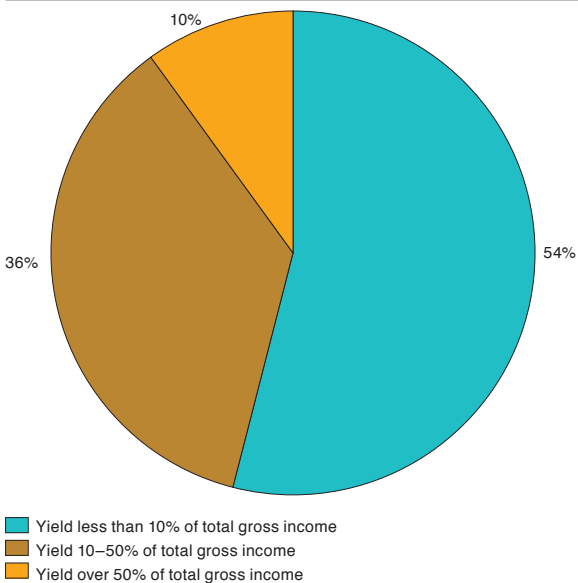
4.13 Apple and pear crops by variety (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Apple varieties	461	359	375	410
Cox's Orange Pippin	27	12	7	6
Delbarestivale (Delcorf)	.	8	5	6
Elstar	167	142	160	176
Golden Delicious	30	29	23	23
Jonagold/Jonagored	162	132	125	135
Junami	.	0	3	10
Kanzi	.	0	8	11
Rode Boskoop (Goudreinette)	32	19	23	17
Rubens	.	0	2	5
other	43	17	19	18
Pear varieties	203	195	172	295
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	.	8	6	12
Conference	135	145	138	230
Doyenné du Comice	35	25	19	34
Stewing pears	14	8	4	8
Triomphe de Vienne	.	4	3	5
other	19	5	3	6

4.14 Farms with supplementary activities

	1999	2005	2008	2009
Extended activities				
Agricultural nature and landscape management	4,715	13,210	5,249	5,773
Agricultural child care	.	.	.	64
Agro-tourism	2,241	2,893	2,147	2,237
Aquaculture	.	50	18	18
Farm education	.	.	.	108
Paid work for others	.	3,617	2,075	2,180
Storage facilities/stables	1,830	2,929	2,105	2,193
Direct sales of farm products	3,369	4,529	2,188	2,252
Processing farm products.	1,169	1,057	696	731
Care farms	474	541	638	707

4.15 Farms and horticultural enterprises with supplementary activities, 2009



4.16 Horticultural enterprises by cultivated area and crop grown under glass (number)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Tomatoes	636	489	404	358
less than 1 hectare	226	142	111	100
1 to 3 hectares	315	208	129	93
3 to 6 hectares	71	78	81	74
6 hectares and more	24	61	83	91
Sweet peppers	716	544	373	348
less than 1 hectare	213	134	66	69
1 to 2.5 hectares	385	240	141	98
2.5 to 5 hectares	104	128	95	88
5 hectares and more	14	42	71	93
Cucumbers	526	399	310	292
less than 1 hectare	251	165	104	94
1 to 2.5 hectares	226	154	110	101
2.5 to 5 hectares	41	61	69	69
5 hectares and more	8	19	27	28
Aubergines	66	68	60	55
less than 0.5 hectare	25	25	27	26
0.5 to 1.5 hectare	19	18	11	9
1.5 to 3 hectares	16	18	15	11
3 hectares and more	6	7	7	9

4.17 Area cultivated by horticultural enterprises by crop and size of cultivated area (hectare)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Tomatoes	1,133	1,396	1,600	1,628
less than 1 hectare	97	36	20	18
1 to 3 hectares	554	395	251	184
3 to 6 hectares	285	321	342	313
6 hectares and more	198	644	987	1114
Sweet peppers	1,155	1,236	1,184	1,331
less than 1 hectare	119	53	17	15
1 to 2.5 hectares	602	405	246	175
2.5 to 5 hectares	346	439	337	307
5 hectares and more	88	339	584	833
Cucumbers	663	631	622	626
less than 1 hectare	122	61	26	20
1 to 2.5 hectares	347	248	178	168
2.5 to 5 hectares	141	201	224	237
5 hectares and more	53	122	194	200
Aubergines	76	90	97	97
less than 0.5 hectare	4	3	3	1
0.5 to 1.5 hectare	18	15	10	8
1.5 to 3 hectares	32	36	32	23
3 hectares and more	22	35	53	64

4.18 Dairy cows not put out to pasture region (as a % of the total)

	2001	2006	2007	2008
Total	10	20	20	21
Noordelijk weidegebied (north)	11	19	19	20
Oostelijk en centraal veehouderijgebied (east-central)	11	21	18	18
Westelijk weidegebied (west)	2	8	1	8
Zuidelijk weidegebied (south)	11	37	35	30
Rest of the Netherlands	11	20	24	27

Number of cows, 1992 and 2009

1992



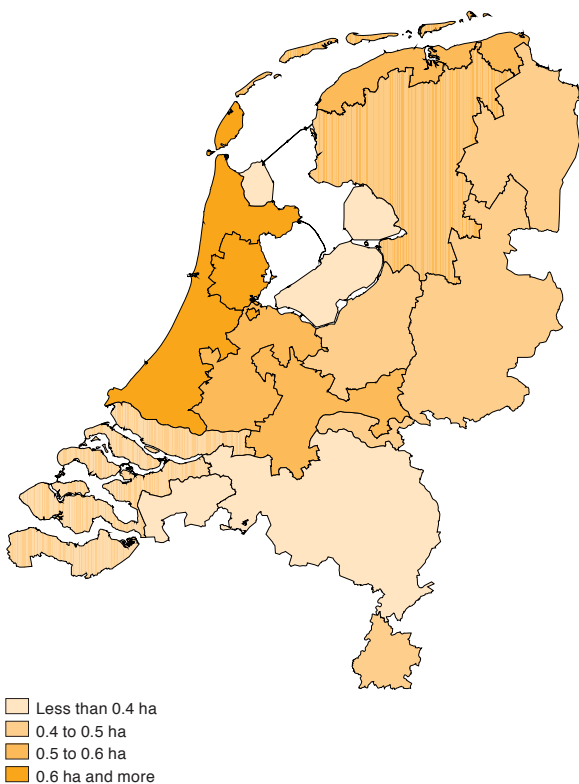
2009



 = 500,000 cows

4.19

Grass land per dairy cow, 2009



4.20

Fish prices at Dutch fish auctions (euro/ kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Flounder	.	0,63	0,65	0,46
Shrimp	3,37	2,63	3,65	2,52
Brill	6,72	8,16	8,74	7,24
Cod	2,54	2,39	2,75	2,26
Langoust	4,51	4,79	5,00	4,10
Mussel	1,11	0,94	1,81	1,22
Gurnard	.	1,30	2,13	1,96
Dab	1,62	0,90	0,91	0,75
Plaice	1,74	2,02	1,90	1,38
Turbot	8,93	9,61	10,39	9,33
Sole	8,62	10,43	9,84	10,03
Bass	.	8,20	9,00	8,93

4.21

Fish landed in Dutch harbours (1,000 kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Fresh				
Flounder	.	3,885	3,234	2,385
Shrimp	8,450	9,651	8,717	10,857
Brill	1,103	870	939	696
Cod	8,238	2,150	3,023	2,135
Langoust	729	1,473	2,059	1,295
Mussel	66,843	59,662	43,731	36,082
Gurnard	.	621	2,128	1,506
Dab	9,272	8,376	8,121	6,687
Plaice	52,664	38,493	33,591	32,490
Turbot	2,763	2,438	2,644	2,073
Sole	17,479	12,764	11,583	10,424
Bass	.	163	327	296
Frozen				
Whiting	58,215	152,520	268,758	115,355
Herring	149,892	228,144	289,564	173,267
Horse mackerel	114,034	103,573	90,637	90,726
Mackerel	74,648	49,480	103,416	92,435

5

Construction and
housing



5. Construction and housing

Less turnover in construction in 2009

After the boom years, turnover in construction fell by 4.5 percent in 2009 reaching 87 billion euro. In the first quarter of 2009 turnover still increased by 1.5 percent, but then it dipped to a fourth quarter loss of nearly 10 percent.

Civil engineering works were the only growth area in construction, with a nearly 4 percent turnover increase. This is mainly because of government measures to stimulate the sector by ordering infrastructural works to be carried out. The turnover of residential and non-residential construction, which includes homes, offices and hospitals fell by just over 8 percent in 2009. The other branches, such as such as installation companies, painters and plasterers, saw their turnover fall by over 4 percent.

Economic downturn and insecurity result in fewer building permits

Close to 83 thousand dwellings were completed in 2009, the highest number since 1998. The recession influenced the number of completed dwellings with some delay because the permits were often issued well before the recession. In 2009 the number of building permits for dwellings fell quite substantially, reaching close to 73 thousand. This is a dip of nearly 17 percent. The decrease mainly affected permits for privately owned dwellings. Nearly 47 thousand permits were issued in the buyers market, down over 26 percent on 2008. The demand for rented dwellings, on the other hand, started to increase again. In 2009 the number of permits issued for rented dwellings was up by more than 9 percent on 2008.

5.1 Stages of progress in the construction process (million euro)

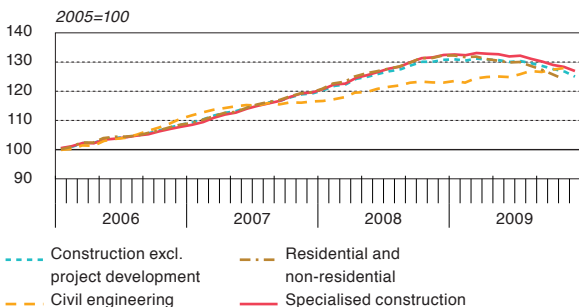
	2000	2005	2007	2008
New orders for buildings	16,757	19,069	22,778	24,779
new construction	13,468	14,951	18,274	20,378
residential	7,336	10,093	11,578	12,170
non-residential	6,132	4,858	6,696	8,208
other work (renovation/extension)	3,289	4,119	4,504	4,401
Production	17,148	17,900	21,373	22,889
new construction	13,871	14,048	17,091	18,290
residential	7,783	9,354	11,202	11,433
non-residential	6,088	4,694	5,889	6,857
other work (renovation/extension)	3,276	3,851	4,282	4,599
To be produced (31 Dec.)	9,447	13,612	17,219	18,346
new construction	7,995	11,400	14,528	15,991
residential	4,007	7,275	8,786	9,318
non-residential	3,988	4,125	5,742	6,674
other work (renovation/extension)	1,452	2,211	2,691	2,354
Buildings completed	16,132	16,553	20,749	21,559
new construction	13,043	12,829	16,589	16,973
residential	7,558	8,407	11,096	11,015
non-residential	5,485	4,422	5,493	5,958
other work (renovation/extension)	3,089	3,724	4,160	4,586

5.2 Turnover construction industry, all companies (2005=100)

	2005	2007	2008	2009*
Construction (excl.project development)	100	119	131	125
SIC 2008				
Residential and non-residential	100	120	132	121
Civil engineering,	100	117	123	127
Specialised construction	100	120	132	127
Destruction and earth moving activities	100	133	144	140
Installations on construction	100	119	132	123
Completion of buildings	100	116	124	120
Other specialised construction	100	122	142	141

5.3

Turnover in the construction industry, 12-month moving average



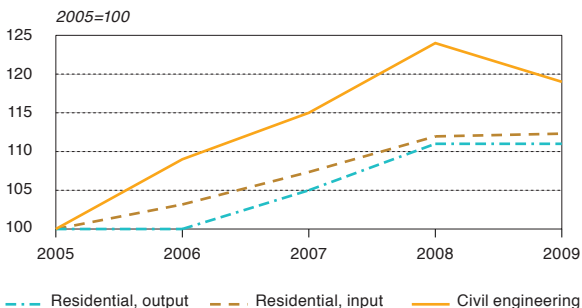
5.4

Productive hours in residential and non-residential construction per employee

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Hours available in theory	2,080	2,080	2,095	2,090
productive hours	1,450	1,430	1,490	1,460
unproductive hours	630	650	610	625
stoppage because of weather	70	85	50	65
other unproductive hours, e.g. sick leave, holidays, leave	560	565	560	560

5.5

Price indices construction industry (2005=100)



5.6 Price indices construction industry (2005=100)

	2005	2007	2008	2009*
Building costs of new homes				
input index	100	107	112	112
wages	100	102	106	110
materials	100	110	115	114
output index	100	105	111	111
Civil engineering				
sewerage systems	100	106	112	113
earth moving activities	100	107	113	116
art objects	100	110	119	117
railways	100	113	121	120
hydraulic engineering works	100	109	115	110
sealed surface roads	100	119	143	126
open surface roads	100	104	108	111

¹⁾ Rescaled from the series 2000=100.

5.7 Housing stock, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Dwellings	6,590	6,912	7,043	7,105
Dwelling units	107	112	115	116
Holiday homes	87	97	101	103
Capacity of special purpose residential buildings	321	346	349	350

5.8 Changes in housing stock (x 1,000)

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Stock on 1 January	6,590	6,912	7,043	7,105
Addition				
new construction	75	80	86	90
rented	15	20	24	26
owner occupied	56	52	55	58
other	3	7	7	7
rented	1	4	4	4
owner occupied	4	3	3	3
Withdrawal (-)	14	22	22	19
rented	10	16	17	15
owner occupied	4	6	5	4
Net addition	61	58	64	71
Administrative corrections	0	-3	0	0
Stock on 31 December	6,651	6,967	7,107	7,175

Average building costs per home purchased, 1990 and 2008

1990




62,000 euro

2008



147,000 euro

 = 10,000 euro

5.9

Average house value (WOZ) per province (1,000 euro)

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Total	80	201	233	241
Groningen	59	142	174	180
Friesland	60	159	192	197
Drenthe	75	177	207	215
Overijssel	73	186	215	221
Flevoland	78	181	199	204
Gelderland	87	221	252	259
Utrecht	99	232	271	286
North Holland	80	222	252	267
South Holland	77	187	217	224
Zeeland	72	161	194	199
North Brabant	86	227	263	271
Limburg	83	180	202	206

5.10 Building permits granted for new non-residential construction (million euro)

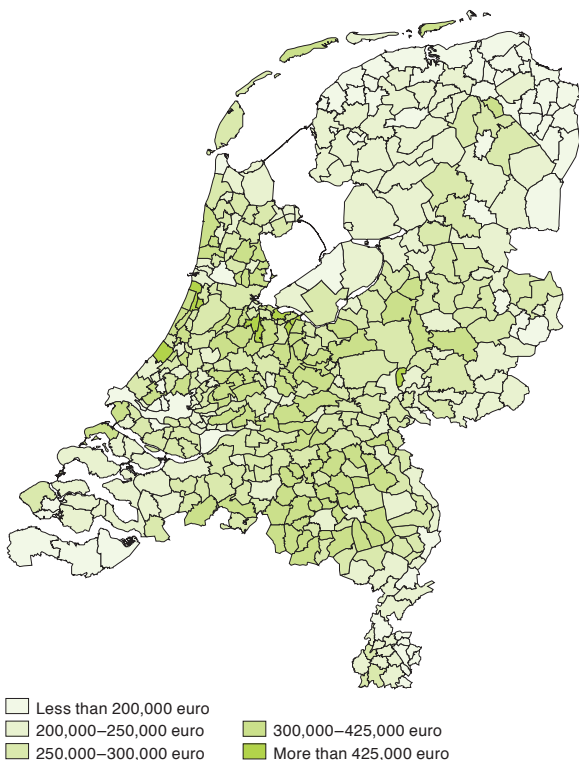
	2000	2006	2008	2009
Total	5,995	6,100	8,208	6,168
Factories	1,389	1,186	2,308	1,189
Halls, warehouses, storage facilities	643	507	761	480
Offices	1,724	1,017	1,090	945
Glasshouses	142	137	113	46
Schools	270	607	585	481
Barns, livestock sheds, stables	309	446	667	629
Shops	126	113	148	84
Other buildings	1,392	2,086	2,538	2,315

5.11 Dwellings by type and region, year-on-year % changes (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total number of dwellings	18.2	3.8	2.9	-3.3
One family dwelling				
terraced	16.1	3.7	2.8	-2.7
corner	16.9	3.6	2.7	-3.4
semi-detached	18.0	3.8	2.8	-3.4
detached	22.8	5.1	2.8	-4.1
Appartements	18.0	3.0	3.5	-3.5
Groningen	16.2	7.3	2.0	-3.9
Friesland	18.9	5.1	2.2	-4.5
Drenthe	19.4	4.4	1.8	-2.9
Overijssel	19.4	3.5	2.0	-2.8
Flevoland	17.9	2.4	1.1	-3.0
Gelderland	18.8	3.0	1.8	-3.6
Utrecht	18.7	4.5	4.3	-2.8
North Holland	19.6	3.8	4.9	-3.7
South Holland	17.4	4.0	3.0	-3.3
Zeeland	15.6	6.2	2.0	-1.6
North Brabant	18.8	3.8	2.6	-3.1
Limburg	13.9	2.0	1.0	-3.9

5.12

Average house prices per municipality, 2009



5.13

Building permits granted for new non-residential construction (million euro)

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Total	5,995	6,100	8,208	6,168
Groningen	168	319	609	164
Friesland	216	185	330	221
Drenthe	131	170	218	160
Overijssel	361	401	419	503
Flevoland	200	173	226	225
Gelderland	544	773	986	772
Utrecht	482	484	494	504
North Holland	1,354	1,016	1,078	900
South Holland	1,046	1,031	1,736	1,210
Zeeland	115	181	162	113
North Brabant	1,019	1,024	1,481	1,022
Limburg	357	343	470	373

5.14 Dwellings for which building permits were granted

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Total	78,563	96,447	87,198	72,646
Groningen	2,016	3,634	2,201	1,717
Friesland	2,806	3,679	3,027	1,790
Drenthe	2,455	3,156	2,160	1,667
Overijssel	5,451	7,859	4,937	4,048
Flevoland	4,985	2,903	2,701	3,477
Gelderland	7,383	10,311	12,199	9,417
Utrecht	7,701	7,397	7,500	4,897
North Holland	11,202	16,163	13,889	12,500
South Holland	18,334	21,969	18,959	16,908
Zeeland	1,360	2,070	1,639	1,894
North Brabant	10,157	11,904	13,388	11,016
Limburg	4,713	5,402	4,598	3,315

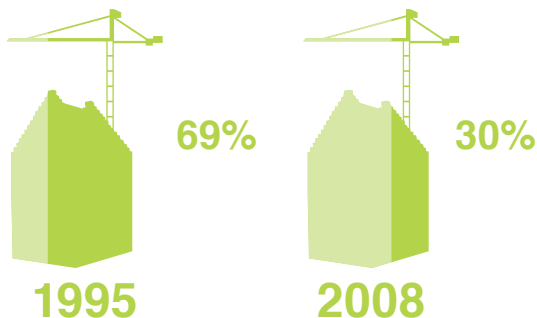
5.15 Dwellings under construction, 31 December

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Total	135,934	169,992	184,196	171,939
Groningen	3,085	4,884	5,043	3,891
Friesland	4,573	5,659	5,086	4,897
Drenthe	3,859	5,291	4,368	4,133
Overijssel	8,152	12,648	10,728	9,970
Flevoland	7,079	4,966	4,207	4,999
Gelderland	11,515	15,954	21,005	19,599
Utrecht	12,409	14,319	14,126	13,134
North Holland	20,742	30,490	33,544	30,424
South Holland	35,480	37,812	40,325	37,140
Zeeland	2,934	3,264	3,570	4,085
North Brabant	18,018	23,371	29,052	27,273
Limburg	8,088	11,334	13,142	12,394

5.16 Dwellings completed

	2000	2006	2007	2009
Total	70,650	72,382	80,193	82,932
Groningen	1,769	2,166	2,147	2,709
Friesland	2,503	2,732	2,772	1,940
Drenthe	2,043	2,266	2,793	1,823
Overijssel	4,307	5,486	6,867	4,819
Flevoland	4,565	2,095	2,260	2,677
Gelderland	7,360	8,323	8,650	11,328
Utrecht	6,485	5,652	6,264	6,438
North Holland	10,096	11,716	14,947	13,442
South Holland	14,584	15,670	16,090	19,582
Zeeland	1,845	1,686	1,489	1,488
North Brabant	11,441	10,925	11,307	12,855
Limburg	3,652	3,665	4,607	3,831

Share of completed dwellings built within 16 months, 1995 and 2008



5.17 Dwellings completed, by some features (%)

	2000	2006	2008	2009
Total (abs.)	70,650	72,382	78,882	82,932
1 or 2 rooms	5	7	9	10
3 rooms	25	28	30	31
4 rooms	54	51	44	43
5 rooms	14	12	14	13
6 or more rooms	2	3	3	3
Owner occupied	78	72	70	69
Rented	22	28	30	31
One-family house	75	65	61	58
Multi-family residence	25	35	39	42

6

Education



6. Education

Increase in education level

The education level of the Dutch population aged 15–65 increased steadily in the period 2000–2009. The number of people who obtained a basic qualification for the job market rose from 62 to 67 percent. The basic qualification consists of a diploma of a general or a vocational secondary type school (havo, vwo or mbo level 2). The share of people graduating from college or university rose from 21 to 27 percent. In 2009 most people with mbo as their highest education level attained graduated at level 4, whereas in 2000 most attained levels 2 or 3.

Sharp decrease in the number of primary school pupils in Limburg

In school year 2008/'09 some 92 thousand children went to primary schools in Limburg, down 11 percent on 2000/'01. There were also dwindling numbers in North Brabant, Zeeland and South Holland, but there the decrease was limited to about 2.5 percent. Developments in the number of pupils enrolled in primary education in each province depend on the increases or decreases in the number of 4–12 year-olds there. Utrecht and Flevoland saw a substantial increase in school-aged children, and therefore in the number of children enrolled in primary education. In Utrecht the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 10 percent in the space of eight years and in Flevoland by 8 percent. The number of pupils nationwide remained about the same in the period 2000/'01–2008/'09 at over 1.5 million

Spending on education up in 2008

In 2008 total spending on education reached 37.6 billion euro. That is 6.9 percent more than the year before. Education institutions received 1.6 billion euro more in funding, mainly for increased social premiums. Spending on study financing increased by 0.8 billion euro. This is partly due to the introduction of free text books in 2008. Net payments to public transport companies for student travel cards were also higher in 2008 than the year before. Total spending on education in terms of the gross domestic product (GDP) was 6.3 percent.

6.1 Institutions for government-funded education

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Primary education	7,059	6,970	6,913	6,910
Special needs primary education	368	326	316	313
Special schools	332	323	323	323
Secondary education	850	666	658	660
Senior sec. vocational education (bol)	73	70	71	70
Senior sec. vocational education (bbl)	70	66	67	67
General secondary education for adults	41	37	37	37
Higher professional education	62	52	51	51
University education	13	13	13	13

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

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Primary education	1,547	1,549	1,553	1,553
Special needs primary education	52	48	45	44
Special schools	46	59	65	66
Secondary education	894	940	941	935
Senior sec. vocational education (bol)	299	346	350	343
Senior sec. vocational education (bbl)	153	137	160	172
Basic education courses	.	.	38	36
General secondary education for adults	24	15	13	15
Higher professional education	313	357	375	384
University education	166	206	213	220

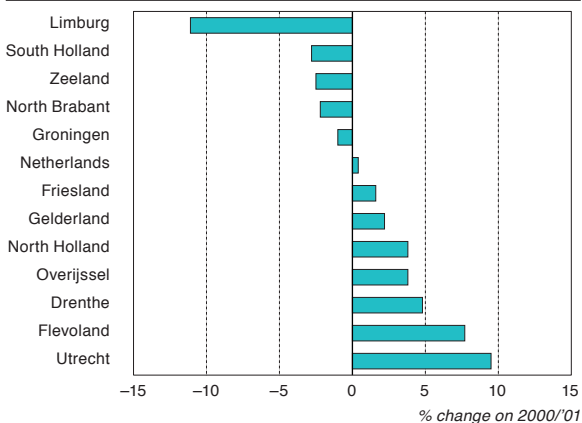
6.3 Graduates from government-funded education (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2006/ '07	2007/ '08*
Secondary education	153	168	171	173
Senior sec. vocational education (bol)	79	86	88	87
Senior sec. vocational education (bbl)	49	47	45	51
Senior sec. (mbo) exam only		14	15	18
General secondary education for adults	5	4	4	5
Higher professional education	53	59	60	60
University education	20	29	31	28

6.4 Pupils in primary education by denomination, and underprivileged pupils (*x 1,000*)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09
Total	1,547	1,549	1,553	1,553
State schools (non-denominational)	492	477	476	475
Denominational schools	1,055	1,072	1,077	1,079
Protestant	400	428	431	431
Roman Catholic	515	523	529	529
other denomination/ideology	139	122	117	118
Underprivileged pupils	433	350	280	240

6.5 Primary school pupils, 2000/'01–2008/'09



6.6

Pupils in special schools, by section (*x 1,000*)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09
Totaal	45.8	59.1	64.7	66.3
Sections in primary education	30.3	35.1	36.4	34.5
profoundly deaf	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
serious speech disability	3.7	5.3	5.7	5.6
chronically ill	4.8	6.2	7.0	6.6
physical disability	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
multiple disabilities	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8
paedological institutes	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
hearing disability	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
visual disability	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
serious learning difficulties	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.0
serious behavioural problems	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.0
Sections in secondary education	15.5	23.9	28.2	31.7
profoundly deaf	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
chronically ill	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.8
physical disability	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
multiple disabilities	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4
paedological institutes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
hearing disability	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7
visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
serious learning difficulties	4.9	6.9	7.8	9.3
serious behavioural problems	6.3	10.7	12.9	13.7

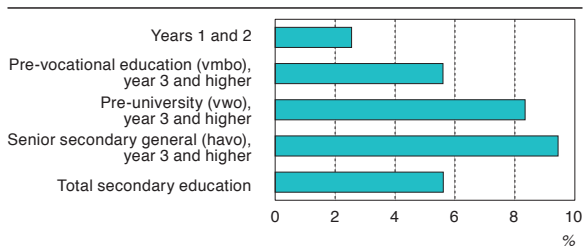
6.7

Pupils in secondary education (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total	894.1	939.9	941.1	935.0
Years 1 and 2	390.3	393.1	383.6	379.0
Year 3 and higher of				
pre-university/senior secondary general (vwo-havo)	5.6	6.5	6.4	6.5
pre-university (vwo)	128.2	149.7	161.3	164.7
senior secondary general (havo)	117.3	137.2	145.3	145.6
junior secondary general (mavo)	101.0			
basic vocational education (vbo)	121.4			
pre-vocational education (vmbo)				
theoretical basis		78.2	76.7	75.0
combined theoretical and prevocational		21.2	22.7	23.1
middle-management prevocational		51.2	46.7	44.6
basic prevocational		31.7	23.5	21.8
vmbo with learning support (lwoo)				
theoretical basis		1.7	2.4	2.6
combined theoretical and prevocational		0.9	1.3	1.6
middle-management prevocational		8.8	12.3	13.4
basic prevocational		32.5	31.8	30.3
No division into years				
practical training	13.4	27.3	27.1	26.9
special needs secondary education	16.9			
Boys	454.6	474.1	473.7	470.3
Girls	439.5	465.8	467.4	464.6

6.8

Pupils repeating a year in secondary education, 2007/'08 to 2008/'09*



6.9 Pass rates in secondary education (%)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2006/ '07	2007/ '08*
Pre-university education (vwo)	91	93	92	92
Senior secondary general education (havo)	90	89	89	89
Pre-vocational (mavo/vmbo): theoretical basis	95	95	94	94
Pre-vocational (mavo/vmbo): practical basis	95	96	95	96

6.10 Students in bol (school-based) track of senior secondary vocational education (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total	298.9	346.7	349.6	342.6
Economics	116.0	133.9	127.0	124.9
Agriculture	16.0	16.4	17.0	16.9
Engineering and technology	80.5	77.9	78.5	77.6
Health and social care	86.3	117.5	125.1	121.2
Combined disciplines		1.0	2.1	1.9
Boys	145.5	166.7	163.9	159.5
Girls	153.3	180.0	186.6	183.1

6.11 Students in bbl (apprenticeship-based) track of senior secondary vocational training (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total	153.1	137.1	160.0	172.0
Economics	34.9	33.3	40.4	42.2
Agriculture	8.1	8.6	9.3	10.3
Engineering and technology	75.2	61.6	72.7	78.0
Health and social care	34.9	33.6	36.9	40.3
Combined disciplines		0.1	0.7	1.3
Boys	100.8	90.4	106.1	112.8
Girls	52.3	46.7	53.8	59.3

6.12 Graduates from bol (school-based) track of senior secondary vocational education (x 1,000)

	2000/' 01	2005/' 06	2006/' 07	2007/' v08*
Total	79.4	85.8	88.1	86.9
Economics	33.6	35.4	34.3	33.0
Agriculture	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3
Engineering and technology	16.7	16.5	18.0	17.8
Health and social care	24.4	29.7	31.5	31.6
Combined disciplines		0.1	0.1	0.1
Boys	36.0	38.0	38.7	37.6
Girls	43.3	47.8	49.4	49.2

6.13 Graduates from bbl (apprenticeship-based) track of senior secondary vocational education (x 1,000)

	2000/' '01	2005/' '06	2006/' '07	2007/' '08*
Total	49.3	46.7	45.4	51.0
Economics	11.1	12.2	12.1	14.7
Agriculture	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.5
Engineering and technology	23.7	18.3	18.4	19.8
Health and social care	11.6	12.7	11.4	12.6
Combined disciplines		0.0	0.1	0.3
Boys	31.9	28.5	28.6	31.6
Girls	17.5	18.2	16.8	19.4

6.14 Participants in some forms of education (x 1,000)

	2000/' '01	2005/' '06	2007/' '08	2008/' '09*
Basic education courses (excl. vavo)			37.6	36.3
General secondary education for adults (vavo)	24.3	15.0	13.1	15.2
pre-university (vwo)	4.4	2.5	3.0	3.4
senior secondary general (havo)	9.8	8.1	7.3	9.3
pre-vocational (vmbo): theoretical basis	10.2	4.5	2.7	2.5

6.15 Students enrolled in higher professional education (hbo) (x1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '07	2008/ '09*
Total	312.7	356.8	374.8	383.7
Full-time	245.8	281.0	301.7	309.9
Part-time	59.9	64.0	61.3	61.7
Dual	7.0	11.8	11.8	12.1
Health and welfare	59.1	65.2	70.5	72.5
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.9
Science, mathematics and ICT	18.4	21.5	21.3	21.8
Education	62.1	76.8	75.6	73.7
Services, transport, environment and security	20.7	31.8	35.7	37.0
Social sciences, business and law	99.4	106.2	114.6	120.3
Humanities and arts	16.5	21.3	22.7	23.1
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	32.6	29.7	30.4	31.3
Men	149.8	170.8	178.7	182.5
Women	162.9	186.0	196.1	201.2

6.16 First-year students in higher professional education (hbo) (x1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total	85.3	88.9	92.9	94.8
Health and welfare	16.2	17.5	18.6	19.1
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Science, mathematics and IT studies	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.0
Education	16.8	17.1	16.0	15.1
Services, transport, environment and security	5.8	8.8	8.8	9.3
Social sciences, business and law	27.7	26.3	30.4	31.4
Humanities and arts	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.6
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	8.5	7.6	8.1	8.5
Men	39.9	41.7	43.3	44.1
Women	45.4	47.2	49.7	50.8

Number of first year students in higher education, 1990/'91 and 2008/'09*

1990/'91



94.6 thousand

2008/'09*



126.3 thousand



= 10,000 students

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

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total (incl. unknown)	245.8	281.0	301.7	309.9
Native Dutch	195.3	212.7	225.2	229.0
Foreign background	40.2	61.6	70.1	73.3
western foreign background	18.3	24.3	27.5	28.1
non-western foreign background	21.9	37.3	42.6	45.2
of whom:				
Moroccan	3.4	5.5	6.6	7.1
Turkish	3.2	5.1	6.5	7.2

6.18 Graduates from higher professional education (hbo) (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2006/ '07	2007/ '08*
Total	53.1	59.5	60.0	60.1
Full-time (incl. dual)	44.1	48.1	50.2	50.4
Part-time	9.0	11.4	9.9	9.8
Health and welfare	12.2	11.7	12.3	12.6
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Science, mathematics and ICT studies	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.5
Education	9.9	12.3	12.3	11.7
Services, transport, environment and security	3.8	4.6	5.2	5.9
Social sciences, business and law	15.4	17.6	17.2	17.0
Humanities and arts	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.0
Men	23.4	26.2	25.8	26.0
Women	29.7	33.3	34.2	34.1

6.19 Average duration of studies of graduates from full-time higher professional education (hbo) (months)

	Graduation year			
	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2006/ '07	2007/ '08*
Total	51	52	52	52
Health and welfare	49	50	50	50
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	50	44	46	50
Science, mathematics and IT studies	53	54	53	53
Education	51	51	51	52
Services, transport, environment and security	50	51	51	52
Social sciences, business and law	52	53	54	55
Humanities and arts	54	55	56	55
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	49	49	50	50
Men	52	54	54	55
Women	49	50	50	51

6.20 Students enrolled at university (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total	166.3	205.9	212.7	220.3
Health and welfare	21.0	28.9	31.7	33.2
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Science, mathematics and ICT studies	13.9	16.2	16.2	16.6
Education	6.0	8.2	8.3	8.5
Services, transport, environment and security	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Social sciences, business and law	83.6	103.7	104.5	108.1
business and administration	19.8	34.9	38.3	40.2
law	22.3	24.1	24.4	24.8
social sciences	41.6	44.7	41.8	43.0
Humanities and arts	20.4	26.6	28.9	29.9
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	17.4	17.8	18.6	19.5
Unknown		0.2	0.3	0.3
Men	86.2	103.2	104.6	107.8
Women	80.1	102.7	108.1	112.6

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

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '07	2008/ '09*
Total	32.9	42.3	45.4	47.5
Health and welfare	3.2	5.3	5.3	5.6
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Science, mathematics and IT studies	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6
Education	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0
Services, transport, environment and security	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Social sciences, business and law	17.1	21.6	23.5	24.7
business and administration	4.0	8.0	9.5	9.8
law	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.0
social sciences	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0
Humanities and arts	4.2	5.7	6.1	6.3
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.4
Unknown		0.1	0.1	0.1
Men	16.0	20.4	21.5	22.3
Women	16.8	21.9	23.9	25.2

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

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2007/ '08	2008/ '09*
Total (incl. unknown)	152.8	192.1	200.4	208.6
Native Dutch	121.7	144.8	147.7	152.0
Foreign background	27.9	43.4	47.8	50.9
western foreign background	15.2	20.8	23.1	24.9
non-western foreign background	12.7	22.5	24.8	26.0
of whom:				
Moroccan	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
Turkish	1.6	2.5	2.7	3.0

6.23 University graduates (x 1,000)

	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2006/ '07	2007/ '08*
Total	20.4	29.3	30.7	28.3
Health and welfare	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.5
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Science, mathematics and ICT	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
Education	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services, transport, environment and security	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Social sciences, business and law	10.6	16.3	16.6	15.3
business and administration	2.7	5.7	6.5	6.1
law	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.2
social sciences	5.1	7.7	6.8	6.0
Humanities and arts	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.9
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.2
Unknown		0.0	0.0	0.0
Men	10.0	13.8	14.1	12.8
Women	10.4	15.5	16.5	15.4

6.24 Average duration of studies of full-time university graduates with previous vwo education (months)

	Graduation year			
	2000/ '01	2005/ '06	2006/ '07	2007/ '08*
Total	71	74	76	74
Health and welfare	66	71	71	73
Agriculture and veterinary sciences	70	71	70	68
Science, mathematics and ICT	68	80	83	81
Education	59	60	62	60
Services, transport, environment and security	68	71	72	73
Social sciences, business and law	72	72	75	72
Humanities and arts	76	80	83	79
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	81	87	87	87
Men	75	80	82	80
Women	68	69	71	70

6.25 Participants (15 to 65 yrs) in adult education (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Total	1,295	1,313	1,457	1,489
Men	688	645	705	729
Women	607	667	752	760

6.26 Education level of population aged 15 to 65 yrs (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total (incl. unknown)	10,729	10,940	10,970	10,970
Primary	1,288	987	924	926
Pre-vocational (vmbo; mbo 1), junior secondary	2,786	2,648	2,594	2,575
of whom:				
junior secondary (avo 123)	996	1,075	1,080	1,072
Senior secondary, senior sec. vocational	4,334	4,496	4,488	4,434
senior sec. voc. (mbo 2,3)	1,654	1,503	1,562	1,523
senior sec. voc. (mbo 4)	1,545	1,838	1,857	1,879
pre-university (vwo), senior secondary general (havo)	1,130	1,150	1,067	1,030
Higher professional (hbo), university bachelors	1,489	1,703	1,857	1,930
University masters	787	994	1,041	1,027

6.27 Total public and private expenditure on education (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Total	23.8	32.6	35.2	37.6
To educational institutions	21.5	29.6	31.6	33.2
from public sector	18.0	24.8	26.4	27.7
primary education	6.6	9.4	9.6	10.1
secondary education	7.1	9.8	10.8	11.2
tertiary education	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.3
from private sector	3.5	4.8	5.2	5.6
primary education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
secondary education	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.9
tertiary education	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.6
To households (excl. subsidies for college/university fees)	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.3
As a % of gross domestic product	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.3

Spending on education, 2008*



■ Private sector
 ■ Public sector

6.28 Expenditure on educational institutions per pupil/student (1,000 euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Primary education	4.0	5.6	5.8	6.1
Secondary education	6.4	8.1	8.7	9.1
Tertiary education	11.8	13.5	13.8	14.1
of which:				
tertiary excl. R&D	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.2

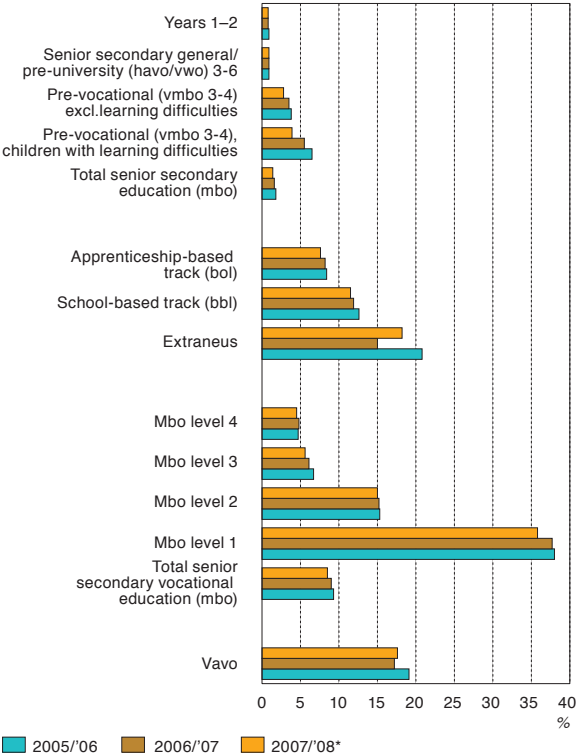
6.29 Operating balance sheet of educational institutions, 2008* (million euro)

	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
Assets	9,225	11,054	8,613
transfers from government	8,350	9,601	5,331
fees received	312	428	46
work for third parties	1	65	912
other assets	7	215	1,530
	555	746	794
Liabilities (-)			
staff costs	9,232	11,039	8,434
depreciation	7,548	8,403	5,530
income transfers	173	485	512
other liabilities	538	767	635
	974	1,383	1,757
Net assets			
Net financial assets	-8	16	179
Extraordinary profits	67	22	2
Share of third parties	1	2	-21
Net operating surplus	60	39	160

6.30 Balance sheet of educational institutions, 2008* (million euro)

	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
Assets	4,608	8,509	8,162
(in)tangible fixed assets	1,568	5,707	5,875
financial fixed assets	0	5	19
inventories	1,039	5,226	5,669
receivables	529	476	187
securities	3,040	2,802	2,287
liquid assets	0	19	22
	898	784	1,190
Liabilities	78	91	23
own funds	2,064	1,908	1,052
third party interest settlement of investment	4,608	8,509	8,162
subsidies	2,653	3,539	3,900
provisions	669	1,255	560
long-term debts	62	1,344	988
short-term debts	1,224	2,372	2,714

6.31 School drop-outs by level of education



7

Enter-
prises



7. Enterprises

More enterprises

The number of enterprises increased by nearly 47 thousand in 2008. This 5.8 percent growth rate is the highest so far, bringing the total on 1 January 2009 to more than 844 thousand enterprises. In 2006–2009 the number of enterprises rose by an average 5.2 percent a year. Recently the number of enterprises in construction, computer and business services increased substantially, while the decrease in agriculture, forestry and fishery continued. There are also fewer enterprises in the paper industry and small pension funds.

Internet at the heart of commercial ICT use

In 2008 about 86 percent of enterprises had broadband internet access and 84 percent had their own website. A quarter of enterprises sold goods and/or services online, which is less than the 41 percent share of enterprises purchasing online. Automated data exchange was the second most important form of external data communication by enterprises (77 percent) after broadband internet. Furthermore one in five enterprises used open source software in 2008, especially large enterprises and enterprises in the ICT sector.

More R&D personnel in enterprises

2000–2008 saw a slight increase in private sector employment of R&D personnel, so that by 2008 the Netherlands had almost reached the EU-15 level. The share of researchers employed in the private sector decreased in neighbouring countries Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Almost a quarter of all enterprises in the Netherlands undertook innovative activities in 2006–2008. The manufacturing industry had the largest share of collaborating enterprises: 44 percent. Suppliers were the main partners of the innovative enterprises.

7.1

Enterprises by activity, 1 January (SBI 2008)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	725,680	761,320	797,840	844,450
Agriculture and hunting	89,640	87,500	85,510	85,015
Forestry and forestry services	425	415	445	465
Fishery, fish and crustacean farming	755	720	715	730
Oil and gas extraction	35	50	45	45
Mineral extraction (excl oil and gas)	195	170	170	170
Services in extraction	95	110	105	105
Manufacturing				
Food products	4,105	4,075	4,105	4,225
Beverages	150	150	155	160
Tobacco processing	15	20	20	20
Textiles	1,230	1,275	1,340	1,420
Clothing	1,310	1,345	1,340	1,385
Leather and shoes	310	310	300	310
Wood (products)	1,830	1,880	1,910	1,960
Paper (products)	425	420	405	400
Publishing, printing, reproduction	3,885	3,860	3,850	3,915
Oil (products)	30	30	35	35
Chemicals	730	745	755	765
Pharmaceuticals	155	150	160	175
Rubber and synthetics processing	1,215	1,250	1,265	1,295
Building materials	1,680	1,730	1,700	1,725
Basic metals	305	305	320	330
Manufacture of metal products	7,235	7,510	7,940	8,555
Electrical engineering	1,145	1,145	1,190	1,250
Electrical equipment	905	930	990	1,055
Machinery	2,470	2,555	2,645	2,850
Cars, trucks trailers	700	705	715	745
Other means of transport	1,005	1,050	1,100	1,180
Furniture	4,065	4,360	4,625	5,015
Other manufacturing	3,220	3,330	3,390	3,485
Repair and installation	3,075	3,230	3,280	3,415
Energy companies	485	525	560	685
Water supply companies	25	30	20	25
Waste water treatment plants				
Waste treatment and recycling	795	825	835	855
Sanitation and other waste management	240	245	255	260
General construction and project-development	28,780	32,490	36,980	41,740
Civil engineering	4,105	4,455	4,940	5,410
Specialised construction	47,800	51,865	58,015	65,045

7.1

Enterprises by activity, 1 January (SBI 2008) (continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Car trade and repair	21,180	22,045	23,525	24,000
Wholesale and agents	57,005	59,110	60,030	62,305
Retail trade (excl. cars)	73,040	75,455	76,275	77,875
Transport by land	12,805	12,990	13,280	13,435
Transport by water	4,190	4,330	4,320	4,435
Transport by air	235	240	250	260
Storage and transport services	4,005	4,200	4,345	4,480
Postal and courier services	2,445	2,725	3,105	3,530
Accommodation	5,060	5,220	5,460	6,115
Restaurants and cafés	29,790	30,215	30,630	32,430
Publishers	2,545	2,620	2,705	2,810
Film and TV production; sound-recording	1,780	1,785	1,885	1,925
Radio and television	130	125	125	130
Telecommunication	1,150	1,175	1,170	1,120
IT services	16,110	18,400	20,505	23,175
Information services	1,860	2,105	2,360	2,600
Banking	3,660	3,960	4,530	4,645
Insurance and pension funds	585	705	660	470
Other financial services	11,415	12,045	11,840	12,755
Real estate rental and trade	18,110	19,250	19,215	19,655
Legal services and administration	22,635	24,205	25,885	26,950
Holdings and management advice	32,180	36,360	41,505	46,310
Architects, engineers	18,255	19,670	21,025	22,785
Research	1,960	2,090	2,260	2,515
Advertising and marketing	17,055	18,450	19,665	21,225
Design, photography, translation	14,840	16,140	17,540	19,540
Veterinary services	1,595	1,615	1,645	1,685
Leasing movables	4,775	5,065	5,080	5,115
Temp agencies, placement	6,575	7,280	8,345	9,540
Travel agencies and travel info	2,360	2,490	2,535	2,615
Security and investigation	1,180	1,325	1,455	1,665
Cleaning services, gardening	11,645	12,270	13,010	14,120
Other business services	2,920	3,095	3,175	3,410
Public administration and government services	780	805	765	775
Education	18,005	18,080	19,205	20,705
Health care	31,345	32,495	33,770	36,220
Nursing and care with overnight stay	1,110	1,150	1,140	1,210
Care without overnight stay	7,655	8,295	8,690	9,175
Art	2,545	2,675	2,875	2,995
Libraries, museums and nature conservation	930	955	945	950
Lotteries and gambling	365	340	345	350
Sports and recreation	6,990	7,270	7,565	7,210
Idealistic or pressure group, hobbyclub	3,730	3,870	3,865	3,755

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (SBI 2008) (end)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Repair of consumer goods	4,810	5,035	5,175	5,365
Other personal services	27,640	29,725	31,940	33,765

7.2 Balance sheet, turnover and net profits of non-financial enterprises 2008 (billion euro)

	Agri- culture and industry	Trade, repairs, hotels, restau- rants	Trans- port, storage and commu- nication	Services
Balance sheet				
Assets	577.1	232.8	134.0	133.1
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	136.7	54.6	69.6	35.4
financial	214.8	52.1	30.6	32.8
current assets				
inventories	36.7	37.5	1.5	3.7
receivables	139.9	65.4	23.9	40.6
liquid assets	49.1	23.2	8.4	20.7
Liabilities	577.1	232.8	134.0	133.1
shareholders' equity	280.5	82.1	39.6	51.1
liabilities				
long-term debt	148.4	60.3	63.6	42.0
current liabilities	148.3	90.4	30.9	40.0
Turnover	438.7	388.0	85.4	117.4
Net result	50.1	13.1	1.5	2.4

Share of enterprises with internet access, 1998 and 2008



49%

1998



96%

2008

7.3

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Balance sheet				
(in % of the balance sheet total)				
Assets				
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	26.9	25.9	27.5	27.5
financial	30.7	31.0	30.9	33.2
current assets				
inventories	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.1
receivables	27.3	27.6	24.7	24.3
liquid assets	7.5	8.1	9.4	7.8
Liabilities				
shareholders' equity	37.4	40.1	42.1	41.3
liabilities				
long-term debt	30.5	29.8	29.3	30.9
current liabilities	32.2	30.1	28.6	27.8
Profit and loss account				
(in % of turnover)				
Turnover	100	100	100	100
Expenses (-)	75.3	74.3	75.0	75.9
Value added	24.7	25.7	25.0	24.1
Depreciation (-)	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.1
Wages (-)	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.9
Operating profit	5.8	7.0	7.0	6.1
Result of subsidiaries	2.3	4.8	6.7	4.8
Net interest (-)	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2
Other results	2.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Result before tax	10.0	11.3	12.8	9.6
Taxes (-)	1.6	2.0	.	.
Minority shareholders' interest (-)	0.6	0.1	.	.
Net result	7.8	9.2	.	.
Distribution of profit				
(as a % of net result)				
At disposal of shareholders	32.2	37.4	.	.
Addition to general reserve	67.8	62.6	.	.

7.4

Investment forecasts of companies (% year-on-year change)

	2000 (autumn survey 2000)	2005 (autumn survey 2005)	2009 (autumn survey 2009)	2010 (spring survey 2009)
Mineral extraction	13	13	-10	-1
Manufacturing	12	-2	-4	12
food, drink and tobacco	86	55	-23	x
petroleum and coal processing				
chemical products	15	20	-7	-16
metal and engineering	21	16	-5	-22
other manufacturing	0	11	-18	x

7.5

Companies (excl. agriculture and government) with 10 or more employees with a broadband internet connection, website, online sales and online purchasing, 2008 (%)

	Broad- band	Website	Online purcha- sing	Online sales
Total	86	84	41	25
Sector (SBI 2008)				
Leasing and business services	84	89	25	22
Transport and storage	81	79	32	34
Construction	83	78	32	10
Public utilities	92	87	35	25
Health care and welfare	86	87	37	10
Manufacturing	88	86	40	29
Insurance, banking, credit	93	85	41	28
Leasing and trade in real estate	86	83	41	15
Consulting and other business services	93	91	44	18
Hotels, restaurants etc.	72	78	47	29
Wholesale, retail; car repairs	88	82	48	36
Information and communication	97	94	60	31
Company size				
10 to 20 employees	82	80	36	23
20 to 50 employees	88	85	44	27
50 to 100 employees	94	92	44	30
100 to 250 employees	97	93	50	32
250 to 500 employees	97	96	56	33
500 and more employees	99	98	66	36

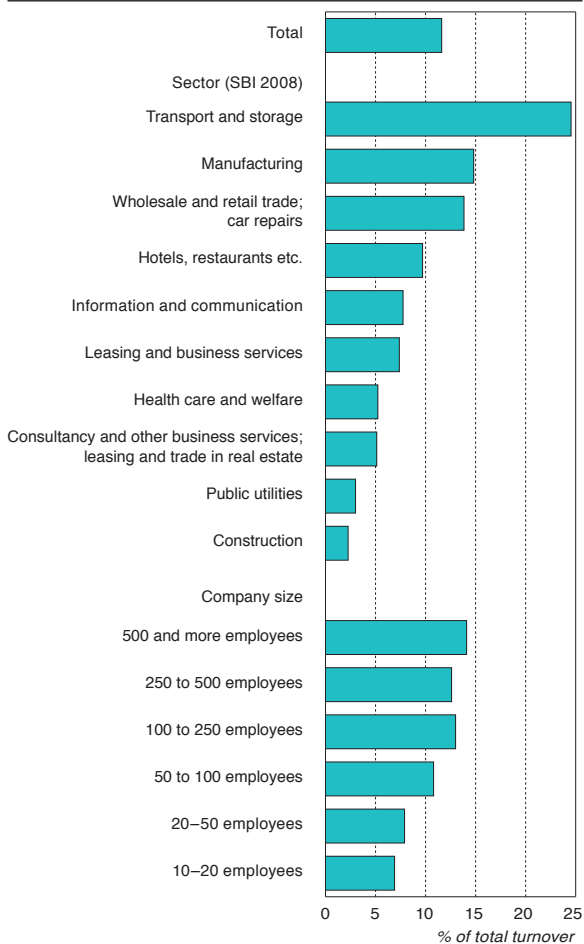
7.6

Companies with 10 or more employees with automatic data exchange (ADE), supply chain integration, open source software, and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), 2008 (%)

	ADE	Supply chain integration	Open source software	RFID
Total	77	13	21	9
Sector (SBI 2008)				
Construction	80	8	11	4
Hotels and restaurants	62	7	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade; car repairs	78	21	18	10
Leasing and business services	74	7	19	5
Manufacturing	79	15	21	12
Transport and storage	81	13	21	15
Leasing and trade in real estate	74	6	23	9
Health care and welfare	76	5	25	8
Consultancy and other business services	80	8	30	9
Insurance, banking, credit institutions	80	9	30	12
Public utilities	80	11	31	19
Information and communication	82	15	53	16
Company size				
10 to 20 employees	74	10	17	5
20 to 50 employees	79	12	21	9
50 to 100 employees	82	14	27	15
100 to 250 employees	87	24	34	23
250 to 500 employees	90	34	40	31
500 and more employees	92	41	48	35

7.7

Online purchases and sales by companies with 10 or more employees, by sector, 2008

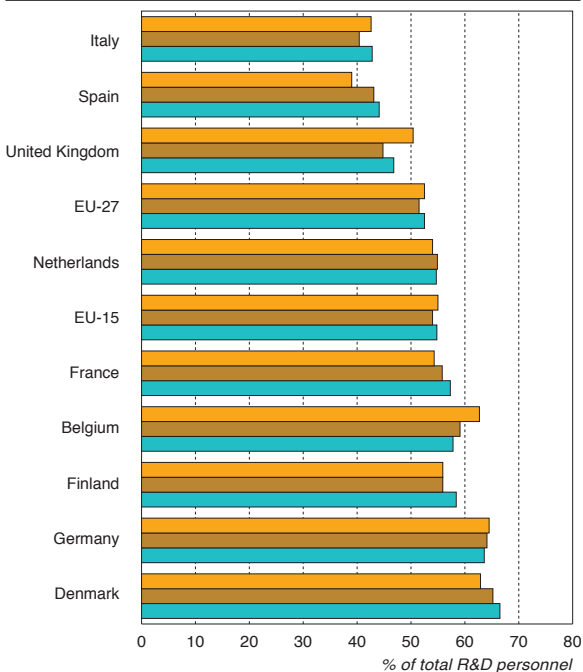


7.8

Research and development, 2008*

	Spending	Personnel
	<i>million euro</i>	<i>FTE</i>
Agriculture, mineral extraction, energy, construction, waste disposal	198	1,896
agriculture, forestry and fishing	64	814
mineral extraction	x	x
public utilities	x	x
waste disposal and processing	13	111
construction	23	444
Manufacturing	3,772	31,864
food, drink and tobacco	250	2,246
textiles, clothing and leather	14	209
wood and paper, printing, reproduction	29	306
petroleum products	15	60
chemicals	836	5,889
pharmaceuticals	447	2,757
rubber and plastics	40	602
other non-metallic mineral products	20	275
basic metals	x	625
metal products	76	1,010
computers, electronic and optical products	429	3,996
electrical equipment	575	4,352
machinery and equipment	632	5,726
motor vehicles	76	904
other transport equipment	35	980
furniture	13	223
other manufacturing	2	31
medical instruments	200	1,463
repair and installation	x	211
Services	1,310	14,490
wholesale and retail trade; car repairs	191	3,061
transport and storage	20	143
information and communication	314	4,616
financial institutions	255	573
lease and trade in real estate	19	245
consultancies, research and specialised business services	193	2,860
research and development	309	2,652
leasing and other business services	9	339
Total companies	5,281	48,250
Universities	3,904	33,036
Research institutions	1,256	12,097
research bureaus	1,064	9,832
government institutions	60	889
health and welfare institutions	111	1,147
other institutions	20	229

7.9 R&D personnel in enterprises



2000 2005 2008

Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators

7.10 Companies (excl. agriculture, government and financial institutions) with 10 or more employees; collaborating innovators, 2006–2008

	Total	Manu- facturing	Services	Other services
Companies	58,145	9,708	38,110	10,327
Innovators	14,216	4,120	8,420	1,677
of which: percentage collaborating	38	44	34	42
Collaborating innovators who collaborate with... (%)				
other subsidiary of holding company	66	70	65	56
supplier	78	83	73	81
customer	56	65	51	50
rival company	34	25	34	55
consultant	38	43	32	53
university	32	38	26	38
government institution	25	27	21	38

7.11 Investment in tangible fixed assets by sector (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007**	2008*
Mineral extraction	779	1,053	1,100	.
Manufacturing	8,094	6,697	7,916	7,965
food, drink and tobacco	1,488	1,626	1,642	1,488
petroleum and coal processing	216	434	583	849
chemical products	1,477	1,278	1,244	1,529
metal and engineering	2,998	1,673	2,644	2,384
other manufacturing	2,338	1,689	1,804	1,715
Construction	1,634	1,403	2,001	
Trade and repairs	.	5,390	6,280	
retail trade (incl. repairs)	.	2,047	2,305	.
wholesale and trade mediation	2,752	2,489	2,999	.
trade, repairs of cars and motorcycles	1,077	854	976	.
Hotels and restaurants	752	665	854	
Transport, storage and communication	9,432	6,423	7,890	.

Number of branch enterprises in construction, 2006 and 2009

2006




84.9 thousand

2009



117 thousand

 = 10,000 branch enterprises

8

Financial
and
business
services



8. Financial and business services

Dip in foreign investments

Investments by Dutch institutional investors dipped by 122 billion euro in 2008 to 1049 billion euro. The decrease was entirely accounted for by foreign investments, which fell from 802 to 679 billion euro. Investments in the Netherlands stayed the same. The dip was caused by the stock market crash as a result of the financial crisis, shaving 177 billion euro off the value of investments in shares.

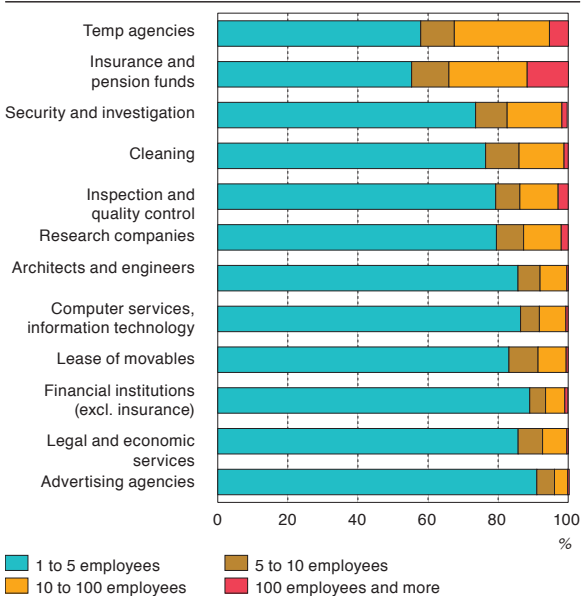
It has been true for quite a while that developments in total investments are mainly determined by developments in foreign investments. In 1980 foreign investments made up just 7 percent of total investments. In 2000 this was 49 percent, while a record 68 percent was reached in 2007. In 2008 the foreign share was 65 percent. The internationalisation of investments is manifest mainly in stocks and bonds. The foreign stocks increased from a 34 percent share in 1980 to 78 percent in 2008. The development is even more pronounced for bonds: from 15 to 81 percent.

Lower turnover in businesses services

The economic crisis did not pass business services by. In the first quarter of 2009 turnover increased slightly. In the following quarters year-on-year turnover fell each quarter. Turnover in 2009 ended over 4 percent down. Advertising agencies, architects and temp agencies were hardest hit, with a turnover loss of more than 10 percent in 2009. Business services also saw a dip in employment. In 2008 there were 187 thousand vacancies, in 2009 this was cut by a third to 122 thousand.

8.1

Companies in financial and business services by number of employees, 1 January 2009



8.2

Employees in financial and business services

	2000		2008*	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%
Financial institutions (excl. insurance)	170	47	157	47
Insurance and pension funds	56	39	58	43
Lease of movables	29	28	28	25
Computer services, information technology	135	21	165	21
Research companies	33	30	36	39
Architects and engineers	107	22	122	24
Legal and economic services	283	46	340	46
Advertising agencies	75	44	74	41
Temp agencies	412	44	524	40
Other business services	253	53	278	53

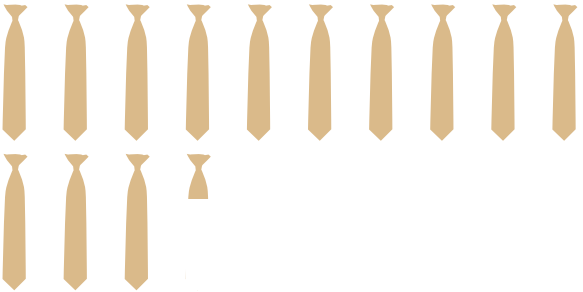
8.3

Labour volume of employees in financial and business services (1,000 FTE)

	2000	2007*	2008*
Financial institutions (excl. insurance)	152	145	144
Insurance and pension funds	52	55	53
Lease of movables	23	23	23
Computer services, information technology	118	140	150
Research companies	30	30	31
Architects and engineers	94	102	108
Legal and economic services	233	268	281
Advertising agencies	52	50	50
Temp agencies	293	344	348
Other business services	170	187	191

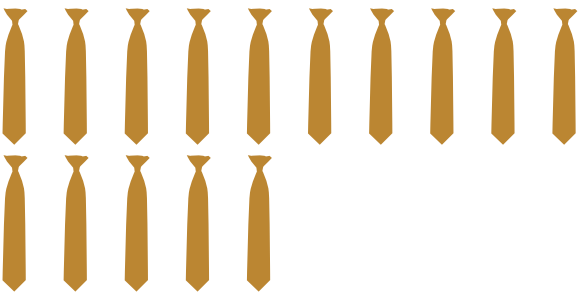
Labour volume in financial and business services, 2000 and 2008

2000




1,336,000 FTE

2008



1,507,000 FTE

 = 1,000 FTE

8.4 Gross value added (basic prices) in financial and business services (million euro)

	2000	2007*	2008*
Financial institutions (excl. insurance)	12,811	14,066	17,649
Insurance and pension funds	5,826	10,159	9,345
Lease of movables	4,167	5,183	5,116
Computer services, information technology	7,358	10,968	11,659
Research companies	1,539	2,186	2,290
Architects and engineers	4,323	6,105	6,646
Legal and economic services	13,092	19,097	20,201
Advertising agencies	2,127	1,961	1,955
Temp agencies	9,559	15,489	16,780
Other business services	5,885	8,535	9,162

8.5 Investments by institutional investors (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	830.1	1,069.9	1,171.3	1,048.8
Investment institutions	102.0	93.5	88.4	67.5
Pension funds	457.8	632.1	720.8	638.6
Insurance companies	263.9	334.0	353.7	334.7
Non-supervised insurance companies	6.4	10.4	8.4	8.1

Investments by institutional investors, 1995 and 2008

1990



467 billion euro

2008



1,049 billion euro

= 100 billion euro

8.6

Combined balance sheet of financial institutions (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Assets	2,210	3,325	4,198	3,992
monetary gold	9	10	11	12
accounts receivable (international monetary institutions)	2	1	0	1
cash and current account deposits	49	96	197	166
bonds	182	374	514	508
financial derivatives	386	634	764	810
shares	-10	-9	2	-7
short-term securities holdings	378	470	602	364
short-term loans	10	20	21	20
long-term loans	146	213	296	244
mortgages	193	278	355	363
fixed assets	400	542	641	676
transitional assets	297	498	585	623
other assets	73	67	65	61
	70	113	119	125
	26	18	26	27
Liabilities	2,210	3,325	4,198	3,992
cash	17	23	24	24
current account deposits	182	253	316	280
savings	352	611	847	853
bonds	137	211	240	260
shares and holdings	189	482	661	712
short-term securities	426	398	523	327
short-term debts	21	32	46	55
long-term debts	55	124	173	234
transitional assets	138	189	217	200
reserves	62	142	175	175
	632	860	978	873

8.7 Institutions providing credit

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Institutions				
Total number of institutions	87	91	93	93
of which:				
public limited companies	76	84	87	87
cooperative banks	1	1	1	1
branches of foreign credit companies	10	6	5	5
Local units	6,152	4,716	4,856	4,555
Automatic cash dispensers	6,921	7,446	8,546	8,654
Employment				
Employees	140,400	126,362	132,795	130,617
men	67,392	60,654	63,742	62,696
women	73,008	65,708	69,053	67,921
Labour volume (FTE)	127,636	113,840	119,635	117,673

8.8 Profit and loss account of credit institutions (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Income	67,241	81,976	110,015	97,756
interest etc.	54,689	61,644	79,161	107,037
yield on securities	3,767	5,468	16,568	,915
procuration (2000=net)	5,200	5,967	6,692	7,374
profits on financial transactions	1,839	2,627	2,369	-18,420
other income	1,746	6,270	5,225	,850
Expenses	67,242	81,976	110,015	97,756
interest etc.	41,975	45,270	64,477	89,471
procuration (2000=net)	0	,838	1,109	1,296
general expenses and administration	13,737	18,627	21,829	17,444
other operating expenses	14	128	68	166
value adjustments to receivables and additions/withdrawals	591	1,090	853	4,359
other value adjustments	1,184	,866	1,906	1,850
operating result	9,741	15,157	19,773	-16,830
extraordinary income and expenses	-714	0	22	9
tax	1,153	1,935	798	120
net profit in accounting year	7,874	13,222	18,998	-16,941

8.9

Balance sheet of institutions providing credit

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total number of institutions	87	91	93	93
Balance sheet total				
less than 100 million euro	23	22	19	25
100 to 1,000 million euro	31	34	33	22
1,000 to 10,000 million euro	23	24	25	32
10,000 to 100,000 million euro	7	7	12	9
100,000 million euro and more	3	4	4	5
Financial data (billion euro)				
balance sheet total	1,019	1,752	2,204	2,345
credit	588	946	1,140	988
amount entrusted	419	615	813	982
total capital and reserves	81	127	177	85

8.10

Operating results of non-life insurance companies, by sector (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Technical result (total)	194	2,467	2,456	1,410
of which:				
fire and other damage	79	462	-7	5
motor vehicles	-23	456	507	91
accidents and illness	14	1,194	1,382	969
sea, transport and aviation	-12	94	82	52
other	136	260	491	293

8.11

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Total	35,287	46,326	64,540	63,604
Intangible assets enterprises	15	207	233	320
Land and buildings	385	412	485	542
Investment in affiliated enterprises	1,760	2,342	3,330	2,146
Shares	8,036	6,501	9,807	6,365
Bonds	14,723	23,653	22,622	24,511
Mortgages	426	453	207	213
Other loans	2,190	982	431	251
Deposits with credit institutions	526	1,384	1,216	5,071
Other financial investments	599	1,425	1,110	950
Deposits with ceding enterprises	107	166	84	64
Receivables and other assets	6,520	8,800	25,014	23,171

8.12 Investments and receivables of life insurance companies (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Total	241,314	302,029	321,706	318,610
Intangible assets	19	,139	,674	2,286
Land and buildings	12,434	12,090	10,245	10,482
Investment in affiliated enterprises	5,557	6,407	6,270	5,342
Shares	35,816	22,018	31,374	26,991
Bonds	43,456	91,233	99,279	103,149
Participation in investment pools	,566	,430	2,111	2,274
Mortgages	28,247	24,374	20,397	20,562
Other loans	25,215	13,200	3,553	1,009
Deposits with credit institutions	3,741	3,343	5,468	2,919
Other financial investments	4,969	16,738	12,940	17,772
Deposits with ceding enterprises	344	489	606	612
Investment where policyholders bear risk	65,463	95,972	104,907	88,557
Receivables and other assets	15,487	15,596	23,881	36,654

8.13 Technical account of life insurance companies (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Income	37,290	51,222	47,482	39,097
earned premiums net of reinsurance	22,426	24,161	25,941	25,923
investment income	13,280	17,751	19,843	10,327
Expenditure (-)	35,632	48,512	43,319	45,225
claims incurred, net of reinsurance	14,109	16,740	22,186	23,022
changes in other technical provisions,	11,108	19,390	5,253	-1,298
bonuses, rebates, operating costs	5,585	6,953	4,564	3,383
other technical expenses	710	2,258	2,066	2,583
Total result technical account	1,658	2,710	4,163	-6,128

8.14 Balance sheet of pension funds (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Assets	498	641	773	682
land and buildings	24	21	19	18
mortgages	14	13	14	12
shares	217	287	311	224
bonds	168	252	271	281
long-term loans	31	8	8	10
non-consolidated holdings	15	34	43	69
deposits and liquid assets	6	14	30	27
reinsurance share of technical provisions	14	4	11	12
other receivables	9	8	66	29
	498	641	773	682
Liabilities	113	119	211	-27
endowment funds and reserves gross				
technical provisions	376	504	493	620
long-term loans	1	1	0	22
other liabilities	9	17	69	68

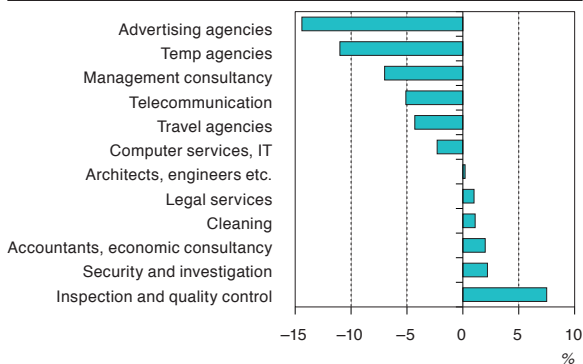
8.15 Profit and loss account of pension funds (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Assets	26	105	52	-82
premiums	10	25	24	26
return on investment	12	76	23	-113
other assets	4	4	5	5
Liabilities	26	105	52	-82
net change in technical provisions	23	52	-8	128
pensions paid, lump sum commutes	12	18	20	21
other liabilities	-10	35	40	-231

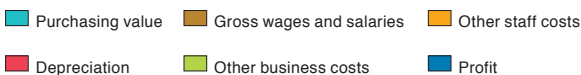
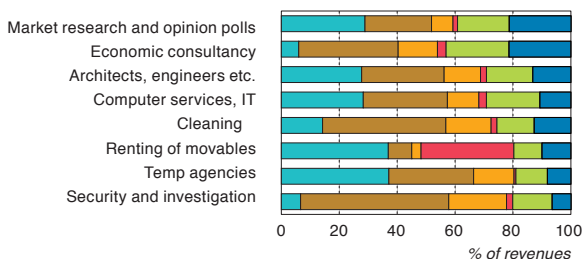
8.16 Turnover indices for business services (year-on-year changes in %)

	2007	2008	2009*
Telecommunication	1.2	-3.2	-5.1
Computer services, IT	11.7	6.9	-2.3
Accountants, economic consultancy	5.0	4.9	2.0
Management consultancy	12.4	7.6	-7.0
Architects, engineers etc.	7.2	8.1	-0.6
Security and investigation	4.1	10.8	2.2
Inspection and quality control	9.4	10.2	7.5
Legal services	3.7	3.4	1.0
Advertising agencies	-1.1	-0.6	-14.4
Travel agencies	4.5	1.3	-4.3
Cleaning	4.4	7.0	1.1
Temp agencies	19.4	9.0	-11.0

8.17 Turnover in business services, 2009 (year-on-year changes)

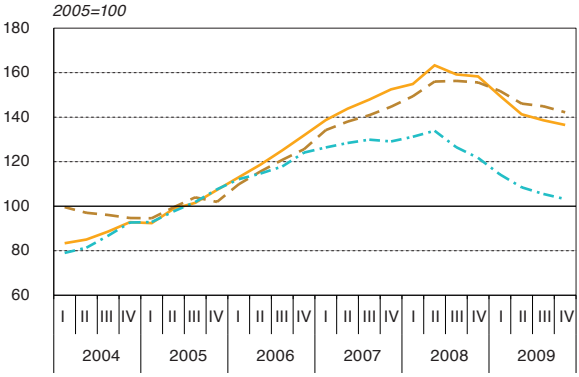


8.18 Costs and profits in business services, 2007



8.19

Key figures temp agencies (seasonally adjusted)



- Turnover
- - - Temp hours worked, not permanent
- . - Temp hours worked, permanent contract and secondment

9

Government



9. Government

Slightly higher tax revenues

Revenues from central government taxes amounted to almost 136 billion euro in 2008, just 2 percent more than in 2007. This increase was less than in the previous three years, when the growth rate averaged 8 percent. The slower growth rate of 2008 was due to the negative revenues in income tax because of readjustments of the pension fund, and to the economic downturn in the fourth quarter of 2009. The tumbling house market, lower car and motorcycle sales and slower consumption growth also pushed down tax revenues.

Government spending slowing down

Government spending amounted to 146.5 billion euro in 2008, 5 percent more than in 2007, when it rose by 6.6 percent. The slowdown was mainly due to a lower contribution to the pension fund following a revised calculation method for income tax paid on previous years. This amount was deducted from the government contribution of 2008.

Spending on general government increased by 2.5 billion euro in 2008. This was mainly because of a higher contribution to the municipal fund. Each year the contribution to the fund is adjusted in line with the changes in net government spending. More money was paid to the European Union and spending on development aid increased.

Local taxes rise by 2.5 percent

Municipalities expect to receive 11.5 billion euro in municipal taxes in 2010. This is 2.5 percent more than in 2009. The revenues are set to increase most from the waterboards, followed by the provinces and the municipalities. The rates set by the water board are 6 percent higher. The rates are mainly used to construct and maintain dikes, waterways and watercourses. The increase reflects the greater concerns about flood prevention.

The provinces expect an increase on almost 3 percent in road tax surcharges. Of the three main taxes, sewage charges are set to rise by most, followed by property tax and refuse collection rates.

9.1

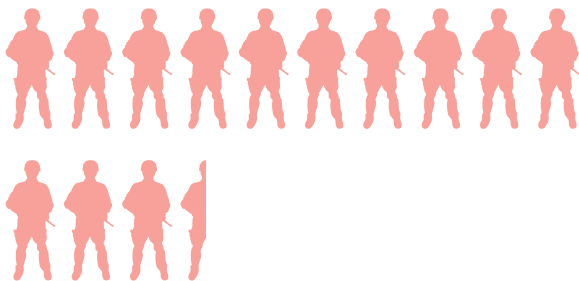
Current account of central government by category

(million euro)

	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Total				
current expenditure	122,704	130,904	139,553	146,473
current revenue	128,043	139,893	148,081	155,930
General administration				
expenditure	41,242	43,430	46,125	48,586
revenue	116,465	125,754	134,371	137,049
Economic affairs				
expenditure	11,109	11,381	11,974	12,235
revenue	8,337	11,136	10,523	15,402
Housing and community provisions				
expenditure	775	776	756	865
revenue	117	141	126	140
National defence				
expenditure	6,724	7,112	7,412	7,700
revenue	851	631	276	300
Environmental protection				
expenditure	613	710	779	791
revenue	199	193	188	277
Education				
expenditure	20,894	22,117	22,473	23,697
revenue	317	305	322	326
Public order and security				
expenditure	8,294	8,795	9,419	10,415
revenue	1,124	1,152	1,087	1,074
Recreation, culture and religion				
expenditure	1,587	1,650	1,600	1,755
revenue	204	217	222	225
Social protection				
expenditure	21,973	26,765	30,400	31,143
revenue	22	12	580	724
Public health				
expenditure	9,239	7,907	8,324	8,987
revenue	155	92	94	113
Business activities				
expenditure	253	263	292	299
revenue	253	263	292	299

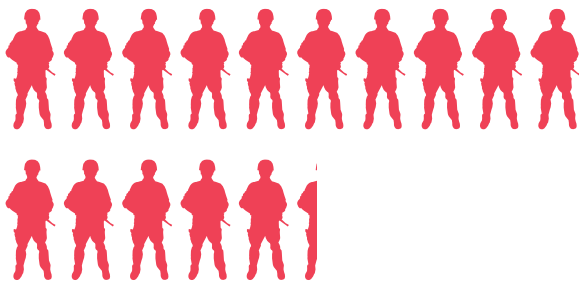
Defence spending, 2005 and 2008

2005



6,724 billion euro

2008



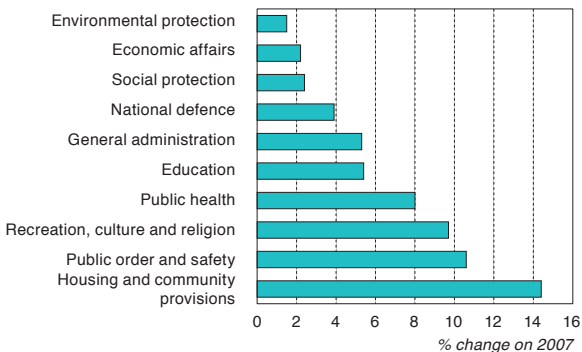
7,700 billion euro

= 500 billion euro



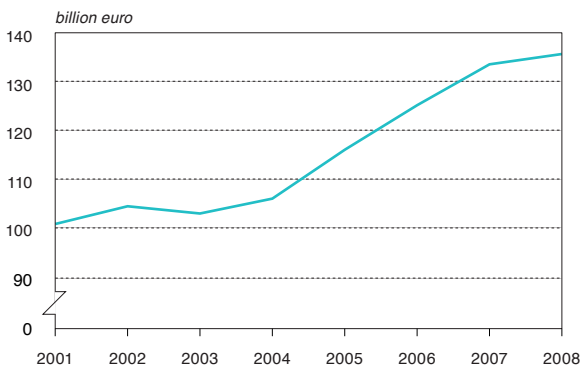
9.2

Government expenditure by category, 2008



9.3

Revenues from central government taxes



9.4

Revenues from central government taxes (*million euro*)

	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Total	115,984	125,099	133,466	135,576
Excise duties	9,327	9,860	10,013	10,516
Environment-related taxes	4,128	4,545	3,789	4,785
Car tax	3,148	3,452	3,647	3,235
Legal dues	5,209	5,432	5,775	5,190
Value added tax	36,216	38,965	41,898	42,318
Other production-related taxes	1,555	1,547	1,587	1,704
Dividend tax	4,262	4,226	3,750	3,951
Income tax	3,651	3,517	2,294	-142
Wage tax	27,573	31,646	37,729	40,648
Corporate tax	17,068	17,907	18,552	18,814
Other income taxes	2,138	2,192	2,555	2,761
Wealth tax	1,709	1,810	1,877	1,795

9.5

Revenues from taxes and levies imposed by provinces, municipalities and waterboards (*million euro*)

	2000	2005	2009*	2010*
Total	7,439	10,324	11,245	11,530
Refuse collection rate	1,217	1,634	1,767	1,786
Duties on building permits	240	379	530	493
Levies on water pollution	964	1,192	1,109	1,144
Water tax for households	155	250	402	427
Community charge	394	518	662	691
Property tax	2,487	3,489	2,868	2,961
Surcharge on motor vehicle tax	658	1,027	1,376	1,415
Parking fees	285	403	533	567
Sewage charges	651	923	1,244	1,303
Other	388	509	753	744
Municipalities	5,195	7,295	7,673	7,827
Provinces	731	1,069	1,399	1,441
Waterboards	1,513	1,960	2,173	2,262


Revenues from central government taxes, 2000 and 2008

2000



2008



 = 10 billion euro

9.6

Expenditure and revenue of provinces (million euro)

	2000	2005	2009*	2010*
Total				
expenditure	3,706	6,033	7,409	8,386
revenue	3,821	6,033	7,409	8,386
General administration				
expenditure	191	264	312	316
revenue	31	18	7	8
Economic and agricultural affairs				
expenditure	207	374	494	685
revenue	264	403	417	468
Environmental control				
expenditure	417	450	592	543
revenue	219	196	224	130
Public order and security				
expenditure	6	15	19	19
revenue	0	1	3	4
Recreation and nature				
expenditure	134	228	675	798
revenue	25	35	408	443
Environmental planning, public housing				
expenditure	143	304	384	337
revenue	66	183	127	86
Traffic and transport				
expenditure	1,141	1,583	2,056	2,121
revenue	533	1,007	958	1,042
Water management				
expenditure	143	154	205	233
revenue	28	31	53	70
Welfare				
expenditure	902	1,390	1,679	1,824
revenue	547	865	942	976
Financing and general revenue				
expenditure	422	1,271	992	1,510
revenue	2,106	3,294	4,270	5,159

9.7

Expenditure and revenue of municipalities (million euro)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total				
expenditure	35,761	43,451	52,819	54,180
revenue	35,761	43,451	52,819	54,180
General administration				
expenditure	1,836	2,518	3,046	3,201
revenue	311	385	464	534
Culture and recreation				
expenditure	3,141	4,136	4,874	5,034
revenue	529	686	655	677
Economic affairs				
expenditure	569	570	838	867
revenue	562	487	872	866
Education				
expenditure	3,967	4,800	3,496	3,151
revenue	2,607	2,914	1,307	764
Public order and security				
expenditure	665	1,209	1,641	1,690
revenue	79	162	147	125
Environmental planning, housing				
expenditure	5,958	6,428	9,141	9,278
revenue	5,370	5,842	8,655	8,569
Social provisions and social services				
expenditure	10,649	12,648	15,451	16,568
revenue	6,967	8,557	9,264	9,862
Traffic, transport, public works				
expenditure	3,655	3,946	4,078	4,390
revenue	1,820	1,687	1,231	1,368
Public health and environment				
expenditure	3,334	4,262	5,027	5,256
revenue	2,467	3,410	4,141	4,341
Financing and general revenue				
expenditure	1,989	2,936	5,227	4,746
revenue	15,050	19,319	26,084	27,073

10

Health
and
welfare



10. Health and welfare

Highly educated people live longer and in better health

People with a college or university degree live seven years longer on average than people who have primary school as their highest education level. Highly educated people not only live longer, they also live more years in good health. Men with primary education live on average 53 years in health they perceive as good, compared to 72 years on average for highly educated men. Life expectancy with physical limitations and life expectancy without chronic disease is also higher for highly educated people. The differences in healthy life expectancy between people with high and low education levels has not changed since the late nineties.

More murders and manslaughter in 2008

In 2008 176 people in the Netherlands were victims of murder or manslaughter, 12 more than in 2007. The increase concerns men only. About 85 percent of the victims were in a Dutch municipal population register, the others lived abroad or were illegal immigrants.

Seven in ten victims were men and over two-thirds were aged between 20 and 50. In 2008 divorced people ran five times more risk than married or widowed people of becoming a victim of murder or manslaughter.

Eight in ten murdered women were killed in their own home, four in ten were killed by their partner or ex-partner. Men died more often in fights or revenge killings, with four in ten male victims killed in the street.

Many care institutions in weak financial position

Increased financial risks in care caused by privatisation require more solvability. Solvability indicates whether there is enough capital to pay off loans in the case of bankruptcy. The solvability of care institutions is calculated as the capital owned divided by the total business revenues. Solvability has not really improved in recent years. In 2007 the average was 17 percent, in 2008 it was down to 15 percent. This is low in comparison with institutions in education (37 percent) and in commercial services (30 percent).

10.1 Health and functional limitations (%)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Self-perceived health, ≥ 0 yrs;				
very good	25.3	25.5	25.9	28.8
good	55.5	54.4	54.7	52.7
alright	15.7	16.2	15.6	14.9
bad or very bad	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6
State of mind, >12 yrs in last four weeks:				
very nervous	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.9
felt very low	16.4	16.9	14.4	15.2
agitated	18.2	17.1	15.3	15.6
depressed and sombre	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.0
unhappy	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9
Functional limitations, >12 yrs serious problems with:				
movement	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.8
hearing	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
sight	3.5	5.0	4.6	5.3

10.2 Chronic conditions (% of the total population)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Pain in elbow/wrist	5.8	5.5	4.8	5.3
Pain in neck/shoulder	8.1	9.2	8.1	8.3
Asthma/chronic lung diseases	7.0	8.2	7.7	7.4
Stroke	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
Bowel disorder	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.1
Dizziness	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7
Eczema	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6
Arthritis	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.1
Wear of joints	8.2	9.7	10.2	10.9
Heart disease	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
Heart attack	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.3
High blood pressure	8.6	11.1	12.4	13.5
Incontinence	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.2
Cancer	3.5	4.7	4.7	5.3
Migraine	14.2	12.6	11.5	11.4
Psoriasis	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8
Back pain	8.1	9.2	8.8	8.7
Diabetes	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.1
Arteriosclerosis	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Other chronic disorder	7.9	7.5	8.5	9.2

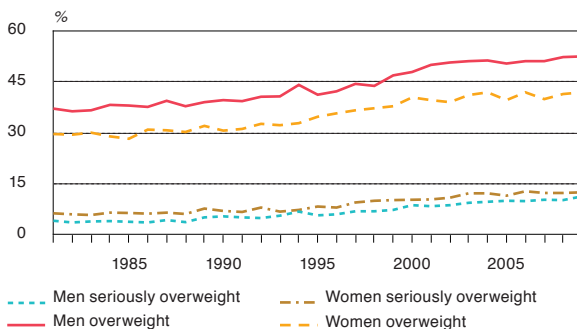
10.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Smokers (%)	33.3	29.5	27.6	27.1
Heavy smokers (%)	9.8	7.7	6.8	6.3
Smokers: cigarettes per day	12.4	11.7	11.4	11.3
Never drinks alcohol (%)	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.2
Heavy drinkers (%)	13.6	10.8	10.0	10.4
Drinkers: units per day	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3

10.4 Physical activity, 12 yrs and older

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Complies with norm for healthy exercise (%)	52	55	56	56
Activity (minutes per week)				
household work	680	649	628	633
sports activities	130	138	133	128
leisure time (e.g. walking, cycling and gardening)	413	426	406	399
activity at work/school	934	885	905	908
home to work/school and back	54	55	60	56

10.5 Overweight (BMI ≥ 25) and seriously overweight (BMI ≥ 30) people over 20



10.6 Birth venue and breastfed babies (%)

	1998– 2000	2001– 2003	2007– 2009
Birth venue			
home	34	32	24
hospital	66	68	76
elsewhere	0	0	0
Breastfed babies			
at birth	69	75	75
at age 6 weeks	57	61	63
at age 3 months	45	51	53
at age 6 months	24	27	34

10.7 Women and preventive health care (%)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
16 to 49 yrs: Uses contraceptive pill	43	40	38	39
20 yrs and older: Cervical smear test in last 5 years	61	60	61	61
30 yrs and older: Mammogram in last 2 years	44	46	49	51

Birth venue, 2007/2009

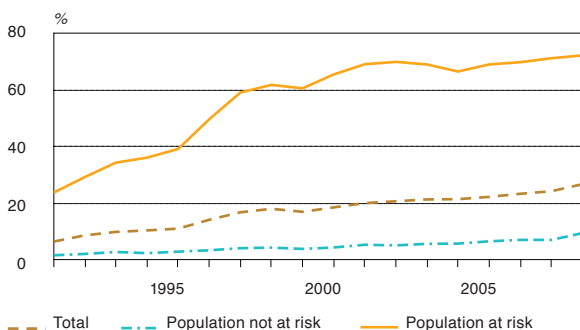
24%



76%

■ In hospital ■ At home

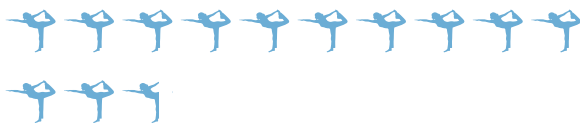
10.8 Flu vaccination, 16 yrs and older



10.9 Medical consumption by the Dutch population

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Contacts with general practitioner				
Average number of contacts	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.8
Persons contacting GP (%)	75.6	73.1	73.3	73.9
Type of contact with GP (%)				
at the surgery	81.8	84.8	84.1	82.7
GP visits patient	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.2
telephone	12.5	10.1	11.6	12.3
other	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
Contacts with specialist				
Average number of contacts	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Persons contacting specialist (%)	38.0	40.0	41.2	43.2
Place of contact (%)				
hospital (incl. out-patients)	90.2	89.3	90.7	89.4
other	9.8	10.7	9.3	10.6
Contacts with dentist				
Average number of contacts	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Persons contacting dentist (%)	78.2	77.9	78.3	78.6
Reason for contact (%)				
toothache	11.6	13.4	13.8	14.4
check-up	63.2	61.8	57.9	59.4
treatment as a result of check-up	11.1	12.1	14.1	13.1
(long-term) treatment	14.1	12.7	14.1	13.0
Contacts with physiotherapist				
Average number of contacts	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Persons contacting physiotherapist (%)	16.2	16.8	20.0	20.5
Alternative healer				
Persons contacting alt. healer (%)	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.6
Use of medication				
Prescription drugs in 14 days (%)	33.8	37.1	39.6	40.0
Over-the-counter drugs in 14 days (%)	34.5	39.0	39.6	39.1

At birth




63.7 years

At 65



10.4 years

 = 5 years

10.10 Life expectancy (in years)

	Men		Women	
	2001	2008	2001	2008
At birth	75.8	78.3	80.7	82.3
in good physical health	61.8	63.7	61.6	63.5
without physical limitations	68.7	70.9	68.5	69.5
without chronic disease	48.7	48.4	42.1	42.4
in good mental health	70.0	74.1	70.0	74.3
At age 65	15.5	17.3	19.3	20.5
years to live	9.2	10.4	10.4	11.4
in good health	10.9	12.4	10.6	11.4
without physical limitations	4.5	4.3	4.9	3.9
without chronic disease	13.5	16.1	15.3	17.8

10.11 Diagnoses of men hospitalised at least once, standardised for age (per 10,000 inhabitants)

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Diagnoses total	870.6	1,017.4	1,040.6	1,069.1
of which:				
conditions originating from the perinatal period	39.8	45.3	45.8	46.1
malignant neoplasms	48.8	56.4	57.7	58.3
of which:				
skin	2.8	6.0	6.9	7.8
trachea, bronchi and lungs	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.9
prostate	5.2	7.0	6.9	7.0
accidents	80.5	89.2	88.2	92.4
diseases of the respiratory system	97.7	105.6	108.0	109.1
cardiovascular diseases	137.2	149.8	150.4	150.5
of which:				
acute heart infarct	19.9	16.0	15.5	15.0
cerebrovascular disorders	16.9	21.2	21.6	21.0
diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	109.0	133.6	133.0	138.8
diseases of the digestive system	101.1	120.7	122.5	125.5
diseases of the genio-urinary system	53.6	58.0	56.9	58.4

Source: Dutch Hospital Data and Statistics Netherlands.

10.12 Diagnoses of women hospitalised at least once, standardised for age (per 10,000 inhabitants)

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Diagnoses total	1,066.6	1,288.9	1,327.9	1,369.3
of which:				
conditions originating from the perinatal period	33.8	38.6	38.8	39.2
malignant neoplasms	50.8	59.1	61.9	63.7
of which:				
breast	14.8	15.9	16.5	16.9
skin	2.6	5.9	6.9	7.9
trachea, bronchi and lungs	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.6
accidents	78.0	89.8	89.2	92.9
diseases of the respiratory system	78.7	89.6	93.0	93.6
cardiovascular diseases	108.9	128.3	128.4	130.1
of which:				
acute heart infarct	9.4	8.1	7.9	7.8
cerebrovascular disorders	16.2	21.1	21.5	21.4
diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	120.1	156.9	159.4	166.2
diseases of the digestive system	83.8	109.0	115.4	120.0
diseases of the genio-urinary system	86.8	103.8	103.3	107.0

Source: Dutch Hospital Data and Statistics Netherlands.

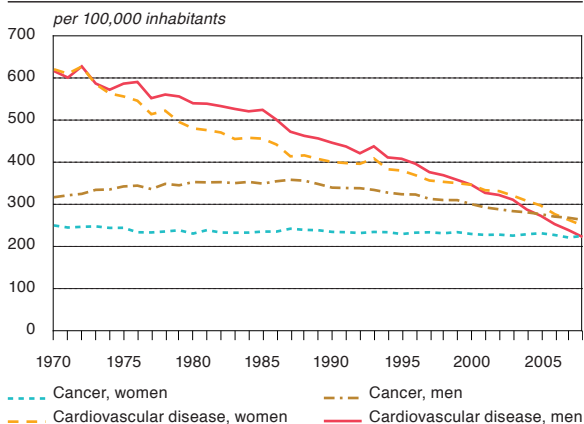
10.13 Male deaths by cause (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	68.8	66.4	64.8	64.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Malignant neoplasms	20.7	21.2	21.7	21.9
of which:				
trachea, bronchi and lungs	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
prostate	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mental disorders	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.1
Cardiovascular disease	23.6	20.8	19.3	18.8
of which:				
acute heart infarct	7.3	5.4	4.6	4.4
cerebrovascular disorders	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.6
Diseases of the digestive system	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Non-natural causes	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
of which:				
road traffic accidents	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
suicide	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Other causes	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.9

10.14 Female deaths by cause (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	71.8	70.0	68.2	70.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4
Malignant neoplasms	17.0	18.1	18.1	18.9
of which:				
breast	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.5
trachea, bronchi and lungs	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.3
Mental disorders	3.7	4.5	4.6	5.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.7
Cardiovascular disease	25.6	22.6	21.5	21.4
of which:				
acute heart infarct	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.4
cerebrovascular disorders	7.5	6.3	5.7	5.6
Diseases of the digestive system	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-natural causes	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4
of which:				
road traffic accidents	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
suicide	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other causes	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.5

10.15 Deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease (standardised for the population in 2008)



10.16 Finances and personnel in care institutions

	Unit	2006	2007	2008
Hospitals				
Revenues	<i>million euro</i>	16,071	17,189	18,541
Costs	<i>million euro</i>	15,530	16,623	17,951
Capital	<i>million euro</i>	2,735	2,966	2,568
Employees	<i>jobs</i>	250,910	257,460	268,160
Employees	<i>FTE</i>	181,340	185,880	189,850
Mental health care				
Revenues	<i>million euro</i>	4,308	4,630	4,862
Costs	<i>million euro</i>	4,181	4,519	4,753
Capital	<i>million euro</i>	621	705	724
Employees	<i>jobs</i>	75,860	80,010	81,380
Employees	<i>FTE</i>	57,760	60,080	61,560
Care for the disabled				
Revenues	<i>million euro</i>	5,557	5,883	6,463
Costs	<i>million euro</i>	5,400	5,718	6,251
Capital	<i>million euro</i>	853	930	1,027
Employees	<i>jobs</i>	141,730	148,250	153,500
Employees	<i>FTE</i>	88,680	92,570	96,280
Care for the elderly and home care				
Revenues	<i>million euro</i>	13,241	13,598	14,360
Costs	<i>million euro</i>	12,811	13,456	14,131
Capital	<i>million euro</i>	2,171	2,234	2,398
Employees	<i>jobs</i>	404,010	388,660	390,940
Employees	<i>FTE</i>	221,680	210,230	210,910

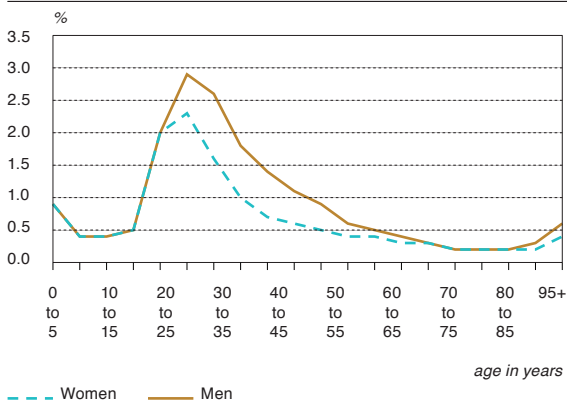
10.17 Care expenditure; index figures (1998=100)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Health care	114	166	184	197
Welfare	118	168	183	193
Per capita	113	160	175	186
Total, corrected for price changes	107	130	138	144

10.18 Care expenditure by actors

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total (million euro)	46,967	67,843	74,447	79,091
Policy and management	1,684	2,291	2,494	2,505
Mental health care	2,572	4,048	4,385	4,895
Care for the disabled	3,994	6,316	6,917	7,542
Medicines and aids	5,859	7,961	8,717	9,097
Care for the elderly	8,673	12,660	13,776	14,496
Medical and paramedical practices	3,731	5,049	6,036	6,335
Hospitals and specialist practices	11,261	16,979	19,012	20,371
Other	9,193	12,539	13,110	13,850
Per capita spending (euro)	2,949	4,157	4,545	4,809
Spending as a % of GDP	11.2	13.2	13.1	13.3

10.19 People without medical insurance by age and sex, 1 May 2008



11

Income
and
spending



11. Income and spending

Slightly higher proportion of low income families in 2008

Some 8 percent of the over 6.8 million Dutch households lived on a low income in 2008. This was a slight increase on 2007 and affected 545 thousand households. During the economic boom of 2006 and 2007, when purchasing power increased by 3 percent a year, the number of low incomes kept falling. The slight increase in 2008 coincided with the start of the credit crunch. Purchasing power still improved by an average of 1.3 percent but people living on benefits and pensions hardly benefited.

Financial situation considered more negative in 2009

The proportion of households indicating that their financial situation had improved in the previous twelve months fell to 12 percent in 2009. This continued the downturn that started in 2008. The percentage indicating a deterioration decreased somewhat. The proportion of households where the financial situation had remained the same went from 56 to 64 percent.

Expectation for the near future showed a similar trend: a growing proportion of households assumed that their financial situation would neither improve nor deteriorate.

Rozendaal households most prosperous

Rozendaal can call itself the most prosperous town in the Netherlands. This small municipality in the province of Gelderland has the highest share of households with a disposable annual income over 40 thousand euro, namely 62 percent. The other municipalities in the high income top 10 are all in or near the Randstad. Bloemendaal comes in second place, Abcoude in third.

Rozendaal also came first in terms of great wealth, with 68 percent of its households being very wealthy. The top 10 here includes many municipalities in the province of North Brabant.

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

	2001	2005	2007	2008**
Total	27.5	29.4	32.6	33.5
One person household	16.0	17.2	18.6	19.0
single man	17.2	17.9	19.7	20.2
single woman	15.1	16.6	17.7	18.0
Multi-person household	33.3	35.9	40.2	41.3
couple	34.1	36.9	41.5	42.7
without children	30.4	33.1	36.7	37.7
only children under 18.	34.1	37.4	43.2	44.7
at least one adult child	45.3	48.3	54.0	55.6
single parent family	23.5	24.4	26.6	27.6
only children under 18.	18.0	19.6	21.7	22.5
at least one adult child	30.5	30.7	33.0	34.3
other multi-person households	37.3	40.3	44.6	44.9

11.2 Households by composition and disposable income, 2008** (x 1,000)

	Total	One-person household	Multi-person household
Total	7,226	2,549	4,677
Less than 10,000 euro	409	338	71
10,000 to 20,000 euro	1,721	1,349	371
20,000 to 30,000 euro	1,745	605	1,140
30,000 to 40,000 euro	1,353	156	1,197
40,000 to 50,000 euro	870	53	817
50,000 euro and more	1,128	48	1,080

11.3 Average personal income by socio-economic category (1,000 euro)

	2001	2005	2007	2008**
Total	22.4	24.7	26.8	27.8
Employed	26.7	29.9	32.2	33.4
employee	26.3	29.5	31.7	32.9
self-employed	31.2	34.4	39.0	40.0
other employment (freelance etc.)	9.7	10.6	10.0	10.0
Not employed	14.5	16.2	17.4	17.8
unemployment benefit or income support	12.0	13.7	14.3	14.4
disabled	16.2	17.7	19.0	19.7
pensioner	16.7	19.3	20.6	21.1
other (e.g. students)	6.9	7.1	8.4	8.3

11.4 Median change in purchasing power by main source of household income (%)

	2002	2005	2007	2008**
Population, total	1.6	-0.3	3.1	1.3
Income from labour	1.9	-0.1	3.7	2.0
Income from own enterprise	-1.0	1.1	5.8	0.8
Income from transfers	1.6	-0.8	1.8	0.3
of which:with the same source of income as in previous year				
income from labour	2.0	0.1	3.8	2.1
income from own enterprise	0.4	2.9	7.0	1.1
income from transfers	1.5	-0.9	1.6	0.2

11.5 Low income households by country of origin (x 1,000)

	2001	2005	2007	2008**
Total	627	652	515	545
Netherlands	428	433	322	334
Other western country	68	74	62	69
Non-western country	131	145	131	142
Suriname	27	27	24	26
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	11	13	10	12
Turkey	25	30	27	27
Morocco	26	27	25	26
other non-western	42	48	46	50

11.6 Economic independence of people aged 15 to 65 (%)

	2001	2005	2007	2008**
Men	72	69	70	69
15 to 25 yrs	29	23	23	23
25 to 35 yrs	87	82	84	83
35 to 45 yrs	89	87	89	88
45 to 55 yrs	85	83	85	85
55 to 65 yrs	54	58	59	61
Women	41	42	45	46
15 to 25 yrs	23	17	17	17
25 to 35 yrs	63	63	67	67
35 to 45 yrs	49	53	57	58
45 to 55 yrs	43	49	53	54
55 to 65 yrs	17	23	26	28

11.7 Households by equity (x 1,000)

	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Total	7,063	7,109	7,166	7,226
Less than 5,000 euro	2,123	2,100	2,032	2,108
5,000 to 10,000 euro	402	382	402	413
10,000 to 20,000 euro	488	466	471	482
20,000 to 50,000 euro	721	721	717	727
50,000 to 100,000 euro	596	595	586	564
100,000 to 200,000 euro	1,006	986	974	961
200,000 to 500,000 euro	1,263	1,343	1,415	1,411
500,000 to 1 million euro	328	366	406	404
1 million euro and more	136	151	164	154

11.8 Perception of income and financial problems of households (%)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Getting by on income				
Difficult or very difficult	9	17	11	12
Not difficult but not easy	39	32	30	28
Easy or very easy	53	51	59	60
In arrears in previous 12 months				
Rent or mortgage	2	5	4	3
Gas, water or electricity	1	4	3	3
Instalments for goods bought on credit	1	1	1	1

Age up to 25



9,000 euro

Age 25–45



82,000 euro

Age 45–65



226,000 euro

Over 65



238,000 euro

 = 20,000 euro

11.9

Perception of income and financial situation of households (%)

	2000	2007	2008	2009
Financial situation in the previous 12 months				
Improved	30	20	18	12
Unchanged	57	57	56	64
Deteriorated	12	22	25	23
Don't know	1	1	1	1
Financial situation in the next 12 months				
Will improve	26	19	14	11
Will not change	62	63	62	66
Will deteriorate	9	14	20	17
Don't know	4	4	4	5
Financial situation of own household				
In debt	2	2	2	2
Having to use savings	3	4	4	4
Exactly enough to get by	39	45	43	44
Has a little left at end of month	37	35	37	37
Has a lot left at end of month	16	12	12	12
Don't know	2	2	2	3

Wine consumption per person, 1980 and 2008

1980



litres 12.9

2008



litres 21.6

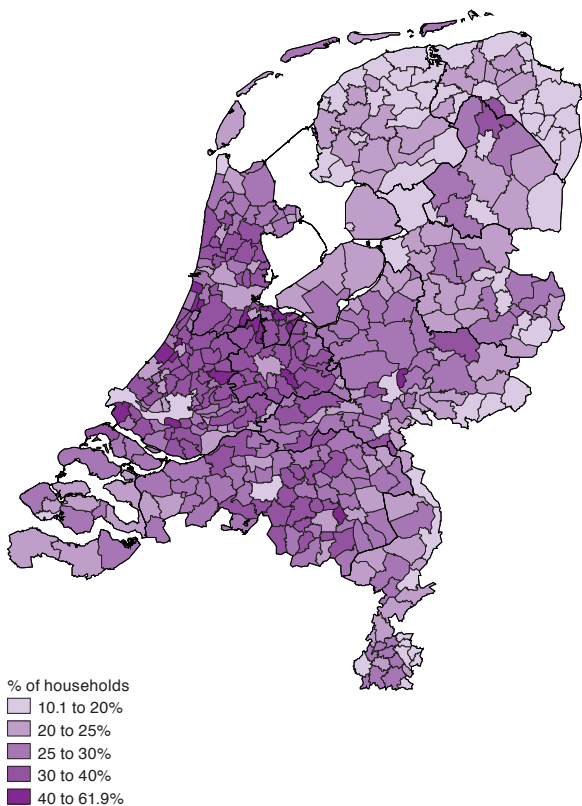
 = 2 litres

11.10 Household spending by age of main earner, 2008* (%)

	Total	Younger than 45 yrs	45 to 65 yrs	65 yrs and older
Total spending (%)	100	100	100	100
Food	15.6	15.4	15.8	15.7
bread, pastries and dry goods	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
potatoes, vegetables and fruit	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3
sugary products and drinks	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.6
oil and fat	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
meat, meat products and fish	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5
dairy products	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
consumption away from home and other food	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.3
House	34.7	32.5	33.6	42.0
rent, maintenance of home and garden	23.9	22.0	23.0	30.3
furniture, soft furnishings, linen	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2
household appliances and tools	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
heating and light	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.6
Clothing and shoes	5.9	6.7	5.9	4.7
clothes	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.5
shoes and accessories	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2
Hygiene and medical care	7.2	8.4	6.2	7.4
household services and cleaning	2.9	4.7	1.8	2.2
personal care	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
medical care	2.3	1.7	2.4	3.1
Education, recreation and transport	33.5	34.3	35.4	27.0
education	4.1	4.3	4.5	2.6
sports, games and holidays	7.5	6.9	8.1	7.0
other recreation	4.0	4.4	4.1	2.9
smoking	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
traffic, transport and communication	17.3	18.0	18.0	13.9
Other spending	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.3
private insurance	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
contribution to social organisations	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9
charities and other donations	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0
other spending	0.6	0.6	0.6	x
Total spending (euro)	31,421	31,322	34,929	24,789

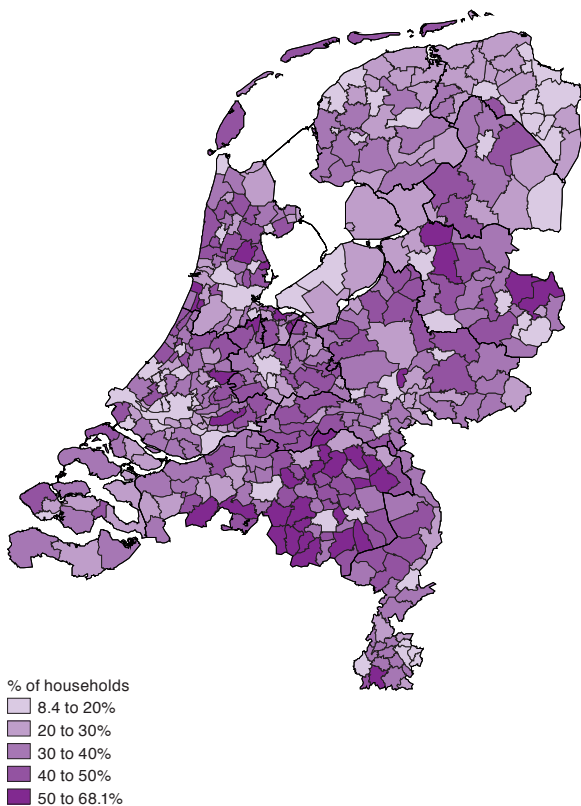
11.11

Share of high income (more than 40,000 euro) households per municipality, 2007



11.12

Share of very wealthy (more than 222,000 euro) households per municipality, 1 January 2008



12

Inter-
national
trade



12. International trade

International goods trade slumped

The volume of imports and exports of goods in 2009 was substantially down on 2008. Imports fell by 11 percent and exports by 9 percent.

In 2009 import prices were 8 percent lower than in 2008 while export prices dropped by 9 percent. This decreased the value of imports by 18 and of exports by 16 percent in 2009. In 2008, however, the import value went up by 10 percent and the export value by 8 percent.

In 2009 the value of exports to countries outside the European Union was less affected than the export value to the other EU countries. It was down by 10 percent compared to minus 18 percent for the other EU countries.

Trade surplus down slightly

The surplus on the balance of trade in 2009 was 34 billion euro, 0.7 billion euro less than in 2008. The trade in food (+15 billion euro) and chemicals (+14 billion euro) provided a major trade surplus, whereas the trade in mineral fuels caused the greatest trade deficit (-5 billion euro).

Lower export value of international trade in services

Exports of services by the Netherlands in 2009 was valued at nearly 82 billion euro. This was down 4 percent on the year before. The import value increased slightly in 2009 reaching 76 billion euro.

The slump in transport and construction played a key role in the decrease of the total export value. The influence of the shrinking international trade had less effect on the import side because of the increase in personal, cultural and leisure services as well as services in construction and royalties and licences. On the export side personal, cultural and leisure services, royalties and licences increased as well.

12.1 Imports and exports of goods, totals (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Imports	216,057	249,845	335,921	275,930
European Union	118,720	138,195	185,125	153,394
other countries	97,337	111,649	150,796	122,537
Exports	231,854	281,300	370,480	309,834
European Union	178,973	216,178	282,730	230,837
other countries	52,881	65,122	87,750	78,997
Balance of trade	15,797	31,455	34,559	33,904
European Union	60,253	77,983	97,605	77,443
other countries	-44,456	-46,527	-63,046	-43,540

12.2 Imports according to sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	216,057	249,845	335,921	275,930
Food and live animals	16,707	19,195	27,048	25,724
Beverages and tobacco	2,416	2,666	3,133	3,150
Inedible raw materials except fuel	8,653	9,768	13,859	9,879
Mineral fuels	22,176	36,956	61,118	42,765
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,047	1,979	3,321	2,294
Chemical products	24,096	32,502	48,461	45,722
Manufactured goods	27,045	28,322	38,659	28,457
Machines and transport equipemnt	86,019	89,066	102,029	82,953
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	27,898	29,391	38,294	34,987

12.3 Exports according to sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	231,854	281,300	370,480	309,834
Food and live animals	27,974	32,430	42,113	40,390
Beverages and tobacco	5,183	5,617	6,120	5,822
Inedible raw materials except fuel	11,724	15,414	18,142	15,556
Mineral fuels	19,917	30,813	56,803	37,768
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,377	1,831	3,994	3,081
Chemical products	36,066	47,678	65,968	59,872
Manufactured goods	24,436	27,063	35,333	27,029
Machines and transport equipment	79,469	90,731	107,390	88,170
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	25,708	29,724	34,617	32,145

Value of goods imports from China, 2000 and 2009

2000



7 billion euro

2009



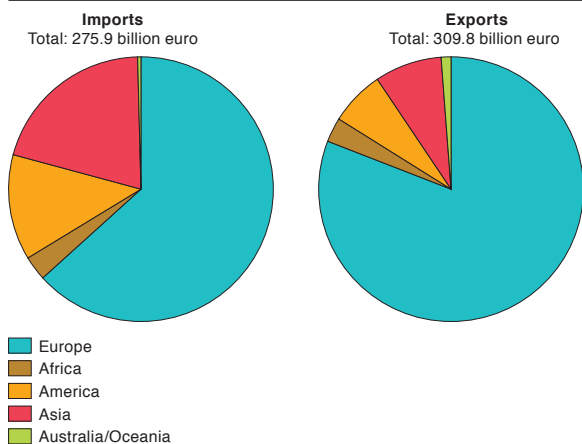
22 billion euro

= 3 billion euro

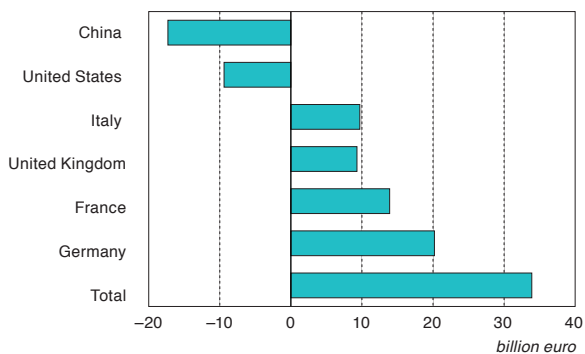
12.4 Imports and exports by country and region (million euro)

	Imports		Exports	
	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
Total	335,921	275,930	370,480	309,834
Europe	213,316	174,606	304,986	250,711
European Union	185,125	153,394	282,730	230,837
of which:				
Belgium	33,896	27,444	72,967	34,204
Germany	64,622	54,502	90,618	74,653
France	16,884	13,662	32,375	27,610
Italy	7,962	6,391	19,608	16,050
United Kingdom	21,224	16,834	33,586	26,182
other western Europe	12,998	10,726	13,729	14,071
eastern Europe	15,276	10,593	8,896	6,131
of which:				
Russia	13,036	9,723	6,559	4,491
Africa	10,844	8,300	9,654	9,173
America	42,974	35,601	24,551	20,748
of which:				
United States	27,042	23,438	16,472	14,045
Asia	67,566	56,352	26,189	25,490
of which:				
China	25,000	21,904	3,852	4,612
Japan	9,492	7,278	2,945	2,405
Australia, Oceania and others	1,222	1,069	5,101	3,712

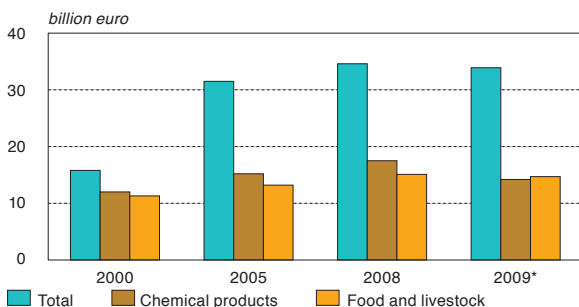
12.5 Share of continents in Dutch imports and exports, 2009*



12.6 Balance of trade, total and for main trade partners, 2009*



12.7 Trade surplus, total and for main product groups



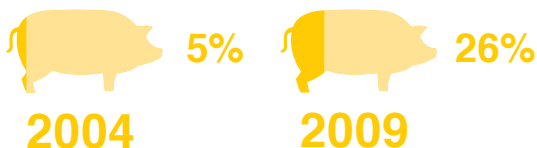
12.8 Imports and exports of services by country and region (million euro)

	2003	2005	2008*	2009*
Imports	62,563	67,934	76,470	76,855
European Union	37,779	40,924	40,759	40,117
Other countries	24,784	27,009	35,712	36,738
of which:				
United States	9,175	9,849	10,865	11,073
Switzerland	2,523	2,638	2,763	3,329
Brazil			1,971	1,853
Japan	890	1,002	818	772
Exports	62,739	73,998	85,935	82,020
European Union	37,087	40,599	50,918	49,733
Other countries	25,652	33,398	35,016	32,287
of which:				
United States	7,055	8,547	7,738	6,707
Switzerland	2,291	2,518	3,279	3,703
Brazil			2,324	2,182
Japan	1,318	1,616	978	953

12.9 Exports of services, by type of services (million euro)

	2003	2005	2008*	2009*
Total	62,739	73,998	85,935	82,020
Transport services	13,441	17,257	21,081	18,221
Travel services	8,099	8,421	9,072	8,887
Communication services	2,543	3,024	3,074	3,210
Construction services	1,639	2,217	2,210	2,007
Insurance services	296	362	477	404
Financial services	665	867	1,126	1,119
Computer and information services	2,766	2,997	4,569	4,125
Royalties and copyrights	7,945	8,234	13,405	14,974
Other business services	23,141	28,364	28,467	26,744
Personal, cultural and recreational services	501	727	514	572
Government services	1,701	1,527	1,940	1,757

Pigs exported to eastern Europe, 2004 and 2009



12.10 Imports of services, by type of services (million euro)

	2003	2005	2008*	2009*
Total	62,563	67,934	76,470	76,855
Transport services	9,983	12,025	15,382	13,193
Travel services	13,689	12,996	14,777	14,830
Communication services	2,427	2,566	2,696	2,977
Construction services	925	1,140	1,195	1,504
Insurance services	584	646	813	711
Financial services	863	1,277	1,466	1,154
Computer and information services	2,284	2,982	3,943	3,922
Royalties and copyrights	7,448	6,901	9,770	11,725
Other business services	22,870	25,924	25,429	25,566
Personal, cultural and recreational services	651	760	493	674
Government services	838	717	507	600

13

Labour
and social
security



13. Labour and social security

Dutch labour market deteriorated in 2009

The economic crisis made the situation on the Dutch labour market a good deal worse. Employment fell sharply and unemployment soared. More people applied for unemployment and income support benefits. The number of unfilled vacancies dipped in the first and second quarters, stabilised in the third and decreased again slightly in the fourth quarter.

Especially male unemployment rising

While the Dutch labour force expanded by almost 40 thousand in 2009, the number of people in work did not increase due to growing unemployment. Unemployment rose by 75 thousand reaching 379 thousand in 2009. This is 4.9 percent of the labour force. Men made up three quarters of the increase in unemployment in 2009. Unemployment was highest in the province of Groningen and lowest in Zeeland.

Collectively negotiated wages up by 2.9 percent in 2009

The collectively negotiated hourly wage rates increased by 2.9 percent in 2009 on 2008. This year-on-year increase is smaller than in 2008, when the increase was 3.3 percent. In the course of 2009 the recession caused lower wage increases in new negotiated settlements.

In 2009 the contractual hourly labour costs also increased by 2.9 percent. In 2008 the labour costs still went up by 3.8 percent. The total labour costs per full-time equivalent job did not rise as fast in 2009, namely by 2.1 percent. This is because fewer bonuses, provisions and overtime were paid than in 2008.

13.1 Employment (1,000 persons)

	2000	2005	2007*	2008*
Total employed persons	8,115	8,252	8,610	8,734
Employees	6,988	7,105	7,429	7,554
Self-employed	1,127	1,147	1,181	1,180
Men	4,572	4,491	4,690	4,743
Women	3,544	3,761	3,921	3,991
Agriculture and fishery	280	266	259	255
Manufacturing and construction	1,575	1,441	1,457	1,476
Commercial services	3,811	3,831	4,118	4,179
Non-commercial services	2,450	2,713	2,777	2,824

13.2 Jobs of employees (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007*	2008*
Total	7,410	7,497	7,841	7,973
Agriculture and fishery	130	130	132	129
Manufacturing and construction	1,475	1,326	1,331	1,345
mineral extraction	9	8	8	7
manufacturing	1,011	900	900	910
energy and water companies	33	31	31	32
construction	422	387	392	395
Commercial services	3,622	3,585	3,865	3,949
trade	1,245	1,235	1,292	1,323
hotels and restaurants	269	271	291	298
transport and communication	469	457	461	467
financial institutions	287	276	286	284
business services	1,352	1,346	1,534	1,578
Non-commercial services	2,183	2,457	2,513	2,550
public administration	510	525	514	512
education	404	441	453	463
health care, welfare	955	1,159	1,205	1,224
culture, other services	315	332	342	351
Men	4,237	4,116	4,307	4,365
Women	3,173	3,381	3,534	3,608
Full-time	4,151	3,767	3,891	3,929
Part-time	3,258	3,730	3,950	4,044
Permanent contract	6,726	6,775	.	.
Flexible contract	684	723	.	.

Self-employed




1.18 million

Employees



7.55 million

 = 1 million

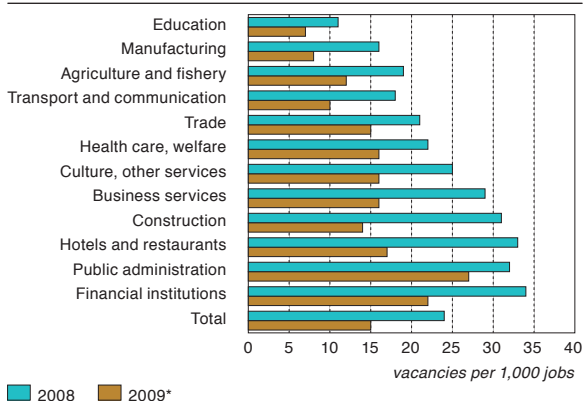
13.3 Jobs of employees by sex, 2008* (x 1,000)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	7,973	4,365	3,608
Agriculture and fishery	129	89	40
Manufacturing and construction	1,345	1,089	255
mineral extraction	7	6	1
manufacturing	910	701	209
energy and water companies	32	25	7
construction	395	357	38
Commercial services	3,949	2,288	1,662
trade	1,323	718	605
hotels and restaurants	298	142	155
transport and communication	467	344	123
financial institutions	284	156	128
business services	1,578	927	651
Non-commercial services	2,550	899	1,651
public administration	512	327	185
education	463	188	275
health care, welfare	1,224	213	1,011
culture, other services	351	171	181

13.4 Vacancies (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Job vacancies				
Total	202.8	149.8	239.3	142.1
Agriculture and fishery	3.4	4.0	4.0	2.2
Manufacturing and construction	47.5	22.7	43.6	17.8
manufacturing	28.2	12.5	24.0	9.2
construction	18.6	9.7	18.2	7.5
Commercial services	109.7	88.7	133.8	73.2
trade	34.6	25.0	39.6	21.7
hotels and restaurants	8.5	10.1	13.5	8.1
transport and communication	12.3	7.6	12.0	5.3
financial institutions	7.3	7.1	11.8	8.2
business services	46.8	38.9	56.9	29.9
Non-commercial services	42.3	34.5	58.0	49.0
public administration	9.4	6.7	12.6	15.2
subsidised education	5.8	4.8	6.6	4.4
health care, welfare	19.1	15.8	28.5	22.5
culture, other services	7.9	7.2	10.3	6.9
Company size				
1 to 10 employees	49.8	53.6	58.5	33.0
10 to 100 employees	65.5	42.7	73.5	35.4
100 and more employees	87.4	53.6	107.3	73.8
New and filled job vacancies				
New vacancies	1,018	869	1,030	725
Filled vacancies	997	832	1,089	794

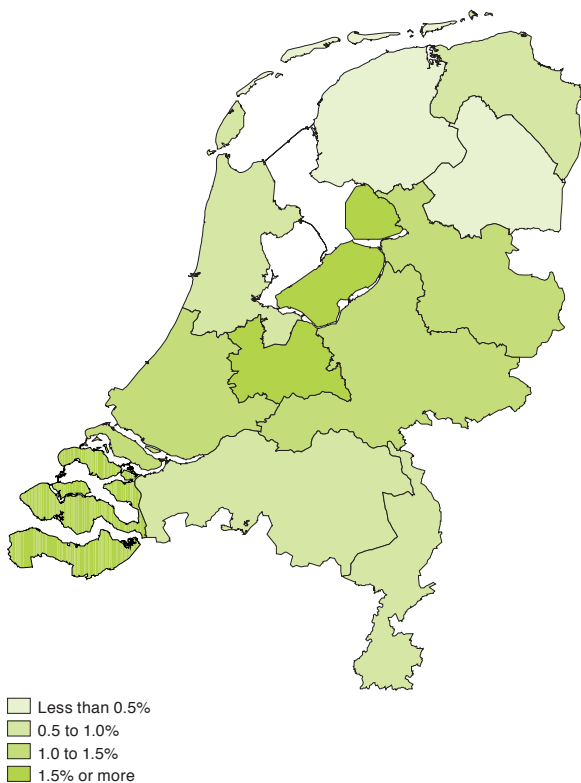
13.5 Vacancy rate by sector of industry, 31 December



13.6

Jobs of employees by province, December 2008*

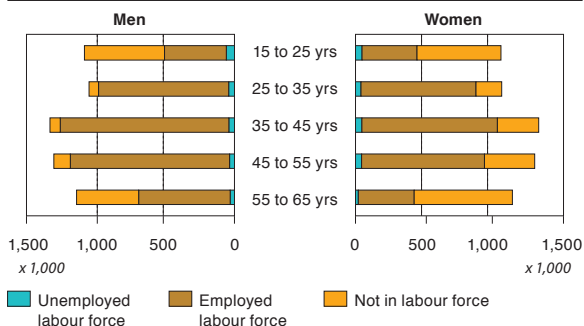
(year-on-year changes in %)



13.7 Labour force aged 15 to 65 years (x 1,000)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Labour force	7,272	7,401	7,714	7,753
men	4,311	4,283	4,332	4,310
women	2,961	3,117	3,382	3,443
15 to 25 yrs	935	842	894	884
25 to 35 yrs	2,023	1,827	1,740	1,726
35 to 45 yrs	2,070	2,155	2,172	2,129
45 to 55 yrs	1,671	1,784	1,925	1,972
55 to 65 yrs	573	793	982	1,041
Employed labour force	7,020	6,918	7,410	7,373
men	4,202	4,045	4,191	4,115
women	2,818	2,873	3,220	3,259
15 to 25 yrs	867	731	817	785
25 to 35 yrs	1,967	1,721	1,687	1,650
35 to 45 yrs	2,005	2,028	2,107	2,047
45 to 55 yrs	1,622	1,693	1,863	1,898
55 to 65 yrs	559	745	937	993
Unemployed labour force	252	483	304	379
men	109	238	141	195
women	143	245	162	184
15 to 25 yrs	68	112	78	99
25 to 35 yrs	57	106	53	76
35 to 45 yrs	65	126	65	82
45 to 55 yrs	49	91	62	74
55 to 65 yrs	13	48	46	49

13.8 Labour force position of the population by sex and age, 2009



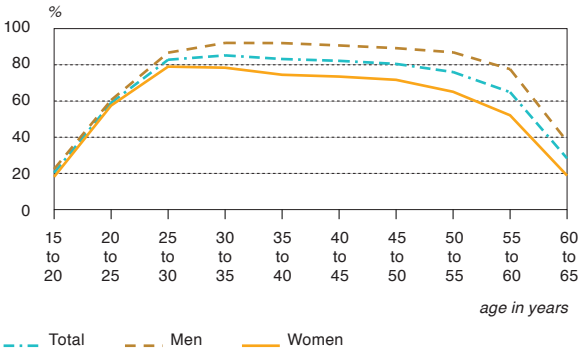
13.9 Gross labour participation, 15 to 64 years *(labour force as a % of the population)*

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Total	67.3	67.7	70.3	70.7
Men	78.8	77.6	78.5	78.2
Women	55.5	57.5	62.0	63.1
15 to 25 yrs	49.5	43.5	45.3	44.5
25 to 35 yrs	84.4	85.5	87.7	87.9
35 to 45 yrs	80.9	82.7	85.8	86.0
45 to 55 yrs	72.7	77.2	80.5	81.4
55 to 65 yrs	34.5	40.7	47.0	49.1
Native Dutch	68.6	68.8	71.5	72.0
Western foreign background	65.5	67.5	69.7	70.4
Non-western foreign background	57.5	58.9	62.2	61.5
Turkish	53.7	56.4	60.0	59.8
Moroccan	51.3	55.7	57.2	57.3
Surinamese	66.5	67.9	69.6	69.1
Antillean/Aruban	62.2	66.7	65.9	64.5
other non-western	56.0	54.8	60.7	59.4

13.10 Net labour participation, 15 to 65 years *(employed labour force as a % of the population)*

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Total	65.0	63.2	67.5	67.2
Men	76.8	73.3	76.0	74.7
Women	52.8	53.0	59.0	59.7
15 to 25 yrs	45.9	37.7	41.4	39.5
25 to 35 yrs	82.0	80.5	85.0	84.0
35 to 45 yrs	78.4	77.8	83.2	82.7
45 to 55 yrs	70.6	73.3	77.9	78.4
55 to 65 yrs	33.7	38.2	44.8	46.8
Native Dutch	66.7	65.2	69.2	69.1
Western foreign background	62.5	62.1	66.2	66.1
Non-western foreign background	52.7	49.2	56.5	54.7
Turkish	49.6	48.0	55.1	53.7
Moroccan	46.7	45.2	51.4	50.3
Surinamese	61.9	58.6	65.1	62.1
Antillean/Aruban	56.5	56.2	59.5	57.3
other non-western	50.5	44.7	54.2	52.6

13.11 Net labour participation, 2009



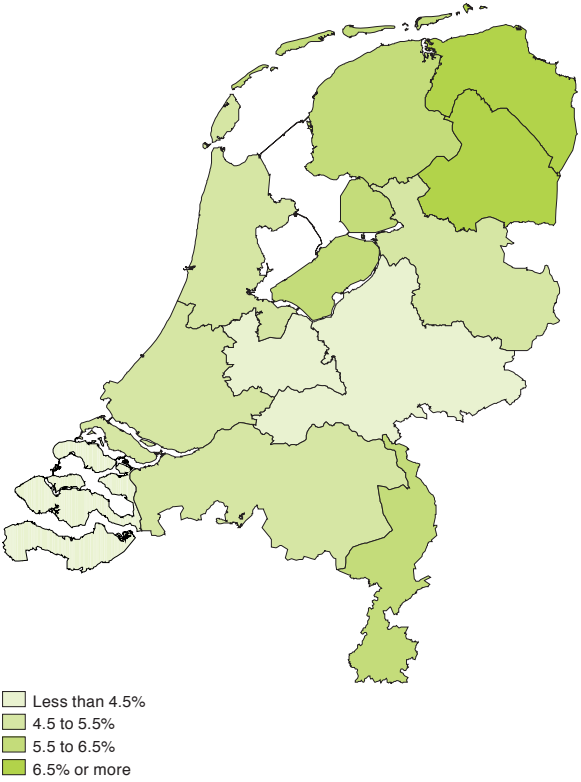
13.12 Unemployment (unemployed labour force as a % of the labour force)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Total	3.5	6.5	3.9	4.9
Men	2.5	5.6	3.3	4.5
Women	4.8	7.8	4.8	5.3
15 to 25 yrs	7.3	13.2	8.7	11.2
25 to 35 yrs	2.8	5.8	3.1	4.4
35 to 45 yrs	3.1	5.9	3.0	3.8
45 to 55 yrs	3.0	5.1	3.2	3.8
55 to 65 yrs	2.3	6.0	4.6	4.7
Native Dutch	2.9	5.2	3.2	4.0
Western foreign background	4.6	7.9	5.1	6.1
Non-western foreign background	8.5	16.4	9.0	11.0
Turkish	7.7	14.8	8.1	10.2
Moroccan	8.9	18.8	10.2	12.3
Surinamese	6.9	13.7	6.4	10.1
Antillean/Aruban	9.1	15.7	9.7	11.1
other non-western	9.8	18.4	10.8	11.6
Primary education	6.8	12.7	8.9	9.8
Pre-vocational education (vmbo)	4.5	9.0	5.6	7.0
Secondary education (havo, vwo, mbo)	2.8	6.2	3.6	4.6
Hbo and university bachelor	2.8	3.9	2.3	3.1
University master and doctor	2.8	5.0	3.4	3.3

13.13 Net labour participation by province, 2009



13.14 Unemployment by province, 2009



13.15 Employed labour force (x 1,000)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Total	7,020	6,918	7,410	7,373
Native Dutch	5,843	5,710	6,034	6,003
Western foreign background	631	632	673	675
Non-western foreign background	524	570	675	664
Turkish	105	116	138	137
Moroccan	81	91	107	106
Surinamese	135	139	159	153
Antillean/Aruban	45	51	54	53
other non-western	157	173	216	214
Primary education	453	335	343	346
Pre-vocational education (vmbo)	1,486	1,297	1,372	1,342
Secondary education (havo, vwo, mbo)	3,187	3,053	3,229	3,173
Bachelor (hbo/university)	1,179	1,356	1,541	1,585
University master, doctor	653	810	877	872
Elementary occupational level	477	497	545	521
Lower occupational level	1,768	1,698	1,717	1,701
Intermediate occupational level	2,722	2,659	2,800	2,774
Higher occupational level	1,404	1,471	1,591	1,610
University graduate oc. level	542	546	669	670
Employees	6,168	5,998	6,428	6,417
permanent employment	5,669	5,518	5,851	5,880
flexible employment	499	480	577	537
Independent	852	919	982	956
12 to 20 hrs a week	673	685	721	710
20 to 35 hrs a week	1,711	1,889	2,174	2,255
35 hrs and more a week	4,637	4,344	4,516	4,409
Regular working hours	3,108	3,109	3,179	3,177
Non-regular working hours	3,910	3,808	4,228	4,195
evenings	3,048	3,071	3,427	3,436
nights	1,136	1,139	1,184	1,199
Saturdays	3,137	2,971	3,294	3,234
Sundays	1,963	2,003	2,233	2,266
Commuting distance: home to work (workers with fixed place of work)				
0 to 7 km	2,558	2,310	2,387	2,306
8 to 18 km	1,382	1,365	1,373	1,364
18 to 33 km	899	905	926	929
33 km and more	696	741	695	730

13.16 Annual working hours of employees (average per year)

	2006	2007	2008*
All employees	1,322	1,313	1,322
of which			
full-time employees	1,743	1,725	1,738
Agriculture and fishery	1,189	1,191	1,223
Manufacturing and construction	1,611	1,600	1,611
mineral extraction	1,723	1,714	1,721
manufacturing	1,593	1,581	1,590
energy and water companies	1,622	1,625	1,642
construction	1,650	1,639	1,654
Commercial services	1,290	1,282	1,295
trade	1,261	1,249	1,253
hotels and restaurants	908	896	904
transport and communication	1,466	1,451	1,464
financial institutions	1,505	1,498	1,515
business services	1,299	1,300	1,322
Non-commercial services	1,228	1,220	1,233
public administration	1,525	1,517	1,534
education	1,259	1,241	1,258
health care, welfare	1,099	1,098	1,111
culture, other services	1,193	1,184	1,190

13.17 Hourly wages earned by employees (average in euro)

	2006	2007	2008*
All employees	18.40	18.91	19.36
of which			
full-time employees	19.61	20.12	20.55
Agriculture and fishery	13.42	13.79	14.20
Manufacturing and construction	18.68	19.21	19.87
mineral extraction	30.99	31.99	34.50
manufacturing	18.24	18.79	19.43
energy and water companies	25.12	25.28	25.87
construction	18.97	19.45	20.13
Commercial services	17.71	18.18	18.59
trade	15.44	15.88	16.34
hotels and restaurants	11.70	11.95	12.11
transport and communication	17.74	18.28	18.40
financial institutions	25.24	26.42	26.57
business services	18.73	19.08	19.70
Non-commercial services	19.56	20.16	20.52
public administration	21.08	21.98	22.42
education	21.86	22.56	22.64
health care, welfare	18.26	18.73	19.18
culture, other services	17.62	18.07	18.50
15 to 20 yrs	5.71	5.79	5.97
20 to 25 yrs	10.59	10.90	11.29
25 to 30 yrs	14.50	14.96	15.44
30 to 35 yrs	17.59	18.11	18.57
35 to 40 yrs	19.69	20.26	20.80
40 to 45 yrs	20.79	21.37	21.88
45 to 50 yrs	21.52	22.07	22.50
50 to 55 yrs	22.08	22.64	22.97
55 to 60 yrs	22.52	23.14	23.46
60 to 65 yrs	22.43	23.10	23.49
65 to 75 yrs	16.31	17.02	18.11

13.18 Average annual wages earned per job (1,000 euro)

	2006	2007	2008*
All employees	28.3	29.0	29.9
of which			
full-time employees	40.4	41.4	42.7
Agriculture and fishery	17.9	18.4	19.5
Manufacturing and construction	35.0	35.9	37.3
mineral extraction	67.3	70.1	75.3
manufacturing	34.6	35.6	36.8
energy and water companies	47.4	48.6	50.8
construction	34.4	35.1	36.8
Commercial services	27.0	27.6	28.4
trade	22.7	23.2	23.9
hotels and restaurants	11.6	11.7	12.0
transport and communication	31.7	32.5	32.9
financial institutions	48.7	51.2	52.1
business services	28.2	28.8	30.1
Non-commercial services	27.4	28.1	29.2
public administration	37.3	38.7	40.6
education	31.2	32.2	33.1
health care, welfare	22.6	23.2	24.2
culture, other services	23.9	24.4	25.1

13.19 Collectively agreed wages of employees (year-on-year % change)

	2001	2005	2008	2009*
Gross hourly wage (incl. special payments)	4.4	0.7	3.3	2.9
Private sector	4.2	0.7	3.3	2.8
Subsidised sector	5.2	0.9	3.5	3.5
Government	4.4	0.4	3.5	2.7
Agriculture and fishery	3.4	0.3	2.9	2.2
Manufacturing and construction	4.2	1.0	3.6	3.2
mineral extraction
manufacturing	3.9	0.9	3.8	3.0
energy and water companies	4.2	0.8	3.2	1.3
construction	4.8	1.3	3.7	3.7
Commercial services	4.3	0.6	3.1	2.6
trade	3.6	0.4	3.3	3.0
hotels and restaurants	3.7	0.0	2.3	3.5
transport and communication	3.3	0.5	2.8	2.4
financial institutions	5.8	0.9	3.5	2.6
business services	4.8	1.0	3.0	2.2
Non-commercial services	4.8	0.6	3.6	3.0
public administration	4.3	0.4	3.7	2.1
education	4.6	0.4	3.3	3.3
health care, welfare	5.5	0.7	3.4	3.5
culture, other services	4.4	0.9	4.2	3.0

13.20 Contractual wage costs per hour (year-on-year % change)

	2001	2005	2008	2009*
Total	4.3	1.2	3.8	2.9
Private sector	4.2	1.0	3.7	2.8
Subsidised sector	5.1	1.6	4.3	3.2
Government	4.3	1.4	4.1	2.6
Agriculture and fishery	3.8	0.2	4.0	1.7
Manufacturing and construction	3.8	1.4	3.9	3.1
mineral extraction
manufacturing	3.6	1.4	4.0	2.8
energy and water companies	3.8	2.3	3.7	0.3
construction	4.1	1.2	3.8	3.7
Commercial services	4.3	1.0	3.6	2.8
trade	3.3	0.8	4.1	2.6
hotels and restaurants	3.4	0.4	3.1	3.1
transport and communication	3.4	1.2	2.9	2.6
financial institutions	6.6	0.7	3.0	4.1
business services	4.8	1.2	3.8	2.4
Non-commercial services	4.7	1.5	4.2	2.9
public administration	4.5	1.5	4.3	2.2
education	4.3	1.4	3.9	3.4
health care, welfare	5.2	1.5	4.3	3.1
culture, other services	5.0	1.3	4.6	3.1

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Incapacity benefits	957	899	838	834
Incapacity from early age (Wajong)	127	147	178	192
Labour incapacity (WAO)	772	700	561	525
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	58	52	39	35
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)			14	20
Partial labour incapacity (WGA)			46	63
Unemployment benefits (WW)	189	305	171	270
Income support	354	355	292	317
Income provisions for older and partially disabled workers (IOAW)	19	11	6	8
Income provisions for older and partially disabled self-employed (IOAZ)	4	2	2	1
Family allowance (AKW)	1,842	1,923	1,930	1,908
Benefits for surviving relatives (ANW)	168	138	115	106
Old age pension (AOW)	2,334	2,554	2,735	2,813

13.22 Incapacity benefits, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total labour incapacity	957	899	838	834
Incapacity from early age (Wajong)	127	147	178	192
Labour incapacity (WAO)	772	700	561	525
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	58	52	39	35
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)			14	20
Partial labour incapacity (WGA)			46	63
Men	551	494	452	446
Women	406	405	385	388
15 to 25 yrs	31	36	50	55
25 to 35 yrs	103	74	69	72
35 to 45 yrs	172	154	129	126
45 to 55 yrs	291	251	217	213
55 to 65 yrs	359	384	368	363
Total incapacity	698	641	629	637
Partial incapacity	259	258	207	196

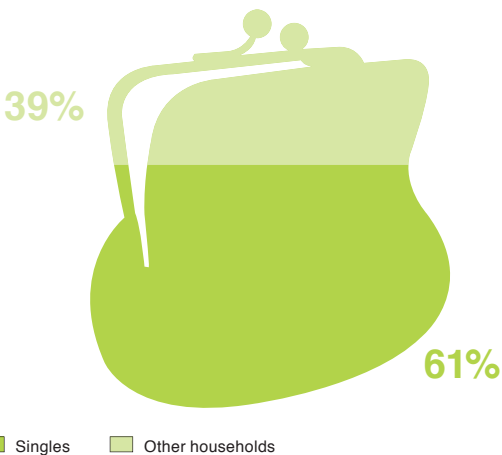
13.23 Unemployment benefits, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	189	305	171	270
Men	108	168	91	157
Women	82	138	80	113
15 to 25 yrs	8	13	6	13
25 to 35 yrs	35	50	22	50
35 to 45 yrs	37	83	39	73
45 to 55 yrs	39	80	46	73
55 to 65 yrs	70	80	59	62
North Netherlands	28	39	23	33
East Netherlands	36	64	36	57
West Netherlands	79	123	67	110
South Netherlands	47	77	43	67

13.24 Income support, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	354	355	292	317
Men	149	153	122	138
Women	205	202	170	178
15 to 25 yrs	26	27	13	18
25 to 35 yrs	79	69	43	51
35 to 45 yrs	92	89	67	71
45 to 55 yrs	76	76	70	75
55 to 65 yrs	62	66	64	66
65 yrs and older	19	27	34	36
Single	194	204	174	193
Single parent	96	89	68	71
Couple	62	61	49	52
Other	2	1	1	1
Less than 1 year	68	69	52	70
1 year or longer	286	286	240	246

Income support, 2009



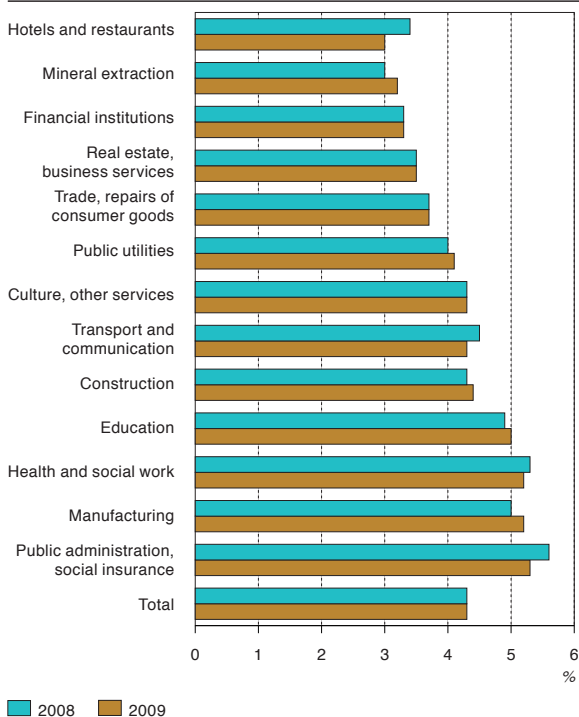
13.25 Income support, debtors and fraud (million euro)

	2003	2008	2009*
Income support debtors (incl. unknown), net amount outstanding, June	1,136,8	1,289,8	1,283,4
fine	6,8	3,2	2,4
money loan	375,4	442,8	458,4
reclamation	596,2	704,7	688,8
recoupment	128,0	120,3	116,5
other reclamations	22,1	16,8	15,9

13.26 Benefits, 31 December 2009 (x 1,000)

	Income support	Incapa- city (pre- 2006)*	Incapa- city (since 2006)	Unem- ploy- ment*
Total (incl. abroad and unknown)	317	525	83	270
Provinces				
Groningen	15	18	3	11
Friesland	11	17	2	13
Drenthe	8	17	2	10
Overijssel	19	35	5	19
Flevoland	7	13	2	8
Gelderland	29	58	9	30
Utrecht	17	35	6	16
North Holland	59	95	14	39
South Holland	88	89	15	49
Zeeland	5	10	2	5
North Brabant	35	75	13	44
Limburg	23	46	8	23
of which:				
Amsterdam	37	28	4	15
Rotterdam	33	16	3	11
The Hague	20	15	3	8
Utrecht	7	9	2	5

13.27 Sickness absence among employees by sector of industry



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

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	93.9	94.1	94.2	94.2
of which				
native Dutch	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.7
foreign background	75.1	75.9	76.5	76.5
Men	93.9	94.1	94.2	94.1
of which				
native Dutch	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.4
foreign background	75.4	76.3	76.9	76.9
Women	94.0	94.1	94.2	94.2
of which				
native Dutch	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.0
foreign background	74.8	75.5	76.0	76.2

13.29 Old age pensions, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2005	2008	2009
Total	2,554	2,735	2,813
Complete pension	2,166	2,270	2,323
Reduced pension	387	464	490
Netherlands	2,330	2,472	2,538
Abroad	223	263	275
Men	1,102	1,206	1,248
Women	1,451	1,529	1,565
65 to 75 yrs	1,420	1,517	1,565
75 to 85 yrs	867	912	931
85 to 95 yrs	250	287	298
95 yrs and older	16	18	20
Married	1,517	1,664	1,726
Not married	1,036	1,071	1,087
Native Dutch	.	2190	2,248
Foreign background	.	315	329

13.30 Benefits for surviving relatives, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2005	2008	2009
Total	138	115	106
Netherlands	128	107	99
Abroad	10	8	8
Men	22	18	17
Women	116	97	89
Younger than 25 yrs	1	1	1
25 to 35 yrs	2	1	1
35 to 45 yrs	12	11	10
45 to 55 yrs	27	22	21
55 to 65 yrs	95	79	72
Benefit scheme pre 1-7-1996	58	38	33
Benefit scheme post 1-7-1996	66	61	58
Benefit after death of both parents	1	1	1
Benefit after death of one parent	12	14	15
Native Dutch	107	88	81
Foreign background	31	27	25

14

Leisure
and
culture



14. Leisure and culture

Tourists spent same number of nights in accommodation in 2009 and 2008

In 2009 people spent 84.5 million nights in Dutch accommodation. This is comparable to the number of nights spent there in 2008. However, the various types of accommodation show a different picture. The number of overnight stays in hotels fell by 3.5 percent to 31 million. There were 3.4 percent fewer bookings by Dutch guests and 3.6 percent fewer by foreign guests.

Camp sites fared better, with a 6.8 percent increase and 20 million overnight stays. The number of overnight stays by foreign guests increased by 11.3 percent. The rise in overnight stays in group accommodation was 1.3 percent, mainly due to foreign guests.

The number of guests in holiday parks rose by 2 percent, but because they did not stay as long, the total number of overnight stays did not increase.

Laptop use continues to rise

Almost two in three people aged 12 to 75 years owned a laptop in 2009, double the number in 2005. The proportion of people with internet access increased to 93 percent.

Nearly three quarters used the internet to read the paper, listen to the radio or watch television. Email remained the most popular internet activity: in 2009 95 percent of the population sent or received email.

Over half of the population is religious

In 2009 56 percent of the population over 12 belonged to a church or religion. The others stated they were not religious. The percentage of non-religious people has been rising steadily for years. In 2000 some 41 percent were not religious. Most believers are Roman Catholic: nearly half (48 percent) said they belong to this religion.

More than four in ten people work as volunteers

In 2008 some 42 percent of the population over 18 indicated they worked as volunteers. Volunteering for sports clubs is most popular, involving 12 percent of the population in 2008. 9 percent volunteered in religious areas and 8 percent worked for schools. The number of volunteers has fallen slightly since 2000, when 45 percent of the population worked as volunteers.

14.1 Holidays of the Dutch population at home and abroad

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Holidays in the Netherlands				
Holidays (x 1,000)	16,649	17,314	17,594	17,449
Expenditure (billion euro)	2	3	3	3
Expenditure per holidaymaker (euro)	127	143	154	155
Holidays abroad				
Holidays (x 1,000)	13,896	17,086	17,556	18,458
Expenditure (billion euro)	8	10	11	13
Expenditure per holidaymaker (euro)	595	600	633	680

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

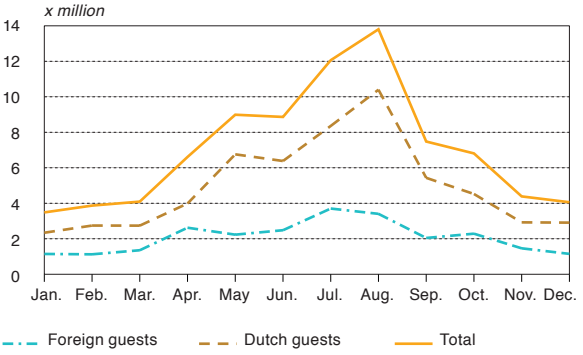
	2000	2005	2007	2008
Austria	6.9	6.0	6.6	5.9
Belgium	10.3	11.9	11.9	10.7
Caribbean	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9
Czech Republic	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.3
Denmark	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Egypt	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
Far East	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
France	19.8	16.2	15.1	15.7
Germany	13.7	15.2	16.8	16.2
Great Britain	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2
Greece	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.0
Hungary	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Italy	4.6	4.4	5.3	5.5
Luxembourg	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.8
Norway, Sweden, Finland	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Portugal	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
Spain	10.5	9.6	9.2	10.0
Switzerland	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0
Turkey	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.2
United States	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1
Other countries	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.2
Total (x 1,000)	13,896	17,086	17,556	18,458

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels				
Number (abs.)	2,835	3,135	3,180	3,151
Beds	173	192	199	204
Guests	15,539	16,382	18,496	17,846
Dutch	7,801	8,301	10,461	10,092
foreign	7,739	8,081	8,035	7,754
Nights spent	29,722	29,518	32,619	31,481
by Dutch guests	14,027	14,375	17,657	17,052
by foreign guests	15,695	15,143	14,961	14,429
Tourist camp sites				
Number (abs.)	2,140	2,446	2,358	2,324
Beds	726	728	736	723
Guests	3,518	3,473	3,198	3,549
Dutch	2,593	2,701	2,516	2,793
foreign	925	772	682	756
Nights spent	20,934	22,117	18,811	20,085
by Dutch guests	16,878	18,375	15,709	16,631
by foreign guests	4,056	3,741	3,102	3,453
Holiday parks				
Number (abs.)	711	783	813	843
Beds	183	212	216	227
Guests	5,604	4,937	5,997	6,119
Dutch	4,348	3,882	4,715	4,829
foreign	1,257	1,055	1,282	1,290
Nights spent	28,204	24,468	29,174	29,051
by Dutch guests	21,224	18,711	22,445	22,426
by foreign guests	6,980	5,757	6,729	6,625
Accommodation for larger groups				
Number (abs.)	758	796	745	733
Beds	57	57	53	51
Guests	1,215	1,402	1,411	1,446
Dutch	1,132	1,298	1,305	1,325
foreign	83	104	106	121
Nights spent	3,711	4,057	3,848	3,899
by Dutch guests	3,181	3,489	3,374	3,393
by foreign guests	530	568	475	507

14.4

Nights spent in the Netherlands by guests per month, 2009*



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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Guests from	25,876	26,194	29,102	28,960
Netherlands	15,873	16,182	18,998	19,039
Abroad	10,003	10,012	10,104	9,921
Europe	7,957	7,940	8,285	8,146
Belgium	677	917	1,109	1,172
Denmark	119	148	148	135
Sweden			112	101
Germany	2,884	2,570	2,669	2,744
France	512	527	575	574
Great Britain	1,838	1,853	1,639	1,409
Italy	374	374	370	368
Spain	251	322	368	351
Switzerland	144	141	152	164
other Europe	1,158	1,088	1,143	0
Africa	108	101	84	84
America	1,216	1,222	1,068	1,018
Australia and Oceania	128	105	112	110
Asia	595	644	556	564
Nights spent by guests from	82,571	80,161	84,452	84,516
Netherlands	55,310	54,951	59,185	59,502
Abroad	27,261	25,210	25,268	25,014
Europe	23,122	21,503	21,922	21,744
Belgium	1,882	2,392	2,817	3,039
Denmark	271	305	314	289
Sweden			205	182
Germany	11,716	10,044	9,923	10,173
France	1,030	1,017	1,130	1,137
Great Britain	3,982	3,663	3,317	2,771
Italy	809	838	767	741
Spain	561	710	775	726
Switzerland	320	304	314	341
other Europe	2,550	2,230	2,359	2,344
Africa	251	227	163	171
America	2,453	2,150	1,950	1,861
Australia and Oceania	268	206	222	215
Asia	1,167	1,125	1,012	1,023

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Guests	25,876	26,194	29,102	28,960
Groningen	412	421	505	537
Friesland	1,238	1,195	1,348	1,519
Drenthe	1,283	1,200	1,474	1,494
Overijssel	1,493	1,652	1,567	1,549
Flevoland	370	382	441	451
Gelderland	2,868	2,726	3,087	2,864
Utrecht	858	980	1,133	1,075
North Holland	7,221	7,674	8,282	8,281
South Holland	3,151	3,081	3,510	3,477
Zeeland	1,491	1,460	1,591	1,703
North Brabant	2,224	2,499	2,909	2,825
Limburg	3,268	2,925	3,256	3,184
of whom:				
foreign guests	10,003	10,012	10,104	9,921
Groningen	113	108	110	98
Friesland	237	247	225	311
Drenthe	159	120	114	128
Overijssel	202	229	240	188
Flevoland	100	88	111	98
Gelderland	366	361	349	307
Utrecht	323	311	320	300
North Holland	5,031	5,338	5,212	5,153
South Holland	1,509	1,414	1,371	1,410
Zeeland	617	518	617	628
North Brabant	593	615	694	632
Limburg	753	662	741	667
Nights spent	82,571	80,161	84,452	84,516
Groningen	1,178	1,149	1,320	1,486
Friesland	4,905	4,556	4,556	5,142
Drenthe	5,494	4,788	5,645	5,777
Overijssel	5,262	5,405	5,344	5,575
Flevoland	1,606	1,581	1,647	1,710
Gelderland	10,041	9,662	9,813	9,539
Utrecht	1,984	2,320	2,420	2,371
North Holland	17,363	17,654	18,682	18,882
South Holland	8,016	7,424	8,578	8,332
Zeeland	7,789	7,577	7,479	7,648
North Brabant	8,122	8,229	8,937	8,371
Limburg	10,813	9,815	10,032	9,683
of which:				
nights spent by foreign guests	27,261	25,210	25,268	25,014
Groningen	340	269	297	325
Friesland	1,046	1,073	888	1,236
Drenthe	624	369	390	482
Overijssel	591	499	592	470

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Flevoland	405	376	411	389
Gelderland	995	1,039	943	818
Utrecht	655	585	597	559
North Holland	11,195	11,180	10,821	10,817
South Holland	4,077	3,554	3,548	3,520
Zeeland	3,350	2,725	2,927	2,987
North Brabant	1,625	1,593	1,758	1,485
Limburg	2,360	1,949	2,096	1,926

14.7 Nights spent by Dutch guests in accommodation by tourist region (x million)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Netherlands	55.3	55.0	59.2	59.5
Wadden Islands	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0
Shores of the IJsselmeer	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
Sandy areas in Groningen, Friesland and Drenthe	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.9
Lakes in Groningen, Friesland and north-western Overijssel	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
Twente, Salland and Vechtstreek	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9
Achterhoek	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
River district in Gelderland	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Veluwe and Veluwerand	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0
Utrecht Hills and 't Gooi	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
North Sea coastal resorts	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.6
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.6
Lakes in Holland and Utrecht	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Delta area	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
Western and central Brabant	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6
Eastern Brabant, northern and central Limburg, Rijk van Nijmegen	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.8
Southern Limburg	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3
Rest of the Netherlands	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.5

Average spending per holidaymaker on holidays abroad, 1990 and 2008

1990




453 euro

2008



680 euro

 = 100 euro

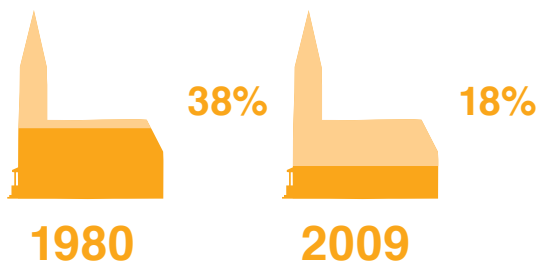
14.8 ICT use by people aged 12 to 75 years (%)

	2005	2007	2008	2009
Personal computer				
Access to pc (desktop or laptop)	87	90	92	93
access to desktop computer	83	84	83	83
access to laptop computer	32	45	56	64
Most recent use of pc				
less than 3 months previously	84	87	89	91
3 months to 1 year previously	1	1	1	1
more than one year previously	3	2	2	2
never used a pc	12	9	8	7
Frequency of pc use (% of pc users in previous 3 months)				
(almost) daily	75	81	80	85
not daily but at least once a week	20	15	16	13
not weekly, but at least once a month	4	3	3	2
less than once a month	2	1	1	0
Internet				
Internet access	83	88	91	93
broadband	59	79	78	79
pc with internet access	82	87	89	92
Most recent use of the internet				
less than 3 months previously	80	85	87	90
3 months to 1 year previously	2	1	1	1
more than one year previously	1	1	1	1
never used the Internet	17	12	11	9
Frequency of internet use (% of Internet users in previous 3 months)				
(almost) daily	68	79	77	82
not daily but at least once a week	25	17	19	15
not weekly, but at least once a month	5	3	3	2
less than once a month	1	1	1	1
Activities on the internet (% of internet users in previous 3 months)				
looking for/applying for a job	19	21	18	19
banking	58	72	74	78
sending/receiving e-mail	92	94	94	95
telephone (different question in 2008)	6	.	21	25
other communication, e.g. chat sites	.	35	27	29
information about travel services	49	54	55	51
information about health	50	52	51	54
information about goods and services	87	89	86	87
buying/selling goods and services	45	53	52	53
radio, television and newspapers	46	63	68	73

14.9 Religious denomination and church attendance, population aged 12 years and older (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Religious denomination				
Calvinist	7	5	4	3
Dutch Reformed Church	13	11	9	8
Protestant church in the Netherlands	.	5	6	6
Roman Catholic	31	29	29	27
other religious denomination	8	9	10	10
no religious denomination	41	42	43	44
Church attendance				
once a week or more	12	11	11	10
two to three times a month	5	4	4	4
once a month	5	4	4	4
less than once a month	10	9	8	9
hardly or never	68	71	72	73

Population attending church at least once a month, 1980 and 2009



14.10 Social contacts of population aged 12 years and older (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
With relatives				
once a week or more	83	86	86	86
twice a month	8	7	7	7
once a month	5	4	4	4
less than once a month	2	2	2	2
hardly ever or never	2	1	2	2
With friends and acquaintances				
once a week or more	79	80	80	81
twice a month	11	9	9	10
once a month	6	6	6	5
less than once a month	2	2	2	3
hardly ever or never	2	3	3	2

14.11 Volunteer work by the population aged 18 years and older, total and by type (%)

	2000	2004	2007 ¹⁾	2008
Volunteer work	44.9	42.5	44.4	42.0
of which				
youth	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.8
school	9.2	8.5	9.1	7.5
care	7.2	7.8	7.8	6.5
sports club	14.3	13.1	12.7	12.4
hobby club	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.1
cultural club	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.5
religious club	9.1	7.9	9.2	8.8
labour movement	3.7	2.3	2.2	1.9
political group	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Informal help	34.6	35.4	28.1	30.2

Source: POLS.

¹⁾ June–December.

14.12 Satisfaction with life situation, population aged 12 years and older (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Happiness				
very happy	21	20	22	24
happy	68	67	67	65
not happy, not unhappy	8	9	8	7
not very happy	2	3	2	2
unhappy	0	1	1	1
Satisfaction with life at present				
extremely satisfied	9	8	8	10
very satisfied	33	32	35	35
satisfied	46	48	45	43
fairly satisfied	8	9	8	8
not very satisfied	3	4	3	4

14.13 Museums

	2001	2003	2005	2007*
Museums (abs.)	873	828	775	773
Visitors (<i>x 1,000</i>)	20,488	19,558	19,648	20,540
of which				
free admission	3,643	3,527	3,801	3,692
Museum Card holder ¹⁾	2,445	2,438	2,320	2,643
reduced fee	3,470	3,359	3,903	4,043
foreign	4,603	4,223	4,711	5,437
from the Netherlands	15,885	15,335	14,937	15,103
Personnel (persons)	8,285	8,495	8,143	8,598
of whom				
permanent employees	6,283	6,567	6,563	6,760
non-permanent paid staff	2,002	1,929	1,580	1,839
Operating results (1,000 euro)				
Assets	411,344	476,460	526,536	610,813
of which				
government total	260,760	305,111	340,061	378,790
central government	140,011	168,042	185,960	213,319
provinces	16,494	21,666	28,430	33,703
municipalities	104,255	115,403	125,670	131,769
sponsors	8,024	9,748	10,901	15,455
admission fees	56,220	58,963	64,471	75,862
other	86,340	102,638	111,104	140,705
Liabilities	404,377	476,347	522,063	602,308
personnel	198,444	227,148	245,823	267,445
housing	78,403	97,275	105,428	121,375
exhibition costs	34,046	43,115	44,680	52,439
maintenance of the collection	9,377	6,612	5,802	8,106
other	84,107	102,197	120,330	152,943
Net operating surplus	6,967	114	4,473	8,506

¹⁾ Including NS and/or Rabo-Euro cards.

14.14 Public libraries

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Libraries	532	341	202	194
Collections and items lent (x 1,000)				
Book collection, adults	22,664	19,078	18,764	18,382
of which:				
fiction	11,107	9,452	9,454	9,524
non-fiction	11,182	9,366	9,104	8,858
Books lent, adults	80,839	66,806	63,884	57,731
of which:				
fiction	55,804	48,452	46,715	42,554
non-fiction	25,028	18,345	17,163	15,177
Book collection, children to 18 yrs	13,335	12,191	12,447	12,665
of which:				
fiction	9,282	8,678	8,895	9,052
non-fiction	4,029	3,498	3,540	3,613
Books lent, children to 18 yrs	57,257	53,295	54,788	49,058
of which:				
fiction	46,692	44,265	45,587	40,676
non-fiction	10,563	9,025	9,200	8,382
Members (x 1,000)	4,269	4,039	4,011	3,969
of whom:				
children aged under 18 yrs	2,022	1,976	2,053	2,052
adults	2,247	2,063	1,958	1,917

15

Macro-
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15. Macro-economics

Dutch economy: largest decrease ever

The Dutch economy was down by 4.0 percent in 2009, the largest decrease ever observed by Statistics Netherlands. Exports fell sharply, affecting manufacturing and in its wake also transport and trade. The persistent economic downturn also spelled problems for construction. Companies postponed investments because of the bleak economic outlook. They took out fewer loans and paid off existing ones. Employment fell by more than 80 thousand jobs of employees in 2009. These were mainly temp agency jobs, the most flexible part of the job market. Still overall household income was not yet affected much by this in 2009. Total disposable household income fell by 0.2 percent. Households were reluctant to spend money, given the poor economic climate. Government, on the other hand, increased spending.

Far less consumer credit provided

Households took out nearly 9.7 billion euro in new consumer credit in 2009, down 10.9 percent on 2008. Mail order companies faced the greatest decrease (-30.3 percent). Financing companies, including car financing, provided much less credit.

By the end of 2009 private individuals were 9.3 billion euro in the red, while total consumer debt reached 27 billion euro.

Dividends took a hit

Companies quoted on the stock exchange paid over 10 billion euro in dividends to their shareholders in 2009. This is nearly 8 billion less than in 2008. Banks and insurance companies hardly paid any dividends due to the economic downturn whereas they had paid out nearly 6 billion euro in 2008. Companies issued nearly 11 billion euro worth of shares, more than four times as much as in 2008. The money raised was mainly used to strengthen their balance sheets.

15.1 Economic and social key figures

	2000	2008*	2009*
Macro-economic key figures			
Gross domestic product (marketprices (GDP) (% volume change)	3.9	2.0	4.0
Gross domestic product (GDP) (deflators % change)	4.1	2.7	-0.3
National income (net) (% volume change)	5.1	-2.7	-5.7
Net national income per capita (% change)	4.3	-3.1	-6.1
Disposable national income (net) (% volume change)	4.8	-2.7	-5.1
Disposable national income (net) per capita (% volume change)	4.0	-3.1	-5.6
Consumer price index index (CPI) (% change)	2.3	2.5	1.1
Surplus of the nation on current transactions (% of GDP)	6.4	4.2	3.9
Labour			
Labour input (% volume change)	1.9	1.2	.
Jobs of employees (x 1,000)	7,409.7		7,888.8
Employed labour force (x 1,000)	6,916.9	7,410.0	7,373.4
Employed labour force '(% of population 15 to 65 yrs)	.		67.2
Unemployed labour force (x 1,000)	270.0	304.0	379.3
Unemployed labour force '(% of labour force)	3.8		4.9
GDP per FTE (% volume change)	2.0	0.8	.
Income, expenditure and savings			
Final consumption expenditure (% volume changes)	3.2	1.5	-0.5
Fixed capital formation (% volume changes)	0.6	4.9	-13.0
Net national saving (% of net disposable income)	15.9	12.6	-37.5
Government			
Burden of taxation and social security contributions (% of GDP)	39.1	38.5	38.0
EDP deficit (% of GDP)	2.0	0.7	-5.3
Government debt, EMU-definition (% of GDP)	53.8	58.2	60.9
Demography enterprises			
Foundations (x 1,000)	36.0	38.7	.
Bankruptcy (abs.)	4,498.0	6,847.0	10,559.0
Demography population			
Average population (x 1,000)	15,922.0	16,445.6	16,531.7
Migration surplus (% of population)	0.3	0.0	0.2

15.2 The three approaches of domestic product (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
From the output			
Output (basic prices)	806,161	1,150,582	1,089,547
Intermediate consumption (excl. deductible VAT) (-)	432,746	621,584	581,476
Value added (gross, basic prices)	373,415	528,998	508,071
Taxes less subsidies on products	43,833	65,687	59,661
taxes on products	48,060	69,260	63,291
subsidies on products (-)	4,227	3,573	3,630
Difference imputed and paid VAT	712	1,198	2,476
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	417,960	595,883	570,208
From the generation of income			
Compensation of employees	211,803	295,149	298,311
wages and salaries	170,718	231,364	233,774
employers' social contributions	41,085	63,785	64,537
Taxes on production and imports subsidies	44,975	67,354	59,813
taxes on production and imports	52,381	75,465	69,893
subsidies (-)	7,406	8,111	10,080
Operating surplus/mixed income (gross)	161,182	233,380	212,084
consumption of fixed capital	61,308	85,880	89,882
operating surplus/mixed income (net)	99,874	147,500	122,202
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	417,960	595,883	570,208
From the final expenditure			
Final consumption expenditure	302,694	424,232	425,238
Fixed capital formation (gross)	91,652	121,718	107,671
Changes in inventories	430	181	-3,879
Exports of goods and services	292,916	457,350	395,141
Imports of goods and services (-)	269,732	407,598	353,963
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	417,960	595,883	570,208

15.3 The main macro-economic balancing of domestic product and national net lending or net borrowing (million euro)

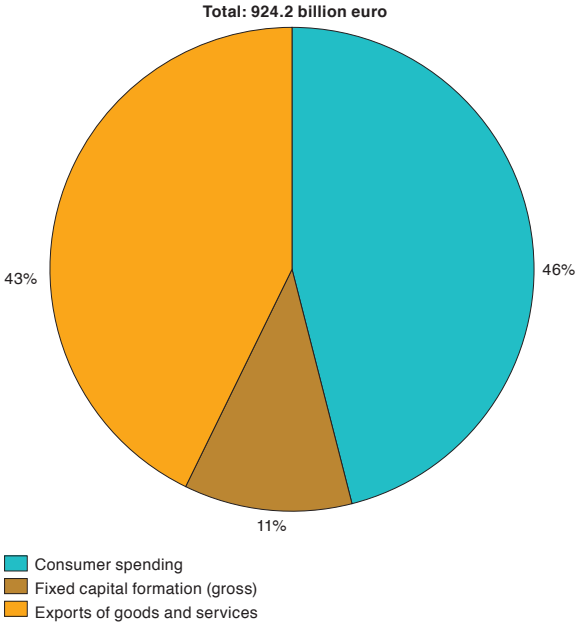
	2000	2008*	2009*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	417,960	595,883	570,208
Consumption of fixed capital (–)	61,308	85,880	89,882
Net primary income from the rest of the world	9,020	–15,669	–13,093
<i>National income (net, market prices)</i>	365,672	494,334	467,233
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	–5,817	–9,218	–6,271
<i>Disposable national income (net)</i>	359,855	485,116	460,962
Final consumption expenditure (–)	302,694	424,232	425,238
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (surplus of the nation)	207	302	230
<i>National saving (net)</i>	57,368	61,186	35,954
Fixed capital formation (net) (–)	30,344	35,838	17,789
Changes in inventories (–)	430	181	–3,879
<i>National saving (net)</i>	26,594	25,167	22,044
Fixed capital formation (net) (–) changes in inventories (–) of the world	–1,214	–1,995	–1,566
<i>National net lending (+) or net borrowing (–)</i>	25,380	23,172	20,478
change in assets on the rest of the world	309,621	54,470	.
change in liabilities to the rest of the world (–)	286,703	33,365	.
statistical discrepancy	2,462	2,067	.

15.4 Domestic product and national income, alternative definitions (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	417,960	595,883	570,208
compensation of employees	211,803	295,149	298,311
taxes on production and imports less			
subsidies	44,975	67,354	59,813
operating surplus/mixed income (gross)	161,182	233,380	212,084
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	61,308	85,880	89,882
<i>Domestic product (net, market prices)</i>	356,652	510,003	480,326
Net primary income from the rest of the world	9,020	-15,669	-13,093
<i>National income</i>			
gross, market prices	426,980	580,214	557,115
net, market prices	365,672	494,334	467,233
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	-5,817	-9,218	-6,271
<i>Disposable national income</i>			
gross, market prices	421,163	570,996	550,844
net, market prices	359,855	485,116	460,962
GDP per full-time equivalent job (euro)	63,969	87,473	.
Net national income per capita (euro)	22,966	30,058	28,263
Net disposable national income per capita (euro)	22,601	29,498	27,884

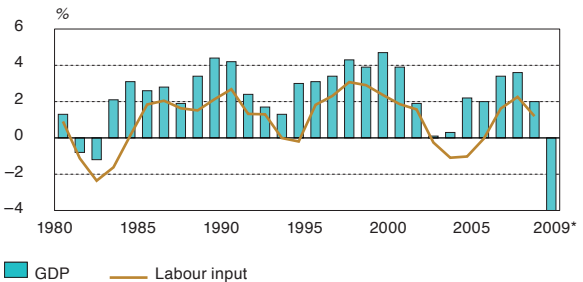
15.5

Final expenditure by category, 2009*



15.6

Economic growth and employment



15.7 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	373,415	528,998	508,071
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,870	9,414	7,886
Mining and quarrying	9,101	21,579	15,095
Manufacturing	58,078	71,767	63,770
Electricity, gas and water supply	5,038	10,779	12,136
Construction	20,926	30,570	30,409
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	59,556	75,857	70,661
Transport, storage and communication	26,645	35,007	31,926
Financial and business activities	101,785	149,658	144,812
General government	41,265	58,675	61,349
Care and other service activities	41,151	65,692	70,027

15.8 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (% volume changes)

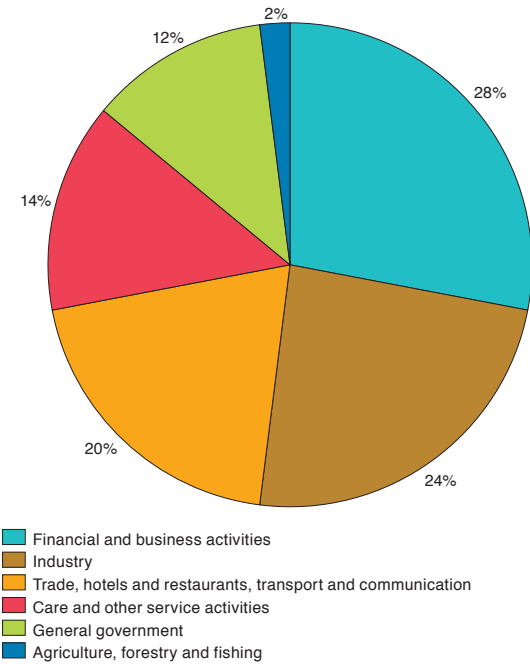
	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	4.0	2.2	-3.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	1.1	2.2
Mining and quarrying	-4.6	8.0	-7.2
Manufacturing	6.7	-0.6	-8.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	3.4	5.5	-0.3
Construction	3.5	5.8	-4.4
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	5.1	1.2	-6.7
Transport, storage and communication	11.0	1.4	-5.5
Financial and business activities	2.5	3.1	-3.0
General government	1.4	0.9	0.9
Care and other service activities	2.5	2.3	2.1

15.9 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (deflators: % changes)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	4.3	2.6	-0.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	-10.8	-18.1
Mining and quarrying	50.9	28.9	-24.6
Manufacturing	1.1	3.0	-2.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	-6.3	-0.3	13.0
Construction	6.0	3.5	4.1
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	3.1	-0.5	-0.2
Transport, storage and communication	-3.0	-1.6	-3.5
Financial and business activities	5.4	2.8	-0.2
General government	5.0	3.5	3.6
Care and other service activities	5.5	2.5	4.4

15.10 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry, 2009*

Total: 508.1 billion euro



15.11 Labour input of employees by industry (1,000 FTE)

	2000	2007*	2008*
Total	6,534	6,732	6,812
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239	209	205
Mining and quarrying	9	7	7
Manufacturing	952	843	848
Electricity, gas and water supply	32	29	30
Construction	472	462	470
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	1,263	1,284	1,282
Transport, storage and communication	425	407	410
Financial and business activities	1,336	1,469	1,508
General government	758	781	784
Care and other service activities	1,048	1,241	1,268

15.12 Labour productivity per full-time equivalent by industry (1,000 euro)

	2000	2007*	2008*
Total	57	75	78
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41	50	46
Mining and quarrying	987	2,165	3,053
Manufacturing	61	83	85
Electricity, gas and water supply	157	355	358
Construction	44	60	65
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	47	59	59
Transport, storage and communication	63	86	85
Financial and business activities	76	96	99
General government	54	72	75
Care and other service activities	39	50	52

15.13 Labour productivity per full-time equivalent by industry (% volume changes)

	2000	2007*	2008*
Total	2.1	1.4	0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.7	4.0	2.9
Mining and quarrying	-2.9	0.7	9.4
Manufacturing	7.0	2.8	-1.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.5	-2.7	1.1
Construction	1.0	4.0	4.0
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	2.9	1.9	1.3
Transport, storage and communication	6.0	2.8	0.7
Financial and business activities	-0.5	-0.3	0.5
General government	0.0	0.2	0.4
Care and other service activities	0.7	1.2	0.2

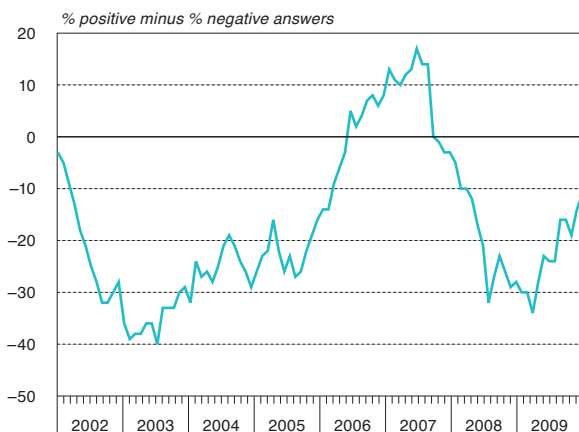
15.14 Supply and disposition of goods and services (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Disposable for final expenditure	687,692	1,003,481	924,171
domestic product (gross, market prices)	417,960	595,883	570,208
imports of goods and services	269,732	407,598	353,963
goods	208,558	323,085	267,735
services	61,174	84,513	86,228
Total final expenditure	687,692	1,003,481	924,171
national final expenditure	394,776	546,131	529,030
final consumption expenditure	302,694	424,232	425,238
households and NPI households	210,823	272,457	264,207
general government	91,871	151,775	161,031
fixed capital formation (gross)	91,652	121,718	107,671
corporations and households incl.			
NPI households	78,540	101,001	84,866
general government	13,112	20,717	22,805
changes in inventories	430	181	-3,879
exports of goods and services	292,916	457,350	395,141
goods	232,334	367,347	305,606
services	60,582	90,003	89,535

15.15 Supply and disposition of goods and services (% volume changes)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Disposable for final expenditure	7.0	2.7	-5.9
domestic product (gross, market prices)	3.9	2.0	-4.0
imports of goods and services	12.2	3.7	-8.7
goods	14.1	3.7	-10.5
services	6.2	3.8	-2.0
Total final expenditure	7.0	2.7	-5.9
national final expenditure	2.7	2.7	-4.0
final consumption expenditure	3.2	1.5	-0.5
households and NPI households	3.7	1.3	-2.5
general government	1.9	2.0	3.2
fixed capital formation (gross)	0.6	4.9	-13.0
corporations and households incl.			
NPI households	-0.9	4.7	-17.6
general government	10.5	6.2	9.7
exports of goods and services	13.5	2.7	-8.2
goods	15.3	2.3	-9.2
services	7.0	4.4	-3.9

15.16 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



15.17 Imports of goods and services by product group (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Imports of goods (fob) and services	269,732	407,598	353,963
Products of agriculture and fishing	9,525	14,396	13,329
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	17,321	41,284	28,395
Manufactured products	183,182	271,919	230,742
food, beverages and tobacco products	13,560	23,294	21,585
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	10,404	12,001	11,729
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,819	7,324	6,365
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	5,836	19,299	14,269
chemical products and manmade fibres	24,326	43,786	40,633
rubber and plastic products	5,810	7,544	6,695
basic metals and metal products	14,327	28,558	20,254
machinery and equipment i.e.	12,344	20,529	15,062
electrical machinery, optical equipment	62,005	74,166	66,030
transport equipment	17,439	22,628	17,330
other manufactured products i.e.	10,312	12,790	10,790
Other products	51,658	71,546	72,555
Final consumption by resident households			
abroad	10,053	11,664	11,745
Cif/fob-correctie	-2,007	-3,211	-2,803

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

	2000	2008*	2009*
Imports of goods (fob) and services	12.2	3.7	-8.7
Products of agriculture and fishing	2.2	4.2	1.4
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	8.3	5.5	-5.3
Manufactured products	15.2	3.5	-11.4
food, beverages and tobacco products	5.3	4.3	-2.5
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	5.9	1.6	-5.4
paper, printed matter and recorded media	-0.5	-0.3	-9.6
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	17.1	10.5	-7.7
chemical products and manmade fibres	11.9	1.2	-0.6
rubber and plastic products	5.3	0.6	-11.3
basic metals and metal products	5.6	0.5	-24.0
machinery and equipment i.e.	3.8	4.5	-28.4
electrical machinery, optical equipment	36.3	4.5	-8.0
transport equipment	4.1	5.8	-25.7
other manufactured products i.e.	2.7	3.0	-15.5
Other products	6.2	3.7	-4.4
Final consumption by resident households			
abroad	4.7	2.0	2.8
Cif/fob-adjustment	8.1	3.0	-5.7

15.19 Exports of goods and services by product group (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Exports of goods and services	292,916	457,350	395,141
Products of agriculture and fishing	14,136	20,149	19,182
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	5,790	19,991	13,665
Manufactured products	206,757	320,526	267,205
food, beverages and tobacco products	28,304	42,062	40,048
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	7,633	9,806	9,149
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,456	6,730	5,515
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	14,882	38,395	25,709
chemical products and manmade fibres	36,719	61,443	54,758
rubber and plastic products	5,570	7,426	6,534
basic metals and metal products	13,603	27,640	19,484
machinery and equipment i.e.	12,404	23,383	18,529
electrical machinery, optical equipment	62,869	78,150	69,676
transport equipment	12,184	17,774	11,660
other manufactured products i.e.	6,133	7,717	6,143
Transport and communication services	17,715	24,166	20,332
Financial and business services	29,287	46,036	49,618
Other products	12,472	17,678	16,183
Final consumption by non-resident			
households in the Netherlands	8,320	11,023	10,893
Exports of used fixed capital goods	446	992	866
Cif/fob adjustment	-2,007	-3,211	-2,803

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

	2000	2008*	2009*
Exports of goods and services	13.5	2.7	-8.2
Products of agriculture and fishing	3.5	4.3	4.7
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	8.3	8.7	-12.4
Manufactured products	16.7	2.0	-9.9
food, beverages and tobacco products	3.5	2.4	-1.3
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	5.5	2.6	-9.3
paper, printed matter and recorded media	3.6	-2.5	-14.2
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	7.5	13.3	-7.1
chemical products and manmade fibres	10.8	-1.3	0.0
rubber and plastic products	5.5	-3.0	-11.2
basic metals and metal products	4.0	-0.7	-22.3
machinery and equipment i.e.	15.9	1.2	-22.4
electrical machinery, optical equipment	42.3	2.5	-8.4
transport equipment	7.5	-0.3	-34.1
other manufactured products i.e.	0.5	3.0	-20.7
Transport and communication services	6.5	0.4	-10.4
Financial and business services	9.2	8.0	-0.4
Other products	4.0	1.1	-8.1
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	4.5	0.4	-2.1
Exports of used fixed capital goods	3.5	3.6	-9.7
Cif/fob adjustment	8.1	3.0	-5.7

15.21 Fixed capital formation (gross) by type of capital (million euro)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	91,652	121,718	107,671
Dwellings	24,674	37,860	33,551
Non-residential buildings	14,968	20,446	19,802
Civil engineering works	9,931	12,942	13,232
Transport equipment	9,917	12,330	9,458
Machinery and equipment	14,761	15,947	13,036
Other fixed assets	18,491	24,630	20,952
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	1,090	2,437	2,360

15.22 Fixed capital formation (gross) by type of capital (% volume changes)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	0.6	4.9	-13.0
Dwellings	1.6	0.9	-13.8
Non-residential buildings	6.5	11.3	-6.9
Civil engineering works	10.9	5.1	3.5
Transport equipment	1.7	2.8	-24.3
Machinery and equipment	-8.4	2.2	-19.1
Other fixed assets	-2.2	9.3	-14.1
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	6.6	5.6	4.4

Consumer spending, 2009

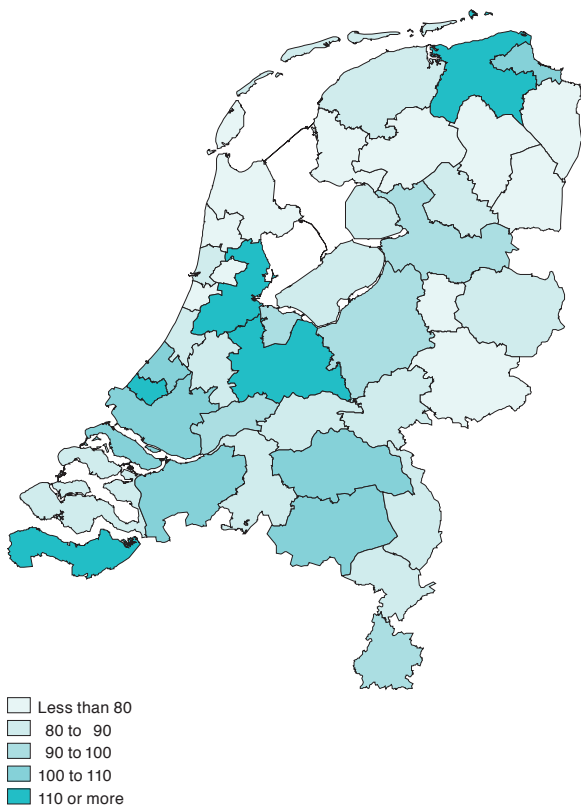
62%



38%

■ Government
 ■ Households

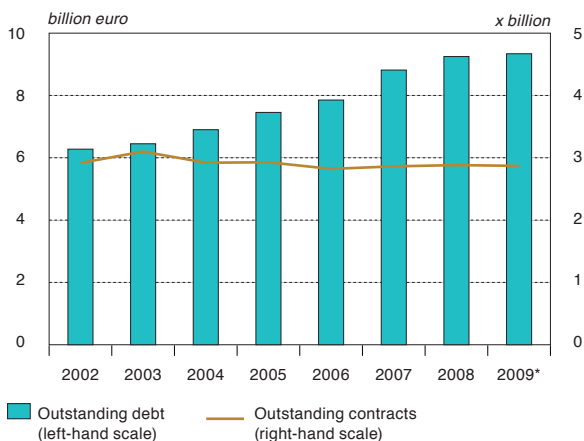
15.23 GDP per capita, 2007* (Netherlands=100)



15.24 Consumer credit (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Credit granted	10,658	10,100	10,877	9,688
Interest	1,303	1,550	1,801	1,701
Repayments	10,647	12,158	12,207	11,497
Outstanding debt	15,244	17,594	17,996	17,888
closed-end credit	3,065	2,161	2,932	2,934
credit cards	486	1,249	1,365	1,426
open-end credit (incl savings-based)	11,694	14,183	13,699	13,528
Credit limits granted	23,608	32,704	33,456	33,700

15.25 Overdrafts on current accounts



15.26 Money raised on the capital market via Euronext Amsterdam (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	90,595	119,770	124,237	179,770
Shares	28,203	12,896	7,735	14,692
financial institutions	2,203	2,722	2,120	8,472
investment companies	11,470	6,051	4,723	3,099
real estate companies	507	388	385	641
other companies	14,014	3,738	508	2,483
Bonds	59,969	106,856	116,502	165,078
government	15,045	32,889	29,004	48,979
financial institutions	26,880	71,252	82,019	111,208
other private sector	17,542	2,715	5,478	4,891
foreign	500	–	–	–
Mortgage bonds, bills and savings certificates	2,423	18	–	–

15.27 Dividend on ordinary shares of companies listed on the Amsterdam stock exchange (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	14,211	20,517	20,454	12,425
Construction and installation	164	111	313	233
Mineral extraction	3,281	4,868	3,682	4,268
Trade	739	137	368	305
Manufacturing industry	2,340	2,750	3,800	3,204
Non-financial services	703	831	2,355	699
Transport, storage and communication	604	2,037	1,500	1,243
Banks/financial services	1,445	1,904	125	182
Insurance	3,044	5,172	5,726	–
Investment companies	733	1,548	1,821	1,540
Real estate companies	838	996	566	607
Other companies	319	161	199	145

Overdrafts on current accounts, 2005 and 2009

2005



7.5 billion euro

2009



9.3 billion euro

€ = 1 billion euro

16

Manu-
facturing
and
energy



16. Manufacturing and energy

Dutch manufacturing faces dip in 2009

World trade collapsed in the fourth quarter of 2008 due to the economic downturn. Demand for new products collapsed likewise, resulting in far fewer orders and far less turnover. In the first six months of 2009 turnover in Dutch manufacturing fell by about a quarter, but then turnover losses diminished. Turnover in 2009 was down by 20 percent while prices were 10 percent lower. Turnover losses were greater in the export markets than on the domestic front. The disappointing results diminished producer confidence. The producer sentiment indicator reached a low of -23.5 in February. In the meantime Dutch manufacturers drastically cut production by 13 percent in the first half of 2009 but gradually increased it again in the last two quarters so that the year 2009 closed at 9 percent less production. The production cuts were across the board in 2009.

Energy consumption down in 2009

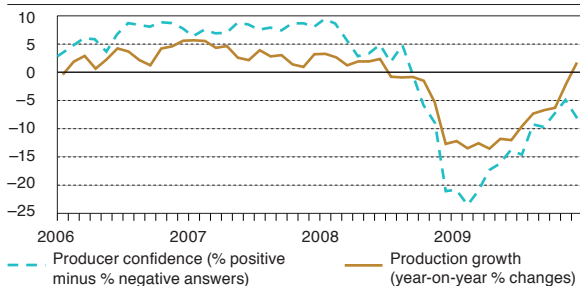
In 2009 energy consumption in the Netherlands was over 2 percent lower than in 2008. This decrease was realised in the first three quarters. However, in the fourth quarter energy consumption went up by 3 percent. The use of oil and oil products in manufacturing (excl. refineries) was about the same in 2009 as it was in 2008. Consumption was lower in the first three quarters, but in the fourth quarter Dutch manufacturing used 23 percent more energy. The use of oil products for transport was over 3 percent lower in 2009 than in 2008.

2009 saw less than a 1 percent increase in the consumption of natural gas. Households, agriculture and services consumed 3 percent more. As 2009 started and ended with cold weather people used more natural gas to heat homes and businesses than in 2008. Manufacturing consumed almost 7 percent less natural gas, but there was a 5 percent increase by power plants generating more electricity.

16.1 Manufacturing turnover and production per sector (2005=100)

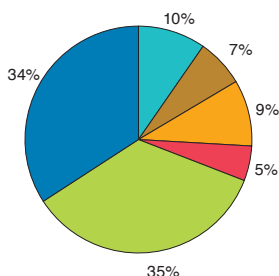
	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Turnover	116.6	126.1	133.2	106.1
Destination				
domestic market	118.3	127.3	137.3	114.4
exports	115.3	125.1	130.0	99.4
Sector				
food, drink and tobacco	105.0	117.7	123.7	115.1
textiles, clothing and leather	104.1	104.1	92.6	80.4
paper and publishing	101.1	105.9	101.0	89.0
petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	130.1	134.4	148.5	106.3
metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	115.3	129.3	133.5	103.2
wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	110.6	119.9	121.1	106.2
and other manufacturing	97.4	109.2	102.4	85.2
Production	102.9	106.3	105.4	96.0
Sector				
food, drink and tobacco	102.3	103.6	103.0	101.6
textiles, clothing and leather	104.5	107.7	102.4	89.6
paper and publishing	101.9	102.2	101.9	95.3
petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	103.5	107.0	104.8	99.7
metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	103.1	108.7	108.3	90.1
wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	102.8	102.2	102.1	86.3
and other manufacturing	101.4	105.0	101.3	81.0

16.2 Producer confidence and production growth in manufacturing

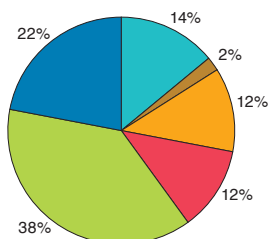


16.3 Key figures, manufacturing industry

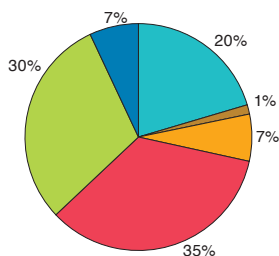
Companies, 2009
total: 45,700



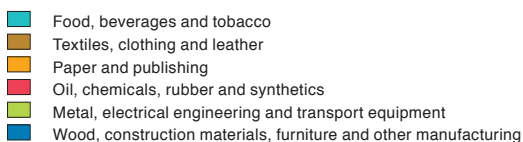
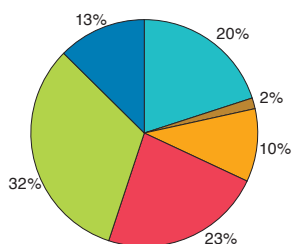
Jobs, 2008
total: 938,000 jobs



Production value, 2008
total: 294.8 billion euro



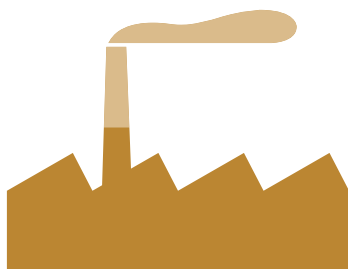
Gross value added, 2008
total: 71.8 billion euro



16.4 Labour volume of employees in manufacturing (1,000 FTE)

	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Total	845	841	844	848
Food, beverages and tobacco	120	119	117	115
Textiles, clothing and leather	19	19	19	19
Paper and publishing	100	99	98	97
Oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	102	101	101	101
Metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	322	322	327	332
Wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	181	181	183	185

45%



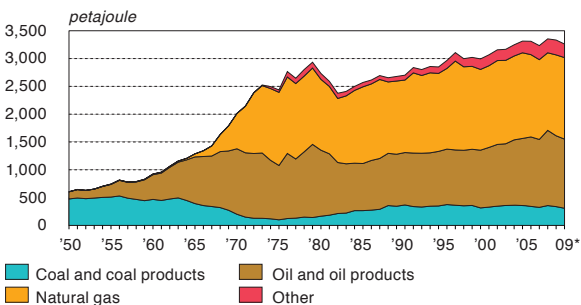
55%

Employing more than one person
 Employing one person

16.5 Fixed capital formation in manufacturing per sector (million euro)

	2005	2006	2007 *	2008 *
Total	6,697	7,198	7,916	7,965
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,626	1,412	1,642	1,488
Textiles, clothing and leather	63	67	91	.
Paper and publishing	743	562	566	.
Oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	1,997	2,392	2,183	.
Metal, electrical engineering and transport equipment	1,673	2,070	2,644	.
Wood, construction materials and other manufacturing	594	697	791	.

16.6 Energy consumption by type



16.7 Energy balance sheet (petajoule)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Production	2,417	2,628	2,814	2,662
Imports	7,527	8,586	9,010	9,033
Exports (-)	6,076	6,978	7,598	7,586
Bunkers (-)	705	870	811	744
Used from stocks	-98	-55	-81	-104
<i>Domestic consumption</i>	3,065	3,311	3,334	3,261
Energy use by energy companies	600	662	641	639
extraction companies	35	39	34	36
coking factories	12	14	15	12
refineries	180	184	172	163
central electr. and heat-producing companies	252	308	298	305
decentral electr. and heat-producing companies	45	36	35	35
waste incineration plants	41	47	55	57
distribution companies	35	34	32	32
Energy use by customers	2,465	2,649	2,693	2,623
manufacturing	1,075	1,214	1,206	1,141
transport	462	486	504	488
households and other customers	928	948	982	994

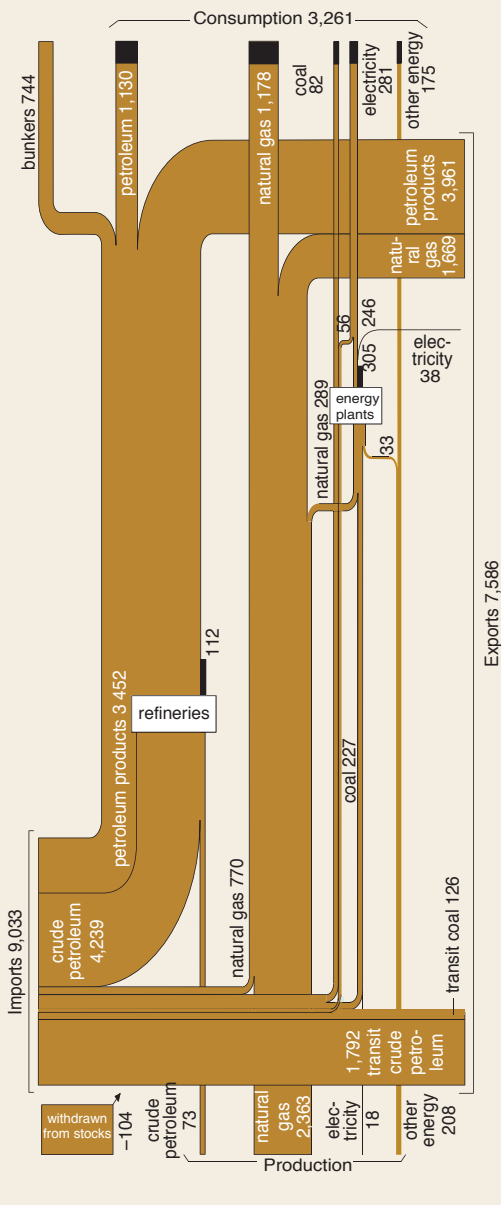
16.8 Coal balance sheet (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total supply	12,901	13,017	12,796	11,872
imports	22,296	20,469	19,128	19,924
exports (-)	9,123	7,438	6,510	4,732
net change in stocks	-272	-14	178	-3,320
Total use	12,901	13,017	12,796	11,872
electricity plants	8,722	8,267	8,233	8,404
coking factories	3,006	3,157	3,063	2,464
iron and steel industry	1,036	1,530	1,438	938
other users	139	63	62	66

16.9 Petroleum balance sheet (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total supply	61,788	62,621	60,418	59,139
extraction	2,351	2,269	2,163	1,704
production of fossil additives	–	–	357	434
supply of biological additives	–	–	589	513
imports	60,306	61,732	61,267	60,879
exports (–)	184	1,138	4,176	3,702
net change in stocks	–684	–242	216	–688
Total use	61,788	62,621	60,418	59,139
Stocks				
initial stock	2,808	3,431	4,042	3,826
final stock (–)	3,492	3,673	3,826	4,514

11.10 Energy flows, 2010* (petajoule)



N.B. Not all details are included in this figure. The sum of the black blocks equals total energy consumption.

16.11 Oil products balance sheet (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total supply	47,837	62,534	37,532	39,187
production	84,868	96,504	67,909	68,876
imports	44,674	63,575	69,062	76,814
exports (-)	63,442	75,964	77,862	88,318
bunkers (-)	16,910	20,931	19,499	17,885
net change in stock	-1,353	-650	-2,078	-300
Total use	47,837	62,534	37,532	39,187
for conversion	24,138	34,560	10,648	12,979
final use	23,698	27,974	26,884	26,209
refineries	2,611	2,590	2,563	2,111
petrochemical ind.	7,327	10,894	9,635	9,936
transport and other	13,761	14,490	14,686	14,161
Stocks				
initial stock	6,800	8,124	8,146	10,225
final stock (-)	8,154	8,774	10,225	10,525

16.12 Natural gas balance sheet (million m³)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total supply	46,346	46,770	45,935	46,301
extraction	69,180	74,460	79,325	74,659
imports	16,500	21,747	25,081	24,323
exports (-)	39,329	49,445	58,504	52,717
net change in stock	-5	8	33	36
Total use	46,346	46,770	45,935	46,301
via national supply network	22,003	24,312	23,192	23,913
electricity plants	6,242	8,837	8,618	9,133
other users	15,761	15,475	14,574	14,780
via regional supply networks	23,320	21,734	22,124	21,707
for own production process	1,023	724	619	681

16.13 Electricity balance sheet (million kWh)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total supply	108,342	118,719	124,051	117,119
production	89,426	100,424	108,201	112,231
electricity plants	56,546	69,208	67,570	70,917
other producers	32,880	31,216	40,631	41,314
imports	22,947	23,693	24,966	15,452
exports (-)	4,031	5,398	9,116	10,564
Total use	108,342	118,719	124,051	117,119
via public network	92,766	101,989	102,745	97,419
via self-generation networks	11,918	12,790	17,199	15,482
for own production process	3,658	3,940	4,107	4,218
Net losses	4,082	4,478	4,678	4,403

16.14 Production of renewable energy in terms of avoided use of primary energy (terajoule)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	37,577	80,538	95,924	112,689
Hydro-power	1,179	733	877	840
Wind energy	6,861	17,222	28,193	35,094
wind energy on land	6,861	17,222	25,487	30,184
wind energy at sea	-	-	2,706	4,910
Solar energy	487	1,047	1,123	1,189
photovoltaic	66	295	304	330
thermal	421	752	819	859
Heath pumps and hot-cold storage	809	2,328	4,149	5,443
Biomass	28,242	59,208	61,581	70,124
waste incineration plants	11,417	11,874	12,979	13,051
incineration in energy production plants	1,755	30,522	15,702	19,692
wood-burning stoves in households	5,701	5,464	5,464	5,464
wood-burning stoves in industry	1,806	1,914	2,382	2,508
other incineration of biomass	2,317	4,397	5,632	9,125
biogas	5,246	4,936	6,391	8,234
biofuels for road vehicles	-	101	13,031	12,048
Percentage of total energy use (%)	1.2	2.4	2.9	3.4

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Domestic production	2,55	6,13	7,49	8,91
hydro power	0,14	0,08	0,09	0,09
wind energy	0,79	1,81	3,56	4,03
solar energy	0,01	0,03	0,03	.
biomass	1,61	4,22	3,81	.
Imports	.	8,56	15,81	14,88
hydro power	.	7,26	15,38	14,34
wind energy	.	0,00	0,12	0,32
solar energy	.	—	—	—
biomass	.	1,29	0,31	0,23
Exports	.	0,02	1,23	0,27

Electricity generated by wind energy, 2000 and 2009

2000




829 GwH

2009



4,589 GwH

 = 400 GwH

16.16 Electricity production and capacity

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Capacity (MWe)	20,782	21,978	23,804	24,856
CHP	9,238	10,740	12,219	12,870
non-CHP	11,544	11,238	11,585	11,986
Electricity production (GWh)	90,181	100,769	105,164	108,203
CHP	47,696	55,613	57,920	61,470
non-CHP	42,485	45,155	47,244	46,733

16.17 Energy use by households

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Natural gas (million m ³)	10,540	9,950	8,775	9,818
Electricity (million kWh)	21,808	24,232	24,293	24,800
Gas oil, diesel oil, fuel oil (million kg)	50	52	48	52
LPG, propane, butane (million m ³ ae)	30	32	30	32
Paraffin (million kg)	13	13	12	13
Coal and lignite (million kg)	7	7	6	7
Hot water (PJ)	16	18	19	20

16.18 Sales of motor fuels (million litres)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Diesel	6,483	7,481	8,056	7,633
LPG	1,069	676	584	624
Petrol	5,347	5,466	5,570	5,582
euro lead free (euro 95)	4,756	5,236	5,428	5,479
super plus lead free (euro 98)	592	230	142	103

16.19 Recommended prices of motor fuels (euro/100 litres)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Diesel	84.50	102.40	128.65	99.90
LPG	45.30	50.98	67.54	57.88
Petrol				
euro lead free (euro 95)	115.78	135.26	153.67	134.57
super plus lead free (euro 98)	120.79	140.70	158.44	139.95

17

Nature
and
environ-
ment



17. Nature and environment

Substantially higher investments in the environment

Nearly 4 billion euro was invested in environmental measures in 2007, up 50 percent on 2005. Enterprises invested no less than 80 percent more in the environment. After a slow period manufacturers invested more in environmental measures in 2007. The growth in agriculture is mainly caused by investments in Green-Label greenhouses and stables with reduced ammoniac. Environmental investments also rose substantially in traffic, as did investments by municipalities.

Shipping cuts its burden on the environment

Seagoing ships on the Dutch Continental Shelf and in the sea ports decreased their air pollution substantially in 2007 and 2008 compared to the years before. The emission of sulphur dioxide was cut by 40 percent between 2006 and 2008, while fine particulate matter was reduced by more than a quarter. Nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide were cut by 18 and 15 percent respectively.

There are two reasons for these cuts in emissions. Ships have reduced their speed so they use less fuel, and the sulphur content of motor fuels used by ships on the North Sea was cut to 1.5 percent in 2007.

Biodiversity

In the Lisbon agreement of 1992 the EU member states agreed to stop the loss of biodiversity by 2010. The United Nations made this the international year of biodiversity.

Biodiversity includes all species on earth. Currently we know of nearly two million plant and animal species, of which some 40 thousand have their habitat in the Netherlands. Much is still unknown though about biodiversity, as new species are still being discovered, also in the Netherlands.

It is hard to tell whether the aim to stop the loss of biodiversity in 2010 has been successfully met in all areas. There have been some successes, such as the increase in the number of bats and water birds. But butterflies are having a harder time. Climate change plays a role in this. Its influence is manifest in the earlier flying period of butterflies and egg laying period of birds. It is too early to conclude whether this has negative consequences for biodiversity.

17.1 Noise nuisance by source (*% of people aged 18 yrs and older*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Traffic and/or industry	43	44	41	41
air traffic	19	17	16	17
rail traffic	7	6	7	7
road traffic	29	32	31	29
industry	4	4	3	3
neighbours	20	20	19	19

17.2 Odour nuisance by source (*% people aged 18 yrs and older*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Traffic and/or industry	15	13	10	10
traffic	7	7	5	5
industry	10	8	6	6
Agriculture	11	11	9	8
Open fireplaces and/or multi-fuel burners	9	11	11	11

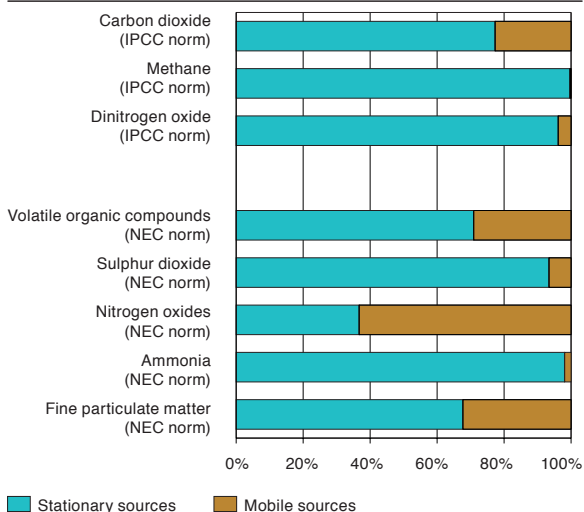
17.3 Waste separation in aid of the environment (*% of people aged 18 yrs and older*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Used glass	89	85	86	85
Fruit and vegetable waste	75	68	66	66
Garden cuttings	90	90	93	91
Chemical waste	83	81	85	82
Used paper/cardboard	88	90	92	92

17.4 Air pollution, emissions by all sources (*million kg*)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Greenhouse gases (IPCC norm)				
Carbon dioxide	169,800	175,800	172,300	175,700
Methane	941	820	802	813
Dinitrogen oxide	62	56	50	38
Acidifying and large-scale air pollution (NEC norm)				
Volatile organic compounds	231	177	165	165
Sulphur dioxide	73	65	60	51
Nitrogen oxides	389	340	304	296
Ammonia	155	137	137	130
Fine particulate matter	40	35	34	33

17.5 Air pollution, emissions by all sources, 2008



17.6 Air pollution, greenhouse gas emission according to IPCC

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total (CO₂ equivalents)	102	103	100	100
Carbon dioxide	107	110	108	110
manufacturing	83	82	84	82
energy sector	120	130	126	125
road traffic	124	133	135	137
households	99	93	82	92
Methane	77	67	66	67
agriculture	90	86	90	96
energy sector	52	51	50	52
waste management	69	52	45	42
Dinitrogen oxide	95	86	76	58
agriculture	93	81	78	79
manufacturing	96	90	68	15

17.7 Air pollution, emissions by stationary sources (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Greenhouse gases (IPCC norm)				
Carbon dioxide	132,900	136,900	133,300	135,900
Methane	938	818	799	810
Dinitrogen oxide	61	54	48	36
Acidifying and large-scale air pollution (NEC norm)				
Volatile organic compounds	152	121	117	117
Sulphur dioxide	64	59	55	48
Nitrogen oxides	149	133	114	109
Ammonia	153	135	135	127
Fine particulate matter	26	23	23	22

Carbon dioxide emissions 1990 and 2008 (IPCC norm)

1990




159 billion kg

2008



175 billion kg

 = 10 billion kg

17.8 Air pollution, emissions by mobile sources (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Greenhouse gases (IPCC norm)				
Carbon dioxide	36,800	38,900	39,000	39,800
Methane	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5
Dinitrogen oxide	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Acidifying and large-scale air pollution (NEC norm)				
Volatile organic compounds	79	56	48	48
Sulphur dioxide	9.0	6.0	5.3	3.4
Nitrogen oxides	240	207	190	187
Ammonia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Fine particulate matter	14	12	11	11

17.9 Air pollution, emissions by mobile sources (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Carbon dioxide (IPCC norm)				
road traffic	31,700	34,000	34,500	34,800
other mobile sources	5,100	4,900	4,500	5,000
Volatile organic compounds (NEC norm)				
commercial inland shipping	7.7	6.0	4.8	4.4
road traffic	63	43	38	38
other mobile sources	8.4	7.0	5.8	5.9
Nitrogen oxides (NEC norm)				
commercial inland shipping	30	29	29	29
fishing	16	11	11	10
road traffic	155	130	121	116
other mobile sources	39	37	30	32
Fine particulate matter (NEC norm)				
commercial inland shipping	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
fishing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
road traffic	10	8.6	8.1	7.8
other mobile sources	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.5

17.10 Air pollution, emissions by seagoing ships (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
In port				
carbon dioxide	882	983	1,067	1,072
sulphur dioxide	10	10	9.8	8.1
nitrogen oxides	16	18	19	19
fine particulate matter	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Dutch continental shelf				
carbon dioxide	3,672	4,160	4,058	3,515
sulphur dioxide	55	54	50	32
nitrogen oxides	94	106	103	88
fine particulate matter	6.5	6.5	6.0	4.9

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Phosphorus	15,492	15,158	14,935	15,251
Nitrogen	87,119	88,570	89,592	87,831
Cadmium	1.30	1.16	1.29	1.29
Chromium	28.7	27.5	25.7	24.7
Copper	280	251	251	250
Mercury	0.54	0.42	0.38	0.35
Lead	80.3	75.2	73.3	72.1

17.12 Water pollution, load on surface water (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Phosphorus	6.9	6.5	7.8	6.7
direct discharges	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
effluent waste water treatment	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
overflows/rainwater leaching and run-off	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06
from land	4.3	3.0	4.6	3.5
Nitrogen	140	90	121	94
direct discharges	9.6	7.8	6.8	6.3
effluent waste water treatment	29	22	18	17
overflows/rainwater atmospheric deposits	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
excl. in North Sea leaching and run-off	17	16	15	15
from land	83	43	80	54

17.13 Water purification by sewage treatment installations

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Influent (1,000 kg)				
biochemical oxygen demand	353,527	351,649	348,541	360,948
chemical oxygen demand	920,719	943,467	941,736	946,039
total phosphorus	13,300	14,425	14,968	14,951
total nitrogen	84,726	84,825	87,817	89,310
cadmium	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6
chromium	23	17	18	16
copper	157	160	156	151
mercury	0.51	0.42	0.38	0.36
lead	59	44	49	47
Effluent (1,000 kg)				
biochemical oxygen demand	11,284	8,684	8,228	7,623
chemical oxygen demand	91,033	77,895	79,026	75,321
total phosphorus	2,845	2,651	2,643	2,551
total nitrogen	28,952	21,742	17,849	16,820
cadmium	0.47	0.25	0.27	0.19
chromium	5.0	3.4	3.3	2.2
copper	18	12	11	9.2
mercury	0.14	0.097	0.091	0.098
lead	8.6	6.2	5.0	4.9
Removal (%)				
biochemical oxygen demand	97	98	98	98
chemical oxygen demand	90	92	92	92
total phosphorus	79	82	82	83
total nitrogen	66	74	80	81
cadmium	54	81	66	67
chromium	78	80	82	86
copper	89	92	93	94
mercury	72	77	76	73
lead	86	86	90	90

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	1,426,447	1,494,028	1,538,697	1,320,580
Components of which:				
dry matter	336,361	347,557	339,102	336,054
phosphorus	7,258	7,771	7,684	10,634
nitrogen	15,962	18,733	17,225	16,947
cadmium	0.54	0.45	0.50	0.54
chromium	17	14	14	14
copper	131	132	138	138
mercury	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.29
lead	51	39	47	43
Treatment method (dry matter)				
cement industry	–	31,097	76,396	71,741
composting	–	33,113	47,685	65,468
dumping	39,452	9,697	–	–
incineration and wet oxidation	64,147	14,283	–	2
other	194,848	232,746	201,314	198,520
overig	37,913	26,620	13,707	333

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Total	205,750	174,651	182,039	172,733
Sectors				
food and drink	64,152	50,640	46,366	66,641
paper and cardboard	56,604	45,621	49,215	25,608
petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	45,704	38,549	36,455	33,414
other	39,290	39,841	50,003	47,069
Treatment methods				
composting	1,109	8,849	12,882	10,247
animal feed	21,333	7,479	4,443	6,084
agriculture	36,127	33,703	20,471	19,903
dumping	39,389	18,312	26,532	19,814
incineration	46,880	31,549	31,511	29,837
other	60,912	74,760	86,200	86,847

17.16 Generation and treatment of waste in the Netherlands (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007*	2008*
Total	63,242	60,400	60,422	59,845
Recycled	50,925	50,350	50,576	50,183
Incinerated	7,083	7,178	7,288	7,141
Dumped	4,832	2,232	2,010	1,963
Other	402	648	550	568

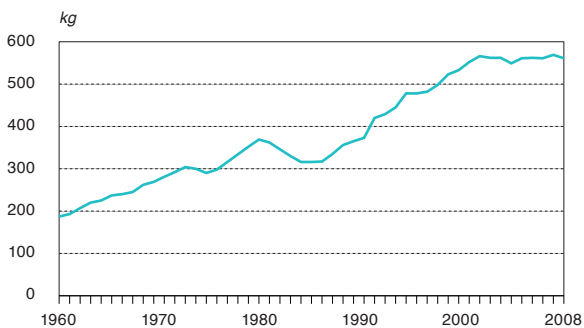
17.17 Municipal waste (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	10,262	10,408	10,550	10,434
Household waste	8,986	9,158	9,301	9,205
collected from household	6,560	6,403	6,406	6,377
taken by household to collection point	2,426	2,755	2,895	2,828
Cleansing waste	1,068	1,106	1,112	1,090
Other waste	208	144	137	139

17.18 Household waste by waste category (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	8,986	9,158	9,301	9,205
Non-separated collected waste	4,827	4,784	4,756	4,728
household waste	3,935	3,958	3,964	3,946
bulky household waste	794	716	683	685
construction waste	98	110	108	97
Separated collected waste	4,159	4,374	4,545	4,477
compostable waste	1,457	1,362	1,315	1,290
paper	1,022	1,045	1,106	1,121
glass	326	338	344	349
textiles	50	60	65	69
hazardous household waste	21	21	21	21
electrical appliances	43	71	74	81
bulky garden waste	359	406	452	429
wood	225	318	349	342
rubble	451	448	459	430
other separated waste	205	305	360	345

17.19 Household waste per capita



17.20 Industrial waste by sector, 2008* (million kg)

	Total	Recycled	Final disposal
Total non-hazardous waste	18,876	16,913	1,963
Mineral extraction	335	154	181
Manufacturing	16,177	14,846	1,330
food industry	8,153	7,751	402
chemical industry	1,307	1,084	223
basic metal industry	2,632	2,593	40
other manufacturing	4,084	3,418	666
Public utilities companies	1,319	1,297	21
Water companies	1,045	615	430

17.21 Industrial waste by method of treatment, 2008* (million kg)

	Total	Recycled	Final disposal
Non-hazardous waste	18,876	16,913	1,963
Non-chemical waste	17,435	15,886	1,551
metals	835	800	35
glass	40	27	14
paper and cardboard	857	843	14
synthetics and rubber	192	173	19
wood	518	501	17
textiles and leather	40	37	3
animal and vegetable waste	6,504	6,378	127
mixed waste	967	364	603
sludge	773	613	160
minerals and stonelike materials	6,699	6,141	558
other non-chemical waste	10	9	1
Chemical waste	1,442	1,029	413

17.22 Motor vehicles dismantled

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Cars (x 1,000)	310	232	201	198
Commercial vehicles (x 1,000)	17	20	12	12
Cars (million kg)	275	212	187	188
Commercial vehicles (million kg)	31	30	23	22

Cars dismantled, 2000 and 2008

2000



310,300

2008



198,200

 = 50,000 cars

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	11,382	10,704	12,086	10,774
Fungicides/bactericides	4,925	4,394	5,023	4,454
Herbicides, defoliators	3,500	3,496	3,569	3,172
Insecticides, arachnicides	290	212	214	193
Growth regulators	214	236	225	243
Other pesticides	2,453	2,366	3,055	2,712
of which: soil disinfectants	1,402	1,406	1,660	1,566

Source: Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands.

17.24 Use of chemical pesticides in agriculture and horticulture by sector (1,000 kg active matter)

	1998	2000	2004	2008
Total all sectors	5,993	5,322	5,454	5,605
Arable crops	4,240	3,710	3,606	3,873
Open ground vegetables	182	158	150	100
Small fruit and stone fruit	506	336	490	471
Tree nurseries	39	77	110	102
Flower bulbs	832	861	933	893
Glasshouse vegetables	72	55	40	45
Glasshouse flowers	119	123	123	122
Mushrooms (sector)	2	2	2	0

17.25 Agricultural and horticultural crops with high chemical pesticide use (1,000 kg active matter)

	1998	2000	2004	2008
Arable crops				
potatoes (ware)	1,197	1,066	819	838
onions	99	109	108	95
seed potatoes	667	599	568	654
fodder maize	432	163	183	222
sugar beet	395	395	333	385
winter cereal	404	328	365	409
sowing onions	306	298	412	446
potatoes for processing	628	617	653	676
Small fruit and stone fruit				
apples	372	232	264	261
pears	134	104	225	210
Flower bulbs				
lillies (bulbs)	442	528	586	491
tulips	278	224	247	288

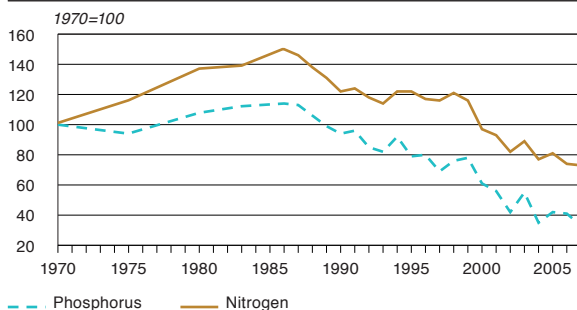
17.26 Production of manure and minerals (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Manure from livestock	75,560	70,117	71,277	72,312
cattle	56,726	54,029	54,731	55,712
sheep and goats	1,709	1,728	1,627	1,552
horses and ponies	832	933	1,006	1,012
pigs	14,127	11,852	12,326	12,425
poultry	2,085	1,484	1,483	1,505
rabbits and furred animals	81	91	104	106
Mineral excretion				
nitrogen (total N)	549	479	491	486
phosphate (as P ₂ O ₅)	191	167	176	175
potassium (as K ₂ O)	560	523	522	518

17.27 Production of manure: nitrogen per hectare (million kg N)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Up to 170 kg N/ha	27	30	31	31
grazing livestock farms	14	19	21	21
non-grazing livestock farms	0	0	0	0
other farms	13	11	10	9
171 to 250 kg N/ha	67	85	78	87
grazing livestock farms	61	79	73	82
non-grazing livestock farms	1	1	1	1
other farms	5	5	4	4
More than 250 kg N/ha	354	295	317	304
grazing livestock farms	227	176	182	167
non-grazing livestock farms	119	109	124	127
other farms	8	10	11	10

17.28 Mineral surplus in agriculture (1970=100)



17.29 Minerals balance sheet for arable land (million kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Nitrogen				
Deposits	845	721	680	668
manure	409	356	340	346
artificial fertilisers	330	269	248	230
other deposits	106	96	92	92
Withdrawal with crops (-)	429	380	391	397
Net load	416	341	289	271
Phosphorus				
Deposits	108	93	80	77
manure	76	67	61	62
artificial fertilisers	27	21	16	12
other deposits	5	5	3	3
Withdrawal with crops (-)	60	55	56	58
Net load	48	38	24	19

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Total	407	334	436	765
Waste	37	10	20	45
Soil	35	26	45	35
Noise	16	10	19	20
Natural landscape	5	0	4	0
Air	245	195	271	620
Water	69	92	77	45
Percentage of total investment (%)	4.5	3.8	4.2	.

17.31 Net environmental costs for industry, companies with 10 and more employees (excl. construction) (million euro)

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Total	2,017	1,949	1,863	1,810
Waste	423	440	431	462
Air	666	588	516	403
Water	501	485	483	510
Other	428	436	432	435
Mineral extraction	x	x	147	x
Food, drink and tobacco	267	306	307	317
Chemical	x	521	523	529
Basic metal and metal products	181	179	176	180
Other manufacturing	626	701	705	668
Public utilities	233	x	5	x

17.32 Revenues from environmental taxes and levies (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Environmental levies and green taxes	16,879	20,992	22,619	23,968
environmental levies	2,906	3,722	4,116	4,243
refuse collection rates	1,183	1,555	1,694	1,775
sewerage charges	650	886	1,094	1,143
surface water pollution levy	1,003	1,197	1,238	1,248
waterboards	967	1,165	1,208	1,225
other	36	32	30	23
other environmental levies	70	84	90	77
green taxes	13,973	17,270	18,503	19,725
vehicle taxes	11,106	13,141	14,718	14,938
excise duties	5,290	6,420	6,975	7,225
motor vehicle tax	2,941	3,573	4,096	4,477
special tax on cars and motorcycles	2,875	3,148	3,647	3,236
regulating environmental levy	2,867	4,129	3,785	4,787
Pre-paid disposal fees (durable goods)	117	67	62	.

17.33 Environmental services

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Companies	597	572	681	755
Employees (x 1,000)	20	23	25	27
Profitability (%)	4.3	8.2	8.5	8.5
Total assets (million euro)	3,625	4,424	4,969	5,419
of which: invoiced turnover	3,587	4,340	4,877	5,346
Pe tax profit (million euro)	154	355	416	457
Investment (million euro)	369	389		

17.34 Environmental protection: cost and financing (million euro)

	2000	2003	2005	2007
Net environmental costs	9,116	10,440	10,105	11,337
General	1,401	1,693	1,856	1,822
Waste	2,802	3,232	2,972	3,407
Soil	977	908	731	861
Noise	286	312	165	163
Air	1,435	1,888	1,795	2,111
Water	2,217	2,408	2,586	2,973
Enterprises (excl.construction)	4,336	5,067	4,691	5,601
Government	4,473	5,043	5,052	5,398
Government	307	330	362	338
Net environmental costs	.	10,440	10,105	11,337
Enterprises (excl.construction)	.	4,223	3,861	4,305
Government	.	2,755	3,150	3,819
Households (incl.undivided)	.	3,462	3,094	3,213
Environmental investments	2,037	2,299	2,649	3,989

17.35 Nature and landscape, cost and financing excl. abroad (million euro)

	2000	2003	2005	2007
Gross costs by activity	915	974	955	938
cost of equipment	224	299	291	232
housing and management	320	369	428	485
land acquisition	234	135	142	129
other activities	136	171	95	93
Revenues (-)	47	57	74	80
Net costs	868	917	881	858
government	432	522	537	516
private sector	436	395	358	356
Net expenses	868	917	881	910
government	597	713	695	693
other (incl. households)	271	204	186	217

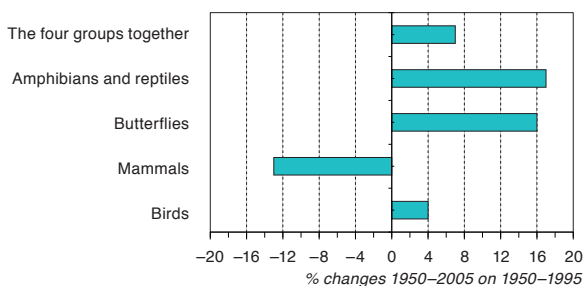
17.36 Environmental costs of agriculture (million euro)

	2000	2003	2005	2007
Environmental investments	146	189	176	661
Net environmental costs	643	731	590	855
soil	363	326	240	383
air	72	137	152	282
water	30	51	56	57
other environmental areas	30	54	51	52
administrative costs	148	164	92	81
Levies	24	45	46	48
Subsidies	99	164	125	163
Net environmental costs	568	613	512	740

17.37 Environmental costs of traffic (million euro)

	2000	2003	2005	2007
Environmental investments	299	272	410	653
Environmental costs	888	1,071	1,026	1,060
government	185	349	249	197
waste	7	8	8	8
soil and landscape	19	33	31	16
noise	154	303	205	158
air	–	–	–	11
water	4	5	5	4
traffic participants	703	722	777	863
waste	35	46	37	21
soil and landscape	74	37	38	38
noise	76	62	48	66
air	486	540	588	694
water	32	38	65	44
Net environmental costs	711	759	809	774

17.38 Changes in populations of four groups of endangered species



17.39 Numbers of different species (2000=100)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Water birds	100	130	122	123
Summer birds	100	94	93	93
Winte birds ¹⁾	100	96	89	82
Mammals ²⁾	100	116	126	131
Bats	100	148	146	186
Amphibians	100	113	119	121
Reptiles	100	101	119	90
Butterflies	100	90	60	58
Dragonflies	100	95	106	123
Wild mushrooms	100	73	73	74

Source: NEM, CBS.

¹⁾ Birds spending winters in the Netherlands.

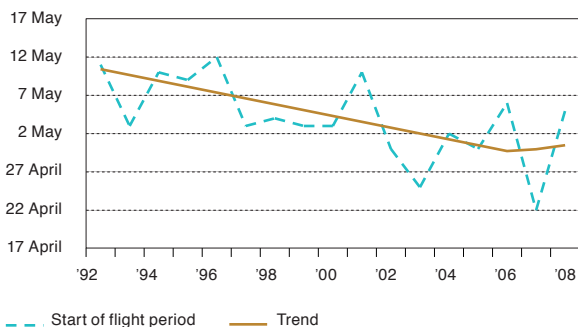
²⁾ Mamma Is active in daytime: squirrels, hares, rabbits, deer and foxes.

17.40 Birds and climate (2000=100)

Climate preference	2000	2005	2007	2008
Cold climate	100	58	53	56
Neutral	100	100	87	74
Hot climate	100	110	114	99

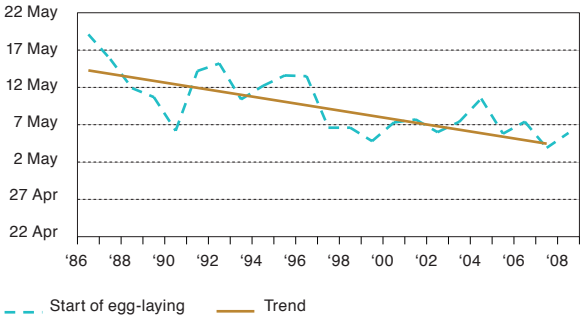
Source: NEM (CBS, SOVON).

17.41 Start of butterfly flight period



Source: NEM, Statistics Netherlands.

17.42 Start of egg-laying period of birds



Source: NEM (SOVON, CBS).

18

Popula-
tion



18. Population

Population growth up again

The population increase in the Netherlands in 2009 was 92 thousand. This is nearly three times as large as in 2006, when population growth reached a historic low. The growth was mainly the result of higher immigration and lower emigration. Nearly 16.6 million people were living in the Netherlands on 1 January 2010.

Immigration reached a new record in 2009: nearly 147 thousand people arrived. This is the highest number ever recorded by Statistics Netherlands. Emigration fell from 118 to 111 thousand people in 2009, which pushed up the population growth even further.

The number of births and deaths remained about the same. In 2009 nearly 185 thousand children were born, just as in 2008. Some 134 thousand people died, about a thousand fewer than in 2008.

One million more

Statistics Netherlands expects the Dutch population to grow by another million over the next thirty years. A peak of 17.5 million is expected, after which the population will slowly start to decrease.

The age composition of the Dutch population will change drastically. The high number of births between 1946 and 1970 means a sharp increase in the number of old people. The number of people over 65 will nearly double, from 2.5 million in 2009 to 4.5 million by the end of the thirties. The number of 0–19 year-olds will decrease from 3.9 to 3.8 million.

The dip in births after 1970 will cause a decrease in the number of middle-aged people. The number of people aged between 20 and 65 will fall by nearly a million: from 10.1 million in 2009 to 9.2 million in the late thirties. This means the potential labour force will fall in the next few decades.

18.1 Population; key figures, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total	15,864	16,306	16,486	16,578
Men	7,846	8,066	8,156	8,205
Women	8,018	8,240	8,329	8,372
Never married	7,049	7,450	7,680	.
Married	7,071	7,003	6,883	.
Widowed	882	877	867	.
Divorced	862	976	1,056	.
Younger than 20 yrs	3,873	3,988	3,934	3,928
20 to 40 yrs	4,762	4,468	4,234	4,195
40 to 65 yrs	5,077	5,561	5,847	5,916
65 to 80 yrs	1,652	1,715	1,841	1,890
80 yrs and older	500	574	631	648

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	24.4	24.5	23.9	23.7
20 to 39 yrs	30.0	27.4	25.7	25.3
40 to 64 yrs	32.0	34.1	35.5	35.7
65 to 79 yrs	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.4
80 yrs and older	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9
Demographic burden				
green burden	61.2	62.6	63.5	61.0
grey burden	39.4	39.8	39.0	38.8
grey burden	21.9	22.8	24.5	25.1
Inhabitants per km² of land (abs.)	468	483	489	491

18.3 Population; size and growth (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Population on 1 January	15,864	16,306	16,405	16,486
births	207	188	185	185
deaths	141	136	135	134
immigration	133	92	144	147
emigration	79	120	118	111
other corrections, net	3	5	5	5
Total growth	123	29	80	92
Population on 31 December	15,987	16,334	16,486	16,578
Population growth (per 1,000 inhabitants)	7.8	1.8	4.9	5.6

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Men	7,846	8,066	8,156	8,205
0 to 5 yrs	504	517	477	473
5 to 10 yrs	512	506	517	513
10 to 15 yrs	490	517	502	504
15 to 20 yrs	475	500	516	519
20 to 25 yrs	483	490	504	512
25 to 30 yrs	595	498	498	504
30 to 35 yrs	672	599	505	501
35 to 40 yrs	670	667	621	592
40 to 45 yrs	614	663	656	656
45 to 50 yrs	575	606	641	650
50 to 55 yrs	583	562	582	591
55 to 60 yrs	436	563	544	544
60 to 65 yrs	358	413	522	537
65 to 70 yrs	305	329	368	383
70 to 75 yrs	242	264	283	292
75 to 80 yrs	181	190	211	215
80 to 85 yrs	93	119	129	133
85 to 90 yrs	44	46	62	65
90 to 95 yrs	12	14	16	17
95 yrs and older	2	2	3	3
Women	8,018	8,240	8,329	8,372
0 to 5 yrs	480	494	455	451
5 to 10 yrs	489	482	494	490
10 to 15 yrs	470	493	479	481
15 to 20 yrs	453	479	494	496
20 to 25 yrs	473	479	493	501
25 to 30 yrs	581	495	494	497
30 to 35 yrs	643	593	504	499
35 to 40 yrs	645	647	616	590
40 to 45 yrs	600	645	640	641
45 to 50 yrs	559	596	631	638
50 to 55 yrs	563	551	576	586
55 to 60 yrs	424	551	537	539
60 to 65 yrs	365	411	518	533
65 to 70 yrs	339	349	380	393
70 to 75 yrs	308	314	320	327
75 to 80 yrs	277	270	279	280
80 to 85 yrs	182	216	217	218
85 to 90 yrs	113	114	139	144
90 to 95 yrs	44	49	52	53
95 yrs and older	10	12	14	15

18.5 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total	15,864	16,306	16,486	16,578
Native Dutch	13,089	13,183	13,198	13,215
Foreign background	2,775	3,123	3,288	3,362
1st generation	1,431	1,607	1,662	1,703
western	545	582	627	646
of whom:				
EU countries	267	311	371	383
Indonesia	141	131	121	119
non-western	886	1024	1034	1057
of whom:				
Morocco	153	168	167	168
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	69	82	80	81
Suriname	183	188	185	185
Turkey	178	196	195	197
2nd generation	1,344	1,516	1,626	1,659
western	822	841	851	856
of whom:				
EU countries	473	501	506	504
Indonesia	264	265	263	263
non-western	523	675	775	802
of whom:				
Morocco	110	147	175	182
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	38	48	55	57
Suriname	119	141	154	157
Turkey	131	163	183	188

18.6 Private households by size, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	6,801	7,091	7,242	7,313
1 person	2,272	2,449	2,571	2,619
2 persons	2,242	2,318	2,372	2,396
3 persons	897	906	900	901
4 persons	944	973	971	971
5 persons and more	446	445	428	424
Average household size (abs.)	2.30	2.27	2.24	2.23

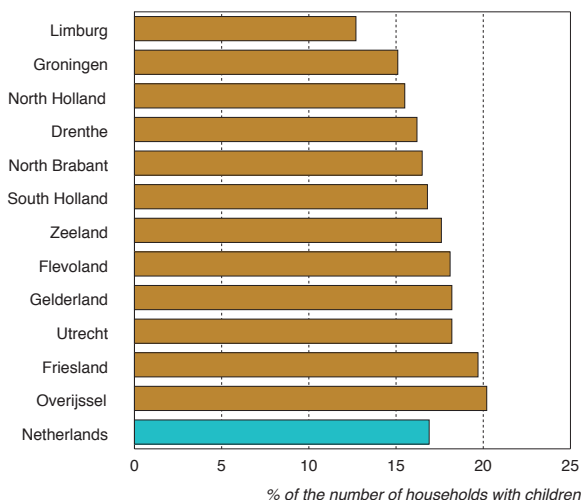
18.7 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (%)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Native Dutch	82.5	80.8	80.1	79.7
Foreign background	17.5	19.2	19.9	20.3
western	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.1
non-western	8.9	10.4	11.0	11.2

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	6,801	7,091	7,242	7,313
One-person households	2,272	2,449	2,571	2,619
Multi-person households	4,529	4,642	4,671	4,693
couples without children	2,016	2,062	2,098	2,115
unmarried	495	499	501	505
married	1,521	1,564	1,596	1,609
couples with children	2,082	2,087	2,057	2,051
unmarried	163	249	299	315
married	1,920	1,839	1,759	1,737
one-parent households	384	444	466	475
other	46	48	51	52

18.9 Households with three or more children, 1 January 2009



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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
In private household	15,640	16,092	16,199	16,279
child living at home	4,541	4,635	4,585	4,580
single	2,272	2,449	2,571	2,619
living together	8,196	8,299	8,309	8,331
without children				
unmarried	989	997	1,003	1,010
married	3,042	3,128	3,193	3,219
with children				
unmarried	326	497	597	629
married	3,839	3,677	3,517	3,473
single parent	384	444	466	475
other	246	266	267	274
In institutional household	224	213	207	207

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	224	213	207	207
Family replacement homes, etc.	12	11	12	12
Homes for mentally handicapped	27	23	21	21
Nursing and care homes	137	127	120	119
Other institutional households	48	53	54	55

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Men	80.5	81.0	80.9	81.8
never married	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.9
married	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.8
widowed	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.8
divorced	5.2	6.3	7.0	7.3
Women	143.5	132.2	126.0	125.2
never married	48.2	43.3	40.9	40.5
married	11.0	10.6	9.9	10.2
widowed	76.9	70.3	66.4	65.7
divorced	7.4	8.0	8.7	8.9

18.13 Live births; key figures (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	207	188	185	185
Sex				
boys	106	96	95	95
girls	101	92	90	90
Birth order				
1st child	96	85	83	85
2nd child	74	70	68	67
3rd child	26	24	24	24
4th and higher order child	11	9	9	9
Legitimacy				
marital	155	122	108	105
non-marital	52	66	76	80
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants (abs.)	13.0	11.5	11.2	11.1
Live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 50 yrs (abs.)	52.4	48.0	47.8	47.9
Total fertility rate (abs.)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	44.7	44.6	43.5	44.2
Western	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.9
of which:				
Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Germany	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Indonesia	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
former Yugoslavia	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
United Kingdom	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Non-western	32.6	32.5	31.3	31.3
of which:				
Morocco	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.7
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Somalia	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Suriname	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.5
Turkey	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.6

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	206.6	187.9	181.3	184.6
15 to 20 yrs	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
20 to 25 yrs	17.5	16.7	16.4	16.3
25 to 30 yrs	57.4	48.9	48.9	50.7
30 to 35 yrs	87.1	73.8	67.8	69.1
35 to 40 yrs	36.8	40.0	39.7	39.5
40 to 45 yrs	5.2	6.3	6.5	6.8
45 yrs and older	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

18.16 Average age of mother at birth

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	30.7	31.1	31.1	31.1
1st child	29.1	29.4	29.4	29.4
2nd child	31.4	31.8	31.8	31.8
3rd child	32.9	33.3	33.3	33.3
4th and higher order child	34.7	35.1	35.1	35.1

18.17 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Absolute				
24 weeks and longer	1,253	983	781	774
28 weeks and longer	1,000	760	608	608
Per 1,000 births				
24 weeks and longer	6.0	5.2	4.3	4.2
28 weeks and longer	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.3

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	203.9	185.2	178.9	182.0
Single births	200.2	181.7	175.8	178.8
Multiple births	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.2
twins	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.2
two boys	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
one boy, one girl	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
two girls	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
three or more babies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

18.19 Mortality; key figures

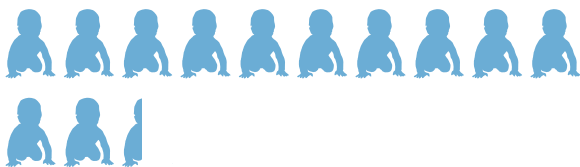
	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Deaths (x 1,000)	140.5	136.4	135.1	134.2
men	68.8	66.4	64.9	65.2
women	71.8	70.0	70.2	68.9
Infant mortality (x 1,000)	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Perinatal mortality (x 1,000)	1.6	1.3	1.0	.
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.1
Standardised mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	8.0	7.2	6.6	.
men	7.9	6.9	6.2	.
women	8.0	7.3	6.9	.
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	5.1	4.9	3.8	3.8
Perinatal mortality per 1,000 births	7.8	6.9	5.4	.
Life expectancy at birth (years)				
men	75.5	77.2	78.3	78.6
women	80.6	81.6	82.3	82.5
Average age at death				
men	71.9	73.0	73.6	.
women	78.2	78.7	79.3	.

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Men	68.8	66.4	64.9	65.2
0 to 20 yrs	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
20 to 40 yrs	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2
40 to 60 yrs	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.3
60 to 80 yrs	32.7	30.0	28.8	29.1
80 yrs and older	24.3	26.0	26.6	21.2
Women	71.8	70.0	70.2	68.9
0 to 20 yrs	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
20 to 40 yrs	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
40 to 60 yrs	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.5
60 to 80 yrs	22.1	20.2	19.8	19.2
80 yrs and older	41.9	42.2	43.5	42.9

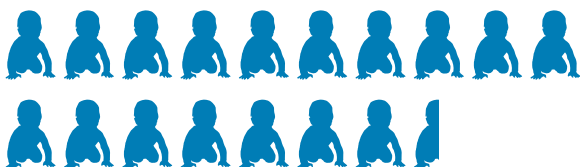
Twin births per 1,000 births, 1950 and 2008

1950




12.4

2008



17.5

 = 1 twin birth per 1,000 births

18.21 Marriage and partnership registrations; key figures

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Marriages (x 1,000)	88.1	72.3	75.4	72.9
two men		0.6	0.7	0.6
man and woman	88.1	71.1	74.0	71.6
two women		0.6	0.8	0.8
Partnership registrations (x 1,000)	2.9	11.3	10.8	9.5
two men	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
man and woman	1.3	10.7	10.2	9.0
two women	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.4
Partnership registrations per 1,000 inhabitants	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
Average age at marriage				
men	34.1	35.8	36.4	.
women	31.1	32.7	33.4	.

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Men	84.6	69.5	73.8	71.1
never married	67.0	54.6	58.1	56.0
widowed	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
divorced	15.8	13.3	14.0	13.4
Women	82.8	68.2	72.6	70.2
never married	66.8	54.3	57.8	56.2
widowed	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
divorced	14.6	12.5	13.3	12.7

18.23 Wedding anniversaries (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
12.5 years	74	75	66	65
25 years	79	60	57	53
40 years	50	60	69	70
50 years	22	28	33	34
60 years	4	3	7	6

Number of marriages, 1990 and 2008

1990



Number 95,600

2008



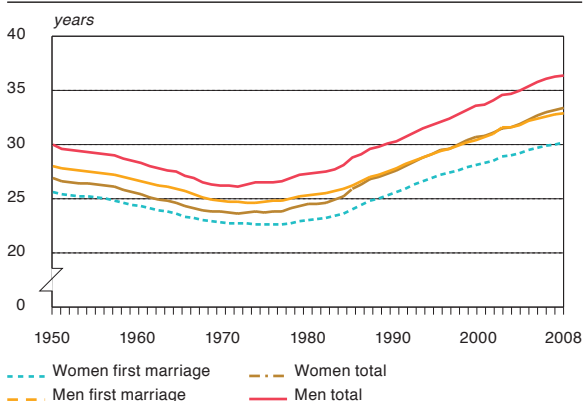
Number 75,400

 = 10,000 marriages

18.24 Marriage dissolutions (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	93.6	88.2	87.0	85.6
Cause:				
death of husband	41.1	38.6	37.1	37.4
death of wife	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.4
divorce	34.7	31.9	32.2	30.7

18.25 Average age at marriage



18.26 Divorcees by age (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Men	32.5	29.8	30.1	30.2
under 30	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
30 to 40 yrs	12.6	9.0	8.4	7.9
40 to 50 yrs	11.0	12.1	12.0	12.4
50 yrs and older	6.8	7.3	8.4	8.6
Women	33.2	30.8	30.9	31.3
under 30	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.9
30 to 40 yrs	14.1	11.4	10.6	10.2
40 to 50 yrs	9.9	11.4	11.8	12.2
50 yrs and older	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.0

18.27 Marriage dissolution; key figures

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Marriage dissolution per 1,000 inhabitants	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.3
of which:				
by divorce	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Marriage dissolution by death per 1,000 couples	16.6	16.1	15.8	15.9
men	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.8
women	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1
Divorce rate (%)	33.9	33.4	34.1	.
Average marriage duration at divorce (years)	12.9	13.8	14.1	14.2
Average age at divorce				
men	41.9	43.7	44.6	44.8
women	39.0	40.7	41.5	41.8
Average age at death of married				
men	72.7	73.6	74.1	74.3
women	69.2	69.9	70.2	70.5
Average age of surviving partner				
men	71.0	71.7	72.0	72.3
women	69.2	70.2	70.6	70.8

18.28 Internal migration (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	1,586	1,652	1,632	1,502
Moving within the same municipality	972	1009	983	903
Moving to another municipality	614	642	649	599
in the same province	359	384	385	354
in another province	255	258	264	245

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Moving within the same municipality				
Men	488	503	491	487
younger than 20 yrs	110	115	113	110
20 to 40 yrs	251	247	234	233
40 to 65 yrs	95	107	109	108
65 to 85 yrs	27	28	29	30
85 yrs and older	5	5	5	6
Women	484	507	502	497
younger than 20 yrs	111	117	115	111
20 to 40 yrs	236	244	236	233
40 to 65 yrs	81	91	94	93
65 to 85 yrs	42	41	41	42
85 yrs and older	14	15	15	17
Moving to another municipality				
Men	307	318	319	320
younger than 20 yrs	68	72	71	70
20 to 40 yrs	171	169	167	168
40 to 65 yrs	56	63	66	66
65 to 85 yrs	11	12	13	13
85 yrs and older	2	2	2	2
Women	307	324	328	329
younger than 20 yrs	71	79	78	78
20 to 40 yrs	171	174	175	176
40 to 65 yrs	46	51	54	54
65 to 85 yrs	15	15	15	16
85 yrs and older	5	5	6	7

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Immigration	132.9	92.3	143.5	147.3
Continents				
Africa	17.8	9.3	12.1	15.9
America	22.4	12.2	16.1	15.9
Asia	24.3	15.1	23.9	24.0
Europe	66.9	54.7	90.1	90.3
Oceania	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2
Countries				
of which:				
Netherlands	23.8	20.2	27.0	28.6
Germany	5.2	5.3	8.5	8.3
United Kingdom	5.6	2.9	4.3	4.0
EU countries (excl. Netherlands)	21.8	26.3	54.0	52.2
China	2.6	3.2	4.8	4.9
former Yugoslavia	4.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Morocco	4.5	2.4	2.1	2.4
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	10.2	2.4	3.9	4.1
former Soviet Union	6.1	2.8	3.7	4.4
Suriname	3.6	2.2	2.3	2.2
Turkey	5.4	3.4	4.0	4.1
Emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	79.0	119.7	117.8	110.8
Continents				
Africa	5.9	12.3	8.0	7.3
America	8.3	12.7	11.3	10.9
Asia	6.8	13.1	13.2	14.5
Europe	57.0	80.4	84.0	77.0
Oceania	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Countries				
of which:				
Netherlands	37.4	53.7	51.2	40.3
Germany	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.6
United Kingdom	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4
EU countries (excl. Netherlands)	14.5	19.3	27.0	31.2
China	0.5	1.8	1.8	2.2
former Yugoslavia	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9
Morocco	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.4
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	2.4	4.6	2.9	2.6
former Soviet Union	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.8
Suriname	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.3
Turkey	1.2	2.9	2.7	2.4

18.31 Population by country of origin, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Continents (total)	2,775	3,123	3,288	3,362
Africa	414	510	544	562
America	498	571	599	610
Asia	638	705	727	739
Europe	1,209	1,316	1,398	1,431
Oceania	17	20	20	20
Countries				
western	1,367	1,424	1,478	1,504
of which:				
EU countries	739	812	878	886
Australia	12	14	15	15
Canada	11	13	14	14
Hungary	12	13	14	16
Indonesia	405	396	384	382
former Yugoslavia	67	76	78	79
Poland	29	40	69	77
former Soviet Union	23	44	52	56
United States	27	30	32	33
non-western	1,409	1,699	1,809	1,859
of which:				
Afghanistan	21	37	38	39
Angola	4	12	9	9
China	30	44	50	54
Egypt	14	19	20	21
Ethiopia	9	10	11	11
Ghana	16	19	20	21
Hong Kong	18	18	18	18
Iraq	33	44	49	52
Iran	23	29	31	32
Cape Verde	18	20	21	21
Morocco	262	316	342	349
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	107	131	135	138
Pakistan	16	18	19	19
Somalia	29	22	22	27
Suriname	303	329	339	342
Thailand	8	12	15	16
Turkey	309	359	378	384
Vietnam	15	18	19	19

18.32 First generation population by country of origin, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Continents (total)	1,431	1,607	1,662	1,703
Africa	254	295	290	299
America	306	337	338	342
Asia	315	357	362	369
Europe	550	610	664	687
Oceania	6	7	7	7
Countries				
western	545	582	627	647
of which:				
EU countries	267	311	371	383
Australia	4	5	5	5
Canada	4	5	5	5
Hungary	5	6	7	8
Indonesia	141	131	121	119
former Yugoslavia	50	54	53	53
Poland	16	25	51	58
former Soviet Union	16	34	39	42
United States	17	19	20	20
non-western	886	1,024	1,034	1,057
of which:				
Afghanistan	20	32	31	31
Angola	3	9	6	6
China	20	31	35	38
Egypt	9	11	11	12
Ethiopia	7	7	7	8
Ghana	11	12	12	13
Hong Kong	10	10	10	10
Iraq	30	36	39	41
Iran	20	24	25	25
Cape Verde	11	12	12	12
Morocco	153	168	167	168
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	69	82	80	81
Pakistan	10	11	11	11
Somalia	21	15	15	20
Suriname	183	188	185	185
Thailand	5	9	11	11
Turkey	178	196	195	197
Vietnam	10	12	12	12

18.33 Second generation population by country of origin of the parents 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Continents (total)	1,344	1,516	1,626	1,659
Africa	159	215	253	264
America	192	234	261	268
Asia	323	348	365	370
Europe	659	706	735	744
Oceania	11	12	13	13
Countries				
western	822	841	851	856
of which:				
EU countries	473	501	506	504
Australia	8	9	10	10
Canada	7	8	9	9
Hungary	7	7	7	7
Indonesia	264	265	263	263
former Yugoslavia	17	22	25	26
Poland	13	15	18	20
former Soviet Union	7	10	13	14
United States	10	12	13	13
non-western	523	675	775	802
of which:				
Afghanistan	2	5	7	8
Angola	1	2	3	3
China	10	13	15	16
Egypt	5	8	9	9
Ethiopia	2	3	4	4
Ghana	5	7	8	8
Hong Kong	7	8	8	8
Iraq	4	8	11	11
Iran	3	5	6	6
Cape Verde	7	8	9	9
Morocco	110	147	175	182
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	38	48	55	57
Pakistan	6	7	8	8
Somalia	7	7	7	7
Suriname	119	141	154	157
Thailand	2	3	4	5
Turkey	131	163	183	188
Vietnam	4	6	7	7

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Acquisition of Dutch nationality (other than by birth)	50.0	28.5	30.7	28.2
Continents				
African	18.1	8.8	8.6	7.1
American	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.2
Asian	8.3	4.0	3.8	3.9
European	12.6	7.4	7.9	6.4
Oceanian	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
none or unknown	7.4	4.8	7.8	8.6
Nationalities				
of which:				
Chinese	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.5
Iraqi	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
Iranian	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
former Yugoslavian	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Moroccan	13.5	7.1	6.4	5.0
Somali	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
former Soviet Russian	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Surinamese	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.0
Loss of Dutch nationality	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Total	50.0	28.5	29.1	30.7
Adoption	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.6
Recognition	0.8			
Naturalisation	45.9	21.3	21.0	22.2
independently	30.8	15.3	15.2	16.3
co-dependently	15.1	6.0	5.8	6.0
Option	2.3	5.8	7.3	7.8

18.36 Population forecast; key figures

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Population by age, 1 Jan. (x 1,000)	16,536	17,014	17,380	17,343
younger than 20 yrs	3,921	3,753	3,723	3,747
20 to 40 yrs	4,171	4,163	4,271	4,142
40 to 65 yrs	5,907	5,739	5,285	5,205
65 to 80 yrs	1,889	2,547	2,914	2,556
80 yrs and older	649	812	1,188	1,692
Population year-on-year changes (x 1,000)	45	40	20	-19
of which:				
live births	178	184	189	182
deaths	137	157	183	216
immigration	128	128	127	127
emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	125	114	113	113
net migration (incl. administrative corrections)	4	14	14	15
Total fertility rate	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.75
Life expectancy at birth (years)				
men	78.7	80.3	81.4	83.2
women	82.6	83.3	84.1	85.5
Population by age, 1 Jan. (%)				
younger than 20 yrs	23.7	22.1	21.4	21.6
20 to 65 yrs	60.9	58.2	55.0	53.9
65 yrs and older	15.3	19.7	23.6	24.5
Demographic burden (total) 1 Jan. (%)	64.1	71.8	81.9	85.5
green burden	38.9	37.9	39.0	40.1
grey burden	25.2	33.9	42.9	45.5

18.37 Population forecast: population with native and foreign backgrounds, 1 January

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Absolute (x 1,000)	16,536	17,014	17,380	17,343
native Dutch	13,207	13,222	13,143	12,366
western foreign background	1,496	1,628	1,755	1,998
non-western foreign background	1,833	2,164	2,483	2,979
Proportion (%)				
native Dutch	79.9	77.7	75.6	71.3
western foreign background	9.0	9.6	10.1	11.5
non-western foreign background	11.1	12.7	14.3	17.2

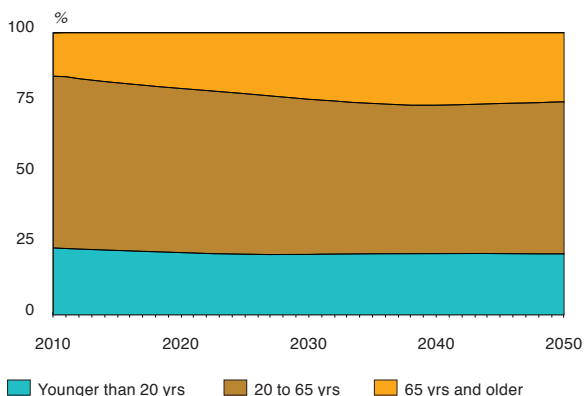
18.38 Population forecast: population with a foreign background, 1 January (x 1,000)

	2010	2020	2030	2050
First generation	1,680	1,872	2,076	2,354
Western	642	727	809	967
European Union	387	466	540	682
other Europe	98	121	145	181
Indonesia	119	96	76	45
other non-Europe	38	44	49	59
Non-western	1,037	1,145	1,267	1,387
of which:				
Africa	125	148	173	210
Asia	237	272	331	416
Latin America	50	62	76	101
Morocco	166	177	184	180
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	81	95	109	128
Suriname	185	190	191	165
Turkey	195	199	202	188
Second generation	1,650	1,920	2,162	2,623
Western	854	901	945	1,031
European Union	508	535	565	668
other Europe	48	68	88	124
Indonesia	262	254	241	172
other non-Europe	37	43	50	67
Non-western	796	1,019	1,216	1,591
of which:				
Africa	82	116	147	210
Asia	104	154	213	342
Latin America	31	49	70	119
Morocco	179	229	257	290
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	56	75	96	139
Suriname	156	176	190	212
Turkey	186	220	243	279

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

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Total	7,355	7,860	8,196	8,229
Household type				
one-person household	2,640	3,009	3,340	3,607
multi-person household	4,715	4,851	4,855	4,622
couples	4,184	4,280	4,281	4,035
one-parent household	481	517	517	525
other	50	54	57	62
Average household size (abs.)	2.22	2.14	2.09	2.06

18.40 Population forecast; age structure, 1 January



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

	2010	2020	2030	2050
Men	8,176	8,415	8,584	8,527
single	1,226	1,421	1,589	1,709
living together	4,192	4,287	4,288	4,042
living with parent(s)	2,455	2,382	2,357	2,369
single parent	80	78	62	53
in other household	138	154	169	186
living in institution	84	94	119	168
Women	8,360	8,599	8,796	8,815
single	1,413	1,588	1,752	1,898
living together	4,176	4,272	4,273	4,028
living with parent(s)	2,115	2,047	2,028	2,040
single parent	401	439	455	472
in other household	128	139	152	177
living in institution	127	114	136	200

19

Prices



19. Prices

Dutch inflation rate low but higher than the eurozone majority

In 2009 the Dutch inflation rate was 1.2 percent, the second lowest in twenty years. The only time inflation was lower was in 2006, when it was 1.1 percent. Car fuels kept inflation low. On average petrol was 7.9 percent cheaper than in 2008. In 2007 and 2008 petrol had become much more expensive. The prices of audiovisual equipment also brought inflation down. On the other hand, tobacco became 12 percent more expensive because the excise on cigarettes and shag was raised. Energy was 0.8 percent more expensive than in 2008. In July gas saw its greatest price cut since 1987, a massive 20 percent. But it had become much more expensive in January. In 2009 the Dutch inflation rate was higher than in many other European countries due to the low oil prices. The effects of changes in oil prices are much faster in most European countries than in Nederland, where the energy rates are only adjusted twice a year.

Factory-gate prices down

The factory-gate prices of the Dutch manufacturing industry were substantially lower in 2009 than in 2008. They started to fall by the end of 2008 and reached a low in July 2009 with 15 percent. Then the price drop started to level off and December 2009 saw the first modest increase in prices. Prices in manufacturing are greatly influenced by oil prices. The lower oil prices caused the collapse of prices in the oil processing industry in November 2008. They only recovered a year later, with a 9 percent increase. The chemical industry in turn reacted to the oil processing industry, which led to a year of negative price changes. The only industries that sold their products at higher prices in 2009 were the furniture, tobacco and machinery and equipment industries. Export prices were down by more than domestic sales prices.

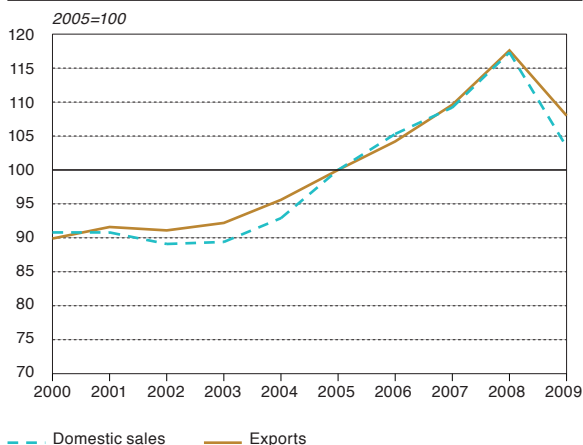
19.1 Prices of industrial products by sector (excl. construction) (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2008	2009
Mineral extraction	16.1	29.6	-25.8
domestic sales	15.8	20.8	-25.5
exports	16.3	38.9	-26.1
Manufacturing	0.8	7.3	-10.2
domestic sales	2.0	7.3	-8.1
exports	-0.1	7.3	-11.8
Energy companies	-3.0	11.7	-9.2
domestic sales	-1.7	10.6	-8.3
exports	-43.8	60.4	-36.4
Water supply and waste management	0.5	-0.6	0.1
domestic sales	0.5	-0.6	0.1

19.2 Prices of industrial products by industry class (excl. construction) (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2008	2009
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	16.9	29.6	-26.3
Other mineral extraction	5.5	29.6	-15.7
Food, beverages and tobacco	4.2	6.9	-5.4
Beverages	2.6	3.7	3.4
Tobacco products	5.8	3.6	6.1
Textiles	1.4	1.5	0.2
Clothing	0.9	0.7	0.0
Leather, leather products, footwear	3.6	2.6	-0.1
Wood, cork and cane products	4.7	3.1	-2.8
Paper and cardboard products	3.7	0.4	-5.9
Printing and publishing	2.8	0.4	-1.2
Oil products	-7.5	21.4	-31.3
Chemical products	-2.6	9.9	-21.4
Pharmaceuticals	1.1	3.6	-4.3
Rubber and synthetic products	2.2	3.3	-1.1
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	4.5	5.0	2.0
Furniture	2.6	3.1	4.2
Basic metals	-1.6	4.4	-14.4
Metal products	2.2	4.8	-2.4
Electrical equipment	2.0	4.2	1.5
Electrical and optical instruments	1.7	1.8	0.2
Machine industrie	1.8	1.8	1.6
Transport equipment	-0.4	2.9	-1.3

19.3 Producer price index, manufacturing industry



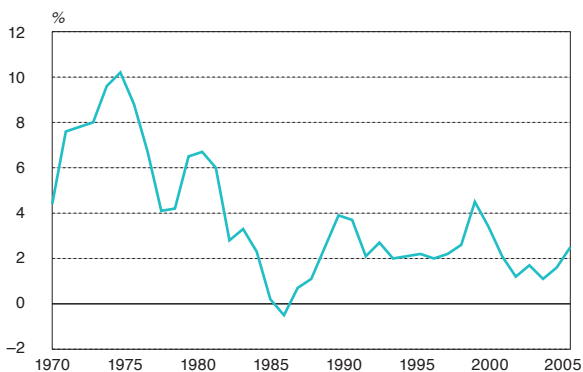
19.4 Consumer prices, all households (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total expenditure	4.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.2
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	7.0	1.7	1.0	5.6	1.1
food	7.5	1.4	0.9	5.7	1.1
bread and cereal products	4.4	-0.2	2.0	6.4	1.9
fruit	10.1	1.8	0.8	7.8	-1.4
vegetables and potatoes	9.4	9.8	3.2	1.8	0.0
milk, cheese and eggs	7.6	-1.1	2.5	13.9	-0.9
oils and fats	3.8	1.1	2.9	12.6	1.3
sugar, sweets and ice cream	4.4	-1.7	-1.3	4.0	2.8
fish, shellfish and crustaceans	10.3	3.2	0.5	4.4	1.6
meat	9.7	1.0	-0.4	3.2	2.4
other food	5.3	1.4	-1.0	1.4	1.6
non-alcoholic drinks	2.6	4.8	2.3	4.5	0.6
coffee, tea and cocoa	-0.9	2.3	-2.7	5.4	0.5
mineral water, soft drinks and juice	4.3	6.0	5.0	4.0	0.7
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	6.7	1.1	1.9	4.8	8.5
alcoholic drinks	5.8	-0.7	1.4	3.7	3.2
tobacco	7.4	2.1	2.2	5.6	12.0
Clothing and footwear	1.8	0.5	1.2	0.3	-0.5
clothes and clothes fabrics	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.0	-0.6
footwear, incl. repairs	6.7	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.4
Housing, water and energy	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.1	1.8
energy	15.2	9.6	4.1	3.1	0.8
housing	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.4

19.4 Consumer prices, all households (year-on-year % changes) (end)

housing maintenance and repairs	5.9	3.3	4.6	3.5	-1.5
water supply and other housing- related services	4.5	1.1	1.3	2.7	2.2
Furnishings, household appliances					
daily maintenance	5.4	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.4
home and garden tools (incl. electrical)	3.8	-0.1	2.0	1.7	0.8
household appliances, incl. repairs	0.3	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	3.1
household linens	6.3	-0.8	1.0	2.3	0.7
furniture and floor coverings	6.2	0.3	1.3	3.0	1.7
crockery, glassware and household items	4.8	-1.9	2.3	2.9	4.0
Health	2.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.0
Transport	2.7	2.4	1.8	3.9	-2.1
purchase of vehicles	3.0	0.8	1.1	-0.8	0.0
use of private vehicles (incl. fuel)	2.2	3.6	2.4	5.6	-4.2
transport services	4.0	1.6	0.7	5.6	2.4
Communication	-0.9	-2.4	-2.8	-4.1	-1.9
Recreation and culture	3.2	0.4	-0.7	-1.3	0.5
audio and video equipment, computers and software	-3.8	-7.5	-12.1	-11.3	-9.2
books, newspapers, magazines and stationery	5.1	1.1	1.1	-2.3	3.0
durable goods for recreation and culture	6.9	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.0
package holidays	6.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	4.8
recreational and cultural services	4.9	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.5
toys, games, flowers, plants and pets	5.4	0.1	2.0	-0.5	0.2
Education	3.3	1.4	-1.4	2.2	1.3
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	5.8	2.0	3.5	4.2	3.9
accommodation	6.0	1.9	4.4	4.2	5.9
restaurants, pubs, canteens	5.8	2.0	3.4	4.3	3.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	-0.5	2.9	3.8	2.5
items for personal use n.e.c.	5.1	7.8	3.6	3.9	2.8
financial services	4.3	-4.2	5.2	4.0	1.1
personal hygiene	4.7	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.0
social protection	1.4	-11.0	2.6	3.3	1.2
insurance	3.8	-2.1	2.2	5.1	3.2
other services n.e.c.	6.5	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.5
Consumption-related taxes and public services	1.6	-12.8	2.9	4.2	4.0
consumption-related taxes	1.9	-14.9	2.5	4.8	4.4
public services, incl. fees for secondary and tertiary education	0.7	-6.0	4.1	1.9	2.5
Consumption abroad	2.9	3.0	2.3	4.8	-1.8

19.5 Inflation rate



19.6 House prices (excl. new construction) (year-on-year % changes)

	2000	2007	2008	2009
Total all homes	18.2	4.2	2.9	-3.3
One-family houses				
terraced	16.1	3.9	2.8	-2.7
corner	16.9	4.0	2.7	-3.4
semi-detached	18.0	3.8	2.8	-3.4
detached	22.8	4.9	2.8	-4.1
Flats and apartments	18.0	4.5	3.5	-3.5

Inflation rates 2008 and 2009

2008




2.5 percent

2009



1.2 percent

 = 0.5 of a percent point

Retail price of one litre of beer, 1990 and 2009

1990



1.05 euro

2009



1.60 euro

€ = 10 eurocent

20

Security
and
justice



20. Security and justice

Half of all asylumseekers from Iraq and Somalia

In 2009 asylumseekers submitted 16.2 thousand requests for asylum, 14.9 thousand of these were first time applications. The remaining 1.3 thousand asylum requests were from people who had applied before. Over half of asylumseekers came from Iraq or Somalia. In 2008 the Iraqi formed the largest group, but their number decreased quickly once the categorical protection of asylum seekers from Central Iraq ended in November 2008. The Somalis have since become the largest group of asylumseekers.

One million cases before the civil court judges

In 2008 the courts dealt with 998 thousand applications for civil cases. Over half were summons, the others petitions. Civil cases usually deal with financial matters or family matters such as divorce, parental access and guardianship.

The number of court orders has increased by two-thirds since 2001. This increase (400 thousand in 2008) is largely due to the rising number of debt collection cases.

Spending on security grows faster than GDP

In 2002 spending on security reached 7.5 billion euro, while in 2008 spending had risen to 10.8 billion in current prices. This means an increase of more than 6 percent a year, one and a half times faster than the gross domestic product (GDP). Prevention had a 44 percent share in 2008 in spending on security, the second largest share was tracing offenders (26 percent) and enforcement (19 percent).

Spending grew fastest in legal services, victim support, trials and enforcement. These activities grew by an average of more than 8 percent a year each. In 2008 they made up a quarter of all spending.

20.1 People who report that crime makes them feel unsafe, population aged 15 yrs and older (%)

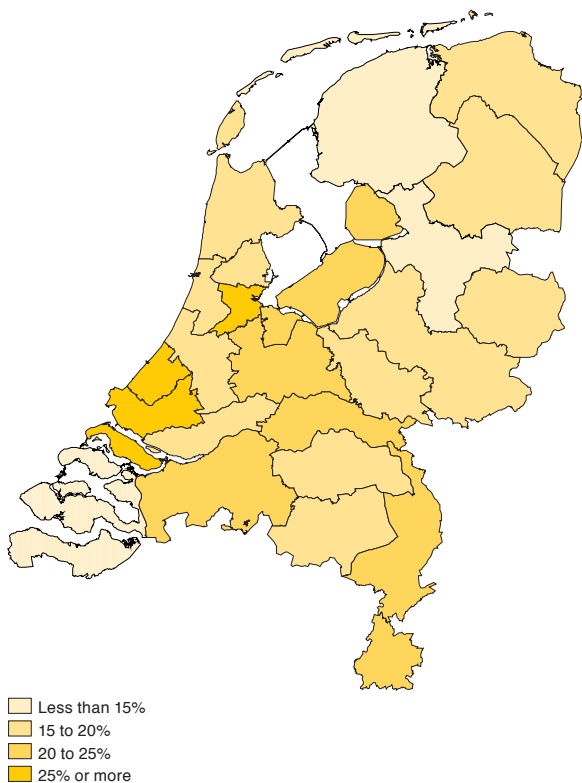
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sometimes does not feel safe	27.0	23.7	21.8	20.3
Often does not feel safe	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.0
Persons reporting that the following is often the case:				
does not feel it is safe to answer the door in the evening and at night	14.6	15.3	14.1	12.7
leaves valuables at home to prevent theft or mugging	12.6	10.3	9.2	8.8
avoids certain unsafe areas in the place of residence	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.5
makes a detour to avoid unsafe areas	7.9	6.6	5.9	5.4
forbids children to go to certain locations because of safety risk	20.3	20.1	18.7	19.1

20.2 Victims of common crimes, population aged 15 yrs and older (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total (excl. other offences)	28.8	27.2	25.8	25.4
Failing to stop after an accident	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Violent crime	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.2
threatening behaviour	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
assault	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
sexual offence	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Vandalism	13.0	12.0	11.7	11.9
damage to/theft from car (18 yrs and older)	8.9	8.1	7.9	8.0
other vandalism	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6
Larceny	14.4	13.7	12.3	11.8
car theft (18 yrs and older)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
theft from car (18 yrs and older)	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
bicycle theft	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.5
break-in/attempted break-in	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
attempted break-in	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
break-in	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
pickpocketing	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
pickpocketing without violence	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
pickpocketing with violence	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
other theft	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.0
Other offences	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8

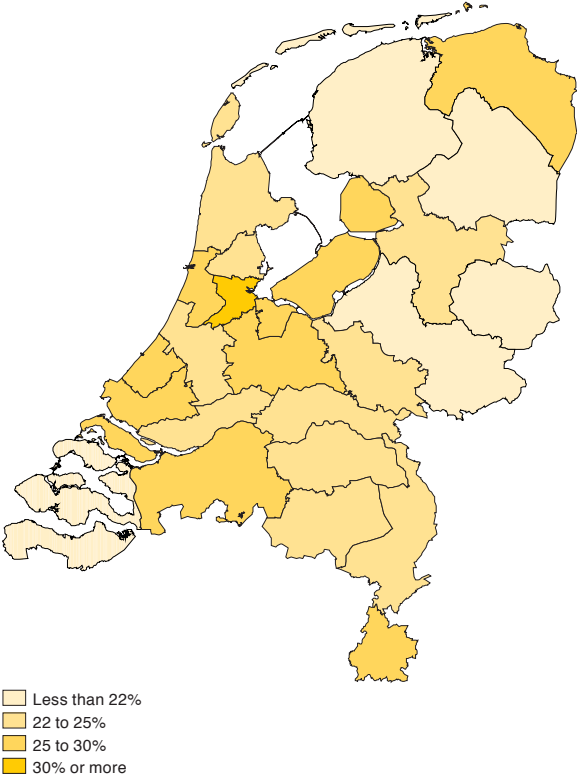
20.3

People feeling unsafe due to crime in their area, population aged 15 years and older, 2008 (% who sometimes feel unsafe)



20.4

Victims of common crime, population aged 15 years and older, 2008



20.5

Number of crimes committed against the population aged 15 yrs and older

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total (x 1,000)	6,178	5,609	5325	5192
Failing to stop after an accident	233	221	209	241
Violent crime	1,302	1,096	1,157	1,084
threatening behaviour	867	657	675	659
assault	254	259	281	263
sexual offence	181	181	201	162
Vandalism	2,410	2,185	2,119	2,148
damage to/theft from car	1,519	1,312	1,264	1,321
other vandalism	891	873	854	828
Larceny	2,233	2,107	1,840	1,718
car theft	46	30	22	21
theft from car	274	241	232	243
bicycle theft	965	909	763	691
break-in/attempted break-in	156	162	149	124
attempted break-in	47	55	45	44
break-in	109	108	104	80
pickpocketing	182	176	181	163
pickpocketing without violence	151	145	157	144
pickpocketing with violence	30	31	25	19
other theft	610	589	492	477
Other offences	151	153	132	125
Total (per 100 inhabitants)	47.2	42.7	40.4	39.4
Failing to stop after an accident	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
Violent crime	10.0	8.3	8.8	8.2
threatening behaviour	6.6	5.0	5.1	5.0
assault	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
sexual offence	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Vandalism	18.4	16.6	16.1	16.3
damage to/theft from car	11.6	10.0	9.6	10.0
other vandalism	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3
Larceny	17.1	16.0	13.9	13.0
car theft	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
theft from car	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
bicycle theft	7.4	6.9	5.8	5.2
break-in/attempted break-in	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
attempted break-in	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
break-in	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
pickpocketing	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
pickpocketing without violence	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
pickpocketing with violence	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
other theft	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.6
Other offences	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9

20.6 Number of crimes reported to the police, population aged 15 yrs and older (per 100 experienced crimes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	35.9	36.8	36.4	35.0
Failing to stop after an accident	32.4	31.0	39.8	28.7
Violent crime	30.7	31.4	31.5	30.4
threatening behaviour	28.3	31.4	29.3	26.6
assault	52.8	44.8	51.4	51.8
sexual offence	11.3	12.6	11.3	11.3
Vandalism	27.0	27.4	25.5	25.2
damage to/theft from car	30.3	28.5	26.3	26.6
other vandalism	21.3	25.7	24.3	23.1
Larceny	45.0	45.8	46.8	47.0
car theft	92.7	83.1	100.0	78.8
theft from car	79.3	69.0	78.2	78.2
bicycle theft	37.5	39.4	38.0	37.8
break-in/attempted break-in	71.7	77.2	76.6	71.4
attempted break-in	69.6	70.8	73.1	69.2
break-in	76.6	80.4	78.2	72.5
pickpocketing	54.1	68.6	61.9	66.9
pickpocketing without violence	46.5	70.0	62.3	64.3
pickpocketing with violence	92.1	62.2	59.4	86.9
other theft	28.1	28.7	28.7	30.1
Other offences	56.8	59.4	65.7	55.9

20.7**Number of crimes for which a document was signed**
(per 100 experienced crimes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	24.3	24.7	25.7	24.5
Failing to stop after an accident	24.0	21.9	24.5	15.2
Violent crime	14.1	16.8	18.1	15.8
threatening behaviour	11.7	14.2	13.4	12.4
assault	27.7	30.4	38.4	31.0
sexual offence	6.2	6.7	5.3	4.6
Vandalism	16.2	17.6	17.1	17.3
damage to/theft from car	19.3	21.0	19.2	19.5
other vandalism	10.9	12.6	14.2	13.7
Larceny	37.2	34.0	37.5	38.0
car theft	92.7	84.4	96.4	77.7
theft from car	76.9	60.4	64.4	67.0
bicycle theft	28.5	27.9	28.9	29.1
break-in/attempted break-in	61.6	65.4	65.4	60.4
attempted break-in	57.9	52.8	46.6	44.4
break-in	70.1	71.8	73.6	69.2
pickpocketing	51.5	50.5	53.3	57.1
pickpocketing without violence	43.3	49.9	52.3	54.8
pickpocketing with violence	92.1	52.9	59.8	74.6
other theft	18.6	16.4	21.2	22.1
Other offences	27.6	32.0	41.0	32.8

20.8 Crime prevention measures (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Car owners				
car with alarm/electronic engine immobiliser	56.2	56.5	57.1	57.4
self built alarm/ electronic engine immobiliser	6.7	6.0	5.0	4.2
Bicycle owners				
bicycle insured against theft	46.9	45.2	46.3	46.9
bicycle with theft prevention chip	10.0	10.4	11.3	11.1
Mobile phone owners				
mobile phone with pin code	86.7	86.7	87.1	86.5
PC owners				
PC with password	62.4	63.1	65.4	66.8
Measures in and around the home				
(extra) outside lighting	78.9	77.7	80.1	80.8
(extra) hinges and locks	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.6
burglar alarm	11.8	10.9	11.5	12.2
window and door shutters	14.9	15.1	15.7	16.6
police prevention approval	14.6	15.3	16.0	16.4

20.9 Contact between citizens and police, population aged 15 yrs and older (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Been in contact with the police	27.7	28.5	28.4	27.5
Most recent contact by reason				
report/statement	49.5	49.6	51.5	49.4
report of crime	35.3	36.8	37.1	33.7
witness statement	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.7
report of suspicious situation	11.9	9.8	11.7	13.0
enforcement	13.4	13.1	12.3	12.0
fine	7.4	6.8	7.0	5.7
police/security check	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.9
caution	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4
other reasons	37.0	37.4	36.2	38.6
request for assistance	6.1	7.9	8.3	6.7
information and advice	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.9
open day	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
licence application	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
other	25.7	23.6	22.2	25.2

20.10 Cases of victim support concluded by crime (x 1,000)

	2002	2005	2006	2007
Total	82.6	87.1	81.0	96.4
Violent crimes	30.3	38.4	36.5	44.0
Traffic accidents	20.2	19.1	17.4	20.4
Larceny	21.2	18.0	16.2	18.2
Indecent assault/sexual offences	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.4
Other assistance	6.2	6.9	6.2	8.3

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

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Total	1,328.9	1,255.1	1,218.4	1,214.5
Road traffic act	131.1	153.2	153.9	157.8
Penal Code	1,183.6	1,076.5	1,039.2	1,032.0
violent offences	91.7	110.5	109.2	111.9
crimes against property	895.5	743.6	703.3	684.2
of which:				
simple theft	364.9	315.6	293.9	302.6
aggravated theft	500.9	393.2	372.1	340.0
vandalism and public order offences	190.0	211.4	215.2	223.4
other offences under Penal Code	6.4	11.0	11.5	12.4
Other acts	14.1	25.4	25.4	24.7

20.12 Crime suspects by ethnic origin and generation, 12-79 yrs (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007*
Total population	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Native Dutch	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Foreign background	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
1st generation	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8
western	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
non-western	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.6
2nd generation	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
western	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
non-western	4.5	6.0	6.1	6.3

Source: Statistics Netherlands/ National police department (KLPD).

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Based on vehicle registration	7,006.1	9,341.8	10,569.9	10,503.6
failing to stop for a red light	224.4	278.6	184.1	186.5
parking offences	933.6	984.7	841.2	874.2
speeding	5,556.1	7,778.3	9,029.9	8,945.8
other	292.0	300.2	514.8	497.1
Stopped by police	787.9	1,635.6	1,093.1	1,319.6
failing to stop for a red light	53.5	122.9	89.0	106.7
parking offences	33.1	55.2	39.4	47.5
speeding	92.1	185.9	129.4	157.0
other	609.2	1,271.7	835.4	1,008.4

Source: Ministry of Justice, Collector's department.

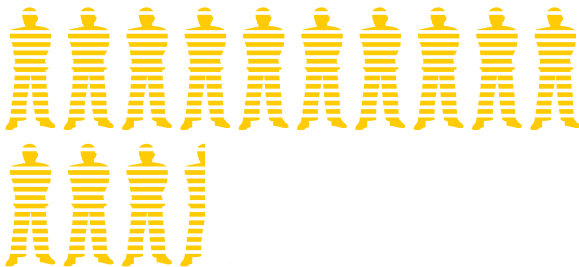
Detainees, 2005 and 2008

2005



17,600

2008



13,500

 = 1,000 detainees

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	89.1	48.6	49.1	44.2
Police byelaws	4.1	5.2	5.0	4.7
Traffic regulations and traffic signals	50.6	15.4	15.3	12.6
Vehicle regulations	9.8	6.3	2.5	2.7
Immigration law	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Road traffic act	8.9	6.3	11.7	11.2
Motor vehicle liability act	5.4	2.4	2.9	1.8
Act on transport of persons	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.2
Penal code	3.2	3.5	4.8	4.2
Other laws and regulations	5.6	7.3	5.6	5.9

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	96.1	192.0	157.4	171.9
Police byelaws	17.7	44.6	35.5	42.4
Traffic regulations and traffic signals	14.8	22.4	18.3	19.6
Vehicle regulations	2.8	2.4	1.7	0.9
Immigration law	0.8	4.6	1.8	0.7
Road traffic act	11.2	15.1	15.3	23.5
Motor vehicle liability act	24.0	39.5	38.2	30.1
Act on transport of persons	16.3	41.9	20.3	26.8
Penal code	4.0	11.6	18.6	19.0
Other laws and regulations	4.7	9.9	7.7	8.9

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	61.5	76.1	74.2	68.4
Drugs act	0.9	3.3	3.9	4.3
Road traffic act	16.0	11.5	12.2	9.2
Penal Code	24.8	40.2	42.4	40.2
violent offences	4.8	9.3	10.0	9.5
crimes against property	11.6	16.7	17.0	16.4
vandalism and public order	6.7	11.5	12.6	11.9
other offences under Penal Code	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.3
Economic offences act	17.8	16.8	11.4	10.5
Weapons and munitions act	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Other acts/unknown	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.0

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	105.4	124.4	117.8	117.8
Drugs act	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.9
Road traffic act	24.4	27.9	27.3	27.3
Penal Code	66.4	78.1	74.2	74.2
violent offences	16.9	24.4	24.3	24.3
crimes against property	35.9	34.9	31.5	31.5
vandalism and public order	11.6	15.3	15.0	15.0
other offences under Penal Code	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.4
Economic offences act	4.6	6.3	5.0	5.0
Weapons and munitions act	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8
Other acts/unknown	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total (incl. unknown)	155.3	185.9	175.5	171.8
Main penalty	120.9	142.6	132.1	129.6
of which:				
fine	51.3	54.4	50.6	48.5
prison sentence	44.6	43.9	36.7	35.7
youth detention	4.0	5.6	3.9	3.2
community service	20.8	38.4	40.6	41.8
Secondary penalties	19.7	21.6	22.6	21.3
of which: driving licence suspended	16.7	18.3	18.6	16.9
Measures	13.8	21.0	20.0	20.2

20.19 Children placed under supervision order and under guardianship (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
Supervision order				
Placed under supervision order during the year	5.5	7.7	10.6	11.1
Removed from supervision order during the year	5.2	5.9	8.1	8.6
Under supervision order on 31 December	21.0	24.0	29.5	32.1
Guardianship (incl. underage asylumseekers)				
Placed under guardianship during the year	7.4	1.3	1.5	1.8
Removed from guardianship during the year	4.5	2.5	1.8	1.7
Under guardianship on 31 December	16.7	8.3	7.4	7.8
of whom:				
underage asylumseekers	11.8	3.3	2.1	2.0

Source: Statistics Netherlands and Ministry of Justice.

20.20 Bankruptcies by legal form

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	4,498	10,082	6,847	10,559
Natural persons (incl. business partners and estates)	919	3,302	2,212	2,519
Other legal forms	3,579	6,780	4,635	8,040
one-man businesses	958	1,697	795	1,045
public limited companies	12	14	14	19
private companies	2,272	4,420	3,402	6,299
partnerships	187	420	183	326
other	150	229	241	351

Bankruptcies, 2008 and 2009

2008



6,800

2009



10,600



= 1,000 bankruptcies

20.21 Bankruptcies of companies and institutions by main activity

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total (incl. unknown)	3,579	6,780	4,635	8,040
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	57	138	88	143
Manufacturing and mineral extraction	428	658	426	915
Construction	531	897	628	997
Consumer repairs and trade	964	1,595	1,211	1,934
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	195	420	233	311
Transport, storage and communication	254	469	276	476
Financial institutions	204	744	448	826
Rental and business services	724	1,456	1,029	1,965
Education	29	50	31	47
Health care and welfare	27	67	76	135
Culture, recreation; other services	140	220	182	291

20.22 Personal debt management plans under the Debt repayment act, by age of debtor

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	8,666	14,666	9,206	8,964
of which: one-man businesses	1,135	2,194	1,411	1,595
Younger than 25 yrs	521	843	340	302
25 to 35 yrs	2,890	4,109	2,210	2,201
35 to 45 yrs	2,871	4,811	3,100	3,011
45 to 55 yrs	1,686	3,189	2,248	2,209
55 to 65 yrs	569	1,405	1,066	1,010
65 yrs and older	120	307	232	225
Age unknown	9	2	10	6

20.23 Personal debt management plans under the debt repayment act, by size of municipality (per 100,000 inhabitants)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	55	90	56	54
Fewer than 20,000 inhabitants	27	53	34	36
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	53	70	47	42
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	79	114	79	74
100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants	81	123	60	64
150,000 to 250,000 inhabitants	57	118	77	75
250,000 inhabitants and more	55	112	55	58

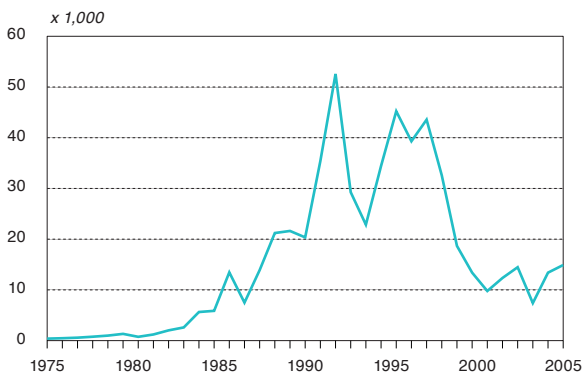
20.24 Civil cases disposed by the courts (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Sub-district courts				
summonses	235.4	398.3	386.1	452.4
petitions	129.1	213.4	215.7	238.3
family cases	89.7	146.0	180.2	202.4
guardianship/parental authority	23.2	34.1	38.2	41.3
supervision orders for adults other				
family cases	9.9	16.0	20.2	25.5
non-family cases	56.6	95.9	121.8	135.6
of which:	39.4	67.5	35.4	36.0
concerning dismissal from				
employment	31.1	64.6	28.2	21.2
District courts, civil law cases				
summonses	30.2	32.7	29.7	31.1
of which:				
summary proceedings	9.2	8.2	8.1	8.6
petitions	100.5	140.2	150.7	150.1
of which:				
divorce	35.8	32.6	32.6	32.9
Courts of appeal				
summonses	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.7
petitions	3.1	5.4	6.1	6.8
Supreme court				
summonses	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
petitions	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008*
District courts (administrative law) (excl. immigration cases)	29.1	40.1	49.0	46.3
public servants	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8
tax cases		3.1	14.4	14.2
income support	3.8	5.4	7.0	6.5
construction	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.7
social insurance	12.2	16.1	12.4	10.6
other and unknown	7.5	9.5	9.4	9.5
Central Board of Appeal of which:	4.7	6.0	5.8	5.8
social insurance	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.7
Courts of appeal (taxes)	8.8	8.3	2.3	2.1
Supreme Court (taxes)	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9
Court of Appeal for business and industry	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Council of State				
appeals special laws	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.8
appeals general adm. law	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.5
appeals Immigration act		5.7	4.3	4.2

20.26 Applications for asylum in the Netherlands



Only first applications for asylum are included after 2007. The figures on earlier years also include subsequent requests.

Source: IND.

20.27 Asylum granted (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008 ¹⁾	2009 ¹⁾
Applications submitted	43.6	12.4	13.4	14.9
Requests granted under former Immigration act	9.7	17.9	6.6	9.1
A-status refugee residence permit	1.8			
provisional residence permit	4.8			
under Immigration Act 2000	3.1			
residence permit for asylum fixed period		11.1	6.0	8.2
indeterminate period		6.8	0.6	0.9

Source: Ministry of Justice.

¹⁾ Only first applications for asylum are included after 2007. The figures on earlier years also include subsequent requests.

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Cases reported	10.0	13.5	14.9	14.1
petitions received	8.2	11.9	13.1	12.2
written complaints under investigation, 1 January	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Cases completed	8.2	11.5	13.1	12.3
investigated and closed	3.1	3.1	4.6	4.0
not investigated				
case not admissible	3.4	6.6	6.8	6.6
case not in domain of the Ombudsman	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Telephone contacts	12.3	24.7	20.6	20.9

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	138.2	143.7	163.2	158.0
Fire alarms				
fires	46.0	43.2	47.3	45.4
of which:				
indoors	13.9	13.1	14.8	14.4
false alarms	45.7	58.2	60.8	64.1
of which:				
via fire alarm systems	34.0	47.8	52.1	55.6
Requests for assistance				
buildings	15.0	15.3	20.3	20.2
other than buildings	24.4	21.6	29.2	23.3
false alarms	7.1	5.3	5.6	4.7

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Indoor fires				
arson	18.1	11.4	11.0	10.7
faulty appliance/wrong use	27.5	24.6	21.3	22.9
smoking	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.8
others, unknown	50.8	60.7	64.9	63.6
Outdoor fires				
arson	29.9	28.9	29.0	28.7
vandalism	25.8	19.0	16.4	15.0
others, unknown	44.3	52.1	54.6	56.3

20.31 Fire damage by object (excl. chimney fires) (million euro)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	721	732	859	1,007
Indoor fires	656	634	778	907
of which:				
community halls, etc.	185	77	135	124
factories, farm buildings	298	332	385	405
office buildings	12	6	4	150
residential buildings	89	143	103	138
Outdoor fires	66	98	81	91
of which:				
cars	41	62	44	50
ships	4	1	4	1
industrial buildings	3	3	1	1

20.32 Spending on security and justice*

	2002*	2005*	2007*	2008*
Total spending on security and justice (mln euro)	7,515	8,876	10,067	10,769
Per capita spending (euro)	467	544	615	656
Spending as a percentage of GDP (%)	2	2	2	2
Activities in security and justice (mln euro)				
prevention	3,232	3,874	4,420	4,703
investigation	2,121	2,309	2,570	2,769
prosecution	499	593	619	646
trial	174	231	266	280
sanctions	1,287	1,628	1,900	2,074
support of victims	27	34	42	44
support of suspects and offenders	94	90	123	119
legal services	75	111	121	126
other activities	6	5	6	7
Providers of security and justice (mln euro)				
public prosecution services	599	747	811	851
National Agency of Correctional Institutions	1,168	1,456	1,705	1,861
other providers of the Ministry of Justice	421	437	520	553
police	3,207	3,600	3,968	4,290
other providers of the Ministry of the Interior	69	110	177	178
Special Investigation Departments	147	145	148	146
customs	229	298	298	302
other providers of the other ministries	142	146	196	186
youth services	26	38	48	53
provinces and municipalities	187	362	420	443
legal services	75	111	121	127
security and investigation companies	1,247	1,425	1,657	1,781

* in current prices.

21

Trade,
hotels and
restau-
rants



21. Trade, hotels and restaurants

Hotels and restaurants see turnover loss

2009 was a bad year for hotels and restaurants, with turnover losses of 5 percent on 2008. There had been no loss of turnover since 2004. The losses were across the board, with hotels and cafés and pubs performing worst of all. Hotels lost nearly 9 percent in turnover. However, camp sites and holiday parks received more guests. Their turnover was up by 4 percent on 2008. Fast food also performed better than in 2008.

Major turnover losses in trade

In 2009 the wholesale trade faced turnover losses of 9.2 percent on 2008. After the boom years 2008 and 2007, the entire wholesale sector saw its turnover fall in 2009. The 'other specialised wholesale' branch faced the biggest downturn, while the wholesale of food hardly lost any turnover.

The economic downturn also hit the retail trade hard. In 2009 turnover was down 4.8 percent on 2008. 4.7 percent in turnover volume was lost while prices stayed about the same.

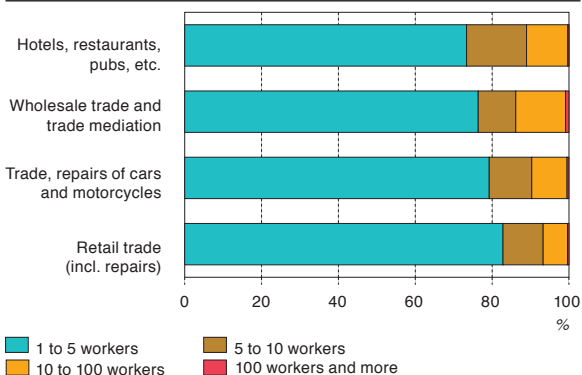
Non-food stores and petrol stations faced particularly high turnover losses, of 7.1 and 11.2 percent respectively. The only shops with a slightly higher turnover were chemists, bicycle shops and garden centres. Food stores also saw slight turnover increases, although this was entirely accounted for by supermarkets. The turnover of specialised food shops dipped in 2009.

Car dealers face substantial loss of turnover

The car and motorcycle sector saw its turnover cut by almost 17 percent in 2009 compared to 2008. Importers of new cars lost most. Their turnover fell by nearly 27 percent. Repair shops and sellers of car and motor parts had the smallest turnover losses.

21.1

Companies in trade, hotels and restaurants by company size, 1 January 2009*



21.2

Labour volume in trade, hotels and restaurants (1,000 FTE)

	2000	2005	2007*	2008*
Total	1,263	1,226	1,284	1,282
Retail trade (incl. repairs)	480	478	503	494
Wholesale trade	447	424	443	457
Trade, repairs of cars and motorcycles	135	132	135	135
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	201	193	203	196

Hotels and restaurants, 1 January 2009

27%



73%

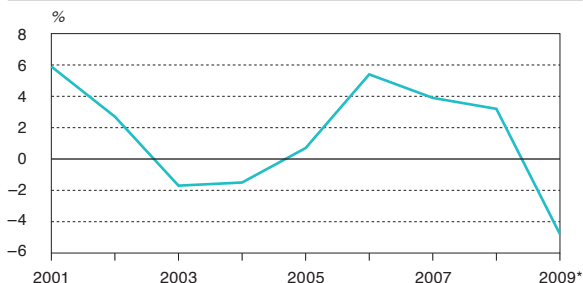
1 to 5 workers

5 or more workers

21.3 Workers in trade, hotels and restaurants

	2000		2008*	
	total	of whom:	total	of whom:
		women		women
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%
Total	1,669	46	1,762	46
Retail trade (incl. repairs)	721	61	762	60
Wholesale trade	499	29	523	30
Trade, repairs of cars and motor cycles	152	18	161	20
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	297	51	316	51

21.4 Retail turnover (year-on-year changes)



21.5 Retail turnover, excl. pharmacists (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2005	2008	2009*
Total turnover	5.9	0.7	3.2	-4.8
price	3.2	-0.7	2.9	-0.1
volume	2.6	1.5	0.3	-4.7
food, drink and tobacco turnover	6.6	-0.2	6.2	0.6
price	7.1	-0.9	5.0	2.2
volume	-0.5	0.7	1.2	-1.6
non-food turnover	5.6	-0.5	0.6	-7.1
price	1.6	-0.6	0.2	0.5
volume	3.9	0.1	0.4	-7.5
petrol stations turnover	2.2	-0.1	7.9	-11.2
price	-0.3	-1.1	8.7	-9.1
volume	2.5	1.1	-0.8	-2.3

21.6 Turnover in food shops (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2005	2008	2009*
Total	6.6	-0.7	6.2	0.6
Supermarkets etc.	7.3	-0.4	7.7	1.4
Specialist shops selling food, drink and tobacco	3.5	-1	-2.3	-4.7
potatoes, vegetables and fruit	-1.9	-1.5	-1.4	-6.6
drink	6.8	-4.6	-2.4	-4.0
fish	1.2	-0.6	.	.
meat, game and poultry	3.9	-2.3	-0.9	-6.7

Turnover share in food, 2009



■ Via supermarkets
 ■ Via specialist shops (incl. butchers, bakers, liquor stores)

21.7 Retail turnover in non-food sector (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2005	2008	2009*
Total	5.6	-0.2	0.6	-7.1
of which:				
do-it-yourself stores	7.2	-0.8	-1.4	-7.8
of which:				
builder's merchants	7.8	1.1	-1.2	-7.8
clothes	4.7	1.8	-0.6	-4.8
consumer electronics	6.3	-2.1	-0.3	-10.9
chemists	8.5	-2.5	0.6	0.4
household items	3.6	-4.5	3.5	-5.1
furniture/home decoration	5.9	-0.3	0.0	-8.7
textile supermarkets	2.7	0.7	-0.1	-3.7

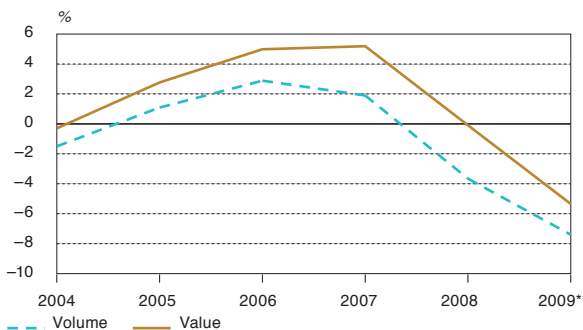
21.8 Turnover in wholesale trade (year-on-year % changes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Total	5.5	10.1	8.0	-9.2
of which:				
agricultural products and livestock	3.7	37.0	21.3	-9.6
food, drink and tobacco	4.1	6.6	5.5	-0.4
other consumer goods	2.8	9.6	5.3	-2.6
intermediate goods	15.1	10.9	12.9	-16.9
machines, equipment, etc.	-3.7	3.7	1.4	.
	7.9	8.1	4.3	-13.2

21.9 Turnover in the car and motorcycle trade and repairs (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2007	2008	2009*
Motorcycle and car sector	0.0	4.0	-4.4	-16.6
Car importers	0.6	3.4	-8.1	-26.9
Trade in and repairs of cars	-1.8	3.3	-4.8	-14.5
Trade in and repairs of commercial vehicles	3.5	9.1	0.2	-19.0
Car service garages	2.5	3.8	4.2	-5.6
Trade in car parts	4.9	5.0	-2.6	-9.0
Trade in and repairs of motorcycles	-3.9	0.2	-1.8	-13.8

21.10 Turnover in hotel and restaurant sector (year-on-year changes)



21.11 Turnover, prices and volume in hotel and restaurant sector (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2005	2008	2009*
Turnover				
Hotels, eating places, pubs, cafés	4.0	2.8	-0.1	-5.3
pubs, bars etc.	4.8	2.3	-1.3	-7.5
cafés, cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	3.5	1.3	0.4	1.3
hotels, boarding houses, conference venues	2.8	3.2	2.1	-8.8
restaurants	4.5	3.6	-1.4	-4.8
Prices				
Hotels, eating places, pubs, cafés	6.4	1.6	3.7	2.2
of which:				
pubs, bars etc.	7.9	2.0	3.7	4.6
cafés, cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	5.5	1.9	3.4	2.2
restaurants	5.0	1.9	4.1	2.9
Volume				
Hotels, eating places, pubs, cafés	-2.3	1.1	-3.7	-7.4
of which:				
pubs, bars etc.	-2.9	0.3	-4.8	-11.5
cafés, cafeterias, lunchrooms, snackbars	-1.9	-0.5	-2.9	-0.9
restaurants	-0.4	1.7	-5.3	-7.4

22

Traffic
and
transport



22. Traffic and transport

New car sales hit hard

2009 was a terrible year for selling motor vehicles. Some 387 thousand new cars were sold, 22 percent less than in 2008. Sales of commercial vehicles were hardest hit. The number of new truck trailers sold nearly halved and far fewer lorries and vans were sold as well. In total sales of motor vehicles were 25 percent down on 2008.

Sales have been slumping since the second half of 2008, due to the economic downturn and the lack of consumer and producer confidence.

Downturn in the turnover of the transport sector

Companies in the transport and storage sector saw their turnover fall by almost 13 percent in 2009 compared to 2008. Seagoing, coastal and inland shipping suffered greatly from the economic downturn, as did air transport and dispatchers. These branches realised about 20 percent less turnover.

Passenger transport by road, which includes taxi companies, did better than in 2008 though, as did services for transport over land.

The transport sector faced 378 bankruptcies, 60 percent more than in 2008. These were road transport companies in nearly two-thirds of all cases. Many small companies are active in this branch.

Frisians have farthest to travel to hospitals and out of hours GP centres

Dutch people live an average 6.4 kilometres from the nearest hospital. However, in the sparsely populated province of Friesland this is on average 9.6 kilometres. And in order to get to an out of hours GP centre the Frisians need to travel an even farther, namely 10.6 kilometres. The average Dutch resident lives closer to such GP centres than to hospitals. People living in the densely populated province of South Holland live closest to medical facilities: they live on average 4.7 kilometres from a hospital and 4.5 kilometres from a medical centre.

22.1 Infrastructure; 1 January (length in kilometres)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Road network	130,446	134,218	136,135	136,827
municipal and waterboard roads	117,669	121,297	123,237	123,914
provincial trunk roads	7,885	7,743	7,848	7,836
national trunk roads	4,892	5,178	5,050	5,076
of which:				
dual carriageway	2,499	2,600	2,637	2,631
Waterways	.	6,183	6,215	6,214
of which:				
canals	.	2,689	2,686	2,686
rivers, canalised	.	822	823	823
lake areas	.	801	806	806
shipping channels	.	696	695	695
rivers	.	587	590	590
channels in ports	.	425	440	440
Railway network	2,806	2,810	2,888	2,896
single track	930	918	906	918
double track or more	1,876	1,892	1,982	1,978

Sources: DVS, TDK, ProRail.

22.2

Dutch waterways by economic relevance, 2009



Source: DVS, Land Registry, CBS

22.3 Proximity to amenities; average distance to the location, 2007 (km)

	Access to motorway	GP surgery	Out of hours GP centre	Hospital
Netherlands	1.7	0.9	6.0	6.4
Groningen	1.2	1.1	6.4	8.7
Friesland	2.1	1.4	10.6	9.6
Drenthe	1.8	1.5	7.3	8.2
Overijssel	1.5	1.1	7.8	7.9
Flevoland	1.5	1.1	5.0	6.2
Gelderland	1.5	1.0	6.8	8.1
Utrecht	1.6	0.8	6.0	5.3
North Holland	1.7	0.7	4.7	5.1
South Holland	1.8	0.7	4.5	4.7
Zeeland	1.3	1.1	7.9	8.8
North Brabant	2.0	0.9	5.8	6.5
Limburg	1.5	0.9	6.6	6.1

22.4 Means of transport, 1 January

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Motor vehicles (x 1,000)	7,641	8,627	9,060	9,249
cars	6,343	6,992	7,392	7,542
motorcycles	414	537	585	606
commercial vehicles	884	1,098	1,083	1,101
buses	11	11	11	11
vans	696	894	862	876
special purpose vehicles	36	51	61	64
tractors	57	65	73	75
heavy goods vehicles	83	78	75	75
Trains				
passenger trains (abs.)	2,742	2,809	2,928	2,622
seats (x 1,000)	202	204	258	251
Air fleet (abs.)	2,384	2,635	2,679	2,742
hot air balloons	359	438	457	460
helicopters	58	76	91	93
winged aircraft	1,967	2,121	2,131	2,189
turboprop engines	107	108	81	73
jet engines	172	223	236	239
ultra light planes	307	393	399	432
piston engines	669	669	697	740
gliders	712	728	718	705

Source: National Road Traffic Department (RDW)/Statistics Netherlands.

22.5 Sales of new motor vehicles

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	731,581	562,786	621,024	465,730
Cars	597,623	465,196	499,921	387,215
Motorcycles	19,626	16,815	16,960	14,315
Buses	912	1,135	1,209	1,156
Vans	96,051	65,896	84,657	51,280
Special purpose vehicles	536	376	561	544
Tractors	8,559	7,741	10,562	5,492
Heavy goods vehicles	8,274	5,627	7,154	5,728

Source: RDC Datacentrum/Statistics Netherlands.

Vans on the road, 1990 and 2009

1990



385,000

2009



876,200

 = 100,000 vans

22.6 Scrapped and exported cars (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total	461.6	536.9	498.4	488.2
Cars	408.8	410.5	411.7	405.0
scrapped	310.3	231.6	200.8	198.3
exported	96.4	177.4	209.4	205.5
deregistered	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.3
Commercial vehicles	52.8	126.4	86.7	83.2
scrapped	17.4	19.8	12.3	12.2
exported	34.7	105.9	73.9	70.4
deregistered	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6

22.7 Cars by fuel type, 1 January

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total (x 1,000)	6,343.2	6,992.0	7,391.9	7,542.3
Petrol	5,214.7	5,683.2	5,905.3	6,011.9
Diesel	797.6	1,068.6	1,251.1	1,277.1
LPG	330.8	238.4	224.1	229.6
Electricity (abs.)	40	1,669	11,295	23,387
CNG	51	38	178	316

Source: National Road Traffic Department (RDW)/Statistics Netherlands.

22.8 Motorcycle ownership by age of the owner, 1 January

	2007	2008	2009
Total	711,792	786,409	873,872
16 to 18 yrs	53,124	49,421	53,119
18 to 20 yrs	36,399	43,024	45,446
20 to 40 yrs	172,970	195,135	223,069
40 to 60 yrs	303,311	339,062	376,695
60 to 65 yrs	52,249	59,863	67,029
65 yrs or older	83,746	89,295	94,772
Other	9,993	10,609	13,742

Source: National Road Traffic Department (RDW)/Statistics Netherlands.

22.9 Dutch motor vehicles; kilometres driven (million km)

	2000	2005	2007*	2008*
Total	128,437	136,380	140,517	142,733
In the Netherlands	110,183	118,276	120,736	123,529
cars	89,148	94,902	97,485	99,696
vans	14,794	17,245	16,932	17,400
heavy goods vehicles	3,381	2,680	2,626	2,613
truck trailers	2,860	3,449	3,693	3,820
Abroad	18,255	18,105	19,781	19,205
cars	13,761	13,334	14,849	14,141
vans	616	719	706	725
heavy goods vehicles	1,046	774	732	734
truck trailers	2,832	3,278	3,494	3,605

22.10 Average number of annual kilometres driven by cars (1,000 km)

	2005	2007*	2008*
Total	13.8	13.8	13.7
Privately owned	12.4	12.3	12.1
less than 1 year old	10.3	9.7	9.1
1–2 years old	15.8	15.4	15.1
3–4 years old	15.5	14.9	14.7
5–6 years old	14.5	14.6	14.2
7–8 years old	13.5	13.6	13.7
9–10 years old	12.4	12.6	12.6
over 10 years old	8.9	9.3	9.3
Commercially owned	24.9	24.8	24.9
less than 1 year old	18.5	17.4	17.7
1–2 years old	32.2	31.6	31.5
3–4 years old	25.8	26.7	26.2
5–6 years old	21.2	21.9	20.5
7–8 years old	18.3	19.4	18.9
9–10 years old	15.3	16.2	16.2
over 10 years old	9.6	10.6	10.7

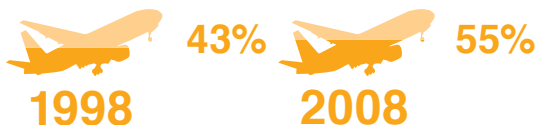
22.11 Average number of annual kilometres driven by vans by fuel type (1,000 km)

	2005	2007*	2008*
Total	18.0	18.4	18.5
Petrol	7.6	6.8	6.7
Diesel	18.7	19.1	19.1
LPG/ Other	13.3	13.1	12.7

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Sea-going ships entering and leaving				
Dutch ports	85.3	87.8	87.8	85.5
of which:				
Amsterdam	8.6	8.1	9.5	10.0
Delfzijl en Eemshaven	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
IJmuiden	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0
Moerdijk	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9
Rotterdam	51.8	54.1	52.5	50.4
Terneuzen	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.9
Vlaardingen	1.6	0.6	3.7	3.7
Vlissingen	5.8	7.5	7.3	6.4
Flight movements (excl. round flights)				
Eindhoven	20	15	16	18
Groningen	12	14	14	13
Maastricht	25	12	15	17
Rotterdam	44	33	34	32
Schiphol	429	417	450	442
other	71	68	70	72
Air passengers				
Eindhoven	341	973	1,443	1,666
Groningen	78	123	136	149
Maastricht	383	304	135	232
Rotterdam	697	1,011	1,060	987
Schiphol	39,271	44,078	47,745	47,392

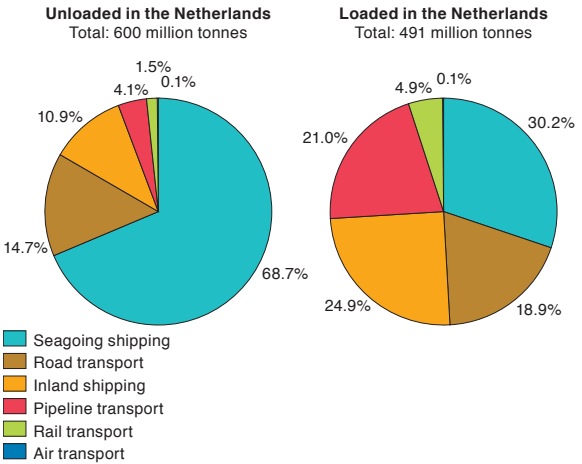
Share of air cargo carried to and from Asia, 1998 and 2008



22.13 Goods transport (million tonnes)

	2000	2006	2007	2008
Total goods transport	1,506	1,753	1,832	1,823
road transport	633	754	782	759
seagoing shipping	424	505	537	560
inland shipping	315	331	346	333
pipeline transport	104	125	125	127
rail transport	28	37	41	41
air transport	1	2	2	2
Domestic goods transport	572	649	683	x
road transport	465	545	570	548
inland shipping	102	97	107	100
rail transport	5	6	6	x
International bilateral transport	872	1,031	1,074	1,092
seagoing shipping	424	505	537	560
inland shipping	173	190	193	188
road transport	146	179	184	181
pipeline transport	104	125	125	127
rail transport	23	31	34	33
air transport	1	2	2	2
Unloaded in the Netherlands	468	559	585	600
seagoing shipping	325	373	392	412
road transport	71	86	88	88
inland shipping	50	64	69	66
pipeline transport	13	27	26	24
rail transport	8	8	9	9
air transport	1	1	1	1
Loaded in the Netherlands	404	472	489	491
seagoing shipping	99	131	145	148
inland shipping	123	126	124	122
pipeline transport	91	98	99	103
road transport	75	94	96	93
rail transport	15	23	25	24
air transport	1	1	1	1
Transported via the Netherlands				
inland shipping	40	43	46	45
rail transport	0	1	2	x
Transport exclusively abroad				
road transport	22	29	28	30

22.14 International bilateral goods transport by mode of transport, 2008



22.15 Turnover of transport companies, SBI 2008 (year-on-year % changes)

	2007	2008	2009
Transport and storage (total)	8.0	3.6	-12.5
Transport by land	7.4	4.7	-8.7
of which			
transport by rail (not trams)	3.7	7.1	-0.3
passenger transport by road	9.0	6.7	6.2
of which. transport by taxi	7.4	6.4	3.7
goods transport by road	7.7	4.1	-12.0
of which goods transport (not removal companies)	7.7	4.1	-11.9
Transport by water	8.7	4.5	-20.2
of which			
sea and coastal shipping	9.0	3.7	-21.2
inland shipping	8.0	6.8	-17.6
Transport by air	6.8	2.9	-19.6
Storage, transport services	11.3	2.5	-12.6
of which			
storage	-1.7	4.5	-0.9
transport services	13.7	2.2	-14.6
of which			
services for land transport	-0.7	-1.7	5.0
services for shipping	12.5	4.7	-10.0
services for air transport	4.7	-1.4	-2.4
loading, unloading and transshipment	15.9	13.0	-8.5
intermediaries in goods transport	15.4	0.5	-18.6
Mail and couriers	0.4	2.8	-6.1
of which local mail and couriers		8.5	-9.8

22.16 Bankruptcies in the transport sector, SBI 2008

	2007	2008	2009
Traffic and storage (total)	199	244	387
of which			
transport by land	128	164	253
of which			
transport by rail (not trams)			1
passenger transport by road	36	39	35
of which transport by taxi	32	38	28
goods transport by road	92	125	218
of which			
goods transport (not removal companies)	89	122	207
	3	3	11
transport by water	13	6	8
of which			
sea and coastal shipping	3	2	1
inland shipping	10	4	7
transport by air	2	1	4
storage, transport services	31	54	88
of which			
storage	6	7	15
transport services	25	47	73
of which			
services for land transport			3
services for shipping	1		6
services for air transport	1	1	
loading, unloading and transshipment	3	9	7
intermediaries in goods transport	20	37	57
mail and couriers	25	19	34