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Explanations of symbols

.	data not available
*	provisional figure
**	revised provisional figure (but not definite)
x	publication prohibited (confidential figure)
—	nil
—	(between two figures) inclusive
0 (0.0)	less than half of unit concerned
empty cell	not applicable
2011–2012	2011 to 2012 inclusive
2011/2012	average for 2011 to 2012 inclusive
2011/'12	crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2011 and ending in 2012
2009/'10–2011/'12	crop year, financial year, etc. 2009/'10 to 2011/'12 inclusive

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

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Foreword

The *Statistical yearbook of the Netherlands 2012* is a practical compilation of the most important statistics on Dutch society. Each chapter covers one theme.

This edition opens with three topical issues: developments in birds on farm land, retirement ages and car use.

This edition of the Statistical yearbook is also published as an e-book. Just like all other publications of Statistics Netherlands the Statistical yearbook can be downloaded free of charge in PDF at www.cbs.nl.

The figures shown in this yearbook are merely a small selection from the wealth of figures available at Statistics Netherlands. Nearly all statistics and the most recent figures are available in the StatLine databank, which can be accessed free of charge at www.cbs.nl/statline or through an iPhone app. RSS-feeds at the website show which StatLine tables have been updated and which new papers and publications have come out. There are also daily tweets about recent publications at (<http://twitter.com/statistiekcb>s). The website also provides access to the themes and dossiers.

You can also phone the Infoservice to obtain statistical information. The Infoservice also provides information about the publications of Statistics Netherlands and serves as a helpdesk for StatLine. The Infoservice can be reached between 9 and 5 by phone and through www.cbs.nl/infoservice.

Director General of Statistics,
G. van der Veen

The Hague/Heerlen, June 2012

1

Fewer
birds on
farm land

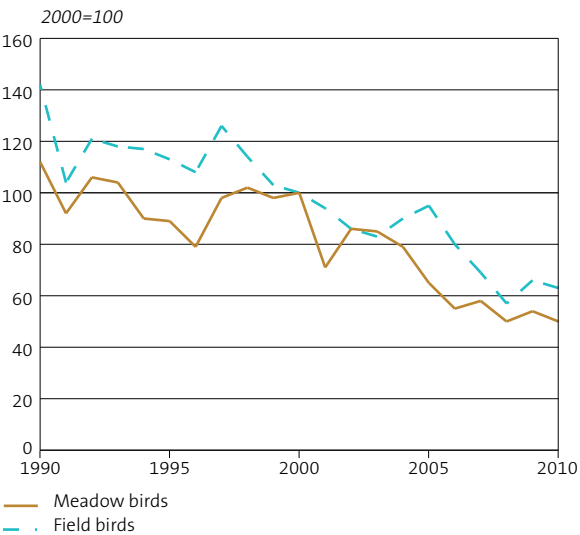


1. Fewer birds on farm land

Farm land is a very important habitat in the Netherlands as many bird species depend almost entirely on grassland areas and fields. The survival of birds depends on the quantity of food in summer and winter and on sufficient hiding and nesting spots. Agricultural changes have decreased the survival chances of many bird species. The wintering geese form the exception as their numbers have increased greatly over the last twenty years.

Traditional small-scale farming has given way to large-scale industrial farming in the last century. The most important change is that farming has become intensive manifest in large scale, lower water levels and choice of crop. Farm land was also reduced by the construction of housing and commercial sites. These were devastating developments for many wild plant and animal species, which were reduced in number to a greater or lesser extent. Protective measures to stem the tide have been in place for years.

1.1 Birds of meadows and fields



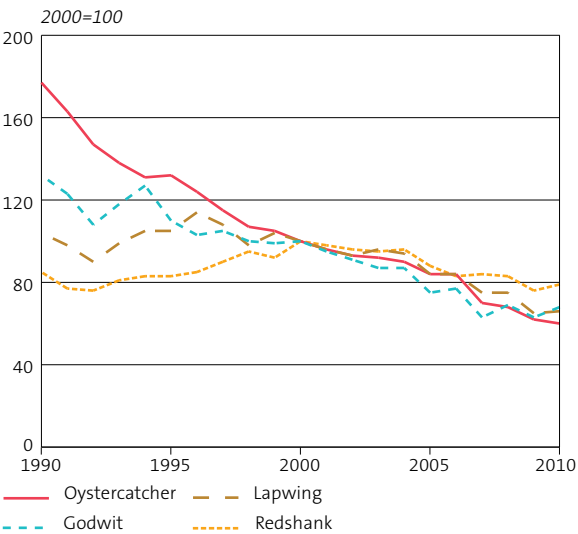
Rapid deterioration of species

The Dutch farm landscape has characteristic bird species living on the meadows and fields. Each area has its own bird species, although some species live on meadows and fields alike. The numbers of the eighteen bird species that are characteristic for farm land have dwindled to nearly 50 percent in the past twenty years. Most species have decreased to a greater or lesser extent. The development of summer birds on farm land shows a comparable downward trend in nearly all European countries.

Grazing and drainage

Meadow birds have 1 million hectares of available grassland in the Netherlands. This makes it an important area for this group of birds. The four most characteristic and common meadow birds are lapwings, godwits, redshanks and oystercatchers. There are between 400 and 500 thousand breeding pairs of these four wader species. The population of these four bird species had declined by 20 to 40 percent in 2010 compared to 2000. The decline in meadow bird numbers started before 2000 as a consequence of more intensive farming. This is manifest in increased grazing pressure, draining of grassland, earlier mowing dates and changing permanent into temporary grassland. Therefore protective measures were introduced in the nineties, such as nest protection, adapted mowing procedures and setting aside reservation areas. In spite of these measures, however, the decline in meadow bird populations seems to be continuing.

1.2 Godwit, lapwing, oystercatcher and redshank

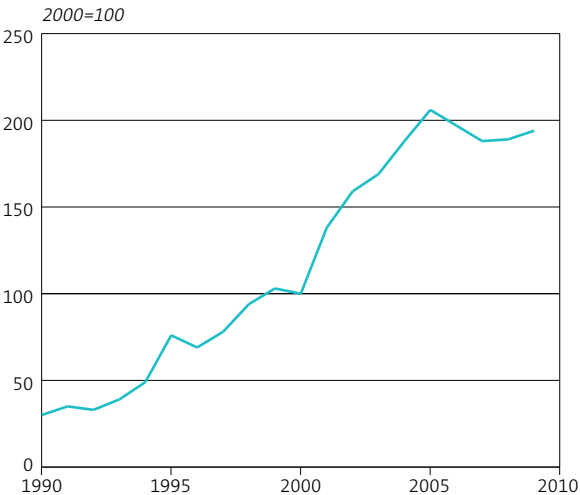


More intensive use of farm land

Changes in agriculture in the second half of the twentieth century resulted in the deterioration in the numbers of many characteristic breeding birds in fields and borders. The ortolan bunting has nearly disappeared entirely from the Netherlands. Not only farmland birds have disappeared, such as the sky lark and the corn bunting, but also birds living in borders, wooded banks and unused strips of land, such as the partridge.

The causes are the more intensive use of farmland and the increased scale of farming, which led to the disappearance of many small landscape elements, such as wooded banks and unused strips of land. The decrease in oat and rye fields and the increase in corn field also contributed greatly to the deterioration in breeding birds in fields. A similar deterioration is found among the less characteristic bird species.

1.3 Geese



Growing numbers of geese

The Netherlands is a major migrating and wintering area for six geese species. They come mainly to nature areas, but they also feed in grassland and fields. More fertilising of grassland and less hunting have led to a huge increase in the number of geese spending the winters since 1990. In recent years the numbers no longer increased, possibly because hunting was allowed again outside the foraging areas in 2005. In the winter of 2008/2009 nearly 2 million geese stayed in the Netherlands, mainly white-fronted geese (890 thousand), barnacle geese (470 thousand) and grey lag-geese (thousand). Bean geese, pink-footed geese and Brent geese populations are smaller in number.

Foraging places are areas where the geese forage for food in winter. With the increasing number of geese, the number and size of foraging places has also risen sharply over the last four decades, making up about 25 percent of the Dutch land area. The main foraging places for geese are in river areas and areas below the sea-level.

To curtail the nuisance caused by geese, their presence is restricted as much as possible to particular foraging areas. It is not allowed to hunt or chase them away there, whereas this is allowed in other areas in case of damage.

Nature policy

Over the years measures and legislation were adopted to protect flora and fauna in farm land. Examples are nest protection, prohibiting the use of certain pesticides, legislation on manure/fertilisation, the introduction of milk quotas, agricultural nature management, setting aside reservation areas and fields with weeds. Another improvement in the habitat of wild flora and fauna is the change from mainstream to ecological farming, which uses less fertiliser and no chemical pesticides. However, the land used for ecological farming is just 2 to 3 percent of all farm land.

The measures taken in the recent years have not been able to stem the tide.

Up-to-date information

The most up-to-date data and background information are available at the website of the *Compendium voor de Leefomgeving*, a joint publication of Statistics Netherlands, the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and the Wageningen UR.

www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl

2

Retiring
at 70



2. Retiring at 70

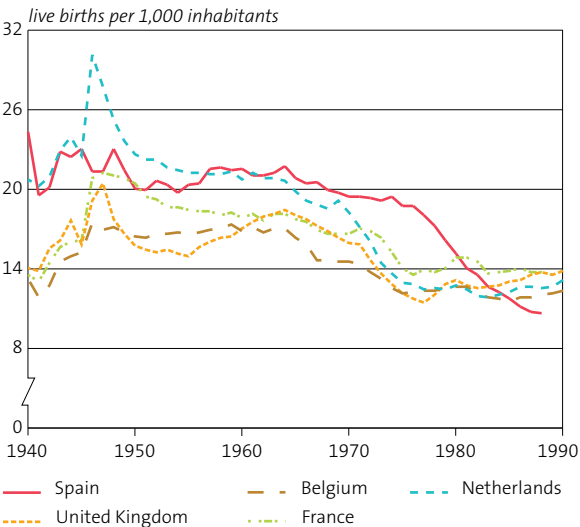
People born right after the Second World War retire at age 65 at the latest. Younger generations will have to work longer. How much longer depends on which year they were born in and on the remaining life expectancy at 65. The young people of today might have to work until they are 70.

The average retirement age in 2011 was 63.1. In the period 2000–2006 it was 61. In 2007 measures to restrict early retirement immediately pushed up the average retirement age by one year to 62. Only 6 percent of workers who retired in 2011 were under 60, whereas this had always been more than 25 percent until 2007. The share of 65 year-olds among the people who retired rose from 15 percent in 2006 to 30 percent in 2011.

Post-war baby boom

Nearly 14 million babies have been born in the Netherlands since the Second World War: 2.4 million were born between 1946 and 1955. The Dutch post-war population growth was unique in Western Europe. Births peaked in other western European countries during the war, often already in 1943, and right after the war. The Dutch birth rate in the years 1946–1956, however, was not matched anywhere else in Western Europe.

2.1 Population growth in Europe, 1940–1990



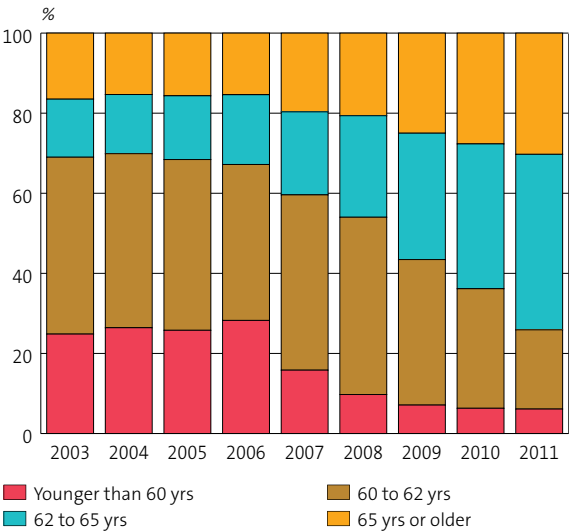
The consequences of the enormous baby boom were far-reaching: overcrowded primary school classes in the fifties, a huge influx on the labour market and in higher education in the sixties, a construction frenzy in the seventies, and a surge in the number of over-65s from 2011 onwards. In March and April 2011 the first baby boomers turned 65. The number of retired baby boomers is expected to swell by over 200 thousand a year over the next decade.

Pension agreement

On 10 June 2011, the Dutch Cabinet and employee and employer representatives reached an agreement on new pension regulations. A bill for new pension legislation was submitted to parliament. The new law regulates a number of adjustments to the age of pension entitlement, and the amounts and funding of supplementary pensions and the state pension.

The proposal includes raising the age of state pension entitlement and retirement from 65 to 66 years on 1 January 2020. After that, changes in remaining life expectancy will be monitored every five years to establish whether a further rise in retirement age is justified. The changes in remaining life expectancy according to Statistics Netherlands at that time, will be compared with the level in 2000–2009.

2.2 Retirement ages



Stepwise increase

This procedure means that the age of pension entitlement will follow the development of remaining life expectancy at 65 step by step. A substantial increase in the remaining life expectancy will have a limited effect, as the age of pension entitlement can only be raised by one year per five-year period. Reducing the retirement age is not an option though, as any decrease in life expectancy will not result in a lower retirement age.

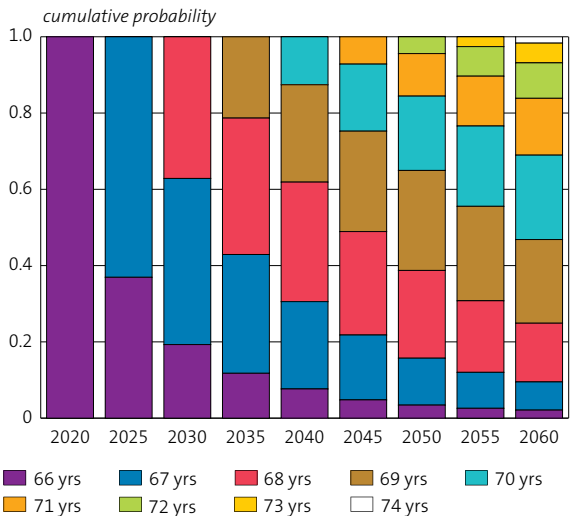
Statistics Netherlands' forecasts predict that the remaining life expectancy at age 65 will reach 22.9 years by 2060. This is 4.7 years longer than in 2000–2009. As the ages are rounded off, this means that the age of pension entitlement would increase by four years to 69 years.

Working longer

According to Statistics Netherlands' forecasts, the retirement age will be raised in 2025 to 67 years and in 2035 to 68 years. A further increase to 69 years is expected by 2045 or 2050, and a possible rise to 70 years in 2060.

However, the uncertainties surrounding the forecast of life expectancies imply that future retirement ages are also surrounded by uncertainty, and increasingly so for the younger generations. For people born before 1955, the retirement age will remain 65 years. People born later will have to work until they are at least 66. If the rise in life expectancy is slower than expected, people born in the early 1960s may still be able to retire at 66. But they will probably have to work until they turn 67.

2.3 Possible pension entitlement ages

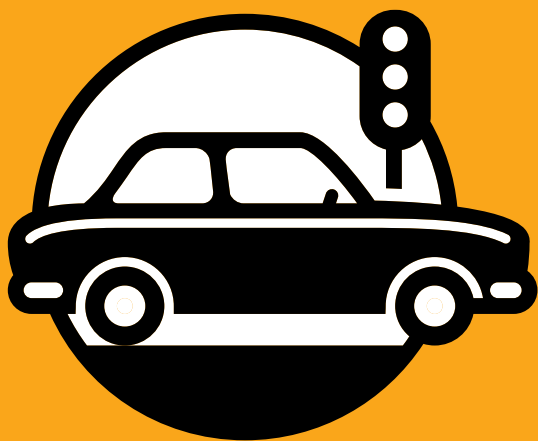


Retiring after seventy

Retirement ages will rise further for younger generations, but there is a wide margin of uncertainty, which increases over time. People born in 1975 may have to work until they are 67 or 68 or 69. People born in 1985 may expect to retire when they are anywhere between 68 and 71. So today's young people may well be working into their seventies.

3

Has
anyone
got a car?



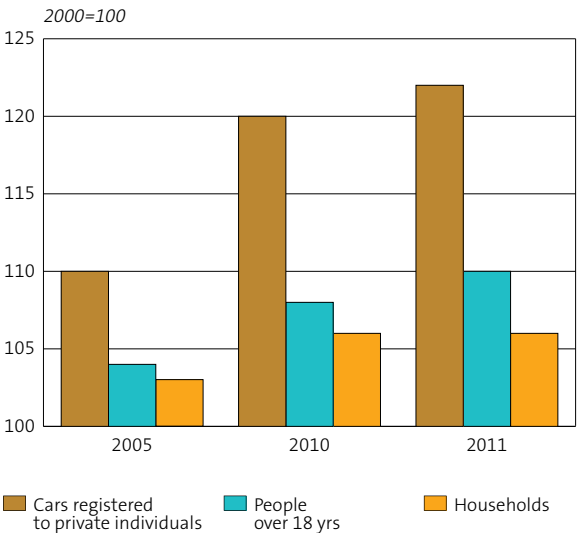
3. Has anyone got a car?

Cars are extensively used in the Netherlands is: people take the car for nearly half their trips. The car is an attractive means of transport. It is efficient, and gets people directly from their home to their destination. Cars are comfortable and give people independence. Hence their popularity. But cars are also expensive, not only to purchase but also to run, and not everyone can afford that. Still cars are not considered luxury items. Who has a car and who doesn't?

Car ownership is growing faster than the adult population

There were over 7.7 million cars in the Netherlands on 1 January 2011. This equals 462 cars per thousand inhabitants, which is less than in Germany (509 per thousand inhabitants) and Belgium (483 per thousand inhabitants). People drove a total of 90 billion kilometres in the Netherlands, which means an average of 28 kilometres a day for private individuals (2010).

3.1 Growth of car ownership, households and adults



The number of cars has increased by some 2 percent a year since 2000. This means that the total number of cars is growing faster than the total number of adults or households. Just over 2 million households do not have a car. Nearly three quarters of the households owns a car: about half owns one car, almost a quarter owns two or more cars. There is often an entrepreneur in the latter households. Just over half the older people living on a pension own a car, as do just over half the people who have to make do with unemployment or income support benefits.

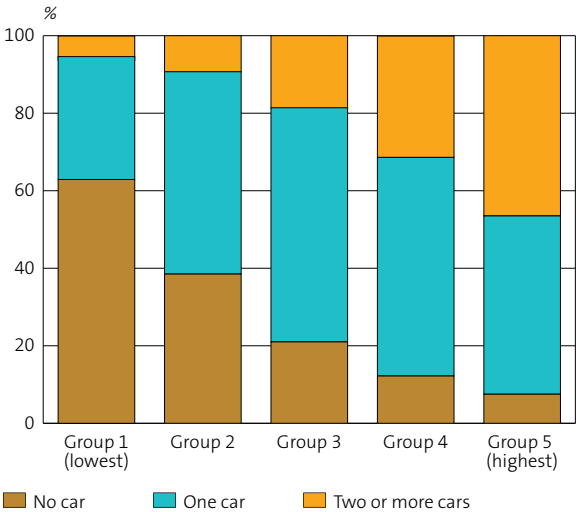
Commuting

People use their cars primarily to commute to work and to make work-related visits. Then the car is used to do the shopping and go to the doctor or the bank. In the other cases people drive to a sports club, stadium, amusement park or to family or friends.

Car ownership and use rise with income

A car is not a luxury item. Some 30 percent of the households with a disposable income below 10 thousand euro own a car. However, car ownership does rise with income: 58 percent of the households with an income between 10 and 20 thousand euro own a car, as do at least 85 percent of the households with an income over 20 thousand euro. Not only car ownership but also car use increases with income. People living on a low income use the car less than people with a higher income. Moreover, people on a low income drive fewer kilometres when they use their car.

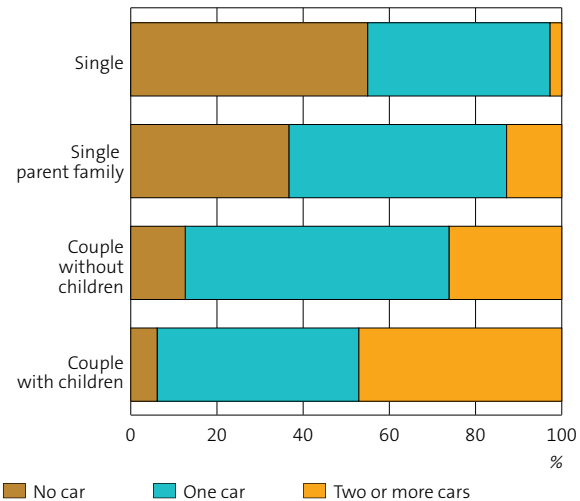
3.2 Car ownership by (20%) household income group, 2010



Large families often own a car

Car ownership also increases with household size. More than nine in ten households consisting of four or five people own a car, whereas 45 percent of the one-person households do. Nearly all couples – with or without children living at home – have a car, although car ownership is higher among couples with than among couples without children living at home. Two income families with children tend to combine many tasks and need a car in order to plan all the activities. Some 63 percent of the single parent families own a car.

3.3 Car ownership by households, 2010



Half of the one-person households have no car

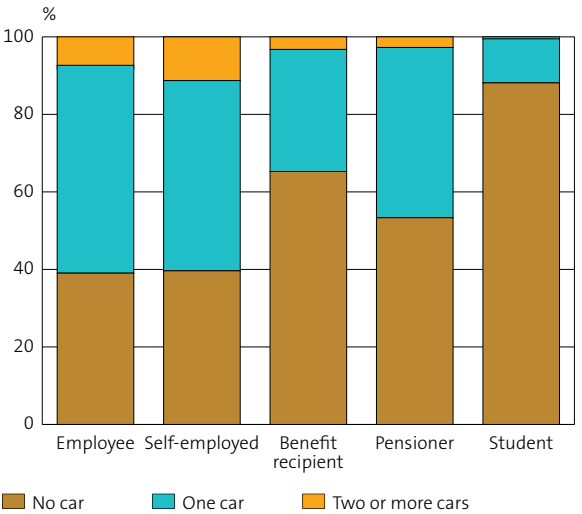
Nearly half of the one-person households do not own a car. Students and singles on benefits are the main categories without a car. Over one in six two-person households does not have a car. More than 400 thousand children under 18 live in a household without a car. This is 12 percent of all children. Nearly half of the children from car-less households live in a single parent family.

To own or not to own

What determines car ownership? First of all the size of the household. Car-less households consist of one person less, on average, due to the higher percentage of singles and single parent families. Second is the disposable household income. Car-less households have some ten

thousand euro less to spend on average. One reason is the larger share of households who have benefits as their main source of income among the car-less.

3.4 Car ownership by socio-economic category, 2010



Vulnerable mobility

The extensive car ownership among people in the lowest income groups is somewhat surprising given how expensive buying and driving a car is. One explanation that could play a role here is that some disabled people who can only get around in a regular or specially adapted car get a road tax exemption, so that they can still afford to drive a car if they are on a low income. Another explanation is that people whose income is cut do not quickly decide to get rid of their car. This may be an indication of their need for a car.

Still seven in ten people on the lowest incomes do not own a car. They run the risk of limited mobility so that they can no longer participate fully in society. The risk is especially high for households on a low income, older people and people with mobility issue due to a physical or mental disability.

However, the problem is not too great thanks to the extensive use of bicycles, the excellent public transport system and the good accessibility of businesses and amenities in towns. The problem would really increase for these groups who are vulnerable in terms of mobility if shops and other amenities are moved out of the neighbourhoods to the edge of town where they are only accessible by car.

4

Agri-
culture



4. Agriculture

Six farms a day closing

On 1 April 2011 there were over 70 thousand agricultural holdings in the Netherlands. This is 3 percent less than in 2010. Their number went down by 2 thousand, which means that almost 6 a day closed for business. Compared to 2000, the number of agricultural holdings was down by 28 percent.

In 2011 the area of cultivated land was 1.9 million hectares, down 1 percent on 2010, and 6 percent on 2000. Cultivated land made up 55 percent of the total Dutch land area in 2011.

Smaller wheat harvest

In 2011 the wheat harvest was 11 percent less than in 2010. It was 1.2 billion kilograms, almost 73 kilograms per person in the Netherlands. However, most wheat grown in the Netherlands is fed to livestock. The wheat grown in the Netherlands consists mostly of winter wheat and for a small part of spring wheat. Less winter wheat was sown in the winter of 2010- 2011 due to the unfavourable weather conditions. This was partly compensated by sowing more spring wheat than usual. This shift is the main cause of the lower wheat harvest, because spring wheat yields less per hectare than winter wheat. In 2011 one hectare of spring wheat yielded an average of 7 tonnes, compared to 8.5 tonnes per hectare for winter wheat.

Goat numbers restored, sheep numbers reduced

Cattle numbers in April 2011 were down slightly on the previous year. There were 47 thousand fewer dairy and breeding cattle and 43 thousand fewer meat and grazing cattle. The number of pigs increased slightly with more piglets and porkers. The number of breeding pigs stayed about the same.

Goat numbers were increasing and seem to be recovering from the large scale destruction due to Q-fever. The recovery has not yet led to a larger number of milking goats. Sheep numbers decreased even further. Sheep numbers have dwindled since 2007. The number of chickens in the Netherlands fell to 97 million, especially because of the reduction in the number of laying hens.

4.1 Area of agricultural land (1,000 hectares)

	2005	2010	2011
Total	1,938	1,872	1,858
Grass land and green fodder crops	1,242	1,233	1,225
permanent grass land	771	769	766
natural grass land	24	45	50
temporary grass land	205	182	172
fodder maize	235	231	230
other green fodder crops	7	7	7
Arable crops	604	542	535
potatoes, ware	66	73	73
potatoes, seed	39	39	38
potatoes for processing	51	47	49
sugar beet	91	71	73
onions	23	29	30
arable vegetables (excl. onions)	25	23	25
barley	51	33	34
wheat	137	154	152
other cereals	36	31	28
grass seed	28	13	11
fallow land	35	7	7
other agriculture	24	23	16
Open ground horticulture	81	87	89
tree nursery plants	15	17	17
open ground fruit	19	19	19
horticultural vegetables	22	24	25
tulips	11	11	12
other bulbs and tubers	12	12	12
other open ground horticulture	3	3	3
Glasshouse horticulture	11	10	10
glasshouse vegetables	4	5	5
garden plants	1	0	0
house plants	1	1	1
cut flowers	3	2	2
other horticulture under glass	1	1	1

Greater area used for growing flower bulbs

Over 24 thousand hectares was used to grow bulbs in the Netherlands in 2011. This is a 7 percent increase in area since 2000. The bulb growing area in the Bollenstreek increased by 10 percent, and the area around Den Helder by 3 percent. On the other hand, the bulb-growing area in West-Friesland decreased by 2 percent. Nearly half of the area was used to grow tulips. In West-Friesland, tulips even made up 87 percent of the entire bulb growing area.

4.2 Arable production (million kg)

	2005	2010	2011
Potatoes, ware	3,213	3,546	3,857
Potatoes, seed	1,310	1,452	1,313
Potatoes for processing	2,254	1,845	2,163
Sugar beet	5,931	5,280	5,858
Sowing onions	983	1,252	1,582
Barley	307	204	205
Oats	9	8	8
Rye	11	10	6
Wheat	1,175	1,370	1,175
Triticale	20	14	10
Corn-cob-mix (dry matter)	83	85	75
Sweet corn (6.5% dry matter)	281	197	204
Fodder maize (3.5% dry matter)	9,672	10,341	10,559
Flax	27	11	8

Number of dairy cows

1984



2011



= 250 thousand dairy cows

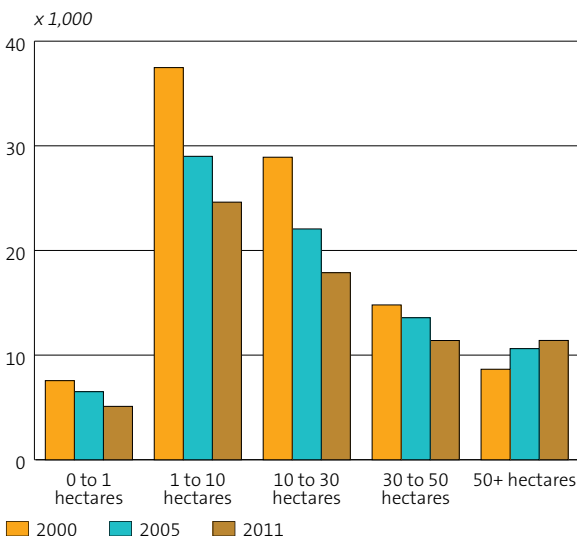
4.3 Horticultural production (million kg)

	2005	2010	2011*
Strawberries	39	43	47
Apples	359	338	418
Elstar	142	145	172
Golden Delicious	29	20	24
Jonagold/Jonagored	132	100	132
Junami	0	10	17
Kanzi	0	15	17
Rode Boskoop	19	14	19
Rubens	0	7	8
Pears	195	274	336
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	8	15	22
Conference	145	214	260
Doyenné du Comice	25	26	33
Stewing pears	8	8	9
 Aubergines	 41	 46	 46
Mushrooms	240	235	250
Courgettes	12	18	18
Cucumbers	440	435	430
Sweet peppers	345	365	365
Tomatoes	660	815	815
 Peas (picked green)	 34	 21	 21
Runner beans	71	47	44
Broad beans (picked green)	4	3	4
 Bunched and washed carrots	 137	 119	 125
Celeriac	53	56	77
Beetroot	22	24	31
Radishes	28	23	24
Salsify	17	22	19
Winter carrots	350	362	357
 Cauliflower	 42	 42	 39
Curly kale	14	13	14
Broccoli	14	19	19
Green cabbage	4	3	3
Red cabbage	40	40	41
Oxheart cabbage	10	15	14
Sprouts	62	61	63
White cabbage	128	132	137
 Curly endive	 28	 25	 26
Asparagus	15	14	17
Iceberg lettuce	59	69	69
Other lettuce	15	14	15
Leeks	82	100	90
Spinach	43	30	34
Belgian endive	67	53	50

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

	2005	2010	2011
Grazing livestock			
Goats	292	353	380
Horses and ponies	133	143	137
Cattle	3,797	3,975	3,885
dairy and breeding cattle	2,588	2,725	2,678
meat and grazing cattle	1,209	1,250	1,207
Sheep	1,361	1,130	1,088
Non-grazing livestock			
Chickens	92,914	101,248	96,919
laying hens (incl. mother hens)	42,630	49,156	45,669
meat chickens (incl. mother hens)	50,284	52,091	51,249
Other poultry (ducks, turkeys)	2,551	2,374	2,324
Rabbits	360	299	302
Fur bearing animals	704	964	978
Pigs	11,312	12,255	12,429
piglets	4,563	5,124	5,297
breeding pigs	1,244	1,227	1,227
porkers	5,504	5,904	5,905

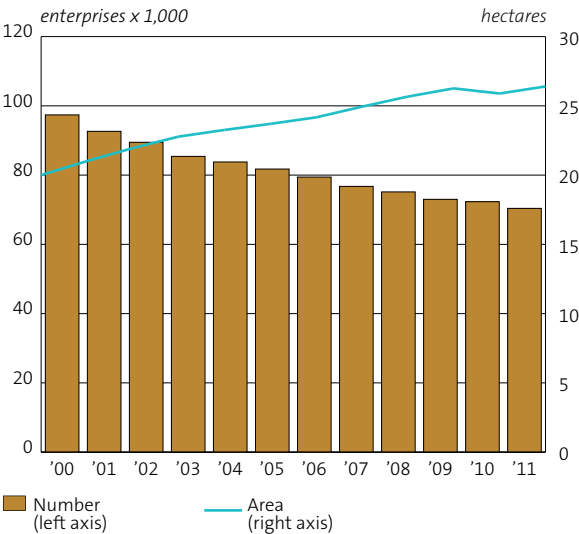
4.5 Dutch farm sizes



4.6 Meat, dairy and egg production (million kg)

	2005	2010	2011*
Meat production (with bone incl. fat)			
calves	211	222	219
mature cattle	185	166	163
sheep and goats	14	15	15
pigs	1,298	1,288	1,347
meat chickens	628	751	809
Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories	10,479	11,626	11,627
Milk processed to			
butter	119	133	125
processed cheese	672	753	746
condensed milk	292	347	356
milk powder	160	199	189
fresh milk products	840	.	.
whey powder	68	.	.
Chicken's eggs	567	631	657

4.7 Farms and horticultural enterprises, number and size



4.8 Workers in agriculture and horticulture (*x 1,000*)

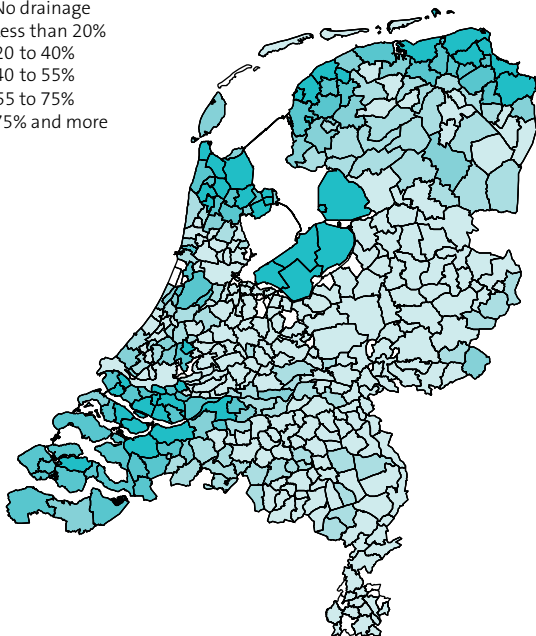
	2005	2010	2011*
Labour volume (FTE)	175	170	166
regular workers	160	141	139
family workers	111	96	94
not family members	48	46	45
casual workers	16	28	27
Regular workers	236	212	209
family workers	163	148	147
not family members	72	64	62

Drainage mainly in clay soil

Precipitation has been increasing in recent years. The annual wet and dry periods are also lengthening. Therefore farmers are more involved in draining their arable land. Drainage mainly takes place in the clay soil found along the Waddenzee, the IJsselmeer and the south-western delta.

4.9 Drained agricultural land per municipality, 2010

- No drainage
- Less than 20%
- 20 to 40%
- 40 to 55%
- 55 to 75%
- 75% and more

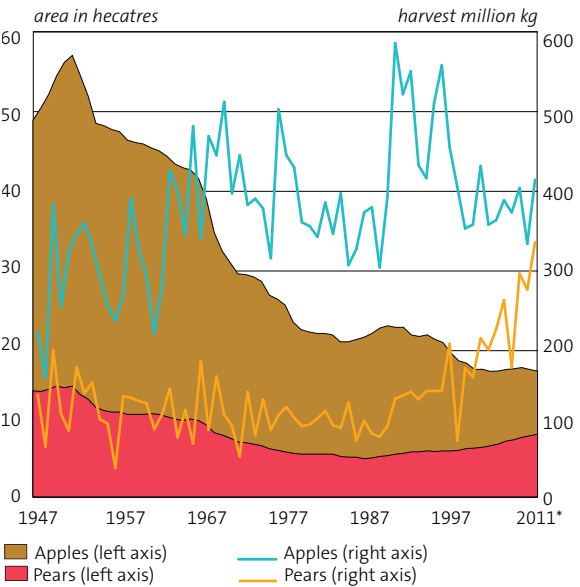


Top year for apples and pears

2011 has been a top year for apples and pears. It is a record year with a combined harvest of apples and pears of 754 million kilograms. The harvest per hectare was 51 tonnes for apples and 41 tonnes for pears. The pear harvest came to 336 million kilograms, exceeding 300 million kilograms for the very first time.

The area in which apples and pears are grown has dwindled since 1947. At its peak, in 1952, the area was 57.8 thousand hectares, whereas only 16.5 thousand hectares were left (30 percent) in 2011. But because the tree density has increased sharply in recent decades, and because the fruit growers opted for higher yielding apple and pear varieties, total production increased further.

4.10 Apples and pears, area and harvest



5

Construc-
tion and
housing



5. Construction and housing

Modest recovery of construction in 2011

After two years of diminishing turnovers, construction (excl. project developers) recovered somewhat in 2011. Construction realised a 4.5 percent growth rate in turnover. Despite this increase, 2011 turnover was almost 10 percent below the 2008 level. 2008 was a record high for construction.

Lowest growth rate in residential and non-residential construction

The largest construction sector, residential and non-residential construction, saw its lowest turnover growth in 2011. Turnover was up by 3 percent compared to 2010. The actual turnover was nearly 17 percent below the record turnover of 2008. The continued uncertainty of the housing market and the market for commercial property are the main reasons for the dip.

Civil engineering less affected by crisis

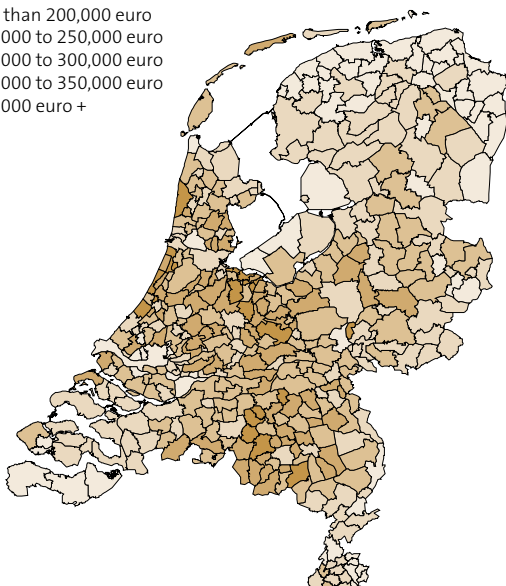
The 2011 turnover of companies specialised in civil engineering rose by over 5 percent. This means that the 2011 turnover was just 2 percent below the 2009 record year for the sector. Civil engineering felt the effects of the financial-economic crisis most acutely in 2010, when turnover fell by 7 percent. Less time-consuming procedures for building permits and the earlier start on government projects mean that the crisis affects civil engineering less than it does residential and non-residential construction.

5.1 House prices (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total number of dwellings				
Groningen	7.3	-3.9	-1.0	-2.6
Friesland	5.1	-4.5	-0.3	-4.2
Drenthe	4.4	-2.9	-1.4	-2.9
Overijssel	3.5	-2.8	-1.5	-2.7
Flevoland	2.4	-3.0	-2.6	-2.7
Gelderland	3.0	-3.6	-2.0	-2.9
Utrecht	4.5	-2.8	-2.1	-2.0
North Holland	3.8	-3.7	-2.5	-1.5
South Holland	4.0	-3.3	-1.7	-1.9
Zeeland	6.2	-1.6	-2.2	-1.1
North Brabant	3.8	-3.1	-2.3	-3.0
Limburg	2.0	-3.9	-2.3	-2.3
Amsterdam	4.8	-5.6	-0.2	-0.3
Rotterdam	4.1	-1.9	-0.5	-0.7
The Hague	4.2	-2.8	-1.4	-1.7
Utrecht	6.4	-2.5	-1.9	0.2
The Netherlands	3.8	-3.3	-2.0	-2.3

5.2 Average house value (WOZ), 1 January 2011

- Less than 200,000 euro
- 200,000 to 250,000 euro
- 250,000 to 300,000 euro
- 300,000 to 350,000 euro
- 350,000 euro +



5.3 Housing stock (x 1,000)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Stock on 1 January				
Holiday homes	95	103	105	106
Dwelling units	112	116	117	118
Capacity of special purpose residential buildings	347	350	351	357
Dwellings	6,859	7,105	7,172	7,218
Increase in housing stock	74	90	62	65
new construction	67	83	56	58
rent	17	26	21	
owner occupied	50	58	35	
other	7	7	6	8
rent	4	4	3	
owner occupied	3	3	3	
Decrease in housing stock	19	19	15	14
rent	15	15	12	
owner occupied	4	4	3	
Net addition	55	71	47	51
Administrative corrections	-2	0	-2	-1
Housing stock on 31 December	6,912	7,172	7,218	7,268

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

	2005	2009	2010**	2011
Totaal	200	241	243	237
Groningen	141	180	181	179
Friesland	158	197	198	195
Drenthe	176	215	216	212
Overijssel	185	221	223	218
Flevoland	180	204	204	202
Gelderland	220	259	261	254
Utrecht	231	286	287	281
North Holland	220	267	270	262
South Holland	186	224	226	222
Zeeland	158	199	200	198
North Brabant	226	271	272	264
Limburg	179	206	206	200

5.5 Dwellings for which building permits were granted

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	83,273	72,646	61,028	55,804
Groningen	2,924	1,717	1,613	1,881
Friesland	2,891	1,790	1,431	1,824
Drenthe	2,837	1,667	1,254	1,389
Overijssel	7,073	4,048	4,504	3,332
Flevoland	2,590	3,477	1,570	1,723
Gelderland	7,394	9,417	8,342	8,656
Utrecht	7,029	4,897	5,552	3,966
North Holland	14,049	12,500	10,410	9,372
South Holland	15,906	16,908	12,669	10,576
Zeeland	1,599	1,894	1,252	1,256
North Brabant	13,602	11,016	9,608	9,592
Limburg	5,379	3,315	2,823	2,237

5.6 Dwellings completed (31 December)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	67,016	82,932	55,999	57,703
Groningen	2,041	2,709	1,539	1,883
Friesland	2,387	1,940	1,567	1,515
Drenthe	2,077	1,823	987	775
Overijssel	4,968	4,819	3,469	4,529
Flevoland	1,786	2,677	2,633	1,899
Gelderland	7,413	11,328	6,498	7,163
Utrecht	6,587	6,438	3,465	4,630
North Holland	10,749	13,442	9,895	9,462
South Holland	15,749	19,582	13,161	12,067
Zeeland	1,676	1,488	954	1,251
North Brabant	8,133	12,855	8,513	9,867
Limburg	3,450	3,831	3,318	2,662
Owner occupied homes (%)	75	69	62	61
Rented homes (%)	25	31	38	39
One-family houses (%)	70	58	54	58
Multi-family houses (%)	30	42	46	42

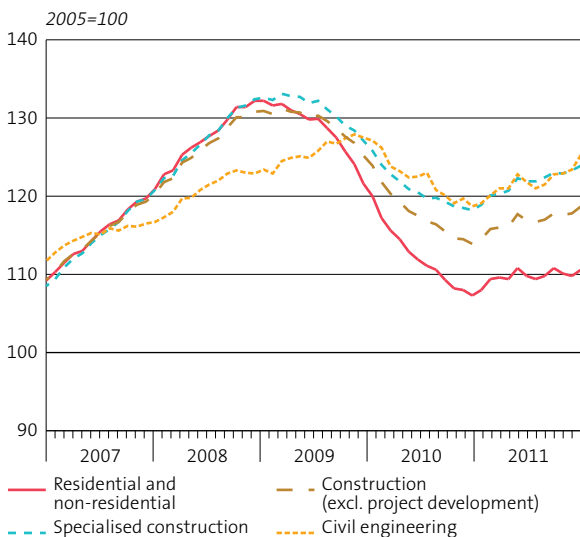
5.7 Stages in the construction process (million euro)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
New orders for buildings	19,069	19,973	16,259	14,937
new construction	14,951	16,013	12,999	12,081
residential	10,093	9,845	8,055	7,547
non-residential	4,858	6,168	4,944	4,534
renovation/extension	4,119	3,959	3,260	2,856
Production	17,900	22,723	19,493	17,981
new construction	14,048	18,516	15,777	14,548
residential	9,354	11,273	9,656	9,061
non-residential	4,694	7,243	6,121	5,487
renovation/extension	3,851	4,207	3,715	3,433
To be produced (31 December)	13,612	16,882	14,310	11,873
new construction	11,400	14,658	12,337	10,367
residential	7,275	8,348	7,101	6,120
non-residential	4,125	6,310	5,236	4,247
renovation/extension	2,211	2,224	1,973	1,506
Buildings completed	16,553	22,593	20,778	20,017
new construction	12,829	18,087	16,943	16,317
residential	8,407	11,202	10,593	9,826
non-residential	4,422	6,885	6,350	6,491
renovation/extension	3,724	4,505	3,835	3,700

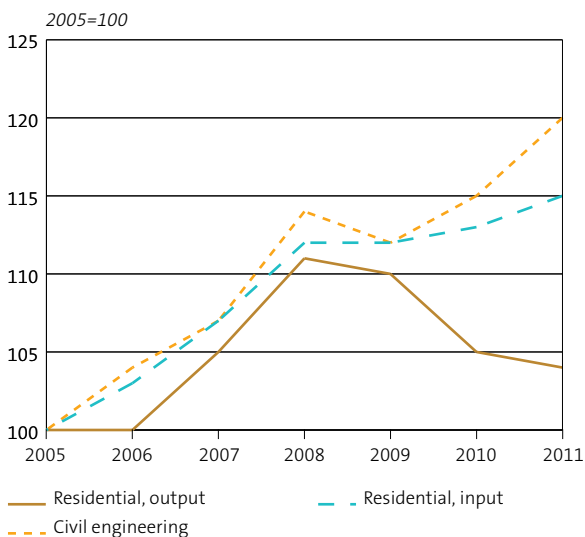
5.8 Turnover construction industry, all companies (2005=100)

	2005	2008	2010	2011
Construction (excl. project development)	100	131	114	119
Residential and non-residential	100	132	107	110
Civil engineering	100	123	119	125
Specialised construction	100	132	118	125
destruction and earth moving activities	100	144	133	141
installations on construction	100	132	119	126
completion of buildings	100	124	113	115
other specialised construction	100	142	117	126

5.9 Turnover construction industry



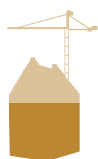
5.10 Price indices construction industry



5.11 Value of permits for new non-residential construction (million euro)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	4,858	6,168	4,944	4,534
Factories	1,012	1,189	718	679
Halls, warehouses, storage facilities	355	480	339	389
Offices	714	945	664	480
Glasshouses	113	46	24	56
Schools	515	481	328	407
Barns, livestock sheds, stables	372	629	612	570
Shops	125	84	28	92
Other buildings	1,651	2,315	2,232	1,861

New dwellings constructed within 16 months



39%

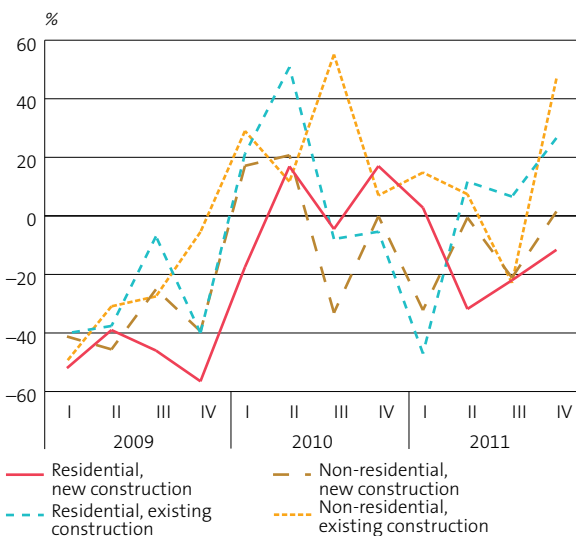
2000



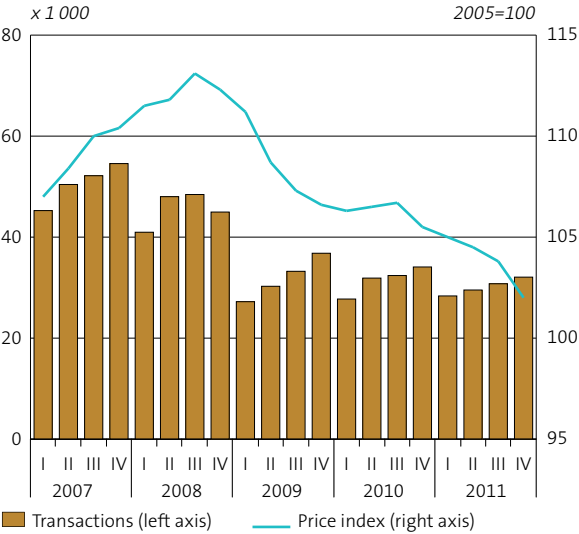
28%

2011

5.12 Building sum trends in new orders for architects

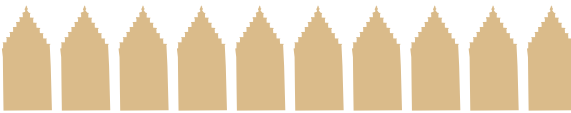


5.13 Prices and transactions of existing dwellings

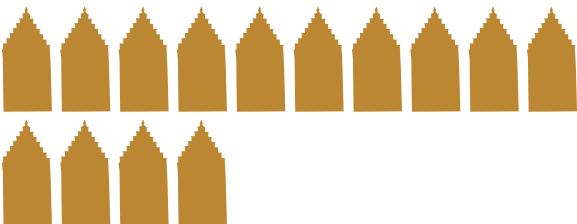


Average building costs per new dwelling sold

2000



2011



 = 10,000 euro

6

Education



6. Education

More Dutch people with higher education

The share of people with a higher education has increased substantially between 2000 and 2011. In 2010 some 28 percent of people aged between 15 and 65 had a bachelor's, master's or PhD. In 2000 this was 21 percent. Also, the number of people with only primary or vmbo education has greatly decreased since 2000. In 2000 38 percent of the population was education at this level, compared to 31 percent in 2010. The share of people with secondary education (mbo, havo/vwo) has remained stable at 40 percent.

Poorer graduation rates of mbo students with a non-western background

Some 78 percent of the more than 41 thousand students who started their mbo studies in 2005/'06 at level 4 (middle management and specialists) graduated within five years. This was 74 percent for male students, and 81 percent for female students. A successfully completed study can be one at a lower mbo level though.

80 percent of the native Dutch students who started at the highest mbo level had graduated five years later, compared to 68 percent of the students with a non-western background.

In the four major cities the graduation rate did not surpass 67 percent. This relatively low score is related to the strong concentration of students with a non-western background.

More schools in the red

Primary education finished 2010 with a 117 million euro loss. In 2009 the loss was 14 million euro. For the first time in years the government contribution decreased slightly. There was a negative result of 36 million euro in secondary and mbo education, which means a deterioration of 72 million euro on 2009. Higher education did make a profit in 2010. It came to 185 million, which exceeded their 2009 performance (77 million euro).

Total spending on education in the Netherlands reached nearly 39 billion euro in 2010. This is 0.9 billion more than in 2009. This meant that spending on education stayed at 6.6 percent of GDP.

6.1 Primary education

	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11*
Educational institutions				
Primary education	6,970	6,910	6,895	6,849
Special primary education	326	313	311	308
Special schools	323	323	323	324
Pupils (x 1,000)				
Primary education	1,549	1,553	1,548	1,534
Special primary education	48	44	43	43
Special schools	59	66	68	69

6.2 Secondary education

	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11*
Educational institutions	666	660	657	659
Students (x 1,000)	940	935	935	940
year 1	400	385	388	394
vwo	150	164	164	165
havo	137	146	149	151
vmbo-gt	102	102	102	102
vmbo-bk	124	110	106	102
practical training	27	27	27	27
Pass rates (%)				
vwo	93	91	89	.
havo	89	87	85	.
vmbo-gt	95	94	94	.
vmbo-bk	96	95	95	.
Continued education by graduates (%)				
from vwo to university	72	71	71	.
from vwo to hbo	14	13	12	.
from havo to hbo	78	79	78	.
from havo to vwo	5	4	4	.
from havo to mbo	4	3	3	.
from vmbo-gt to havo	16	19	18	.
from vmbo-gt to mbo	79	78	79	.
from vmbo-bk to mbo	92	95	95	.

6.3 Mbo and adult education

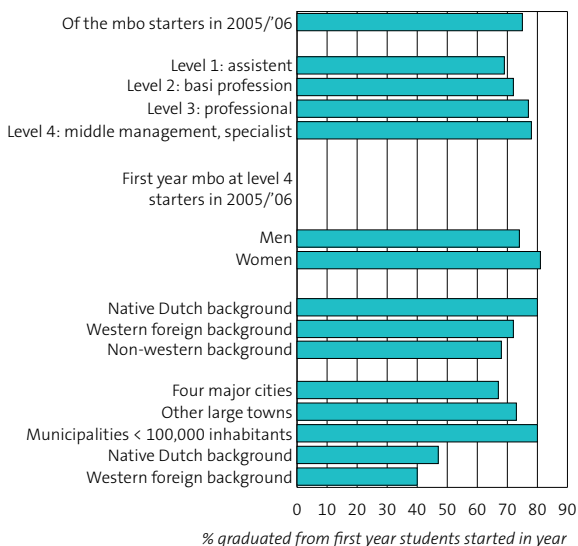
	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11*
Educational institutions	72	72	71	71
Students (x 1,000)	484	514	522	530
senior secondary vocational education (bol)	347	342	351	358
senior secondary vocational education (bbl)	137	172	171	172
level 1	23	22	24	25
level 2	125	134	130	130
level 3	125	136	142	145
level 4	210	222	226	230
Continued education ¹⁾ (%)				
from level 1 to 2	49	46	38	.
from level 2 to 3	43	42	41	.
from level 3 to 4	30	30	33	.
from level 4 to hbo	42	40	41	.
School-leavers from mbo (%)				
level 1	38	35	36	.
level 2	15	14	13	.
level 3	7	5	5	.
level 4	5	4	4	.
Participants in adult education (x 1,000)				
basic level	.	37	36	29
secondary level (vavo)	15	15	17	16

¹⁾ Provisional figures in 2009/'10.

6.4 Higher education

	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11*
Students enrolled (x 1,000)				
hbo	357	384	403	417
university	206	221	233	242
Graduates (x 1,000)				
Bachelors (hbo)	59	62	62	.
Bachelors (university)	19	26	27	.
Masters old/new style	29	29	30	.
Average duration of studies (months)				
Full-time hbo bachelor students	52	53	54	.
Full-time university by vwo students				
Bachelors	52	54	53	.
Masters old/new style	74	74	75	.

6.5 Graduation rate of mbo students after five years



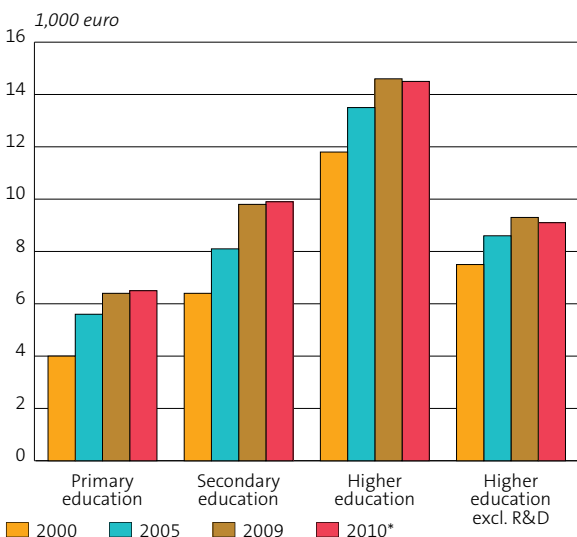
6.6 Education level of the population (15 to 65 yrs) (%)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Population (x 1,000)	10,940	11,014	11,017	10,994
Education level (%)				
Primary education	9	8	8	8
Vmbo, mbo 1, avo lower level	24	23	23	23
of which				
primary adult education	10	10	10	10
Havo, vwo, mbo	41	40	40	40
mbo 2/ 3	14	14	13	13
mbo 4	17	17	17	17
havo, vwo	10	9	10	11
Bachelors (hbo, university)	16	18	18	18
Masters old/new style	9	10	10	9

6.7 Spending on education (million euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	32,017	37,977	38,917
By government	26,759	31,815	32,572
primary education	9,473	10,802	10,865
secondary education, mbo	11,013	13,479	13,882
higher education	6,273	7,534	7,825
By households	2,867	3,130	3,293
primary education	167	171	166
secondary education, mbo	1,338	1,250	1,352
higher education	1,362	1,708	1,775
By companies	2,284	2,841	2,849
secondary education, mbo	1,419	1,647	1,641
higher education	865	1,194	1,208
By rest of the world	107	192	202
higher education	107	192	202
as % of GDP	6.2	6.6	6.6

6.8 Spending on educational institutions per pupil/student



6.9 Operating results of educational institutions, 2010* (million euro)

	Primary education	Secondary education, mbo	Higher education
Assets	9,972	11,910	9,429
transfers from government	9,070	10,462	5,787
other assets	902	1,448	3,642
Liabilities	10,150	11,946	9,201
staff costs	8,291	9,013	6,264
depreciation	206	531	542
housing	630	860	654
other costs	1,022	1,541	1,741
Ordinary results (1)	-178	-36	228
Operating balance sheet (2)	61	-18	-37
Special items (3)	0	-1	-6
Results (1)+(2)+(3)	-117	-51	185
Investment	307	891	738

6.10 Balance sheet of educational institutions, 2009* (million euro)

	Primary education	Secondary education, mbo	Higher education
Total assets	4,731	8,621	9,350
total fixed assets	1,791	6,015	6,413
intangible	0	6	17
material	1,284	5,606	6,184
financial	507	403	212
total current assets	2,940	2,606	2,937
inventories	2	23	16
receivables	880	689	1,223
securities	75	78	48
liquid assets	1,982	1,816	1,650
Total liabilities	4,731	8,621	9,350
own funds	2,792	3,925	4,205
provisions	448	724	538
long-term debts	73	1,409	1,444
short-term debts	1,418	2,563	3,162

7

Enter-
prises



7. Enterprises

More enterprises again

On 1 January 2012 there were about 1.3 million enterprises in the Netherlands, including self-employed entrepreneurs. This was 6 percent more than in 2011. The rise in the number of enterprises is mainly found in the small and medium sized businesses. The number of self-employed entrepreneurs is growing faster than the number of small limited companies and other legal entities.

Agriculture is the only sector where the number of enterprises is falling. It is also the only sector where small and medium sized businesses are decreasing. This downward trend in agriculture has been manifest for years. The number of enterprises is rising in all other sectors.

In large-scale enterprises, the number of enterprises is stabilising or only decreasing slightly in most sectors. The only sectors in large-scale enterprises where enterprise numbers are up are hotels and restaurants, the ICT sector, business services, government and care.

The fastest growing sectors are business services, the financial sector, the ICT sector and the cultural sector. Here too the increase is found mainly in small and medium sized businesses. The increase started in recent years and is continuing at a faster pace.

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January

	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,124,353	1,170,037	1,247,360
Agriculture	64,396	62,676	60,984
Forestry and logging	502	509	533
Fishing and aquaculture	819	852	880
Extraction of crude petroleum and gas	45	43	33
Mining and quarrying (no oil and gas)	146	150	144
Mining support activities	116	116	144
Manufacture of food products	4,357	4,288	4,540
Manufacture of beverages	183	189	208
Manufacture of tobacco products	17	18	20
Manufacture of textiles	1,641	1,693	1,824
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,641	1,627	1,677
Manufacture of leather and footwear	353	361	380
Manufacture of wood products	2,172	2,188	2,252
Manufacture of paper	369	354	352
Printing and reproduction	4,128	4,036	4,110
Manufacture of coke and petroleum	42	36	36
Manufacture of chemicals	798	784	803
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals	180	179	184
Manufacture rubber, plastic products	1,306	1,301	1,317
Manufacture of building materials	1,920	1,912	1,932
Manufacture of basic metals	354	352	352
Manufacture of metal products	9,645	9,678	9,983
Manufacture of electronic products	1,406	1,454	1,470
Manufacture of electric equipment	1,187	1,190	1,173
Manufacture of machinery n.e.c.	2,968	2,964	2,960
Manufacture of cars and trailers	778	764	745
Manufacture of other transport	1,373	1,390	1,401
Manufacture of furniture	6,002	6,047	6,335
Manufacture of other products	4,021	4,081	4,498
Repair and installation of machinery	3,926	4,283	4,902
Electricity and gas supply	679	702	769
Water collection and distribution	30	29	24
Sewerage	121	130	139
Waste collection and treatment	780	788	807
Remediation, other waste management	218	222	250
Construction buildings, development	48,345	48,930	52,511
Civil engineering	5,942	6,107	6,455
Specialised construction activities	73,344	73,152	75,613
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	26,949	27,343	28,780
Wholesale trade (no motor vehicles)	72,922	73,261	75,200
Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)	93,393	95,415	99,089
Land transport	15,143	15,167	15,539
Water transport	4,997	5,006	5,015
Air transport	316	318	320
Warehousing, services for transport	4,967	5,142	5,462
Postal and courier activities	4,459	4,602	5,147

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (end)

	2010	2011	2012
Accommodation	7,155	7,428	7,898
Food and beverage service activities	37,191	37,170	38,816
Publishing	3,201	3,202	3,322
Film, TV and music production etc	9,126	9,721	10,737
Programming and broadcasting	321	318	314
Telecommunications	1,274	1,275	1,279
Support activities in the field of IT	33,688	36,256	39,902
Information service activities	5,323	6,243	7,236
Financial institutions, no insurance	54,547	57,445	61,024
Insurance and pension funding	461	508	530
Other financial services	13,637	13,919	14,407
Renting, buying, selling real estate	29,858	30,583	31,689
Legal services, administration etc.	36,201	38,382	40,696
Holding companies (not financial)	72,351	78,098	87,488
Architects, technical services etc.	30,008	31,756	33,666
Research and development	2,669	2,865	2,976
Advertising and market research	29,207	30,710	32,396
Other specialised business services	29,715	33,151	38,923
Veterinary activities	1,773	1,838	1,965
Renting and leasing of tangible goods	7,560	7,878	8,097
Employment activities	10,500	10,648	11,148
Travel agencies, tour operators etc	3,266	3,667	3,917
Security and investigation	2,116	2,196	2,361
Facility management	16,927	18,240	19,681
Other business services	5,012	5,508	6,185
Public administration and services	780	794	797
Education	31,235	35,353	40,848
Human health activities	40,811	44,786	49,837
Residential care and guidance	1,258	1,337	1,456
Social work without accommodation	9,772	10,543	11,659
Arts	40,655	45,575	50,798
Libraries, museums, zoos etc	2,503	2,541	2,619
Lotteries and betting	516	485	478
Sports and recreation	15,356	15,874	17,072
Membership organisations	12,570	12,682	13,143
Repair of computers and consumer goods	7,141	7,282	7,722
Other personal services	49,647	52,445	56,986

7.2 Enterprises by size, 1 January 2012

	Total	Large	Small and medium sized	
			abs.	share (%)
Total	1,247,360	66,190	1,181,170	95%
Agriculture	62,397	2,187	60,210	96%
Manufacturing, extraction and energy	55,764	9,241	46,523	83%
Construction	134,579	6,303	128,276	95%
Trade	203,069	14,704	188,365	93%
Transport	31,483	3,630	27,853	88%
Hotels restaurants	46,714	3,820	42,894	92%
Information and communication	62,790	2,583	60,207	96%
Financial services and real estate	107,650	1,992	105,658	98%
Business services	289,499	11,257	278,242	96%
Government, education and care	104,597	7,376	97,221	93%
Culture and other services	148,818	3,097	145,721	98%

7.3 Investment in tangible fixed assets (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008*	2009*
Mineral extraction	779	1,053	1,313	1,442
Manufacturing	8,094	6,697	7,965	7,653
food products	1,488	1,626	1,488	1,691
petroleum products	216	434	849	584
chemicals	1,477	1,278	1,529	1,453
metal and electrical engineering	2,998	1,673	2,384	2,303
other manufacturing	2,338	1,689	1,715	1,621
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,229	1,486	2,871	2,102
Construction	1,634	1,403	2,337	2,212
Trade and repairs	.	5,390	6,803	.
retail trade (incl. repairs)	.	2,047	2,557	.
wholesale and agents	2,752	2,489	3,410	.
car trade and repair	1,077	854	836	.
Hotels, restaurants, etc	752	665	920	.
Transport, storage and communication	9,432	6,423	8,515	.

7.4 Balance sheet/ profit and loss account of non-financial enterprises

	2005	2009	2010*
Balance sheet total (<i>billion euro</i>)	926.9	1,247.4	1,347.3
Turnover	896.7	1,016.3	1,097.8
Net result	82.4	56.1	76.6
Balance (<i>% of balance sheet total</i>)			
Assets			
fixed assets			
(in)tangible	25.9	26.8	26.4
financial	31.0	36.0	35.1
current assets			
inventories	7.3	6.5	6.8
receivables	27.6	22.5	23.9
liquid assets	8.1	8.2	7.8
Liabilities			
shareholders' equity	40.1	42.6	42.8
debt			
long term	29.8	30.9	29.8
short term	30.1	26.5	27.4
Profit and loss account (<i>% of turnover</i>)			
Turnover	100	100.0	100.0
Expenses (–)	74.4	75.3	75.8
Value added	25.6	24.7	24.2
Depreciation (–)	3.3	3.4	3.3
Wages (–)	15.3	16.4	15.7
Operating profits	7.0	4.8	5.2
Results of subsidiaries	4.8	3.1	4.0
Net interest (–)	–0.7	–1.4	–1.3
Other results	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pre-tax results	11.3	6.6	8.2
Taxes (–)	2.0	1.1	1.1
Minority shareholders' interest (–)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Net result	9.2	5.5	7.0
Profits (% of net result)			
At disposal of shareholders	52.9	83.5	62.8
Addition to general reserve	47.1	16.5	37.2

7.5 Research and development, 2010*

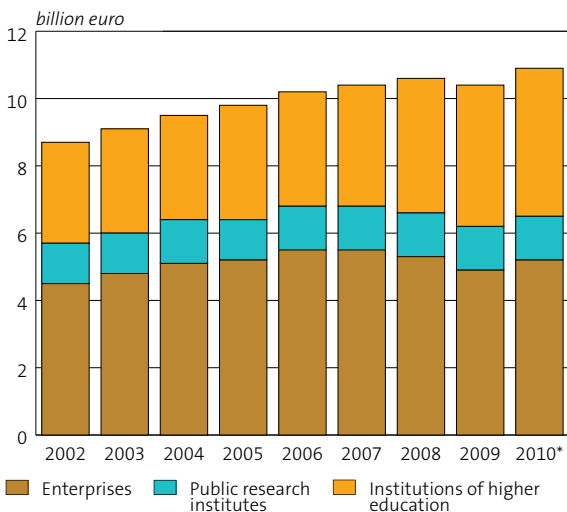
	R&D expenditure	R&D staff
	<i>million euro</i>	<i>FTE</i>
Total R&D expenditure in the Netherlands	10,769	98,100
of which		
companies	5,095	51,700
public research institutes	1,279	11,400
institutions of higher education	4,395	35,000

Research and Development

In 2010 spending on Research and Development (R&D) totalled over 10 billion euro, half of which was private sector spending. There has been a shift from 2008 onwards. The share of private sector spending on R&D has gradually decreased while the share of higher education has been increasing.

Total spending on R&D is gradually rising. The exception was 2009 with the economic downturn. Private sector spending on R&D fell in 2008 and 2009, but this was partly compensated by increased spending by higher education.

7.6 R&D expenditure by performing sector



7.7 Companies with a website (%)

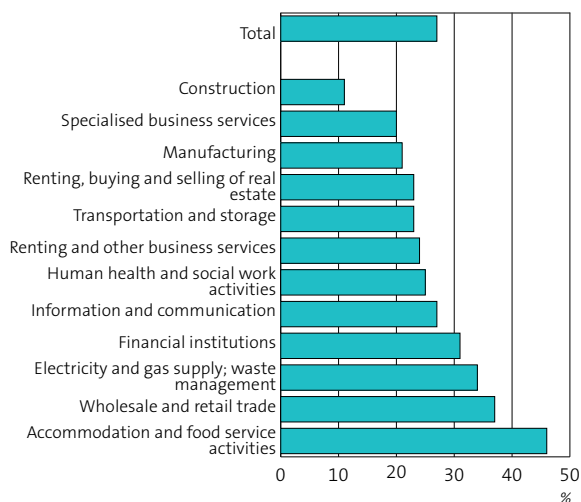
	2005	2009	2010
Total	82	82	83
Company size			
10 to 19 employees	77	77	78
20 to 49 employees	86	84	82
50 to 99 employees	89	88	91
100 to 249 employees	93	93	93
250 to 499 employees	93	95	96
500 and more employees	96	98	98

Websites mainly used as digital display windows

In 2010 some 83 percent of all enterprises had a website. The saturation point was reached between 2005 and 2010 and the percentage has seen little growth ever since. Almost all of the major enterprises have a site on the internet. The share among small enterprises is also high as about 80 percent of the enterprises employing fewer than 50 people have a website.

Some 27 percent of all enterprises enabled clients to book or order online. Hotels and restaurants use this type of e-commerce most, as 47 percent of the enterprises did, followed by trade.

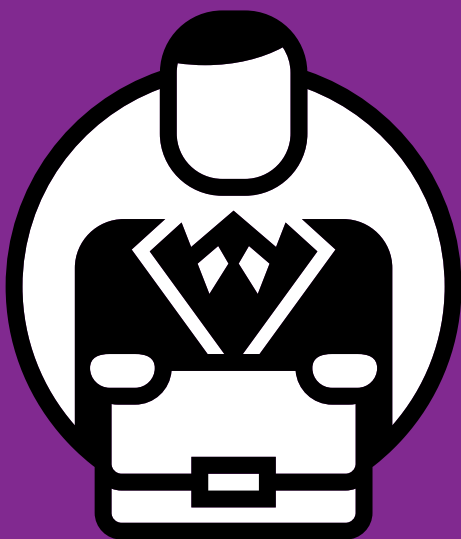
7.8 Companies enabling online orders/reservations, by sector, 2010¹⁾



¹⁾ Companies employing 10 and more persons

8

Financial
and
business
services



8. Financial and business services

Turnover in business services up by 1.5 percent in 2011

After two years of decline, the turnover of business services rose again, by 1.5 percent. The growth took place in the first three quarters of 2011 although turnover fell again by 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter. In many sectors this has to do with the recession that started in the autumn.

The highest turnover growth rates in 2011 came from the temping and the travel agencies. Both saw their annual turnover increase by more than 7 percent. In the temping agencies this was due to increasing demand for temp working hours for people working on a contract basis for the agencies, without a permanent position (phase A). These contracts can be ended more easily by employers and employees than the other temping contracts (phases B and C).

Architects and engineers saw their turnover reduced by 4.5 percent in 2011. They have seen their turnover diminish ever since the first quarter of 2009. This has to do with the problems on the housing market and the market for commercial property.

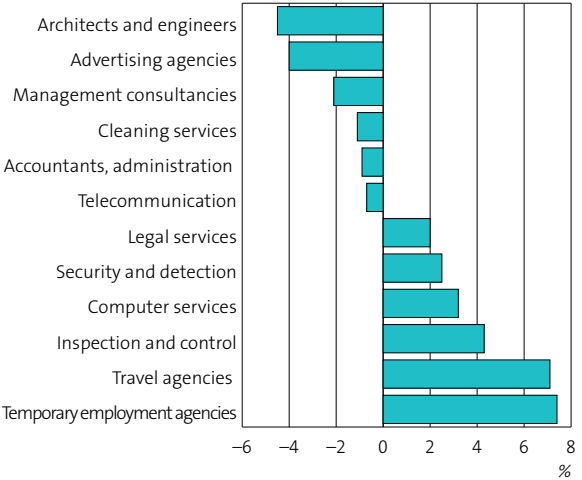
Institutional investors invested 1500 billion euro in 2010

Dutch institutional investors invested 1500 billion euro by the end of 2010. This is 108 billion euro more than in 2009 and is mostly due to the rise in share values in 2010. The higher share prices accounted for an 87 billion euro increase.

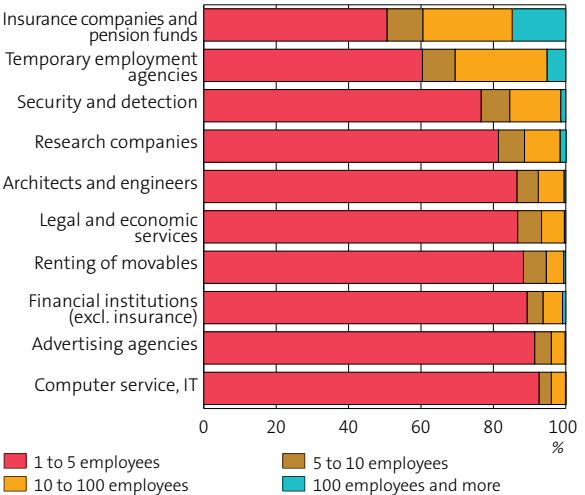
The investments of the institutional investors have grown faster than the Gross Domestic Product over the last two decades. While investments equalled 119 percent of GDP in 1990, in 2000 this had increased to 199 percent and by 2010 to 255 percent.

At the end of 2010 nearly 47 percent was invested in shares and 58 percent was invested abroad.

8.1 Turover by business services, 2011 (year-on-year changes)



8.2 Enterprises in financial and business services, 1 Jan. 2011



8.3 Persons employed in financial and business services

	2005		2010*	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%
Financial institutions (excl. insurance)	156	46	145	47
Insurance and pension funds	55	42	60	43
Leasing movables	30	30	30	27
Computer services, information technology	130	19	160	21
Research companies	32	38	35	37
Architects, engineers etc.	116	23	130	25
Legal and economic services	281	46	301	46
Advertising agencies	87	43	84	42
Temp agencies	409	41	467	39
Other business services	163	63	186	64

Household savings in bank accounts

2008



2010



 = 1 billion euro

8.4 Investments by institutional investors (billion euro)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,070	1,044	1,392	1,500
Investment institutions	94	68	317	342
Pension funds	636	623	705	757
Insurance companies	341	354	369	400

8.5 Combined balance sheet of financial enterprises (billion euro)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Assets	3,325	3,936	4,371	4,618
monetary gold	10	12	15	21
accounts receivable (international monetary institutions)	1	1	6	7
cash and current account deposits	96	172	166	174
bonds	374	482	433	406
financial derivatives	634	797	890	913
shares	-9	6	-19	-9
short-term securities holdings	470	349	674	772
short-term loans	20	20	22	9
long-term loans	213	240	269	282
mortgages	278	373	399	401
fixed assets	542	673	669	737
transitional assets	498	618	640	657
other assets	67	60	57	58
Liabilities	3,325	3,936	4,371	4,618
cash	23	24	23	21
current account deposits	253	280	330	384
savings	611	823	759	765
bonds	211	259	277	288
shares and holdings	482	711	769	810
short-term securities	398	304	561	603
short-term debts	32	55	85	89
long-term debts	124	251	178	134
transitional assets	189	193	205	243
reserves	142	159	173	186
	860	876	1,010	1,095

8.6 Operating results of non-life insurance companies (million euro)

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Technical result (total)	2,467	1,411	1,637	1,497
of which				
fire and other damage	462	5	112	23
motor vehicles	456	91	120	59
accidents and illness	1,194	937	871	716
sea, transport, aviation	94	52	23	11
other	260	326	512	688

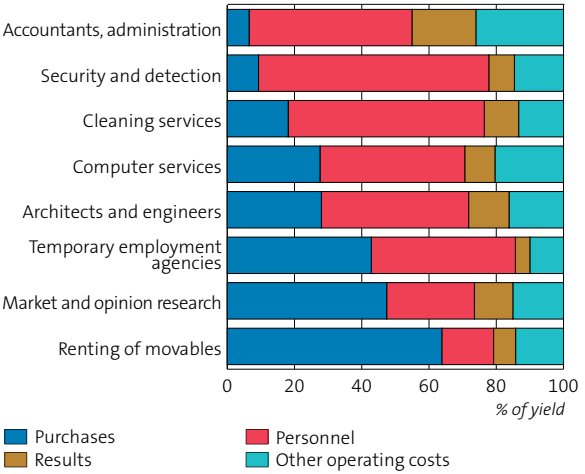
8.7 Profit and loss account of credit institutions (million euro)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Assets	81,976	97,756	95,726	97,467
interest etc.	61,644	107,037	85,106	88,519
yield on securities	5,468	915	2,093	1,789
procuration (2000=net)	5,967	7,374	6,435	6,600
profits on financial transactions	2,627	-18,420	1,050	-849
other income	6,270	850	1,042	1,408
Liabilities	81,976	97,756	95,726	97,467
interest etc.	45,270	89,471	67,539	67,488
procuration (2000=net)	838	1,296	1,269	1,378
general expenses and administration	18,627	17,444	15,878	16,078
other operating expenses	128	166	592	251
value adjustments to receivables	1,090	4,359	5,137	3,137
other value adjustments	866	1,850	1,588	1,776
operating results	15,157	-16,830	3,723	7,359
extraordinary income/ expenses	0	9	-6	2
tax	1,935	120	51	1,340
net profit in accounting year	13,222	-16,941	3,666	6,021

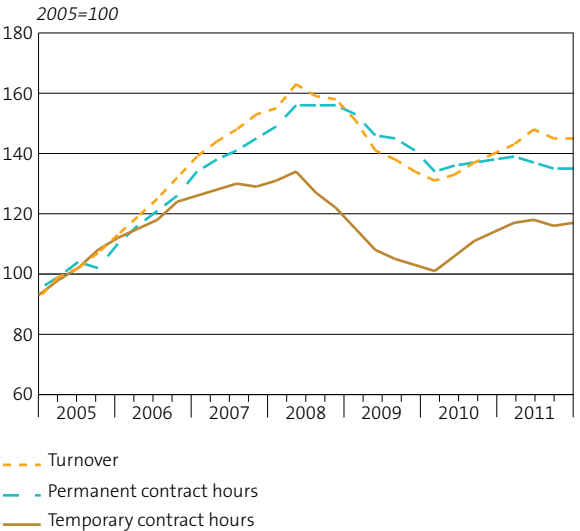
8.8 Profit and loss account of pension funds (billion euro)

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Assets	105	-82	118	111
premiums	25	26	30	28
return on investment	76	-113	86	79
other assets	4	5	2	4
Liabilities	105	-82	118	111
net change in technical provisions	52	128	16	85
pensions paid, lump sum commutes	18	21	22	24
other liabilities	35	-231	80	2

8.9 Operating costs and results in business services, 2009



8.10 Key figures temporary employment agencies, seasonally adjusted figures



9

Govern-
ment



9. Government

4.7 percent government deficit in 2011

The Dutch government spent more than it received again in 2011. The deficit was over 28 billion euro, which equals 4.7 percent of GDP. It was the third year in a row that the deficit exceeded the European deficit norm of 3 percent. The deficit was lower than in 2010, when it came to 5.1 percent of GDP.

Hardly any increase in government spending

Dutch government spending increased by just 0.2 percent in 2011, reaching nearly 302 billion euro. Spending on social security and provisions, which make up over 40 percent of government spending, rose by 3.7 percent in 2011. Care allowances paid for exceptional medical expenses and medical insurance rose by 4.2 percent, but the growth rate was lower than in previous years. Spending on pensions (AOW) increased further due to the aging of the population.

On the other hand, spending on unemployment and disablement benefits fell. The social provisions rose as people claimed more care compensation in 2011. There was also an increase in spending on interest because of the rising government debt. The government mainly cut wage costs, the purchase of goods and services and investments in 2011, decreasing its spending by 1.4 percent. Capital transfers also decreased substantially. This was mainly due to the debt transfer of the Netherlands Antilles and capital support for ABN AMRO, which had cost 2.5 billion euro in 2010.

Less revenue from VAT, more revenue from care premiums

Dutch government revenues rose by 0.8 percent in 2011, reaching 274 billion euro. Taxes and premiums for the compulsory social insurance, over 80 percent of the total revenues, increased by 1.2 percent. The tax and premium burden reached 38 percent of GDP, slightly less than in 2010. VAT and corporate tax revenues were down by 3 percent. The revenue from conveyance tax was down by a third, mainly because the tax rate was cut in the summer of 2011. On the other hand, the revenues from care premiums rose by 11 percent. Without these care premiums the revenues from taxes and premiums would have been lower. The other revenues were slightly lower, due to less income from interest. Revenues from natural gas rose by almost 1.5 billion euro. These higher revenues were cancelled out by lower dividends of De Nederlandsche Bank.

9.1 Macroeconomic key figures of general government

	2005	2009**	2010*	2011*
Revenue and expenditure (million euro)				
Revenue	228,516	262,721	271,827	274,045
taxes	124,042	137,576	143,100	139,448
social security contributions	66,477	79,190	82,785	89,174
sales of goods and services	17,256	19,133	20,296	20,347
other	20,741	26,822	25,646	25,076
Expenditure	229,965	294,424	301,236	301,756
compensation of employees	49,543	57,670	59,088	58,866
use of goods and services	36,410	47,636	47,684	46,450
gross investments in fixed assets	16,884	21,548	21,356	21,040
social benefits	92,638	124,872	131,215	136,100
other	34,490	42,698	41,893	39,300
Net lending/net borrowing	-1,449	-31,703	-29,409	-27,711
Balance and debt				
EMU-deficit (million euro)	-1,359	-31,775	-29,983	-28,107
EMU-deficit (% GDP)	-0.3	-5.6	-5.1	-4.7
EMU-debt (million euro)	266,060	347,102	369,894	392,506
EMU-debt (% GDP)	51.8	60.8	62.9	65.2
Final consumption expenditure of general government				
Final consumption expenditure (mln euro)	121,685	163,763	167,583	169,083
Final consumption expenditure (% volume changes)	0.5	4.8	1.0	0.2
Labour input (1,000 fte jobs)	1,048	1,080	1,095	.

Government debt according to the EMU definition

2001



2011



 = 50 billion euro

9.2 Tax revenues (million euro)

	2005	2009**	2010*	2011*
Total	124,042	137,576	143,100	139,448
VAT (Value added tax)	36,216	39,857	42,458	41,321
Wage tax and income tax	31,224	47,579	48,178	46,644
Corporation tax	17,069	11,604	12,782	12,409
Excise duties	9,327	10,696	11,120	11,268
Energy levies	4,128	4,597	4,606	4,408
Environmental taxes	2,918	3,746	3,861	4,002
Motor vehicle tax (incl. eurovignet)	3,573	4,869	5,215	5,181
Taxes on passenger cars and motorcycles (BPM)	3,148	2,145	2,096	1,978
Real estate transfer tax	4,252	2,745	2,785	1,935
Property tax	3,594	2,936	3,040	3,132
Dividend tax	4,262	2,084	2,400	2,590
Capital taxes	1,710	1,817	1,720	1,538
Insurance premium tax	743	849	861	1,004
Tax on lotteries and gambling	184	444	442	475
Labour costs levies	570	616	592	541
Other taxes	1,124	992	944	1,022

9.3 Government; expenditure by functions of government (million euro)

	2005	2009**	2010*
Total	229,965	294,424	301,236
General public services	31,233	32,725	34,865
Defence	7,391	8,627	8,315
Public order and safety	9,488	12,450	12,466
Economic affairs	24,871	35,639	35,219
Environmental protection	8,525	10,641	10,447
Housing and community amenities	2,320	5,152	3,852
Health	29,366	46,905	49,114
Recreation, culture and religion	9,049	10,726	10,782
Education	27,982	34,086	34,640
Social protection	79,740	97,473	101,536
sickness and disability	24,218	25,573	26,901
old age	30,423	37,909	39,592
unemployment	10,456	11,064	11,976
social protection n.e.c.	14,643	22,927	23,067

Higher government debt

The huge government deficit in 2011 led to a higher government debt. It reached 393 billion euro, which comes down to 65.2 percent of GDP. This is over 2 percent point higher than in 2010 and well above the 60 percent European debt norm. The rise was slowed down by the repayments of ING and Aegon, which received government support during the credit crunch. The repayments of ING and Aegon diminished the debt by over 5 billion euro. The capital injections in the financial sector in recent years raised the government debt by about 45 billion euro. Without the government support to the financial institutions, the debt would be 7 percent points less and meet the European norm for debts. In 2011 the Dutch government provided loans to several ailing European countries. This raised the government debt by 3 billion euro.

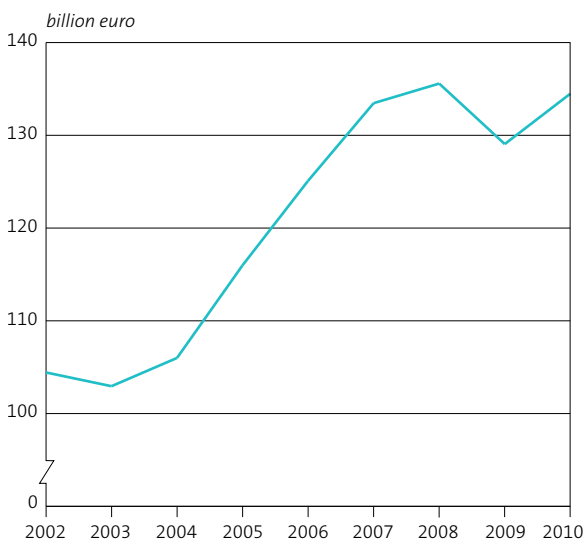
9.4 EMU debt nominal value by instrument (mln euro)

	2005	2009**	2010*	2011*
Total debt of general government	266,060	347,102	369,894	392,506
domestic	115,940	108,285	143,551	174,878
foreign	150,120	238,817	226,343	217,628
Currency	626	505	435	475
domestic	626	505	435	475
foreign	0	0	0	0
Bills and short term bonds	17,954	57,559	53,249	43,371
domestic	1,127	1,443	2,525	2,422
foreign	16,827	56,116	50,724	40,949
Long term bonds	201,583	210,240	238,358	263,670
domestic	70,134	54,549	83,952	106,814
foreign	131,449	155,691	154,406	156,856
Short term loans	6,985	12,086	13,677	19,422
domestic	6,907	11,906	13,542	19,287
foreign	78	180	135	135
Long term loans	38,912	66,712	64,175	65,568
domestic	37,146	39,882	43,097	45,880
foreign	1,766	26,830	21,078	19,688

9.5 Expenditure of the Ministries and Budgetary Funds

	2005	2009	2010*
Total Ministries	166,953	216,004	203,755
The Royal House	6	7	40
High Council of the State	204	110	114
Ministry of General Affairs	53	71	76
Ministry of Kingdom Relations	167	608	1,744
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10,746	11,136	10,984
Ministry of Justice	5,578	6,240	6,097
Ministry of the Interior	5,615	6,012	6,055
Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science	27,535	36,285	37,173
National debt	45,210	62,976	43,250
Ministry of Finance	14,086	14,045	12,161
Ministry of Defence	7,693	8,733	8,472
Ministry for Housing, Regional Development and the Environment	3,495	1,488	1,111
Ministry of Transport and Public Works	6,918	9,075	9,441
Ministry of Economic Affairs	1,865	2,806	2,810
Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	2,097	2,550	2,637
Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment	24,121	26,901	29,136
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports	11,565	15,268	21,748
Ministry of Youth and Family		6,499	6,730
Ministry of Living, Neighbourhoods and Integration		5,061	3,833
Total Budgetary Funds	48,360	71,175	79,349
Municipality Fund	11,996	17,683	18,381
Provinces Fund	1,004	1,329	1,483
Infrastructure Fund	6,075	7,352	8,783
Fund for Economical Structure Reinforcement	4,373	1,724	2,314
Savings Fundfor the General Seniority Law	23,010	40,424	45,507
Animal Health Fund	32	23	68
VAT Compensation Fund	1,871	2,577	2,789
Wadden Sea Fund		63	24

9.6 Central government tax revenues



9.7 Local government taxes (*million euro*)

	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Total	10,324	11,515	11,836	12,218
Refuse collection rate	1,634	1,771	1,766	1,769
Duties on building permits	379	493	485	466
Levies on water pollution	1,192	1,144	1,185	1,213
Water tax for households	250	427	451	476
Community charge	518	691	707	737
Property tax	3,489	2,961	3,065	3,237
Surcharge on motor vehicle tax	1,027	1,415	1,441	1,456
Parking fees	403	566	582	614
Sewerage charges	923	1,303	1,352	1,415
Other	509	744	803	833
Municipalities	7,295	7,812	8,021	8,305
Provinces	1,069	1,441	1,473	1,486
Water boards	1,960	2,262	2,343	2,426

9.8 Expenditure of provinces (million euro)

	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Total expenditure	6,033	8,386	8,472	9,051
General administration	264	316	351	278
Economic and agricultural affairs	374	685	665	626
Environmental control	450	543	629	514
Public order and security	15	19	18	20
Recreation and nature	228	798	844	751
Environmental planning, public housing	304	337	411	316
Traffic and transport	1,583	2,121	2,329	2,227
Water management	154	233	199	136
Welfare	1,390	1,824	1,787	1,733
Financing and general revenue	1,271	1,510	1,239	2,451

9.9 Expenditure of municipalities (million euro)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Total expenditure	35,761	43,451	54,187	53,598	52,268
General administration	1,836	2,518	3,201	3,148	3,081
Culture and recreation	3,141	4,136	5,035	5,021	5,063
Economic affairs	569	570	867	995	1,004
Education	3,967	4,800	3,147	2,935	2,948
Public order and security	665	1,209	1,691	1,734	1,760
Environmental planning, public housing	5,958	6,428	9,278	8,639	8,053
Social provisions and social services	10,649	12,648	16,578	16,717	16,048
Traffic, transport, public works	3,655	3,946	4,391	4,417	4,637
Public health and environment	3,334	4,262	5,258	5,324	5,372
Financing and general revenue	1,989	2,936	4,742	4,669	4,302

10

Health
and
welfare



10. Health and welfare

Slower growth rate for spending on care

In 2010 spending on health and welfare reached 87.1 billion euro. This is 3.6 percent more than in 2009, when spending increased by 5.4 percent. This comes after a period (2004–2008) in which spending on care soared, even reaching 7 percent in 2008. Care expenditure in relation to GDP was about the same in 2010 as in 2009: 14.8 versus 14.7 percent of GDP.

Over 5 thousand euro was spent on care per head of the population. In 2004 this was 4 thousand euro. Spending on hospitals and specialists formed a quarter of total care spending.

Preventative cancer check-up quite common

In 2010 many women had preventative checks for cervical and breast cancer, often in response to an invitation from a population screening programme. Some 58 percent of the women over 20 indicated that they had at least one cervical smear in the last five years. Furthermore, 48 percent of the women over 30 indicated that they had breast x-rays in the last two years. A quarter of the men over 40 indicated in 2010 that they had taken a Prostate Specific Antigen Test to check for prostate cancer.

Slight rise in suicides

In 2011 over 1 600 Dutch residents ended their own lives, making it the fourth year in a row in which the number of suicides rose. The rise follows a rather unexpected dip in suicide numbers in 2006 and 2007. The level has returned to that in the period 2000–2005. Most suicide victims are male (70 percent). Suicide is increasingly concentrated in the 40 to 65 age bracket. However, it is the main cause of death among 15 to 30 year olds. Almost a quarter of deaths among them is through suicide, which is more than deaths caused by traffic accidents and cancer.

10.1 Health and functional limitations (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Self-perceived health ¹⁾				
very good	25.5	25.9	28.8	26.8
good	54.4	54.7	52.7	54.1
fairly good	16.2	15.6	14.9	15.4
(very) bad	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
Mental health ²⁾				
In the last four weeks				
very nervous	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.1
unhappy	16.9	14.4	15.2	18.1
agitated	17.1	15.3	15.6	16.4
down	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.3
depressed	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
Functional limitations ²⁾				
Serious problems:				
movement	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5
hearing	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
seeing	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.9

¹⁾ 0 years and older.

²⁾ 12 years and older.

10.2 Chronic conditions (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Pain in elbow/wrist	5.5	4.8	5.3	5,3
Pain in neck/shoulder	9.2	8.1	8.3	8,6
Asthma/chronic lung diseases	8.2	7.7	7.4	7,9
Stroke	0.3	0.2	0.3	0,3
Bowel disorder	2.7	3.2	3.1	3,2
Dizziness	2.6	2.4	2.7	3,4
Eczema	4.7	4.5	4.6	5,0
Arthritis	4.0	4.0	4.1	4,2
Wear of joints	9.7	10.2	10.9	13
Heart disease	1.4	1.7	1.8	2,0
Heart attack	0.3	0.2	0.4	0,3
High blood pressure	11.1	12.4	13.5	15,1
Incontinence	3.7	3.7	4.2	5,3
Cancer	1.4	1.0	1.4	1,6
Migraine	12.6	11.5	11.4	14
Psoriasis	1.8	2.0	1.8	2,5
Back pain	9.2	8.8	8.7	8,7
Diabetes	3.4	3.9	4.1	4,2
Arteriosclerosis	1.7	1.8	1.6	1,8
Other chronic disorder	7.5	8.5	9.2	10,6

10.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Smokers (%)	29.5	27.6	27.1	25.6
Heavy smokers (%)	7.7	6.8	6.3	4.9
Smokers (<i>cigarettes/day</i>)	11.7	11.4	11.3	10.5
Never drinks alcohol (%)	18.6	19.2	20.2	22.3
Heavy drinkers (%)	10.8	10.0	10.4	9.4
Drinkers (<i>units/day</i>)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2

10.4 Overweight and underweight people (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Men 20 yrs and older				
Underweight	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Normal weight	48.8	46.6	46.3	45.2
Overweight	50.4	52.3	52.5	53.6
of which				
moderately overweight	40.5	42.3	41.3	43.4
seriously overweight	9.9	10.1	11.2	10.2
Women 20 yrs and older				
Underweight	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.0
Normal weight	57.8	55.8	56.0	55.1
Overweight	39.6	41.4	41.9	42.9
of which				
moderately overweight	28.1	29.2	29.5	30.3
seriously overweight	11.4	12.2	12.4	12.6
Boys 2 to 20 yrs				
Overweight	12.0	13.5	12.5	14.2
of which				
moderately overweight	10.8	10.4	10.9	11.0
seriously overweight	1.2	3.1	1.6	3.2
Girls 2 to 20 yrs				
weight	13.8	12.9	13.8	12.9
of which				
moderately overweight	10.6	9.9	11.0	10.0
seriously overweight	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9

10.5 Birth venue, breastfed babies, length and weight at birth

	2001–2003	2007–2009	2008–2010
Birth venue (%)			
at home	32	24	23
hospital	68	76	75
Breastfed babies (%)			
at birth	75	75	74
At birth			
weight, average (<i>gram</i>)	3,431	3,452	3,436
length, average (<i>cm</i>)	50.5	50.4	50.3

10.6 Use of contraceptive pill and preventive health check ups (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Women 16 to 49 yrs				
Using contraceptive pill	40	38	39	39
Women 20 yrs and older				
Cervical smear test in last 5 years	60	61	61	58
Women 30 yrs and older				
Mammogram in last 2 years	46	49	51	48
Men 40 yrs and older				
PSA test in last 5 yrs	19	26	25	24

10.7 (Healthy) life expectancy at birth (years)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Men				
Life expectancy	77.2	78.3	78.5	78.8
of which				
in perceived good health	62.5	63.7	65.3	63.9
without physical limitations	70.2	70.9	71.2	70.2
without chronic illness	46.6	48.4	47.6	47.2
in good mental health	72.3	74.1	73.7	72.4
Women				
Life expectancy	81.6	82.3	82.7	82.7
of which				
in perceived good health	61.8	63.5	63.8	63.0
without physical limitations	67.8	69.5	69.9	69.7
without chronic illness	41.9	42.4	41.8	40.6
in good mental health	72.0	74.3	73.6	72.7

10.8 Medical consumption 2010

	Total	Men	Women
Contacts with general practitioner			
Average number of contacts	4.2	3.6	4.8
People contacting GP (%)	72.3	67.6	77.0
Type of contact with GP (%)			
at the surgery	75.1	77.9	73.0
GP visits patient	4.2	3.2	5.0
by telephone	15.2	12.7	17.1
other	5.4	6.1	4.9
Contacts with specialist			
Average number of contacts	2.3	2.2	2.5
People contacting specialist (%)	37.8	35.3	40.3
Place of contact (%)			
hospital (incl.out-patients)	87.1	87.4	86.8
other	12.8	12.6	13.0
Contacts with dentist			
Average number of contacts	2.3	2.3	2.3
People contacting dentist (%)	78.4	77.6	79.2
Reason for contact (%)			
pain	5.8	5.9	5.7
check-up	61.5	61.3	61.8
treatment as a result of check-up	32.7	32.8	32.5
Contacts with physiotherapist¹⁾			
Average number of contacts	3.7	3.2	4.2
People contacting physiotherapist (%)	22.0	19.5	24.5
Contacts with alternative healer			
People contacting alternative healer (%)	5.8	4.0	7.5
Use of medication in previous 2 weeks			
On prescription (%)	35.8	33.4	38.1
Over-the-counter drugs (%)	34.2	28.7	39.6

¹⁾ incl. practice therapists

10.9 Hospital patients, men (per 10,000 inhabitants)

	2005	2008	2009*	2010*
Total diagnoses	1,041.8	1,144.4	1,189.7	1,222.2
of which				
perinatal conditions	40.1	41.9	43.4	44.8
cancer	60.9	68.2	71.6	73.1
of which				
skin	6.5	9.3	9.5	9.2
trachea, bronchi and lungs	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.6
prostate	7.7	7.8	8.6	9.1
accidents	91.5	98.5	108.9	112.4
diseases of				
respiratory system	106.7	108.1	113.0	112.7
cardiovascular system	161.0	174.5	182.4	187.0
of which				
acute heart infarct	17.3	17.6	18.8	18.8
cerebrovascular disorders	22.9	24.2	25.6	26.9
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	136.7	149.2	155.5	158.6
digestive system	124.6	137.6	145.3	153.2
genio-urinary system	60.5	63.6	67.5	69.9

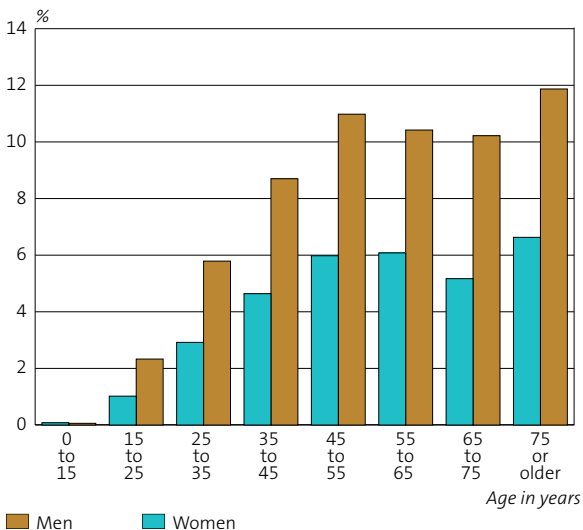
Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

10.10 Hospital patients, women (per 10,000 inhabitants)

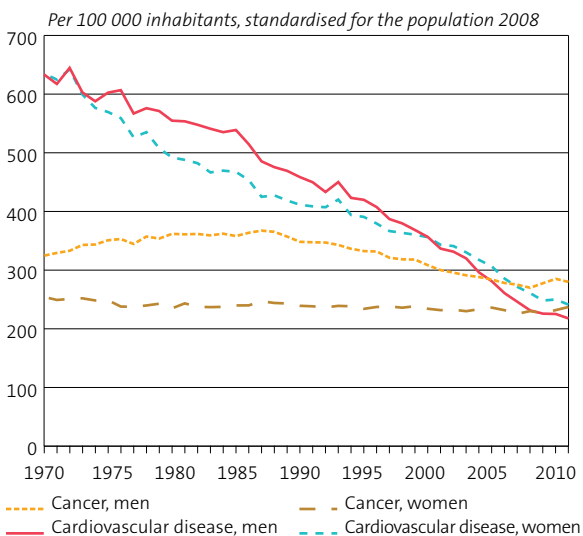
	2005	2008	2009*	2010*
Total diagnoses	1,281.6	1,408.4	1,454.7	1,506.6
of which				
perinatal conditions	33.9	35.8	37.0	39.3
cancer	61.6	70.7	72.6	74.5
of which				
breast	16.6	18.3	19.1	18.7
skin	6.1	9.1	8.9	9.1
trachea, bronchi and lungs	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.2
accidents	91.9	98.6	108.9	116.0
diseases of				
respiratory system	89.4	93.0	95.9	97.5
cardiovascular system	132.4	144.1	148.6	153.7
of which				
acute heart infarct	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.1
cerebrovascular disorders	21.9	23.4	24.6	25.9
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	161.1	181.9	189.9	196.9
digestive system	110.3	127.8	136.6	149.8
genio-urinary system	104.1	107.3	109.7	112.9

Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

10.11 People using antidepressants, 2009



10.12 Deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease



10.13 Male deaths by cause (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2008	2010	2011*
Total	66.4	64.9	66.0	65.2
Cancer	21.2	21.9	23.1	22.7
of which				
trachea, bronchi and lungs	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
prostate	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
Mental disorders	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2
Diseases of the				
respiratory system	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.6
cardiovascular system	20.8	18.8	18.3	17.7
of which				
acute heart infarct	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.6
cerebrovascular disorders	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3
digestive system	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Non-natural causes of death	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
of which				
road traffic accidents	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
suicide	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other causes of death	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.5

10.14 Female deaths by cause (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2008	2010	2011*
Total	70.0	70.2	70.1	70.4
Cancer	18.1	18.9	19.2	19.7
of which				
breast	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
trachea, bronchi and lungs	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9
Mental disorders	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.3
Diseases of				
respiratory system	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.5
cardiovascular system	22.6	21.4	20.7	20.0
of which				
acute heart infarct	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.8
cerebrovascular disorders	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.1
digestive system	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Non-natural causes of death	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
of which				
road traffic accidents	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
suicide	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other causes of death	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.5

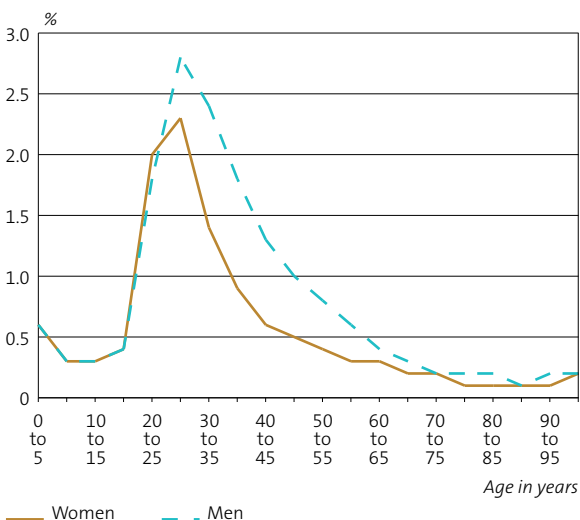
10.15 Care expenditure; index figures (1998=100)

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Health care	166	198	208	215
Welfare	168	196	209	218
Per capita	160	187	196	203
Adjusted for inflation	131	148	155	159

10.16 Care expenditure by actors

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Total (billion euro)	67,614	79,752	84,053	87,106
policy and management	2,783	3,026	3,001	2,998
mental health care	4,099	4,899	5,273	5,435
care for the disabled	6,015	7,138	7,802	7,902
medicines and aids	7,928	9,027	8,874	9,120
care for the elderly	12,868	14,775	15,211	15,974
medical/paramedical practices	5,178	6,472	6,748	7,008
hospital/specialist practices	16,624	20,259	21,629	22,390
other	12,119	14,156	15,515	16,279
Spending				
euro per capita	4,143	4,849	5,085	5,243
% of GDP	13.2	13.4	14.7	14.8

10.17 People without health insurance, 1 May 2010



10.18 Finances and personnel in care institutions

	2008	2009	2010
Hospitals			
Revenues (<i>billion euro</i>)	18.5	20.0	21.6
Costs (<i>billion euro</i>)	18.0	19.4	20.9
Capital (<i>billion euro</i>)	2.5	2.9	3.3
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	268.1	278.3	283.2
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	189.7	196.3	201.3
Mental health care			
Revenues (<i>billion euro</i>)	4.9	5.2	5.3
Costs (<i>billion euro</i>)	4.8	5.1	5.1
Capital (<i>billion euro</i>)	0.7	0.8	0.9
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	81.4	83.7	83.7
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	61.6	63.4	63.0
Care for the disabled			
Revenues (<i>billion euro</i>)	6.4	6.9	7.2
Costs (<i>billion euro</i>)	6.2	6.6	6.9
Capital (<i>billion euro</i>)	1.0	1.2	1.4
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	152.8	158.7	163.3
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	95.9	98.9	100.7
Care for the elderly and home care			
Revenues (<i>billion euro</i>)	14.4	14.9	15.2
Costs (<i>billion euro</i>)	14.1	14.4	14.7
Capital (<i>billion euro</i>)	2.4	2.7	3.0
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	390.9	399.7	418.3
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	210.9	212.5	219.6

Health care recipients 2010 (AWBZ/Wma financed)

Without stay



With stay



 = 50,000 people

11

Income
and
spending



11. Income and spending

Purchasing power 0.5 percent less in 2010

The purchasing power of the Dutch population fell by 0.5 percent in 2010. This was the largest loss of purchasing power since 1985, when Statistics Netherlands started recording purchasing power. All groups were worse off except people living on income support. Retired people were particularly hard hit, as their purchasing power fell by 1.0 percent. Employees and self-employed people were still able to maintain their purchasing power at more or less the same level. Employees who went from a job to benefits saw a dip in their purchasing power of almost 17 percent.

Risk of poverty more or less stable in 2010

In 2010 some 7.7 percent of Dutch households had an income below the low income threshold. About 2.4 percent had been living on a low income for four years in a row. This made the risk of poverty and long-term poverty just about the same as in 2009 when the figures were 7.6 for poverty and 2.6 percent for long-term poverty. The people most at risk of being poor are single parent families and single people under 65, whereas the risks are much lower for couples over 65.

Less household property

The median property owned by households on 1 January 2011 was 29 thousand euro. This is 40 percent less than at the start of 2008 when it was 49 thousand euro. The decrease is mainly due to a dip in house prices. Nearly six in ten households own their home. The value of homes fell from 256 thousand euro at the start of 2008 to 233 thousand euro at the start of 2011. Mortgage debts also increased during this period: from 143 thousand euro (2008) to 160 thousand euro (2011). Nearly half of all households have a mortgage debt.

11.1 Average disposable household income (1,000 euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	29.4	33.3	33.2
One-person household	17.2	19.1	19.0
single man	17.9	20.1	20.0
single woman	16.6	18.2	18.1
Multi-person household	35.9	41.1	41.3
couple	36.9	42.5	42.7
without children	33.1	37.8	37.4
only children under 18	37.4	44.5	45.1
at least one adult child	48.3	54.4	54.5
single-parent family	24.4	27.7	27.7
only children under 18	19.6	22.8	22.8
at least one adult child	30.7	34.0	33.9
other	40.3	45.2	47.2

11.2 Disposable household income 2010* (x 1,000)

	Total	One-person households	Multi-person households
Total	7,371	2,675	4,696
Less than 10,000 euro	442	362	80
10,000 to 20,000 euro	1,724	1,388	336
20,000 to 30,000 euro	1,799	651	1,147
30,000 to 40,000 euro	1,330	171	1,158
40,000 to 50,000 euro	893	56	836
50,000 euro and more	1,183	46	1,138

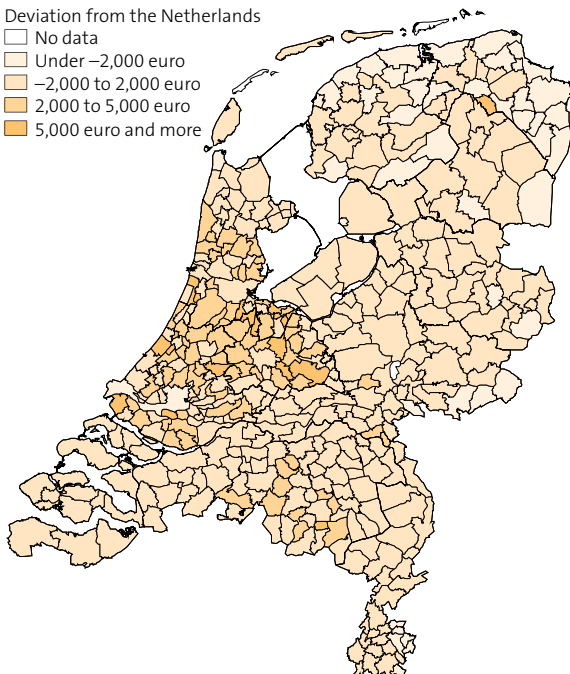
11.3 Average personal income (1,000 euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	24.7	28.3	28.6
Employed	29.9	34.1	34.8
employee	29.5	34.4	34.6
self-employed	34.4	35.5	38.5
other employment (freelance etc.)	10.6	10.5	12.0
Not employed	16.2	18.3	18.3
unemployment benefits/income support	13.7	15.3	15.7
incapacitated	17.7	20.5	20.5
pensioner	19.3	21.7	21.9
other (e.g. students)	7.1	8.2	7.9

11.4 Standardised income per municipality, 2009

Deviation from the Netherlands

- No data
- Under –2,000 euro
- 2,000 to 2,000 euro
- 2,000 to 5,000 euro
- 5,000 euro and more



11.5 Purchasing power changes by main source of income (%)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	–0.3	1.7	–0.5
Source of household income			
Income from labour	–0.1	2.7	–0.3
Income from own enterprise	1.1	–3.0	–1.2
Income from transfers	–0.8	0.9	–0.6
of which: source of income unchanged			
income from labour	0.1	2.9	–0.1
income from own enterprise	2.9	–1.1	–0.1
income from transfers	–0.9	0.7	–0.7

11.6 Low income households (x 1,000)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	652	531	529
Country of origin			
Netherlands	433	318	331
Other western country	74	69	64
Non-western country	145	144	133
Suriname	27	24	21
Netherlands Antilles/Aruba	13	11	10
Turkey	30	27	27
Morocco	27	28	25
other non-western	48	55	51

Average supplementary pension over-65s, 2010

Women



Men



€ = 2,000 euro

11.7 Financial problems of households (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Getting by on income				
Difficult or very difficult	17	12	11	13
Not difficult but not easy	32	28	26	26
Easy or very easy	51	60	63	60
Arrears				
Rent or mortgage	5	3	4	4
Gas, water or electricity	4	3	3	3
Goods bought on credit	1	1	1	1

11.8 Perceived financial position of the household (%)

	2005	2010	2011
Last 12 months			
Improved	11	12	12
Unchanged	51	62	58
Deteriorated	38	25	29
Don't know	1	1	1
Next 12 months			
Will improve	14	14	13
Will not change	58	64	62
Will deteriorate	23	18	21
Don't know	4	4	4
Currently			
Getting into debt	3	2	2
Having to use savings	6	4	4
Making ends meet	47	44	46
Having some money left	33	37	36
Having much money left	10	11	10
Don't know	2	2	2

11.9 Economic independence (%)

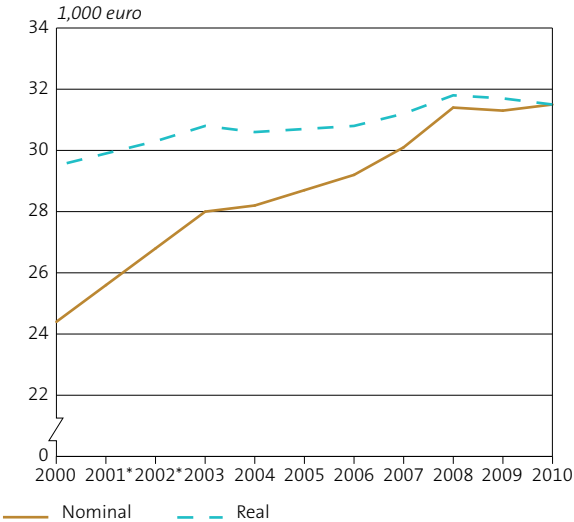
	2005	2009	2010**
Men	69	69	68
15 to 25 yrs	23	23	20
25 to 35 yrs	82	82	80
35 to 45 yrs	87	87	86
45 to 55 yrs	83	85	84
55 to 65 yrs	58	62	62
Women	42	48	47
15 to 25 yrs	17	17	15
25 to 35 yrs	63	69	68
35 to 45 yrs	53	61	61
45 to 55 yrs	49	57	58
55 to 65 yrs	23	30	32

Less household spending in 2009 and 2010 after years of growth

Household spending on goods and services increased from 29.8 thousand euro in 2000 to 32.2 thousand euro in 2008 on average (in 2010 prices). Then spending started to decrease, to 31.7 thousand euro in 2009 and 31.5 thousand euro in 2010. This means that the economic crisis put the brakes on the ever expanding household spending.

In 2010 households spent most on housing and maintenance of the home and garden, which took up nearly a quarter of the household budget. Traffic and transport (16 percent) food and drink (16 percent) were in second and third places. The least was spent on clothing and shoes, and on household furnishings.

11.10 Household spending



11.11 Household spending, 2010** (%)

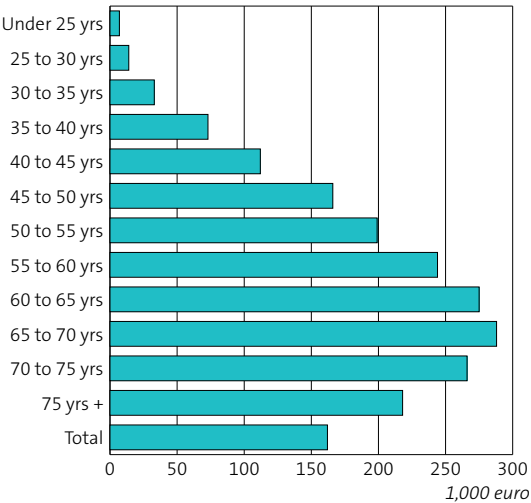
	Total	Under 45 yrs	45 to 65 yrs	65 yrs and older
Total spending (%)	100	100	100	100
Food	15.8	15.6	16.2	15.6
bread, pastries and dry goods	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
potatoes, vegetables, fruit	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3
sugary food and drinks	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7
oil and fat	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
meat, meat products and fish	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.6
dairy products	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8
eating out, other food	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.2
Dwelling	34.8	30.9	34.3	41.3
rent, maintenance of home/ garden	23.7	20.8	23.3	29.1
furniture, furnishings, household linen	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
domestic services, household appliances and tools	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
heating and light	6.3	5.6	6.2	7.3
Clothing and shoes	5.8	6.5	5.8	4.5
clothing	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.4
shoes and accessories	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2
Hygiene and medical care	7.9	10.0	6.8	7.6
household services/cleaning	3.1	5.8	1.9	2.2
personal care	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
medical care	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.2
Education, recreation and transport	32.7	34.3	33.7	27.4
education	4.0	4.6	4.3	2.6
sports, games and holidays	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.1
other recreation	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.1
smoking	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4
traffic, transport and communication	16.7	17.1	17.4	14.2
Other spending	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.6
private insurance	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8
contribution to social organisations	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9
charities and other donations	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0
other spending	0.7	0.7	0.6	x
Total spending (euro)	31,497	32,040	34,394	25,831

11.12 Median household wealth, 1 January (1,000 euro)

	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Capital	47	42	33	29
Assets	191	190	179	175
financial	18	17	16	16
bank balance/savings	15	15	14	14
shares	16	12	13	15
real estate	264	261	244	240
own home	256	254	237	233
other real estate	168	167	172	178
movables	26	28	30	40
business capital	12	11	9	7
Debts	145	152	157	162
mortgage debt on home	143	150	156	160
other debts	30	31	37	42

11.13 Average household capital, 1 January 2011*

Age main earner



12

Inter-
national
trade



12. International trade

Slight volume increase in the goods trade

Dutch imports and exports increased slightly in 2011 compared to the previous year. Imports increased by 4 percent and exports by 3 percent. In 2011 import and export prices were 5 percent higher than in 2010. This led to a 10 percent increase in import values and a 9 percent increase in export values, whereas in 2010 import values had soared by 21 percent and export values by 20 percent.

Dutch trade with the other EU countries performed better in 2011 than trade with the countries outside the EU. The trade surplus was 41 billion euro, slightly higher than in 2010. Exports to Germany, the most important trading partner, went up by 8 percent. The share of Germany in total Dutch exports stayed 24 percent, the same as in 2010.

Another increase in the international trade in services

The Dutch exports of services increased to 98 billion euro in 2011. This is an 10 percent increase on 2010. Imports rose by 6 percent to over 85 billion euro. This brought the trade surplus to 12.5 billion euro. In 2010 the exports of services went up by 9 percent and imports by 3 percent. In 2011 the rise in exports was mainly due to increases in transport services, royalties and copyrights, and other business services.

The Dutch international trade in services increased inside and outside the EU. However, the trade with countries outside the EU increased more than the trade within the EU.

12.1 Imports and exports of goods (billion euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Imports	250	332	364
European Union	138	177	194
other countries	112	155	170
Exports	281	372	405
European Union	216	276	302
other countries	65	96	103
Trade balance	31	40	41
European Union	78	99	108
other countries	-47	-59	-67


Dutch export of goods to Brazil

2000



2011*



 = 500 million euro

12.2 Exports of goods (billion euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	281	372	405
Food and live animals	32	45	48
Beverages and tobacco	6	6	7
Inedible raw materials except fuel	15	19	21
Mineral fuels	31	51	65
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2	3	4
Chemical products	48	71	71
Manufactured goods	27	33	37
Machines and transport equipment	91	106	112
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	30	37	40

12.3 Exports by country or group of countries (billion euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	281	372	405
Europe	234	298	327
European Union	216	276	302
of which			
Belgium	33	41	49
Germany	67	90	97
France	26	32	36
Italy	16	19	20
United Kingdom	26	30	32
Other western Europe	11	15	17
Eastern Europe	7	8	9
of which			
Russia	4	6	6
Africa	6	11	12
America	19	26	27
of which			
United States	14	17	17
Asia	20	32	34
of which			
China	3	5	7
Japan	2	3	3
Australia, Oceania and others	3	5	4

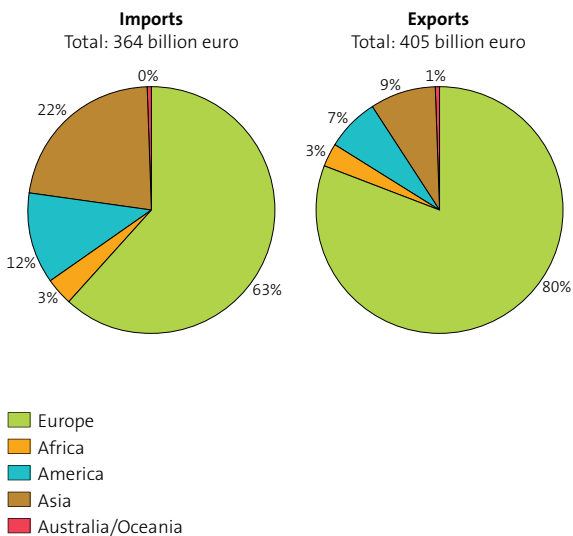
12.4 Imports of goods (billion euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	250	332	364
Food and live animals	19	28	32
Beverages and tobacco	3	3	4
Inedible raw materials except fuel	10	13	16
Mineral fuels	37	60	79
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2	3	4
Chemical products	33	51	47
Manufactured goods	28	34	39
Machines and transport equipment	89	100	103
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	29	39	41

12.5 Imports by country and group of countries (billion euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	250	332	364
Europe	156	205	228
European Union	138	177	194
of which			
Belgium	27	32	36
Germany	48	59	61
France	13	14	17
Italy	7	7	8
United Kingdom	16	22	25
Other western Europe	8	13	16
Eastern Europe	10	15	19
of which			
Russia	8	14	17
Africa	7	11	12
America	30	40	42
of which			
United States	20	25	24
Asia	57	74	79
of which			
China	19	31	31
Japan	6	9	10
Australia, Oceania and others	1	1	2

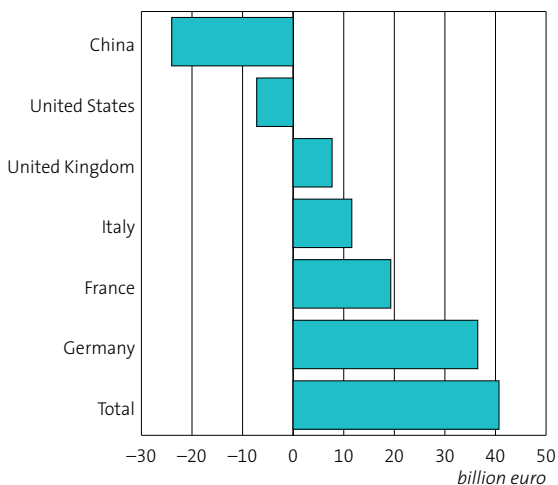
12.6 Imports and exports by continent, 2011*



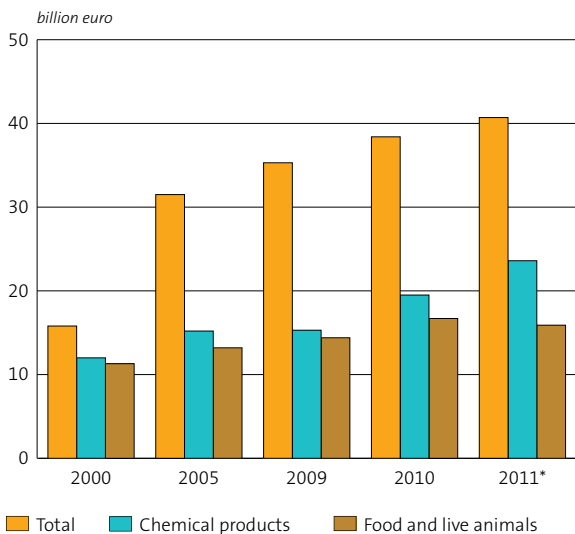
12.7 Imports and exports of services (billion euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Imports	68	80	85
European Union	41	41	43
Other countries	27	40	42
Transport services	12	14	15
Travel	13	15	15
Communication services	3	3	3
Construction services	1	2	2
Insurance services	1	1	1
Financial services	1	1	1
Computer and information services	3	4	4
Royalties and copyrights	7	15	15
Other business services	26	24	28
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1	1	1
Government services	1	1	1
Exports	74	89	98
European Union	41	54	58
Other countries	33	35	40
Transport services	17	19	22
Travel	8	10	10
Communication services	3	4	4
Construction services	2	2	2
Insurance services	0	0	1
Financial services	1	1	1
Computer and information services	3	5	5
Royalties and copyrights	8	19	21
Other business services	28	27	29
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1	1	1
Government services	2	2	2

12.8 Trade balance, major trading partners, 2011*



12.9 Trade surplus, totals and major product groups



13

Labour
and social
security



13. Labour and social security

Labours market deteriorated in the second half of 2011

The number of jobs increased slightly in 2011. Unemployment and the number of vacancies in the first half of the year were about the same as in 2010. In the second half matters deteriorated. Unemployment started to rise and the number of vacancies fell. An increasing number of people relied on income support benefits in 2011.

Modest job increases

There were 9.2 million jobs in 2011: 7.9 million jobs of employees and 1.3 million jobs of the self-employed. On average there were 30 thousand more jobs in 2011 than in 2010. The total number of jobs was still 59 thousand below the 2008 level though.

Collective wage increase below the inflation rate

The rise in collective wages in 2011 was moderate. The collective wages increased by 1.3 percent on average, just like in 2010. The rise was well below the inflation rate as the average price rise was 2.3 percent. The collective wage increased slightly in the course of 2011.

Unemployment developments changed by mid 2011

In 2010 and 2011 unemployment among the labour force averaged 5.4 percent. Unemployment fell in 2010, but this trend did not continue in 2011. Unemployment hardly changed in the first half of 2011, but in the second half the number of unemployed people started to rise again.

More income support benefits paid

By the end of 2011, income support benefits paid to people under 65 living at home had reached 316 thousand. This is 9 thousand more than in 2010. The rise in the number of income support benefits in 2010 had been far greater, namely 26 thousand. The number of income support benefits paid has risen quite steadily since the start of 2009.

13.1 Employment, 2011* (1,000 persons)

	Total	Employees	Self-employed
Total employed persons	8,670	7,488	1,182
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	213	102	111
Manufacturing and energy	907	863	44
Construction	476	367	109
Trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	2,168	1,921	246
Information and communication	262	231	31
Financial institutions	260	252	8
Renting, buying, selling real estate	75	67	8
Business services	1,379	1,222	157
Government and care	2,318	2,227	91
Culture, recreation, other services	612	235	376

13.2 Jobs of employees (x 1,000)

	2005	2009*	2010*	2011*
Total	7,497	7,905	7,870	7,910
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	115	110	109	109
Manufacturing and energy	921	906	884	876
Construction	394	393	381	372
Trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	1,890	1,992	1,988	2,019
Information and communication	228	247	240	242
Financial institutions	276	278	264	259
Renting, buying, selling real estate	68	74	71	70
Business services	1,196	1,337	1,300	1,315
Public administration and services	525	527	535	523
Education	477	509	513	512
Health and social work activities	1,151	1,259	1,311	1,341
Culture, recreation, other services	256	273	274	270
Men	4,116	4,273	4,218	4,227
Women	3,381	3,633	3,652	3,683

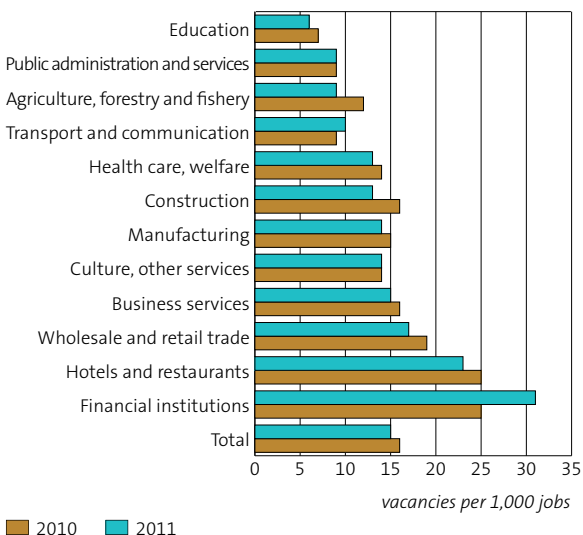
13.3 Jobs of employees, 2011* (x 1,000)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	7,910	4,227	3,683
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109	72	37
Manufacturing and energy	876	678	198
Construction	372	332	40
Trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	2,019	1,165	855
Information and communication	242	174	68
Financial institutions	259	143	116
Renting, buying, selling real estate	70	37	33
Business services	1,315	751	564
Public administration and services	523	326	197
Education	512	207	306
Health and social work activities	1,341	226	1,115
Culture, recreation, other services	270	116	154

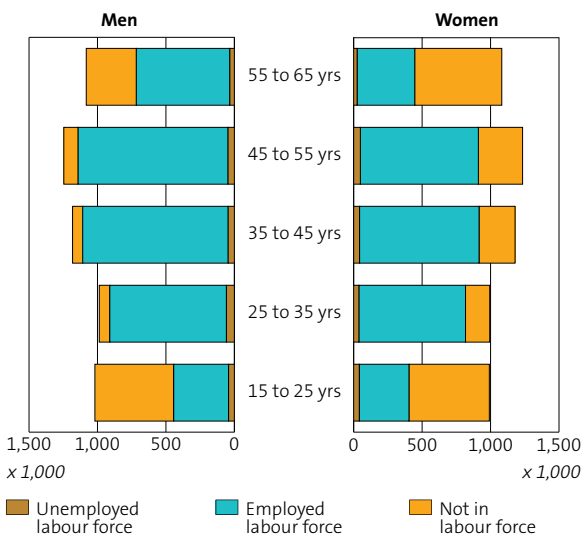
13.4 Vacancies (x 1,000)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Job vacancies				
Total	150.2	143.4	121.6	132,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.3
Manufacturing and energy	13.1	10.6	11.5	15.4
Construction	9.9	7.6	5.7	6.0
Hotels, restaurants	5.9	3.9	3.7	8.7
Wholesale and retail trade	24.6	21.4	22.9	25.1
Transport, information and communication	10.0	8.1	7.8	8.9
Financial institutions	7.2	8.3	5.8	7.9
Business services	31.4	24.4	19.8	21.9
Public administration and services	7.4	16.5	6.8	4.7
Education	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.4
Health and social work activities	15.6	22.2	19.0	18.7
Culture, recreation, other services	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.2
Company size				
1 to 10 employees	53.7	33.3	26.1	28.4
10 to 100 employees	42.8	35.7	30.0	32.7
100 and more employees	53.7	74.4	65.5	71.5
New and filled job vacancies				
New vacancies	867	725	743	766
Filled vacancies	830	794	737	774





13.5 Vacancy rate by sector of industry, 31 December

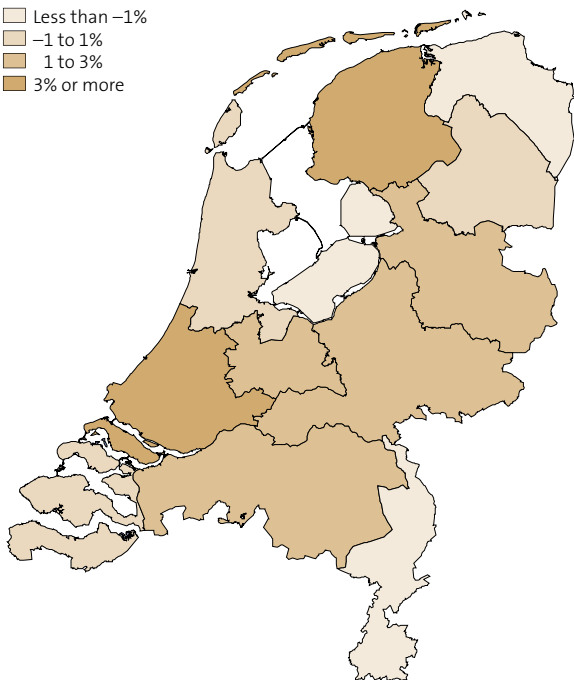


13.6 Labour force position of the population, 2011



13.7 Unemployment. 2011

-  Less than -1%
-  -1 to 1%
-  1 to 3%
-  3% or more



Employed labour force, 2011

Employees



Self-employed



 = 1 million

13.8 Labour force, 15 to 65 yrs (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Labour force	7,455	7,846	7,817	7811
men	4,306	4,397	4,337	4319
women	3,149	3,449	3,480	3492
15 to 25 yrs	855	902	856	847
25 to 35 yrs	1,829	1,749	1,738	1727
35 to 45 yrs	2,158	2,150	2,094	2024
45 to 55 yrs	1,799	1,983	2,024	2052
55 to 65 yrs	814	1,063	1,104	1162
Employed labour force	6,973	7,469	7,391	7392
men	4,069	4,200	4,119	4095
women	2,904	3,269	3,272	3297
15 to 25 yrs	747	802	756	764
25 to 35 yrs	1,721	1,670	1,650	1631
35 to 45 yrs	2,031	2,069	2,000	1936
45 to 55 yrs	1,705	1,912	1,934	1957
55 to 65 yrs	769	1,015	1,050	1104
Unemployed labour force	482	377	426	419
men	236	197	218	224
women	245	180	208	195
15 to 25 yrs	108	99	100	83
25 to 35 yrs	108	79	87	96
35 to 45 yrs	127	80	93	88
45 to 55 yrs	94	71	91	94
55 to 65 yrs	45	48	54	58

Net labour participation, 2011



74.2%

Men



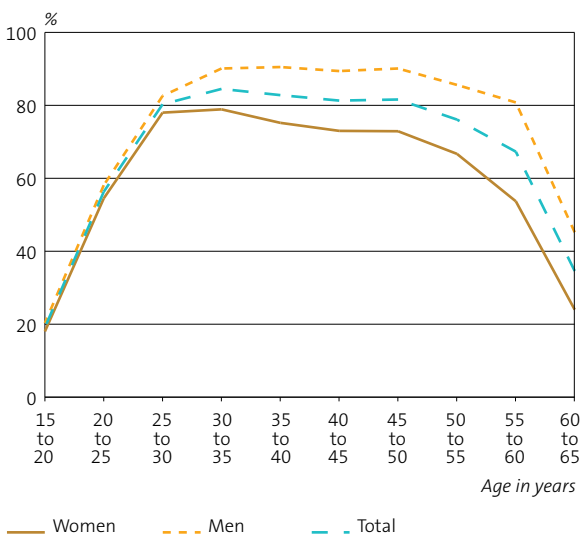
60.2%

Women

13.9 Net labour participation (% of the population)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	63.7	67.8	67.1	67.2
Men	73.8	75.9	74.4	74.2
Women	53.5	59.7	59.7	60.2
15 to 25 yrs	38.6	40.2	37.7	38.0
25 to 35 yrs	80.5	84.3	83.5	82.4
35 to 45 yrs	77.9	83.3	82.6	82.0
45 to 55 yrs	73.8	78.7	78.7	79.0
55 to 65 yrs	39.4	47.9	48.7	51.0
Native Dutch population	65.8	69.9	69.4	69.6
Western foreign background	62.6	66.1	64.7	64.9
Non-western background	49.3	55.2	52.8	53.5
Turkish	48.0	54.3	52.1	54.4
Moroccan	45.2	50.2	48.4	50.3
Surinamese	58.6	63.4	60.2	61.7
Antillean/Aruban	56.4	57.8	57.2	51.7
other non-western	44.8	52.8	50.2	50.4

13.10 Net labour participation, 2011



13.11 Unemployment (% of the labour force)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	6.5	4.8	5.4	5.4
Men	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.2
Women	7.8	5.2	6.0	5.6
15 to 25 yrs	12.6	11.0	11.7	9.8
25 to 35 yrs	5.9	4.5	5.0	5.5
35 to 45 yrs	5.9	3.7	4.5	4.4
45 to 55 yrs	5.2	3.6	4.5	4.6
55 to 65 yrs	5.5	4.5	4.9	5.0
Native Dutch population	5.2	3.9	4.5	4.2
Western foreign background	7.9	6.1	6.5	7.1
Non-western background	16.4	10.9	12.6	13.1
Turkish	14.8	10.0	11.3	11.2
Moroccan	18.8	12.1	14.6	13.0
Surinamese	13.7	10.0	10.4	10.3
Antillean/Aruban	15.7	10.8	12.5	17.4
other non-western	18.4	11.5	13.8	15.1
Primary education	12.6	9.7	11.0	10.0
Junior secondary education	8.9	6.8	8.0	7.2
Senior secondary education	6.1	4.5	5.1	5.2
Bachelor	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.7
Master, PhD	5.0	3.4	3.8	4.0

13.12 Unemployment, 2011

- Less than 5%
- 5 to 5.5%
- 5.5 to 6%
- 6% or more



13.13 Employed labour force (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	6,973	7,469	7,391	7,392
Native Dutch background	5,759	6,074	6,042	6,012
Western foreign background	636	690	675	682
Non-western background	571	692	661	689
Turkish	116	142	136	145
Moroccan	91	109	104	111
Surinamese	139	159	150	156
Antillean/Aruban	51	55	55	51
other non-western	173	227	216	227
Primary education	340	347	337	361
Junior secondary education	1,314	1,347	1,277	1,309
Senior secondary education	3,073	3,212	3,147	3,130
Bachelor	1,364	1,592	1,638	1,639
Master, PhD	815	906	923	885
Occupational level				
Elementary	506	526	515	509
Lower	1,717	1,725	1,666	1,673
Intermediate	2,673	2,806	2,732	2,720
Higher	1,478	1,619	1,652	1,673
Academic	549	693	719	709
Employees	6,040	6,430	6,341	6,315
permanent employment	5,542	5,851	5,743	5,709
flexible employment	498	579	598	606
Self-employed	933	1,039	1,049	1,077
12 to 20 hrs a week	702	721	713	710
20 to 35 hrs a week	1,908	2,244	2,281	2,313
35 hrs and more a week	4,363	4,504	4,397	4,369
Regular working hours	3,132	3,185	2,882	2,699
Irregular working hours	3,840	4,283	4,504	4,688
evenings	3,095	3,503	3,654	3,802
nights	1,145	1,232	1,218	1,194
Saturdays	2,995	3,319	3,445	3,606
Sundays	2,020	2,322	2,424	2,515

13.14 Hourly wages earned by employees (euro)

	2006	2009	2010*
All employees	18.40	20.01	20.39
of which			
full-time employees	19.61	21.36	21.66
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	13.42	14.37	14.60
Mineral extraction	30.99	33.57	35.21
Manufacturing	18.24	19.8	20.21
Energy and water companies	25.12	26.96	27.35
Construction	18.97	21.00	21.31
Wholesale and retail trade	15.44	16.99	17.39
Hotels, restaurants	11.70	12.47	12.67
Transport and communication	17.74	18.65	19.01
Financial institutions	25.24	27.44	28.14
Business services	18.73	19.54	19.72
Public administration and services	21.08	22.93	23.09
Education	21.86	23.43	24.02
Health care and social work activities	18.26	19.58	20.15
Culture, recreation, other services	17.62	18.83	18.84
15 to 20 yrs	5.71	6.06	6.08
20 to 25 yrs	10.59	11.55	11.60
25 to 30 yrs	14.50	15.84	15.97
30 to 35 yrs	17.59	19.06	19.26
35 to 40 yrs	19.69	21.43	21.79
40 to 45 yrs	20.79	22.58	23.04
45 to 50 yrs	21.52	23.17	23.60
50 to 55 yrs	22.08	23.64	24.07
55 to 60 yrs	22.52	24.13	24.41
60 to 65 yrs	22.43	24.09	24.30
65 to 75 yrs	16.31	19.14	19.72

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

	2006	2009	2010
All employees	28.3	30.7	31.0
of whom			
full-time employees	40.4	44.1	44.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	17.9	20.3	19.8
Mineral extraction	67.3	73.3	76.9
Manufacturing	34.6	37.3	37.7
Energy and water companies	47.4	52.7	54.0
Construction	34.4	38.4	38.8
Wholesale and retail trade	22.7	24.4	24.7
Hotels, restaurants	11.6	12.2	12.4
Transport and communication	31.7	33.6	33.2
Financial institutions	48.7	52.4	53.9
Business services	28.2	31.1	29.0
Public administration and services	37.3	41.4	42.1
Education	31.2	34.3	34.3
Health care and social work activities	22.6	24.8	24.8
Culture, recreation, other services	23.9	25.5	23.9

13.16 Collectively agreed wages of employees (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2010	2011*
Gross hourly wage (incl. special payments)	0.7	1.3	1.3
Private sector	0.7	1.0	1.4
Subsidised sector	0.9	2.0	1.5
Government	0.4	1.6	0.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	0.3	0.8	1.4
Mineral extraction	.	.	.
Manufacturing	0.9	1.3	1.3
Energy and water companies	0.8	0.9	1.3
Construction	1.3	1.3	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	0.4	0.7	1.4
Hotels, restaurants	0.0	1.0	1.2
Transport and communication	0.5	1.0	1.9
Financial institutions	0.9	1.1	1.0
Business services	1.0	1.0	1.5
Public administration and services	0.4	2.0	.
Education	0.4	0.9	-0.1
Health care and welfare	0.7	2.3	1.6
Culture, recreation, other services	0.9	1.1	1.4

13.17 Contractual wage costs per hour (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	1.2	1.5	1.7
Private sector	1.0	1.3	1.9
Subsidised sector	1.6	2.5	1.6
Government	1.4	1.7	0.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	0.2	1.1	1.8
Mineral extraction	.	.	.
Manufacturing industry	1.4	1.4	1.6
Energy and water companies	2.3	1.5	1.6
Construction	1.2	1.9	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	0.8	1.2	1.8
Hotels, restaurants	0.4	1.7	1.2
Transport and communication	1.2	1.6	1.8
Financial institutions	0.7	0.2	1.5
Business services	1.2	1.3	2.4
Public administration and services	1.5	2.0	.
Education	1.4	1.1	0.2
Health care and welfare	1.5	2.8	1.8
Culture, recreation, other services	1.3	1.5	1.8

13.18 People receiving benefits, June 2011 (x 1,000)

	Total benefit recipients	receiving unemployment benefits	receiving income support	receiving incapacity benefits
Total (incl. unknown)	1,470	245	450	797
Men	720	133	193	403
Women	726	110	257	373
15 to 25 yrs	96	8	27	62
25 to 35 yrs	190	38	78	75
35 to 45 yrs	268	60	96	117
45 to 55 yrs	365	74	103	196
55 to 65 yrs	479	62	99	327
Native Dutch population	964	177	188	615
Population with foreign background of whom	482	66	262	161
Western	147	28	52	69
Non-western	335	38	209	93

13.19 Benefits, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Incapacity benefits	899	834	832	825
Incapacity from an early age (Wajong)	147	192	205	216
Labour incapacity (WAO)	700	525	486	444
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	52	35	30	26
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)		20	28	36
Partial labour incapacity (WGA)		63	82	102
Unemployment benefits (WW)	305	270	264	270
Income support	355	317	345	356
Income provision for older and partially disabled workers (IOAW)	11	8	10	10
Income provision for older and partially disabled self-employed (IOAZ)	2	1	1	1
Family allowance (AKW)	1,923	1,933	1,932	.
Benefits for surviving relatives (ANW)	138	106	98	.
Old age pension (AOW)	2,554	2,813	2,881	.

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Total incapacity	899	834	832	825
Incapacity from a young age (Wajong)	147	192	205	216
Labour incapacity (WAO)	700	525	486	444
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	52	35	30	26
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)		20	28	36
Partial labour capacity (WGA)		63	82	102
Men	494	446	439	431
Women	405	388	393	393
15 to 25 yrs	36	55	63	66
25 to 35 yrs	74	72	78	82
35 to 45 yrs	154	126	125	124
45 to 55 yrs	251	213	211	210
55 to 65 yrs	384	363	354	342
Complete labour incapacity	641	637	641	638
Partial labour incapacity	258	196	190	186

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	305	270	264	270
Men	168	157	151	149
Women	138	113	113	120
15 to 25 yrs	13	13	9	10
25 to 35 yrs	50	50	41	44
35 to 45 yrs	83	73	68	65
45 to 55 yrs	80	73	80	80
55 to 65 yrs	80	62	65	71
North Netherlands	39	33	32	32
East Netherlands	64	57	55	56
West Netherlands	123	110	111	116
South Netherlands	77	67	63	63

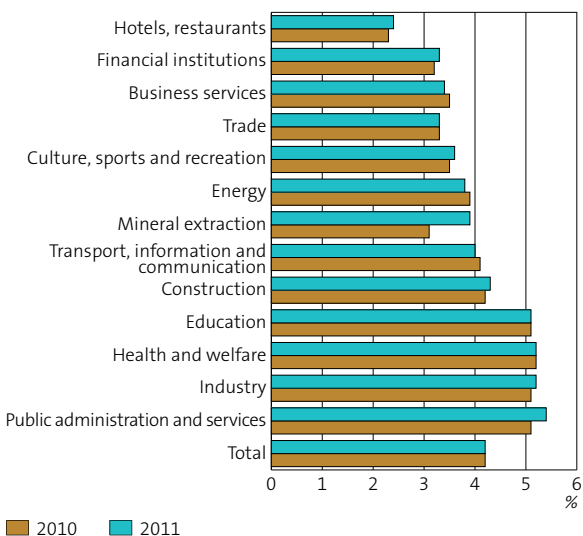
13.22 Income support, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Total	355	317	345	356
Men	153	138	154	160
Women	202	178	191	196
15 to 25 yrs	27	18	23	22
25 to 35 yrs	69	51	60	63
35 to 45 yrs	89	71	75	76
45 to 55 yrs	76	75	81	85
55 to 65 yrs	66	66	69	70
65 yrs and older	27	36	38	41
Single	204	193	214	222
Single parent	89	71	77	79
Couple	61	52	53	54
Other	1	1	1	1
Less than one year	69	70	91	78
1 year or longer	286	246	254	278

13.23 Benefits by region, 31 December 2011 (*x 1,000*)

	Income support*	Incapacity pre-2006 (WAO)*	Incapacity since 2006 (WIA)*	Unemployment (WW)
Total (incl. abroad and unknown)	356	444	138	270
Provinces				
Groningen	17	15	4	10
Friesland	14	14	3	13
Drenthe	9	14	4	9
Overijssel	21	30	8	18
Flevoland	9	11	4	8
Gelderland	33	49	15	30
Utrecht	19	30	9	17
North Holland	67	80	24	40
South Holland	99	75	25	54
Zeeland	6	9	3	5
North Brabant	38	63	21	43
Limburg	24	38	13	20
of which				
Amsterdam	41	24	7	14
Rotterdam	38	14	5	12
The Hague	22	14	5	9
Utrecht	8	8	3	5

13.24 Sickness absence among employees

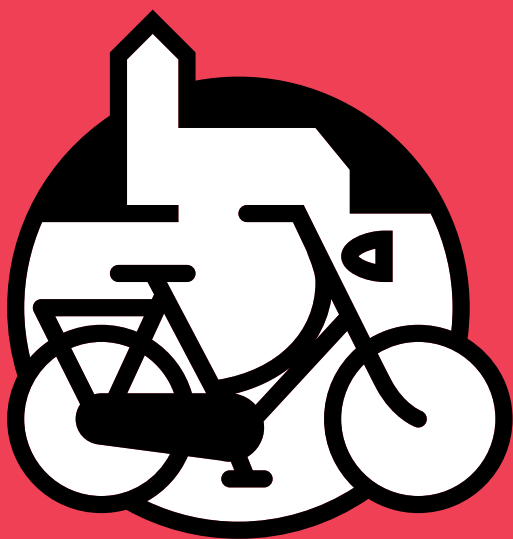


13.25 Old age pensions, 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011 September
Total	2,554	2,812	2,881	2,986
Complete pension	2,166	2,323	2,365	2,446
Reduced pension	387	490	516	540
Netherlands	2,330	2,538	2,594	2,689
Rest of the world	223	275	287	297
Men	1,102	1,248	1,286	1,341
Women	1,451	1,565	1,596	1,645
65 to 75 yrs	1,420	1,565	1,602	1,680
75 to 85 yrs	867	931	950	969
85 to 95 yrs	250	298	309	317
95 yrs and older	16	20	20	21
Married	1,517	1,726	1,780	1,861
Unmarried	1,036	1,087	1,102	1,125
Native Dutch background	.	2,248	2,295	2,379
Foreign background	.	329	343	358

14

Leisure
and
culture



14. Leisure and culture

Germany: most popular holiday destination

In 2010 Dutch people took over 36 million holidays, about half of them within the country. Germany was the most popular foreign destination, with 3.2 million holidays. Germany overtook France as the most popular holiday destination several years ago. Belgium came third with over 2 million holidays, followed by Spain with more than 1.5 million holidays. Many foreign holidays were spent around the Mediterranean, with Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey as the main destinations. The United States is rising in popularity for long-distance holidays.

More hotel guests

31 million guests stayed in Dutch accommodations in 2011. This constitutes an increase of more than 2 percent, which was mainly due to the nearly 4 percent rise in the number of foreign tourists and business travellers. Only hotels and bungalow parks benefited. They saw guest numbers increase by more than 3 percent. The number of overnight stays in hotels increased by more than 2.5 percent, and in bungalow parks by more than 2 percent. In group accommodations the number of guests fell by 11 percent, and the overnight stays by 13 percent. Camping grounds received almost 2 percent fewer guest and saw overnight stays dip by more than 2 percent.

More visits to museums

There were over 22 million museum visits in 2009, up over 7 percent on 2007. This was mainly due to a great increase in visits by Dutch people, which was up 24 percent on 2007. Over half of the visits was free, with a museum card or reduced fee. There was a huge 43 percent rise in the number of free visits, and a 26 percent rise in visits with a museum card.

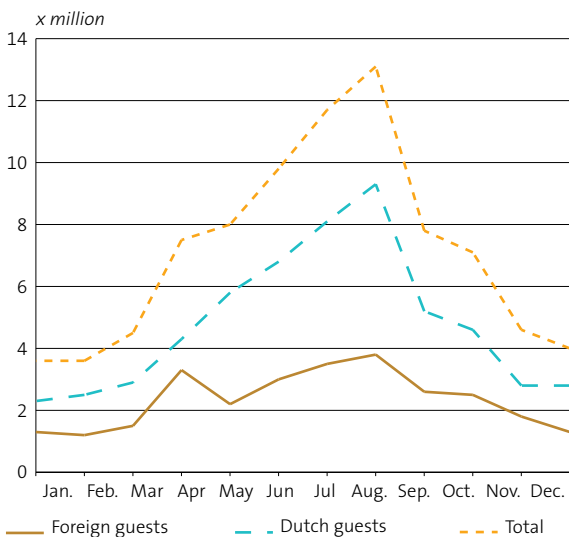
14.1 Holidays of the Dutch population

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Holidays in the Netherlands				
Holidays (<i>x 1,000</i>)	17,314	17,449	17,959	17,708
Spending (<i>billion euro</i>)	3	3	3	3
Spending per holidaymaker (<i>euro</i>)	143	155	154	157
Holidays abroad				
Holidays (<i>x 1,000</i>)	17,086	18,458	18,408	18,430
Spending (<i>billion euro</i>)	10	13	12	12
Spending per holidaymaker (<i>euro</i>)	600	680	669	662

14.2 Foreign holidays of the Dutch population (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	11.9	10.7	10.8	10.8
Caribbean	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9
Denmark	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Germany	15.2	16.2	19.1	17.5
Egypt	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5
France	16.2	15.7	15.3	15.5
Greece	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.3
Great Britain	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.3
Hungary	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Italy	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.5
Luxembourg	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
Norway, Sweden, Finland	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
Austria	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.3
Portugal	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Spain	9.6	10.0	8.4	8.5
Czech Republic	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.3
Turkey	5.8	4.2	3.7	4.4
United States	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3
Far East	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1
Switzerland	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Other countries	7.1	8.2	7.0	7.5
Total (<i>x 1,000</i>)	17,086	18,458	18,408	18,430

14.3 Nights spent in the Netherlands, 2011*



Use of social media, 12 to 75 year olds



57%

2010



68%

2011

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels				
Accommodation (<i>abs.</i>)	3,135	3,151	3,172	3,194
Beds	192	204	212	214
Guests	16,382	17,846	19,225	19,876
Dutch	8,301	10,092	10,499	10,849
foreign	8,081	7,754	8,727	9,027
Nights spent	29,518	31,481	33,708	34,576
Dutch	14,375	17,052	17,533	17,891
foreign	15,143	14,429	16,175	16,685
Tourist camp sites				
Accommodation (<i>abs.</i>)	2,446	2,324	2,256	2,214
Beds	728	723	716	702
Guests	3,473	3,549	3,483	3,422
Dutch	2,701	2,793	2,749	2,676
foreign	772	756	734	746
Nights spent	22,117	20,085	19,297	18,817
Dutch	18,375	16,631	16,044	15,487
foreign	3,741	3,453	3,254	3,330
Holiday parks				
Accommodation (<i>abs.</i>)	783	843	806	856
Beds	212	227	224	242
Guests	4,937	6,119	5,907	6,133
Dutch	3,882	4,829	4,583	4,696
foreign	1,055	1,290	1,323	1,436
Nights spent	24,468	29,051	27,994	28,601
Dutch	18,711	22,426	21,177	21,283
foreign	5,757	6,625	6,817	7,319
Accommodation for larger groups				
Accommodation (<i>abs.</i>)	796	733	720	703
Beds	57	51	50	49
Guests	1,402	1,446	1,393	1,236
Dutch	1,298	1,325	1,294	1,145
foreign	104	121	99	91
Nights spent	4,057	3,899	3,874	3,375
Dutch	3,489	3,393	3,320	2,969
foreign	568	507	554	406
Business trips, nights spent in hotels (<i>million</i>)				
Total the Netherlands		14.1	14.6	15.2
of which in Amsterdam		3.0	3.4	3.5

14.5 ICT use, 12 to 75 year olds (%)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Personal computer				
Access to desktop and laptop	87	93	94	96
access to desktop	83	83	80	79
access to laptop	32	64	71	76
PC use (% users)				
(almost) daily	75	85	85	86
at least once a week	20	13	12	12
at least once a month	4	2	1	1
less than once a month	2	0	1	1
Internet				
Internet access	83	93	94	95
PC with internet access	82	92	93	95
Internet use (% of users)				
(almost) daily	68	82	84	86
at least once a week	25	15	14	12
at least once a month	5	2	2	1
less than once a month	1	1	0	1
Activities (% of users)				
looking for/applying for a job	19	19	20	20
banking	58	78	81	82
sending/receiving emails	92	95	96	95
telephone	6	15	19	25
chatting	.	29	29	29
information about travel services	49	51	52	52
information about health	50	54	54	55
information about goods and services	87	87	89	87
looking up information on government websites	49	53	58	53
buying/selling goods and services	45	53	58	62
radio, television and newspapers	46	73	74	76
downloading or playing games, music or visuals	50	57	58	59

¹⁾ In the last 3 months.

14.6 ICT use of social media¹⁾, 12 to 75 year olds (%)

	2009	2010	2011
Totaal	58	57	68
12 to 25 yrs	91	90	96
25 to 44 yrs	60	60	77
45 to 65 yrs	39	39	51
65 to 75 yrs	32	27	29

¹⁾ In the last 3 months.

14.7 Satisfaction with life situation, 12 years and older (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾
Happiness				
very happy	20	22	24	22
happy	67	67	65	66
not happy, not unhappy	9	8	7	8
not very happy	3	2	2	3
unhappy	1	1	1	1
Satisfaction with life				
extremely satisfied	8	8	10	10
very satisfied	32	35	35	34
satisfied	48	45	43	44
fairly satisfied	9	8	8	9
not very satisfied	4	3	4	4

¹⁾ 15 years and older.

14.8 Museums

	2005	2007	2009*
Museums (<i>abs.</i>)	775	773	810
Visitors (<i>x 1,000</i>)	19,648	20,540	22,037
of which			
free admission	3,801	3,692	5,265
Museum Card holder	2,320	2,643	3,333
reduced fee	3,903	4,043	3,949
foreign	4,711	5,437	3,304
from the Netherlands	14,937	15,103	18,733
Personnel (<i>persons</i>)	8,143	8,598	9,146
of which			
permanent employees	6,563	6,760	6,938
non-permanent paid staff	1,580	1,839	2,208
Operating results (1,000 euro)			
Assets	526,536	610,813	710,258
of which			
government total	340,061	378,790	435,969
central government	185,960	213,319	230,868
provinces	28,430	33,703	41,383
municipalities	125,670	131,769	163,718
sponsors	10,901	15,455	18,572
admission fees	64,471	75,862	81,178
other	111,104	140,705	174,539
Liabilities	522,063	602,308	682,511
of which			
personnel	245,823	267,445	304,200
housing	105,428	121,375	145,005
exhibition costs	44,680	52,439	62,374
maintenance of the collection	5,802	8,106	13,845
other	120,330	152,943	157,087
Net operating surplus	4,473	8,506	27,747

14.9 Public libraries

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Institutions	341	194	171	166
Book collection (<i>x 1,000</i>)				
Book collection, adults	19,078	18,382	16,781	16,194
of which				
fiction	9,452	9,524	8,999	8,791
non-fiction	9,366	8,858	7,783	7,403
Books for children and adolescents	12,191	12,665	12,517	12,338
of which				
fiction	8,678	9,052	8,954	8,982
non-fiction	3,498	3,613	3,563	3,356
Books lent (<i>x 1,000</i>)				
Books lent to adults	66,806	57,731	52,251	49,961
of which				
fiction	48,452	42,554	39,737	38,258
non-fiction	18,345	15,177	12,514	11,703
Books lent to children and adolescents	53,295	49,058	46,091	43,437
of which				
fiction	44,265	40,676	38,344	36,269
non-fiction	9,025	8,382	7,747	7,168
Members (<i>x 1,000</i>)	4,039	3,969	4,027	3,996
of whom				
adults	2,063	1,917	1,948	1,883
children and adolescents	1,976	2,052	2,079	2,113

14.10 Social contacts, 12 years and older (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
With relatives					
once a week or more	83	86	86	86	87
twice a month	8	7	7	7	7
once a month	5	4	4	4	3
less than once a month	2	2	2	2	1
hardly or never	2	1	2	2	2
With friends and acquaintances					
once a week or more	79	80	80	81	79
twice a month	11	9	9	10	10
once a month	6	6	6	5	6
less than once a month	2	2	2	3	2
hardly or never	2	3	3	2	3

NB: 2010 refers to people aged 15 and older.

15

Macro-
economics



15. Macro-economics

Dutch economic recovery stalls

The recovery of the Dutch economy that started in 2010 was not convincingly continued in 2011. In the second half of the year the Netherlands even got into a recession. The economic growth in 2011 was still 1.2 percent anyway. The disappointing growth rate was caused by the 1.1 percent drop in household consumption. Consumers have less money to spend. This, the collapsing housing market and the insecurity about the euro crisis severely impacted on consumer confidence.

Because exports grew by 3.8 percent in 2011, the Dutch manufacturing, trade and transport sectors did see growth. Construction also realised growth even if building production was much lower than before the credit crunch. Extraction dipped in 2011 because people used relatively little natural gas for heating due to the mild winters at the start and finish of the year.

Consumer credit stable, more overdrafts

Slightly more credit was provided in 2011 than in 2010. This does not include credit card credit. This minimal increase followed a decade of steady decrease. In 2011 nearly 250 million more closed-end credit was provided than in 2010. This is mainly due to increased car financing. Revolving credit fell again, by over 230 million in 2011. Bank accounts saw overdrafts of over 10 billion euro in 2011.

12 billion euro in dividends

Companies quoted on the stock exchange paid nearly 12 billion euro in dividends to their shareholders in 2011. This is 0.5 billion euro more than in 2010. Most was paid out by the non-financial companies. The financial sector is still suffering the after-effects of the financial crisis and does not have much room to pay out dividends. Financial institutions paid over 200 million euro in dividends in 2011 whereas in 2007 they paid the record amount of more than 8.5 billion euro.

15.1 Economic and social key figures

	2005	2010*	2011*
Macro-economic key figures			
Economic growth (% volume change of GDP)	2.0	1.7	1.2
Gross domestic product (deflators % change)	2.4	1.3	1.1
Net national income (% volume change)	0.1	3.4	3.5
Net national income per capita (% volume change)	-0.1	2.8	3.0
Net disposable national income (% volume change)	0.0	3.3	3.4
Net disposable national income per capita (% volume change)	-0.3	2.8	2.9
Consumer price index (CPI) (% change)	1.7	1.3	2.3
Surplus of the nation on current transactions (% of GDP)	7.5	5.1	7.5
Labour			
Labour input (% volume change)	0.0	-0.5	.
Jobs of employees (x 1,000)	7,497	7,870	7,910
Employed labour force (x 1,000)	6,973	7,391	7,392
Employed labour force (% of population 15 to 65 yrs)	64	67	67
Unemployed labour force (x 1,000)	482	426	419
Unemployed labour force (% of labour force)	6.5	5.4	5.4
GDP per FTE (% volume change)	2.1	2.2	.
Income, expenditure and savings			
Final consumption expenditure (% volume change)	0.8	0.6	-0.6
Fixed capital formation (% volume changes)	3.7	-4.4	5.8
Net national savings (% of net disposable income)	14.0	10.4	13.4
Government			
Burden of taxation and social security contributions (% of GDP)	37.1	38.4	38.0
EDP deficit (% of GDP)	-0.3	-5.1	-4.7
Government debt, EMU-definition (% of GDP)	51.8	62.9	65.2
Enterprises			
Foundations (x 1,000)	40.1	37.9	.
Bankruptcy (abs.)	10,082	9,565	9,531
Population			
Average population (x 1,000)	16,317	16,615	16,691
Migration surplus (% of population)	-0.2	0.2	0.2

15.2 The three approaches of domestic product (million euro)

	2005	2010*	2011*
From the output			
Output (<i>basic prices</i>)	962,007	1,138,837	1,185,420
Intermediate consumption (<i>excl. deductible VAT</i>) (–)	505,825	612,916	645,358
Value added (<i>gross, basic prices</i>)	456,182	525,921	540,062
Taxes less subsidies on products	56,587	62,853	61,210
taxes on products	60,693	66,455	64,881
subsidies on products (–)	4,106	3,602	3,671
Difference imputed and paid VAT	638	–360	833
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	513,407	588,414	602,105
From the generation of income			
Compensation of employees	254,563	300,474	306,470
wages and salaries	199,011	234,353	238,599
employers' social contributions	55,552	66,121	67,871
Taxes on production and imports and subsidies	58,801	63,739	62,218
taxes on production and imports	66,292	73,491	72,043
subsidies (–)	7,491	9,752	–9,825
Operating surplus/mixed income (<i>gross</i>)	200,043	224,201	233,417
consumption of fixed capital	75,709	89,500	91,115
operating surplus/mixed income (<i>net</i>)	124,334	134,701	142,302
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	513,407	588,414	602,105
From the final expenditure			
Final consumption expenditure	372,028	434,590	439,169
Fixed capital formation (<i>gross</i>)	97,016	107,205	112,206
Changes in inventories	598	2,689	1,831
Exports of goods and services	357,453	459,246	497,919
Imports of goods and services (–)	313,688	415,316	449,020
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	513,407	588,414	602,105

15.3 Main macro-economic balancing items (million euro)

	2005	2010*	2011*
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	513,407	588,414	602,105
Consumption of fixed capital (–)	75,709	89,500	91,115
Net primary income from the rest of the world	2,478	–4,990	6,042
National income (<i>net, market prices</i>)	440,176	493,924	517,032
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	–8,219	–8,967	–9,842
Disposable national income (<i>net</i>)	431,957	484,957	507,190
Final consumption expenditure (–)	372,028	434,590	439,169
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (<i>surplus of the nation</i>)	398	154	82
National saving (<i>net</i>)	60,327	50,521	68,103
Fixed capital formation (<i>net</i>) (–)	21,307	17,705	21,091
Changes in inventories (–)	598	2,689	1,831
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	38,422	30,127	45,181
Net capital transfers from the rest of the world	–1,751	–3,225	–2,090
National net lending (+) or net borrowing (–)	36,671	26,902	43,091
change in assets on the rest of the world	250,329	41,716	.
change in liabilities to the rest of the world (–)	213,183	15,005	.
statistical discrepancy	–475	191	.

Overdrafts on current accounts, 31 December

2000

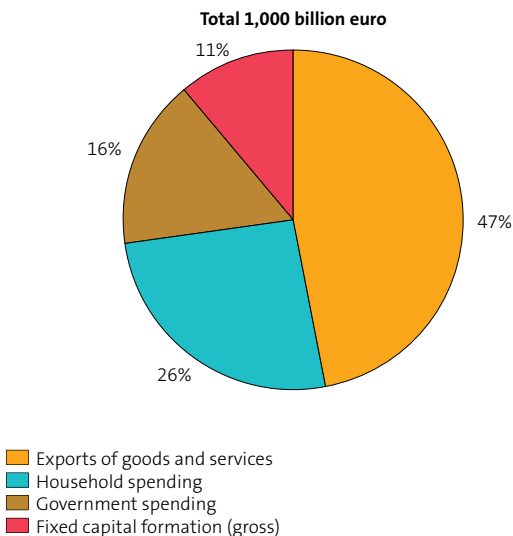


2011

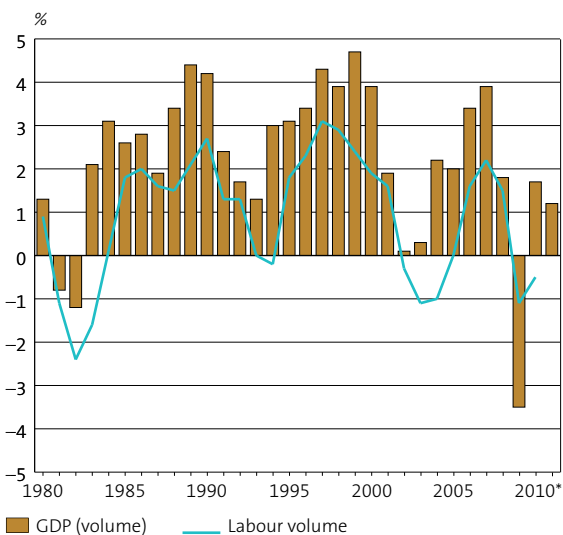


€ = 1 billion euro

15.4 Final expenditure by category, 2011*



15.5 Economic growth and employment



15.6 Value added (gross, basic prices) (% volume changes)

	2009	2010*	2011*
Total	-3.1	1.9	1,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.6	-0.8	1.7
Mining and quarrying	-7.3	11.6	-7.7
Manufacturing	-8.6	7.3	3.6
Electricity and gas supply	0.2	6.7	-6.6
Water supply and waste management	2.4	2.5	3.2
Construction	-2.9	-11.1	4.8
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	-6.1	4.7	2.8
Information and communication	-3.7	0.3	0.8
Financial institutions	-1.9	0.2	-0.3
Renting, buying, selling real estate	0.4	1.9	1.6
Business services	-5.6	-2.4	0.2
Government and care	3.1	2.2	1.7
Culture, recreation, other services	-2.4	-1.0	-0.2

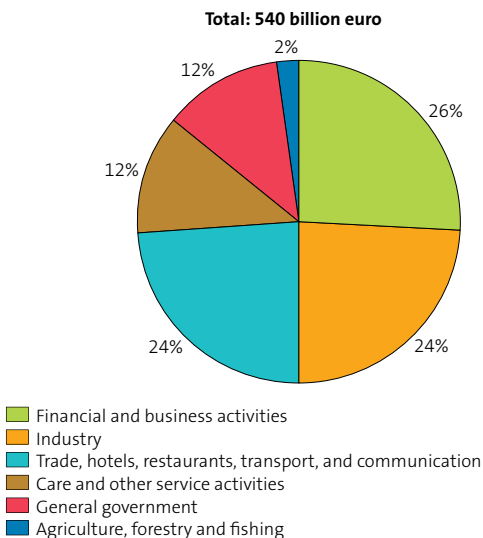
15.7 Labour input of employees (1,000 FTE)

	2005	2009*	2010*
Total	6,478	6,760	6,725
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	196	183	181
Mining and quarrying	7	7	7
Manufacturing	804	787	766
Electricity and gas supply	23	23	24
Water supply and waste management	35	36	36
Construction	456	467	456
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	1,566	1,596	1,596
Information and communication	220	238	232
Financial institutions	246	246	235
Renting, buying, selling real estate	62	67	65
Business services	930	1,042	1,010
Government and care	1,634	1,738	1,784
Culture, recreation, other services	298	330	334

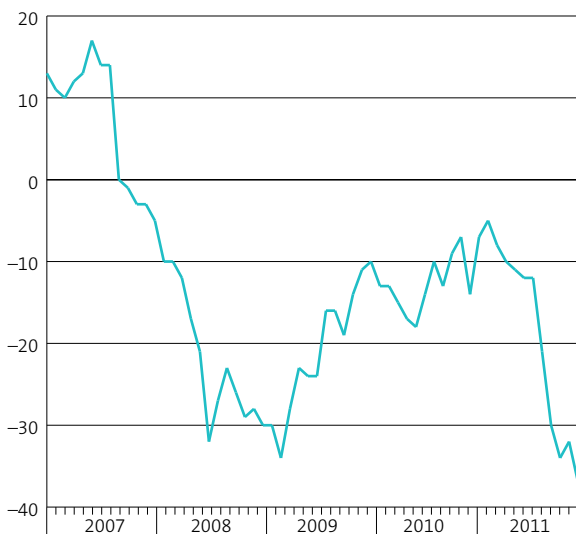
15.8 Labour productivity per FTE (% volume changes)

	2005	2009*	2010*
Total	2.1	-2.0	2.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	4.9	0.2
Mining and quarrying	-1.5	-7.9	14.4
Manufacturing	4.7	-6.2	10.2
Electricity and gas supply	17.4	2.8	4.0
Water supply and waste management	-0.2	-1.4	2.3
Construction	3.3	-1.1	-9.0
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	5.0	-4.2	4.7
Information and communication	1.4	-1.0	2.7
Financial institutions	2.8	-1.2	5.2
Renting, buying, selling real estate	-1.0	-0.8	5.3
Business services	0.6	-1.7	0.8
Government and care	0.7	1.0	-0.4
Culture, recreation, other services	0.6	-4.4	-2.2

15.9 Gross value added, basic prices, 2011*



15.10 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



15.11 Imports of goods and service (million euro)

	2005	2010*	2011*
Imports of goods and services	313,688	415,316	449,020
Products of agriculture and fishing	10,329	15,191	17,044
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	26,270	38,662	46,727
Manufactured products	207,495	275,276	296,625
food, beverages and tobacco products	16,557	24,089	28,139
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	10,407	13,061	14,512
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,537	6,915	7,308
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	9,905	20,276	29,500
chemical products and manmade fibres	33,125	49,361	46,630
rubber and plastic products	6,275	7,419	8,474
basic metals and metal products	17,245	25,316	29,792
machinery and equipment i.e.	14,129	16,984	19,631
electrical machinery, optical equipment	66,177	81,342	79,997
transport equipment	17,265	19,474	21,966
other manufactured products i.e.	9,873	11,039	10,676
Other products	61,797	77,827	80,619
Final consumption by households abroad	10,165	11,634	11,558
Cif/fob adjustment	-2,368	-3,274	-3,553

15.12 Exports of goods and services (million euro)

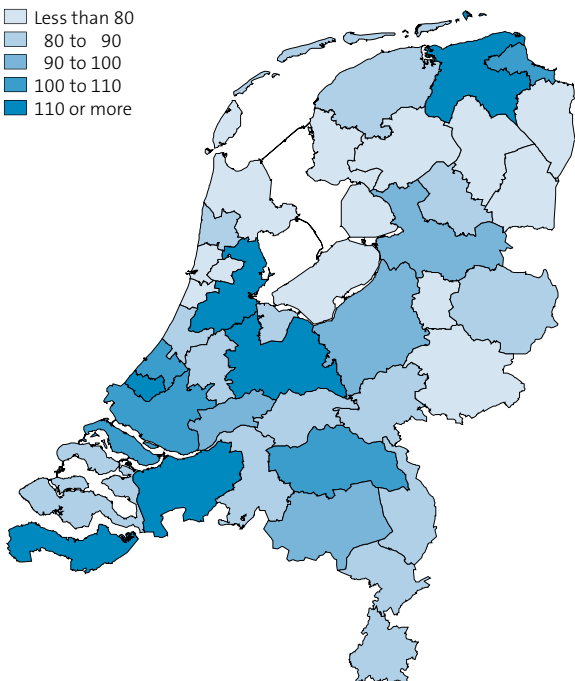
	2000	2009*	2010*
Exports of goods and services	357,453	459,246	497,919
Products of agriculture and fishing	16,783	21,438	21,338
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	11,342	16,171	18,970
Manufactured products	247,145	320,070	351,013
food, beverages and tobacco products	31,760	42,752	48,304
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	8,253	10,511	12,030
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,221	6,237	6,531
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	22,475	35,614	47,580
chemical products and manmade fibres	48,570	66,660	67,500
rubber and plastic products	6,424	7,430	8,445
basic metals and metal products	17,908	25,382	28,779
machinery and equipment i.e.	15,968	19,843	22,024
electrical machinery, optical equipment	69,737	85,187	86,653
transport equipment	13,637	14,133	17,194
other manufactured products i.e.	6,192	6,321	5,973
Transport and communication services	21,758	20,672	22,032
Financial and business services	37,024	53,742	56,033
Other products	15,651	17,370	18,056
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	9,313	12,232	13,135
Exports of used fixed capital goods	805	825	895
Cif/fob adjustment	-2,368	-3,274	-3,553

15.13 Fixed capital formation (million euro)

	2005	2010*	2011*
Total	97,016	107,205	112,206
Dwellings	31,145	29,372	29,911
Non-residential buildings	14,683	17,125	17,582
Civil engineering works	10,829	12,791	13,554
Transport equipment	10,116	10,181	11,394
Machinery and equipment	12,614	16,561	17,902
Other fixed assets	19,783	23,692	24,452
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	2,154	2,517	2,589

15.14 GDP per capita, 2009 (Netherlands=100)

- Less than 80
- 80 to 90
- 90 to 100
- 100 to 110
- 110 or more



15.15 Consumer credit (excl. credit card credit) (million euro)

	2005	2010	2011*
Credit granted	6,995	5,173	5,185
Interest	1,396	1,329	1,309
Repayments	9,033	7,000	6,424
Outstanding debt	16,347	15,960	16,029
closed-end credit	2,163	2,788	3,127
open-end credit	14,184	13,172	12,902
Credit limits granted	25,963	24,988	23,475
Overdrafts	7,456	9,908	10,112

15.16 Money raised on the capital market, Euronext Amsterdam (million euro)

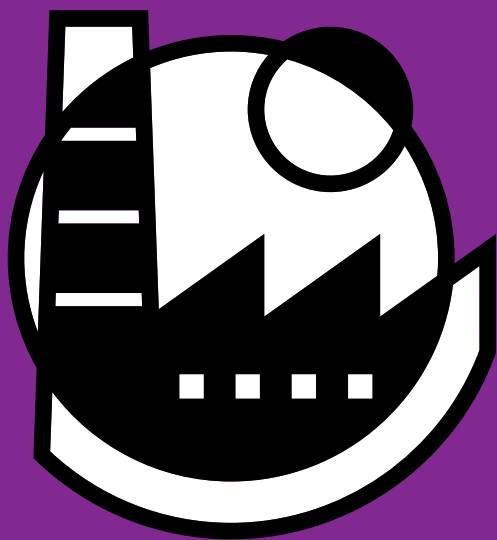
	2005	2010	2011
Total	119,770	213,835	184,733
Shares	12,896	5,180	7,566
financial institutions	2,722	–	981
investment companies	6,051	3,770	4,806
real estate companies	388	704	314
other companies	3,738	706	1,465
Bonds	106,856	208,596	177,167
government	32,889	53,686	53,904
financial institutions	71,252	152,221	121,329
other private sector	2,715	2,689	1,934
Mortgage bonds, bills and savings certificates	18	59	–

15.17 Dividend on shares of quoted Dutch companies (million euro)

	2005	2010	2011
Total	20,517	13,247	13,866
Construction and installation	111	189	217
Mineral extraction	4,868	4,409	4,344
Trade	137	394	443
Manufacturing industry	2,750	3,633	3,859
Non-financial services	831	840	1,042
Transport, communication	2,037	1,488	1,616
Banks/financial services	1,904	34	38
Insurance	5,172	149	172
Investment companies	1,548	1,323	1,309
Real estate companies	996	616	596
Other companies	161	173	230

16

Manu-
facturing
and
energy



16. Manufacturing and energy

Manufacturing continues to recover in 2011

Manufacturing still felt the results of the economic recovery in 2011. Turnover was almost back at the pre-2009 level. Turnover throughout the year was 14 percent higher with selling prices up by nearly 10 percent. Nearly 7 percent more orders were received, but the growth rate was lower than in 2010. Turnover grew more on the export markets than on the domestic market. The rise in turnover and orders did slow down in the course of the year, though.

Production in manufacturing rose by over 3 percent. Only oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics, as well as the furniture industry produced less than in 2010. Means of transport realised the fastest growing production, which saw a 22 percent hike.

The favourable developments in turnover and production did not result in purely positive producer confidence in 2011. Manufacturers were positive in the first half of 2011, but became more sombre in the second half resulting in a negative sentiment indicator.

Far less energy used

Energy use in the Netherlands was much lower in 2011 than in 2010. The nearly 7 percent decrease was largely caused by the mild winter. Also, less energy was used as input for generating electricity and for manufacturing chemical products. The consumption of natural gas fell sharply, whereas the consumption of petrol and diesel in transport did rise slightly. Imports of electricity were much higher than in 2010, which resulted in less production of electricity.

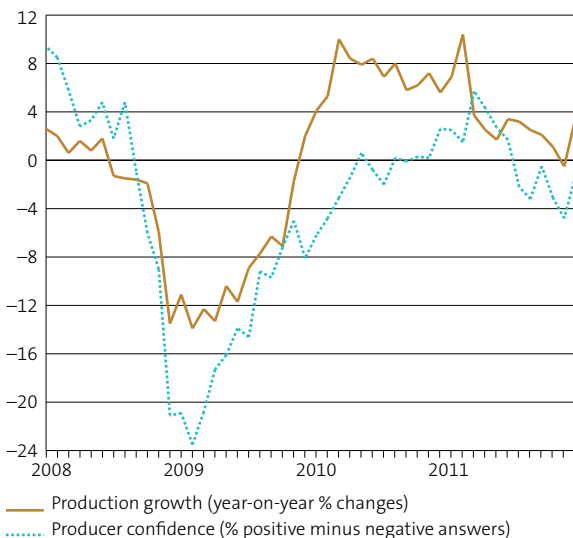
The total production of renewable electricity remained constant. In 2011 nearly 10 percent of the electricity consumed came from wind energy, hydro and solar power, and biomass.

The prices of natural gas, electricity and motor fuels for consumers rose in 2011 compared to 2010. Electricity prices rose least, car diesel rose most.

16.1 Manufacturing turnover and production (2005=100)

	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Turnover	133.2	106.1	118.2	134,7
Destination				
domestic sales	137.3	114.5	119.4	132,1
exports	130.0	99.5	117.2	136,6
Sector				
food industry	123.7	115.2	116.5	127.0
textiles, clothing and leather	92.6	80.3	90.4	94.3
wood, construction materials	121.1	106.2	94.9	102.3
paper and publishing	101.0	89.0	94.0	97.3
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	148.5	106.3	134.0	160.9
basic metal and metal products	130.4	95.2	106.6	121.4
electrical engineering	124.0	105.9	114.5	131.9
transport equipment	152.7	101.5	113.5	130.5
furniture	102.4	85.2	84.9	81.8
Production	105.4	96.0	102.1	105.3
Sector				
food industry	103.0	101.7	103.6	105.1
textiles, clothing and leather	102.4	89.6	99.6	102.3
wood, construction materials	102.1	86.3	79.7	84.6
paper and publishing	101.9	95.3	99.3	100.0
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	104.8	99.7	105	104.7
basic metal and metal products	103.1	84.1	95.5	99.2
electrical engineering	109.0	93.4	106.5	113.0
transport equipment	111.3	75.4	91.8	111.7
furniture	101.3	81.0	79.5	78.8

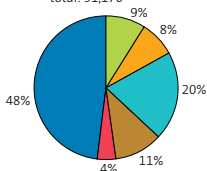
16.2 Producer confidence and production growth in manufacturing



16.3 Key figures in manufacturing

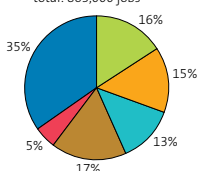
Companies, 2011

total: 51,170



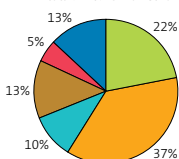
Jobs, 2010

total: 863,000 jobs



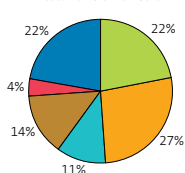
Production value, 2010

total: 270.4 billion euro



Gross value added, 2010

total: 64.8 billion euro



- Food industry
- Oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics
- Basic metal and metal products
- Electrical engineering, machinery
- Transport equipment
- Textiles, paper, wood, furniture and other industry

16.4 Employees in manufacturing (1,000 FTE)

	2008	2009**	2010*
Total	809	788	766
Food industry	117	117	115
Oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	128	124	120
Basic metal and metal products	112	105	102
Electrical engineering, machinery	138	135	130
Manufacture of transport equipment	40	40	38
Textiles, paper, wood, furniture and other industry	274	267	261

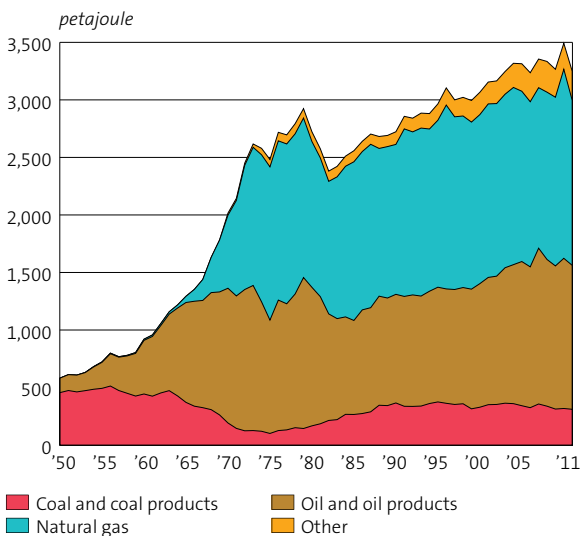
16.5 Fixed capital formation in manufacturing (million euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	6,697	7,319	6,042
Food industry	1,626	1,475	1,342
Oil industry	434	453	461
Chemical industry	1,278	1,338	955
Metal and electrical engineering	1,673	2,515	2,073
Other manufacturing	1,686	1,539	1,212

16.6 Energy balance sheet (petajoule)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Energy supply	3,314	3,266	3,492	3,248
extraction	2,628	2,661	2,935	2,702
imports	8,589	9,038	9,594	9,313
exports (–)	6,978	7,586	8,300	7,954
bunkers (–)	870	748	729	774
used from stocks	–55	–100	–7	–39
Energy use	3,315	3,266	3,492	3,250
coal and coal products	342	313	318	311
oil and oil products	1,253	1,244	1,305	1,251
natural gas	1,480	1,466	1,643	1,434
renewable energy	89	131	127	129
nuclear energy	41	41	38	40
waste and other energy	44	53	51	51
imported electricity	66	18	10	33

16.7 Energy consumption by type



16.8 Electricity balance sheet (billion kWh)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Supply of electricity	118.7	118.4	120.9	121.8
production	100.4	113.5	118.2	112.7
central	69.2	72.1	75.8	70.5
local	31.2	41.4	42.3	42.2
imports	23.7	15.5	15.6	20.6
exports (–)	5.4	10.6	12.8	11.5
Electricity consumption	118.7	118.4	120.9	121.8
via public network	102.0	99.0	103.8	105.0
via self-generation networks	12.8	15.1	13.4	13.1
for production processes	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.7
Net losses	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6

16.9 Renewable electricity (% electricity consumption)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Domestic production	6.27	9.08	9.69	9.61
hydro power	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
wind energy	1.71	3.78	3.72	3.86
solar power	0.03	0.04	0.05	.
biomass	4.45	5.18	5.84	5.61
Imports	8.56	14.88	13.67	21.45
hydro power	7.26	14.33	13.11	18.66
wind energy	0.00	0.32	0.38	1.93
solar power	—	—	—	—
biomass	1.29	0.23	0.18	0.86
Exports	0.02	0.27	0.36	2.77

16.10 Sales of motor fuels¹⁾ for transport (petajoule)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Road traffic	464	471	472	480
automotive lpg	16	15	14	13
motor gasoline	180	184	184	188
transport diesel	267	273	275	279
Shipping	708	601	590	630
gas oil, light fuel oil	78	60	73	71
fuel oil	630	541	517	559
Aviation	156	149	145	151

¹⁾ Including sales international shipping and aviation.

16.11 Consumer energy prices (euro)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Natural gas per m ³	0.70	0.82	0.76	0.81
Electricity per kWh	0.20	0.30	0.28	0.29
Motor gasoline (Euro95) per litre	1.35	1.35	1.50	1.64
Transport diesel per litre	1.04	1.01	1.17	1.35
Automotive lpg per litre	0.45	0.51	0.64	0.70

17

Nature
and
environ-
ment



17. Nature and environment

More greenhouse gas emissions due to cold winter and increased production

In 2010 greenhouse gas emissions reached 210 billion CO₂ equivalents, 11.5 billion more than in 2009. It was the first time in seven years that greenhouse gas emissions were rising again. This rise is entirely due to carbon dioxide emissions, which reached a record 182 billion kilograms. Much more natural gas was burned due to the economic recovery and the cold winter of 2010. The emissions of other greenhouse gases stayed about the same.

Greenhouse gas emissions in 2010 were only 1.3 percent below the 1990 level. According to the Kyoto protocol the Netherlands should have lowered its greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 6 percent in the period 2008–2012.

Most commercial waste recycled

Nearly 17 of the 20 million tonnes of commercial waste generated in 2010, or 85 percent, was usefully reapplied or incinerated to produce energy. The other 3 million tonnes ended up either in dumping sites or in waste incineration or waste separation plants.

Nearly 40 percent of commercial waste comes from the food, beverages and tobacco industry. Most is vegetable waste and serves as raw material for the animal feed industry or as fertiliser in agriculture. Offal is used in the animal feed industry or as fuel.

Nearly all waste (97 percent) of the basic metal industry and electricity supply is usefully applied. The metal slag, furnace ash, fly ash and desulphurised gypsum are used in the cement industry and in road construction and coastal or shore reinforcement.

Separate collection of synthetic packaging material rising

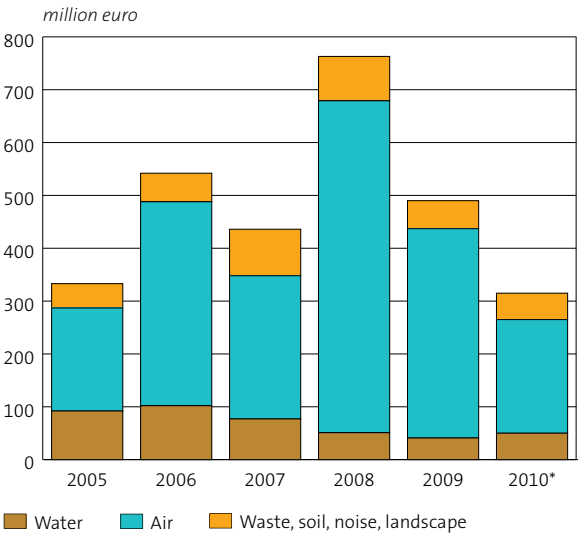
The amount of synthetic packaging material collected separately has increased tenfold in two years from 8 million kilograms in 2008 to 82 million kilograms in 2010. Several provinces also separate synthetic packaging material from other waste.

The amount of synthetic packaging material in household waste was estimated at 350 million kilograms in 2010. Since 2010 municipalities have to either collect synthetic packaging material separately or remove it from the general waste they collect.

Cleaner production, but no green growth

Economic growth often comes at the expense of the environment. The natural resources become scarce, such as ores, oil, water and biodiversity, and the environment is polluted by harmful substances. In the last twenty years environmental pressure did not increase at the same pace as economic growth, but the absolute environmental pressure is still on the increase, especially in climate change and mineral surpluses. Natural resources, such as biodiversity are degraded, impacting on the quality of our environment. ‘Green growth’ is a new on the political agenda. It involves realising economic growth and development with a minimum of environmental pressure, assuring that the quantity and quality of the natural resources remain sufficient to guarantee our wellbeing. This means: encouraging investments, competition and innovation needed for sustainable growth and creating new economic opportunities.

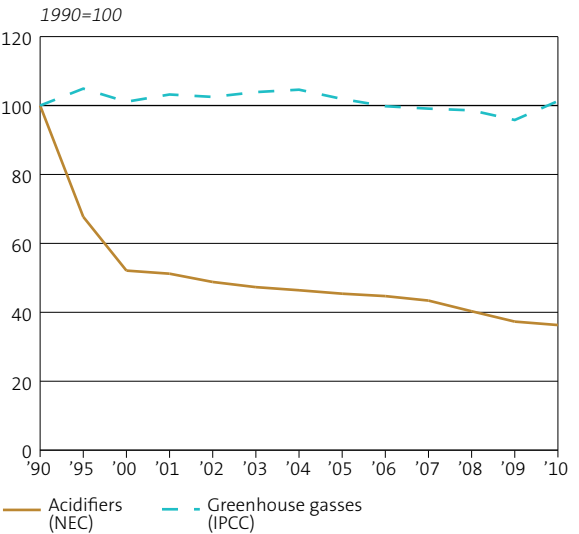
17.1 Investment in the environment (companies with 20 and more employees)



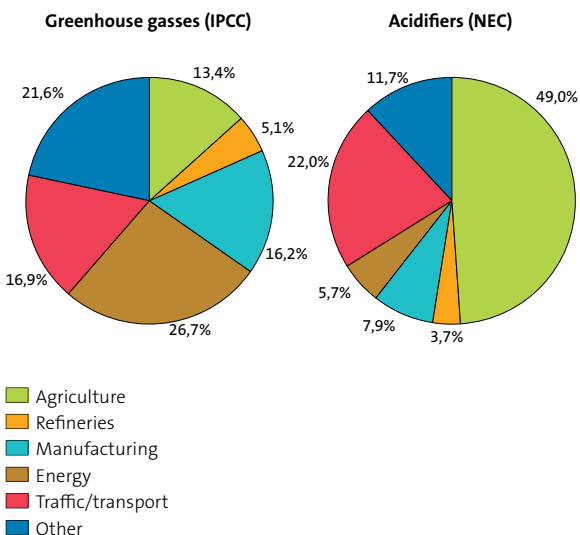
17.2 Noise nuisance and odour nuisance (% of people aged 18 yrs and older)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Noise nuisance				
Traffic and/or industry	44	41	41	40
air traffic	17	16	17	15
rail traffic	6	7	7	6
road traffic	32	31	29	29
industry	4	3	3	2
neighbours	20	19	19	19
Odour nuisance				
Traffic and/or industry	13	10	10	8
traffic	7	5	5	3
industry	8	6	6	5
agriculture	11	9	8	8
open fireplaces and/or multi-fuel burners	11	11	11	11

17.3 Air pollution



17.4 Air pollution, emissions by all sources, 2010 (%)



17.5 Water purification by sewage treatment installations

	2005	2009	2010
Effluent (1,000 kg)			
phosphorus (total P)	2,651	2,303	2,226
nitrogen (total N)	21,742	15,174	16,586
cadmium	0.25	0.20	0.23
chromium	3.4	2.5	2.9
copper	12	10	8.8
mercury	0.097	0.085	0.087
lead	6.2	3.7	3.9
Sludge of sewage treatment installations (1,000 kg)	1,494,028	1,328,815	1,321,586
of which			
dry matter	347,557	336,616	332,601
phosphorus (total P)	7,771	9,093	11,110
nitrogen (total N)	18,733	15,782	18,736
cadmium	0.45	0.41	0.47
chromium	14	14	14
copper	132	133	133
mercury	0.33	0.28	0.27
lead	39	40	40

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

	2005	2009	2010*
Phosphorus (total P)	15,286	15,062	15,033
Nitrogen (total N)	92,703	89,340	89,882
Cadmium	1.51	1.27	1.11
Chromium	15.8	10.3	9.74
Copper	281	286	293
Mercury	0.58	0.48	0.48
Lead	57.0	46.2	44.5

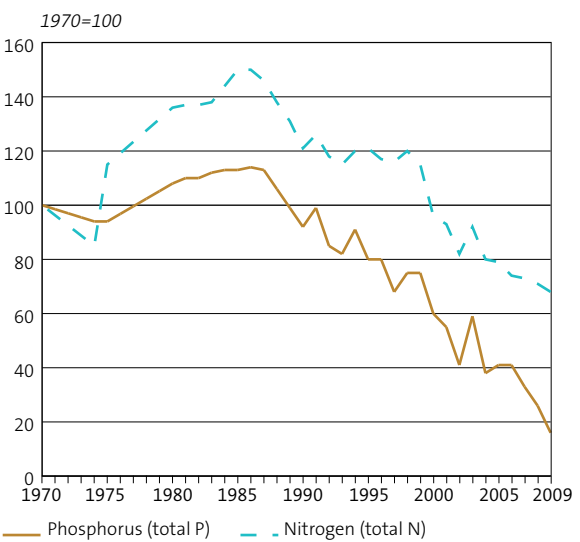
17.7 Industrial waste (million kg)

	2008	2010*		
	Total	Total	Recycled	Final processing
Total non-hazardous waste	21,861	20,042	17,118	2,924
Mineral extraction	335	244	116	128
Manufacturing	16,072	14,392	13,091	1,300
food industry	8,144	8,217	7,801	416
chemical industry	1,215	912	694	218
basic metal industry	2,632	1,639	1,597	42
other manufacturing	4,081	3,624	2,999	624
Energy supply	1,318	1,152	1,119	33
Water collection and recycling	4,134	4,254	2,792	1,463
Non-chemical waste	20,445	18,656	16,191	2,468
metal products	989	769	754	16
paper and cardboard	856	693	675	18
wood	517	428	403	25
animal and vegetable waste	6,489	6,450	6,346	104
mixed waste	995	1,364	618	745
sludge	2,188	2,222	1,159	1,064
minerals and stonelike materials	8,120	6,486	6,013	475
other non-chemical waste	291	244	223	21
Chemical waste	1,415	1,387	930	457

17.8 Municipal waste (million kg)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	10,408	10,453	10,323	10,063
Household waste	9,158	9,211	9,059	8,868
non-separated collected waste	4,784	4,731	4,605	4,447
household waste	3,958	3,947	3,878	3,752
bulky household waste	716	686	640	619
mixed construction waste	110	98	88	76
separated collected waste	4,374	4,480	4,453	4,421
garden, fruit and vegetable waste	1,362	1,289	1,302	1,256
paper	1,045	1,124	1,077	1,063
glass	338	349	345	351
bulky garden waste	406	426	444	452
wood waste	318	342	326	323
rubble	448	432	429	401
other separated waste	457	519	530	574
Cleansing waste	1,106	1,102	1,138	1,072
Other waste	144	139	126	124

17.9 Mineral surplusses in agriculture (1970=100)



17.10 Manure and mineral production (million kg)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Manure from livestock	70,118	72,702	72,172	71,092
Cattle	54,030	55,991	55,942	55,004
Sheep and goats	1,728	1,668	1,706	1,674
Horses and ponies	933	1,012	993	961
Pigs	11,852	12,425	11,841	11,821
Poultry	1,484	1,502	1,527	1,466
Rabbits and furred animals	91	106	164	166
Mineral excretion				
Nitrogen (total N)	479	484	490	481
Phosphate (as P ₂ O ₅)	170	175	179	176
Potassium (as K ₂ O)	524	518	523	514

17.11 Trends in plant and animal populations (2000=100)

	2005	2009	2010
Breeding birds	93	93*	91*
Winter birds ¹⁾	96	73*	57*
Water birds ²⁾	125	124*	116*
Mammals ³⁾	107	128*	134*
Bats	146	187*	198*
Amphibians	112	118*	119*
Reptiles	102	91*	98*
Butterflies	89	101*	99*
Dragonflies	95	114*	111*
Wild mushrooms	72	56*	79*

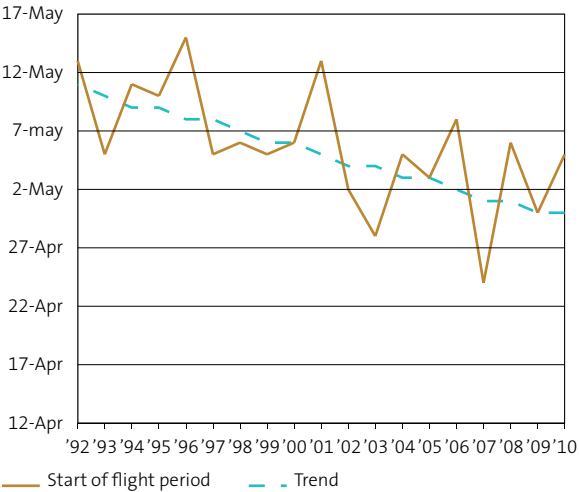
Source: NEM (PGO, CBS).

¹⁾ Birds spending winters in the Netherlands

²⁾ Season 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

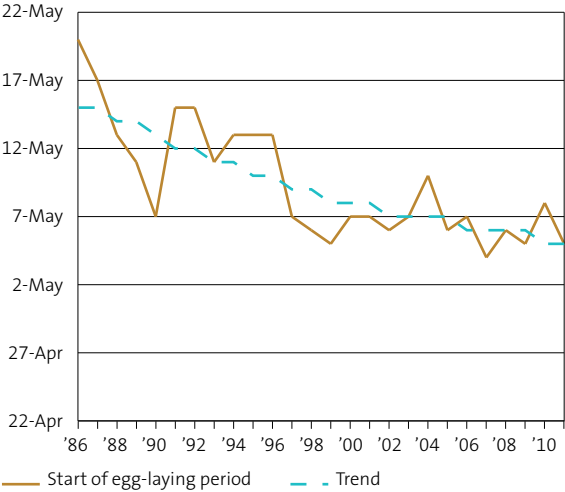
³⁾ Mammals active during the daytime: squirrels, hares, rabbits, deer and foxes.

17.12 Start of butterfly flight period



Source: NEM (Vlinderstichting, CBS).

17.13 Start of egg-laying period of birds



Source: NEM (SOVON, CBS).

18

Population



18. Population

Fewer births, same number of deaths

179 thousand children were born in 2011, 5 thousand fewer than in 2010. The decrease is related to the economic developments, and the decreasing number of women of childbearing age.

Despite the rising number of older people, the number of deaths in 2011 was about the same as in 2010, namely 136 thousand. The balance between births and deaths in 2011 of 44 thousand was somewhat lower than in 2010.

More people moved house in 2011

Almost 1.5 million people moved house in 2011, a slight increase on 2010. This seems to have ended the downward trend that started by mid 2006, where year-on-year fewer people moved. In 2011 though 870 thousand people moved within the same municipality while 593 thousand people moved to another municipality.

More immigration from EU

In 2011 some 160 thousand people immigrated, 6 thousand more than in 2010. The increase consists almost entirely of immigrants born in one of the other countries in the European Union. Four in ten immigrants, that is 64 thousand people, came from another EU country. Immigration from Africa fell slightly in 2011, while slightly more immigrants came from Asia.

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

	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Total	16,306	16,575	16,656	16,730
Men	8,066	8,203	8,243	8,283
Women	8,240	8,372	8,412	8,447
Never married	7,450	7,702	7,773	7,841
Married	7,003	6,875	6,865	6,851
Widowed	877	867	866	866
Divorced	976	1,131	1,151	1,172
Younger than 20 yrs	3,988	3,928	3,914	3,895
20 to 40 yrs	4,468	4,193	4,163	4,142
40 to 65 yrs	5,561	5,916	5,984	5,977
65 to 80 yrs	1,715	1,890	1,927	2,030
80 yrs and older	574	648	668	686

18.2 Age and demographic burden, 1 January (%)

	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	24.5	23.7	23.5	23.3
20 to 40 yrs	27.4	25.3	25.0	24.8
40 to 65 yrs	34.1	35.7	35.9	35.7
65 to 80 yrs	10.5	11.4	11.6	12.1
80 yrs and older	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1
Demographic burden (total)	62.6	64.0	64.1	65.3
green burden	39.8	38.9	38.6	38.5
grey burden	22.8	25.1	25.6	26.8
Inhabitants per km ² of land (<i>abs.</i>)	483	491	494	496

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Population on 1 January	16,306	16,486	16,575	16,656
births	188	185	184	179
deaths	136	134	136	136
immigration	92	146	154	160
emigration	120	112	121	134
other corrections, net	5	4	-1	-30
Total growth	29	89	81	70
Population on 31 December	16,334	16,575	16,656	16,730
Population growth (<i>per 1,000 inhabitants</i>)	1.8	5.4	4.9	4.2

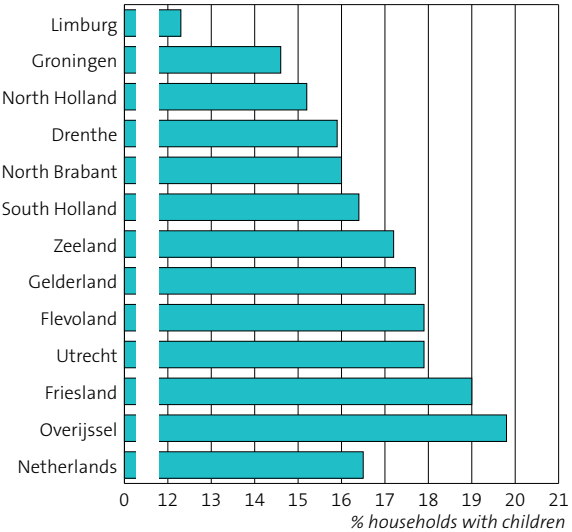
18.4 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Total	16,306	16,575	16,656	16,730
Native Dutch	13,183	13,215	13,229	13,236
Foreign background	3,123	3,360	3,427	3,494
1st generation	1,607	1,700	1,735	1,772
western	582	644	666	.
of whom				
EU countries	311	389	410	.
Indonesia	131	119	117	.
non-western	1,024	1,055	1,069	.
of whom				
Morocco	168	167	168	.
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	82	81	82	.
Suriname	188	185	184	.
Turkey	196	196	197	.
2nd generation	1,516	1,660	1,692	1,722
western	841	857	862	.
of whom				
EU countries	501	509	511	.
Indonesia	265	263	263	.
non-western	675	803	830	.
of whom				
Morocco	147	182	188	.
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	48	57	59	.
Suriname	141	157	160	.
Turkey	163	188	192	.

18.5 Households by type, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,091	7,313	7,386	7,473
One-person household	2,449	2,619	2,670	2,762
Multi-person household	4,642	4,693	4,717	4,711
couples without children	2,062	2,115	2,127	2,120
unmarried	499	505	506	491
married	1,564	1,609	1,622	1,628
couples with children	2,087	2,051	2,049	2,047
unmarried	249	315	331	346
married	1,839	1,737	1,718	1,701
one-parent households	444	475	486	500
other	48	52	54	44

18.6 Households with three or more children, 1 January 2011



18.7 Private households by size, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	7,091	7,313	7,386	7,473
1 person	2,449	2,619	2,670	2,762
2 persons	2,318	2,396	2,418	2,420
3 persons	906	901	908	903
4 persons	973	971	971	971
5 persons and more	445	424	421	418
Average household size (<i>abs.</i>)	2.27	2.23	2.22	2.20

18.8 Live births (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Total	188	185	184	179
Sex				
boys	96	95	94	.
girls	92	90	90	.
Birth order from the mother				
1st child	85	85	85	.
2nd child	70	67	66	.
3rd child	24	24	24	.
4th and higher order child	9	9	9	.
Legitimacy				
marital	122	105	109	.
non-marital	66	80	76	.
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants (<i>abs.</i>)	11.5	11.2	11.1	10.8
Live births per, 1 000 women aged 15–50 (<i>abs.</i>)	48.0	48.0	48.0	.
Total fertility rate (<i>abs.</i>)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8

18.9 Live births by mother's age ($\times 1,000$)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	187.9	184.6	184.9	184.4
15 to 20 yrs	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
20 to 25 yrs	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.4
25 to 30 yrs	48.9	50.7	51.5	51.6
30 to 35 yrs	73.8	69.1	68.8	69.4
35 to 40 yrs	40.0	39.5	38.6	37.2
40 to 45 yrs	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.6
45 yrs and older	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

18.10 Average age of mother when giving birth

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.0
1st child	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
2nd child	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.7
3rd child	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3
4th and higher order child	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1

18.11 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Absolute				
24 weeks and longer	983	774	648	648
28 weeks and longer	760	608	499	490
Per 1,000 births				
24 weeks and longer	5.2	4.2	3.5	3,5
28 weeks and longer	4.0	3.3	2.7	2,7

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

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	185.2	182.0	182.2	181.9
Single births	181.7	178.8	179.0	178.8
Multiple births	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
twins	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0
two boys	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
one boy, one girl	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
two girls	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
three or more babies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Twin births per 1,000 births, 1950 en 2010



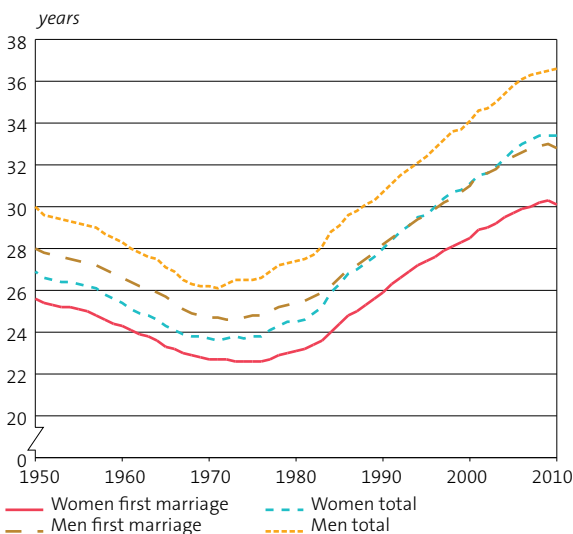
18.13 Live births to parents with a foreign background, parent(s) country of birth (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	44.6	44.2	44.4	45.3
Western	12.1	12.9	13.6	13.8
of which				
Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Germany	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Indonesia	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
former Yugoslavia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Non-western	32.5	31.3	30.9	31.5
of which				
Morocco	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.3
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Somalia	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Suriname	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3
Turkey	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.3

18.14 Mortality

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Deaths (x 1,000)	136.4	134.2	136.1	135.5
men	66.4	65.4	66.0	65.1
women	70.0	68.9	70.1	70.4
Infant mortality (x 1,000)	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Perinatal mortality (x 1,000)	1.3	0.9	0.9	.
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	8.4	8.1	8,2	8.1
Standardised mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	7.2	6.4	6,4	.
men	6.9	6.1	5,9	.
women	7.3	6.6	6,6	.
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	4.9	3.8	3,8	3.7
Perinatal mortality per 1,000 live births	6.9	4.9	4,8	.
Life expectancy at birth (years)				
men	77.2	78.5	78,8	79.0
women	81.6	82.6	82,7	82.7
Average age at death				
men	73.0	73.7	74.0	.
women	78.7	79.4	79.6	.

18.15 Average age at marriage



18.16 Marriages and partnership registrations

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Marriages (<i>x 1,000</i>)	88.1	72.3	73.5	75.4
two men		0.6	0.6	0.7
one man and one woman	88.1	71.1	72.1	74.0
two women		0.6	0.8	0.7
Partnership registrations (<i>x 1,000</i>)	2.9	11.3	9.5	9.6
two men	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
one man and one woman	1.3	10.7	9.0	9.1
two women	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
Partnership registrations per 1,000 inhabitants	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Average age at marriage				
men	34.1	35.8	36.5	36.6
women	31.1	32.7	33.4	33.4

18.17 Wedding anniversaries (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
12.5 years	75	65	66	67
25 years	60	53	54	55
40 years	60	70	70	73
50 years	28	34	33	34
60 years	3	6	6	7

18.18 Marriage dissolutions (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010* ¹⁾
Total	88.2	85.7	88.2
Cause:			
death of husband	38.6	37.5	37.8
death of wife	17.7	17.5	17.9
divorce	31.9	30.8	32.5

¹⁾ Including dissolution of partnerships.

18.19 Marriage dissolutions

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Marriage dissolution per 1,000 inhabitants	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3
of which by divorce	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Marriage dissolution by death per 1,000 couples	16.1	15.9	15.9	16.2
men	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.0
women	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Divorce rate	33.4	35.2	34.3	36.2
Average marriage duration at divorce (<i>years</i>)	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.4
Average age at divorce				
men	43.7	44.8	45.2	45.6
women	40.7	41.8	42.2	42.5
Average age at death of partner				
men	73.6	74.3	74.5	74.7
women	69.9	70.5	70.7	70.9
Average age of surviving partner				
men	71.7	72.3	72.5	72.7
women	70.2	70.8	71.0	71.2

18.20 Divorces by age (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Men	29.8	30.2	28.9	30.7
younger than 30 yrs	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
30 to 40 yrs	9.0	7.9	7.1	7.1
40 to 50 yrs	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.5
50 yrs and older	7.3	8.6	8.8	9.9
Women	30.8	31.3	29.8	31.6
younger than 30 yrs	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9
30 to 40 yrs	11.4	10.2	9.1	9.2
40 to 50 yrs	11.4	12.2	11.9	12.6
50 yrs and older	4.9	6.0	6.1	6.9

Number of marriages, 1990 and 2010

1990



2010



 = 10,000 marriages

18.21 Internal migration (x 1,000)

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Total	1,652	1,498	1,462	1,463
Moving within the same municipality	1,009	900	872	870
Moving to another municipality	642	598	590	593
in the same province	384	353	347	347
in another province	258	244	243	246

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011
In private household	16,092	16,279	16,366	16,435
child living at home	4,635	4,580	4,582	4,583
single	2,449	2,619	2,670	2,762
living together	8,299	8,331	8,352	8,334
without children				
unmarried	997	1,010	1,011	983
married	3,128	3,219	3,243	3,257
with children				
unmarried	497	629	661	692
married	3,677	3,473	3,436	3,403
single parent	444	475	486	500
other	266	274	276	255
In institutional household	213	207	209	221

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011*
Immigration	92.3	146.4	154.4	160.3
Continents				
Africa	9.3	15.8	14.4	11.9
America	12.2	15.8	17.1	17.0
Asia	15.1	23.8	24.1	25.0
Europe	54.7	89.8	97.5	102.3
Oceania	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Unknown	–	–	–	2.7
Countries of which				
Netherlands	20.2	28.2	28.4	27.7
Germany	5.3	8.3	9.4	9.2
United Kingdom	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
EU countries (excl. Netherlands)	26.3	52.0	58.4	64.1
China	3.2	4.8	5.0	5.9
former Yugoslavia	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4
Morocco	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.4	4.0	4.4	4.3
former Soviet Union	2.8	4.3	6.0	6.2
Suriname	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Turkey	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.0
Emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	119.7	111.9	121.4	134.2
Continents				
Africa	12.3	7.4	8.8	8.9
America	12.7	10.8	11.9	12.9
Asia	13.1	14.8	16.4	17.5
Europe	80.4	77.7	83.0	92.4
Oceania	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Unknown	–	–	–	1.1
Countries of which				
Netherlands	53.7	40.0	41.7	46.6
Germany	4.4	5.6	6.1	7.3
United Kingdom	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
EU countries (excl. Netherlands)	19.3	32.1	34.6	38.6
China	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.2
former Yugoslavia	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2
Morocco	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	4.6	2.6	3.0	3.1
former Soviet Union	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.8
Suriname	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.8
Turkey	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.3

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

	2005	2010	2011	2012*
Continents (total)	3,123	3,360	3,427	3,494
Africa	510	562	577	591
America	571	611	621	631
Asia	705	738	747	757
Europe	1,316	1,428	1,461	1,495
Oceania	20	20	20	21
Countries				
western	1,424	1,501	1,528	1,557
of which				
EU countries	812	898	921	946
Australia	14	15	15	15
Canada	13	14	14	14
Hungary	13	16	17	18
Indonesia	396	382	380	378
former Yugoslavia	76	79	80	81
Poland	40	77	87	101
former Soviet Union	44	56	61	65
United States	30	33	34	35
non-western	1,699	1,858	1,899	1,938
of which				
Afghanistan	37	39	40	41
Angola	12	9	9	9
China	44	53	56	59
Egypt	19	21	21	21
Ethiopia	10	11	12	12
Ghana	19	21	21	22
Hong Kong	18	18	18	18
Iraq	44	52	53	53
Iran	29	32	33	34
Cape Verde	20	21	21	21
Morocco	316	349	356	363
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	131	138	141	141
Pakistan	18	19	19	20
Somalia	22	27	31	34
Suriname	329	342	345	347
Thailand	12	16	17	17
Turkey	359	384	389	393
Vietnam	18	19	20	20

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

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Acquisition of Dutch nationality (other than by birth)	28.5	28.2	29.8	26.3
Continents				
African	8.8	7.1	8.0	8.1
American	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.3
Asian	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.4
European	7.4	6.4	7.6	8.1
Oceanian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
none or unknown	4.8	8.6	7.2	4.3
Nationalities of which				
Chinese	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
Iraqi	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3
Iranian	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
former Yugoslavian	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Moroccan	7.1	5.0	5.5	5.8
Somali	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
former Soviet Russian	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7
Surinamese	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Loss of Dutch nationality	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

18.26 Acquisition of Dutch nationality by regulation (x 1,000)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	28.5	28.2	29.8	26.3
Adoption	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Recognition			0.2	0.3
Naturalisation	21.3	22.3	22.6	18.1
independently	15.3	16.6	17.2	13.7
co-dependently	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.4
Option	5.8	5.4	6.4	7.4

18.27 Population forecast

	2012	2040	2060
Population, 1 Jan. (<i>x 1,000</i>)	16,728	17,836	17,745
younger than 20 yrs	3,895	3,827	3,766
20 to 40 yrs	4,141	4,222	4,302
40 to 65 yrs	5,975	5,145	5,264
65 to 80 yrs	2,030	3,087	2,698
80 yrs and older	686	1,555	1,716
Population year-on-year changes (<i>x 1,000</i>)	75	−1	2
of which			
live births	180	183	189
deaths	136	207	207
immigration	164	149	150
emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	137	127	129
net migration (incl. administrative corrections)	27	22	21
other corrections	−5	1	0
Total fertility rate	1.76	1.75	1.75
Life expectancy at birth (<i>years</i>)			
men	79.4	82.9	84.7
women	83.1	85.8	87.4
Population, 1 Jan. (%)			
younger than 20 yrs	23.3	21.5	21.2
20 to 65 yrs	60.5	52.5	53.9
65 yrs and older	16.2	26.0	24.9
Demographic burden			
green burden	65.3	90.1	85.4
grey burden	38.5	40.8	39.4
grey burden	26.8	49.3	46.0

18.28 Average age of the father at child birth

	Average age of the father	
	Total	1st child of the mother
1996	33.0	31.6
1997	33.1	31.7
1998	33.3	31.9
1999	33.3	31.9
2000	33.5	32.0
2001	33.6	32.1
2002	33.7	32.2
2003	33.8	32.3
2004	34.0	32.5
2005	34.0	32.5
2006	34.1	32.5
2007	34.1	32.5
2008	34.1	32.4
2009	34.0	32.4
2010	34.0	32.4

18.29 Father's age and birth order from the mother, 2010

Father's age (31 December)	Birth order from the mother	
	total	1st child
Total	184,397	85,466
younger than 20 yrs	470	434
20 to 25 yrs	7,016	5,618
25 to 30 yrs	32,171	20,981
30 to 35 yrs	63,025	31,131
35 to 40 yrs	51,504	17,721
40 to 45 yrs	22,063	6,801
45 to 50 yrs	6,057	1,957
50 to 55 yrs	1,541	594
55 to 60 yrs	393	160
60 to 65 yrs	120	54
65 yrs and older	37	15

19

Prices



19. Prices

Sharply rising inflation in the Netherlands

The Dutch inflation rate in 2011 reached 2.3 percent. This is much more than the 1.3 percent of 2010. The price rise is mostly due to higher gas prices. Gas was 7.4 percent more expensive in 2011 than in 2010. Electricity was 3.1 percent more expensive than in 2010, which also raised inflation.

The prices of food and non-alcoholic drinks also contributed to the rise in inflation. Food and non-alcoholic drinks were 2.2 percent more expensive than in 2010. There was a remarkable increase in the price of coffee, which was almost 20 percent more expensive in 2011 than in 2010.

Higher prices in commercial services

Dutch commercial service prices were on average 1.0 percent higher in 2011 than in 2010.

The prices of transport over water fluctuated greatly in 2009 and 2010, followed in 2011 by a price rise due to higher fuel prices. The rise in fuel prices has led to higher prices throughout the transport sector.

The price rises in other business services stayed about the same in 2011 as in 2010. IT services saw its prices fall again in 2011, whereas the prices in real estate rental and trade, car rentals and other business services rose slightly.

House prices down by 2.3 percent

In 2011 the selling prices for existing dwellings fell by 2.3 percent on 2010. In 2010 there was a 2.0 percent price drop. The price of detached houses saw the largest drop, namely 2.9 percent. Owners of terraced houses lost at least with 2.0 percent. The average property assessment value (WOZ) on which property tax is based, also fell. In 2011 it was 2.5 percent less than in 2010.

There were 120,739 registered transactions in house sales, 5.4 thousand fewer than in 2010. The transactions in 2011 involved close to 29 billion euro, a 4.1 percent drop on 2010. The difference between this dip in value and the 2.3 percent drop in house prices mentioned earlier is due to the fact that more cheaper or lower quality dwellings were sold in 2011 than in 2010.

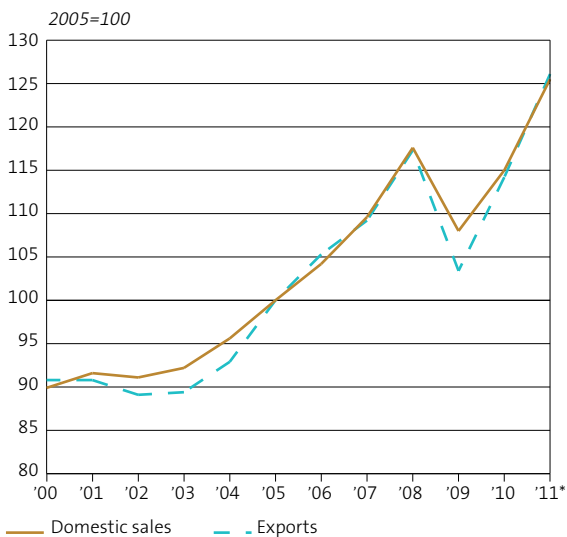
19.1 Prices of industrial products (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2010	2011*
Mineral extraction	31.8	1.7	21,4
domestic sales	28.0	-5.6	17,6
exports	35.8	8.3	24,5
Manufacturing	6.4	8.7	9,9
domestic sales	4.6	6.4	9,2
exports	7.7	10.4	10,4
Energy companies	13.7	-3.5	1,2
domestic sales	12.4	-3.8	0,7
exports	71.3	12.9	21,5
Water supply and waste management	4.2	0.1	0,4
domestic sales	4.2	0.1	0,4

19.2 Prices of manufactured products (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2010 *	2011 *
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	33.9	1,7	21,8
Other mineral extraction	3.8	1.5	14,4
Food	-1.2	5,4	10,1
Beverages	-0.8	1.6	4,6
Tobacco products	2.1	3.5	3,3
Textiles	1.0	1.1	4,6
Clothing	1.8	1.1	3,4
Leather, leather products, footwear	1.9	0.6	5,8
Wood, cork and cane products	1.5	-1.6	2,1
Paper and cardboard products	-0.2	4.2	5,7
Printing and publishing	-0.2	-2.2	0,9
Oil products	36.6	32,2	25,9
Chemical products	11.2	19,6	16,5
Pharmaceuticals	2.5	2,1	4,8
Rubber and synthetic products	3.5	1.7	4,9
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	0.4	-0.4	1,8
Furniture	2.8	1,1	2,3
Basic metals	14.2	10,4	8
Metal products	2.9	-0.4	2,5
Electrical equipment	1.9	1,1	1,9
Electrical and optical instruments	2.0	1,5	2,8
Machinery and equipment	2.7	1.0	1,0
Transport equipment	0.8	1.1	1,3

19.3 Producer price index



Average house prices

2000



2011



 = 20 thousand euro

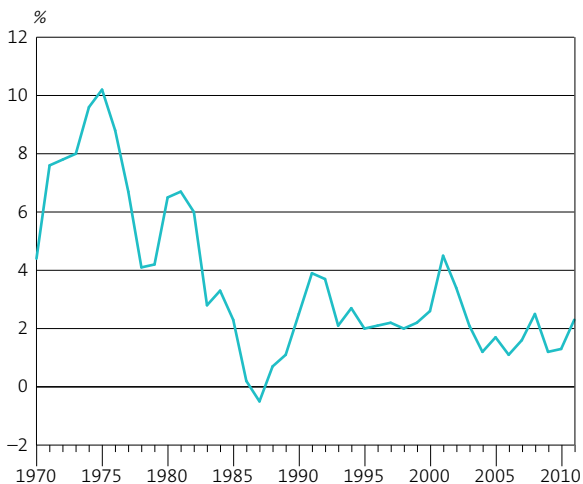
19.4 Consumer prices (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total expenditure	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.3
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	-1.2	1.1	-0.1	2.2
food	-1.2	1.1	0.0	1.7
bread and cereal products	-0.7	1.9	-0.2	2.0
meat	0.5	2.4	-1.0	2.4
fish, shellfish and crustaceans	0.2	1.6	0.6	2.8
milk, cheese and eggs	-2.9	-0.9	-1.8	1.1
oils and fats	-4.6	1.3	-2.5	2.5
fruit	-3.2	-1.4	1.5	4.2
vegetables and potatoes	0.5	0.0	5.1	-0.7
sugar, sweets and ice cream	-2.7	2.8	-0.6	0.8
other food	-1.3	1.6	-1.0	0.9
non-alcoholic drinks	-1.9	0.6	-1.1	8.0
coffee, tea and cocoa	4.7	0.5	-0.6	17.3
mineral water, soft drinks and juice	-4.9	0.7	-1.3	3.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	2.9	8.5	3.2	3.5
alcoholic drinks	-0.8	3.2	1.2	0.7
tobacco	5.4	12.0	4.5	5.3
Clothing and footwear	-2.6	-0.5	-0.5	1.0
clothes and clothes fabrics	-2.9	-0.6	-0.7	1.0
footwear, incl. repairs	-1.7	0.4	0.7	1.2
Housing, water and energy	4.7	1.8	-0.1	2.6
housing			2.2	1.6
housing maintenance and repairs	2.5	-1.5	0.7	2.6
water supply and other housing-related services	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
energy	14.0	0.8	-8.0	5.9
electricity	8.6	7.4	-6.7	3.1
gas	17.6	-2.5	-8.6	7.4
Furnishings, household appliances	-0.3	2.4	0.8	1.3
furniture and floor coverings	0.0	1.7	-0.6	0.3
household linens	0.3	0.7	2.6	4.8
household appliances	0.6	3.1	0.5	-0.3
crockery, glassware and household items	-0.8	4.0	4.0	3.0
home and garden tools (incl. electrical)	-0.6	0.8	2.8	2.1
daily maintenance	-1.2	3.6	1.0	1.8
Uninsured health care	0.3	1.0	1.2	-0.5
Transport	4.3	-2.1	4.5	4.4
purchase of vehicles	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.3
use of private vehicles (incl. fuel)	6.3	-4.2	7.4	7.0

19.4 Consumer prices (year-on-year % changes) (end)

	2005	2009	2010	2011
car fuels	9.2	−9.5	11.6	10.1
transport services	3.2	2.4	−0.1	1.1
Communication	−3.9	−1.9	2.0	2.2
Recreation and culture	−0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
audio and video equipment, computers and software	−10.2	−9.2	−4.8	−7.0
durable goods for recreation and culture	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8
toys, games, flowers, plants and pets	−0.7	0.2	−0.7	−0.1
recreational and cultural services	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.9
books, newspapers, magazines and stationery	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.5
package holidays	0.4	4.8	0.7	1.0
Private education	3.6	1.3	−0.8	2.3
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	1.9	3.9	2.4	2.7
restaurants, pubs, canteens	2.0	3.7	2.7	2.9
accommodation	0.3	5.9	−0.3	0.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.3
personal hygiene	−1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7
goods for personal use	0.8	2.8	3.1	5.9
child and home care	7.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
insurance	0.8	3.2	2.0	3.3
financial services	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.4
other services n.e.c.	3.3	3.5	2.6	1.9
Consumption-related taxes and public services	2.0	4.0	3.8	1.3
consumption-related taxes	3.1	4.4	4.2	0.9
public services, incl. fees for secondary and tertiary education	−1.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Consumption abroad	3.7	−1.8	3.3	4.3

19.5 Inflation rate



19.6 House prices (year-on-year % changes)

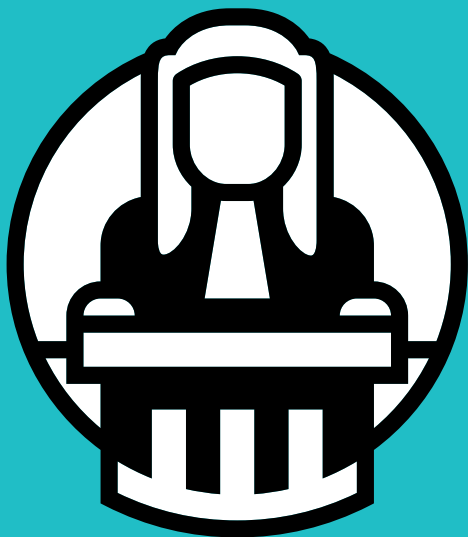
	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total all homes	3.8	-3.3	-2.0	-2.3
One-family homes	4.1	-3.3	-2.2	-2.3
terraced	3.7	-2.7	-1.7	-2.0
corner	3.6	-3.4	-1.8	-2.1
semi-detached	3.8	-3.4	-2.5	-2.4
detached	5.1	-4.1	-2.9	-2.9
Flats and appartments	3.0	-3.5	-1.3	-2.3

19.7 Service price index (year-on-year % changes)

	2009	2010	2011
Service price index	0,4	1,3	1,0
Transport, storage and communication	-2,8	3,1	2,0
transport by land/pipelines	-1,2	0	3,4
transport by water	-16,4	23,6	3,7
transport support	1,2	-1,5	2,5
postal services and telecommunications	1,1	1,9	1,9
Other business services	1,5	0,7	0,6
real estate rental and trade	1,8	1,3	1,0
car rental	2,1	0,8	1,5
IT services	-1,0	1,6	-3,4
other business services	1,6	0,1	1,0

20

Security
and
justice



20. Security and justice

11.6 thousand asylum seekers in 2011

In 2011 some 11.6 thousand people applied for asylum in the Netherlands, 13 percent fewer than in 2010. There has been a sharp decrease in the number of people from Somalia and Iraq in recent years. There was an increase in people from Afghanistan in 2011, who formed the largest group with 1.9 thousand. In 2009 and 2010 most asylum seekers came from Somalia.

In the 1990s there were many more asylum seekers. In 1994 some 52.6 thousand people requested asylum in the Netherlands. In the past five years an average of 12 thousand people a year sought asylum.

Spending on security no longer rising

In 2010 12.7 billion euro was spent on security. This is 767 euro per capita and 2.2 percent of GDP. For the first time in years spending did not increase. In fact it was slightly less than in 2009. Most is spent on prevention, investigation and the execution of sanctions, and least is spent on support for crime victims, suspects and convicts. The Ministry of the Interior was the biggest financier in 2010 with 4.5 billion euro, followed by the Ministry of Safety and Justice with 3.7 billion euro.

Slightly fewer people feel unsafe

A quarter of the population sometimes felt unsafe in 2011, slightly fewer than in 2010. People in urban areas feel less safe. About one in three people in the police regions Amsterdam-Amstelland, Haaglanden and Rotterdam-Rijnmond indicated that they sometimes felt unsafe in 2011. In fact, more people living in these regions actually become crime victims.

The share of the population who became victims of common crimes by their own admission hardly changed in 2011, staying at a quarter of the population over 15.

20.1 Halt-scheme for young offenders, ethnic origin and sex (%)

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Total	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
All boys	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0
Native Dutch	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7
Foreign background	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9
Western background	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3
Non-western background	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2
All girls	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Native Dutch	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Foreign background	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Western background	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Non-western background	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5

Source: Statistics Netherlands/Halt.

20.2 Crimes recorded by police and military police (x 1,000)

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Crimes, total	1,342.0	1,266.2	1,243.3	1,184.7
Property offences	791.8	717.2	721.1	700.0
of wich				
theft and burglary with the use of violence	16.2	13.0	16.4	16.3
theft and burglary without violence	740.9	665.2	661.9	643.0
Property destruction and public order	229.9	231.8	213.8	184.1
Violent and sexual crimes	122.7	120.0	117.7	108.1
Other crimes in the Penal Code	10.4	10.5	10.9	10.7
Traffic crimes	154.9	157.4	149.8	150.6
Drug related crimes	19.4	18.7	18.7	21.2
Crimes against the Weapons en				
Ammunition Act	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.5
Crimes in other laws	6.5	4.6	4.8	4.6

20.3 Crime suspects by ethnic origin and generation, 12 years and older (%)

	2000	2008	2009*	2010*
Total population	1,0	1.4	1.3	1.2
Native Dutch	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9
Foreign background	2.2	3,0	3,0	2.3
1st generation	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1
western	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
non-western	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.7
2nd generation	2,0	3,0	2.9	2.6
western	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2
non-western	4.4	6,0	5.4	4.8

Source: Statistics Netherlands/KLPD.

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

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Based on vehicle registration	9,341.8	10,503.6	9,843.2	8981,1
failing to stop for a red light	278.6	186.5	224.5	178,1
parking offences	984.7	874.2	867.3	820,4
speeding	7,778.3	8,945.8	8,175.4	7315,6
other	300.2	497.1	576.1	667,1
Stopped by the police	1,635.6	1,319.6	1,130.3	747,7
failing to stop for a red light	122.9	106.7	91.4	60,4
parking offences	55.2	47.5	44.4	32,3
speeding	185.9	157.0	128.2	88.0
other	1,271.7	1,008.4	866.3	567.0

Source: Ministry of Security and Justice, Collector's department.

20.5 Criminal cases settled by public prosecutors' office or convicted by district courts (x 1,000)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total transactions	76.1	68.3	65.1	42.3
Crimes in the Penal Code	40.1	40.1	33.1	26.4
property offences	16.7	16.5	15.0	12.7
property destruction and public order	11.3	11.7	8.7	6.1
violent and sexual crimes	9.5	9.7	7.4	5.6
Traffic crimes	11.5	9.8	15.4	5.0
Drug related crimes	3.3	4.2	3.8	2.7
Crimes in other laws	21.1	14.8	12.9	8.2
Total guilty verdicts	124.4	116.3	115.4	95.8
Crimes in the Penal Code	78.1	75.2	73.0	64.8
property offences	38.9	34.4	34.0	31.6
property destruction and public order	15.0	15.2	14.0	11.6
violent and sexual crimes	21.3	22.7	21.9	18.4
Traffic crimes	27.9	25.1	27.6	17.6
Drug related crimes	8.5	7.9	7.5	6.5
Crimes in other laws	9.9	8.1	7.4	6.9

20.6 Penalties imposed by judge at first instance (x 1,000)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total (incl. unknown)	185.9	171.8	166.8	135.0
Main penalty	142.6	129.6	127.2	105.7
of which				
fine	54.4	48.5	50.0	37.8
prison sentence	43.9	35.7	33.5	30.4
youth detention	5.6	3.2	2.5	2.1
community service	38.4	41.8	40.9	35.1
Secondary penalties	21.6	21.3	20.0	13.0
of wich				
driving licence suspended	18.3	16.9	16.1	10.5
Measures	21.0	20.2	19.0	15.8

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

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Supervision order				
Placed under supervision order during the year	7.7	11.1	11.5	10.2
Removed from supervision order during the year	5.9	8.6	9.2	9.5
Under supervision order on 31 December	24.0	32.1	33.2	32.6
Guardianship (incl. asylum seekers)				
Placed under guardianship during the year	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.5
Removed from guardianship during the year	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.0
Under guardianship on 31 December	8.3	7.8	9.0	9.5
of which				
unaccompanied underaged foreigners	3.3	2.0	2.6	2.6

Source: Statistics Netherlands and Ministry of Security and Justice.

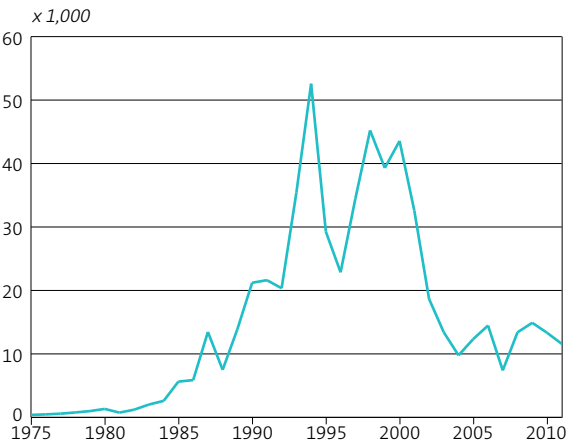
20.8 Debt restructuring plans in the major cities

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total (number)	14,666	8,964	11,375	14,722
of which				
Natural persons with a business	2,194	1,595	2,121	2,462
The Netherlands (per 100 thousand inhabitants aged 18 yrs and older)	115	69	87	112
of which				
Amsterdam	178	103	114	122
The Hague	69	76	109	139
Rotterdam	132	50	58	202
Utrecht	182	32	33	49

20.9 Bankruptcies by legal form and main activity

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Natural persons	3,302	2,519	2,354	2,391
One-man businesses	1,697	1,045	985	964
Companies (etc.)	5,069	6,976	6,203	6,175
agriculture, forestry, fishery	85	114	112	107
manufacturing and mineral extraction	554	827	828	745
construction	481	689	829	837
repair of consumer goods; trade	1,161	1,648	1,388	1,338
hotels, restaurants	267	225	241	308
transport, storage and communication	364	417	386	319
financial institutions	722	816	589	599
rental and business services	1,158	1,832	1,484	1,540
education	40	40	38	47
health care and welfare	61	126	121	107
culture, recreation; other services	145	254	260	223

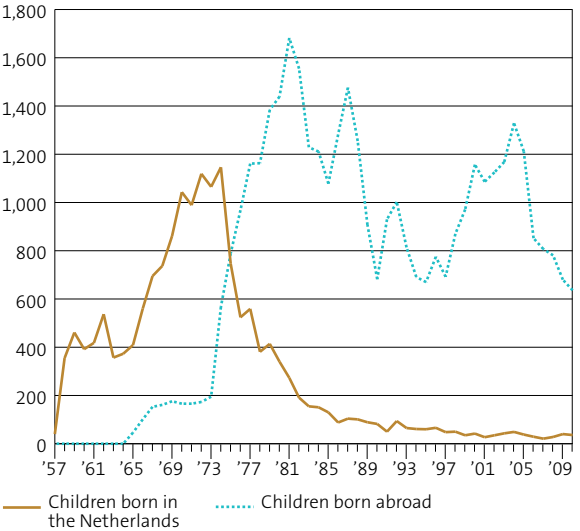
20.10 Asylum requests in the Netherlands



From 2007: only the first asylum requests. Before 2007: the first and subsequent requests.

Source: IND, processed by CBS.

20.11 Adopted children



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

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	143.7	158.0	156.5	150.8
Fire alarms				
fires	43.2	45.4	47.1	40.8
of which				
indoor fires	13.1	14.4	15.4	15.3
false alarms	58.2	64.1	62.5	61.4
of which				
via fire alarm systems	47.8	55.6	52.9	48.5
Requests for assistance				
buildings	15.3	20.2	21.9	23.3
other than buildings	21.6	23.3	19.8	20.4
false alarms	5.3	4.7	5.2	4.9

20.13 Spending on security and justice

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Total spending on security and justice (<i>million euro</i>)	9,809	12,024	12,808	12,716
total spending on personnel	6,071	7,428	7,957	7,934
total spending on material	3,738	4,595	4,851	4,781
Per capita spending (<i>euro</i>)	602	733	777	767
Spending (% of GDP)	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Activities in security				
prevention (<i>million euro</i>)	4,672	5,628	5,947	5,810
detection	2,269	2,771	2,951	2,958
sanctions	1,613	2,083	2,224	2,273
Other activities	1,255	1,542	1,687	1,675
Providers of security and justice				
police (<i>million euro</i>)	3,505	4,190	4,497	4,530
security and investigation services	1,425	1,788	1,888	1,796
National Agency of Correctional Institutions	1,455	1,860	1,983	2,034
Other providers	3,425	4,186	4,440	4,356

20.14 Quality of life in the neighbourhood

	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>% (fully) agree</i>				
Social cohesion in the neighbourhood				
People hardly know each other	25.2	25.8	24.5	24.6
People are pleasant	69.7	69.5	71.5	71.0
Pleasant, closely knit neighbourhood	45.2	45.0	45.4	46.9
Feels at home in this neighbourhood	63.3	63.8	64.1	64.4
Many contacts with neighbours	38.9	39.7	39.4	40.6
Satisfaction with neighbourhood composition	71.4	70.9	72.3	70.6
<i>score (out of 10)</i>				
Opinion on the neighbourhood				
Living environment	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
Quality of life	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4
Safety	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
<i>% 'occurs often'</i>				
Deterioration of the neighbourhood				
Vandalism on walls and buildings	8.9	8.1	7.9	6.8
Dirty streets	20.2	21.3	19.9	19.9
Dog dirt	33.0	31.9	30.5	29.1
Vandalism telephone booths, bus shelters	14.0	11.8	10.9	8.6
<i>score (out of 10)</i>				
Physical deterioration	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
<i>% 'occurs often'</i>				
Social problems in the neighbourhood				
Problems caused by groups of young people	11.3	11.9	11.3	10.9
People harassed on the street	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Drug-related problems	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9
Drunks in the street	6.2	6.8	6.5	7.0
<i>score (out of 10)</i>				
Social inconvenience	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM).

20.15 Victims of common crimes (%)

	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*
Crime victims total	26.1	26.9	25.4	24.9
violent crime	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2
sexual offence	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
assault	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
threat	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5
property crime	13.2	13.3	12.5	12.9
break-in/attempted break-in	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.1
attempted break-in	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
break-in	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
bicycle theft	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.8
car theft/theft out of car (18+)	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
pickpocketing	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
without violence	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
with violence	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
other theft	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
vandalism	13.6	14.2	12.7	12.3
other offences	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM).

20.16 Feeling unsafe due to crime

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	%			
Feeling unsafe in general				
Sometimes does not feel safe	25.5	25.8	26.3	25.2
Often does not feel safe	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5
Feeling unsafe in the neighbourhood				
Sometimes feels unsafe in the neighbourhood	15.4	17.0	16.5	17.2
Often feels unsafe in the neighbourhood	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
Perceived probability of becoming a victim	% (very) high			
Probability of becoming a victim of				
burglary	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.9
assault	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
pickpocketing	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.2
	% often			
Avoidance behaviour				
Not opening the door at night	8.3	10.0	11.0	11.4
Avoiding places	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1
Not allowing children to go somewhere	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM)

21

Trade,
hotels and
restaurants



21. Trade, hotels and restaurants

More turnover in wholesale and retail

In 2011 the wholesale trade realised a 7.2 percent increase in turnover. The growth rate was slightly higher in 2010. All sectors realised more turnover in 2011, with other specialised wholesale realising the highest increase.

Turnover in retail grew by 1 percent in 2011. This was due to higher prices, just like in 2010. The turnover of food, beverages and tobacco shops increased by nearly 2 percent. Supermarkets grew positively, specialised food shops grew negatively. Non-food stores saw a 1 percent loss in turnover. Shops selling consumer electronics, home furnishings, and the textile supermarkets saw their turnover dip. The turnover of mail order companies and internet stores increased by nearly 5 percent, while sales in petrol stations over 7 percent higher.

Car branch recovering well

In 2011 the turnover of the car and motorcycle trade was up by over 7 percent on 2010. Turnover increased in almost all sectors except in the motorcycle trade and repair. Turnover in the sale of commercial motor vehicles saw a spectacular 18 percent increase, whereas this sector lost turnover in 2010. There was also a substantial increase in turnover in the import and trade of car parts.

2011 better for hotels and restaurants than 2010

Dutch hotels and restaurants had a 4.9 percent turnover increase in 2011, whereas in 2010 turnover fell by nearly 1 percent. The largest increase came in the first two quarters of 2011. In the third and fourth quarter turnover growth more than halved. All branches saw their turnover increase. The greatest turnover increase was for cafeterias with nearly 8 percent. Restaurants en hotels saw an average turnover increase. Cafes and pubs saw a below-average turnover growth of over 1 percent.

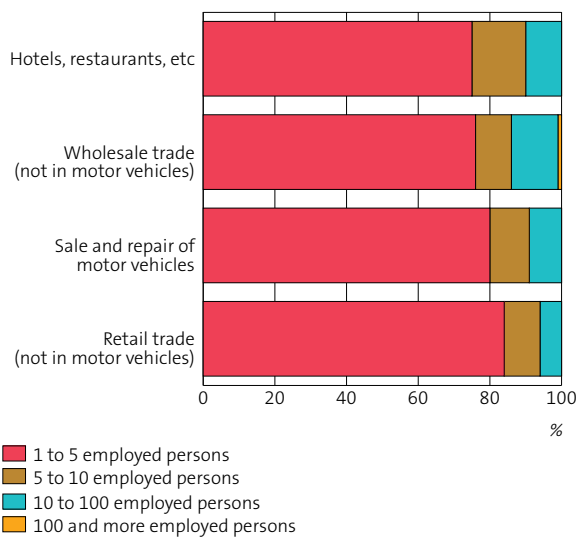
21.1 **21.1 Labour volume of employed persons** (1,000 FTE)

	2005	2009*	2010*
Total	1,222	1,254	1,257
Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)	486	488	493
Wholesale trade (not in motor vehicles)	424	452	447
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	120	119	118
Hotels, restaurants, etc	193	195	199

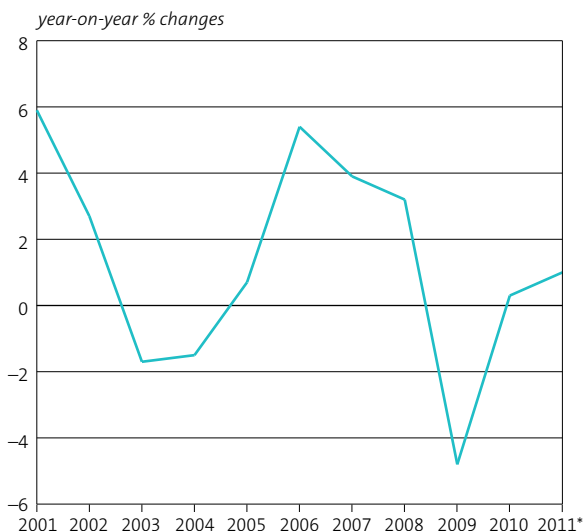
21.2 **21.2 Employed persons**

	2005		2010*	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%
Total	1,661	46	1,740	46
Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)	741	59	773	59
Wholesale trade (not in motor vehicles)	480	30	508	31
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	140	19	140	19
Hotels, restaurants, etc	300	51	319	50

21.3 **Companies by size, employed persons, 1 January 2010***



21.4 Retail turnover



21.5 Retail turnover (year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	0.7	0.3	1.0
price	-0.8	1.4	2.6
volume	1.5	-1.1	-1.5
Shops selling food	-0.5	1.1	1.6
price	-0.9	0.4	2.1
volume	0.4	0.7	-0.5
Non-food shops	-0.2	-1.5	-1.0
price	-2.7	0.0	1.1
volume	2.5	-1.5	-2.0
Petrol stations	10.5	4.4	7.4
price	9.6	10.9	10.2
volume	0.8	-5.9	-2.6
Retail sale via internet	.	14.6	4.8

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

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	-0.5	1.1	1.6
Supermarkets etc.	-0.4	1.8	2.1
Specialized shops selling food, beverages and tobacco	-1.0	-3.8	-2.2
of which selling beverages	-4.6	-1.0	0.5

21.7 Turnover in non-food (year-on-year % changes)

	2001	2005	2010	2011*
Total	5.6	-0.2	-1.5	-1.0
of which				
DIY shops	7.2	-0.8	-4.1	0.2
of which				
builder's merchants	7.8	1.1	-4.2	-0.1
outerwear	4.8	1.8	-0.4	-1.1
consumer electronics	6.3	-2.1	0.3	-2.9
drugstores	8.5	-2.5	0.6	0.8
household goods	3.6	-4.5	3.0	1.3
furnishings, furniture	5.9	-0.3	-4.3	-2.8
textile supermarkets	2.7	0.7	0.8	-5.0

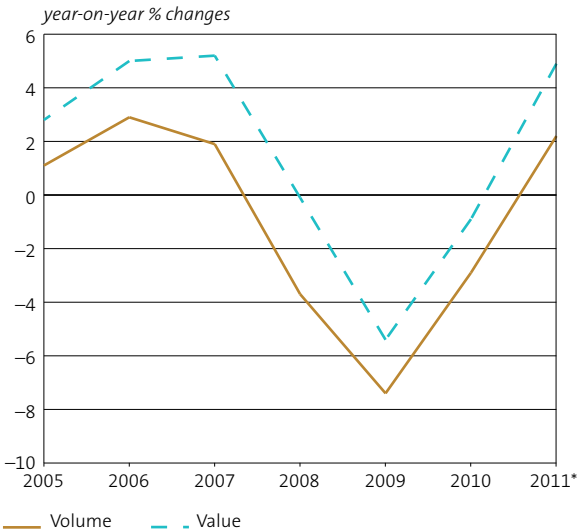
21.8 Wholesale turnover (year-on-year % changes)

	2009	2010	2011*
Total	-9.4	8.8	7.2
of which			
agricultural products and live animals	-10.2	8.5	11.6
food and beverages	-0.6	4.9	1.4
consumer goods (no food)	-2.9	4.8	3.9
other specialised wholesale	-16.9	15.3	14.1
ICT equipment	-12.4	14.8	2.4
other machinery	-14.4	4.3	9.1

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

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	0.0	8.7	7.3
Imports of new passenger cars	0.6	19.4	12.7
Sale of passenger cars, no import	-1.8	6.0	3.1
Sale and repair of trucks, trailers	3.5	-7.7	17.9
Specialized repair of motorvehicles	2.5	1.7	1.6
Sale of motor vehicle parts	4.9	18.1	11.9
Sale and repairs of motorcycles	-3.9	0.5	-6.3

21.10 Turnover in hotels, restaurants etc.



21.11 Turnover, price and volume in hotels and restaurants
(year-on-year % changes)

	2005	2010	2011*
Turnover			
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	2.8	−0.9	4.9
pubs etc.	2.3	−0.5	1.9
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	1.3	0.1	7.9
hotels, boarding houses, conference venues	3.2	2.3	4.6
restaurants	3.6	−4.3	5.1
Price			
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	1.6	2.0	2.6
of which			
pubs etc.	2.0	2.9	3.0
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	1.9	2.1	3.1
restaurants	1.9	1.8	2.5
Volume			
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	1.1	−2.9	2.2
of which			
pubs etc.	0.3	−3.4	−1.1
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	−0.5	−2.0	4.6
restaurants	1.7	−6.0	2.6

Employed persons per company, 2010

Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)



Wholesale trade (not in motor vehicles)



Sale and repair of motor vehicles

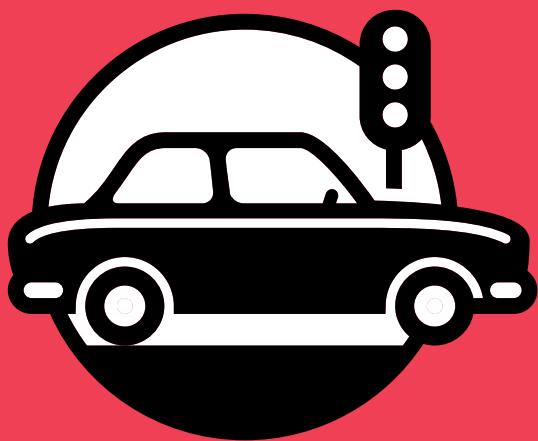


Hotels, restaurants, etc



22

Traffic and
transport



22. Traffic and transport

Growth rate in transport levelling off in 2011

The turnover of transport companies rose by nearly 5 percent in 2011 compared to 2010. Still this is more than 6 percent below the level of 2009. In that year turnover dipped by nearly 13 percent due to the economic crisis.

In the last quarter of 2011, the turnover of the transport sector grew by almost 3 percent. This is less than in the preceding quarters. As world trade grew less, so did the demand for transport. This trend was manifest in all quarters of 2011.

Turnover of inland shipping grows due to low water levels

The turnover of inland shipping depended greatly on the water levels in 2011. In the fourth quarter turnover was raised by increased rates and surcharges. A ship can transport less when water levels are low. This temporarily reduced the overcapacity and raised the rates. Turnover therefore increased by almost 12 percent in 2011.

Oldest vans in agriculture

In 2009 some 84 percent of the 971 thousand registered vans in the Netherlands were registered in the name of a company. The average age of vans is 6.4 years. Most, almost 229 thousand vans are owned by construction companies, mainly handymen, fitters, painters and glaziers. The average age of a van owned by a construction company is 5.9 years, half a year less than the national average. The oldest vans in 2009 were owned by agricultural holdings and companies in forestry and fishery, with an average age of more than 9 years. The youngest vans, averaging 3.4 years, are vans in the energy supply sector.

22.1 Means of transport, 1 January

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Motor vehicles (<i>x 1,000</i>)	8,627	9,249	9,340	9,452
cars	6,992	7,542	7,622	7,736
motorcycles	537	606	623	636
commercial vehicles	1,098	1,101	1,094	1,080
buses	11	11	12	11
vans	894	876	872	861
special purpose vehicles	51	64	65	65
tractors	65	75	72	71
heavy goods vehicles	78	75	73	71
Air fleet (<i>abs.</i>)	2,635	2,742	2,796	2,785
hot air balloons	438	460	469	463
helicopters	76	93	94	96
winged aircraft	2,121	2,189	2,233	2,226
turboprop engines	108	73	77	67
jet engines	223	239	256	251
ultra lights	393	432	442	466
piston engines	669	740	755	744
gliders	728	705	703	698

Source: RDW/Statistics Netherlands.

22.2 Sales of new motor vehicles

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Total	562,786	465,730	555,179	638,724
Cars	465,196	387,215	483,168	555,920
Motorcycles	16,815	14,315	12,230	10,859
Buses	1,135	1,156	684	640
Vans	65,896	51,280	49,610	58,654
Special purpose vehicles	376	544	467	443
Tractors	7,741	5,492	4,827	7,835
Heavy goods vehicles	5,627	5,728	4,193	4,373

Source: RDC Datacentrum/Statistics Netherlands.

22.3 Traffic index (2000=100)

	2005	2009	2010
Total	107	111	111
By type of road			
National trunk roads	108	113	113
Provincial trunk roads	103	106	104
By part of the country			
National trunk roads			
North	114	124	123
East	111	116	120
West	105	109	107
South	108	116	115

22.4 Annual kilometres driven by cars (1,000 km)

	2005	2008	2009*	2010*
Total	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.3
Privately owned	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.8
petrol	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.2
diesel	22.1	21.5	20.9	20.6
other fuel	17.9	17.7	17.3	16.6
Commercially owned	24.9	24.9	25.7	24.9
petrol	17.9	18.1	18.9	18.6
diesel	32.1	31.3	32.3	31.3
other fuel	29.3	25.7	27.8	27.9

22.5 Dismantled, exported and deregistered cars (x 1,000)

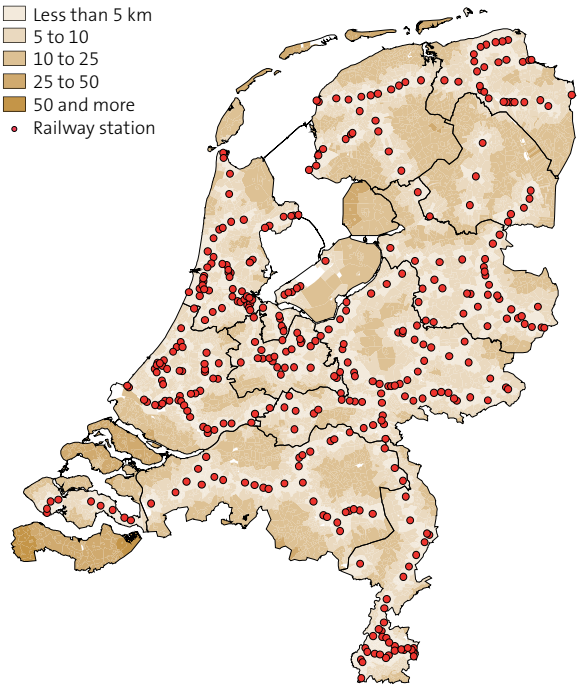
	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	536.9	488.2	510.2	516.8
Cars	410.5	405.0	429.8	426.5
dismantled	231.6	198.3	246.8	229.6
exports	177.4	205.5	181.9	193.1
deregistered	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7
Commercial vehicles	126.4	83.2	80.4	90.4
dismantled	19.8	12.2	15.9	16.2
exports	105.9	70.4	64.1	71.3
deregistered	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.8

People live closest to a railway station in the province of North Holland

People in the Netherlands live on average about 5.1 kilometres from the nearest railway station. However, distances can differ greatly. The smallest distance between people’s homes and the nearest railway station is found in the province of North Holland, averaging 3.5 kilometres. The largest distance, averaging 17.2 kilometres, is found in Zeeland.

In some neighbourhoods people live just a few hundred metres from the nearest station, whereas in other neighbourhoods the distance may be substantial. People living in Sluis have especially far to travel: they have to take the Westerscheldetunnel and to get the nearest Dutch station in Goes, some 60 kilometres away. The nearest Belgian station in Knokke, however, is just 10 kilometres from their doorstep.

22.6 Distance to the nearest railway station (2010)



22.7 Traffic movements (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2008	2009	2010
Sea vessels	87.8	85.5	85.2	89.8
of which				
Amsterdam	8.1	10.0	8.7	11.0
Delfzijl and Eemshaven	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4
IJmuiden	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.2
Moerdijk	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.3
Rotterdam	54.1	50.4	48.7	49.7
Terneuzen	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.4
Vlaardingen	0.6	3.7	3.6	2.9
Flushing	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.4
Flight movements	559	594	551	547
Eindhoven	15	18	16	19
Groningen	14	13	13	13
Maastricht	12	17	14	15
Rotterdam	33	32	29	29
Schiphol	417	442	402	397
other	68	72	76	73
Air passengers	46,488	50,426	46,456	48,592
Eindhoven	973	1,666	1,739	2,183
Groningen	123	149	136	123
Maastricht	304	232	136	227
Rotterdam	1,011	987	922	923
Schiphol	44,078	47,392	43,523	45,137

22.8 Kilometres driven by Dutch motor vehicles (*million km*)

	2005	2008*	2009*	2010*
Total	137,058	142,984	141,954	141,053
In the Netherlands	118,842	124,023	123,385	122,658
cars	94,902	99,690	99,580	99,170
vans	17,245	17,220	16,793	16,682
heavy goods vehicles	2,680	2,601	2,507	2,400
truck trailers	3,449	3,913	3,883	3,772
buses	567	598	624	633
Abroad	18,216	18,961	18,569	18,396
cars	13,334	14,140	14,125	14,067
vans	719	718	700	695
heavy goods vehicles	774	671	630	615
truck trailers	3,278	3,322	3,011	2,919
buses	112	110	103	100

22.9 Infrastructure, 1 January (length in kilometres)

	2005	2010	2011
Road network	134,218	137,347	137,692
municipal roads	121,297	124,377	124,707
provincial trunk roads	7,743	7,861	7,863
national trunk roads	5,178	5,109	5,121
of which			
divided highway	2,600	2,646	2,651
Waterways	6,183	6,220	6,219
of which			
canals	2,689	2,686	2,689
rivers, canalised	822	823	823
lake areas	801	807	806
shipping channels in ports	696	695	695
rivers, canalised	587	590	590
shipping channels in ports	425	442	442
Railway network	2,810	3,013	3,013
single track	918	922	922
double track or more	1,892	2,091	2,091

Source: DVS, TDK, ProRail.

Hybrid cars

2007



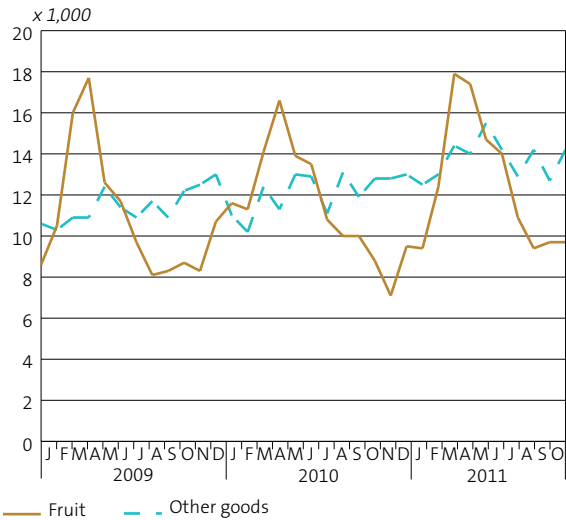
2011



More arrivals of cold storage and freezer containers

Since January 2009 arrivals of sea transport using cold storage and freezer containers have increased by a fifth. Many of the containers transport fruit, meat and fish. The fruit supply shows a seasonal pattern. In March and April the harvest from the southern hemisphere comes to Europe. Then some 18 thousand fruit containers a month arrive, which is twice as many as in September and October. Dutch ports have a growing number of facilities for cold storage containers. About 12 thousand containers can get their cooling aggregates powered at the same time.

22.10 Arrivals of cold storage and freezer containers in sea ports



22.11 Goods transport (million tonnes)

	2005	2009	2010
Total	1,714	1,668	1,734*
road transport	741	750	698
maritime shipping	487	510	568
inland shipping	324	272	302
pipeline transport	126	103*	121*
rail transport	35	34	36
air transport	2	1	2
Domestic	640	x	x
road transport	539	556	503
inland shipping	95	92	93
rail transport	6	x	x
International bilateral	996	939	1,056*
maritime shipping	487	510	568
inland shipping	184	145	170
road transport	170	169	165
pipeline transport	126	90	121*
rail transport	28	27	29
air transport	2	1	2
Unloaded in the Netherlands	540	513	579*
maritime shipping	364	356	402
road transport	80	81	78
inland shipping	61	56	66
pipeline transport	26	13*	24*
rail transport	8	7	8
air transport	1	1	1
Loaded in the Netherlands	456	439	477*
maritime shipping	122	153	166
inland shipping	123	88	103
road transport	89	89	87
pipeline transport	100	90*	97*
rail transport	20	19	21
air transport	1	1	1
Via the Netherlands			
inland shipping	45	36	40
rail transport	1	x	x
Exclusively abroad			
road transport	32	26	31

22.12 Turnover of transport companies, SBI 2008

(year-on-year % changes)

	2009	2010	2011*
Transport and storage (total)	-12.5	2.6	4.5
of which			
land transport	-8.6	2.3	5.0
of which			
rail transport (no tram)	-0.4	-0.4	1.9
passenger transport by road	6.2	1.5	3.0
of which			
transport by taxi	3.7	1.3	2.6
other passenger transport by road	8.7	1.4	3.1
freight transport by road	-12.0	2.7	5.9
of which			
freight road transport (no removals)	-11.7	3.0	6.1
removals	-19.3	-5.9	1.4
water transport	-19.9	-5.0	2.9
of which			
sea and coastal water transport	-20.8	-7.9	-0.9
inland water transport	-17.6	2.2	11.5
air transport	-19.5	6.8	5.9
warehousing, services for transport	-12.9	5.6	5.3
of which			
storage	-0.9	2.4	5.6
services activities for transport	-14.8	6.2	5.2
of which			
services activities for land transport	4.7	1.5	5.8
services activities for water transport	-10.1	5.0	4.3
services activities for air transport	-2.4	-0.2	9.9
cargo handling	-8.3	5.7	1.8
intermediaries in transport activities	-19.0	7.6	5.5
postal and courier activities	-6.1	-4.8	-1.5
of which local postal and courier activities	-9.9	-2.4	5.4

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