



Statistical yearbook of the Netherlands

2014



Statistics
Netherlands

**Statistical
yearbook
of the Netherlands
2014**

Explanation 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
2013–2014	2013 to 2014 inclusive
2013/2014	Average for 2013 to 2014 inclusive
2013/'14	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2013 and ending in 2014
2011/'12– 2013/'14	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2011/'12 to 2013/'14 inclusive

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

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Foreword

This new colourful edition of the Statistical yearbook gives an impression of the range of information compiled by Statistics Netherlands. The 2014 edition pays special attention to labour participation in older age groups, social media use and lifestyle.

In its ninety-year history, the Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands has moved with the times. In the course of the last century it evolved from an indispensable large-format reference book into a pocket book with a range of key figures. This year it has been given a new facelift.

Like all publications, the Statistical yearbook can be downloaded in PDF from www.cbs.nl. The graphs, tables, maps and texts in the book are examples of what is available: the range is much wider. All statistical data, including the most up-to-date results, are available in the online statistical databank StatLine, which can be accessed free of charge via www.cbs.nl/statline.

Nearly every day, Statistics Netherlands publishes news and background articles on its website www.cbs.nl. You can keep up with all publications via the RSS feeds and Twitter (<http://twitter.com/statisticscbs>).

I hope you enjoy the book, and invite you to the website for much more information.

Director General
Dr T.B.P.M. Tjin-A-Tsoi

The Hague/Heerlen, July 2014

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Labour market participation

The image shows a construction site in front of a brick building. Two men wearing orange safety vests and work clothes are working on the ground. One man is using a shovel, and the other is using a tool to work on a concrete foundation. In the background, a woman in a green jacket and black pants is walking away from the camera, carrying an orange bag. The scene is outdoors with a clear sky.

31% of women
aged 60 to 64 years

59% of men
aged 60 to 64 years

1. Labour participation in older age groups

The average age of the labour force in the Netherlands is increasing. This is the result of the rise in the number of women aged over fifty on the labour market and the older ages at which workers are retiring.

More older people on the labour market

Population ageing and increasing life expectancy are combining to increase the share of the population depending on state and other pensions for their income. In anticipation of this, new legislation and regulations have been introduced to increase labour participation in older groups of the population. Early retirement schemes have been abolished, for example, and the entitlement age for state and other pensions has been raised. In 2013, 68 percent of 50 to 64 year-olds were working (at least 12 hours a week) or looking for work. This is a sharp rise from ten years previously, when gross labour participa-

tion was only just over 50 percent. In the 1980s and 1990s, it was even below 40 percent.

More and more women; more men again after a dip

The continued increase in the number of women coming onto and remaining on the labour market also contributed to the increase in labour participation rates in older age groups. In the 1970s and 1980s, fewer than one in five women aged 50 to 64 years worked or were looking for work. From the beginning of the 1990s, labour participation of women in this age group rose substantially, to 56 percent in 2013.

For men in the same age group, the gross participation rate fell from just over 80 percent in the early 1970s to 56 percent in the early 1990s. After that it started to rise again steadily, to reach 79 percent in 2013.

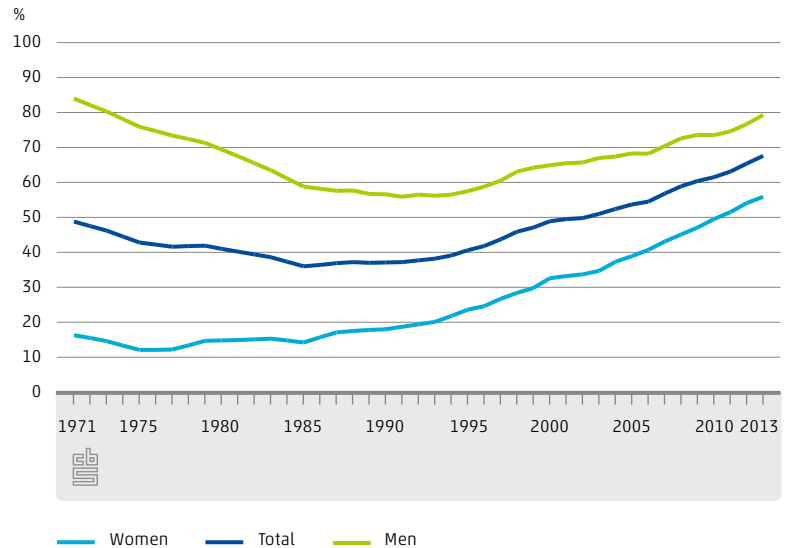
More over-60s in particular

The increase in labour participation among older men is most noticeable among the over-55s, especially among 60 to 64 year-olds. Participation in this group rose from 19 percent in 1997 to 59 percent in 2013. Among older women, too, the increase is largest in the oldest age category. While only 5 percent of 60 to 64 year-old women were active on the labour market in 1997, this had risen sixfold to 31 percent in 2013.

Female labour participation rising with each generation

For 50 to 64 year-old women, the generation to which they belong is an important factor in their labour market participation. Since the early 1970s, gross labour participation rates have been rising strongly for the youngest age groups. As a result, younger generations of women still have higher participation rates as they grow older. The more recent the birth cohort, the higher the labour participation. Only 34 percent of women born between 1936 and 1940 were active on the labour market when they were fifty. For women born between 1956 and 1960, this was more than twice as high, at 70 percent. This trend suggests that labour participation of older women will

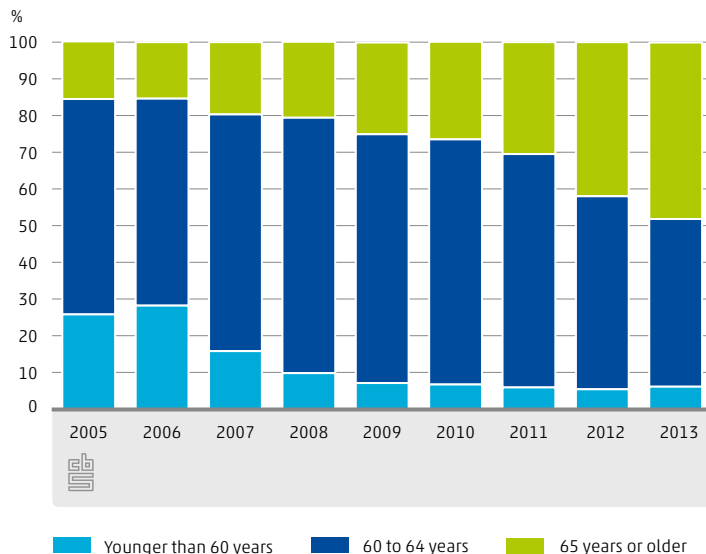
1.1 Gross labour participation, 50 to 64 year-olds



2,218,000
over-50s working in 2013



1.2 Employee retirement ages



continue to increase. The effect of birth cohort on male labour participation is smaller. Here the increase is mainly caused by later retirement. For men born between 1936 and 1940, only 34 percent were still working when they reached the age of sixty, while for men born between 1951 and 1955, this was 76 percent.

Retirement age continues to rise

From 2000 to 2006, the average age at which employees retired remained stable: 61 years. It started to rise from 2007 onwards, and by 2013 it was 63.9 years. The number of people retiring before their sixtieth birthday, for example, dropped from 28 percent in 2006 to 6 percent in 2013. The share who retired when they were 65 or older tripled to 48 percent in 2013.

Ageing labour force

The post-war baby boom and higher labour participation at older ages have resulted in a growing share of older people in the employed labour force. The average age rose from 36 years in the 1990s to just over 41 years in 2013. The oldest workforces are in the government sector, education and agriculture: on average 44 years. Employees in commercial services are

40 years on average, with the youngest workers – 34 years – in the hotel and restaurant sector.

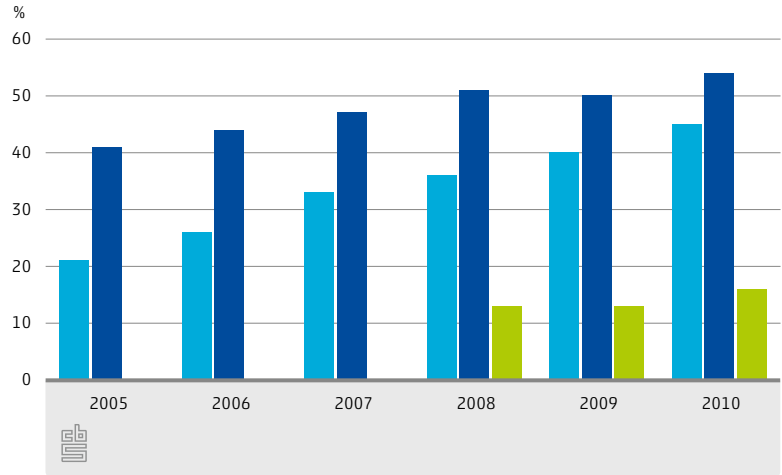
Shorter working week

The average working hours of over-50s have decreased in the last two decades. In 1996 they worked for an average 37.5 hours a week, in 2013 this had fallen to 34.0 hours. The increasing popularity of part-time jobs accounted for an important part of this, mainly the consequence of the strong increase in the number of working women over 50. In addition, relatively many of the present generation of men and women work part-time.

Willing to work to older ages

Around 2005, a political and public debate about raising the retirement age started. In a parallel development, the labour force also started to feel more positive about working to older ages. The share of older employees who reported they wanted to work until the age of 65 rose from 21 percent in 2005 to 45 percent in 210. The share of older employees who said they thought they would be able to do this also rose. They were significantly less eager to work beyond the age of 65: only 16 percent of employees said they liked the idea.

1.3 Working to or beyond 65 years of age, employees aged 50 to 64 years



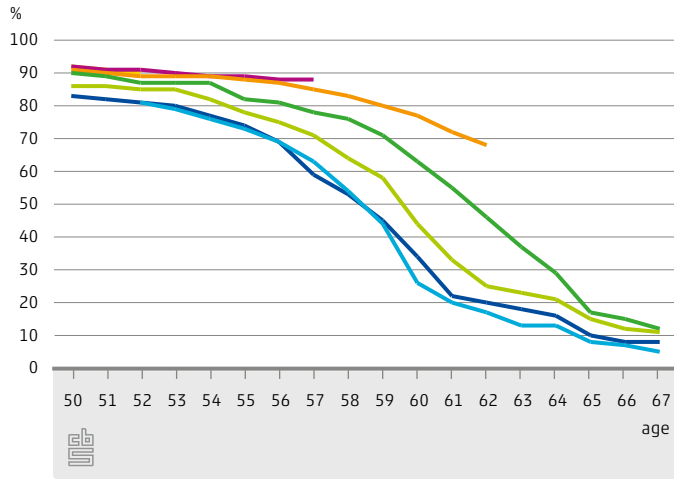
- Wants to work to 65 years
- Expects to be able to work to 65 years
- Wants to work beyond 65 years

Source: TNO, Statistics Netherlands.

61% of 55 to 59 year-old women on labour market in 2013

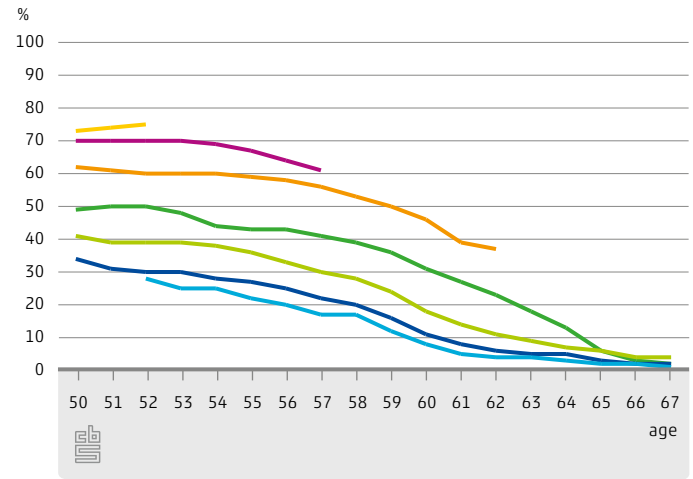


1.4 Gross male labour participation by birth cohort



- 1931-1935
- 1936-1940
- 1941-1945
- 1946-1950
- 1951-1955
- 1956-1960
- 1961-1965

1.5 Gross female labour participation by birth cohort



- 1931-1935
- 1936-1940
- 1941-1945
- 1946-1950
- 1951-1955
- 1956-1960
- 1961-1965

96,000 over-65s
working in 2013



1.6 Employed labour force aged 50 years and older by working hours

	Weekly working hours			
	total	12 to 19 hrs	20 to 34 hrs	35 hrs or more
	x 1,000	%		
Total				
1996	992	7	21	71
2013	2,218	10	33	57
Men				
1996	716	2	11	87
2013	1,319	4	17	79
Women				
1996	276	21	49	31
2013	899	19	57	24

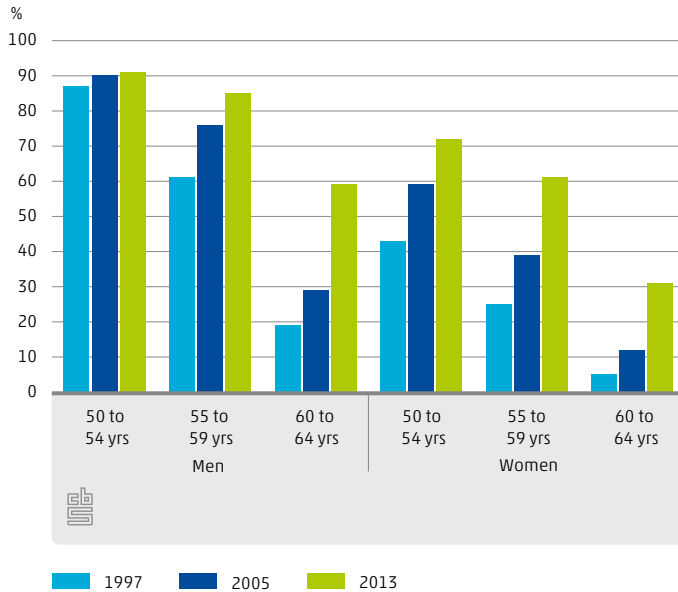
44 years average age
of education workers in 2013



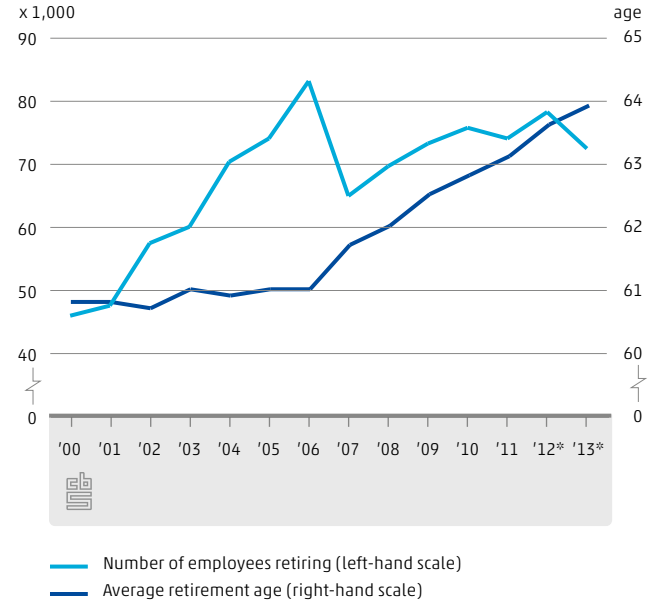
1.7 Average age of employed labour force, 2012

	Employed labour force	Average age
	x 1,000	years
Total	7,485	41.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	176	44.6
Industry and energy	1,393	42.2
of which		
manufacturing	831	42.9
energy	40	42.1
water companies and waste management	37	43.5
construction	474	40.9
Commercial services	3,133	39.8
of which		
trade	1,036	38.9
transport and storage	367	42.8
hotels and restaurants	248	34.4
information and communication	291	39.5
financial services	234	41.8
renting, buying, selling real estate	67	43.7
specialised business services	549	41.3
renting/leasing and other business services	341	38.7
Non-commercial services	2,691	42.7
of which		
public administration and government services	521	44.0
education	540	44.0
health and welfare	1,299	41.9
culture, sports and recreation	150	42.1
other services	174	41.3

1.8 Gross labour participation of 50 to 64 year-olds by age group



1.9 Number of employees retiring and average retirement age



A close-up photograph of an elderly person's hands holding a yellow smartphone. The person is wearing a blue button-down shirt and a blue sweater. Three purple callout boxes with white text are overlaid on the image, each connected to a specific point on the phone's screen by a thin purple line. The background is a blurred green, suggesting an outdoor setting.

30%

on social networks

11% post messages
on chatsites or message boards

13% read
or write weblogs

Social media use
by 65 to 74 year-old internet users in 2013

2. Social media

Most people and 50 percent of all companies in the Netherlands used some form of social media in 2013. They used them to share information, increase brand awareness, look for work, and recruit staff.

Half of companies used social media in 2013

In 2013 half of all companies used social media, up from 41 percent in 2012. Social media use correlates with company size. Just under half of companies employing fewer than 50 people use social media, as do close to three-quarters of companies employing 250 to 499 people, and no less than 83 percent of companies with more than 500 employees.

As social media activities can have a great effect on corporate image, companies often set formal policies formulating aims, rules or procedures. Overall, 36 percent of companies with an active social media presence have such policies; for the largest companies this varies between 59 and 65 percent.

Image and marketing

Companies mainly use social media to improve brand awareness and in marketing strategies, for instance by advertising or launching new products. Another commonly identified aim is staff recruitment. Over half of all companies with a social media presence use these channels for recruitment purposes. Likewise, nearly half use them for customer polls and to answer customer queries.

Mainly social networks

The most popular social media used by companies are social networks such as Facebook, LinkedIn and Yammer: 46 percent of companies are active on one or more of these networks. Fewer companies make use of blogs and microblogs such as Twitter: 28 percent of companies have a Twitter account. Nearly a quarter of companies share multimedia such as videos or photos through websites like YouTube and Flickr.

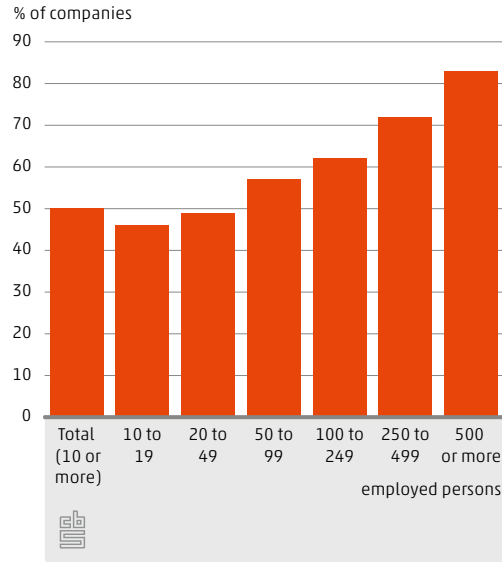
Information and communication sector

The information and communication sector has the largest share of companies active on social media: 81 percent. Well over three-quarters of companies in this sector are active on a social network, and nearly 60 percent use blog and microblog sites. Information and communication companies also see marketing and brand awareness as the main objectives for using social media. Furthermore nearly three-quarters of these companies used social media for recruitment purposes.

Hotels and restaurants well represented

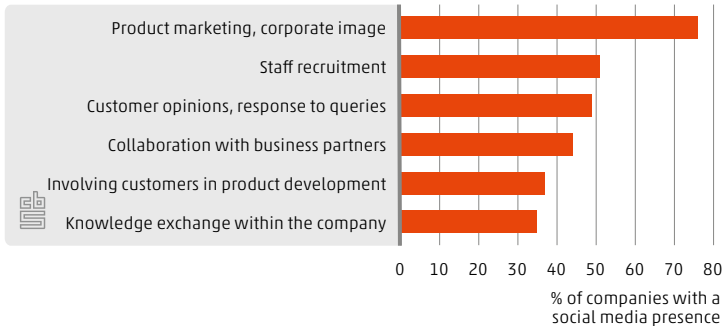
The hotel and restaurant sector is remarkably well represented on social media. While the sector usually lags behind in figures on staff computer use, their use of social media is well above average. Two-thirds of hotels and restaurants are active on social media, mostly on social networks such as Facebook. By far most – 86 percent – hotels and restaurants with a social media account use it to improve their image and for marketing purposes. Nearly 70 percent use it to answer queries and for guest reviews and ratings.

2.1 Social media use by company size, 2013



50% of companies
used social media in 2013

2.2 Why companies use social media, 2013



Mainly social networks

Companies with a social media presence have a wide potential audience. Almost everyone aged between 12 and 75 uses the internet, and often various social media. This includes messages on chatsites or message boards, reading or writing weblogs and using social networks such as LinkedIn or Facebook. Social networks are the most commonly used form of social media in the Netherlands. Of all internet users, 71 percent are active on a social network, 30 percent post messages on chatsites or message boards, and 23 percent read or write weblogs. Percentages of social media use refer to 12 to 74 years-olds who had used the internet in the previous three months.

More people over 45 on social networks

The youngest age group in the survey (12 to 24 years) had the largest share of users of non-professional networks and chatsites: 88 percent of them used media like Facebook and Twitter. This is the same percentage as in 2011. However, the over-45s are starting to use these networks more and more. The largest increase was among 45 to 64-year-olds, from 29 percent of internet users in 2011, to

67% of hotels and restaurants
active on social media in 2013



43 percent in 2013. The share of social networkers among people aged between 65 and 75 rose from 15 to 21 percent. The share of men and women using social networks is similar, although relatively more men are active on professional networks and more women on other social networks.

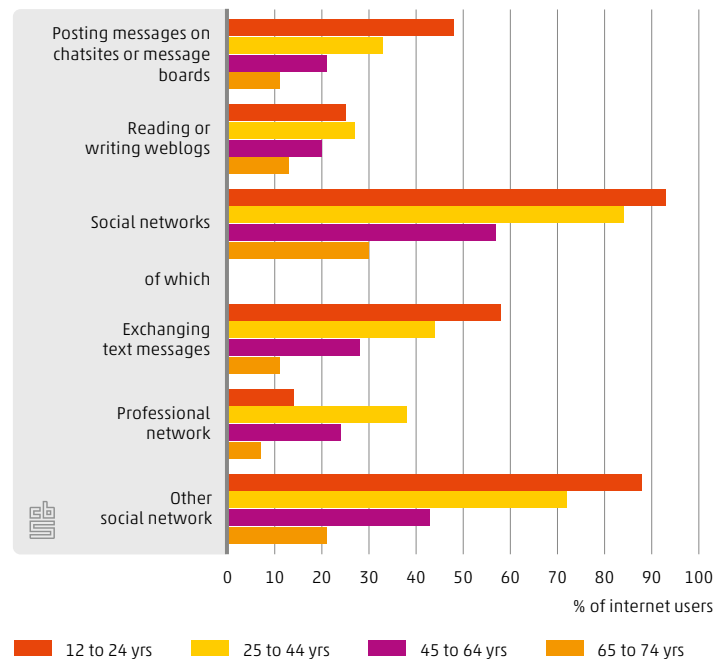
Professional social networks

Professional social networks are mainly popular among the employed labour force: 33 percent of employed 15 to 64 year-olds use them. The largest share (38 percent) of internet users active on these networks is in the group aged between 25 and 45. This is also the age group with the sharpest rise between 2011 and 2013: from 29 to 38 percent. There was a smaller increase in the other age groups. Professional networks are frequented mostly by people with higher education (49 percent). The percentages are substantially lower for people with secondary and primary education: 20 and 6 percent respectively.

Netherlands above the EU average

Use of social media in the Netherlands is above the average in the European Union.

2.3 Social media use by age, 2013

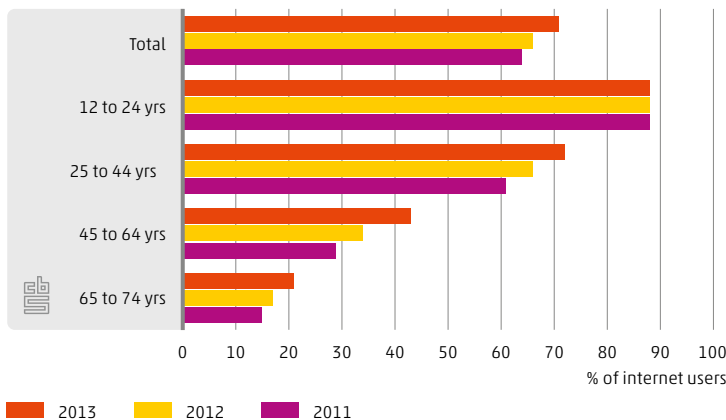


2.4 Use of professional social networks



While an average 43 percent of all people aged between 16 and 75 in the EU use chatsites, in the Netherlands this is 55 percent. This share is also higher than in neighbouring countries Belgium and Germany. Denmark has the highest share of users of social networks such as Facebook and Twitter in the EU with 64 percent, and Italy the lowest with 32 percent.

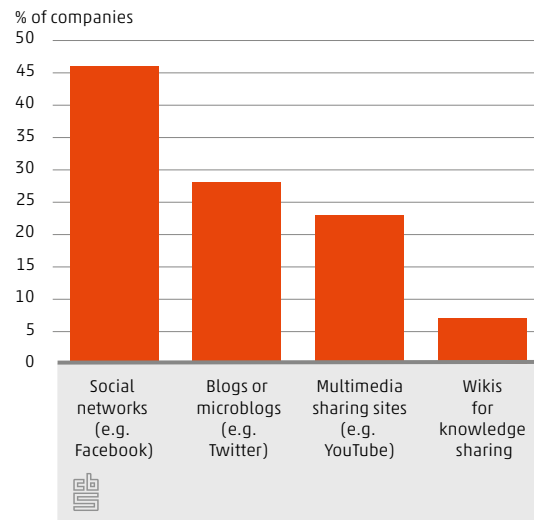
2.5 Use of other social networks, such as Facebook



2.6 Use of types of social networks by sector, 2013

	Social networks (e.g. Facebook)	Blogs or micro-blogs (e.g. Twitter)	Multi-media sharing sites (e.g. YouTube)	Wikis for knowledge sharing
	% of companies			
Total	46	28	23	7
Manufacturing	33	19	23	5
Energy, water, waste management	42	22	26	12
Construction	31	13	14	3
Trade	43	25	21	5
Transport and storage	27	16	12	4
Hotels and restaurants	67	36	26	4
Information and communication	76	59	50	32
Financial services	40	30	21	13
Renting, buying, selling real estate	55	49	30	3
Specialised business services	62	40	30	14
Renting/leasing and other business services	49	32	23	6
Health and welfare	49	33	26	7

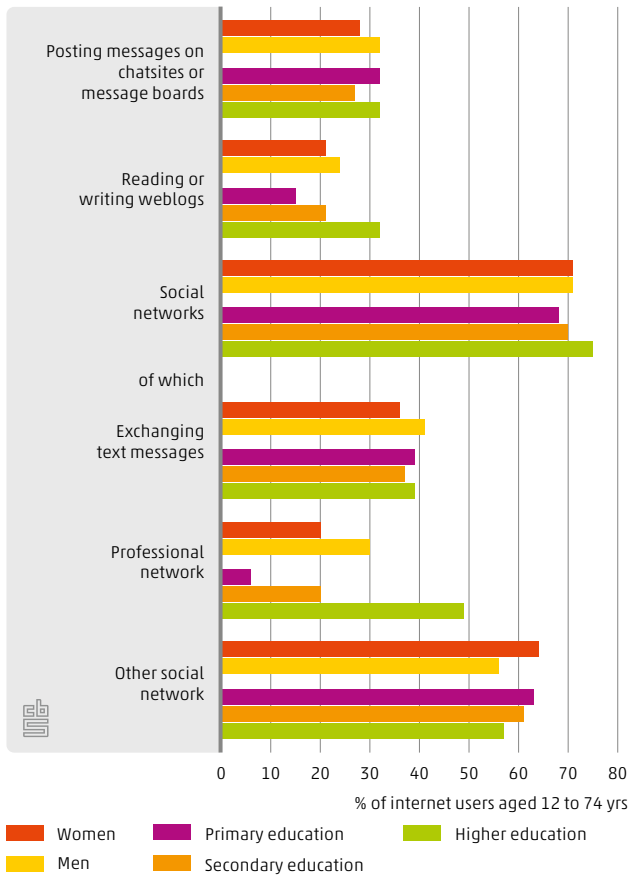
2.7 Types of social media used by companies, 2013



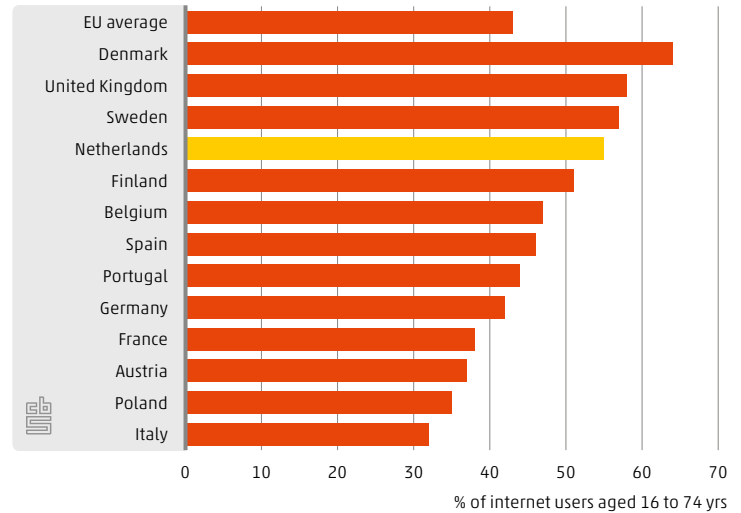
38% of 25 to 44 year-olds
on professional networks



2.8 Social media use by education level and sex, 2013



2.9 Social network use in the EU, 2013



30% of 65 to 74 year-olds use social networks

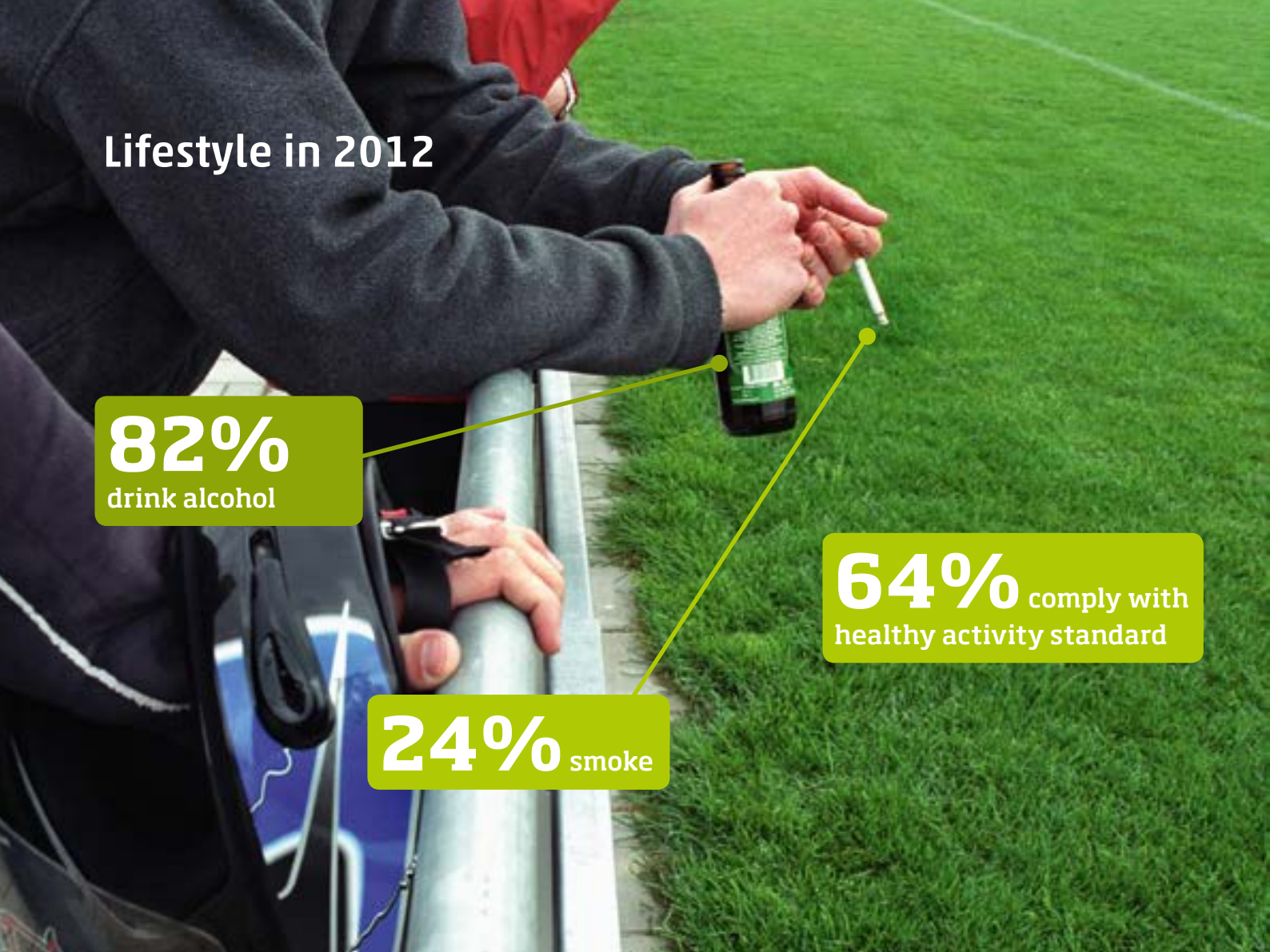


Lifestyle in 2012

82%
drink alcohol

24% smoke

64% comply with
healthy activity standard



3. Lifestyle

Young and older people tend to have different lifestyles in terms of alcohol consumption, smoking, being overweight and activity levels. One group does not necessarily have a healthier lifestyle than the other. Young people generally drink more alcohol, but relatively more older people are overweight.

Relatively more men excessive drinkers

Just over eight in ten adults in the Netherlands drink alcohol, on average nearly eight and a half glasses a week. But the regularity and amounts of alcohol consumption differ. People who drink at least six (men) or four (women) units of alcohol in one day at least once a week are considered heavy drinkers. In 2012, 14 percent of men were heavy drinkers, twice as many as women.

Men are also more likely than women to be excessive drinkers (10 versus 6 percent). Men who drink more than 21 units a week, and women who drink more than 14 units, are defined as being excessive drinkers.

Quarter of young men are heavy drinkers

One quarter of young men aged between 19 and 30 are heavy drinkers, and 13 percent drink excessively. These rates are much lower for women: 12 and 6 percent respectively. For young people, drinking is part of their weekend; nearly half don't drink alcohol during the week. One in seven do not drink at all.

Relatively more young than older people are heavy drinkers. Then again, slightly more older people are excessive drinkers, especially in the 50 to 74 years age bracket, where more than 10 percent drink excessively. There are fewer excessive drinkers among people in their thirties and forties and among the over-75s, and also relatively few heavy drinkers.

Although relatively many heavy and excessive drinkers live in urban areas, these areas also have higher percentages of non-drinkers than less urbanised areas. This is mainly because relatively many muslims, who generally don't

drink alcohol, live in the big cities. The share of heavy drinkers among young people in rural areas is higher than in cities.

More overweight children

Generally speaking, the younger people are, the less likely they are to be overweight. Twelve percent of under-12s weigh too much. This rises to 15 percent among 16 to 19 year-olds. Over 60 percent of 65 to 74 year-olds are overweight, of whom 17 percent seriously overweight (obese).

The share of overweight children in the age group 4 to 19 has risen slightly in the last decades. In the early 1980s, 8 to 9 percent of this age group were overweight, while in recent years this has been around 13 percent. Nearly 3 percent of the under-20s were obese in 2012. Just as many boys as girls are overweight.

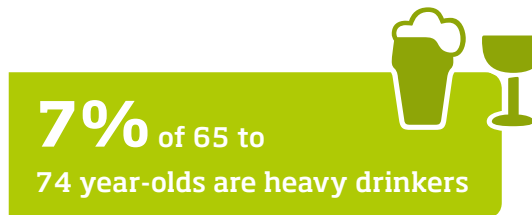
People with Turkish background most likely to be overweight

The share of overweight adults differs between ethnic groups. In 2012, 48 percent of native Dutch adults were overweight, of whom 12 percent were obese. These percentages were substantially higher in the Turkish community,

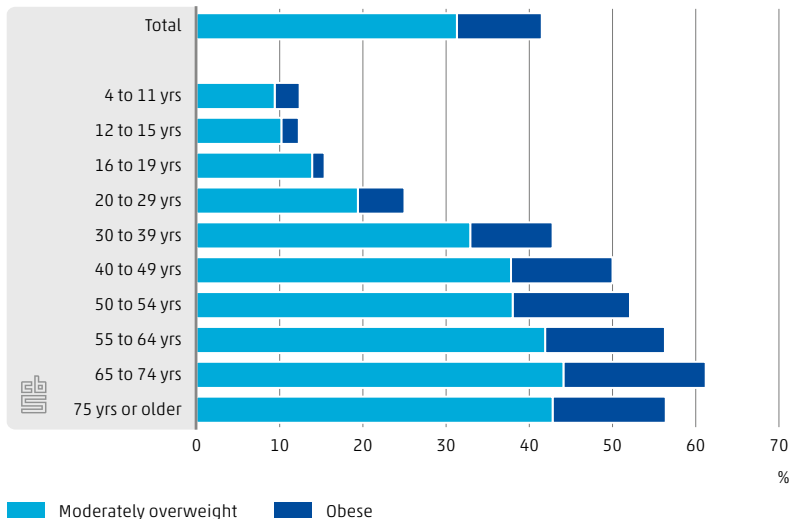
3.1 Alcohol consumption by 19 to 29 year-olds, 2012



Source: Community health services, Statistics Netherlands and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.



3.2 Share of population who are overweight by age, 2012



12% of 4 to 11 year-olds are overweight



where 62 percent were overweight of whom almost a quarter were obese. Relatively many adults of Moroccan and Antillean descent, too, are overweight.

More men than women overweight

Although more men than women are overweight, women are more likely to be obese. Obesity rates for Turkish, Moroccan and Antillean women are higher than average. The same is true for Turkish and Antillean men. Just over 10 percent of Moroccan men are obese, the same percentage as native Dutch men.

One quarter of people over 16 smoke

The share of smokers in the Netherlands has been diminishing for years now. While over a third of the population aged over 16 in 1989 smoked, this had fallen to 24 percent in 2012. The government contributed to this, for instance by raising taxes and thus discouraging smoking. Cigarette prices have doubled in the last decade.

Five percent of young people aged twelve to fifteen claim to have smoked at some point, and 3 percent say they smoke every day. One quarter

of people aged sixteen to nineteen smoke occasionally. People in their twenties smoke most. The share of smokers decreases after thirty years of age.

Smokers average ten cigarettes a day. More men than women smoke, but they smoke the same number of cigarettes a day.

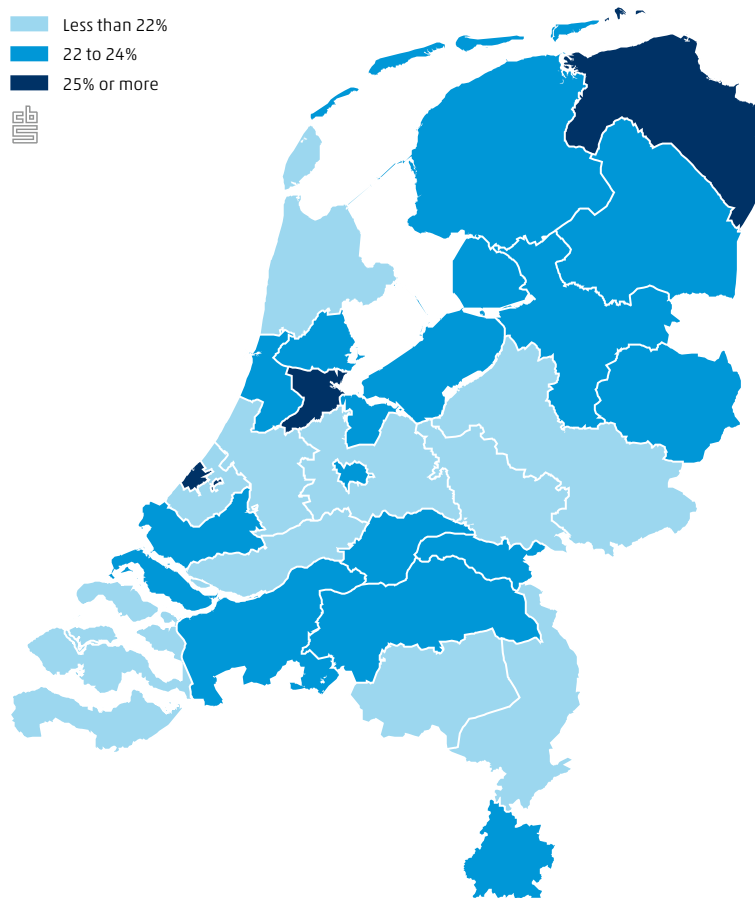
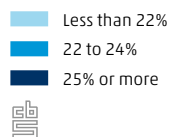
More smokers in urban areas

The share of smokers in the Netherlands is highest in the most urbanised areas (community health regions Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haaglanden and Utrecht), in the north (Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe) and in Twente and Zuid-Limburg. Fewest people smoke in the regions Noord- en Oost-Gelderland, Zuid-Holland-Zuid and Limburg-Noord.

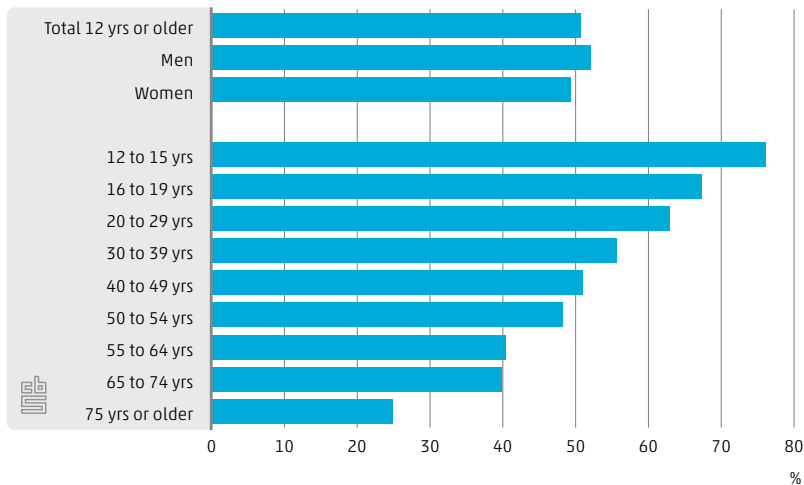
Less sports with advancing age

A healthy lifestyle is an active lifestyle. Just over half the Dutch population of twelve years and older do some form of sport for at least one hour a week. This share falls with age: 76 percent of youngsters aged between twelve and sixteen do active sports for at least one

3.3 Smokers in population aged 19 years and older by community health region, 2012



3.4 Share of population with at least 1 hour sports activity a week, 2012



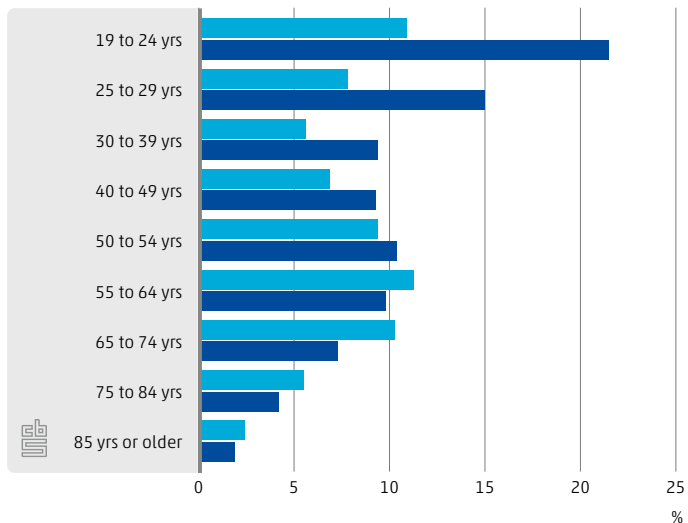
hour a week, this dwindles to 56 percent for people in their thirties, and to 51 percent for people in their forties.

The national healthy activity standard was created to measure whether people were getting enough physical exercise. The number of hours and intensity of physical activity required to meet this standard differ for each age group. In 2012, 64 percent of the Dutch population aged over twelve met the healthy activity standard. More men than women were getting enough exercise (66 versus 61 percent). Fewer young than older people complied with the standard, but the standard is far more demanding for the youngest age groups.

51% of people in their forties
do sports for at least one hour a week



3.5 Heavy and excessive drinkers by age, 2012



Source: Community health services, Statistics Netherlands and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

3.6 Alcohol consumption by age and degree of urbanisation, 2012

	Degree of urbanisation				
	None	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
Total	%				
Non-drinker	15.7	15.4	16.7	17.8	22.5
Heavy drinker	11.2	10.9	9.6	9.5	11.6
Young people (19 to 29 yrs)					
Non-drinker	10.6	11.4	13.5	14.1	17.6
Heavy drinker	22.7	20.9	17.7	15.3	19.8
Older people (50 to 74 yrs)					
Non-drinker	15.2	14.5	15.9	16.9	23.4
Heavy drinker	8.8	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.6

Source: Community health services, Statistics Netherlands and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.



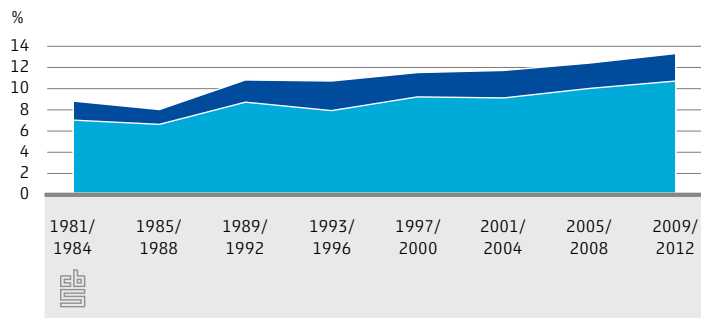
22.5% of city dwellers do not drink

3.7 Overweight adults (19 years or older) by ethnic origin, 2012

	Total overweight		Obese	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%			
Native Dutch	53	43	11	13
Western foreign	54	42	13	13
Non-western foreign of whom	55	49	14	19
Moroccan	60	61	10	25
Turkish	66	58	21	27
Surinamese	52	50	14	19
Neth Ant. and Aruban	58	54	17	23
Other non-western	48	39	11	12

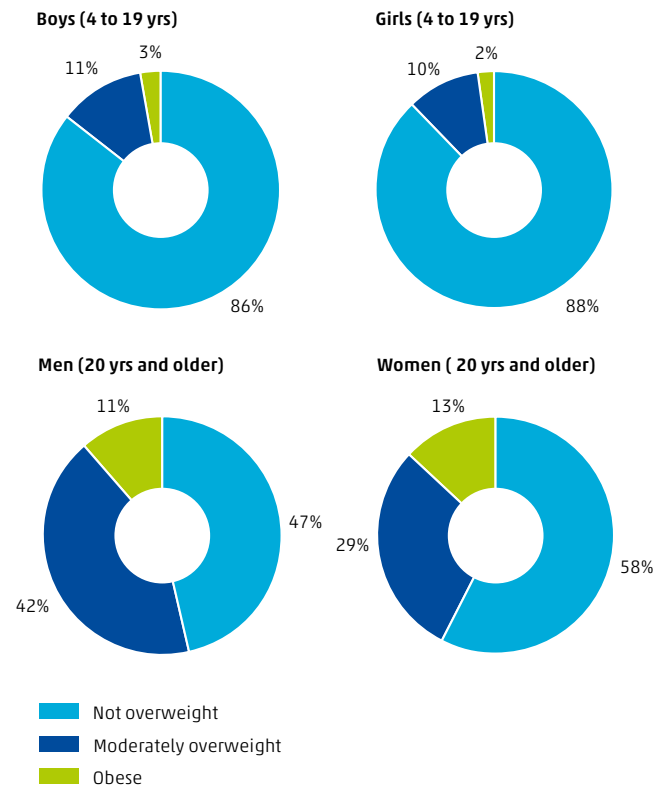
Source: Community health services, Statistics Netherlands and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

3.9 Share of population aged 4 years and older overweight



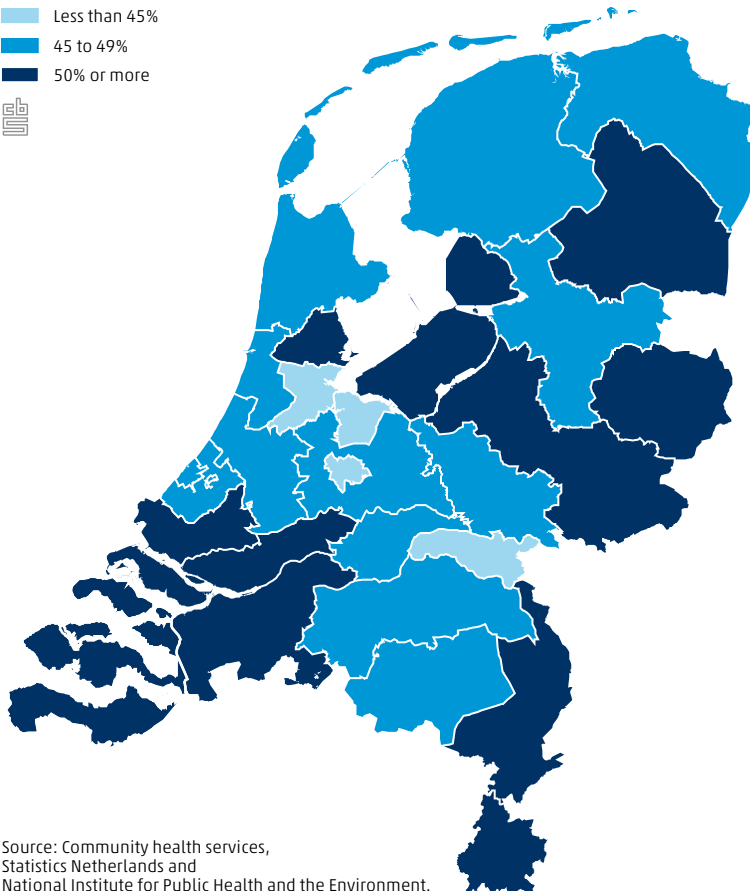
■ Moderately overweight ■ Obese

3.8 Share of population overweight, 2012



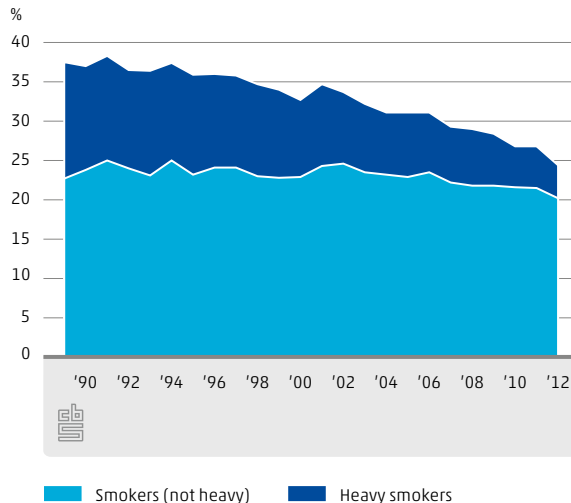
3.10 Share of population aged 19 years or older overweight by community health region, 2012

- Less than 45%
- 45 to 49%
- 50% or more



Source: Community health services, Statistics Netherlands and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

3.11 Smokers, population aged 16 years or older



■ Smokers (not heavy) ■ Heavy smokers

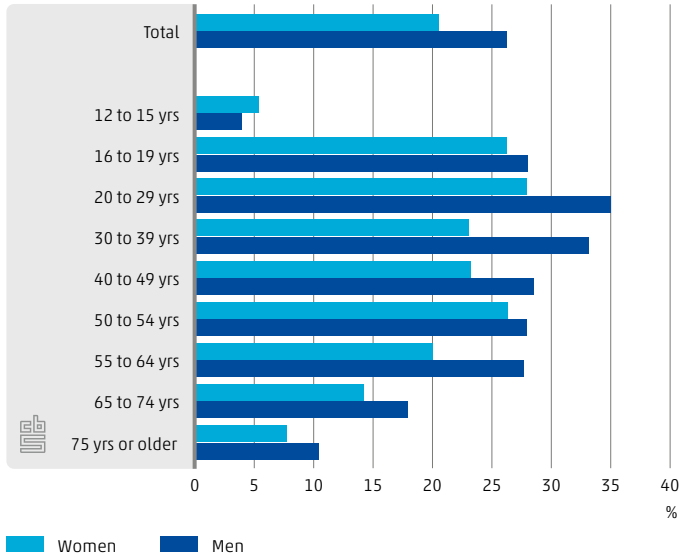
29% of people with only primary education smoke



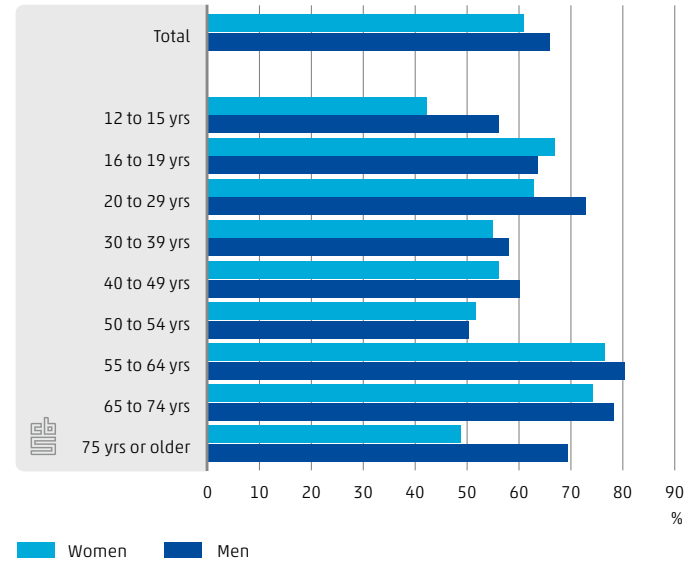
16% of university graduates smoke



3.12 Smokers by age and sex, 2012



3.13 Share of population who comply with healthy activity standard, 2012



31% of people in their twenties smoke

57% of obese people comply with healthy activity standard

2013

54,600 kg
onion crop per hectare

28,620 ha
of onions in the Netherlands

3,440
farms growing onions

4. Agriculture

Number of farms continues to fall

On 1 April 2013 there were 67 thousand agricultural holdings in the Netherlands, 2 percent fewer than in the year before. This is the equivalent of an average decrease of 25 farms a week. The number of farms has fallen by a third since 2000.

More pears than apples

The pear crop exceeded the apple crop for the first time in 2013. The pear crop amounted to 327 million kilograms, only just under the 336 million kilograms picked in record year 2011. The increased pear crop was accounted for by a larger area of pear trees combined with a higher yield per hectare.

Half of farmers older than 55

About half of all farmers in the Netherlands are over 55 years old, and more than one in five are even over 65. Although the share of older farmers is quite stable, the share of young farmers (under 45) is falling, resulting in an increasing share of middle-aged farmers. Fewer

than 20 percent were younger than 45, and 32 percent were aged between 45 and 55 in 2013.

Farm diversification

One quarter of agricultural and horticultural businesses undertook activities outside their core business in 2013. The most common diversification activity was contract-based nature and landscape management. Eleven percent of farms did this in 2011, up from just seven percent in 2008. More and more farms are also selling their products directly to consumers. Five percent of farms had a farm shop in 2013. In 2008 this was 3 percent.

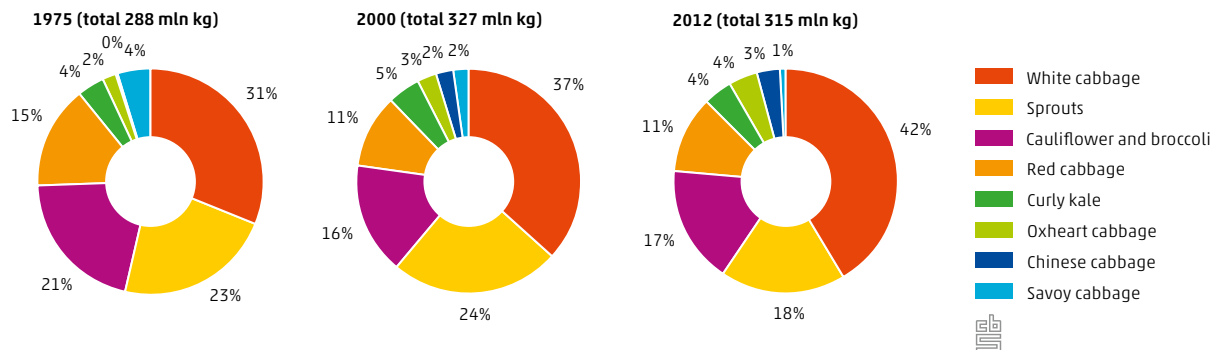
4.1 Meat, dairy and egg production

	2011	2012	2013
	mln kg		
Meat production (with bone incl.fat)	2,595	2,620	2,600
of which			
calves	219	215	217
mature cattle	163	159	156
sheep and goats	15	15	14
pigs	1,347	1,332	1,282
meat chickens	809	857	888
Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories	11,642	11,675	12,207
Processed milk			
butter	129	133	137
processed cheese	750	764	793
condensed milk	354	371	369
milk powder	193	187	194

4.2 Arable production

	2011	2012	2013
	mln kg		
Potatoes, ware	3,857	3,384	3,481
Potatoes, seed	1,313	1,479	1,400
Potatoes, for processing	2,163	1,904	1,695
Sugar beet	5,858	5,735	5,727
Onions	1,582	1,330	1,200
Barley	205	206	208
Oats	8	10	10
Rye	6	9	7
Wheat	1,175	1,302	1,335
Triticale	10	12	10
Corn-cob-mix (65% dry matter)	75	63	68
Sweet corn (65% dry matter)	204	191	185
Fodder maize (35% dry matter)	10,559	10,670	10,268

4.3 Cabbage crops



4.4 Apple and pear crops

	2011	2012	2013*
	mln kg		
Apples	418	281	314
Elstar	172	115	123
Golden Delicious	24	20	16
Jonagold/Jonagored	132	73	92
Junami	17	8	12
Kanzi	17	14	17
Rode Boskoop	19	14	16
Rubens	8	3	3
Pears	336	199	327
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	22	12	24
Conference	260	161	256
Doyenne du Comice	33	17	28
Stewing pears	9	5	8

4.5 Farm diversification

	2009	2011	2013
Total number of businesses	73,008	70,392	67,481
Farm shops	2,252	3,300	3,127
Storage/stabling	2,193	3,349	2,809
Agro-tourism	2,237	2,884	2,777
Processing agricultural products	731	1,211	1,041
Care farming	707	931	874
Aqua-culture	18	27	25
Contact work for others	2,180	4,357	4,071
Nature and landscape management	5,773	8,280	7,404
Childcare	64	209	219
Farm education	108	791	798
Energy production, supply to others	.	1,187	1,222

36,000,000 kg

of plaice landed in 2012



10,400,000,000

eggs laid by hens in 2013

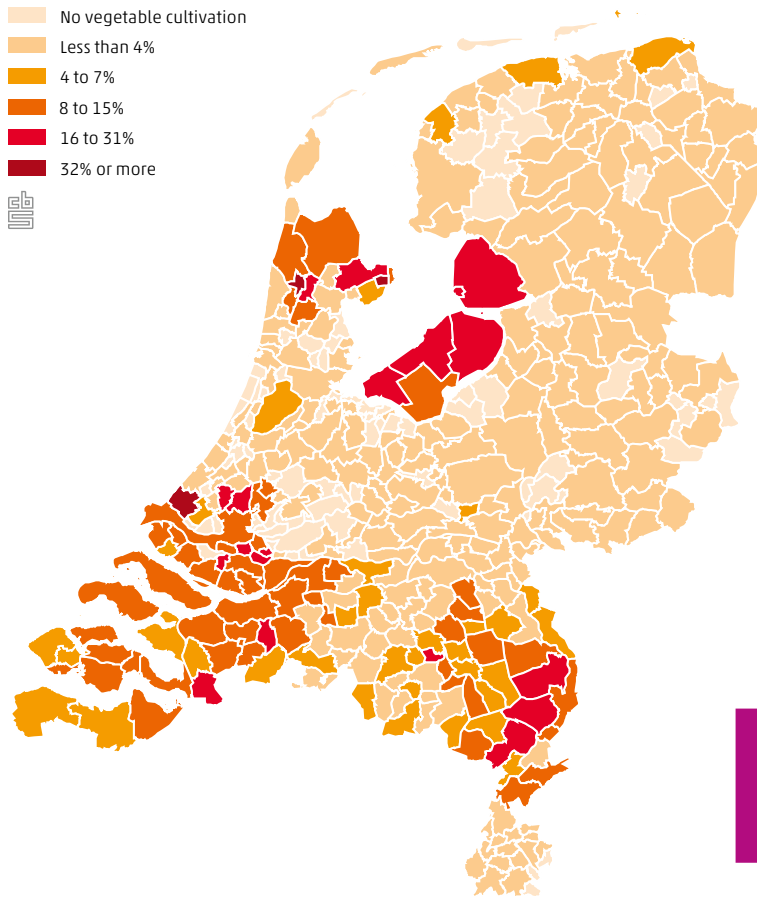
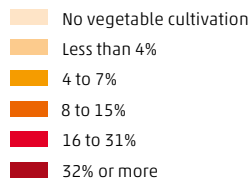


855,000,000 kg

of tomatoes picked in 2013



4.6 Agricultural land used for vegetable crops, 2013



4.7 Livestock on farms, 1 April

	2011	2012	2013
	x 1,000		
Cattle	3,885	3,879	3,999
Goats	380	397	413
Sheep	1,088	1,043	1,034
Horses and ponies	137	132	131
Chickens	96,919	95,273	97,719
laying hens	44,460	42,810	44,816
meat chickens	43,912	43,846	44,242
Other poultry	2,324	1,822	1,709
Rabbits	302	327	311
Fur-bearing animals	978	1,031	1,031
Pigs	12,429	12,234	12,212
piglets	5,297	5,180	5,274
breeding pigs	1,227	1,180	1,184
porkers	5,905	5,874	5,754

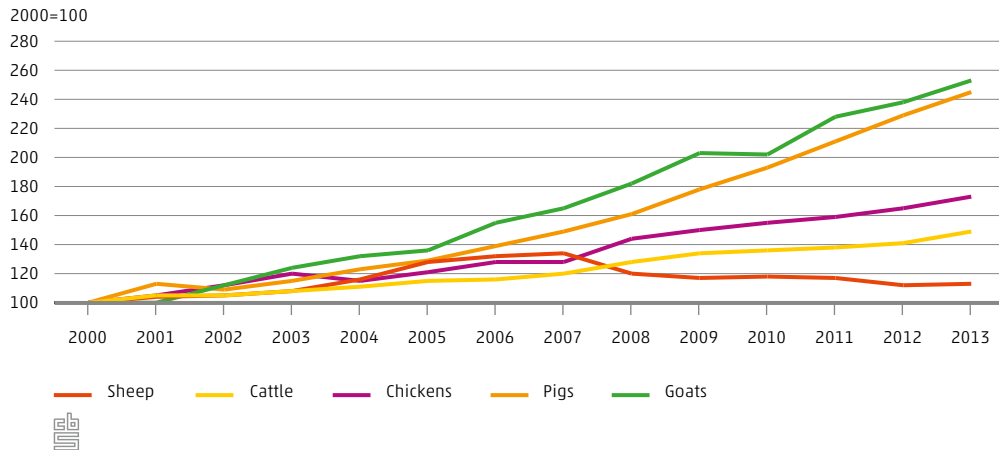
8,100 litres
of milk per dairy cow per year



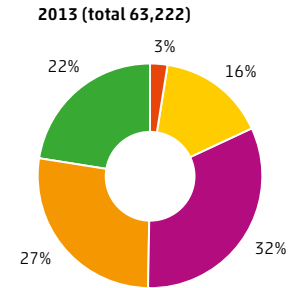
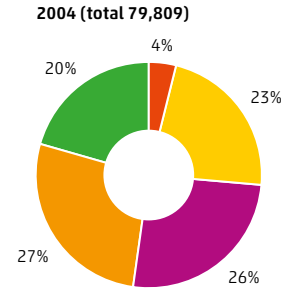
4.8 Dairy cows put out to pasture



4.9 Number of livestock per farm



4.10 Age of heads of agricultural and horticultural businesses



- Younger than 35 yrs
- 35 to 44 yrs
- 45 to 54 yrs
- 55 to 64 yrs
- 65 yrs or older

Average house prices in 2013 (excl. new construction)

€ 227,730

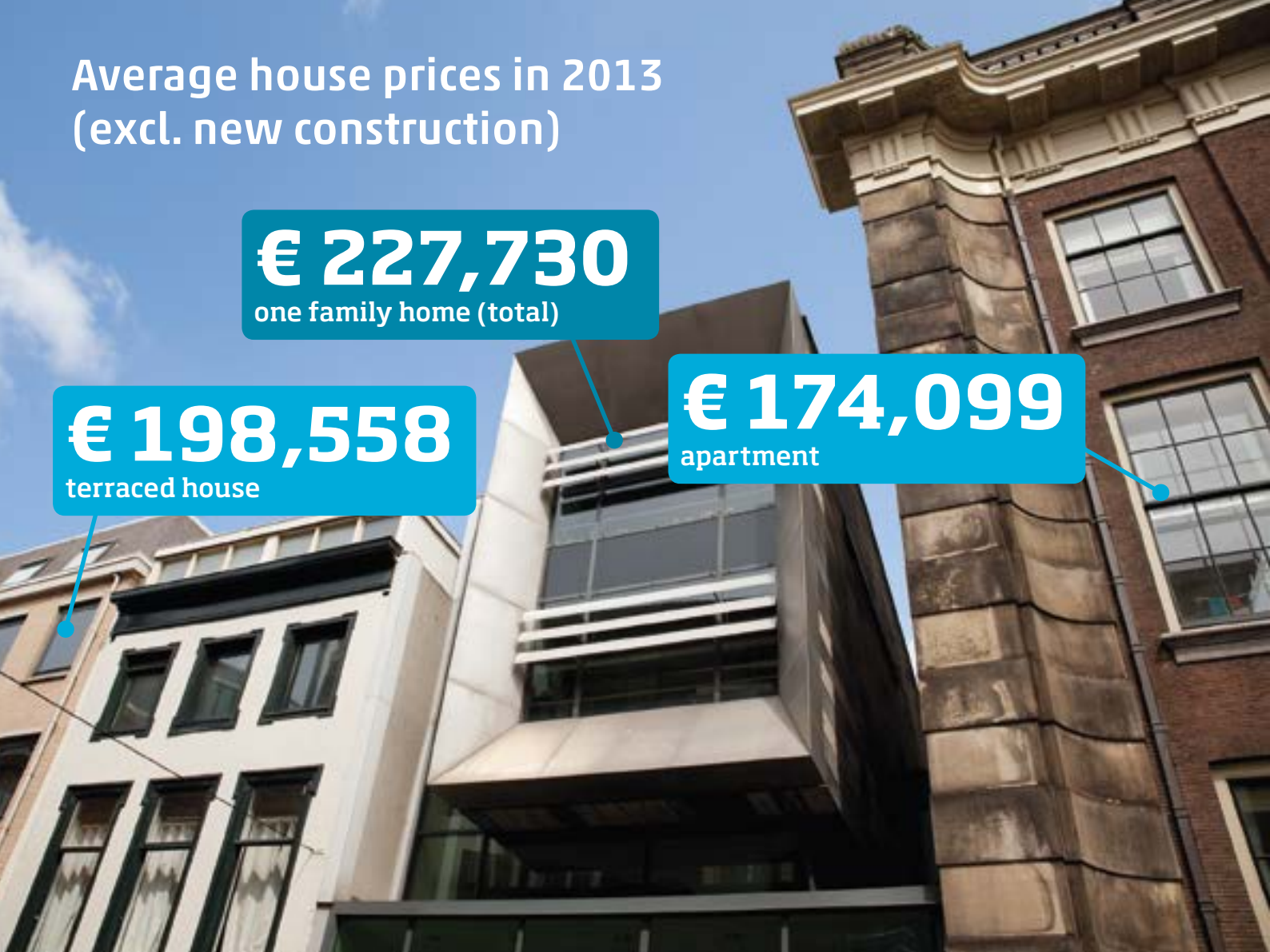
one family home (total)

€ 198,558

terraced house

€ 174,099

apartment



5. Construction and housing

Construction turnover rises in fourth quarter

Turnover in the construction sector was just over 4 percent lower in 2013 than in 2012. It improved in the course of the year though, and in the fourth quarter it was nearly 1 percent higher than in the same period of 2012. Compared with record year 2008, turnover in construction was nearly a fifth lower in 2013. Residential and non-residential construction was still suffering from the crisis on the housing market and on the market for commercial buildings, losing nearly 8 percent in turnover. Fourth quarter turnover was just over 1 percent higher than the year before. Turnover of installation, demolition and roofing companies was down by almost 3 percent. Here, too, the negative growth diminished each quarter, to become positive in the fourth quarter. Civil engineering turnover was nearly 2 percent down in 2013.

Fewer family homes sold

Overall, 110 thousand homes changed hands in 2013. This is barely half the number of

transactions in record year 2006, and 6.1 percent fewer than in 2012, an even larger fall than in previous years. The number of transactions did recover in the course of 2013, however. In the first half of the year sales were 22.8 percent down on the year before, in the second half they were 10.6 percent up. The sharpest decrease occurred for single family houses, where sales were down 7.1 percent, followed by apartments with 3.1 percent fewer sales. There are large regional differences: the number of transactions fell by most in the province Overijssel, and by least in Flevoland. In the provinces Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe and North Holland the decrease was less than 4 percent.

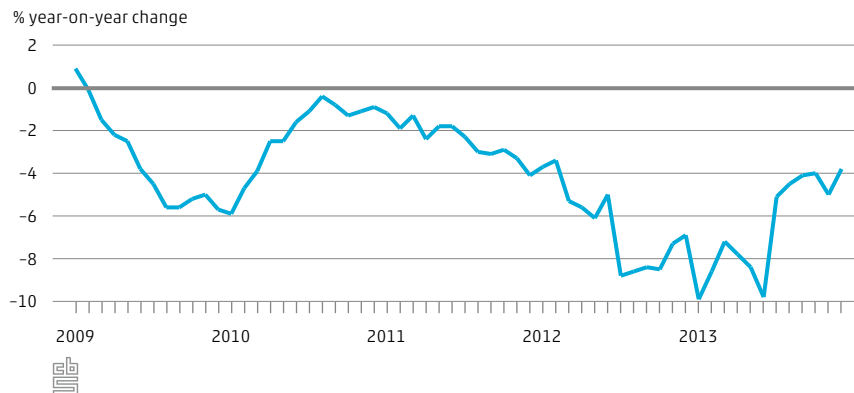
Number of building permits at historic low

Building permits for just over 26 thousand new dwellings were granted in 2013, 30 percent fewer than in 2012. The decrease was 76 percent for own homes, and 55 percent for the rental market. The largest fall in 2013 was for housing corporations.

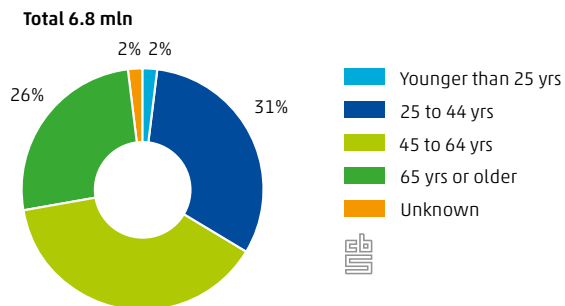
5.1 Regional house prices (excl. new construction)

	2011	2012	2013
	% year-on-year change		
Groningen	-3.1	-6.4	-5.4
Friesland	-4.3	-6.4	-7.2
Drenthe	-2.7	-5.7	-7.3
Overijssel	-2.9	-5.1	-6.4
Flevoland	-2.7	-5.3	-5.1
Gelderland	-3.2	-6.9	-6.9
Utrecht	-2.5	-6.6	-6.6
North Holland	-1.3	-6.4	-7.1
South Holland	-1.7	-6.4	-6.1
Zeeland	-1.0	-5.2	-2.7
North Brabant	-3.2	-7.2	-7.3
Limburg	-2.2	-6.1	-5.9
Amsterdam	-0.3	-5.7	-5.3
The Hague	-1.7	-6.9	-6.9
Rotterdam	-0.7	-5.0	-5.6
Utrecht	0.2	-6.3	-5.5
Netherlands	-2.4	-6.5	-6.6

5.2 House prices (excl. new construction)

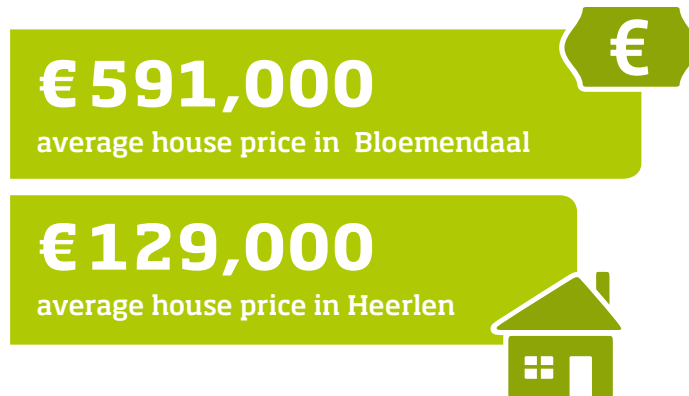


5.3 Age of main resident, all dwellings, 2012

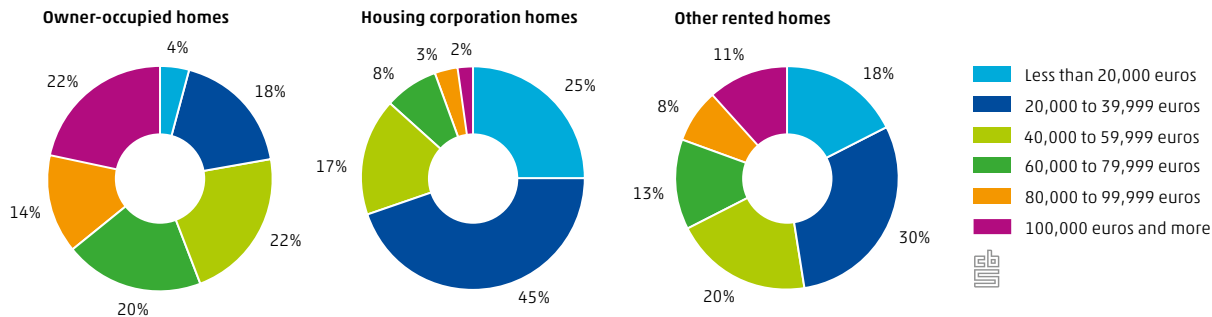


5.4 Average house values for tax purposes

	2011	2012**	2013*
	1,000 euros		
Netherlands	236	232	223
Groningen	178	175	168
Friesland	195	190	181
Drenthe	211	207	198
Overijssel	218	214	208
Flevoland	201	197	191
Gelderland	252	246	235
Utrecht	279	276	265
North Holland	262	259	249
South Holland	221	218	209
Zeeland	198	194	190
North Brabant	264	258	247
Limburg	200	196	189



5.5 Gross income of residents, 2012



5.6 Turnover in construction industry

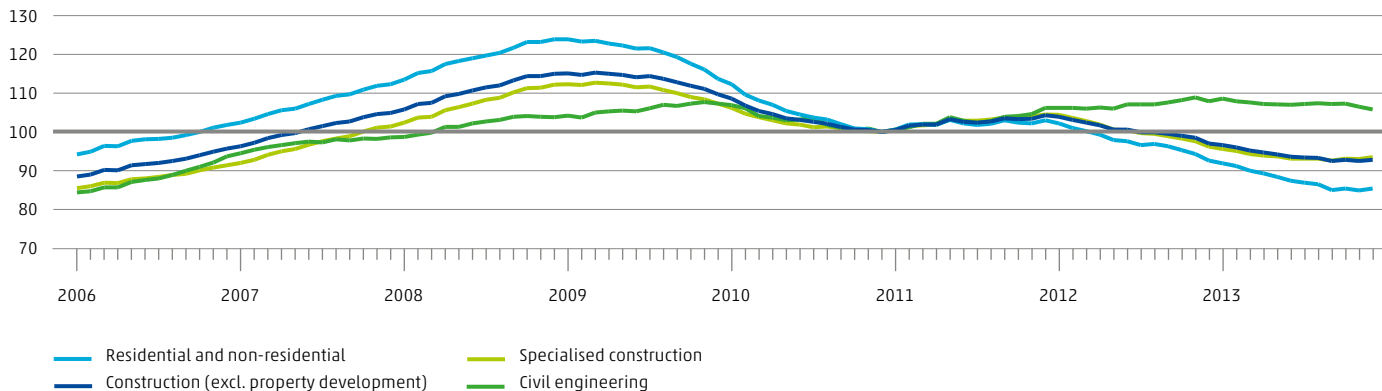
	2011	2012	2013
	2010=100		
Construction (excl. property development)	104	97	93
Residential and non-residential	103	93	85
Civil engineering	106	108	106
Specialised construction	105	96	94
of which			
demolition and earth moving	107	103	100
installation	105	101	97
completion	101	90	89
other specialised construction	107	89	86



26,000 building permits
granted for dwellings in 2013

5.7 Turnover in construction industry, 2006-2013

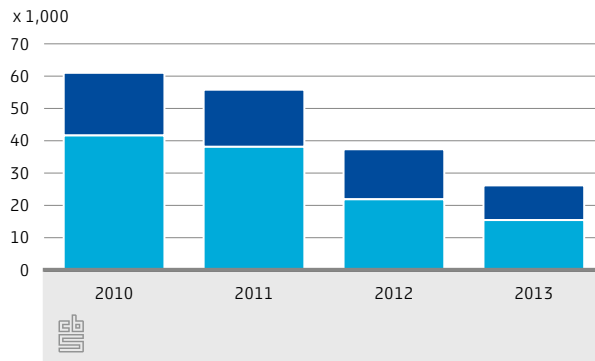
2010=100, 12-month moving average



5.8 Construction costs per stage

	2011	2012	2013
	bn euros		
New construction orders	14.9	11.1	9.2
New construction	12.1	8.6	6.5
residential	7.5	4.7	3.4
non-residential	4.5	3.9	3.1
Renovation/extension	2.9	2.6	2.8
Production	18.0	14.7	11.4
New construction	14.5	11.9	8.8
residential	9.1	7.1	4.9
non-residential	5.5	4.7	3.9
Renovation/extension	3.4	2.9	2.6
To be produced (31 December)	11.9	9.4	7.5
New construction	10.4	8.0	5.8
residential	6.1	4.2	2.7
non-residential	4.2	3.8	3.1
Renovation/extension	1.5	1.4	1.6
Completed	20.0	17.5	14.1
New construction	16.3	14.3	11.4
residential	9.8	8.9	6.6
non-residential	6.5	5.4	4.8
Renovation/extension	3.7	3.2	2.7

5.9 New homes for which building permits were granted



Own homes Rental homes



Final exams in school-year 2012/'13

A Dutch flag (red, white, and blue horizontal stripes) is flying against a cloudy sky. A black backpack is hanging from the flagpole on the left. Three orange callout boxes with white text are connected to the flag by thin orange lines. The top box points to the red stripe, the middle box to the white stripe, and the bottom box to the blue stripe.

vmbo
92% passes

VWO
91% passes

havo
87% passes

6. Education

More female first-year students

For years now, there have been more women than men in higher education. In 2013/'14, 52.5 percent of students enrolling in the first year of a bachelor's programme in higher professional education (hbo) or university were women. First year enrolment in hbo has consisted of more women than men for the last eighteen years. At universities there were still slightly more men than women first-year students in 1995/'96, but every year since 1999/'00, here too more women than men have been enrolling. However, the predominance of women appears to have stopped increasing. The inflow of women in higher education rose continually between 1995/'96 and 2000/'01, but since then it has not increased further. The share of women in first-year students has been 53 percent for around ten years now.

Master's degree costs 135.1 thousand euros

In 2012, a master's degree cost 135.1 thousand euros. This amount includes all costs incurred from the first year of primary school, assuming

the graduate has not repeated a year. It is made up of 48.8 thousand euros for eight years of primary education, 49.2 thousand euros for six years of pre-university education (vwo), 24.6 thousand euros for the three-year bachelor's programme, and 12.9 thousand euros for the master's programme. In this calculation, the period to completing a master's degree is taken as the average: 1.6 years. Total education spending in 2012 was 40.7 billion euros, nearly 0.7 billion euros more than in 2011.

Government spending on education institutions was 0.5 billion euros higher. Spending on subsidies and tax regulations was lower than in 2011, however, so that total government spending on education in 2012 remained at about the same level. Education institutions also received less in subsidies from Europe. The private sector spent more on education: companies spent more on supervision of students in dual schemes and on trainees. Total education spending amounted to 6.8 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

6.1 Primary education

	Unit	2010/'11	2011/'12*	2012/'13*
Schools	absolute			
Primary education		6,849	6,808	6,743
Special-needs education		308	304	296
Special-needs schools		324	327	322
Pupils	x 1,000			
Primary education		1,535	1,517	1,498
Special-needs education		43	42	40
Special-needs schools		69	70	70

6.2 Secondary education

	Unit	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13*
Schools	absolute	659	659	658
Pupils	x 1,000	940	949	961
General year		393	402	410
Vwo		165	164	162
Havo		151	153	153
Vmbo combined track		102	104	108
Vmbo advanced				
vocational track		102	100	100
Practical education		27	27	28
Exam pass rates	%			
Vwo		89	87	.
Havo		86	87	.
Vmbo combined track		93	90	.
Vmbo advanced				
vocational track		95	95	.

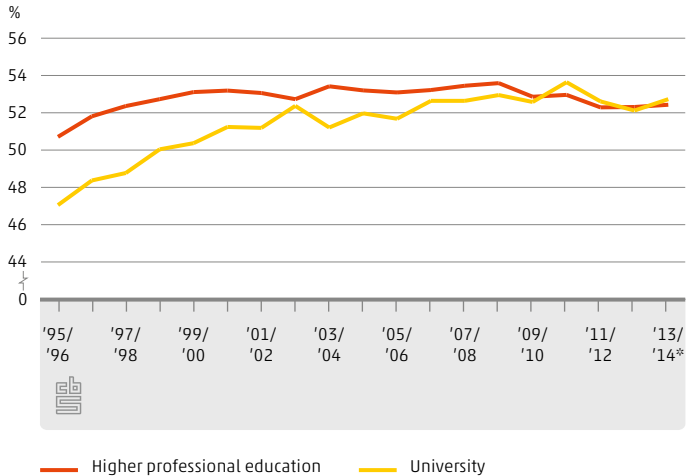
6.3 Mbo and adult education

	Unit	2010/'11	2011/'12*	2012/'13*
Institutions	absolute	71	70	69
Students	x 1,000			
of whom				
Mbo (excl. exam-only students)		528	523	513
Bol		358	358	360
Bbl		170	165	153
Level 1		25	24	23
Level 2		129	125	118
Level 3		145	144	141
Level 4		229	230	230
Adult education		43	36	40
Vavo		15	14	17
Other education		28	22	22

English definitions of Dutch education levels

- avo = general secondary education
- bbl = apprenticeship-based track of mbo
- bol = school-based track of mbo
- havo = senior general secondary education
- hbo = higher professional
- mbo = senior secondary vocational education
- vavo = basic secondary education for adults
- vmbo = preparatory secondary vocational education
- vwo = pre-university education
- wo = university

6.4 Share of women first-year students in higher education



6.5 Higher education

	Unit	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14*
Students	x 1,000			
Hbo		424	422	440
Wo		245	241	250
Graduates	x 1,000			
Hbo bachelor's degree		65	59	.
Wo bachelor's degree		36	33	.
Wo master's degree		37	33	.
Average duration of studies	months			
Full-time hbo bachelor's degree		55	54	.
Full-time wo (with vwo diploma) of whom				
bachelor's degree		52	49	.
master's degree		75	74	.

8% of mechanical engineering students are women in 2013/14



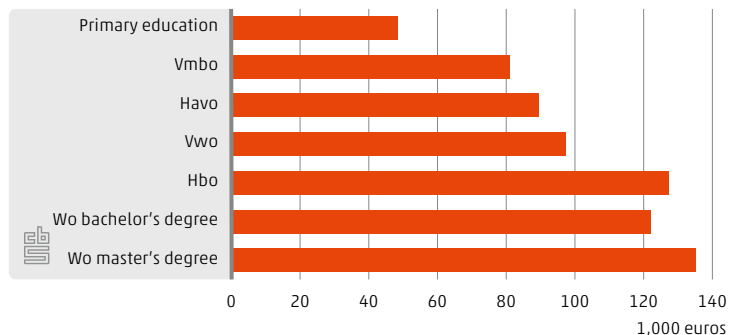
74 months needed for a master's degree



6.6 Education spending

	2010	2011	2012*
	mln euros		
Total	39,567	39,971	40,650
By government	32,802	33,187	33,203
of which on			
primary education	10,935	10,881	10,916
secondary education, mbo	13,906	13,850	14,079
higher education	7,961	8,456	8,207
By households	3,468	3,231	3,746
of which on			
primary education	229	324	366
secondary education, mbo	1,470	1,411	1,361
higher education	1,769	1,497	2,019
By private sector	2,866	3,032	3,354
of which on			
primary education	17	41	60
secondary education, mbo	1,522	1,540	1,803
higher education	1,327	1,450	1,490
By rest of the world	431	521	348
of which on			
primary education	24	21	27
secondary education, mbo	161	234	45
higher education	246	266	276
	%		
As % of GDP (pre-revision)	6.7	6.7	6.8

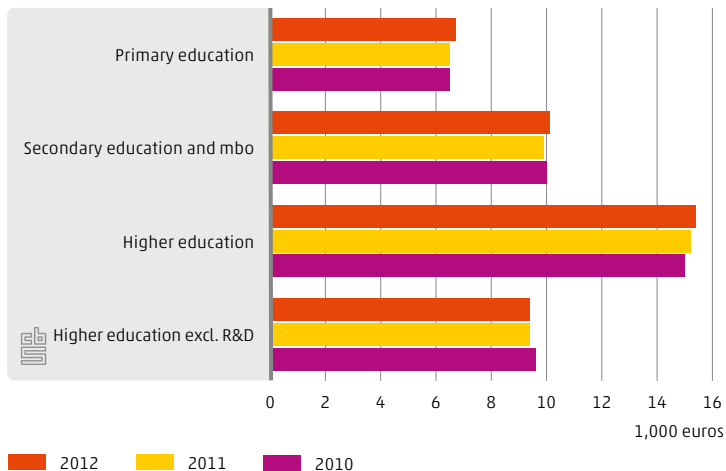
6.7 Education spending per diploma, 2012*



12% of total government spending was on education in 2012



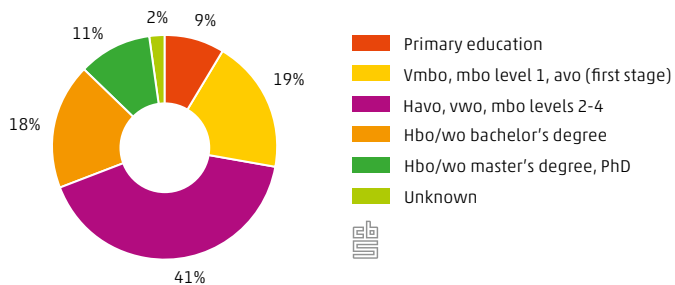
6.8 Spending on education institutions per pupil/student



€ 6,700 spent per primary school pupil in 2012

€ 135,100 to graduate with a master's degree in 2012

6.9 Education level of population aged 15 to 64 years, 2013



3,784,000 pupils and students in 2012/'13

1+2



13,719

management consultancies

Business start-ups in 2013

5,396

hairdressers and beauticians

8,055

webshops

7. Enterprises

Increase in number of companies

Forty thousand more companies were registered in the Netherlands on 1 January 2014 than one year previously. The number rose across all sectors of industry, but by most in specialised business services, with a net increase of 10 thousand new companies in 2013.

Relatively more one-man businesses

Sole proprietorships are the fastest growing legal enterprise form. In 2007 just over half of all companies were one-person businesses, on 1 January 2014 this had risen to over 60 percent. Just over 80 percent of companies in education consist of a single person. In financial services, the private company is the most popular legal form.

Bankruptcies reach new high

The number of bankruptcies reached a new record in 2013. At 12.3 thousand it was 10 percent higher than in 2012. The number was smaller in the second half than in the first

half of the year, however. Most business bankruptcies (excl. one-man businesses) were in the trade and construction sectors, while in the real estate sector the number was down slightly. In financial services, too, fewer companies went into liquidation.

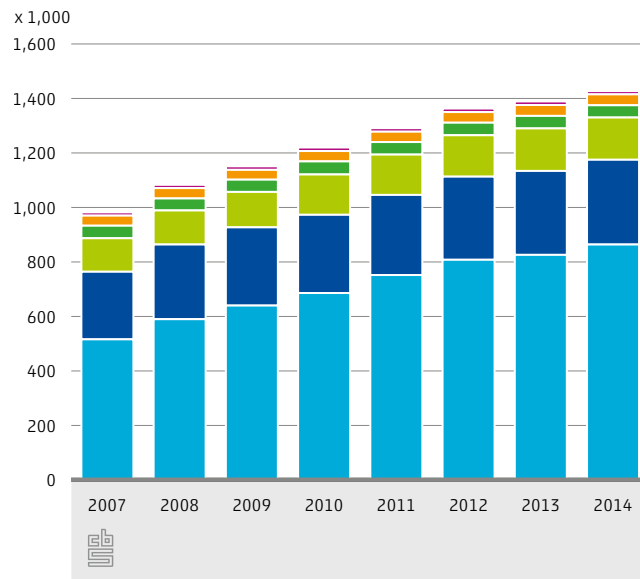
Telework related to company size

Workers of nearly two-thirds of companies with ten or more employees can work from home through remote access to their company's ICT system. The share of companies with telecommuting facilities varies from 54 percent of smaller businesses to over 90 percent of the largest companies. Obviously telework is not possible in all jobs. Working from home is popular in the information and communication sector, and in financial and business services: 40 to 60 percent of staff in these industries have the option of working via remote access.

7.1 Number of companies on 1 January

	2012	2013	2014
	x 1,000		
Total	1,362.8	1,388.0	1,428.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	71.2	70.7	70.6
Mineral extraction	0.3	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	55.2	55.5	56.5
Energy	0.8	0.8	0.9
Water companies and waste management	1.3	1.2	1.3
Construction	139.7	139.3	140.6
Trade	214.9	212.9	213.1
Transport and storage	33.0	33.5	34.2
Hotels and restaurants	48.4	48.8	49.9
Information and communication	68.1	70.3	73.6
Financial services	76.8	77.6	78.3
Renting, buying, selling real estate	32.4	32.7	32.7
Specialised business services	256.1	265.5	276.0
Renting/leasing and other business services	55.4	56.8	58.6
Public administration and government services	0.8	0.8	0.8
Education	47.9	51.7	56.1
Health and welfare	99.1	104.0	111.7
Culture, recreation and other services	161.4	165.6	172.8

7.2 Number of companies on 1 January, by legal form



40,000

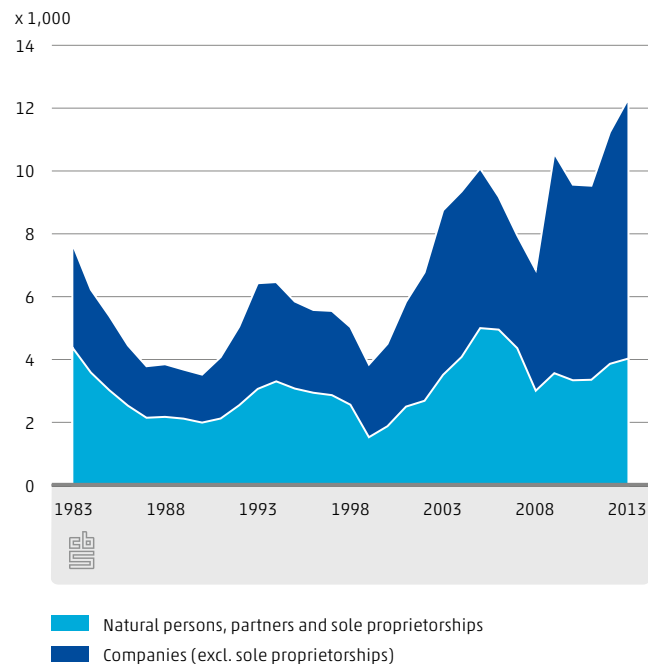
more companies in 2013



7.3 Pronounced bankruptcies

	2011	2012	2013
Total	9,531	11,235	12,306
Companies, excl. sole proprietorships	6,176	7,373	8,275
of which			
agriculture, forestry and fishery	93	118	127
manufacturing	698	807	797
construction	895	1,213	1,367
trade	1,326	1,532	1,854
transport and storage	285	385	363
hotels and restaurants	306	296	320
information and communication	226	252	378
financial services	596	830	771
renting, buying, selling real estate	170	241	222
specialised business services	750	790	894
renting/leasing and other business services	437	430	605
other sectors	394	479	577
Other	3,355	3,862	4,031
of which			
natural persons and partners	2,391	2,619	2,850
sole proprietorships	964	1,243	1,181

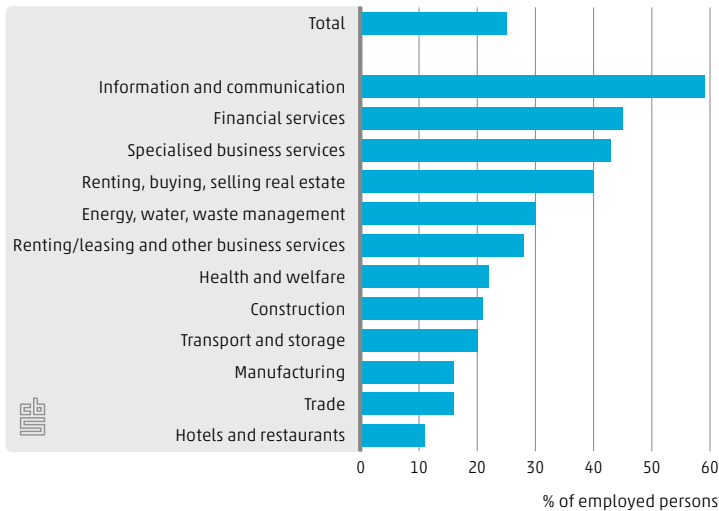
7.4 Pronounced bankruptcies, 1983-2013



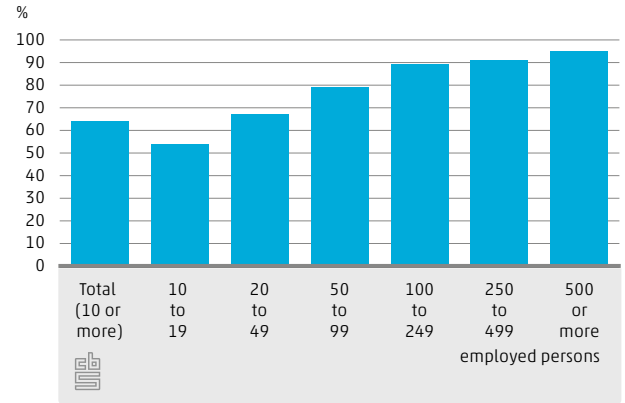
1,367 construction companies
(excl. one-man businesses) bankrupt in 2013



7.5 Companies (10 or more employed persons) with remote access for telework



7.6 Share of companies with remote access for telework, 2013



21% of companies used ICT systems to analyse customer data in 2013



68% of employed persons worked at a computer in 2013



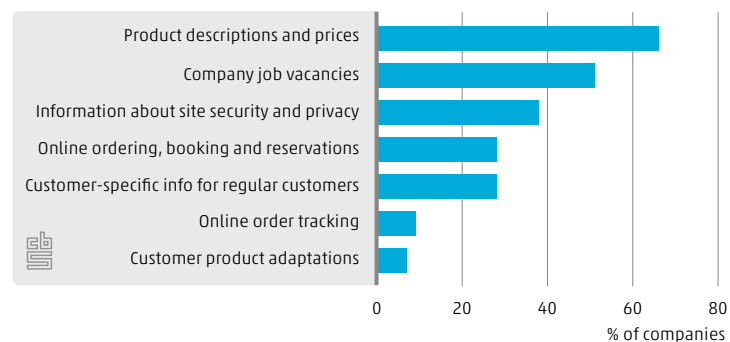
61% of employed persons used the internet in 2013



7.7 Companies with a website, by size

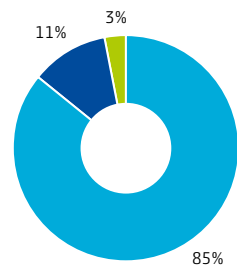
	2010	2012	2013
	%		
Total (10 or more employed persons)	83	84	84
By number of employed persons			
10 to 19	78	80	79
20 to 49	82	85	87
50 to 99	91	91	91
100 to 249	93	94	94
250 to 499	96	94	96
500 or more	98	97	98

7.8 Content of company websites, 2013

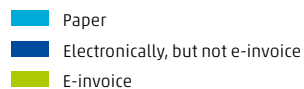
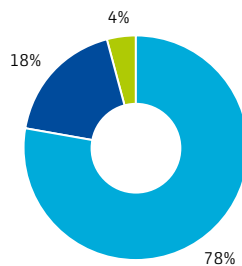


7.9 Paper and e-invoicing, 2013

% of invoices sent



% of invoices received



Investment abroad in 2013

insurance companies

44%

investment companies

85%

pension funds

44%



8. Financial and business services

Slight turnover increase in business services

Turnover in business services rose by 0.3 percent in 2013, less than in the previous two years. The development in turnover fluctuated strongly in the course of the year: it was lower than twelve months previously in the first and the third quarters, but higher in the second and fourth quarters. With a 2.2 percent rise in the fourth quarter, business services ended 2013 on a positive note.

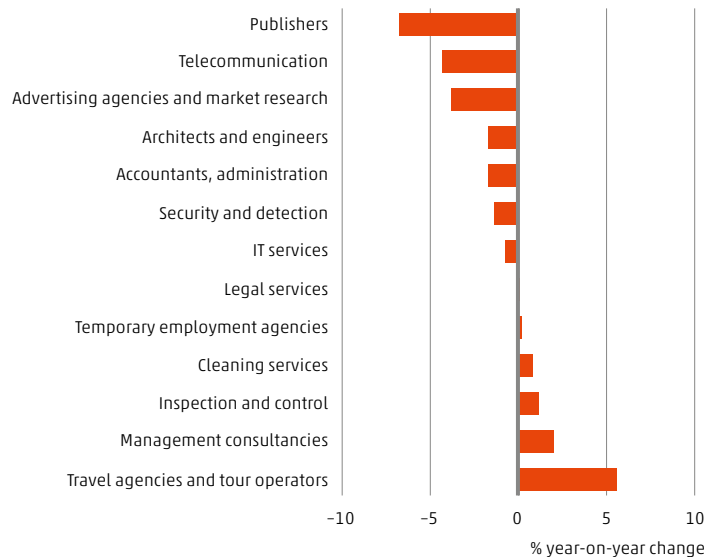
Architects face greatest slump

Most sectors within business services had a poor start in 2013, but ended with a higher turnover in the last quarter. On the whole, turnover rose fastest among travel agencies, other business services and management consultancies. Architects, advertising agencies and market researchers trailed at the bottom of the list: architects even faced a 12.2 percent turnover decrease in 2013, although even this was slightly better than the 14.6 percent loss in 2012.

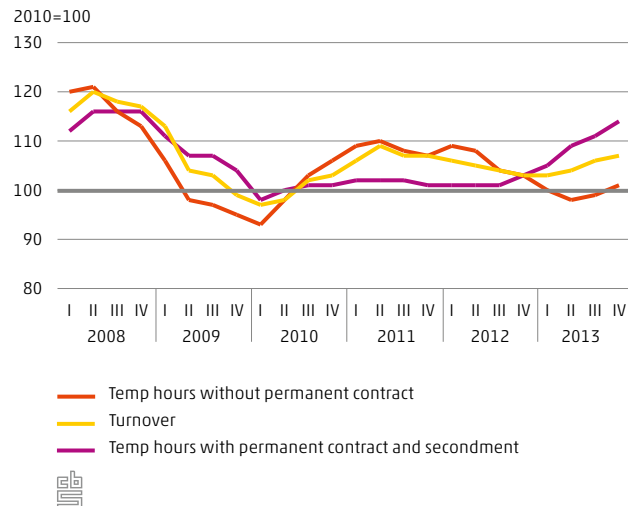
Growing assets in life-course savings scheme

People participating in life-course savings schemes deposited 710 million euros under these schemes in 2012, 10 percent less than in 2011. The reason for the decrease was that it was no longer possible to open new life-course accounts or insurance policies. Neither was it possible to make deposits in smaller schemes (with assets of less than 3 thousand euros). Participants in the schemes withdrew 343 million euros for leave in 2012, 27 percent more than in 2011. The drop in deposits and rise in withdrawals meant that the net deposited 367 million euros in 2012 was the smallest amount since the introduction of the scheme. Together with interest, the balance of life-course savings accounts and insurance rose to nearly 5.1 billion euros in 2012, 10 percent more than the year before.

8.1 Turnover in business services, 2013



8.2 Key figures for temporary employment agencies, seasonally adjusted



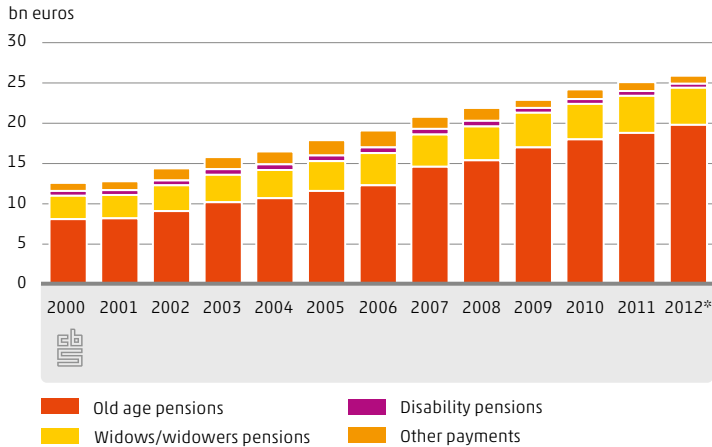
8.3 Life-course savings schemes

	2010	2011	2012
	mIn euros		
Deposited	905	786	710
Withdrawn	226	271	343
Balance on 31 December	4,120	4,648	5,067

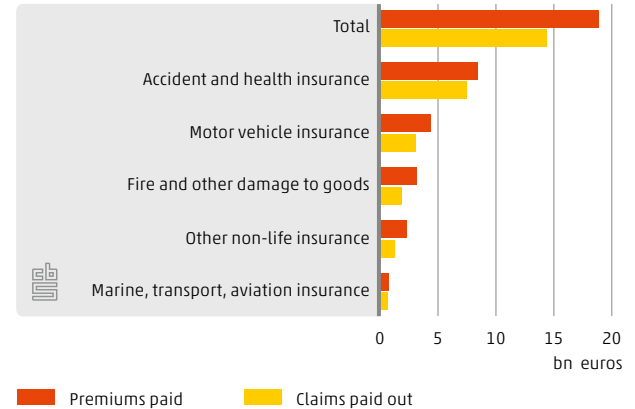
73% of cleaners and gardeners are one-man businesses



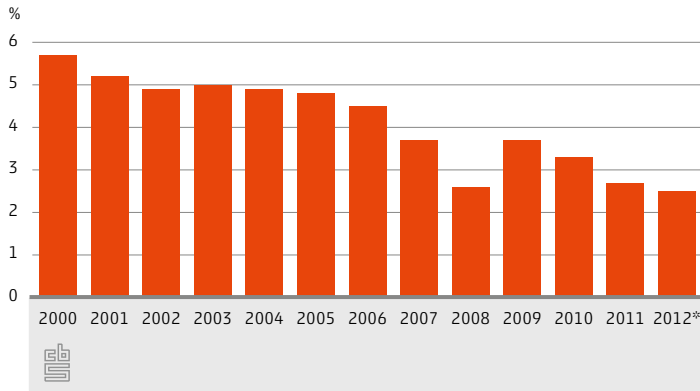
8.4 Gross payments by pension funds



8.5 Non-life insurance companies, 2012*



8.6 Return on life insurance investment

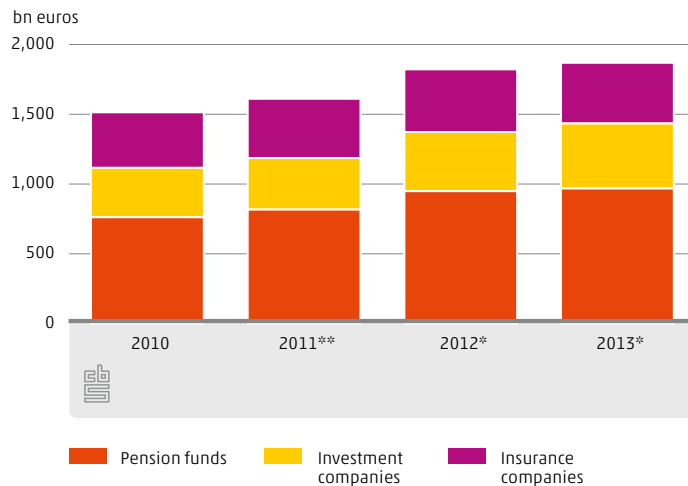


7,569
cash machines in 2012

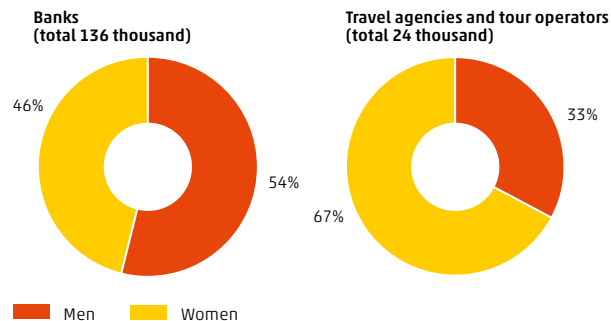
8.7 Combined balance sheet of financial institutions

	2010	2011	2012
	bn euros		
Assets	4,590	4,935	5,090
monetary gold	21	24	25
cash and current accounts	179	179	250
deposits	389	485	375
bonds	901	918	978
shares and participations	1,060	1,095	1,206
short-term loans	408	567	562
long-term loans	747	750	758
mortgages	662	675	676
transitional assets	119	105	116
other assets	104	136	143
Liabilities	4,590	4,935	5,090
cash and current accounts	404	450	538
deposits	759	899	723
savings	288	302	319
bonds	808	808	796
shares and participations	618	635	711
short-term securities	93	118	114
short-term loans	150	177	190
long-term loans	259	243	273
transitional assets	164	193	251
reserves	1,048	1,109	1,174

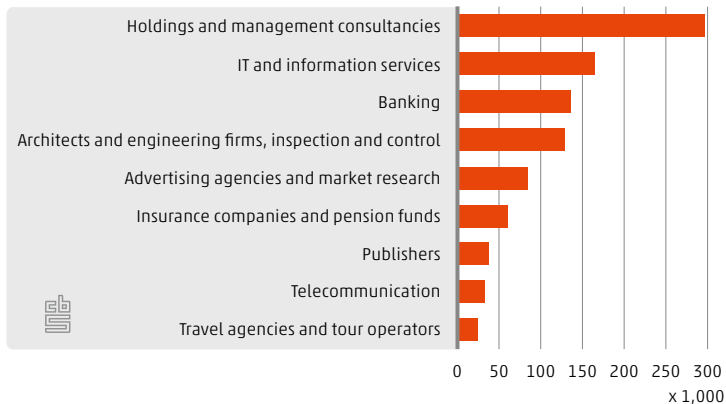
8.8 Investments by institutional investors



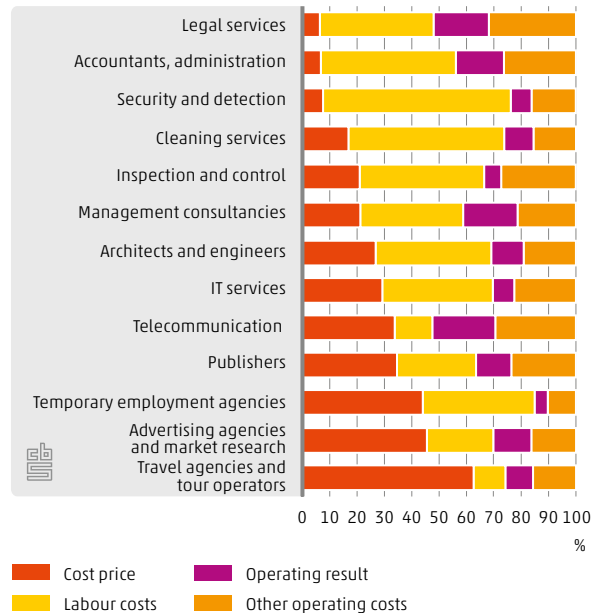
8.9 Employed persons by sex, 2012*



8.10 Employed persons in financial and business services, 2012*



8.11 Operating costs and results in business services, 2011



27,425

advertising agencies in 2013



4.3%

2011

4.1%

2012

2.5%

2013

Government
deficit (% of GDP)

9. Government and politics

Government deficit below European limit again

Dutch government deficit amounted to 2.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013. This brings it back below the European deficit threshold of 3 percent. The last time the Netherlands complied with the norm was in 2008. The deficit fell unexpectedly quickly in 2013, in 2012 it was still 4.1 percent of GDP.

Sale of telecom frequencies tempers deficit

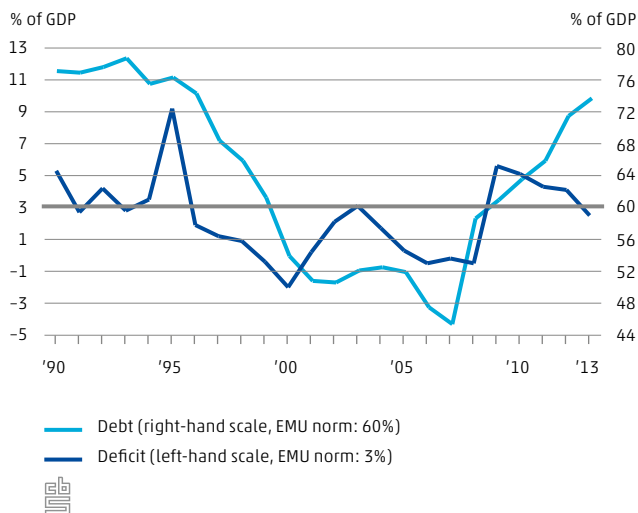
One important reason for the smaller deficit in 2013 was the one-off proceeds from the auction of 4G telecom frequencies. In terms of GDP percentage, this resulted in a decrease of 0.6 of a percentage point. Tax increases also contributed to the reduction of the deficit. Higher revenues from wage and income tax, including compulsory social premiums, accounted for nearly one quarter of the decrease (0.4 of a percentage point). The increased rate of insurance tax doubled these revenues, putting 1.2 billion euros more in government coffers, and accounting for 0.2 of a

percentage point of the decrease. In addition, new taxes were introduced, such as the crisis levy on high-end salaries. At 39.3 percent of GDP, the tax and premium burden in 2013 was the highest for fourteen years.

High spending on care and social welfare

Although the government cut back spending further in many areas, its outgoings were still 15 billion euros more than its income. This was caused mainly by an increase in social benefits and health care spending. In terms of GDP percentage, they reached the highest level for twenty years. Together, spending on social benefits and care has risen by more than 20 percent in the last five years, while other spending remained at around the same level. Benefits and health care spending now account for nearly half of government spending.

9.1 Government deficit and government debt



9.2 Government revenues and spending

	2011**	2012*	2013*
	bn euros		
Revenues	273	278	285
of which			
taxes	140	135	138
compulsory social insurance premiums	89	96	98
sales of goods and services	20	20	20
other	25	27	29
Spending	299	302	300
of which			
employee wages	59	59	57
purchase of goods and services	45	46	46
social benefits	135	140	143
gross fixed capital formation	20	20	20
other	39	38	33
Net receivables	-26	-24	-15

9.3 Government debt by debt title, 2013

	Domestic	Foreign
	bn euros	
Total	209.2	233.8
of which		
circulating currency	0.5	0.0
short-term securities	2.1	23.9
bonds	129.3	192.4
short-term loans	26.2	1.8
long-term loans	51.1	15.7

€ 443,008,000,000

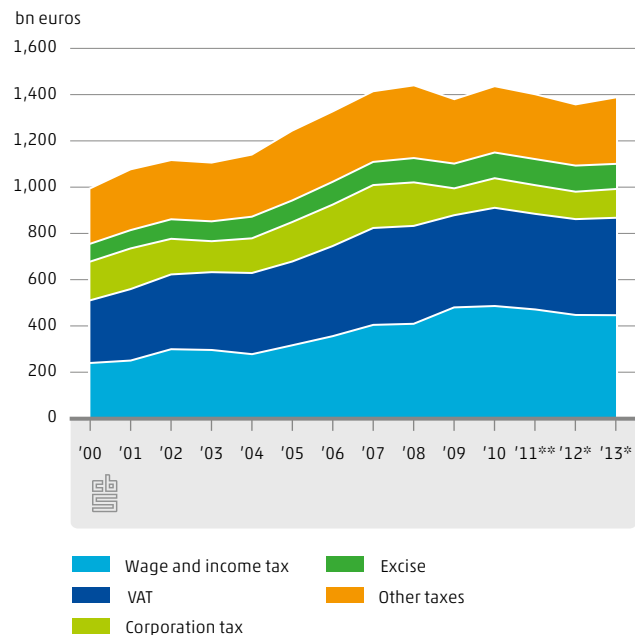
EMU debt at the end of 2013



9.4 Government spending by COFOG function

	2010	2011**	2012*
	bn euros		
Total	301	299	302
of which			
general public services	35	33	33
defence	8	8	8
public order and safety	12	12	12
economic affairs	35	33	32
environmental protection	10	10	10
housing and community amenities	4	4	4
health	49	50	53
recreation, culture and religion	11	10	10
education	34	35	35
social protection	101	103	106
of which			
sickness and disability	27	27	27
old age	40	41	43
unemployment	12	11	12
other social protection	23	24	23

9.5 Tax revenues



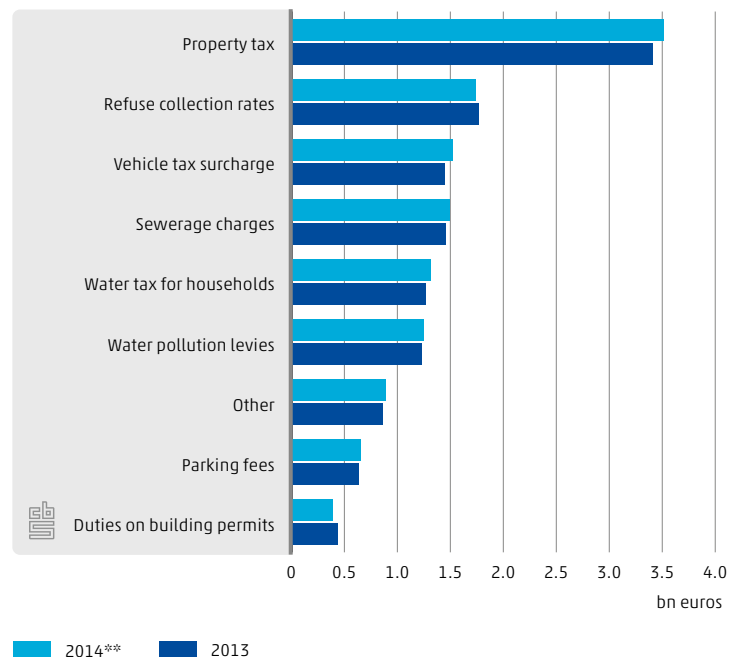
30% of total tax revenues
in 2013 from VAT



9.6 Spending by central government

	2011	2012	2013*
	bn euros		
Total	236,681	236,390	220,212
Budget chapters			
The King	40	40	40
States General	145	147	142
High Councils of State	122	117	118
General affairs	59	56	57
Kingdom relations	437	432	291
Foreign affairs	11,015	10,774	8,743
Security and justice	11,438	11,467	12,302
Home affairs	5,276	5,028	822
Education, culture and science	33,964	34,169	35,177
National debt	58,203	60,820	46,514
Finance	9,700	11,363	15,042
Defence	8,157	8,067	7,710
Infrastructure and environment	11,209	10,504	9,880
Economic affairs	5,944	4,854	5,197
Social affairs and employment	30,767	31,898	29,483
Public health, welfare and sport	19,145	18,814	15,713
Foreign trade			2,941
Housing and public service			3,166
Municipality fund	18,576	18,501	17,946
Provinces fund	1,268	1,686	1,553
Infrastructure fund	8,372	7,599	6,283
Flood protection fund			1,040
Animal health fund	16	15	18
VAT compensation fund	2,788		
Wadden Sea fund			15
Caribbean Netherlands fund	25	39	34

9.7 Revenues from local taxes (budget estimates)

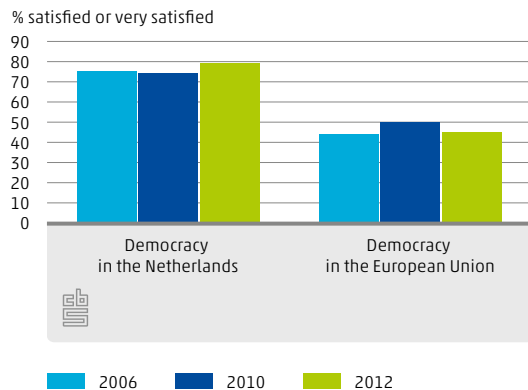


€ 526,100,000
 budgeted by provinces for recreation
 and nature in 2014

9.8 Municipal spending (budget estimates)

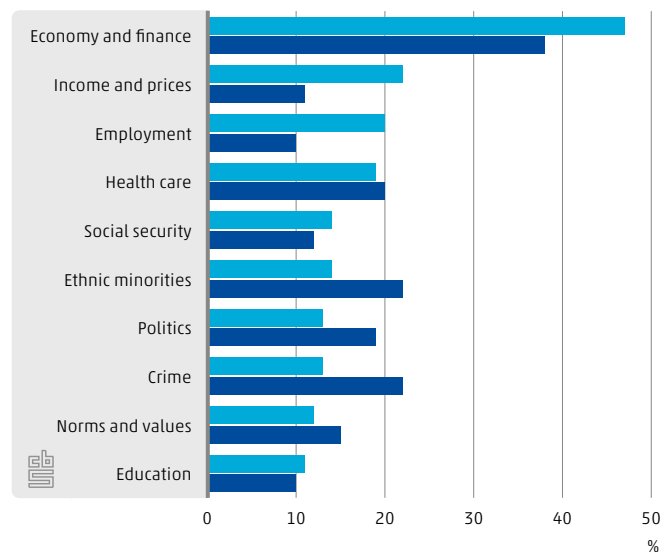
	2012	2013	2014*
	bn euros		
Total costs	52.3	52.1	51.5
of which			
general administration	3.1	3.1	3.2
culture and recreation	5.1	1.8	1.7
economic affairs	1.0	4.8	4.6
education	2.9	0.9	0.9
public order and security	1.8	3.0	3.0
spatial planning, housing	8.1	5.0	5.0
social provisions and social services	16.1	16.0	16.4
traffic, transport, public works	4.6	5.4	5.4
public health and environment	5.4	7.4	6.7
financing, general funding	4.3	4.7	4.6

9.10 Voters' satisfaction with democracy



Source: Statistics Netherlands
Dutch Foundation for Electoral Research.

9.9 Important national issues according to voters



Source: Statistics Netherlands/Dutch Foundation for Electoral Research

89% of higher educated voters
satisfied with democracy in the Netherlands



A photograph of an elderly person from behind, wearing a plaid shirt and dark trousers, using a blue four-wheeled mobility aid on a paved sidewalk. The aid has a basket on the back. A shadow is cast on the ground to the left. The background is a bright, sunny outdoor setting.

Percentage of over-75s using aids in 2012

97%

vision and reading aids

29%

hearing aids

29%

mobility aids

10. Health and welfare

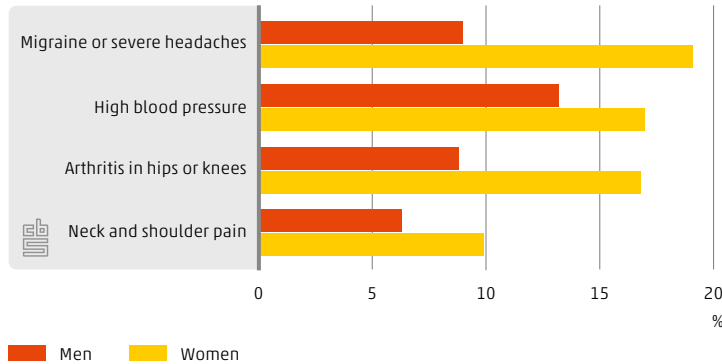
Ten percent occasionally feel depressed

One in ten Dutch people aged 12 years or older had felt depressed at some time in 2012. This is the equivalent of 1.5 million people. Depression affects one and a half times as many women (13 percent) as men (8 percent). More young people than older people report these symptoms. The percentage of people who say they had felt sombre or depressed at some point hardly changed between 2006 and 2012. Half of people who reported feelings of depression in 2012 had been treated by a general practitioner, specialist or psychologist. Antidepressants are sometimes prescribed for depression. Four percent of men and seven percent of women were prescribed antidepressants that were reimbursed under their basic medical insurance. This is the equivalent of 330 thousand men and 635 thousand women. Relatively many people with a Turkish background took antidepressants, whereas for people with an Antillean/Aruban background this share was small.

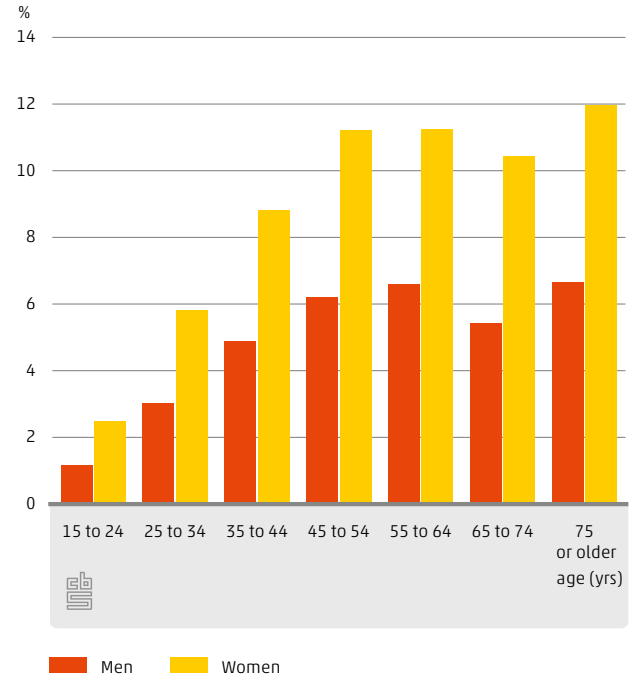
Rise in health care spending

Spending on health care and welfare amounted to 92.3 billion euros in 2012, just over 3 percent more than in the previous year. The increase was larger than the average increase for 2010 and 2011. Spending on care for the elderly and for the disabled rose by more than 10 percent. Extra financial resources were made available for long-term care in 2012: around 850 million euros. But even if this extra amount is not taken into account, spending on care for the elderly and for the disabled rose by more than in 2011. One of the reasons for this is that relatively more people have become eligible for more intensive forms of care. Spending on hospitals and practices of medical specialists also rose. Following years of increase, spending on mental health care remained at around the same level in 2012.

10.1 Most common chronic disorders, 2012



10.2 People prescribed antidepressants, 2012

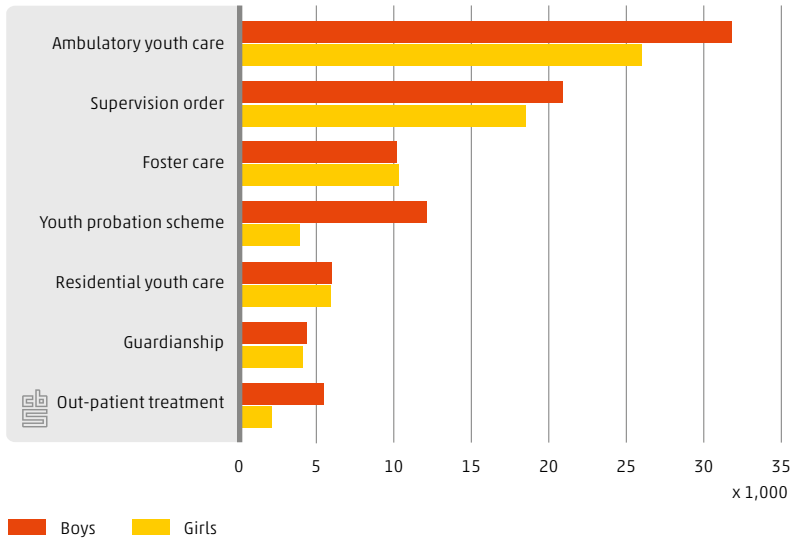


10.3 Contact with health care providers

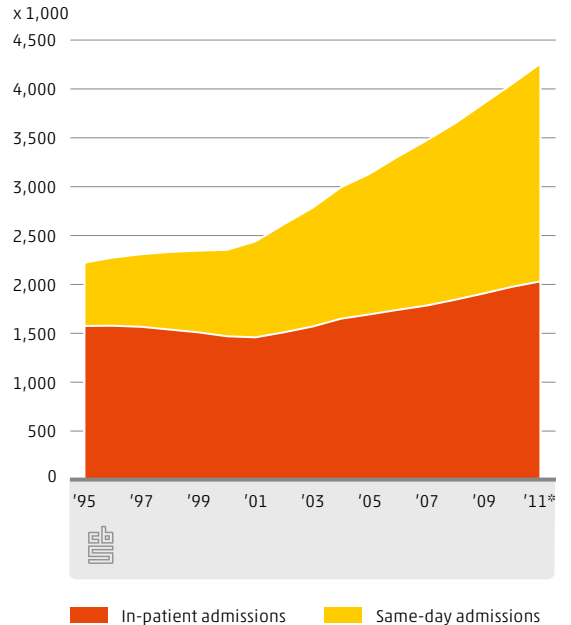
	2010	2011	2012
	% of population		
General practitioner	72.3	72.0	71.3
Specialist	37.8	39.0	37.9
Dentist	78.4	78.2	78.5
Physical/remedial therapist	22.0	22.8	21.2
Alternative healer	5.8	6.3	5.7

6% of adults
eligible for long-term care in 2012

10.4 Children receiving youth care (possibly more than one category per person), 2012



10.5 Hospital admissions



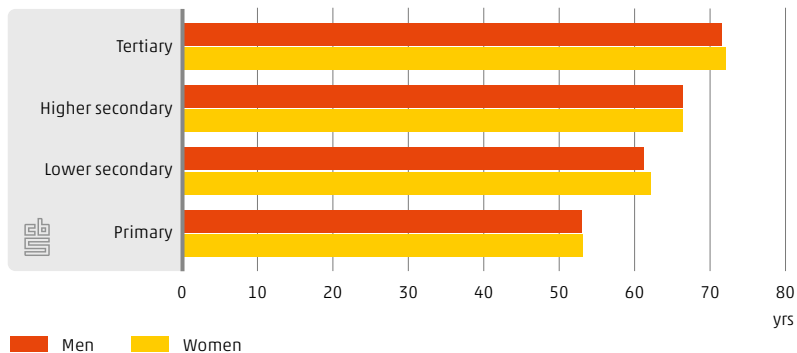
72% of the population visited their GP in 2012



80% felt healthy or very healthy in 2012



10.6 Life expectancy in perceived good health by education level, 2009/2012



10.7 Deaths by cause, 2012

	Men	Women
	x 1,000	
Total	67.9	72.9
Cancer	23.5	19.8
of which		
trachea and lung	6.3	4.0
prostate	2.6	
breast		3.2
Respiratory disease	7.4	7.1
Cardiovascular disease	18.0	20.3
of which		
acute heart infarct	3.5	2.7
cerebrovascular events	3.3	5.2
Disease of the digestive system	2.3	2.9
Mental disorders	2.5	6.1
External causes of death	3.4	2.9
of which		
road traffic accidents	0.5	0.2
suicide	1.2	0.6
Other causes of death	10.8	13.8

60% of deaths in 2012 from cancer and cardiovascular disease

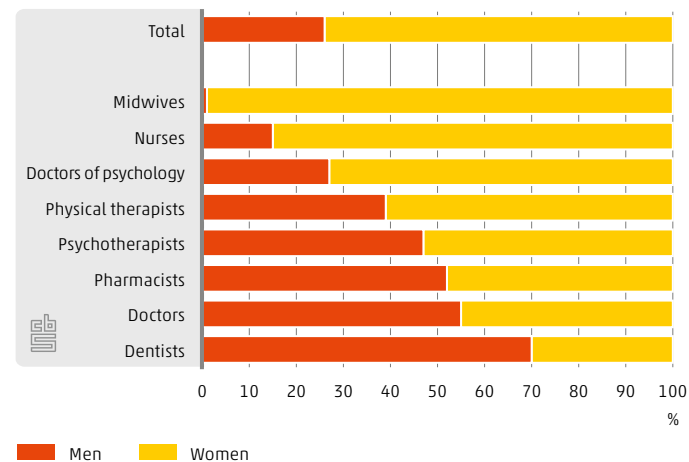
6,000 people died of non-natural causes in 2012



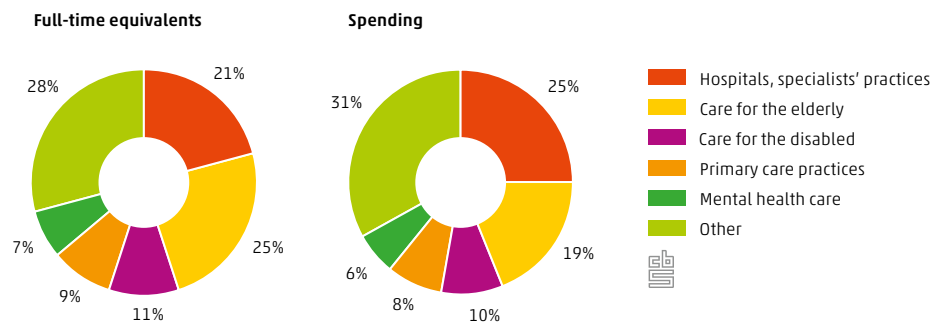
10.8 Health care costs

	2010	2011**	2012*
	bn euros		
Total	87.3	89.3	92.3
Hospitals, specialists' practices	22.7	22.6	23.5
Care for the elderly	15.8	16.5	17.8
Care for the disabled	8.1	8.3	9.3
Primary care practices	6.9	7.3	7.4
Mental health care	5.4	5.7	5.8
Other	28.4	29.0	28.6
	euros		
Per capita	5,257	5,352	5,510
	%		
As percentage of GDP	14.9	14.9	15.4

10.9 Registered health care professionals by sex, 2011



10.10 Full-time equivalents and spending in health care, 2012





-0.5%
2010

Purchasing power

-0.8%
2011

-1.0%
2012

11. Income

Purchasing power falls for third year in a row

The purchasing power of the Dutch population decreased by 1.0 percent in 2012. This was the third year in a row that purchasing power fell. The self-employed were affected most in 2012, with a 2.7 percent reduction in purchasing power. Benefit claimants also had to tighten their belts: income support claimants had to make do with 1.5 percent less, and pensioners with 1.2 percent less. Many pension funds have been unable to increase pension payments in line with inflation; some have even had to reduce payments because their cover ratio is too low. For employees, the decrease in purchasing power was limited to 0.4 percent.

Poverty risk increased

In 2012, 9.4 percent of Dutch households had an income below the low-income threshold. This is substantially more than the 7.4 percent of households in 2010. The increase in low-income households was largest among households with a non-western background: 29 percent of

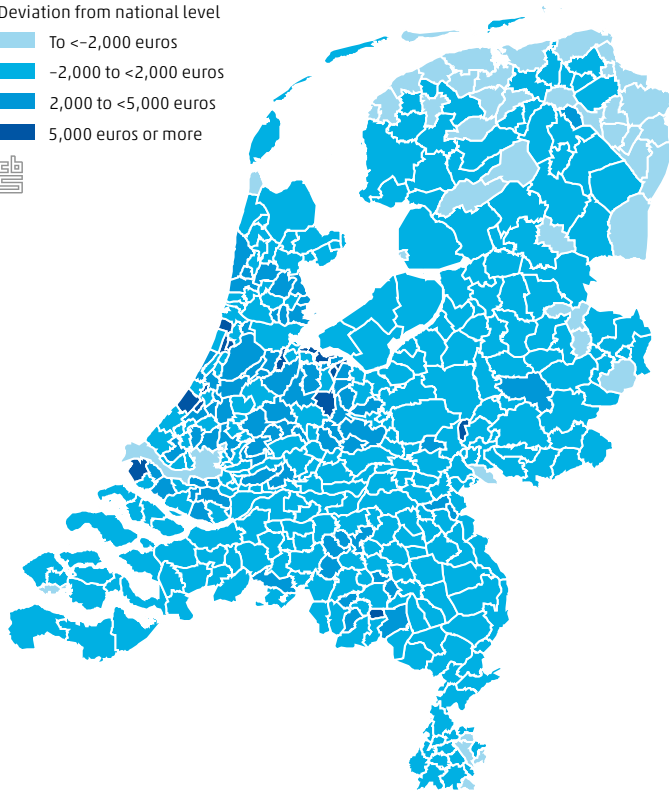
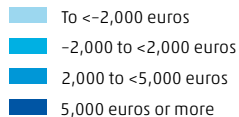
households in this category had a low income, three times the average risk. Overall, 1.3 million people were in a low-income household in 2012. Nearly one in three of them were under 18.

Households less wealthy

On 1 January 2012, average household assets in the Netherlands amounted to 27 thousand euros. This is 10 percent less than at the beginning of 2011. Household wealth has deteriorated continuously since the start of the economic crisis, at the end of 2008. The main reason for this was the reduction in the value of own homes, the main asset of most households. At the beginning of 2013, 1.4 million households owned a home that was worth less than the fiscal mortgage debt on it. This is the equivalent of 34 percent of all home owners, and nearly three times as many as at the beginning of 2008 (13 percent). The fiscal mortgage debt does not take account of assets accrued under endowment and investment-based mortgages schemes.

11.1 Standardised income in Dutch municipalities, 2011

Deviation from national level



11.2 Average disposable household income

	2010	2011	2012*
	1,000 euros		
Total	33.2	33.1	33.2
Single household			
Man	19.1	18.9	19.1
Woman	18.2	18.1	18.3
Multi-person household			
Couple	41.1	41.1	41.4
of whom			
without children	37.2	37.1	37.6
only child(ren) under 18	44.8	45.1	45.5
at least one child over 18	54.1	54.4	54.2
One-parent family	27.9	28.0	27.6
of whom			
only child(ren) under 18	23.1	23.1	23.1
at least one child over 18	33.6	33.8	33.1
Other	47.7	46.9	47.2

34% of households had
a female main earner in 2012



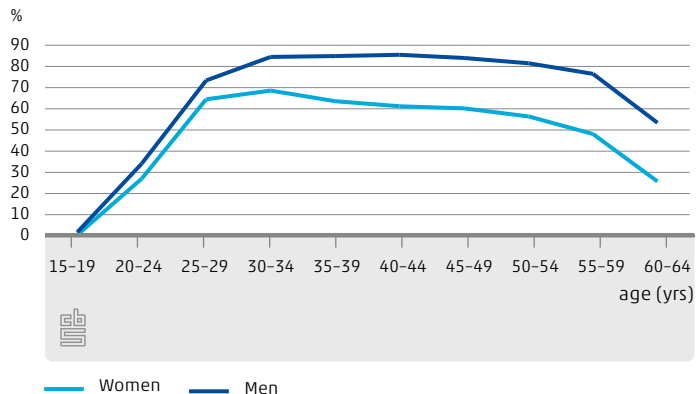
11.3 Average personal income

	2010	2011	2012*
	1,000 euros		
Total	28,4	28,9	29,1
Employed	34,5	35,2	35,8
of whom			
employee	34,7	35,4	35,9
self-employed	36,1	36,3	36,7
other (freelance etc.)	13,4	14,1	15,0
Not employed	18,4	18,6	18,6
of whom			
unemployed, benefit claimant	15,7	15,7	16,0
disabled	20,6	20,8	21,1
pensioner	21,9	22,3	22,3
other (student etc.)	8,0	8,0	7,8

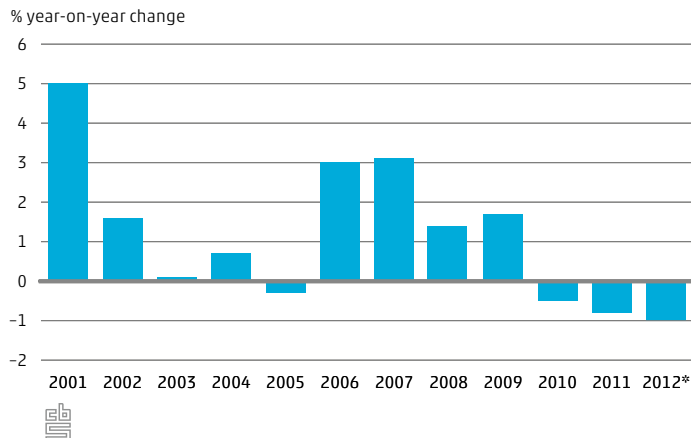
11.5 Financial problems of households

	2010	2011	2012*
	%		
Difficult/very difficult to make ends meet	13	14	14
Arrears			
Rent or mortgage repayments	3	3	4
Gas, water or electricity	2	2	2
Repayments of items bought on credit	1	1	1
At least one of the above	5	5	5

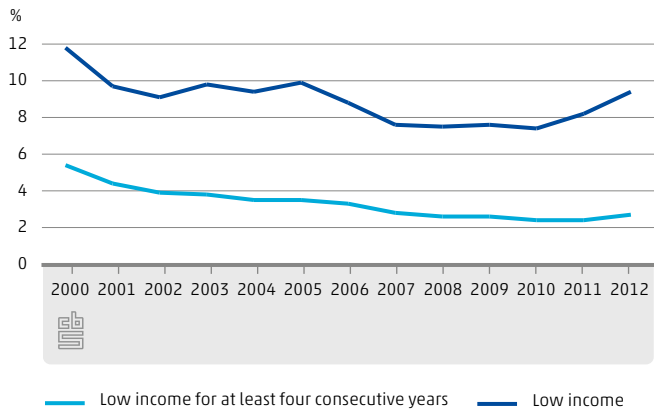
11.4 Economic independence, 2012*



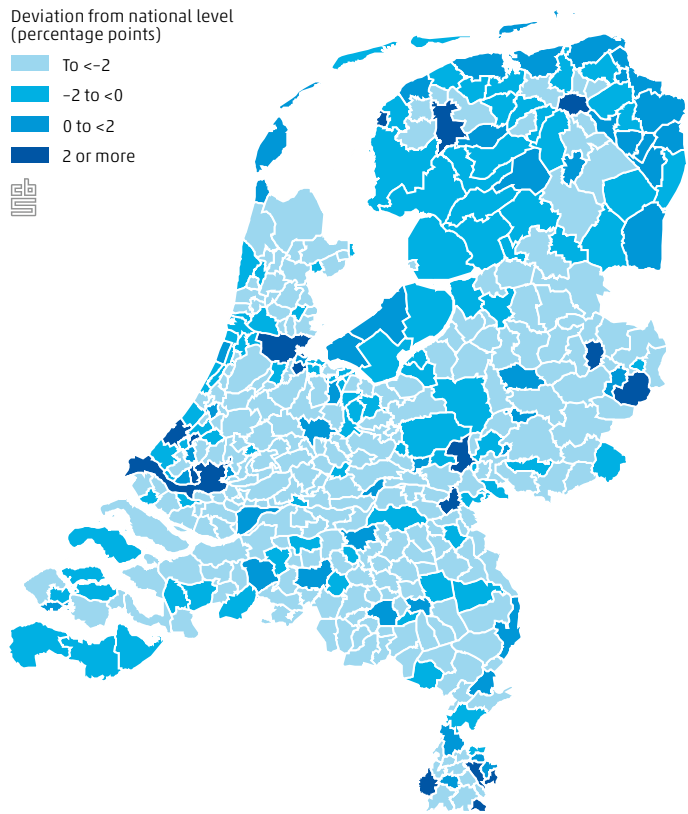
11.6 Purchasing power, 2012*



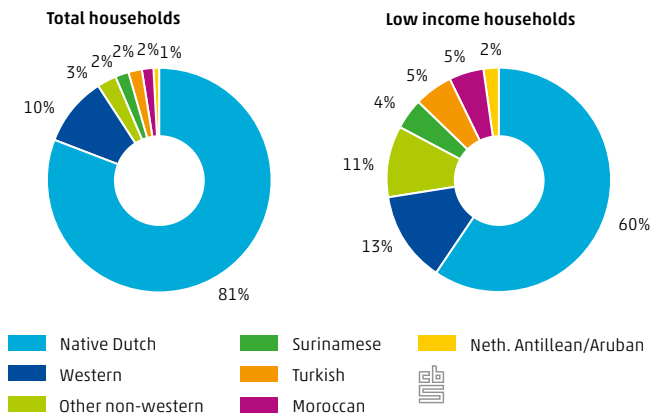
11.7 Low income households



11.9 Share of low-income households in municipalities, 2011



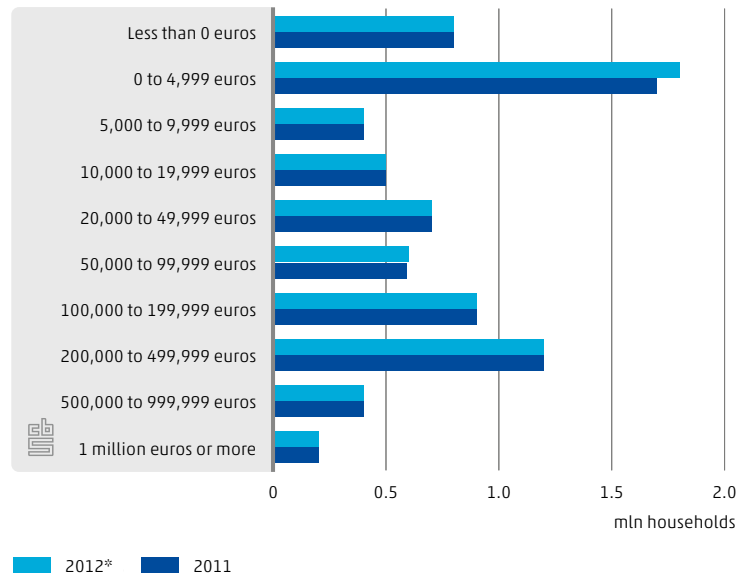
11.8 Share of low-income households in municipalities



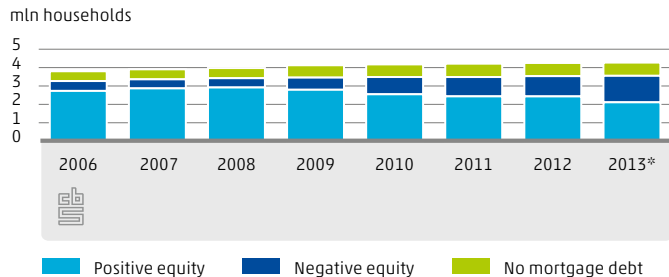
11.10 Median household wealth, 1 January

	2010	2011	2012*
1,000 euros			
Wealth	33	30	27
Assets	179	176	175
Financial assets	16	16	14
bank and savings balances	14	14	12
securities	13	14	13
Real estate	244	241	238
own home	237	234	231
other real estate	172	171	169
Movables	30	42	43
Enterprise assets	9	10	9
Liabilities	157	160	164
Mortgage debt on own home	156	160	163
Other debts	37	37	38

11.11 Households by wealth, 1 January



11.12 Fiscal mortgage debt compared with value of own home, 1 January



57% of households were home-owners on 1 January 2012



Plants and flowers
2013

€ 9,479,362,000

exports

€ 2,173,451,000

imports

12. International trade

Slight increase in volume of goods trade

Volumes of imports and exports were slightly higher in 2013 than in 2012. Both imports and exports rose by 1 percent. Import prices were 2 percent lower, export prices 1 percent lower. As a result the value of imports fell slightly whereas that of exports stayed the same.

Trade surplus 4 billion euros higher

The trade surplus for goods topped 44 billion euros in 2013. The Netherlands generates most of its surplus from the trade in chemicals (23 billion euros), followed by food (19 billion euros). Trade in mineral fuels resulted in a 14 billion euro trade deficit.

One quarter of Dutch exports go to Germany

Just as in 2012, in 2013 one quarter of all exported goods went to the Netherlands' main trading partner, Germany. About 70 percent of exports go to just ten countries, of which eight are in the European Union.

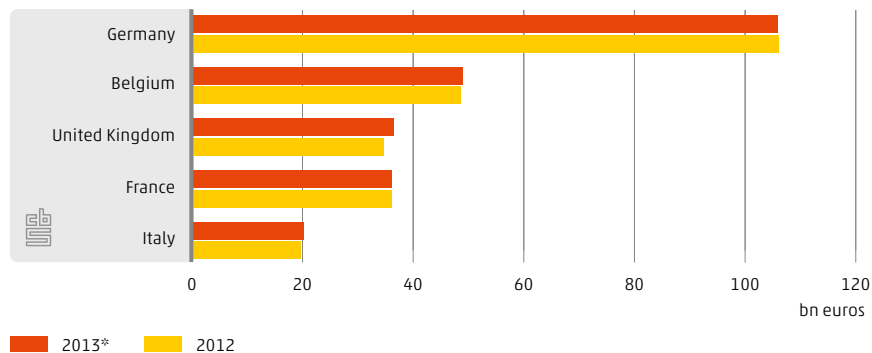
Sharp increase in trade surplus for services

Dutch exports of services rose by 6 percent to 110 billion euros in 2013. Services imports also rose slightly, to 94 billion euros, resulting in a 16 billion euro increase in the trade surplus. On the exports side, transport services saw the largest increase, while exports of travel and computer and information services also increased. On the imports side, royalties and manufacturing rights, and construction, computer and information services rose by most.

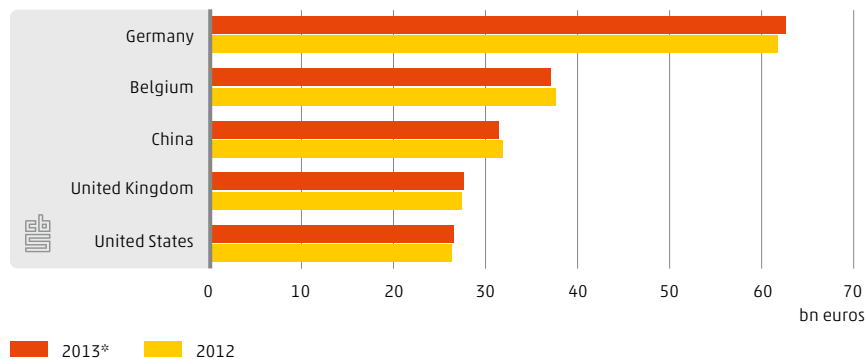
12.1 Value of imports and exports of goods

	2011	2012	2013*
Exports			
bn euros			
Total	409	430	428
European Union	303	312	316
Other Europe	25	27	25
Africa	13	15	14
America	30	33	29
Asia	34	38	38
Oceania	2	3	3
Imports			
Total	365	389	384
European Union	194	201	201
Other Europe	35	41	41
Africa	13	16	15
America	42	45	45
Asia	80	84	80
Oceania	1	1	1
Trade balance			
Total	44	40	44
European Union	109	111	115
Other Europe	-9	-14	-16
Africa	0	-2	-1
America	-12	-13	-15
Asia	-46	-45	-42
Oceania	1	1	1

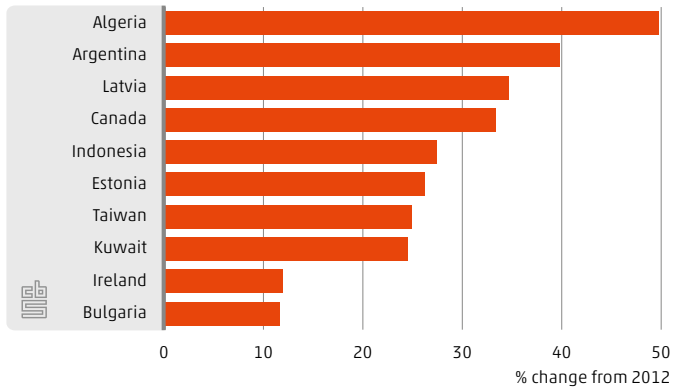
12.2 Main trading partners: goods exports



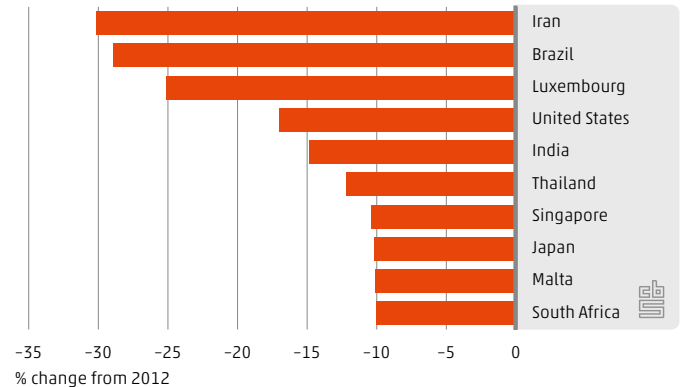
12.3 Main trading partners: goods imports



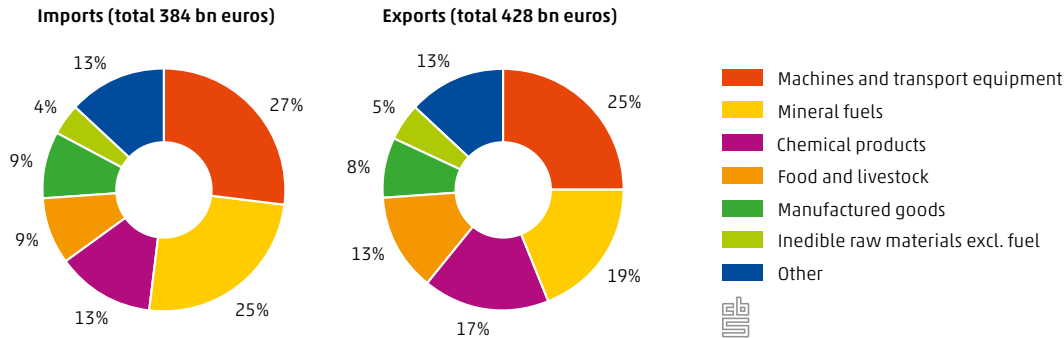
12.4 Countries with the largest increase in exports from the Netherlands in 2013



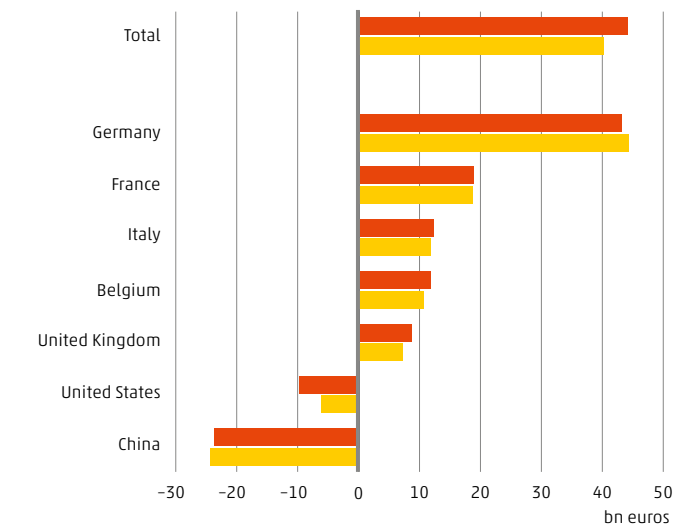
12.5 Countries with the largest decrease in exports from the Netherlands in 2013



12.6 Values of imports and exports of goods, 2013*



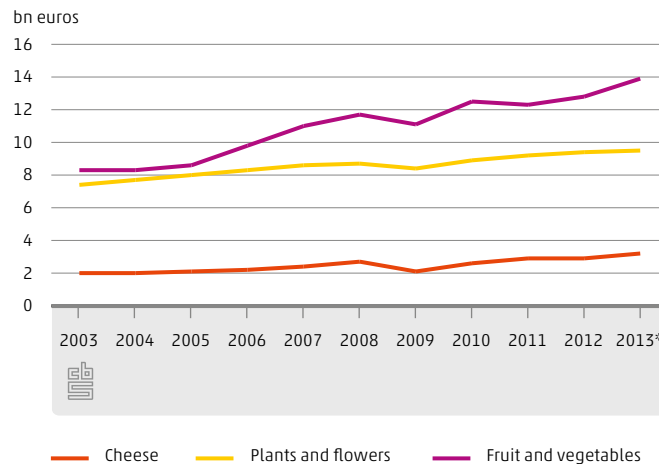
12.7 Trade balance with main trading partners



2013* 2012



12.8 Export value of some products



Cheese Plants and flowers Fruit and vegetables

€ 1,100,000,000

worth of eggs exported in 2013



€ 9,500,000,000 worth of
plants and flowers exported in 2013




12.9 Value of imports and exports of services

	2011	2012	2013*
	bn euros		
Exports			
Total	99	104	110
European Union	58	59	63
Other Europe	8	9	9
Africa	3	3	3
America	15	17	17
Asia	14	15	17
Oceania	1	2	2
Imports			
Total	88	94	94
European Union	43	45	45
Other Europe	7	7	7
Africa	2	2	2
America	26	30	30
Asia	9	9	9
Oceania	1	1	1
Trade balance			
Total	12	10	16
European Union	15	14	17
Other Europe	1	2	2
Africa	1	1	2
America	-11	-13	-13
Asia	5	6	7
Oceania	1	1	1

12.10 Values of imports and exports of services by type

	Imports		Exports	
	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
	bn euros			
Total	93.6	94.3	103.8	110.2
Transport services	16.5	15.9	22.8	24.7
Travel	15.7	15.4	10.7	11.7
Communication services	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.4
Construction services	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
Insurance services	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Financial services	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Computer and information services	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.6
Royalties and manufacturing rights	17.3	18.9	24.0	25.2
Other business services	31.0	30.7	30.8	32.2
Personal, cultural and recreational services	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Government services	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.8



48% of services
imported from within EU in 2013

Mothers without paid work 2010/2012

39%

with 1 baby and 2 or more older children

22%

with 1 baby and 1 older child

17%

with 1 baby



13. Labour and social security

Employment falls further

Employment in the Netherlands continued to decrease in 2013. The number of employee jobs fell by 136 thousand to 7.7 million. Employment fell in health care and construction in particular. The number of job vacancies also decreased: at the end of 2013, 95 thousand jobs were vacant, 16 thousand fewer than twelve months previously.

Unemployment mainly higher in first six months

Unemployment rose by 149 thousand in 2013, to an average 656 thousand people. It rose rapidly in the first seven months in particular. In the last three months of the year it decreased, as more and more people withdrew from the labour market.

More people claiming unemployment benefit or income support

The number of unemployment benefit claimants rose substantially in 2013. At the end of June, 379 thousand people were claiming this

benefit, over 100 thousand more than one year previously. The number of people depending on income support also increased. At the end of the first half of the year, 402 thousand people were receiving income support.

Sickness absence historically low

Employee sickness absence rates fell to 3.9 percent in 2013. This means that 39 per thousand employees reported in sick, the lowest absence rate since the mid-1990s. Disability benefits were being paid to 781 thousand people in June 2013, around the same number as in 2012.

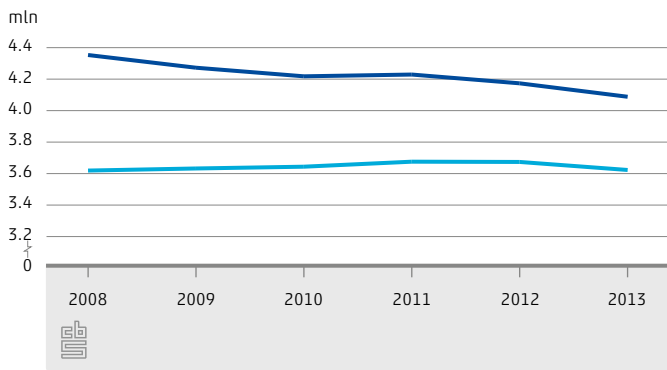
Wages rise by less than inflation

Collectively negotiated wage rates increased by 1.3 percent on average in 2013. This is slightly less than in 2012, when they were 1.4 percent higher than in the previous year. Inflation was 2.5 percent in 2013, nearly twice as high as the wage increase.

13.1 Employment, 2013*

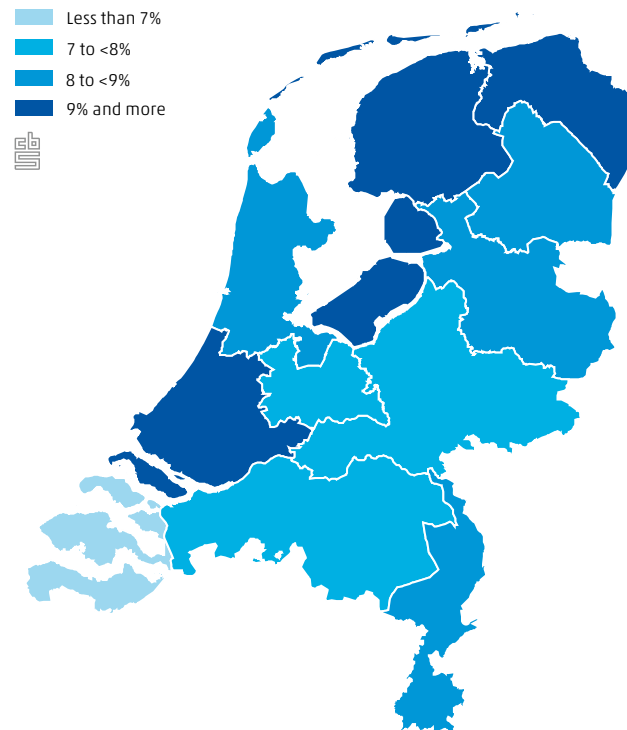
	Total	Em- ployees	Self-em- ployed
	1,000 persons		
Employed persons	8,592	7,300	1,292
of whom in			
agriculture, forestry and fishery	220	99	122
industry (excl. construction) and energy	896	842	54
construction	444	321	122
trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	2,171	1,909	262
information and communication	261	227	34
financial services	249	242	8
renting, buying and selling real estate	68	60	8
business services	1,355	1,176	178
government and care	2,298	2,195	102
culture, recreation, other services	630	228	402

13.2 Employee jobs



— Women — Men

13.3 Unemployment by province, 2013



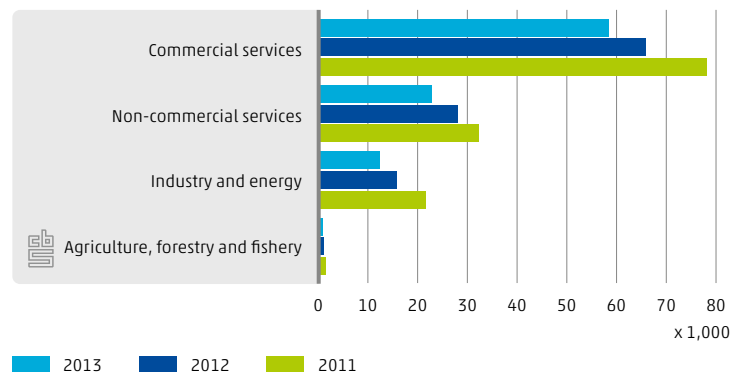
13.4 Unemployment

	2011	2012	2013
	% of labour force		
Total	5.4	6.4	8.3
Men	5.2	6.3	8.2
Women	5.6	6.6	8.4
15 to 24 yrs	9.8	12.6	15.9
25 to 34 yrs	5.5	6.5	8.2
35 to 44 yrs	4.4	5.4	6.9
45 to 54 yrs	4.6	5.2	6.7
55 to 64 yrs	5.0	5.8	7.8
Native Dutch	4.2	5.0	6.7
Western foreign background	7.1	8.2	10.2
Non-western foreign background	13.1	15.5	18.6

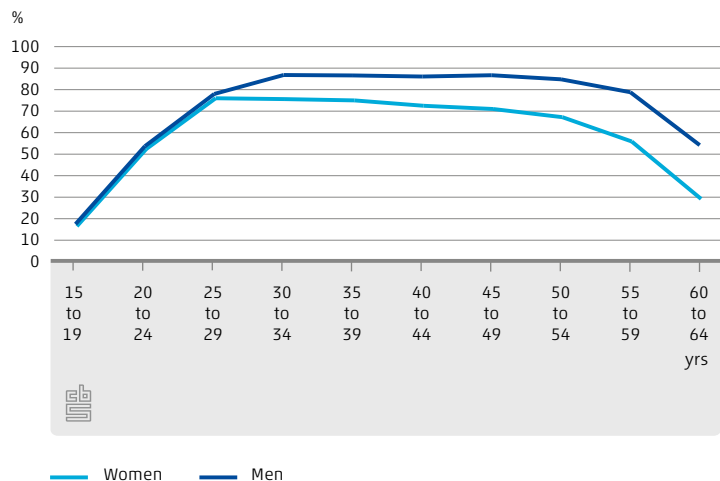


36% of people with a job in 2013 were university or college graduates

13.5 Job vacancies



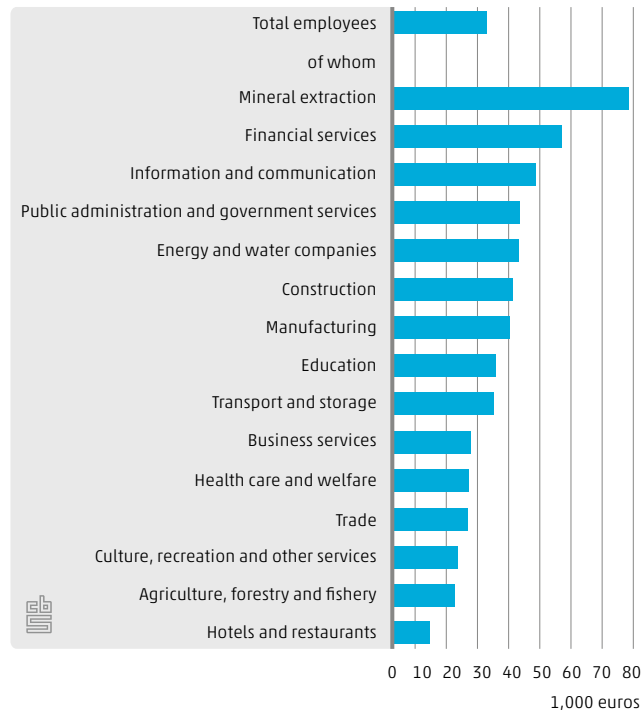
13.6 Net labour participation by age, 2013



13.7 Collectively negotiated employee wages

	2011	2012	2013
	% year-on-year change		
Total (gross hourly wage incl. bonuses, allowances, etc.)	1.1	1.4	1.3
of which			
agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.5	1.2	1.4
mineral extraction	.	.	.
manufacturing	1.2	1.8	1.6
energy and water companies	1.3	1.3	1.7
construction	0.8	1.8	1.2
trade	1.3	1.5	0.9
hotels and restaurants	1.2	0.9	1.1
transport, information and communication	1.9	1.4	1.9
financial services	0.9	1.2	1.5
business services	1.4	1.5	1.5
public administration and government services	0.0	1.0	.
education	0.1	.	.
health care and welfare	1.6	1.7	1.8
culture, recreation, other services	1.3	1.3	1.4

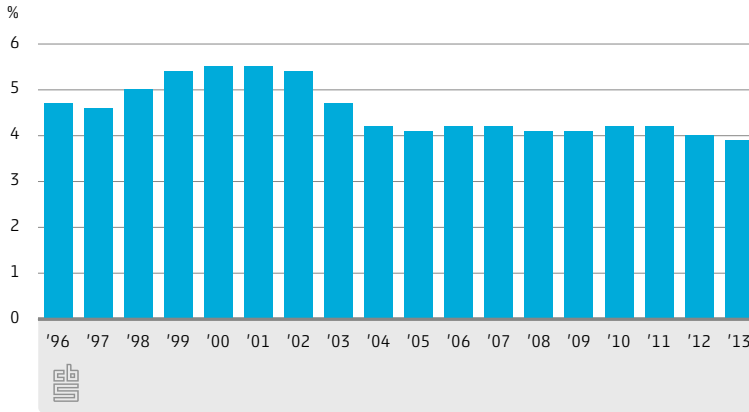
13.8 Average annual wage per job, 2012



1,215,000 employees
had a flexible contract in 2013



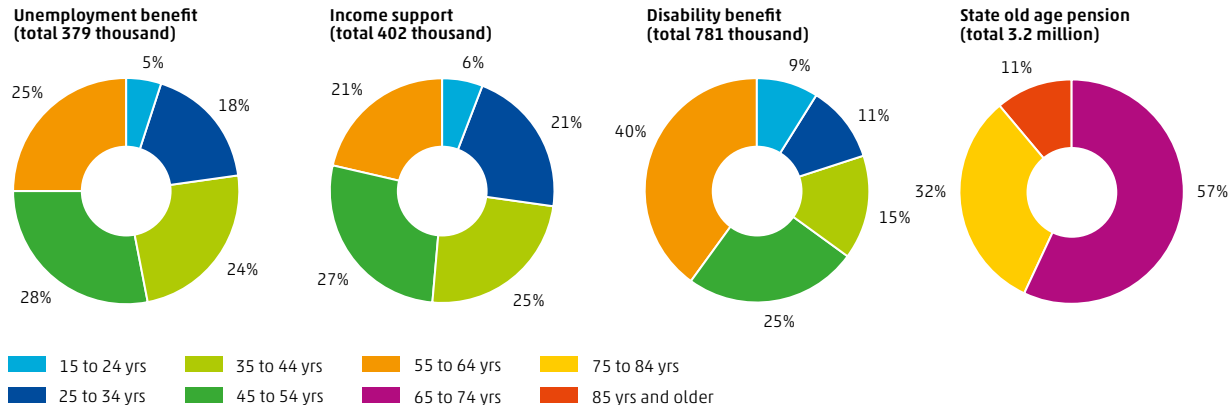
13.9 Sickness absence of employees



13.10 Benefit claimants, 30 June

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	x 1,000		
Disability benefit	776	782	781
of which			
under former scheme (WAO)	441	412	378
under current scheme (WIA)	117	145	170
for young persons	200	211	223
for self-employed	25	22	19
Unemployment benefit	243	277	379
Income support	365	371	402
Benefit for older unemployed	14	14	17
Benefit for older former self-employed	2	2	2
Children's allowance	1,942	1,939	1,932
Survivors benefit	93	81	71
State old-age pension	2,947	3,076	3,167

13.11 Benefit claimants, June 2013



A young child with curly hair is sitting in a car seat, wearing large headphones and a vibrant, multi-colored blanket. The child is smiling broadly, looking upwards. The background shows the interior of a car with another child in a similar setup.

3,183,000

Germany

2,677,000

France

1,766,000

Belgium

Holidays abroad in 2013

14. Leisure and culture

Eight in ten Dutch go on holiday

Eighty-one percent of the Dutch population went on holiday at least once in 2013. Around half of these nearly 36 million holidays were spent in the Netherlands. For foreign holidays, Germany was the most popular destination in 2013, as it has been for a number of years. Dutch holidaymakers took 3.2 million holidays there. France was second favourite with 2.7 million holidays, and Belgium came third with 1.8 million holidays.

Traditionally, many Dutch people travel to the Mediterranean for their holidays, with Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey the most popular destinations. The United States was the most popular destination outside Europe: nearly 400 thousand holidays were spent there.

Rising number of hotel guests

The number of guests and the number nights they spent in Dutch hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels was 3 percent higher in 2013

than in 2012. Foreign visitors accounted for most of this increase.

The number of nights business travellers spent in hotels rose slightly: by 1.1 percent. Amsterdam saw a much stronger rise of 8 percent, increasing its share in the business market from 26 to 28 percent.

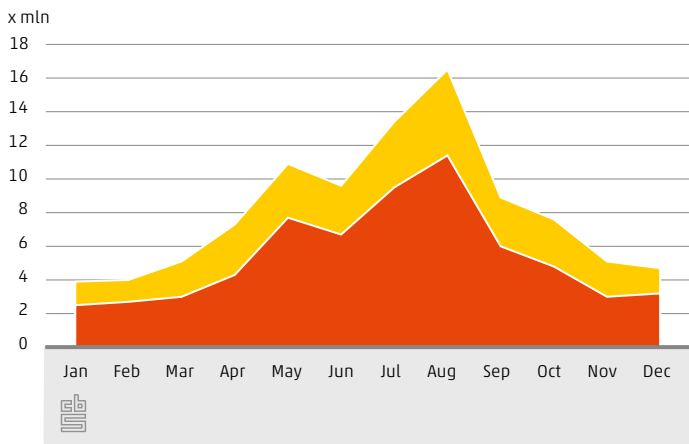
Libraries loan fewer books but more DVDs

Dutch libraries loaned out over 92 million items in 2012. The vast majority of these were books. Over a longer period, however, the number of books borrowed by adults and children has been showing a downward trend, both for fiction and non-fiction. Audiovisual items are gaining ground though, with DVDs becoming increasingly popular.

14.1 Holidays of the Dutch population

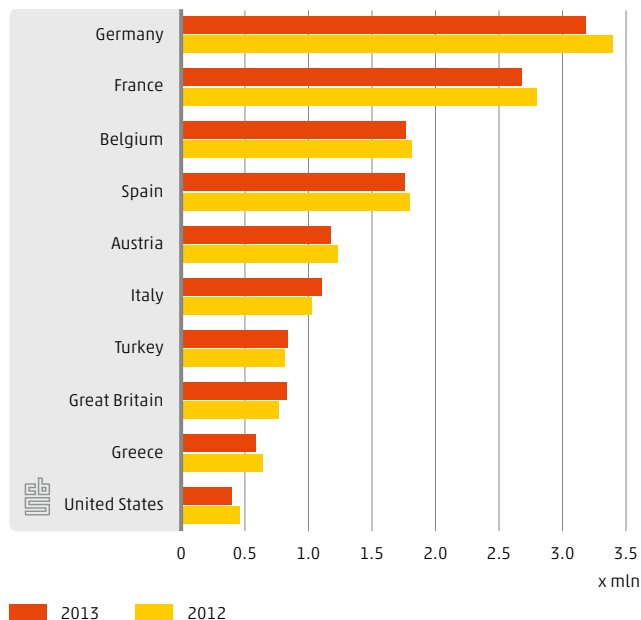
	Unit	2011	2012	2013
Holidays in the Netherlands				
Holidays	x 1,000	17,741	18,120	17,490
Spending	bn euros	3	3	3
Spending per holidaymaker	euros	155	157	163
Holidays abroad				
Holidays	x 1,000	18,560	18,628	18,093
Spending	bn euros	12	13	13
Spending per holidaymaker	euros	668	692	697

14.3 Nights spent in accommodation in the Netherlands, 2013*



From abroad From the Netherlands

14.2 Top ten destinations of Dutch holidaymakers



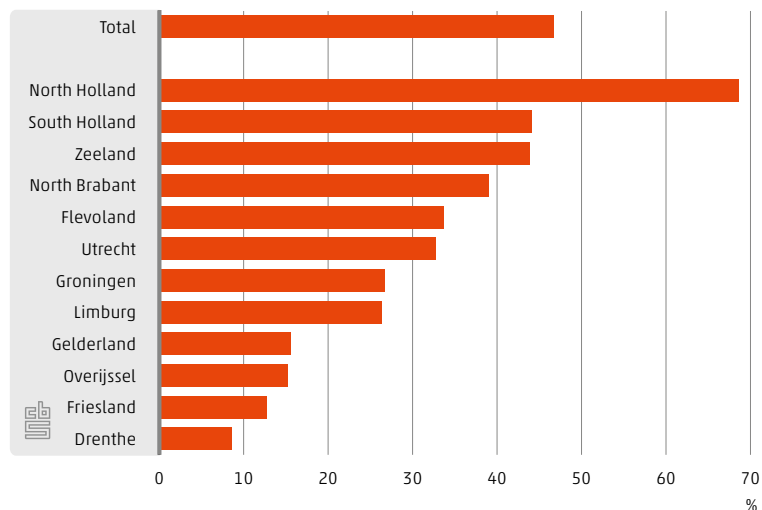
3,141 campsites
in the Netherlands



14.4 Supply and use of hotels

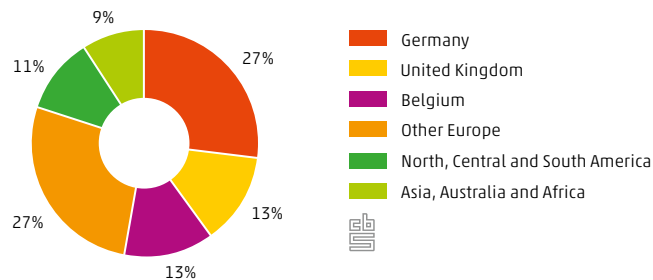
	2012	2013*
Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels		
Establishments	3,505	3,512
	x mln	
Beds	0.237	0.243
Guests	21.0	21.6
Dutch	11.3	11.5
foreign	9.7	10.1
Nights spent	36.5	37.6
Dutch	18.7	19.1
foreign	17.8	18.5
Hotel nights of business travellers		
Total Netherlands	15.8	15.9
of which in Amsterdam	4.1	4.5

14.5 Share of foreign hotel guests per province, 2013*



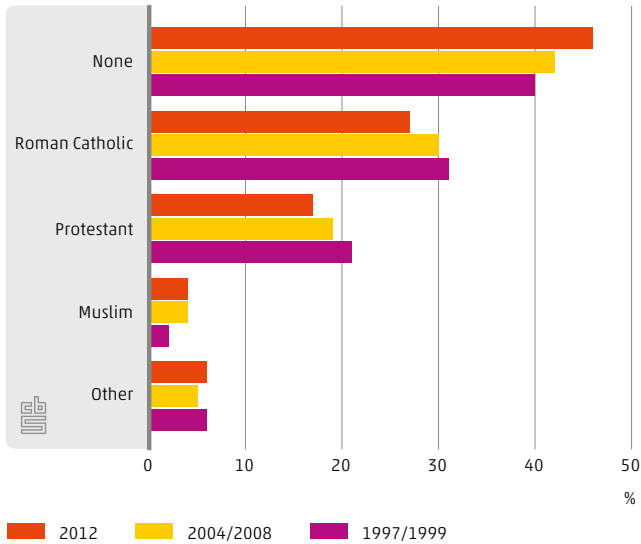
14.6 Foreign guests staying in Dutch accommodation, 2013*

Total 12.9 mln

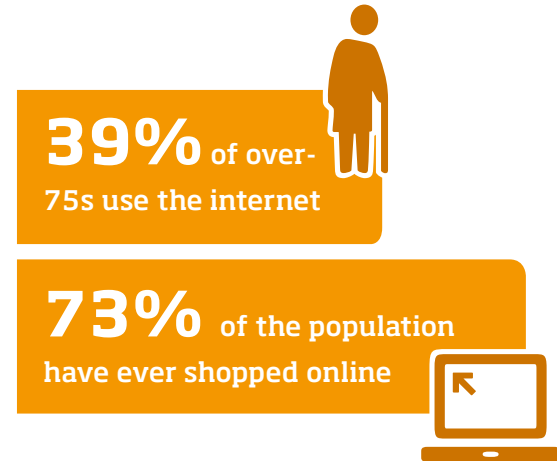
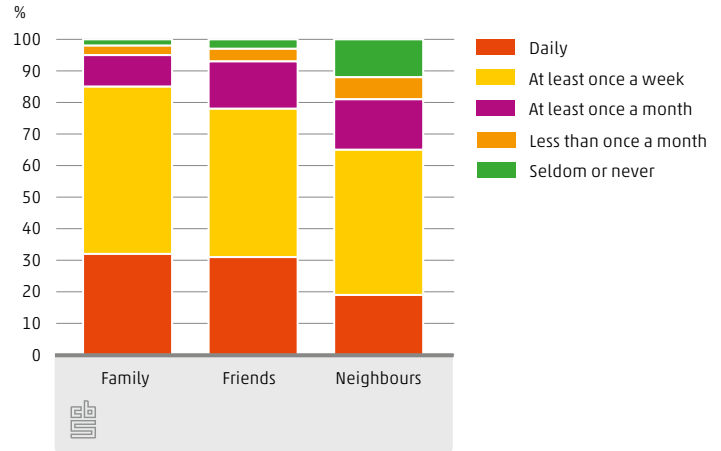


413,000
jobs in tourism in 2012

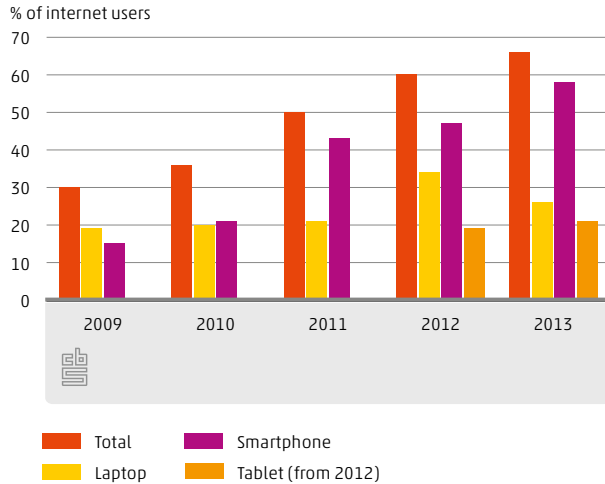
14.7 Population aged 18 years or older by religion



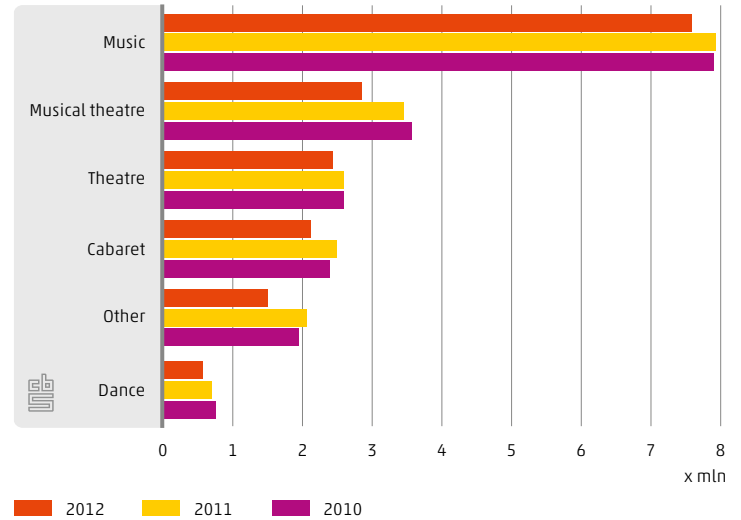
14.8 Contact with family, friends and neighbours, 2012



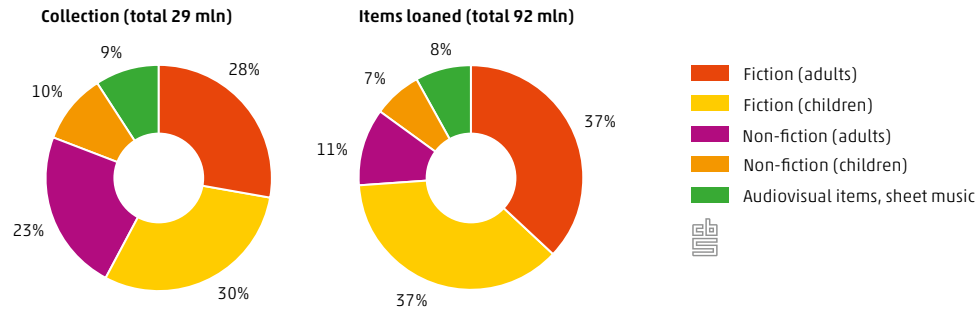
14.9 Use of mobile internet



14.10 Performing arts audiences



14.11 Public libraries, 2012





Economy in 2013

7,711,000

employee jobs

624,000

job vacancies filled

-1.3%

labour volume

15. Macro-economics

Economy shows delicate recovery

The Dutch economy shrank by 0.8 percent in 2013 compared with 2012, although the tide did seem to turn in the course of the year. Growth was less negative from the fourth quarter of 2012, and half way through 2013 it became positive again. In the fourth quarter it even reached 0.9 percent, pushed up by a substantial increase in investment. Household consumption decreased only slightly in the last quarter. Only exports showed an increase throughout the year, although the growth rate was half that of 2012.

Investment decrease slowing down

The volume of investment spending shrank by 4.8 percent in 2013. One reason for this was a 6.9 percent decrease in investment in residential property. Construction of non-residential property also decreased, and investors spent less capital on civil engineering projects. But spending was also down in other areas. The decrease did slow down in the course of the year, however, and by

the fourth quarter it was showing a sturdy growth: 6.7 percent. This was the first increase in capital spending since the last quarter of 2011. Businesses invested more in company vehicles, in particular, but also more in company buildings, machines, equipment and computers in the fourth quarter than twelve months previously.

Financial assets increase

Households' financial assets rose by 55 billion euros in 2013. These assets consist mostly of savings, bonds, shares and pension provisions. Households benefited from the positive mood on the stock market, for example.

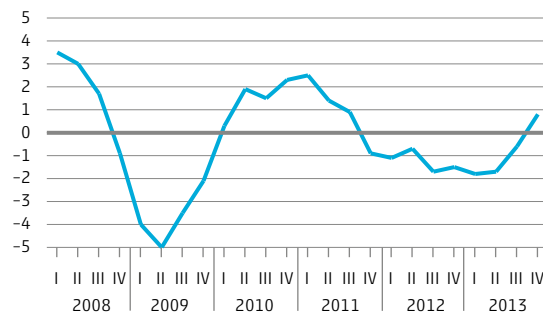
Many households opted to make extra payments on their mortgages, and overall they took out relatively little in new loans. In 2013, the total household debt rose by only 8 billion euros. The total mortgage debt fell by 8.5 billion euros to 664 billion euros.

15.1 Key economic indicators

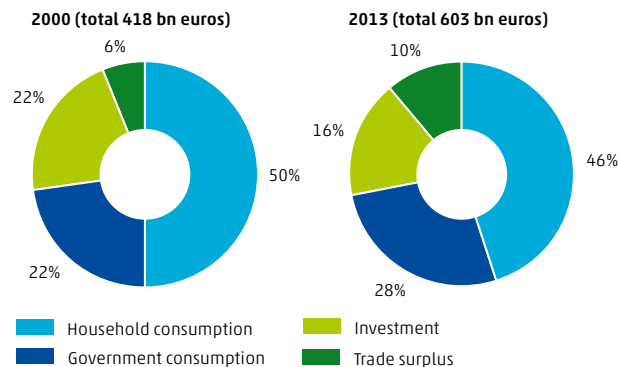
	Unit	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic product	% year-on-year change	0.9	-1.2	-0.8
Household consumption		-1.1	-1.6	-2.1
Government consumption		0.2	-0.7	-0.2
Fixed asset investment		6.1	-4.0	-4.8
Imports of goods and services		4.2	3.3	-0.2
Exports of goods and services		4.1	3.2	1.4
Government deficit (EMU)	% of GDP	4.3	4.1	2.5
Government debt (EMU)		65.7	71.3	73.5
Jobs of employees	x 1,000	7,905	7,847	7,711
Jobs of self-employed		1,354	1,399	1,444
Employed labour force		7,392	7,387	7,283
Unemployed labour force		419	507	656
Unemployment rate	% of labour force	5.4	6.4	8.3
Gross labour participation	% of 15 to 64 year-olds	71.1	71.8	72.1
Net labour participation		67.2	67.2	66.1
Job vacancies	x 1,000	132.5	111.5	95.1
New job vacancies		766	658	622
Vacancies filled		774	679	624

15.2 Gross domestic product

% year-on-year volume change



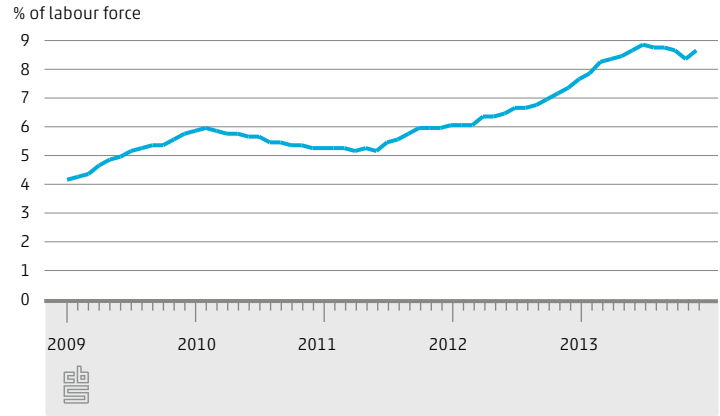
15.3 Final expenditure by category



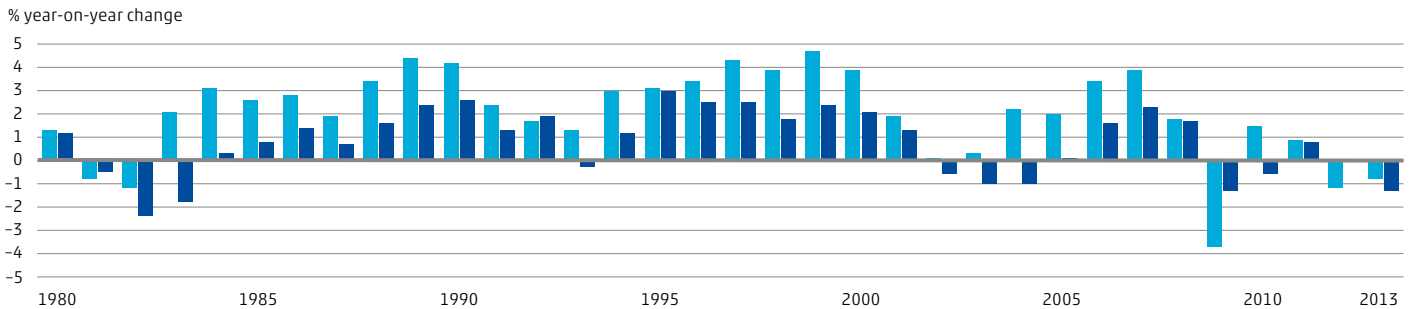
15.4 Labour force

	2011	2012	2013
	x 1,000		
Persons aged 15 to 64 yrs of whom	10,994	10,992	11,013
labour force	7,811	7,894	7,939
employed labour force	7,392	7,387	7,283
unemployed labour force	419	507	656
not in labour force	3,183	3,098	3,074
Employees of whom	6,315	6,292	6,161
permanent contract	5,195	5,115	4,946
flexible contract	1,120	1,177	1,215
Self-employed	1,077	1,095	1,123

15.5 Unemployment



15.6 Economic growth and employment



■ GDP (volume)
 ■ Labour volume (hours worked)



15.7 Financial assets and liabilities of households

	2011	2012	2013	2013
	year-on-year change in bn euros			bn euros
Financial assets	59	152	55	2,038
of which				
savings and other deposits	15	17	2	348
securities	-11	12	24	258
life insurance provision	7	14	-2	215
pension provisions	50	113	32	1,047
Liabilities	24	24	8	841
of which				
home mortgages	14	1	-8	664
Financial wealth	35	128	47	1,197

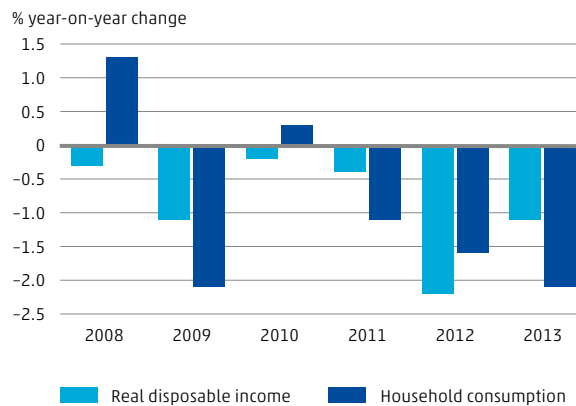
6.9% less invested in residential property in 2013



15.8 Company profits

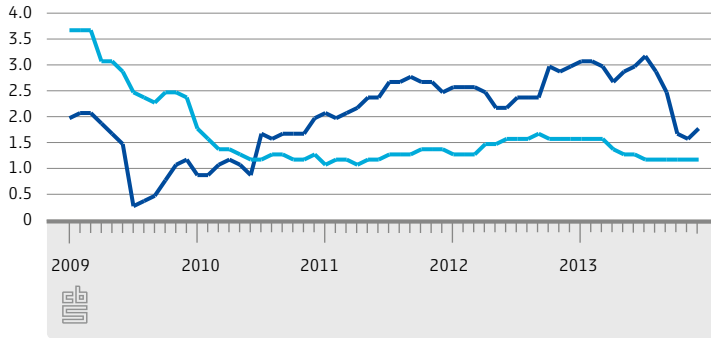
	2011	2012	2013
	bn euros		
Non-financial companies			
Net profits before tax	114.0	105.9	105.3
of which			
profits of foreign subsidiaries	38.9	34.7	33.3
Financial companies			
Net profits before tax	22.6	18.4	16.1
of which			
profits of foreign subsidiaries	10.8	8.3	7.6

15.9 Real disposable income and consumption of households



15.10 Wages and prices

% year-on-year change



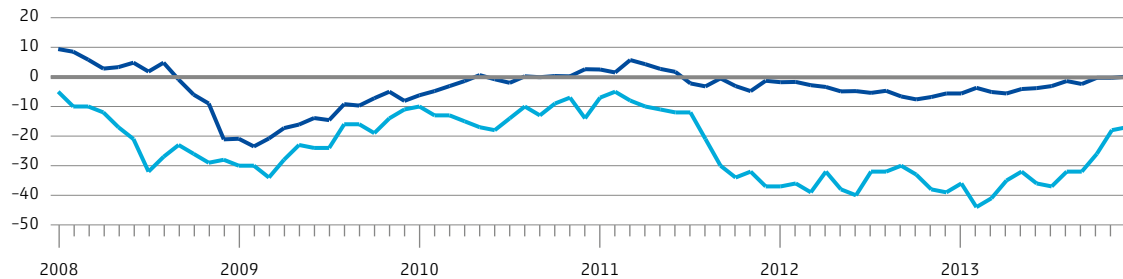
- Collectively negotiated wages per hour worked, incl. bonuses and allowances
- Consumer price index

€ 54,020 pay for employees
per labour year in 2013



15.11 Consumer and producer confidence

% optimists minus % pessimists



- Consumer confidence
- Producer confidence





Coal consumption
in 2013

8,836,000,000 kg
by power stations

2,805,000,000 kg
by coke factories

16. Manufacturing and energy

Food industry recovering

Manufacturing output fell by 1.0 percent in 2013. The food, drinks and tobacco industry recovered well from the downturn of the previous year and saw its highest growth rate since 2005: 3.1 percent. The only other sector of industry showing a slightly positive result was textiles, with 0.6 percent growth. Manufacturing output did increase in the course of the year: in the first quarter it was still 3 percent below the first quarter of 2012, while in the fourth quarter it was 1 percent higher than twelve months previously.

Manufacturers slightly less pessimistic

The upturn in production in 2013 was also reflected in producer confidence. Although the sentiment indicator was negative for most of the year, manufacturers were less pessimistic at the end of 2013 than at the start. In December 2013 the sentiment indicator even scabbled up to above zero.

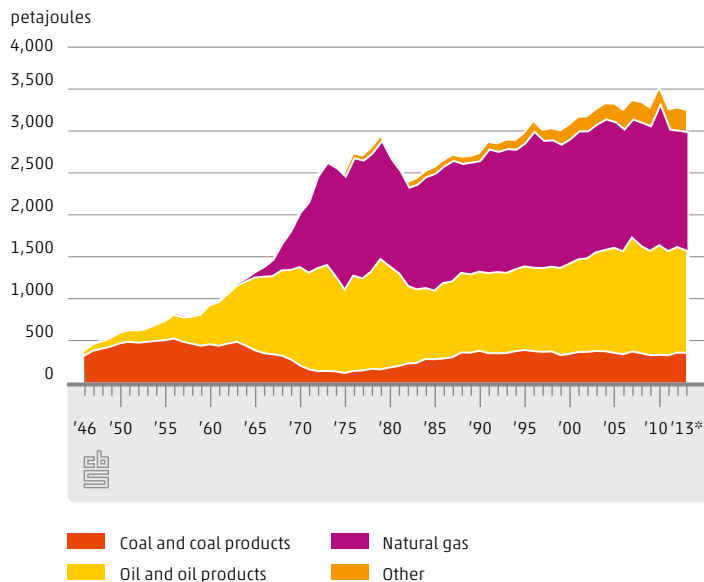
More electricity from wind

Electricity production from wind increased by 8 percent in 2013, as wind turbine capacity was expanded. It rose by nearly 300 megawatts to about 2.7 thousand megawatts. This includes 228 megawatts from wind farms in the North Sea, and about 2.5 thousand megawatts from onshore wind turbines. It was the first time since 2008 that wind power increased substantially. In 2013, 45 percent of renewable electricity was generated by wind energy.

Energy use down

Energy consumption in the Netherlands was 0.8 percent lower in 2013 than in 2012. The fall was caused mainly by the petrochemical industry using less oil in the manufacture of chemical products. As cars and heavy goods vehicles also used less fuel, overall consumption of oil products fell by 3 percent. The cold spring of 2013 pushed up natural gas consumption of households and industry by 1.8 percent.

16.1 Energy supply by energy carrier



16.2 Electricity balance sheet

	2011	2012	2013*
	bn kWh		
Electricity supply	122.1	119.6	116.8
of which			
production	113.0	102.5	98.6
central	70.6	64.0	62.8
local	42.4	38.5	35.8
imports	20.6	32.2	33.3
exports (-)	11.5	15.0	15.0
Electricity consumption	122.1	119.6	116.8
of which			
via public network	104.8	101.8	101.4
via self-generation networks	13.4	14.1	12.0
in production processes	3.9	3.7	3.5
Net losses	4.6	4.5	4.4



2,700 megawatts was the capacity of wind turbines in 2013



11,800,000,000 kWh of renewable electricity produced in 2013

16.3 Renewable electricity

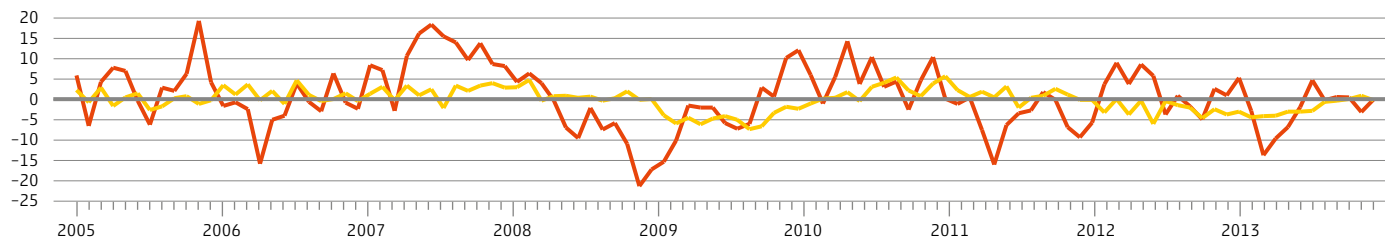
	2011	2012	2013*
	% of electricity consumption		
Gross production (normalised)	9.84	10.48	10.06
of which			
hydro power	0.08	0.08	0.09
wind energy	3.87	4.13	4.54
solar power	0.08	0.21	.
biomass	5.80	6.05	5.04
Import certificates	21.66	28.33	34.84
of which			
hydro power	18.84	25.75	29.72
wind energy	1.95	1.52	2.39
solar power	-	-	-
biomass	0.87	1.06	1.82
Export certificates	2.79	3.30	5.31

16.4 Average energy consumption in private homes

	2010	2011	2012*
	m³		
Natural gas consumption	1,850	1,450	1,500
of which in			
apartment	1,200	950	1,000
terraced house	1,650	1,300	1,400
corner house	2,000	1,550	1,650
semi-detached house	2,400	1,900	2,000
detached house	3,100	2,400	2,600
	kWh		
Electricity consumption	3,300	3,250	3,200
of which in			
apartment	2,250	2,250	2,200
terraced house	3,350	3,300	3,250
corner house	3,500	3,500	3,400
semi-detached house	3,950	3,950	3,850
detached house	4,600	4,600	4,500

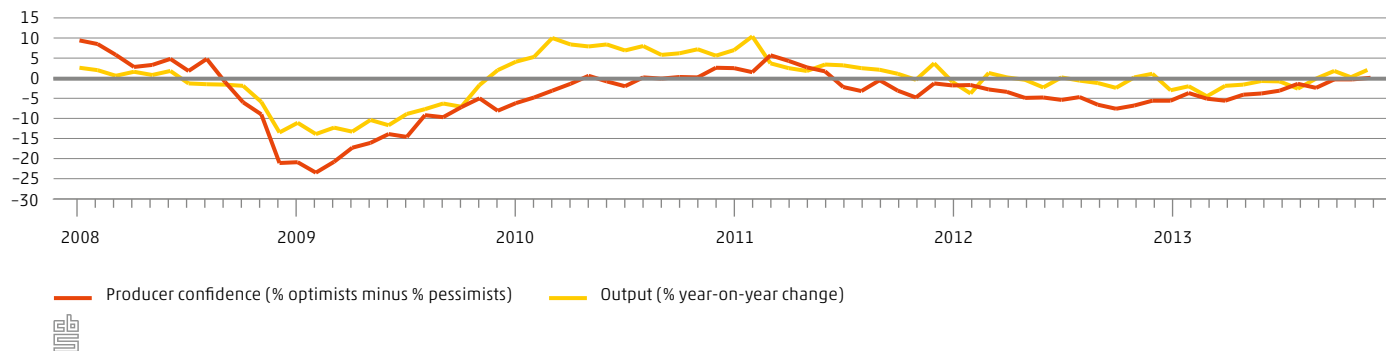
16.5 Electricity and oil consumption

% year-on-year change



Oil Electricity

16.6 Producer confidence and manufacturing output



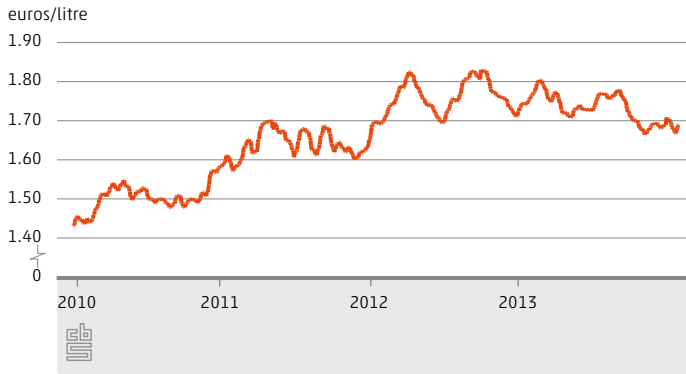
16.7 Manufacturing output

	2011	2012	2013
	2010=100		
Total	103.3	102.6	101.5
of which			
food, drinks and tobacco	101.6	99.2	102.2
textiles, clothing and leather	103.2	100.2	100.8
wood, construction materials	106.1	98.5	92.2
paper and printing	100.9	99.6	99.1
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	100.0	103.3	100.1
basic metals and metal products	103.9	101.9	100.7
electrical engineering	107.1	105.1	104.5
transport equipment	122.3	116.0	109.8
furniture	99.0	96.6	89.9

16.8 Fixed capital formation in manufacturing

	2010	2011	2012*
	mln euros		
Total	6,105	7,218	7,423
of which			
food, drinks and tobacco	1,341	1,343	1,617
textiles, clothing and leather	61	67	68
wood, construction materials	269	278	221
paper and printing	317	334	296
refineries and chemicals	1,825	2,487	2,778
electrical/metal industry	2,074	2,473	2,236
other manufacturing	218	236	209

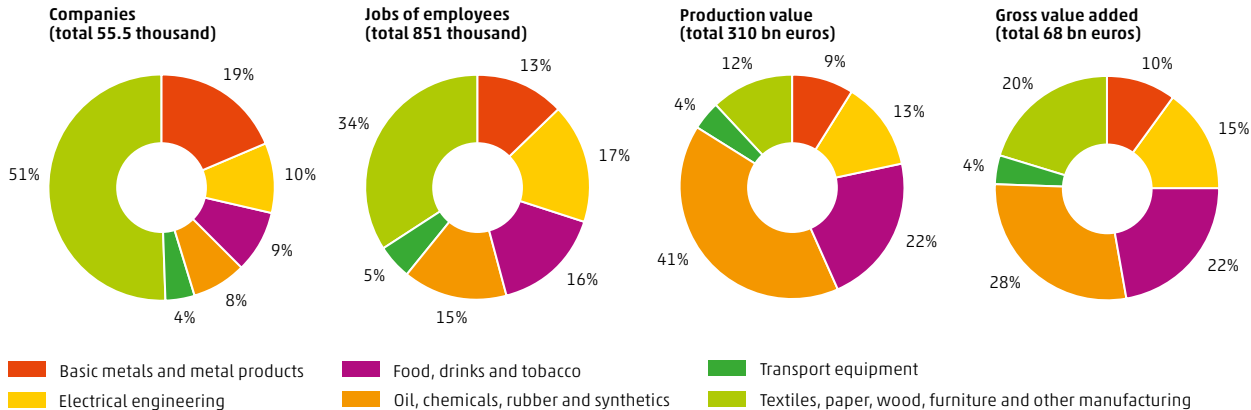
16.9 Price of regular unleaded 95 petrol



7,264,000,000 litres
of diesel for cars sold in 2013



16.10 Manufacturing key figures, 2013





cattle

57,428,000,000 kg

pigs

11,481,000,000 kg

**Manure production
in 2013**

17. Nature and environment

Slightly lower greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 192 billion CO₂ equivalents in 2012, 2 percent less than in 2011. The cold winter meant more natural gas was used to heat homes, resulting in an extra 2 billion kg of CO₂ emissions. This increase was compensated by a reduction in the production of electricity (2 billion kg CO₂) and in the consumption of motor fuels (1 billion kg CO₂). The chemical industry emitted more greenhouse gases, as the sector benefited from increased demand from outside Europe. This rise was neutralised in its entirety by emission reductions in other manufacturing sectors as a result of the economic crisis.

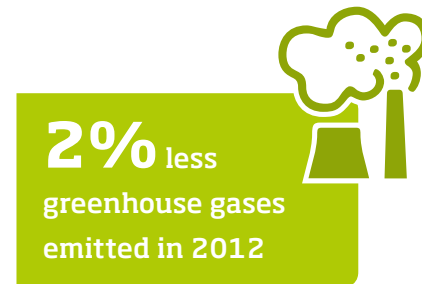
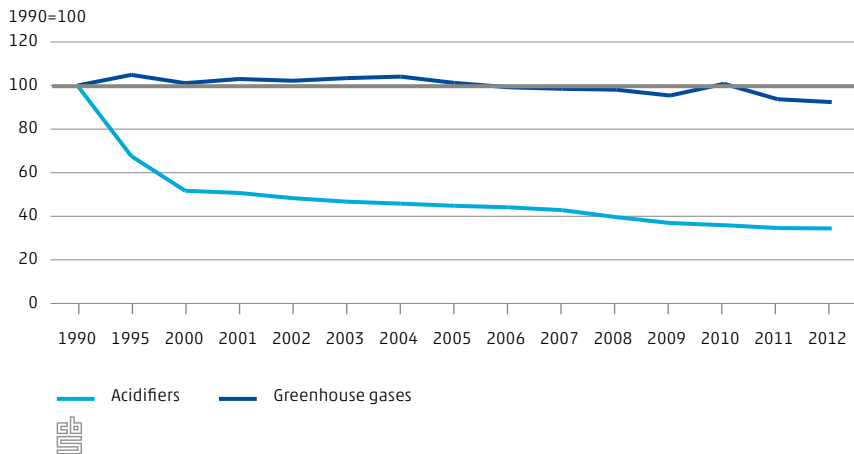
Pressure on the environment continues to rise

The Dutch economy has become greener since 2000. Environmental pressure – for instance greenhouse gas and heavy metal emissions – increased at a slower pace than economic growth, and raw materials are being used more efficiently. On the other hand, natural resources

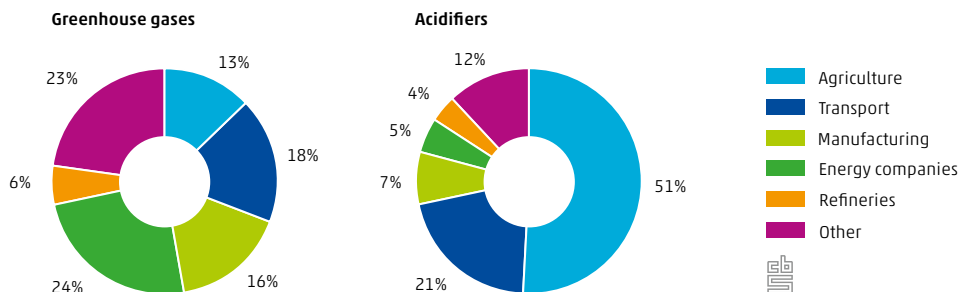
continue to be depleted. This is mainly reflected in deteriorating biodiversity, decreasing green areas and diminishing energy reserves. As the absolute pressure on the environment in the Netherlands continues to rise, the quality of the living environment continues to be a matter of concern. In spite of this, there is not a great deal of environmental awareness among the public. In 2012, 40 percent of the population thought that the level of environmental pollution was high and 24 percent said they were willing to pay more to benefit the environment. Fewer financial resources are used for environmental protection: the share of environmental taxes in tax revenues has decreased slightly in recent years and the share of environmental subsidies in government spending has remained constant since 2005. The number of green patents did increase, though, and the environmental sector has increased steadily.

In an international perspective, the Netherlands performs well. For example, it has one of the highest shares of environmental taxes and a high energy tax rate.

17.1 Emissions of acidifiers and greenhouse gases



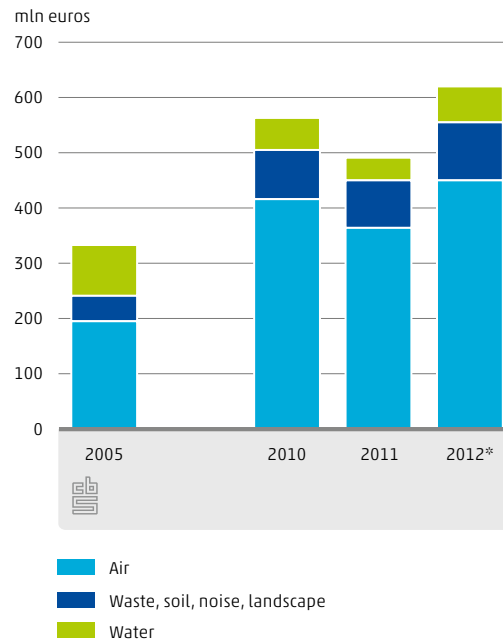
17.2 Air pollution, emissions by source, 2012



17.3 Industrial waste, 2012*

	Total	Recycling	Final waste treatment
	mIn kg		
Non-hazardous waste	24,840	20,629	4,211
of which from			
mining	588	485	103
energy supply	1,350	1,311	38
water supply and waste treatment	8,622	5,324	3,298
manufacturing	14,280	13,509	772
of which			
food, drinks and tobacco	8,206	7,971	235
chemical industry	927	792	135
basic metal industry	1,719	1,679	39
other manufacturing	3,428	3,067	363
Non-chemical waste	22,538	19,597	2,941
of which			
metal	1,118	1,103	15
paper and cardboard	665	655	10
wood	812	805	7
animal and vegetable waste	6,634	6,538	96
mixed waste	3,515	2,504	1,011
sludge	2,195	896	1,299
minerals and stone-like materials	7,239	6,778	462
other non-chemical waste	360	318	41
Chemical waste	2,302	1,032	1,271

17.4 Environmental investment by industry (companies with 20 or more employees)



224,000
cars dismantled in 2012



17.5 Municipal waste

	2010	2011	2012**
	mln kg		
Total	10,061	10,163	9,845
Household waste	8,860	8,915	8,670
of which			
non-separated collected waste	4,441	4,413	4,268
separated collected waste	4,419	4,502	4,401
of which			
compostable waste	1,255	1,297	1,304
paper	1,065	1,044	983
glass	350	349	349
bulky garden waste	447	448	463
wood waste	323	334	317
rubble	402	427	390
other separated waste	577	603	595
Cleaning and other waste	1,200	1,248	1,175

59 kg of paper collected per inhabitant for recycling in 2012



17.6 Manure and mineral production

	2011	2012	2013*
	mln kg		
Manure from livestock	71,434	71,207	73,171
of which			
cattle	55,354	55,416	57,428
sheep and goats	1,674	1,699	1,718
horses and ponies	961	929	920
pigs	11,821	11,571	11,481
poultry	1,457	1,416	1,450
rabbits and fur-bearing animals	166	176	175
Mineral excretion			
Nitrogen	477	461	471
Phosphate	170	161	164
Potassium	512	505	518

17.7 Emissions into water

	2010	2011	2012*
	1,000 kg		
Phosphorus (total P)	15,295	15,274	15,195
Nitrogen (total N)	86,635	86,544	85,412
Cadmium	0.97	1.0	0.95
Chromium	6.5	5.9	6.3
Copper	266	255	258
Mercury	0.32	0.32	0.34
Lead	63.1	63.5	63.9

17.8 Trends in flora and fauna populations

	2005	2010	2012
	2000=100		
Breeding birds	94	92*	94*
Winter birds ¹⁾	97	56*	70*
Water birds ²⁾	117	113*	114*
Mammals ³⁾	110	136*	115*
Bats	152	194*	204*
Amphibians	112	113*	93*
Reptiles	103	89*	98*
Butterflies	92	100*	61*
Dragonflies	95	122*	112*
Wild mushrooms	72	79*	63*

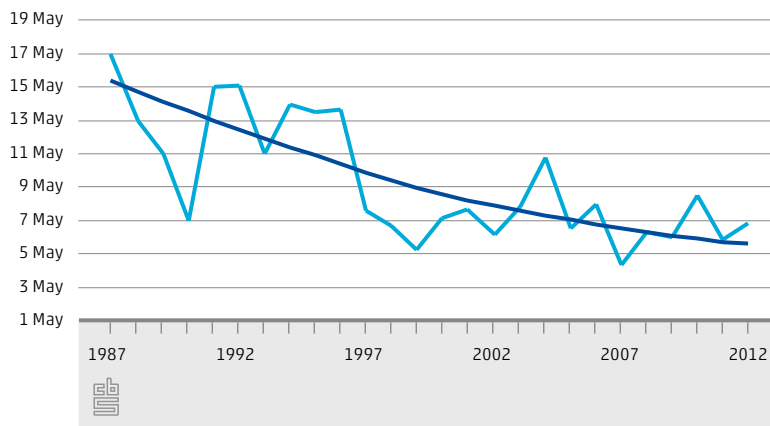
Source: Statistics Netherlands and private flora and fauna databanks.

¹⁾ Birds spending the winter in the Netherlands.

²⁾ Season 2004/2005, 2009/2010 and 2011/2012.

³⁾ Diurnal mammals: squirrels, hares, rabbits, deer and foxes

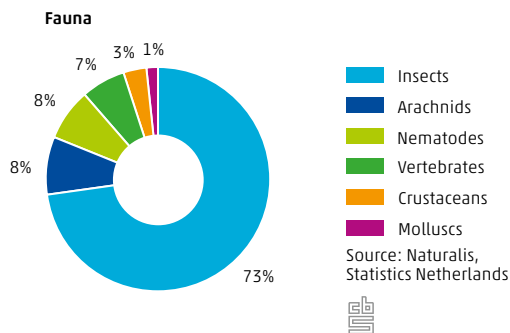
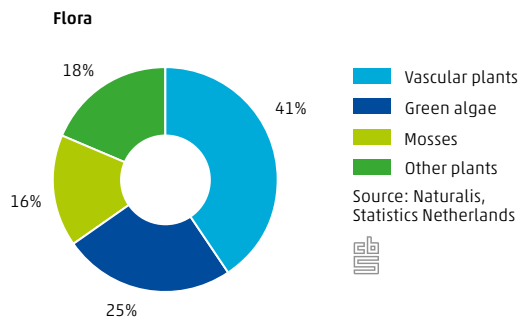
17.9 Start of songbird egg-laying season



— Start of egg-laying season — Trend

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology SOVON.

17.10 Number of species in the Netherlands





58,217

25 years

69,508

40 years

8,305

60 years

Wedding anniversaries in 2013

18. Population

Dutch population 16.8 million

On 1 January 2014, 16.8 million people were living in the Netherlands. The population grew by 48 thousand in 2013. Since 2000, the share of over-65s has risen from 14 to 17 percent. The share of single households has also risen in the same period, from 34 to 37 percent.

One in five have a foreign background

Nine percent of people living in the Netherlands have a western foreign background, twelve percent a non-western foreign background. Turks account for the largest of the four major non-western groups, with 395 thousand people. Moroccans account for the second largest group, followed by the Surinamese and Antilleans/Arubans. For a number of years now, the second generations have accounted for almost all the population growth in these four population groups. The number of first-generation Surinamese and Turkish immigrants fell slightly last year. First-generation western immigration rose mainly as a result of migration from Poland.

Fewer marriages and births

Nearly 74 thousand marriages and registered partnerships took place in 2013, 6 thousand fewer than in 2012. The decrease was completely accounted for by marriages, as the number of registered partnerships rose slightly. Five thousand fewer babies were born than in 2012, bringing the total in 2013 to 171 thousand. The annual number of births has been decreasing since 2010. The lower marriage and birth rates are connected with the recent economic recession.

The number of divorces has remained fairly stable. Remarkably, the number of widowers rose, while the number of widows decreased. This is the result of the larger rise in life expectancy for men than for women.

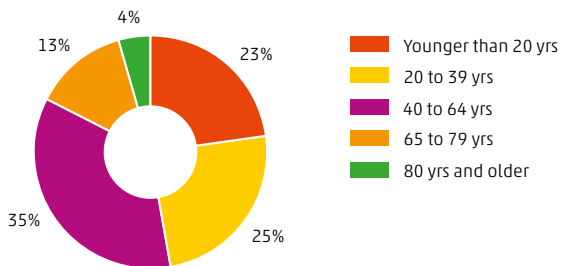
Immigration slightly up, emigration stable

In 2013, 162 thousand immigrants arrived in the Netherlands, 4 thousand more than in 2012. Poles accounted for the largest group. The number of emigrants remained at the same level: 144 thousand.

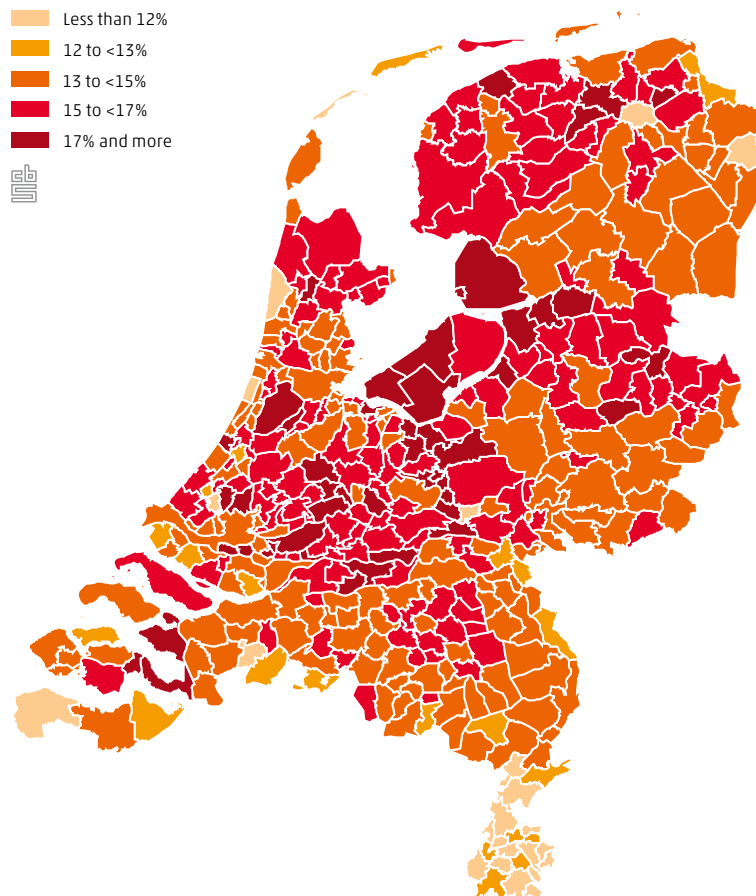
18.1 Key population figures

	2011	2012	2013*
	x 1,000		
Population on 1 January	16,656	16,730	16,780
Births	180	176	171
Deaths	136	141	141
Immigration	163	158	162
Emigration	133	144	144
Net corrections	-27	-34	-29
Total growth	75	49	48
Population on 31 December	16,730	16,780	16,828

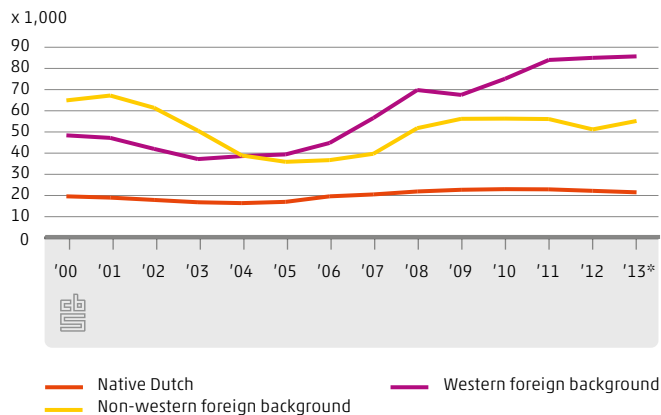
18.3 Population by age, 1 January 2014*



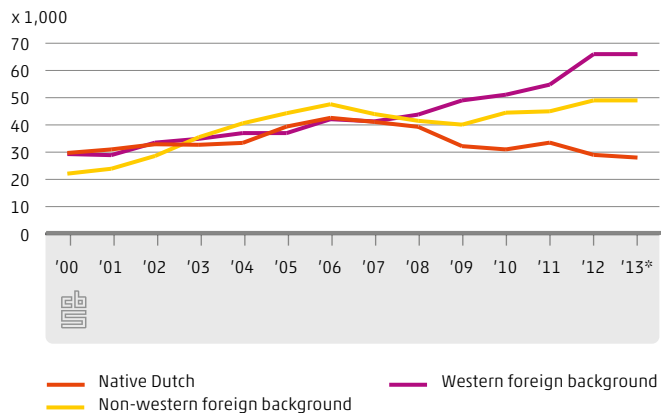
18.2 Share of 0 to 12 year-olds per municipality, 1 January 2014*



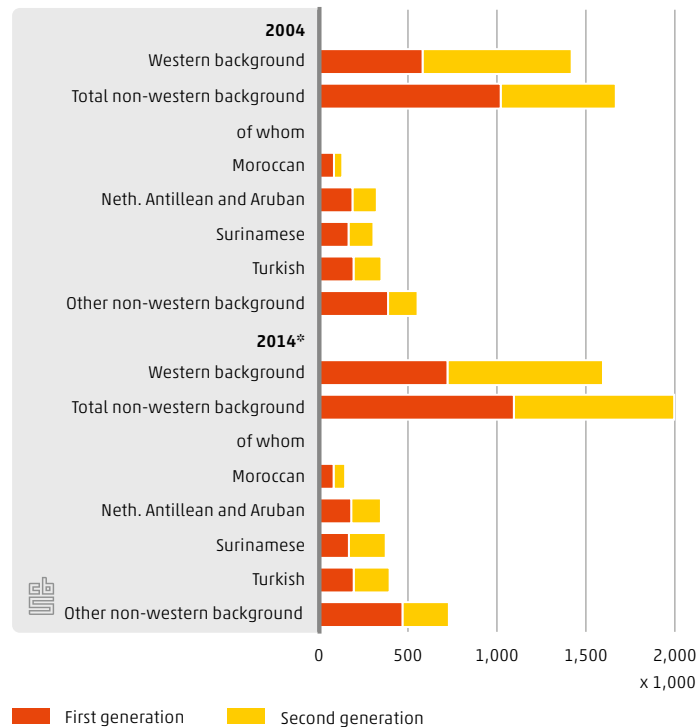
18.4 Immigration of native Dutch and foreigners



18.5 Emigration of native Dutch and foreigners



18.6 People with a foreign background, 1 January

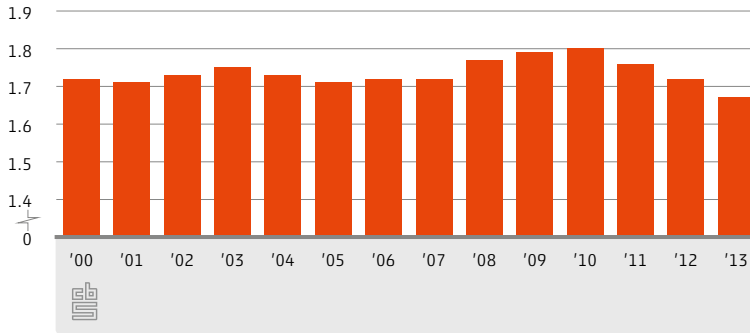


123,000

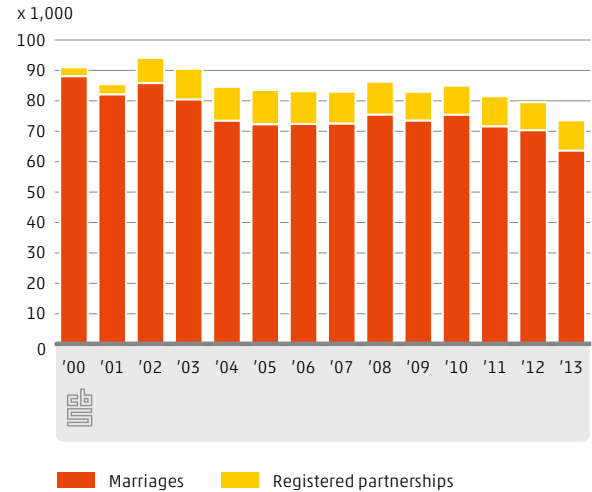
Poles in the Netherlands in 2014



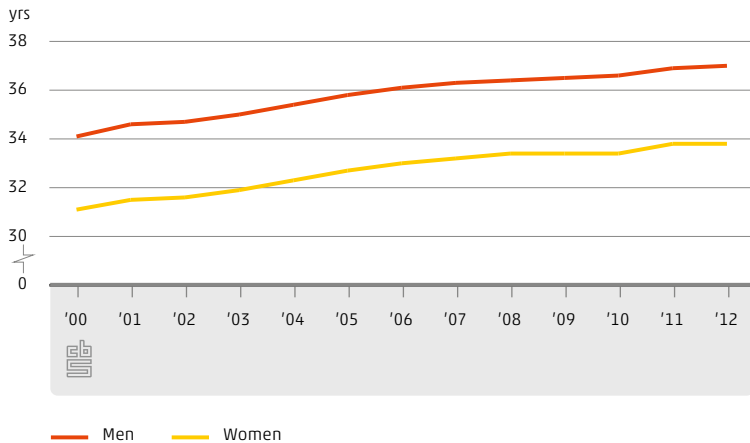
18.7 Average number of children per woman



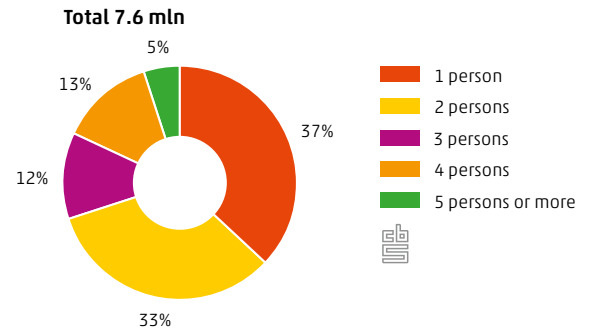
18.8 Marriages and partnerships



18.9 Average age at first marriage



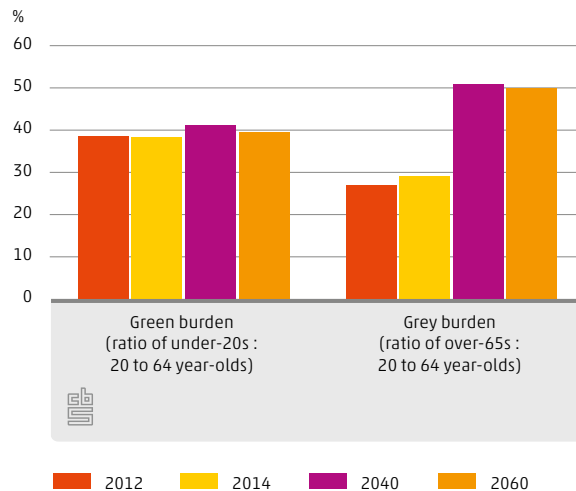
18.10 Private households by size, 1 January 2013



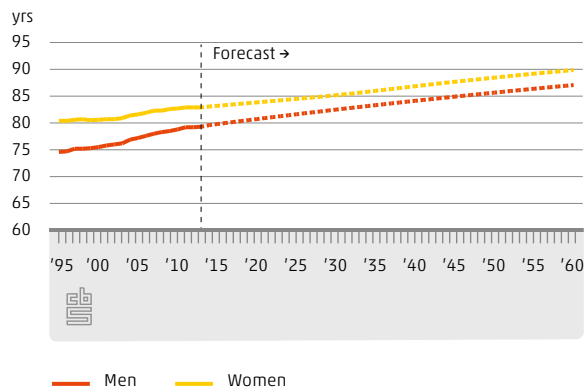
18.11 Population forecast

	2014	2040	2060
	x 1,000		
Population, 1 January	16,826	17,800	17,871
younger than 20 yrs	3,845	3,810	3,724
20 to 39 yrs	4,119	4,174	4,255
40 to 64 yrs	5,944	5,100	5,188
65 to 79 yrs	2,201	3,128	2,743
80 yrs or older	716	1,588	1,960
Population, year-on-year changes	46	8	9
of which			
live births	172	181	187
deaths	144	193	196
immigration	160	154	155
emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	143	135	138
net migration (incl. administrative corrections)	17	19	17
other corrections	0	0	0
	absolute		
Total fertility rate	1.68	1.75	1.75
	years		
Life expectancy at birth			
men	79.6	84.1	87.0
women	83.1	86.8	89.8
	%		
Population, 1 January			
younger than 20 yrs	22.9	21.4	20.8
20 to 64 yrs	59.8	52.1	52.8
65 yrs or older	17.3	26.5	26.3

18.12 Dependency ratio



18.13 Life expectancy at birth



-0.5%

nuts and dried fruits

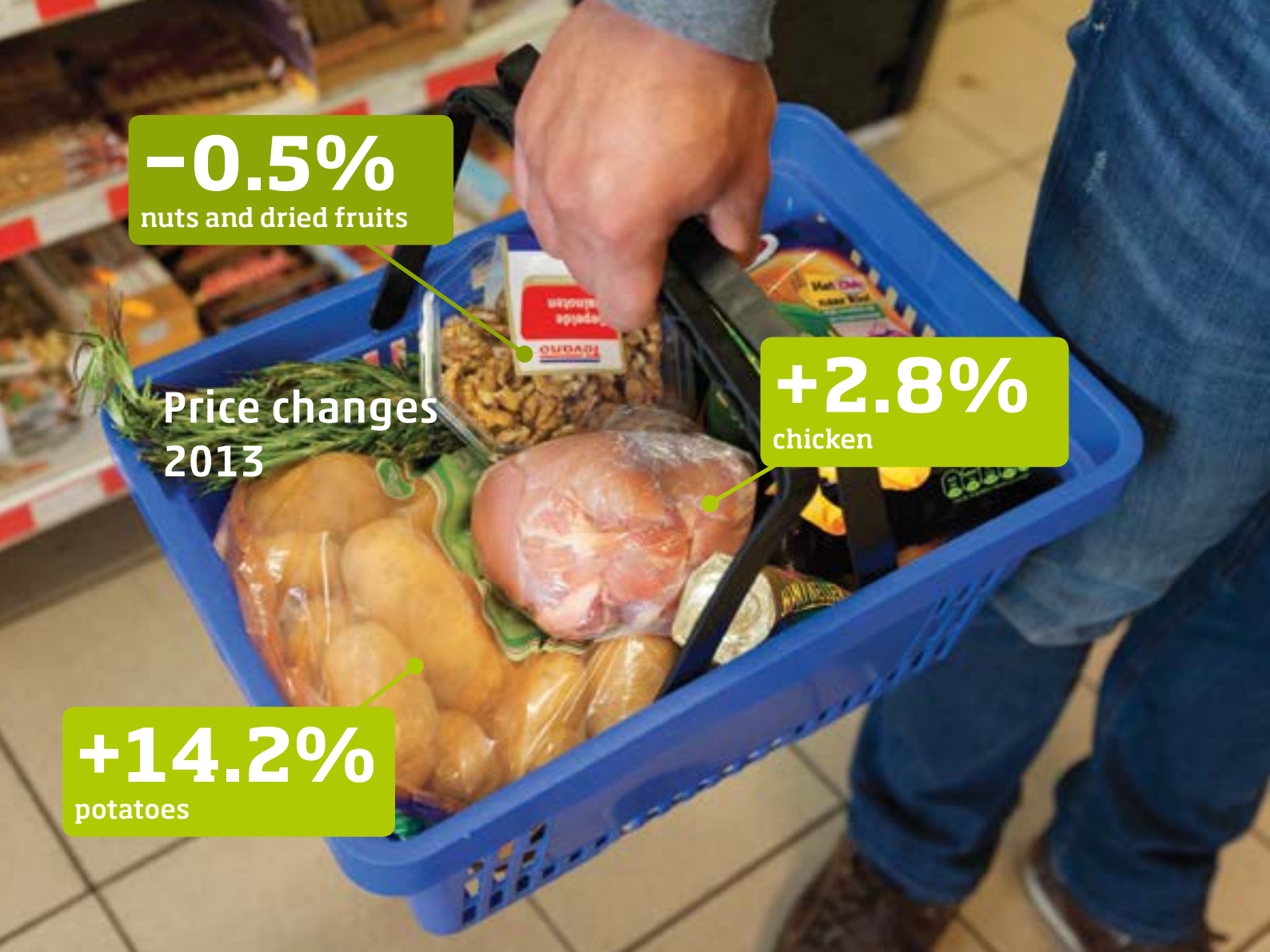
Price changes
2013

+2.8%

chicken

+14.2%

potatoes



19. Prices

Inflation stable in 2013

Inflation in the Netherlands was 2.5 percent in 2013, the same level as in the previous year. Government measures had a substantial effect on the inflation rate in 2013. The rate of VAT was raised at the end of 2012, making many products more expensive in 2013 than the year before. Moreover, insurance and energy tax and excise on alcohol and tobacco also increased. Without these measures, the inflation rate would have been 1.3 percent. Petrol, and telephone and internet services had a downward effect on inflation.

Prices of commercial services

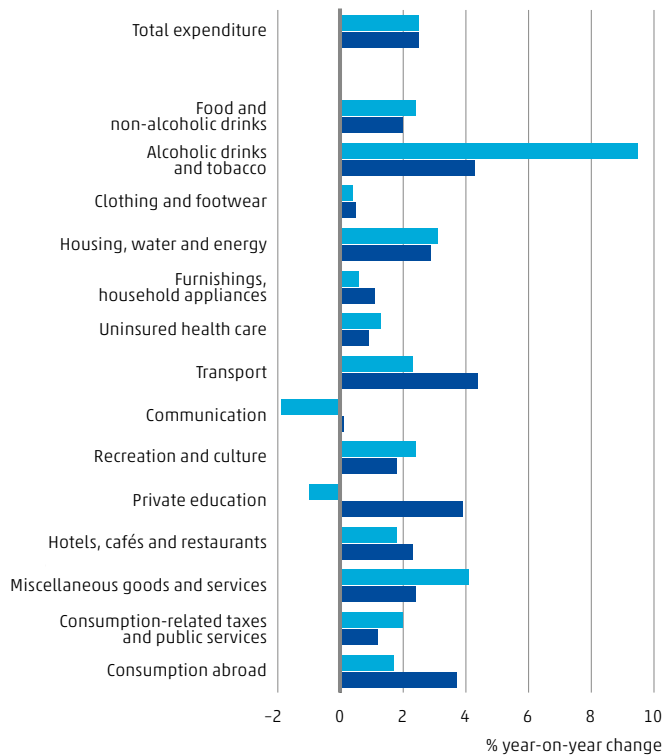
Prices of commercial services rose by just 0.7 percent in 2013, well below the inflation rate. Within commercial services there were major differences between how prices changed. Architects charged on average 3 percent less for their services, while courier and cleaning services increased their rates by just over 2 percent. Changes in car lease rates varied by type of car: lease prices for small models rose

substantially, while prices of diesel and electric cars stayed about the same as in 2012.

Fall in manufacturing prices

After three years of increase, prices in the manufacturing industry were 1.3 percent lower in 2013 than the year before. Price changes are significantly influenced by the price of crude oil. Oil prices fell sharply in 2013, pulling down prices in the oil-processing industry by 7.1 percent, and in the chemical industry by 2.8 percent. The basic metal industry also saw a 3.5 percent decrease. Prices rose by 1.9 percent in the food, drinks and tobacco industry, and by 3.6 and 3.1 percent respectively in the sectors producing electrical equipment and machines.

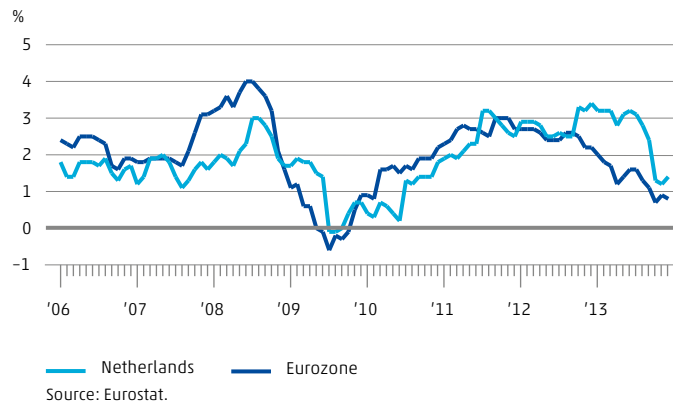
19.1 Consumer prices



2013 2012



19.2 Inflation in the Netherlands and the eurozone



Netherlands Eurozone

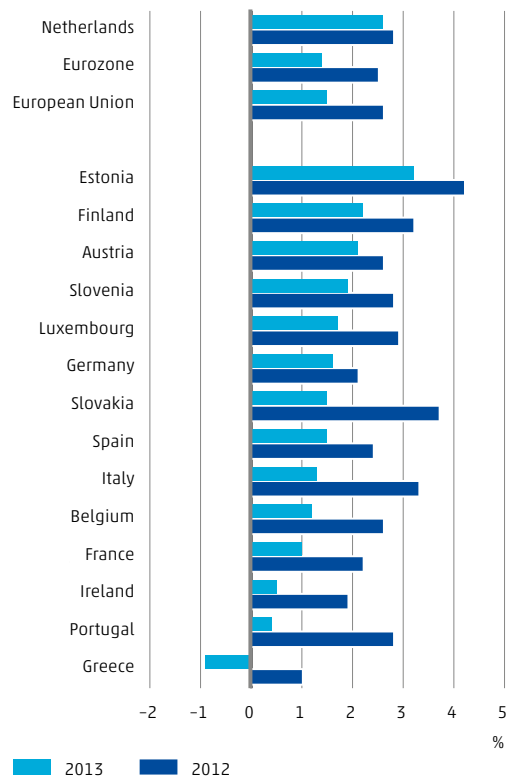
Source: Eurostat.



4.7% rent increase
in July 2013



19.3 Inflation according to the European harmonised method (HICP)



Source: Eurostat



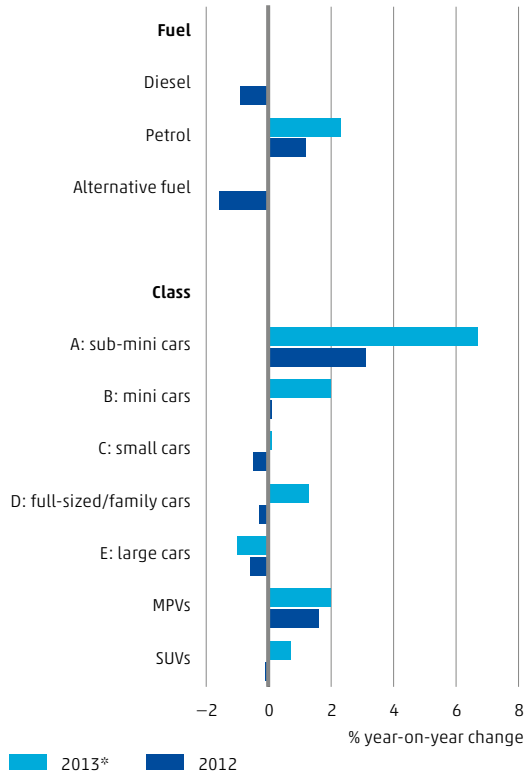
19.4 Average prices

		2010	2011	2012
		euros		
Fuels and transport services				
Motor vehicle test	1 test	40.41	38.53	35.03
Driving lesson	1 hour	40.49	41.47	42.83
Petrol (premium)	litre	1.50	1.64	1.76
Diesel	litre	1.17	1.35	1.44
LPG	litre	0.64	0.70	0.77
Eating and dining out				
Minced-meat hotdog	one hotdog	1.29	1.35	1.39
Glass of beer	20 cl	1.96	2.01	2.09
Glass of red house wine	standard glass	2.85	2.84	2.89
Cup of coffee	black coffee	1.87	1.83	1.87
Pizza	25-30 cm	8.43	8.66	8.73
Other services				
Women's hairdresser	wash, cut, dry	34.85	34.94	30.95
Men's hairdresser	cut	19.84	20.17	22.39
Will	drawing up	370.49	381.93	400.51
Swimming lesson	1 hour	9.97	10.27	9.87

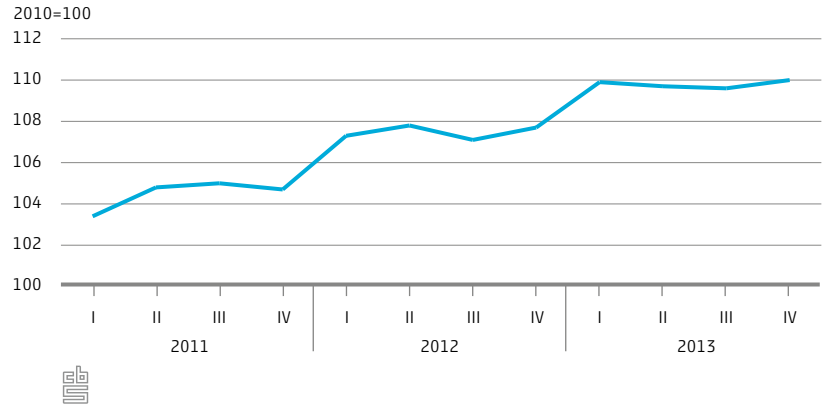
€ 2.01 price of an average glass of beer in 2012



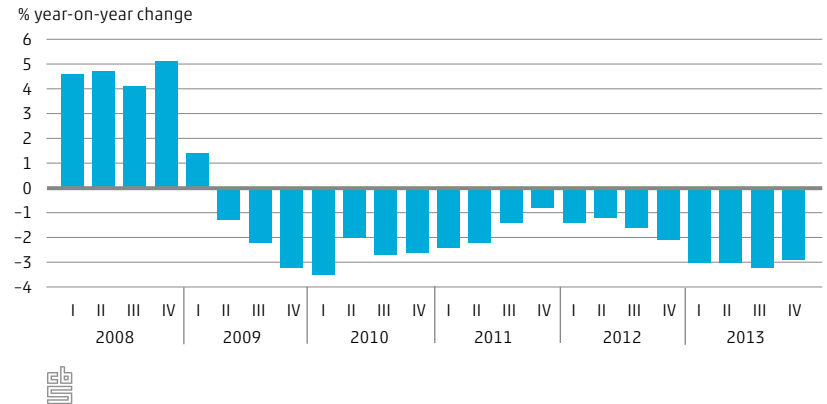
19.5 Car lease rates



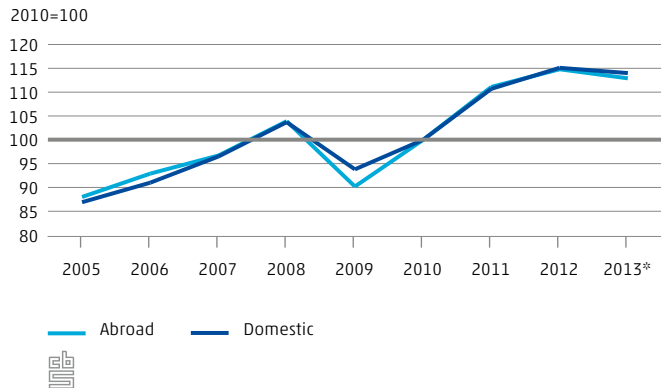
19.6 Courier service rates



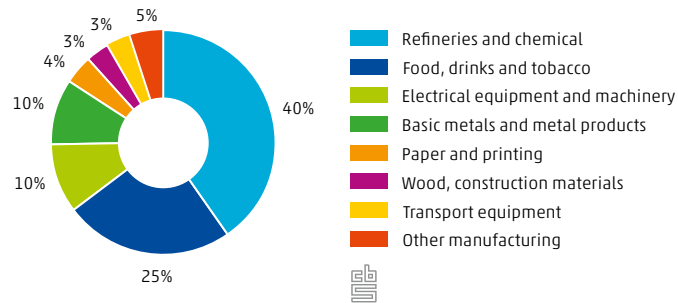
19.7 Architects' fees



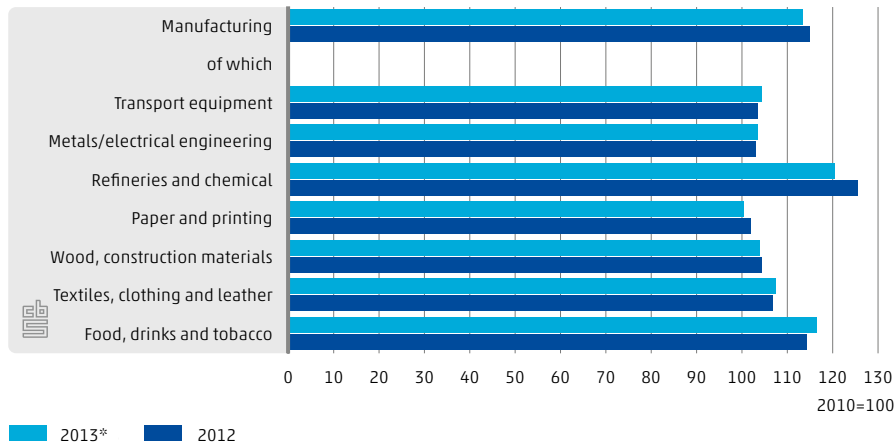
19.8 Producers' prices in manufacturing industry



19.9 Composition of manufacturing price index, 2013*



19.10 Producers' price index, manufacturing



€

5.4%
price increase in leather and shoe industry in 2013



Local neighbourhood annoyances 2013

2.0%

complain about graffiti

6.6%

complain about street litter

19.9%

complain about dog dirt

20. Security and justice

Less crime

One in five people aged over 15 in the Netherlands were affected by some form of common crime (violence, property offences and vandalism) in 2013. This is the same share as in 2012 and just over a quarter less than in 2005. Thirteen percent of the population were affected by cybercrime, slightly more than in 2012. The number of crimes recorded by the police fell again in 2013, to nearly 1.1 million.

Feeling unsafe

The percentage of people who do not feel safe sometimes was the same in 2013 as in 2012: 37 percent. Twelve percent of women and 6 percent of men sometimes did not feel safe in their own home, and 47 and 39 percent respectively said they had felt threatened in places where youths tend to hang around.

Spending remains stable

Total spending on justice and security in the Netherlands amounted to 13 billion euros in 2012, 6 billion euros of which was spent on

crime prevention. Following a substantial increase, spending in this area has been stable since 2009.

More petition procedures

Once again, there were fewer court summons procedures in 2012. The number of petition procedures, on the other hand, increased again.

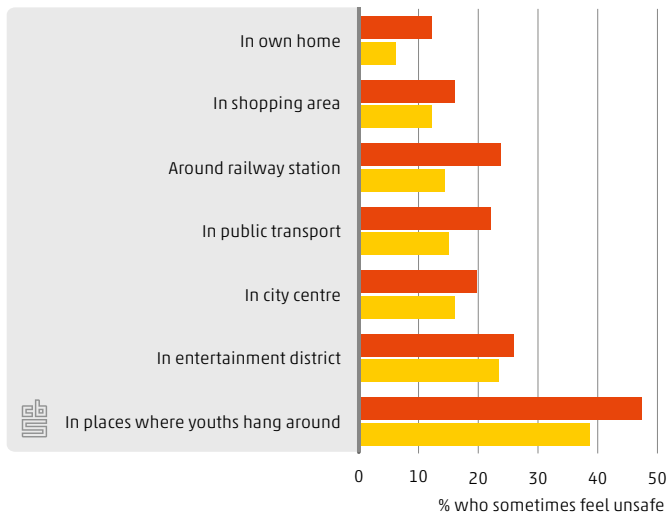
More asylum seekers

In 2013, 14.4 thousand people sought asylum in the Netherlands, nearly 5 thousand more than in 2012. More people arrived from Syria and Somalia in particular. Numbers were much higher in the 1990s, however, with a record peak of 52.6 thousand in 1994

Fire services and assistance

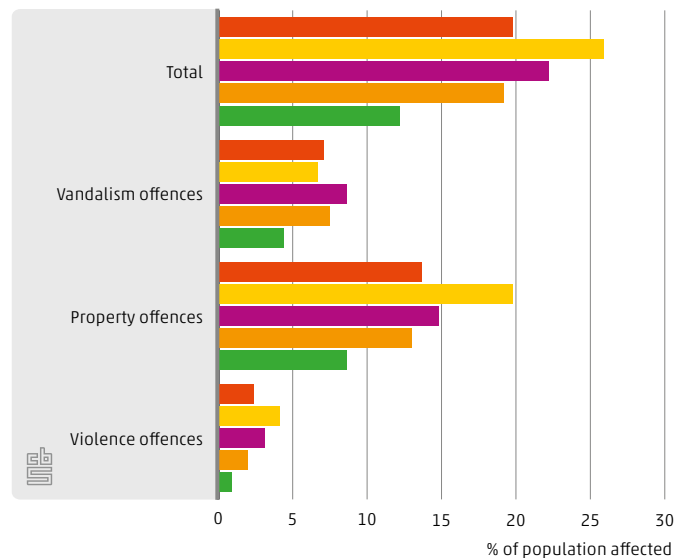
Fire services received 142 thousand alarm calls in 2012, 96 thousand for fires and 47 thousand for other assistance. Fire callouts often turn out to be false alarms.

20.1 Feelings of unsafety in municipality of residence, 2013



Women Men

20.2 Crime victims, 2013



Total 25 to 44 yrs 65 yrs or older
15 to 24 yrs 45 to 64 yrs

8.8% of 15 to 24 year-olds
affected by cyberbullying in 2012



20.3 Recorded crime

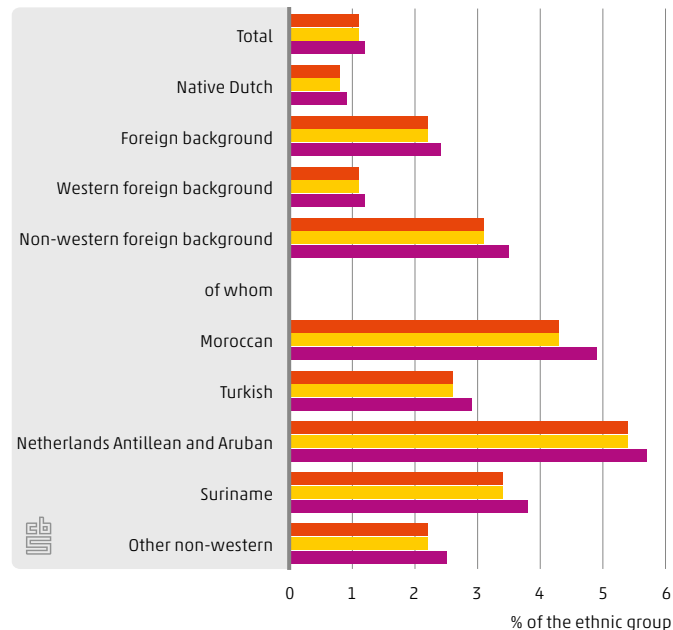
	2011	2012	2013
	x 1,000		
Total offences recorded by the police and military police	1,194	1,140	1,088
Property offences	710	692	677
of which			
theft and burglary with the use of violence	15	15	13
theft and burglary without violence	654	633	627
Vandalism and public order offences	181	161	140
Violent and sexual offences	112	109	101
Other offences under the Penal code	11	12	11
Traffic offences	152	139	133
Drugs-related offences	17	18	18
Offences under the Weapons and Ammunition Act	7	7	7
Other offences	4	3	3

7,600,173

speeding fines in 2012



20.4 Arrested suspects by ethnic origin, 12 years and older



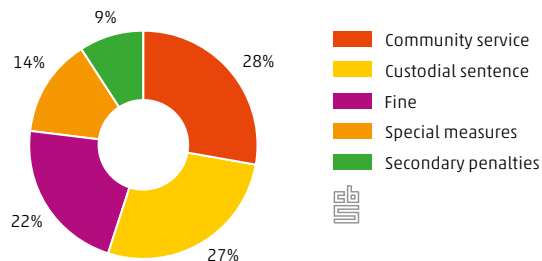
Source: Statistics Netherlands, National Police Services Agency.

20.5 Convictions by first instance court

	2010	2011	2012
	x 1,000		
Total convictions	98.9	93.8	86.0
Penal code	67.1	65.8	60.9
of which			
property offences	32.4	33.0	31.2
vandalism and public order offences	12.3	11.0	9.8
violent and sexual offences	19.2	18.5	17.5
Traffic offences	18.4	14.9	14.6
Drugs-related offences	6.6	6.4	6.2
Other offences	6.9	6.7	4.4

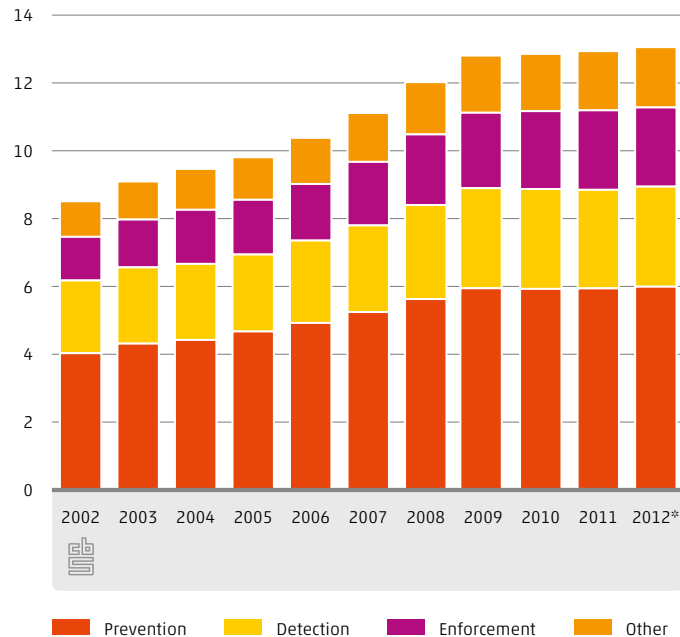
20.7 Sentencing by first instance court, 2012

Total 122,167



20.6 Spending on security and justice

bn euros



30,606 children under supervision order on 31 December 2012

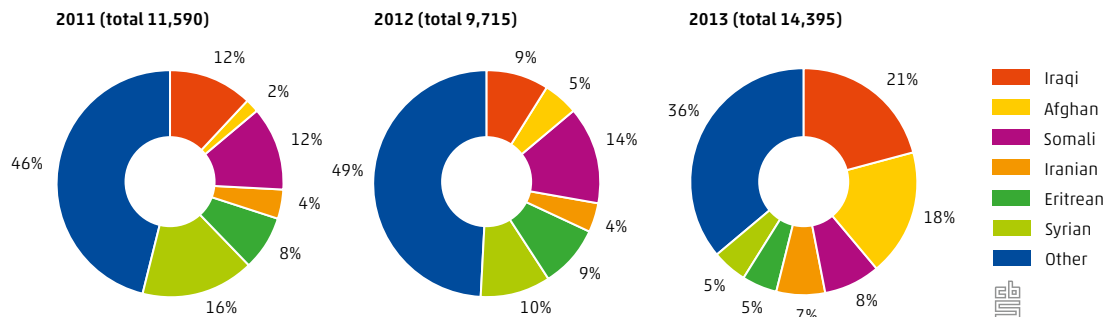
20.8 Alarm calls received by fire services

	2010	2011	2012*
	x 1,000		
Fire alarms	103.2	107.2	95.6
of which			
outdoor fires	24.4	25.7	19.7
indoor fires	15.6	14.5	14.4
chimney fires	2.1	1.8	1.7
false alarms	61.1	65.2	59.8
Requests for assistance	48.6	48.3	46.5
of which			
assistance within buildings	23.3	21.0	17.8
assistance not within buildings	20.4	23.8	25.2
false alarms	4.9	3.4	3.5

20.9 Summons and petition procedures settled in court

	2010	2011	2012
	x 1,000		
Sub-district court			
Summons proceedings	631.7	586.1	520.7
Petition procedures	296.1	265.6	300.5
Civil law section			
Summons proceedings	54.0	43.8	28.8
Petition procedures	178.6	225.4	222.2

20.10 First asylum requests by nationality





Number of businesses
on 1 January 2014

3,315
florists

555 garden centres

21. Trade, hotels and restaurants

Modest turnover rise for hotels and restaurants

Turnover in the hotel and restaurant sector was 0.5 percent higher in 2013 than in 2012.

Business improved for hotels in 2013, whereas for restaurants, other eating establishments, cafés and pubs results were down on 2012. The hotel branch realised the largest increase in turnover: 2.8 percent.

With a 5.8 percent fall in turnover, cafés and pubs performed less well than other branches in the sector. Prices rose further, but the volume of sales fell by 9 percent. This is the worst result since the last low point, in 2009.

Restaurants realised a turnover growth of 2.4 percent in 2013. Turnover in the restaurant sector has been rising for three years now and is back at its pre-crisis level. The higher prices contributed to this increase. Snack bars increased their turnover by 0.9 percent in 2013. Prices rose by 1.9 percent, the volume fell by 1 percent, making 2013 a worse year than 2012 for snack bars.

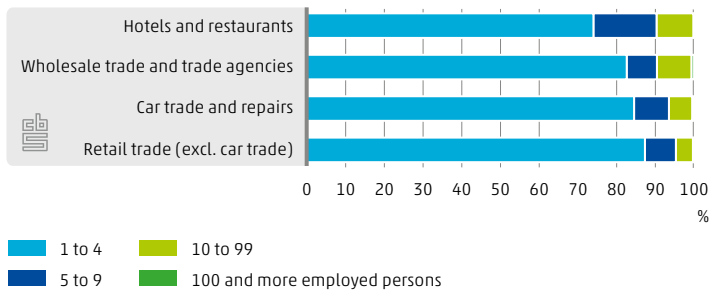
More restaurants and snack bars

At the start of 2013, there were nearly 13 thousand restaurants in the Netherlands, up from just over 11 thousand in 2007. With the exception of 2011, the number rose every year in this period. The number of snack bars and lunchrooms has also risen in recent years, from nearly 10 thousand in 2007 to just over 11 thousand in 2013. For both restaurants and snack bars, the average turnover per establishment has decreased, as the number of establishments has risen faster than turnover.

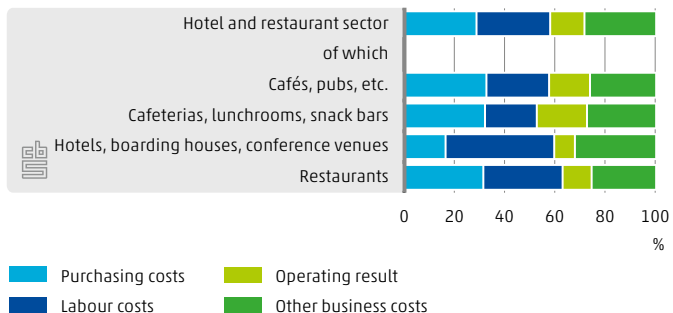
Most restaurants per inhabitant in Zeeland

Although the number of restaurants and snack bars has risen across the country, there are regional differences in the density of establishments. The provinces North and South Holland offer the widest choice of places to eat. But Zeeland has the largest number of restaurants per inhabitant, followed by North Holland. Flevoland has the fewest restaurants.

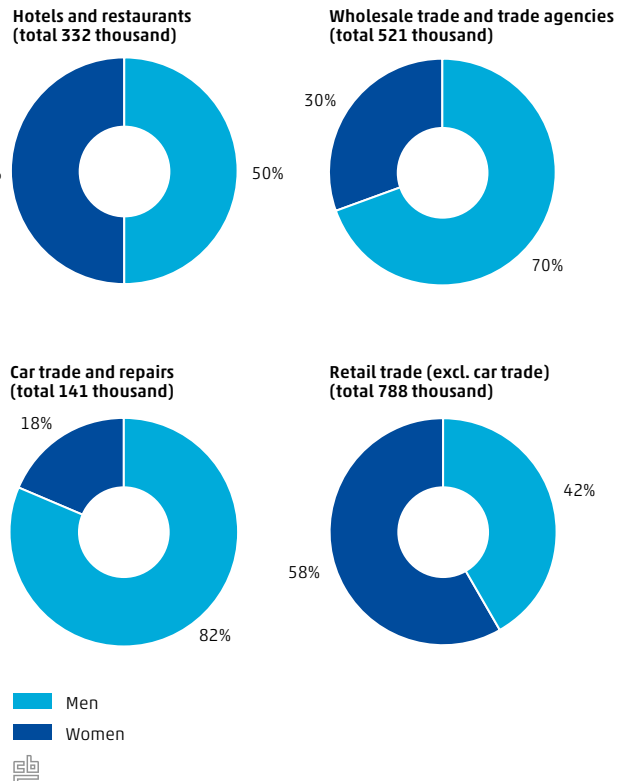
21.1 Businesses by size, 1 January 2013



21.2 Costs and operating results in hotel and restaurant sector, 2011



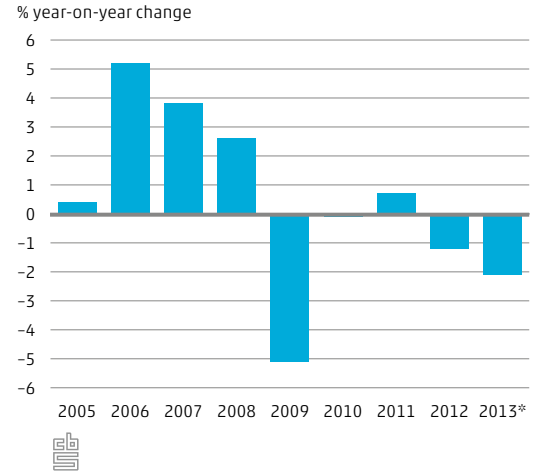
21.3 Labour volume, 2012*




21.4 Retail turnover

		2011	2012	2013*
		% year-on-year change		
Total	value	0.7	-1.2	-2.1
	price	2.1	2.0	1.8
	volume	-1.4	-3.1	-3.9
Food shops	value	1.4	2.0	1.4
	price	2.1	2.3	3.3
	volume	-0.7	-0.2	-1.8
Supermarkets	value	2.1	2.9	2.0
	price	2.1	2.3	3.2
	volume	0.0	0.6	-1.1
Non-food shops	value	-1.0	-3.8	-4.6
	price	0.9	0.9	1.1
	volume	-1.9	-4.6	-5.7
Consumer electronics shops	value	-2.6	-2.8	-8.5
	price	-4.7	-2.7	-1.0
	volume	2.2	-0.1	-7.6
Mail order companies, webshops	value	4.6	9.1	10.3

21.5 Retail turnover



8.1% less turnover
for toy shops in 2013



1,110 greengrocers in
the Netherlands in 2014



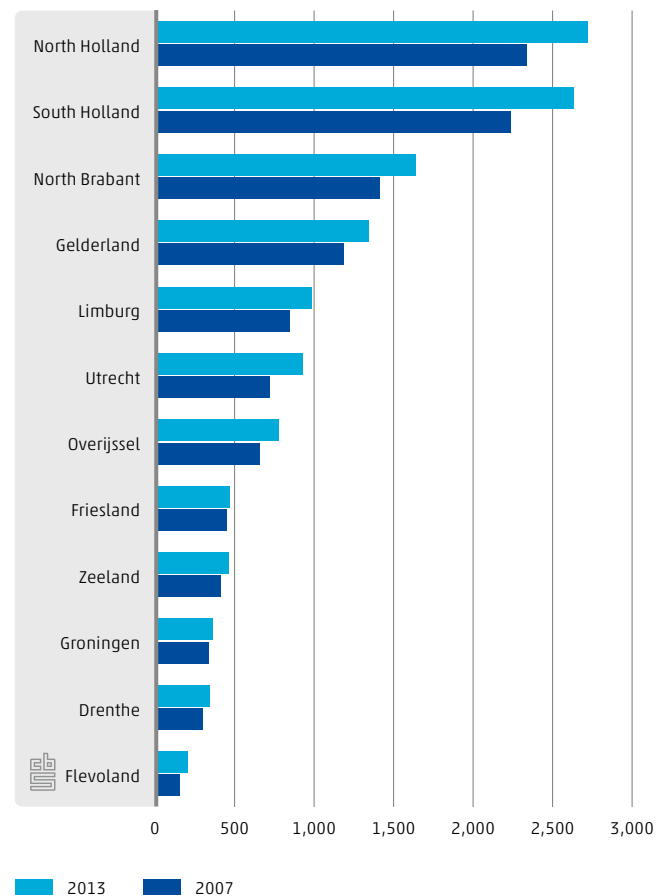
21.6 Turnover in car and motorcycle trade

	2011	2012	2013*
	% year-on-year change		
Total	7.1	-5.5	-6.2
of which			
imports of new cars	12.7	0.5	-9.9
car trade and repairs	2.9	-6.2	-7.0
trade in goods vehicles and trailers	17.9	-15.3	1.1
specialised car repairs	1.6	-4.2	-5.1
trade in car parts	11.7	-5.9	-2.7
motorcycle trade and repairs	-6.5	-5.4	-7.3

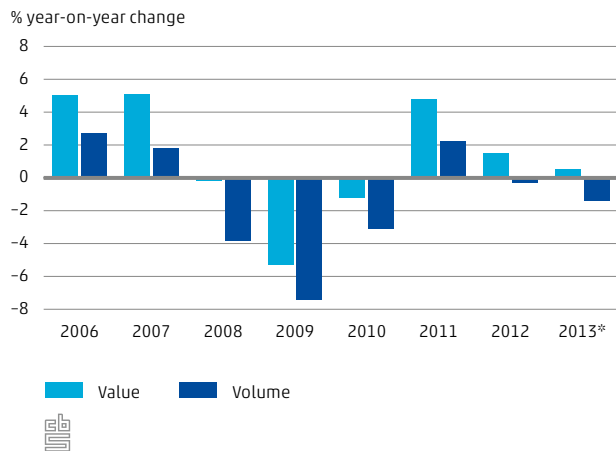
21.7 Wholesale turnover

	2011	2012	2013*
	% year-on-year change		
Wholesale	7.8	-0.4	-2.7
of which			
agricultural products	12.0	13.7	-0.2
food	1.1	3.9	0.9
non-food	4.4	-3.2	1.1
ICT equipment	1.8	2.7	-4.4
industrial machines	9.2	-1.4	-2.4
other specialised wholesale	14.4	-6.0	-7.9

21.8 Restaurants per province



21.9 Turnover in hotel and restaurant sector



449 hotels and
restaurants bankrupt in 2013



680 ice-cream parlours in
the Netherlands in 2013



21.10 Turnover, prices and volume in hotel and restaurant sector

	2011	2012	2013*
% year-on-year change			
Turnover			
Hotels, eating establishments, cafés, pubs	4.8	1.5	0.5
of which			
cafés, pubs, etc.	1.9	-1.7	-5.8
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	7.8	1.8	0.9
hotels, boarding houses, conference venues	4.6	1.5	2.8
restaurants	5.2	3.1	2.4
Prices			
Hotels, eating establishments, cafés, pubs	2.6	1.8	2.0
of which			
cafés, pubs, etc.	3.0	2.4	3.6
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	3.1	2.4	1.9
restaurants	2.5	1.9	1.7
Volume			
Hotels, eating establishments, cafés, pubs	2.2	-0.3	-1.4
of which			
cafés, pubs, etc.	-1.1	-4.0	-9.1
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	4.6	-0.5	-1.0
restaurants	2.6	1.3	0.6



7,736,000

2011

7,859,000

2012

Number of cars

7,916,000

2013

22. Traffic and transport

Cars drive 13.1 thousand kilometres a year

Cars registered in the Netherlands covered a total 114.8 billion km in 2012, accounting for nearly 80 percent of the total distance driven in motor vehicles (147.6 billion km). Dutch drivers drove 14.3 billion km outside the Netherlands. The average distance per car was 13.1 thousand km. Drivers of company cars ran up the most kilometres. In 2012 diesel-powered company cars covered an average 29.2 thousand km, and petrol-engine cars 18.6 thousand km. There were 7.9 million cars in the Netherlands at the start of 2013, of which 873 thousand were registered to a company.

More and more mopeds on the road

The numbers of mopeds registered in the Netherlands has increased substantially in recent years. From 690 thousand on 1 January 2007, the number rose to nearly 1.1 million at the beginning of 2013. The number of low-speed mopeds (maximum speed 25 km/h) in particular rose strongly, overtaking the number of regular mopeds (maximum speed 50 km/h)

for the first time in January 2013. Almost all mopeds are privately owned, and some 45 percent of the owners are aged between forty and sixty. The low-speed mopeds are popular among the over-50s and in urban areas, while the regular models are favoured by young people and in more rural areas.

Sharp rise in goods transport by rail

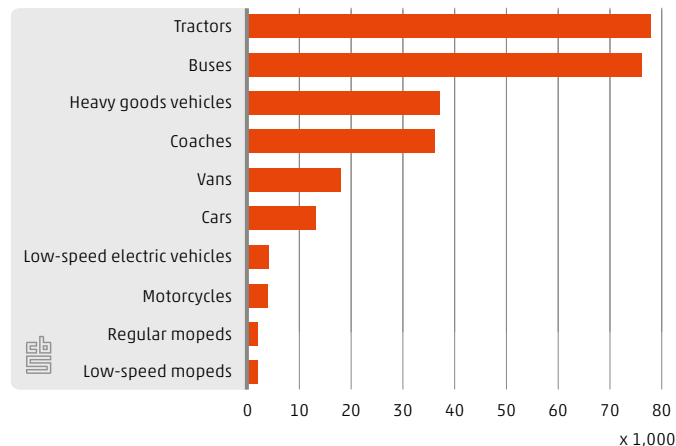
At 38 million tonnes, the volume of goods transported by rail in 2012 was twice that of the late 1980s. The volume of goods carried out of the Netherlands in particular, rose substantially. At 24 million tonnes in 2012 it was three times the amount transported out of the country by rail 25 years earlier. These outward bound rail cargoes consist of containers, coal and iron ore. Nearly two-thirds of all goods transported by rail go abroad, mostly to Germany, followed by Italy. Goods coming into the Netherlands by rail accounted for about 22 percent of goods transport by rail in 2012, 9 percent was domestic goods transport, and 5 percent transport of goods for re-export.

22.1 Motor vehicles, 1 January

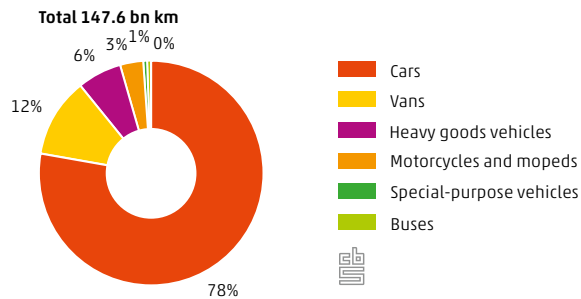
	2011	2012	2013
	x 1,000		
Total	9,452	9,572	9,611
of which			
cars	7,736	7,859	7,916
motorcycles	636	647	653
goods and utility vehicles	1,080	1,066	1,042
of which			
vans	861	850	832
tractors	71	71	70
heavy goods vehicles	71	70	67
special-purpose vehicles	65	64	63
buses	11	11	10

Source: National Road Traffic Agency RDW, Statistics Netherlands.

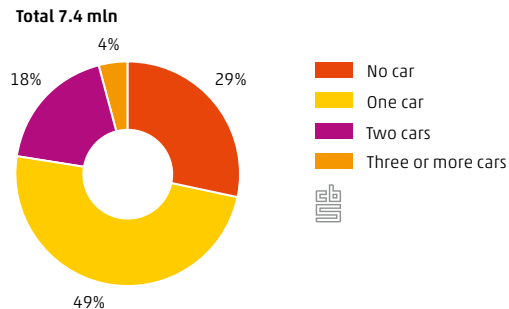
22.2 Average kilometres driven, 2012



22.3 Distances driven per year, 2012



22.4 Cars registered per household, 2011

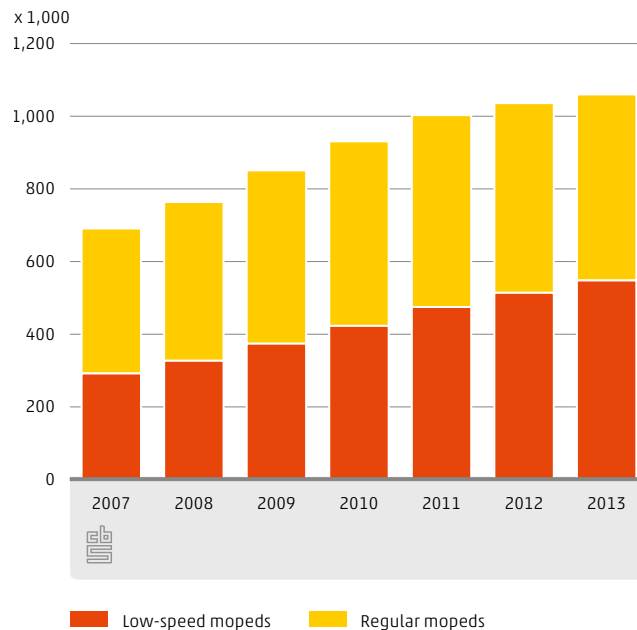


22.5 Sales of new motor vehicles

	2011	2012	2013
Total	638,574	581,737	490,483
of which			
cars	555,777	502,445	416,816
motorcycles	10,857	9,950	9,270
vans	58,655	56,554	50,560
tractors	7,829	7,716	8,865
heavy goods vehicles	4,372	3,895	3,871
buses	640	784	596
special-purpose vehicles	444	393	505

Source: Central Bureau of Mobility Information, Statistics Netherlands.

22.6 Mopeds



448,000

men own a motorcycle

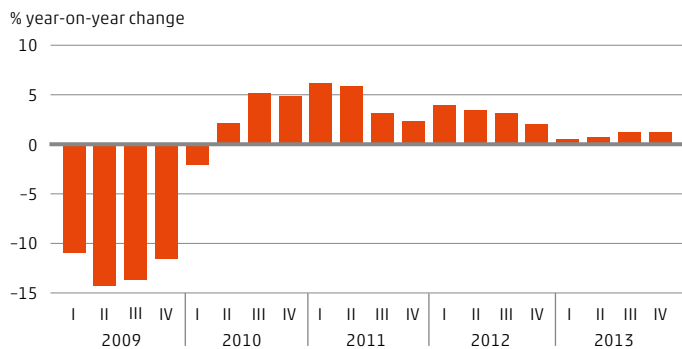
63,000 women

own a motorcycle

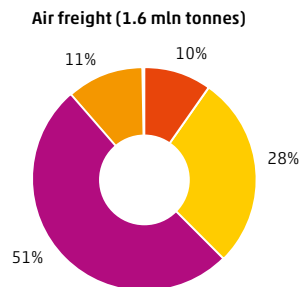
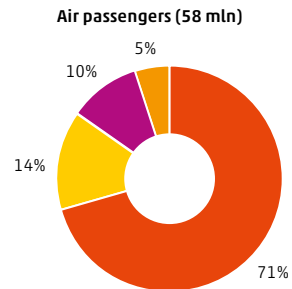
22.7 Goods transport

	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,764	1,723	1,720
mln tonnes			
of which by			
road	701	695	669
sea	538	533	543
inland waterways	340	344	344
pipeline	119	110	124*
rail	36	39	38
air	2	2	2

22.9 Turnover of transport companies



22.8 Transport via Dutch airports by origin/destination, 2013



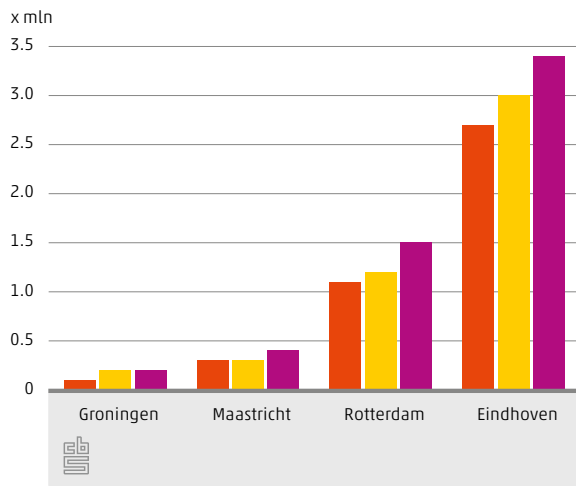
- Europe
- America
- Asia
- Africa



22.10 Road transport

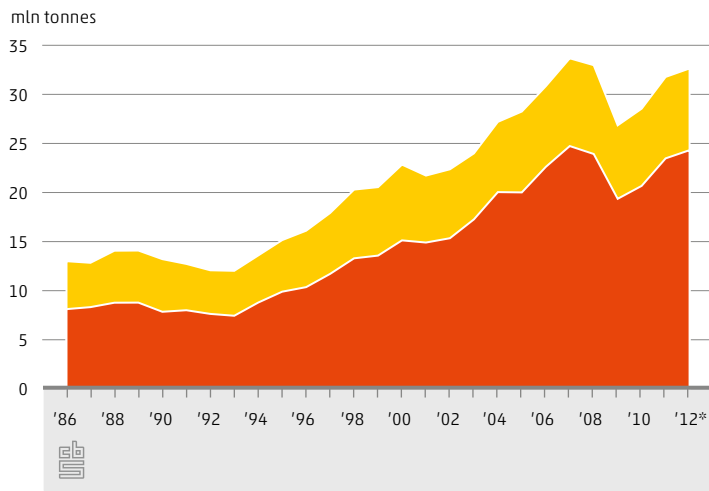
	2010	2011	2012
Total	701	695	669
of which			
domestic	504	499	481
international	196	196	188
of which			
bilateral	166	167	161
exclusively abroad	30	29	27

22.11 Passengers at regional airports



2011 2012 2013

22.12 Goods transported by rail out of and into the Netherlands



Out of the Netherlands Into the Netherlands

3,000 km
of railways in the Netherlands

