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Telephone +31 88 570 70 70
Telefax +31 70 337 59 94
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Explanations of symbols

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

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

Contents

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|
| | Foreword | 7 |
| 1 | Fewer birds on farm land | 9 |
| 2 | Retiring at 70 | 15 |
| 3 | Has anyone got a car? | 21 |
| 4 | Agriculture | 27 |
| 5 | Construction and housing | 37 |
| 6 | Education | 47 |
| 7 | Enterprises | 55 |
| 8 | Financial and business services | 65 |
| 9 | Government | 73 |
| 10 | Health and welfare | 83 |
| 11 | Income and spending | 95 |
| 12 | International trade | 105 |
| 13 | Labour and social security | 113 |
| 14 | Leisure and culture | 131 |
| 15 | Macro-economics | 141 |
| 16 | Manufacturing and energy | 155 |
| 17 | Nature and environment | 163 |
| 18 | Population | 173 |
| 19 | Prices | 191 |
| 20 | Security and justice | 199 |
| 21 | Trade, hotels and restaurants | 211 |
| 22 | Traffic and transport | 219 |
| | Index | 231 |

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Director General of Statistics,
G. van der Veen

The Hague/Heerlen, June 2012

1

Fewer
birds on
farm land

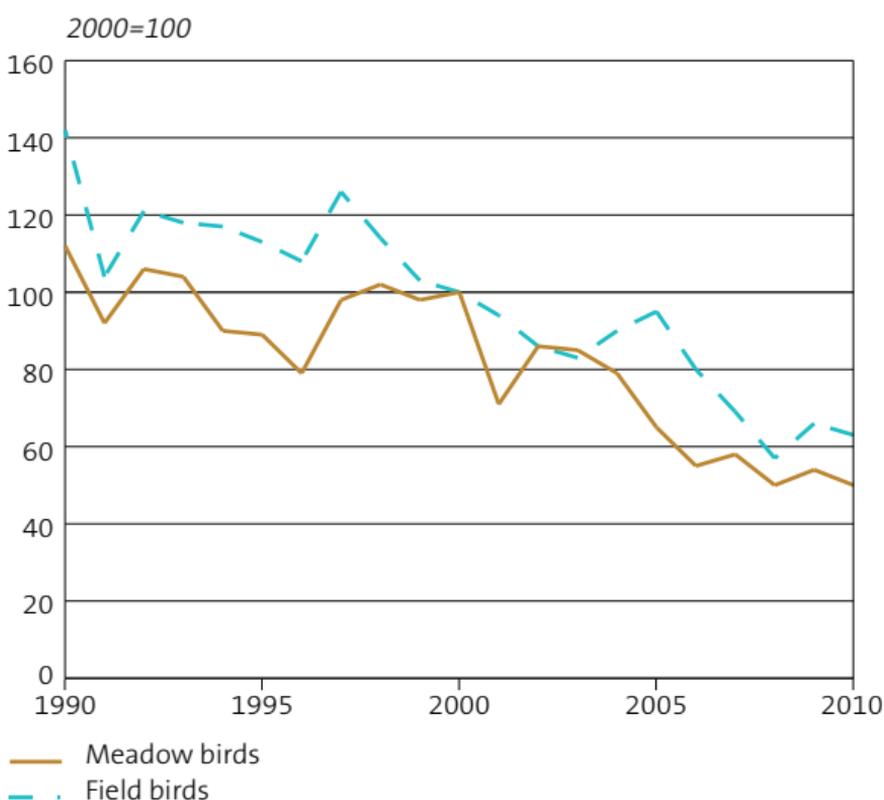


1. Fewer birds on farm land

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

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

1.1 Birds of meadows and fields



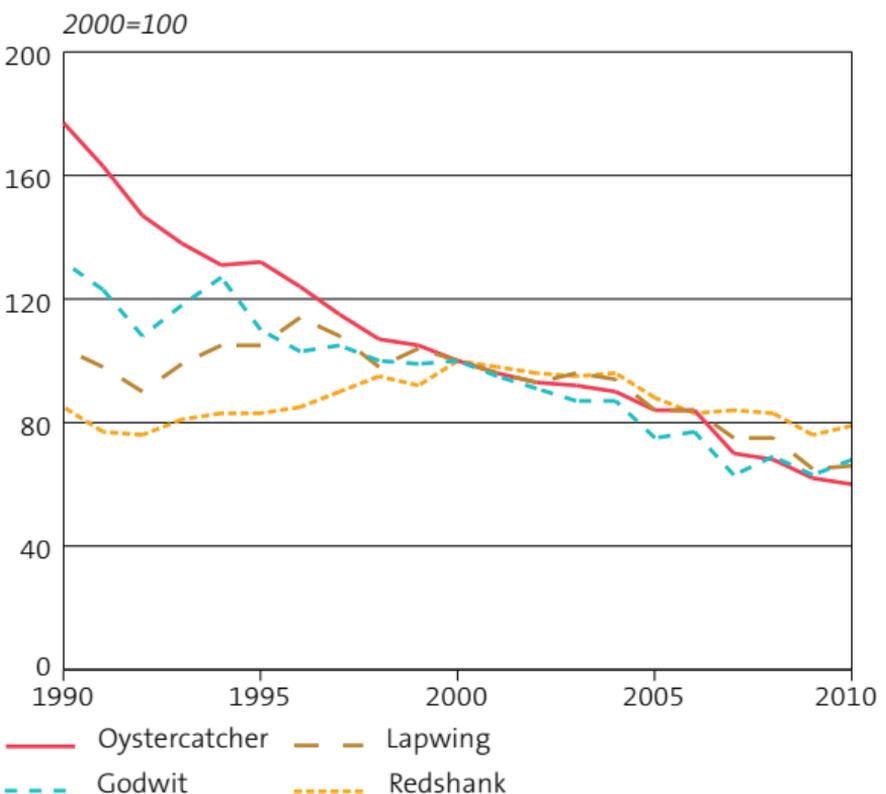
Rapid deterioration of species

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

Grazing and drainage

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

1.2 Godwit, lapwing, oystercatcher and redshank

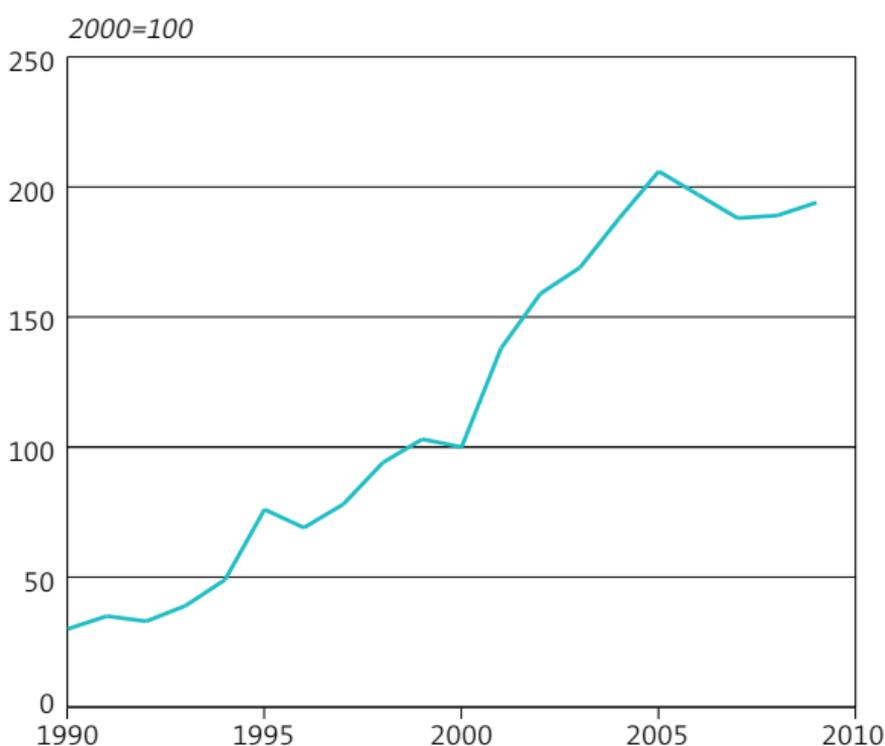


More intensive use of farm land

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

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

1.3 Geese



Growing numbers of geese

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

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

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

Nature policy

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

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

Up-to-date information

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

www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl

2

Retiring
at 70



2. Retiring at 70

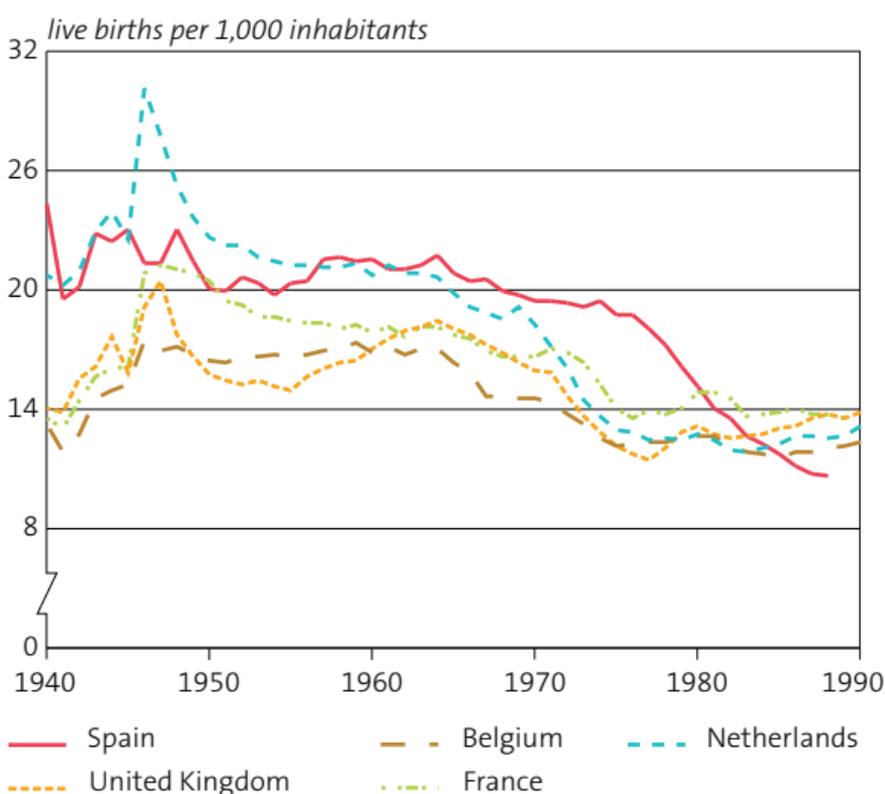
People born right after the Second World War retire at age 65 at the latest. Younger generations will have to work longer. How much longer depends on which year they were born in and on the remaining life expectancy at 65. The young people of today might have to work until they are 70.

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

Post-war baby boom

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

2.1 Population growth in Europe, 1940–1990



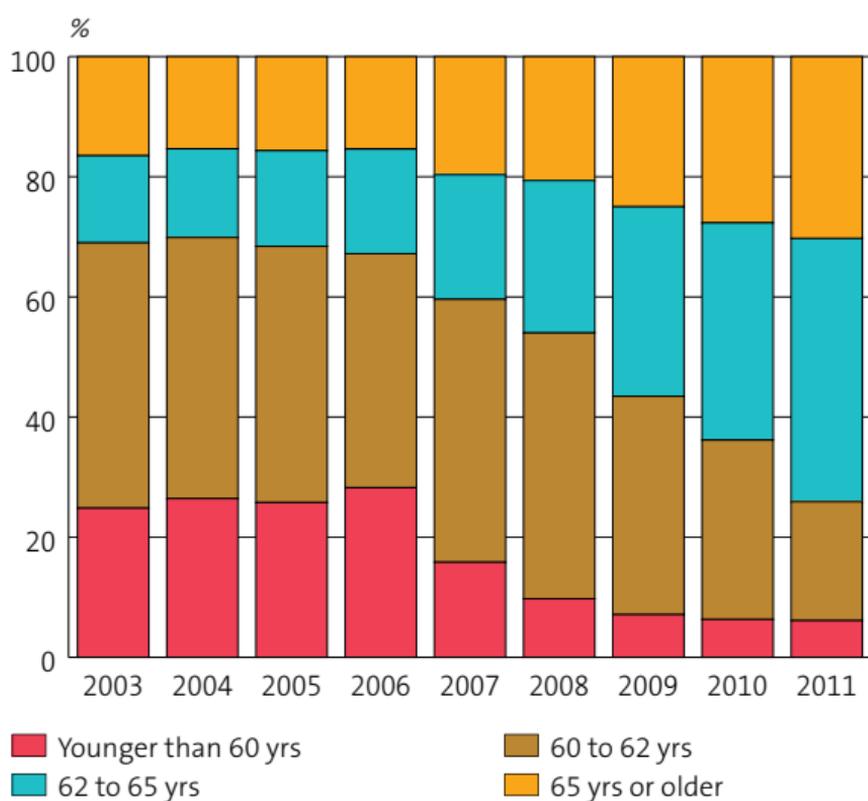
The consequences of the enormous baby boom were far-reaching: overcrowded primary school classes in the fifties, a huge influx on the labour market and in higher education in the sixties, a construction frenzy in the seventies, and a surge in the number of over-65s from 2011 onwards. In March and April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

Pension agreement

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

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

2.2 Retirement ages



Stepwise increase

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

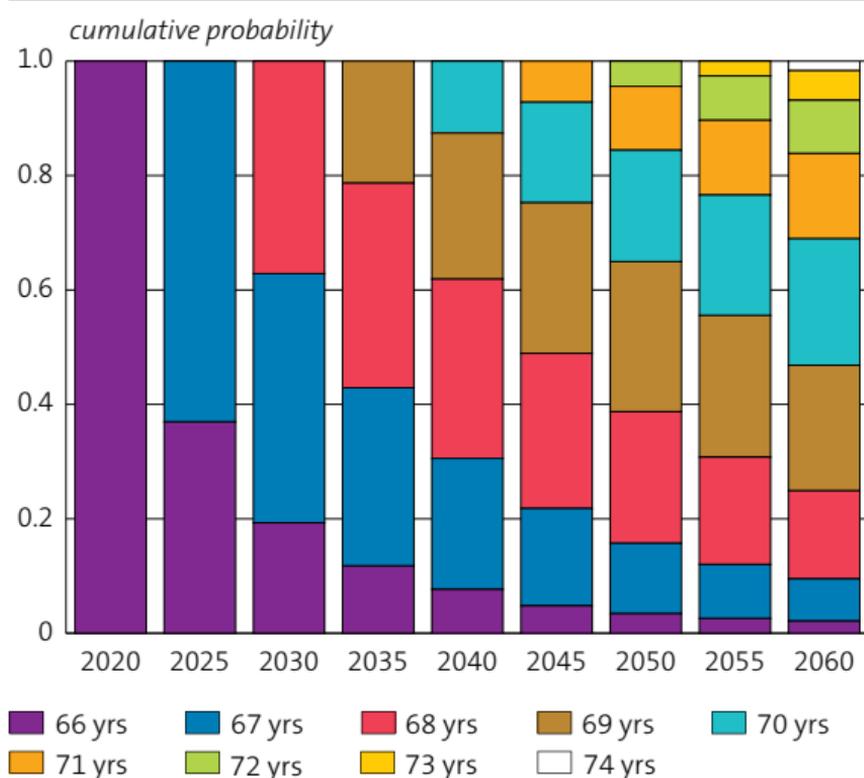
Statistics Netherlands' forecasts predict that the remaining life expectancy at age 65 will reach 22.9 years by 2060. This is 4.7 years longer than in 2000–2009. As the ages are rounded off, this means that the age of pension entitlement would increase by four years to 69 years.

Working longer

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

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

2.3 Possible pension entitlement ages



Retiring after seventy

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

3

Has
anyone
got a car?



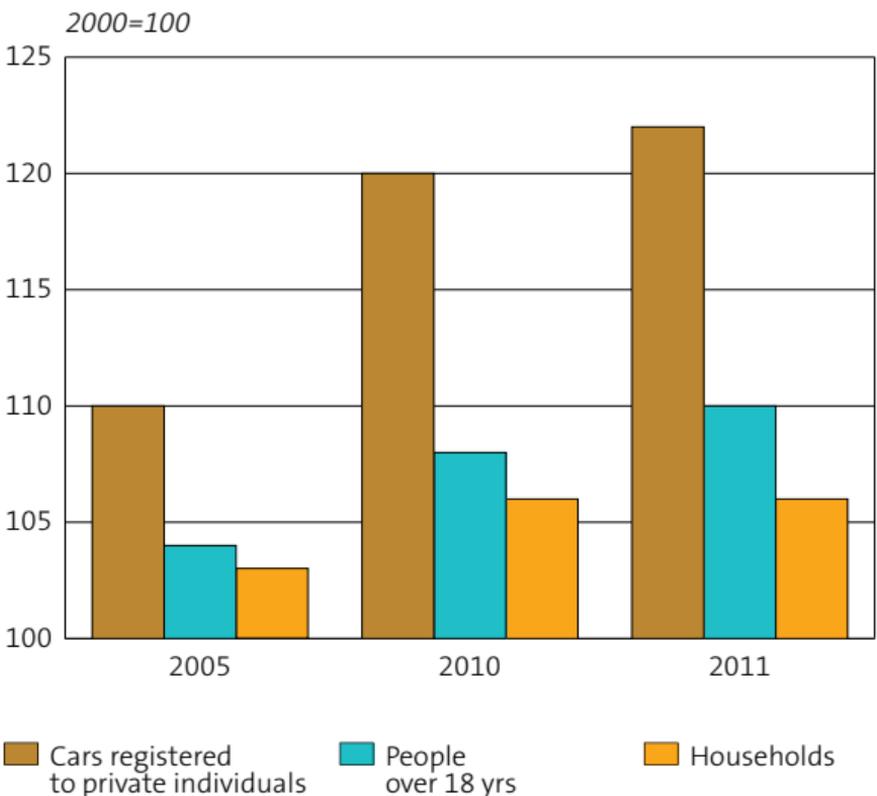
3. Has anyone got a car?

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

Car ownership is growing faster than the adult population

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

3.1 Growth of car ownership, households and adults



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

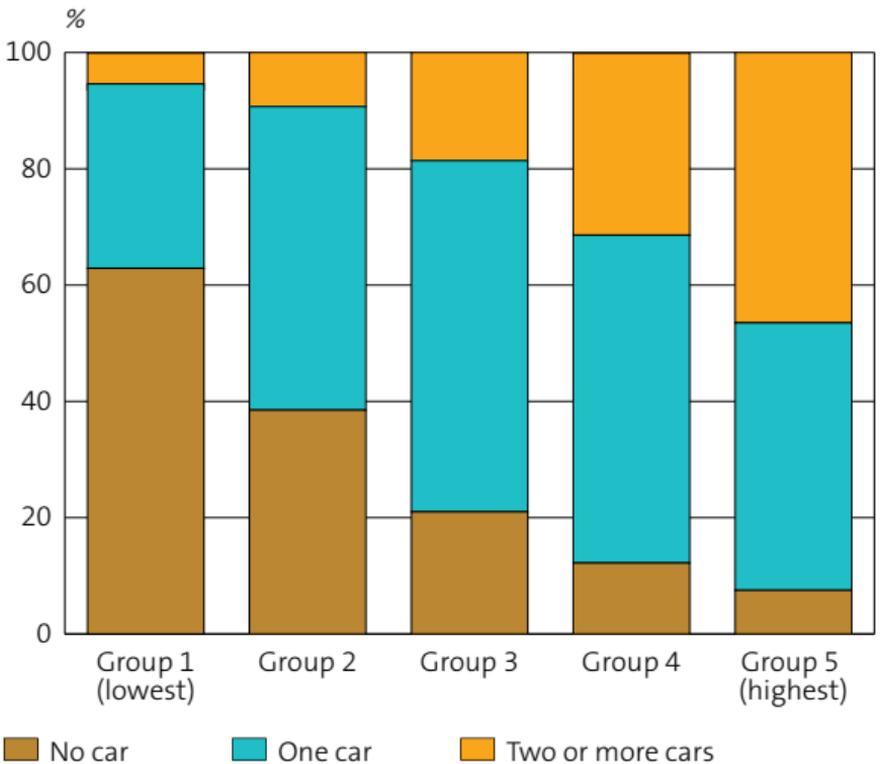
Commuting

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

Car ownership and use rise with income

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

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

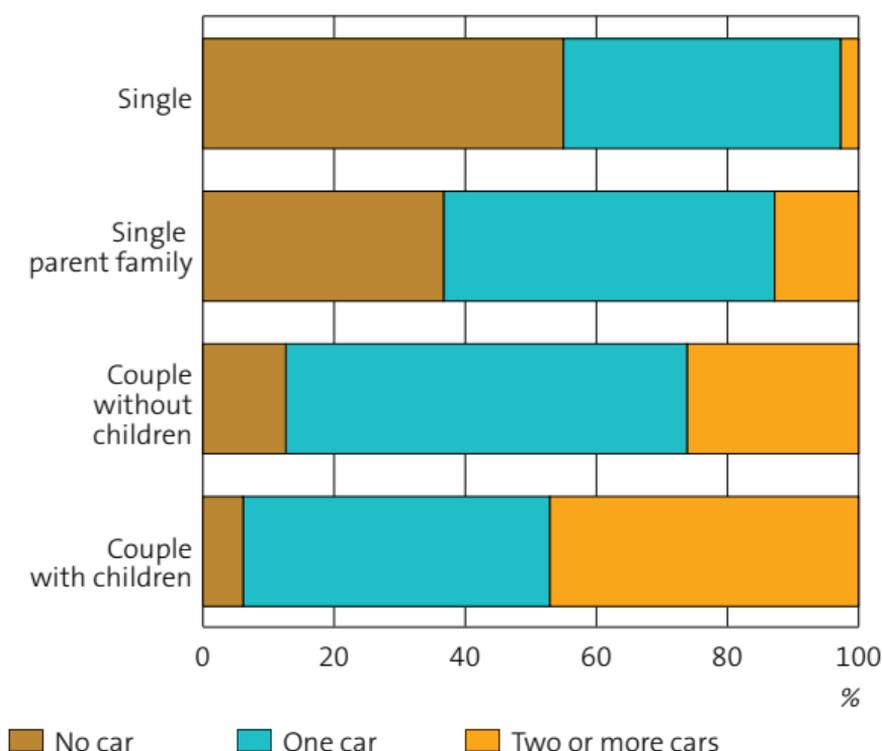


Large families often own a car

Car ownership also increases with household size. More than nine in ten households consisting of four or five people own a car, whereas 45 percent of the one-person households do.

Nearly all couples – with or without children living at home – have a car, although car ownership is higher among couples with than among couples without children living at home. Two income families with children tend to combine many tasks and need a car in order to plan all the activities. Some 63 percent of the single parent families own a car.

3.3 Car ownership by households, 2010



Half of the one-person households have no car

Nearly half of the one-person households do not own a car. Students and singles on benefits are the main categories without a car. Over one in six two-person households does not have a car.

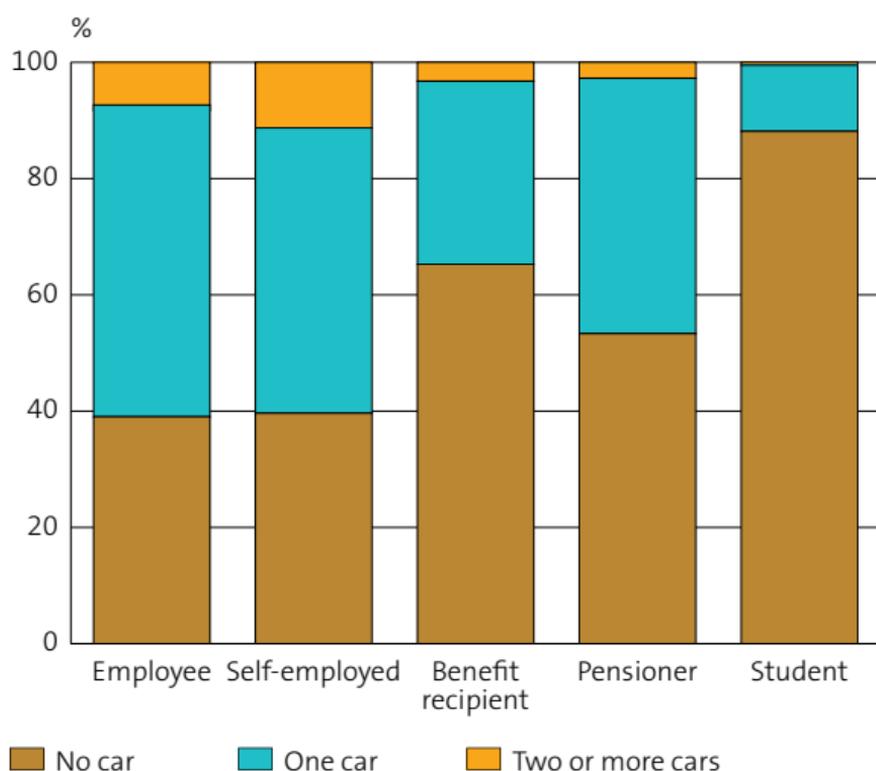
More than 400 thousand children under 18 live in a household without a car. This is 12 percent of all children. Nearly half of the children from car-less households live in a single parent family.

To own or not to own

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

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

3.4 Car ownership by socio-economic category, 2010



Vulnerable mobility

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

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

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

4

Agri-
culture



4. Agriculture

Six farms a day closing

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

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

Smaller wheat harvest

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

Goat numbers restored, sheep numbers reduced

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

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

4.1 Area of agricultural land (1,000 hectares)

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

Greater area used for growing flower bulbs

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

4.2 Arable production (million kg)

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

Number of dairy cows

1984



2011



 = 250 thousand dairy cows

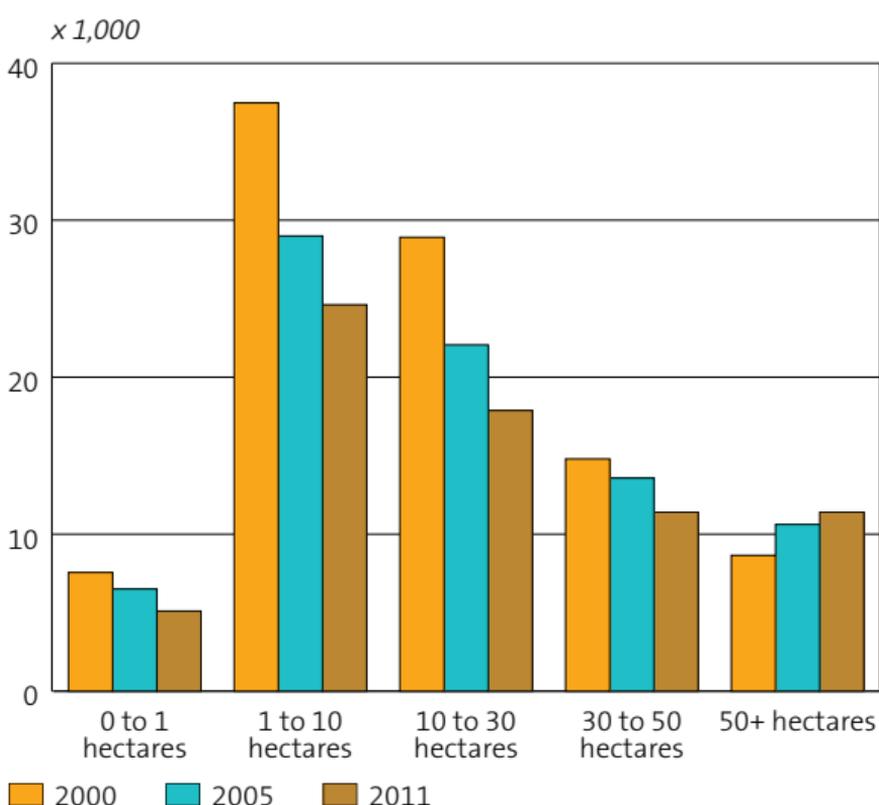
4.3 Horticultural production (million kg)

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

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

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

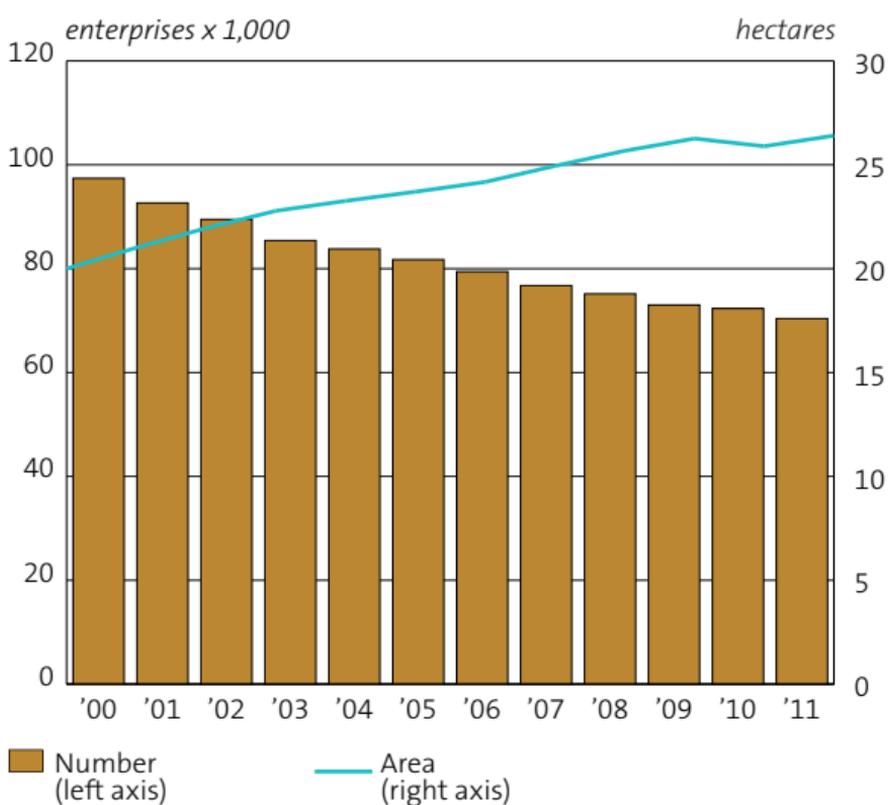
4.5 Dutch farm sizes



4.6 Meat, dairy and egg production (million kg)

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

4.7 Farms and horticultural enterprises, number and size



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

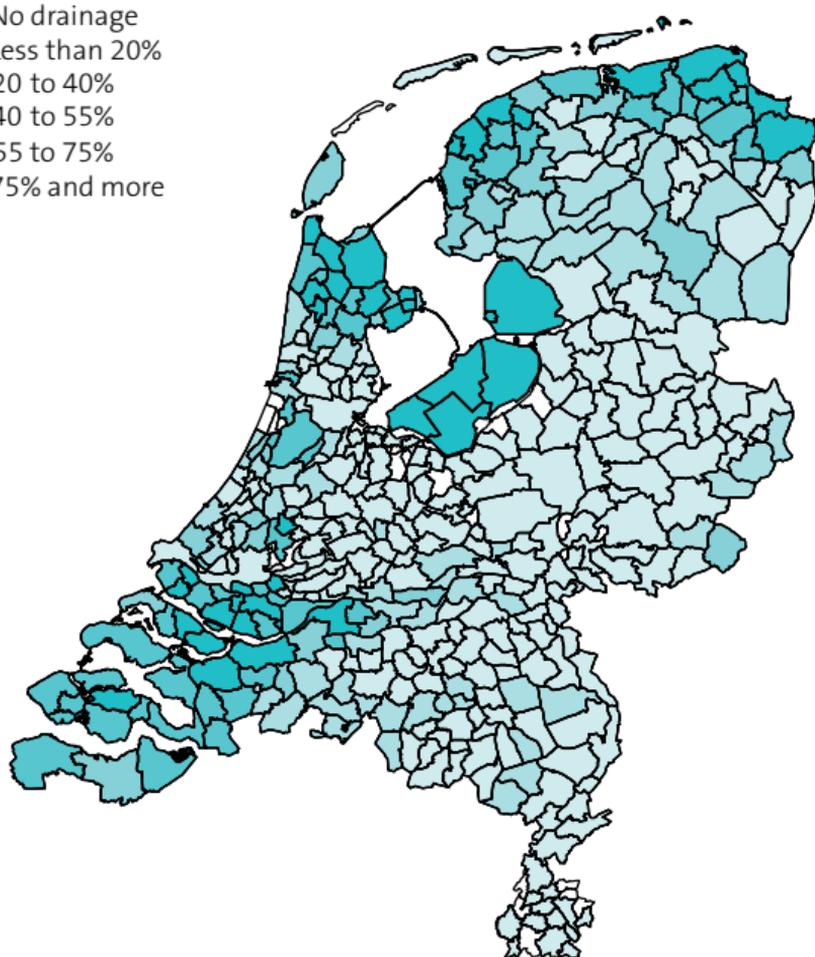
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2011* |
|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| Labour volume (FTE) | 175 | 170 | 166 |
| regular workers | 160 | 141 | 139 |
| family workers | 111 | 96 | 94 |
| not family members | 48 | 46 | 45 |
| casual workers | 16 | 28 | 27 |
| Regular workers | 236 | 212 | 209 |
| family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

Drainage mainly in clay soil

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

4.9 Drained agricultural land per municipality, 2010

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

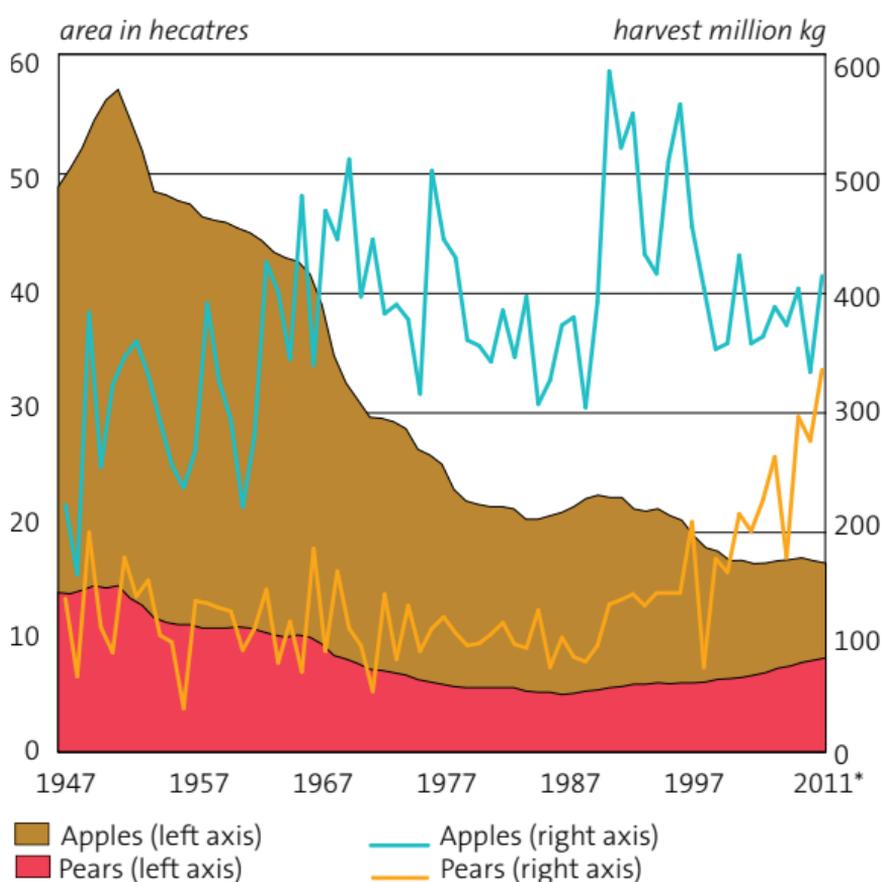


Top year for apples and pears

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

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

4.10 Apples and pears, area and harvest



5

Construction and housing



5. Construction and housing

Modest recovery of construction in 2011

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

Lowest growth rate in residential and non-residential construction

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

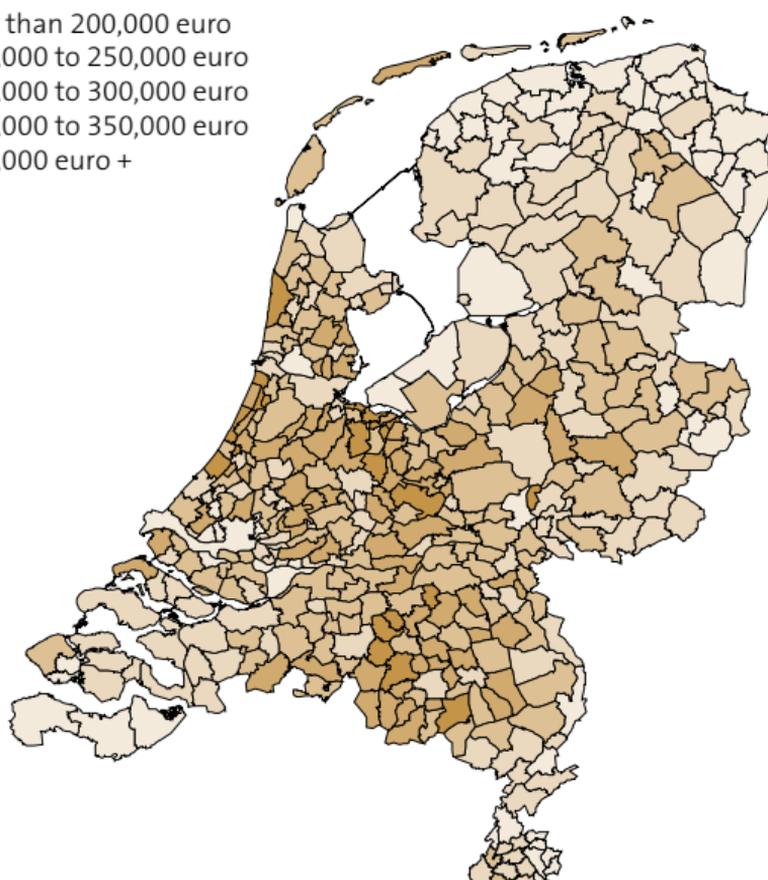
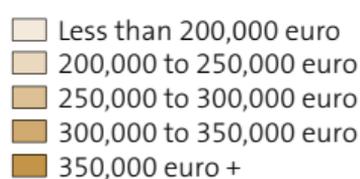
Civil engineering less affected by crisis

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

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

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

5.2 Average house value (WOZ), 1 January 2011



5.3 Housing stock (x 1,000)

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

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

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

5.5 Dwellings for which building permits were granted

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

5.6 Dwellings completed (31 December)

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

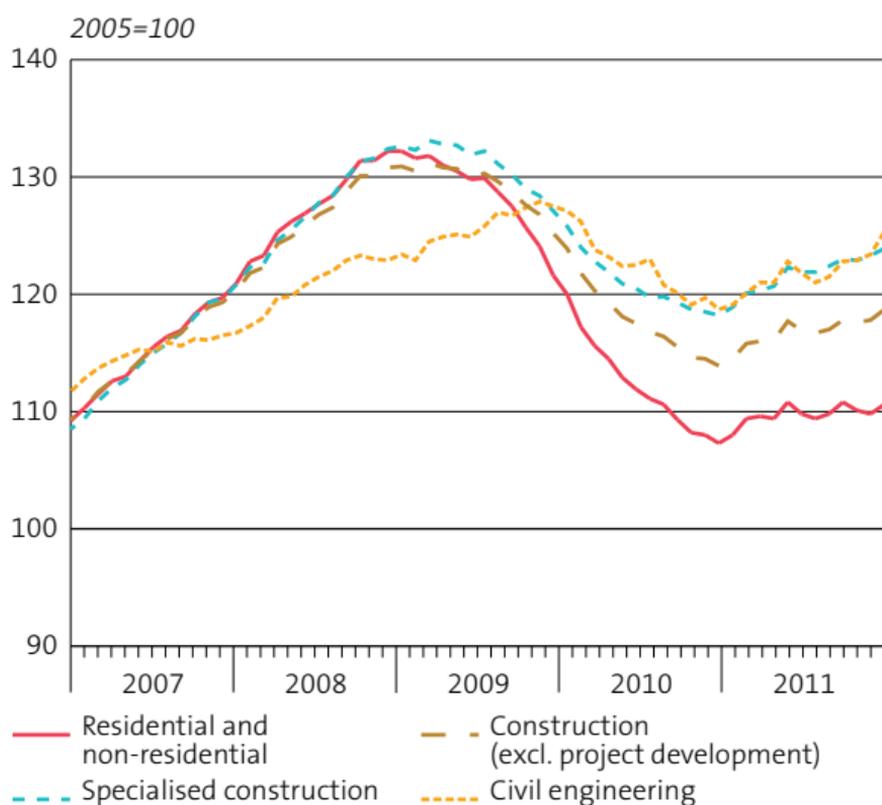
5.7 Stages in the construction process (million euro)

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

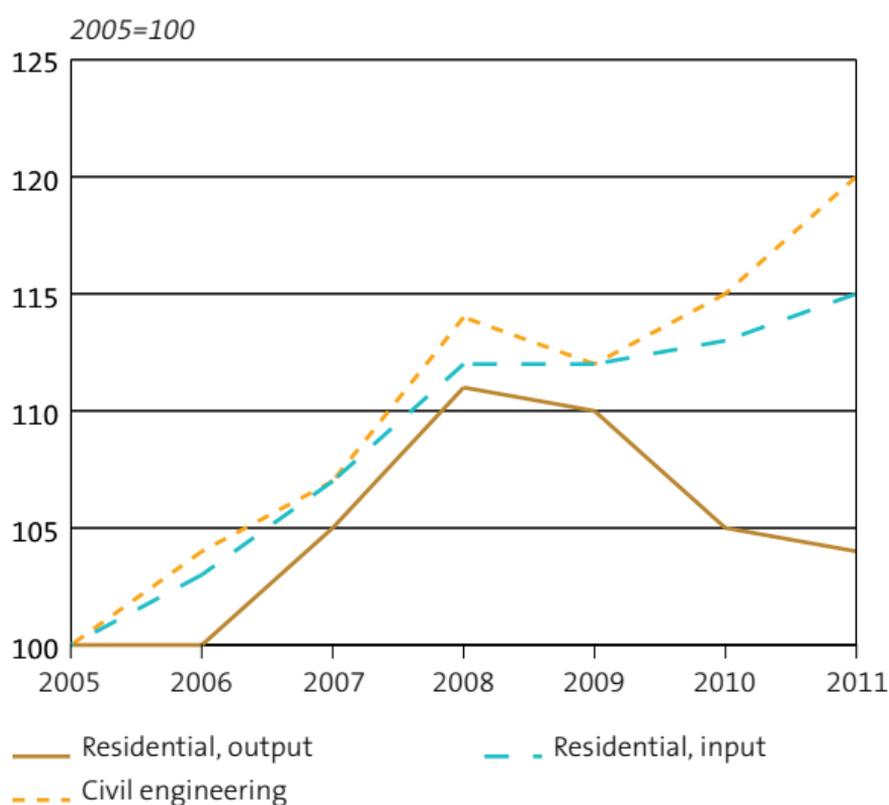
5.8 Turnover construction industry, all companies (2005=100)

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

5.9 Turnover construction industry



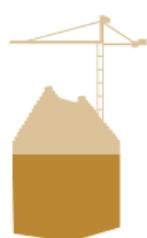
5.10 Price indices construction industry



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

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

New dwellings constructed within 16 months



39%

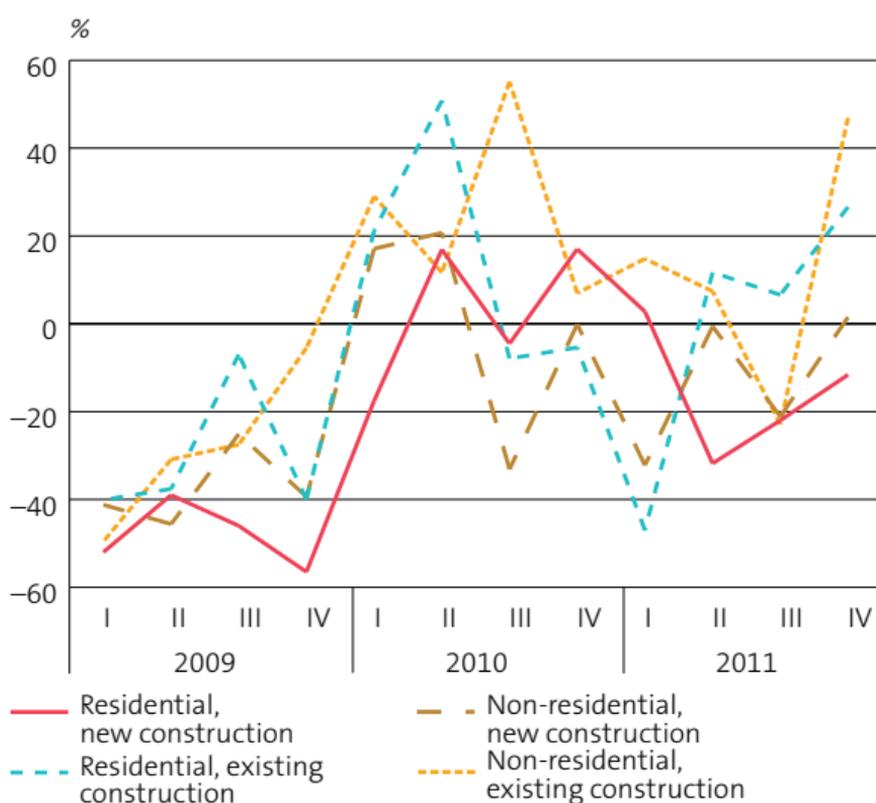
2000



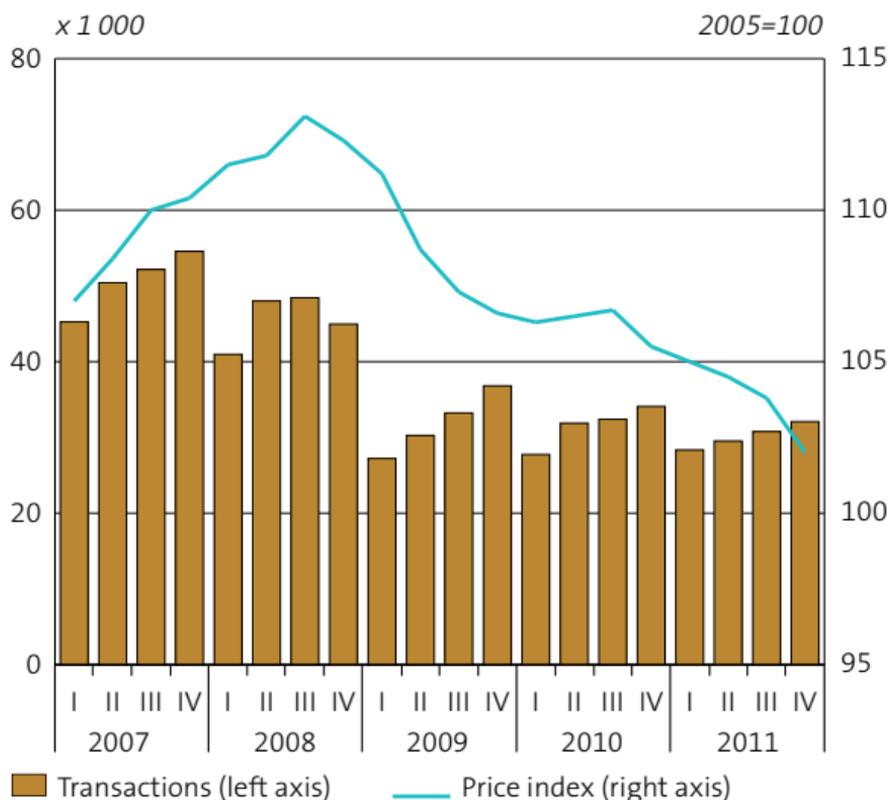
28%

2011

5.12 Building sum trends in new orders for architects



5.13 Prices and transactions of existing dwellings

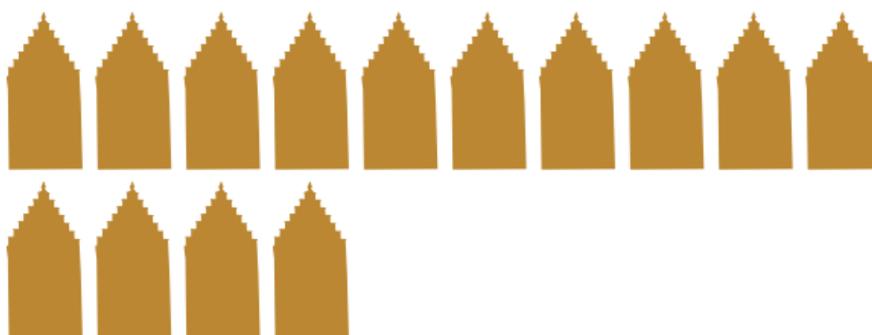


Average building costs per new dwelling sold

2000



2011



= 10,000 euro

6

Education



6. Education

More Dutch people with higher education

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

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

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

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

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

More schools in the red

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

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

6.1 Primary education

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

6.2 Secondary education

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

6.3 Mbo and adult education

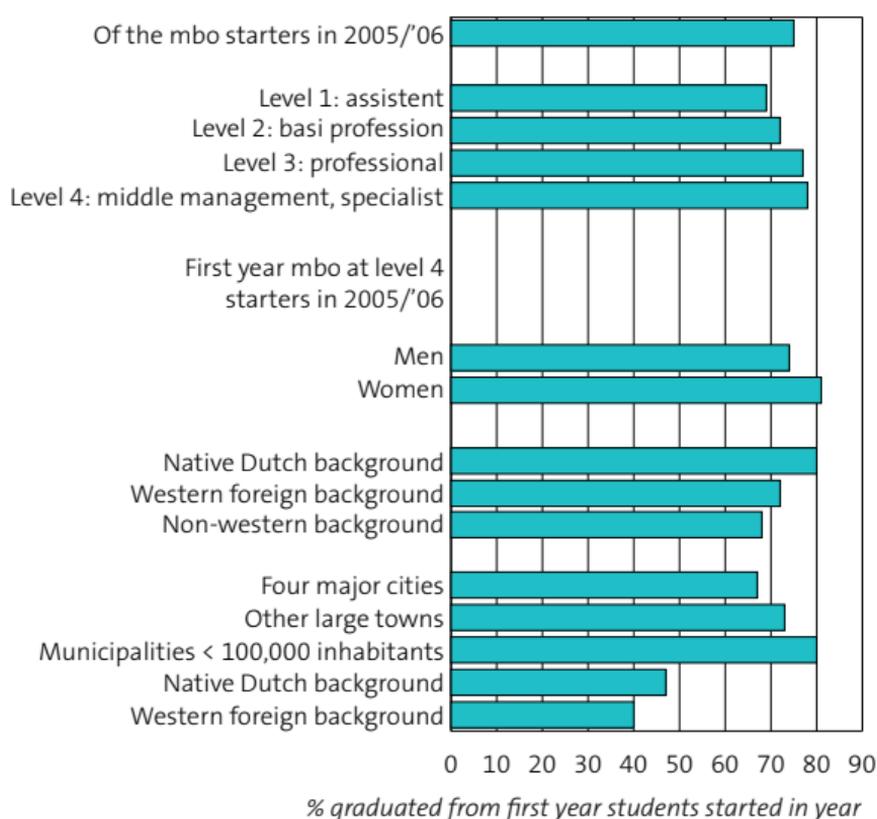
| | 2005/'06 | 2008/'09 | 2009/'10 | 2010/'11* |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Educational institutions | 72 | 72 | 71 | 71 |
| Students (x 1,000) | 484 | 514 | 522 | 530 |
| senior secondary vocational education (bol) | 347 | 342 | 351 | 358 |
| senior secondary vocational education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

¹⁾ Provisional figures in 2009/'10.

6.4 Higher education

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

6.5 Graduation rate of mbo students after five years



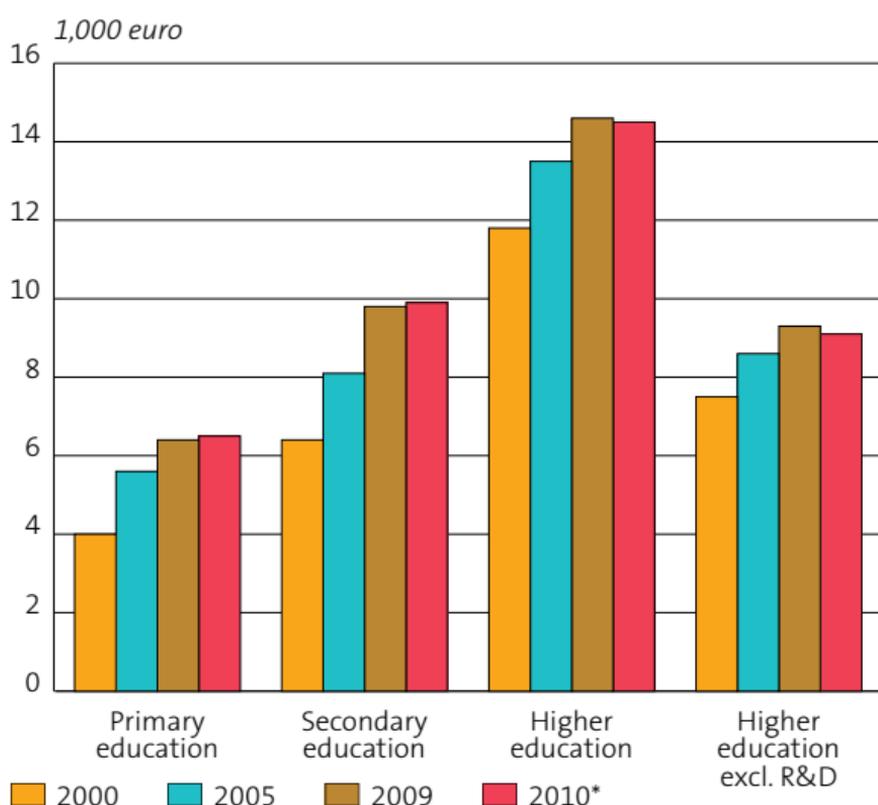
6.6 Education level of the population (15 to 65 yrs) (%)

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

6.7 Spending on education (million euro)

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

6.8 Spending on educational institutions per pupil/student



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

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

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

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

7

Enter-
prises



7. Enterprises

More enterprises again

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

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

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

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

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January

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

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (end)

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

7.2 Enterprises by size, 1 January 2012

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

7.3 Investment in tangible fixed assets (million euro)

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

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

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

7.5 Research and development, 2010*

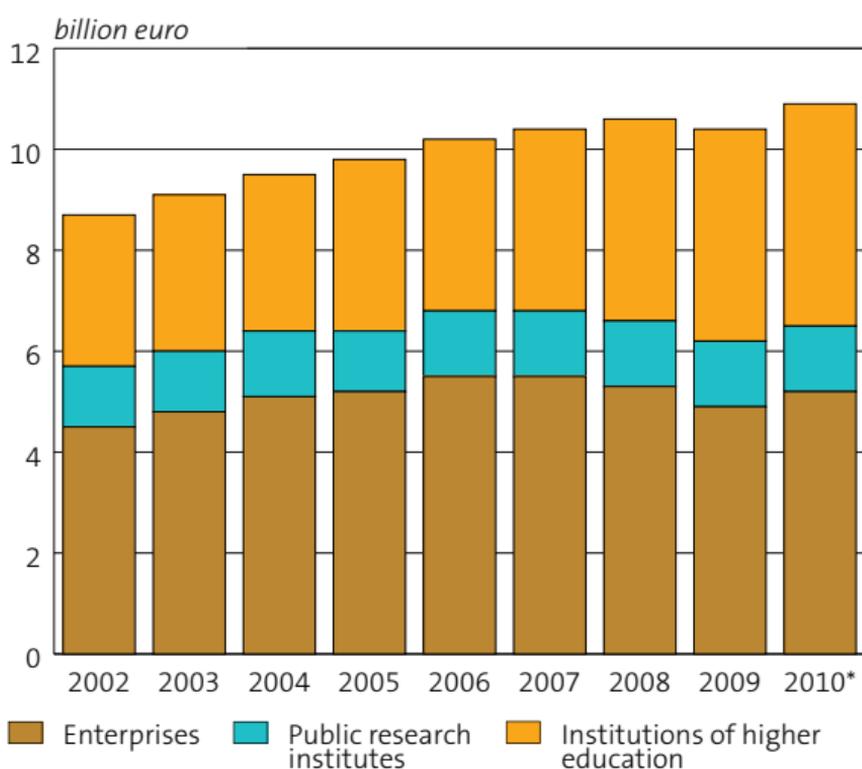
| | R&D expenditure | R&D staff |
|--|---------------------|------------|
| | <i>million euro</i> | <i>FTE</i> |
| Total R&D expenditure in the Netherlands | 10,769 | 98,100 |
| of which | | |
| companies | 5,095 | 51,700 |
| public research institutes | 1,279 | 11,400 |
| institutions of higher education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

Research and Development

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

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

7.6 R&D expenditure by performing sector



7.7 Companies with a website (%)

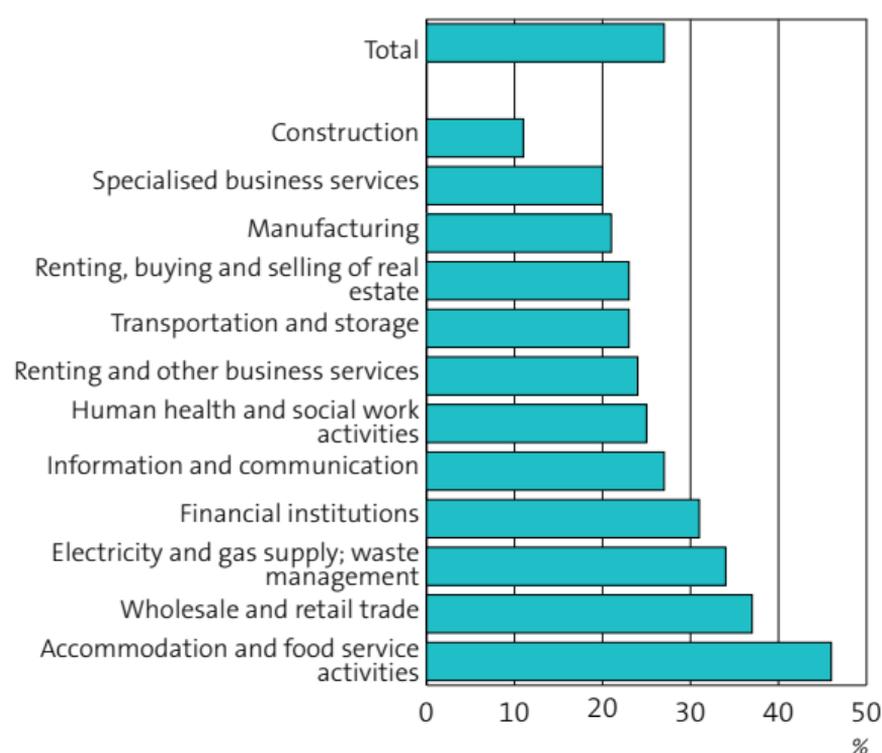
| | 2005 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Total | 82 | 82 | 83 |
| Company size | | | |
| 10 to 19 employees | 77 | 77 | 78 |
| 20 to 49 employees | 86 | 84 | 82 |
| 50 to 99 employees | 89 | 88 | 91 |
| 100 to 249 employees | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 250 to 499 employees | 93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

Websites mainly used as digital display windows

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

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

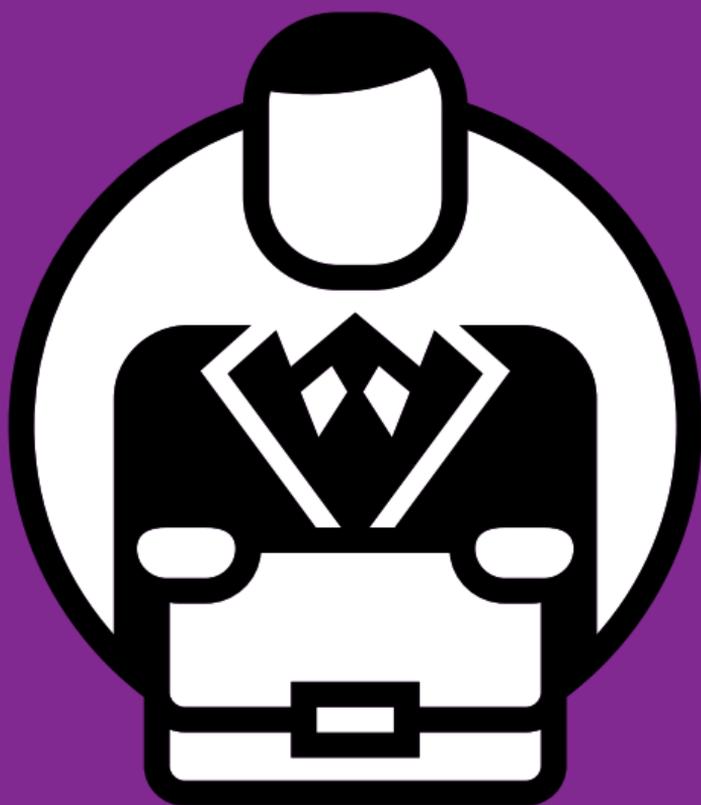
7.8 Companies enabling online orders/reservations, by sector, 2010¹⁾



¹⁾ Companies employing 10 and more persons

8

Financial
and
business
services



8. Financial and business services

Turnover in business services up by 1.5 percent in 2011

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

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

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

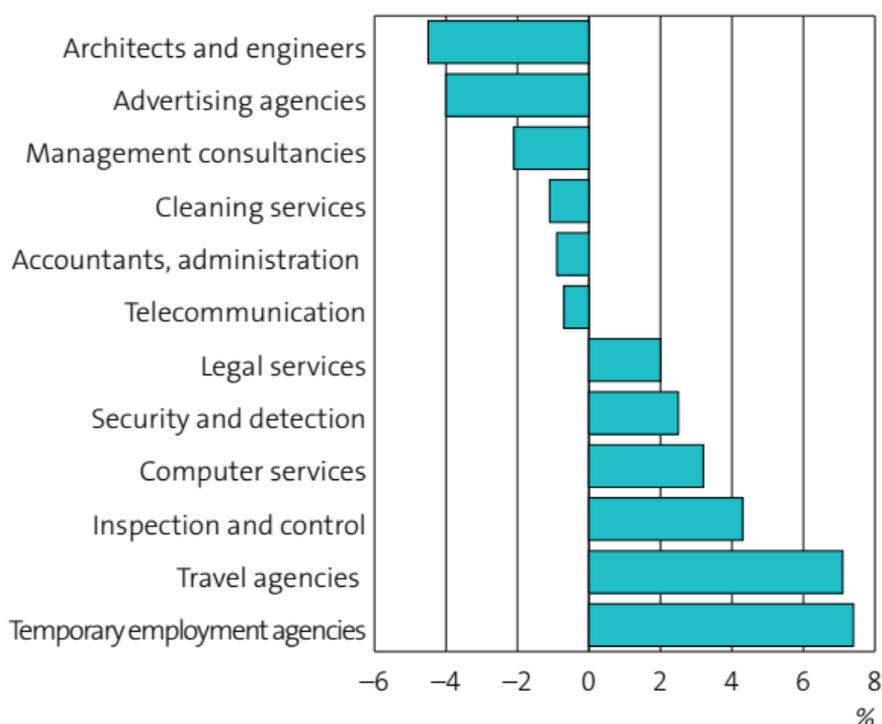
Institutional investors invested 1500 billion euro in 2010

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

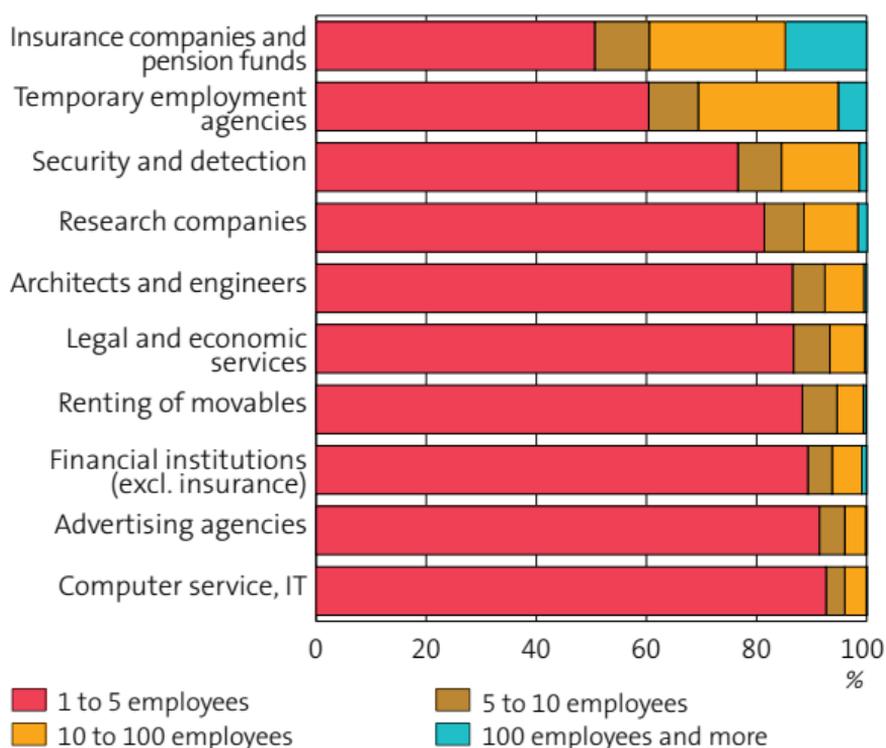
The investments of the institutional investors have grown faster than the Gross Domestic Product over the last two decades. While investments equalled 119 percent of GDP in 1990, in 2000 this had increased to 199 percent and by 2010 to 255 percent.

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

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



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



8.3 Persons employed in financial and business services

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

Household savings in bank accounts

2008



2010



 = 1 billion euro

8.4 Investments by institutional investors (billion euro)

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

8.5 Combined balance sheet of financial enterprises (billion euro)

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

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

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

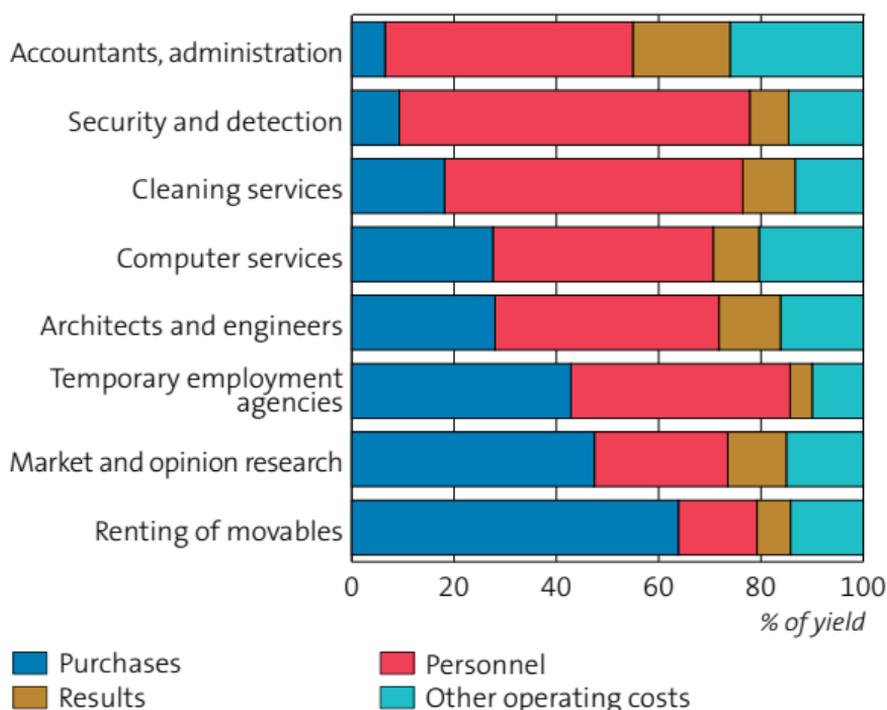
8.7 Profit and loss account of credit institutions (million euro)

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

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

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

8.9 Operating costs and results in business services, 2009



8.10 Key figures temporary employment agencies, seasonally adjusted figures



9

Government



9. Government

4.7 percent government deficit in 2011

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

Hardly any increase in government spending

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

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

Less revenue from VAT, more revenue from care premiums

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

9.1 Macroeconomic key figures of general government

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

Government debt according to the EMU definition

2001



2011



= 50 billion euro

9.2 Tax revenues (million euro)

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

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

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

Higher government debt

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

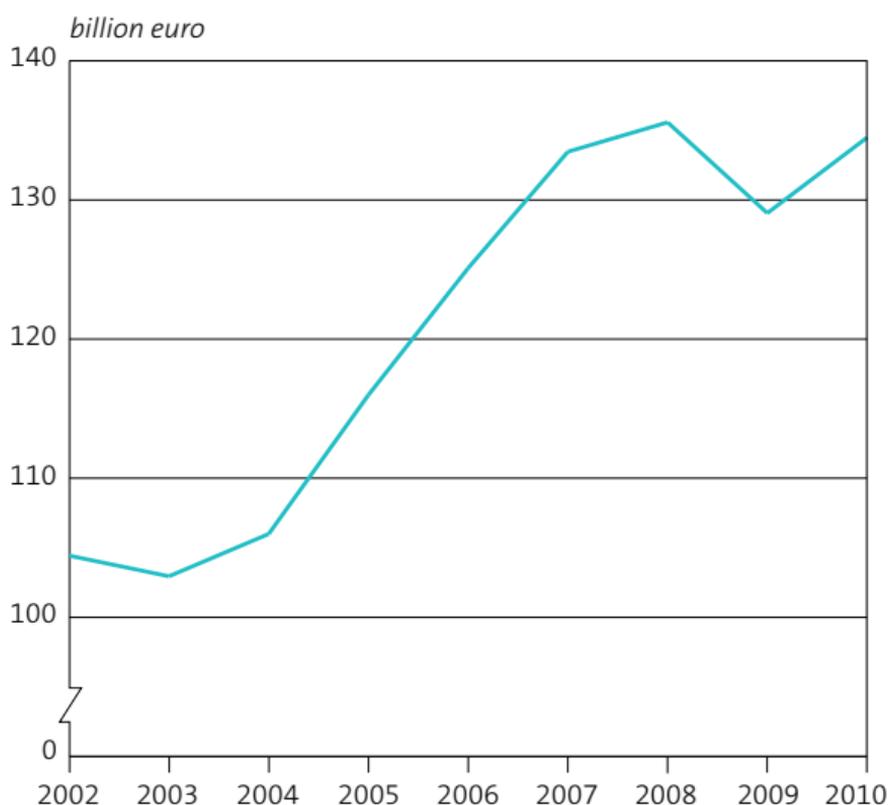
9.4 EMU debt nominal value by instrument (mln euro)

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

9.5 Expenditure of the Ministries and Budgetary Funds

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

9.6 Central government tax revenues



9.7 Local government taxes (*million euro*)

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

9.8 Expenditure of provinces (million euro)

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

9.9 Expenditure of municipalities (million euro)

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

10

Health
and
welfare



10. Health and welfare

Slower growth rate for spending on care

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

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

Preventative cancer check-up quite common

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

Slight rise in suicides

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

10.1 Health and functional limitations (%)

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

¹⁾ 0 years and older.

²⁾ 12 years and older.

10.2 Chronic conditions (%)

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

10.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

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

10.4 Overweight and underweight people (%)

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

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

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

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

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

10.7 (Healthy) life expectancy at birth (years)

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

10.8 Medical consumption 2010

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

¹⁾ incl. practice therapists

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

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

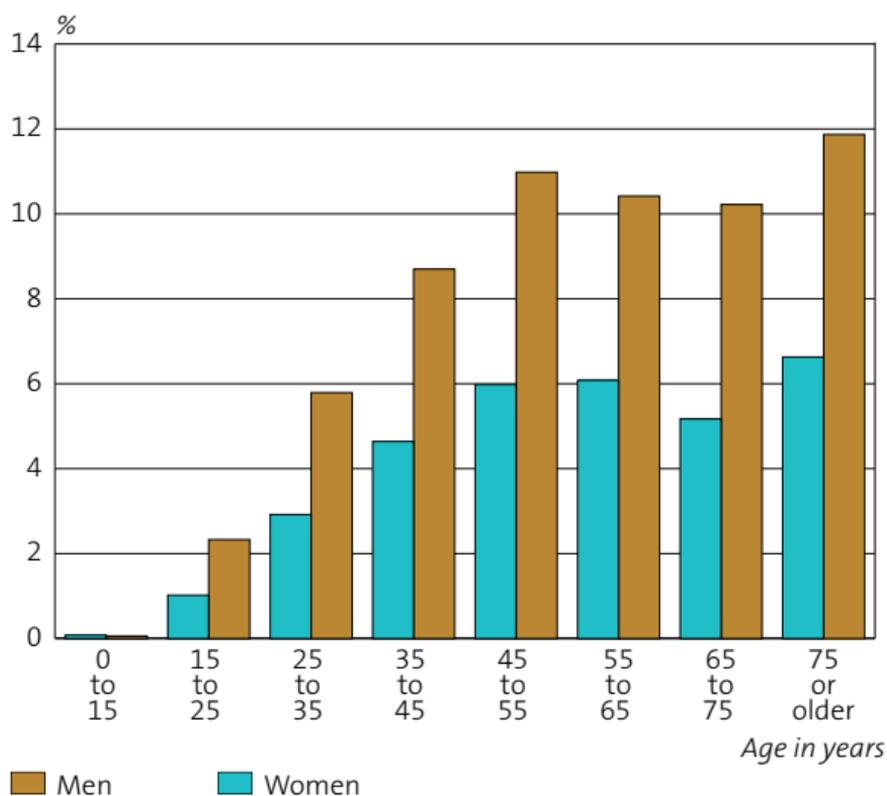
Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

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

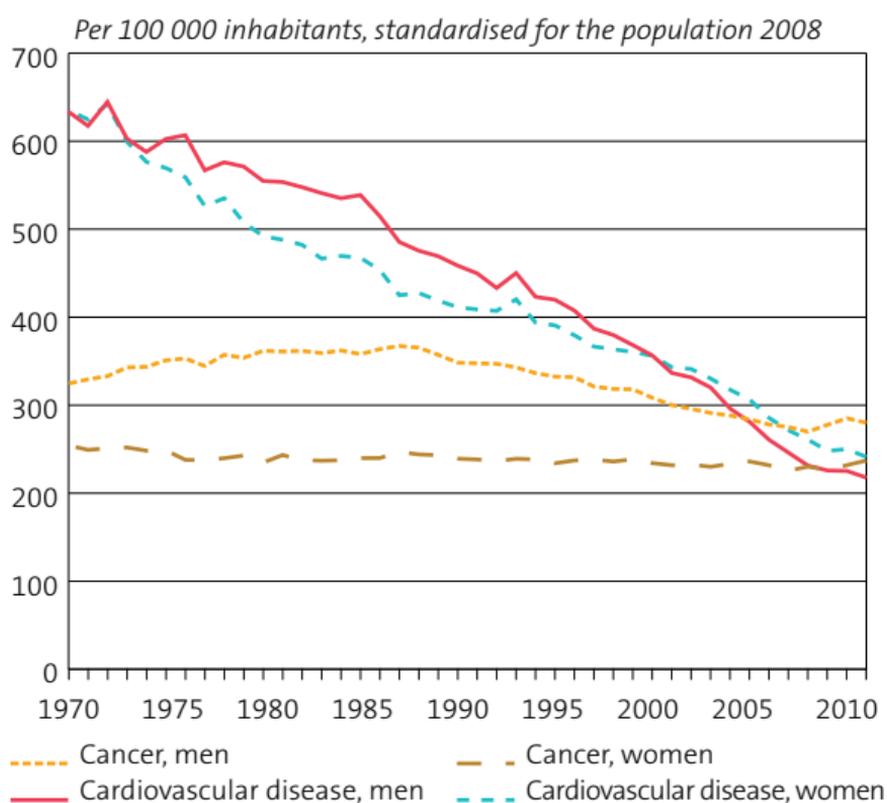
| | 2005 | 2008 | 2009* | 2010* |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total diagnoses | 1,281.6 | 1,408.4 | 1,454.7 | 1,506.6 |
| of which | | | | |
| perinatal conditions | 33.9 | 35.8 | 37.0 | 39.3 |
| cancer | 61.6 | 70.7 | 72.6 | 74.5 |
| of which | | | | |
| breast | 16.6 | 18.3 | 19.1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

Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

10.11 People using antidepressants, 2009



10.12 Deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease



10.13 Male deaths by cause (x 1,000)

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

10.14 Female deaths by cause (x 1,000)

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

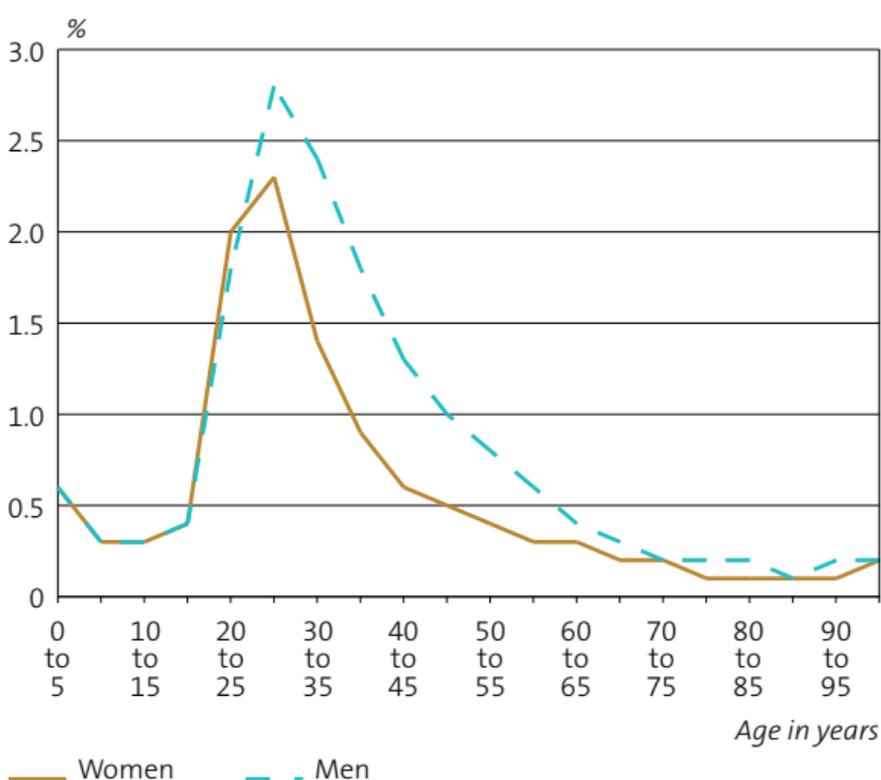
10.15 Care expenditure; index figures (1998=100)

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

10.16 Care expenditure by actors

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

10.17 People without health insurance, 1 May 2010



10.18 Finances and personnel in care institutions

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

Health care recipients 2010 (AWBZ/Wma financed)

Without stay



With stay



 = 50,000 people

11

Income
and
spending



11. Income and spending

Purchasing power 0.5 percent less in 2010

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

Risk of poverty more or less stable in 2010

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

Less household property

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

11.1 Average disposable household income (1,000 euro)

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

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

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

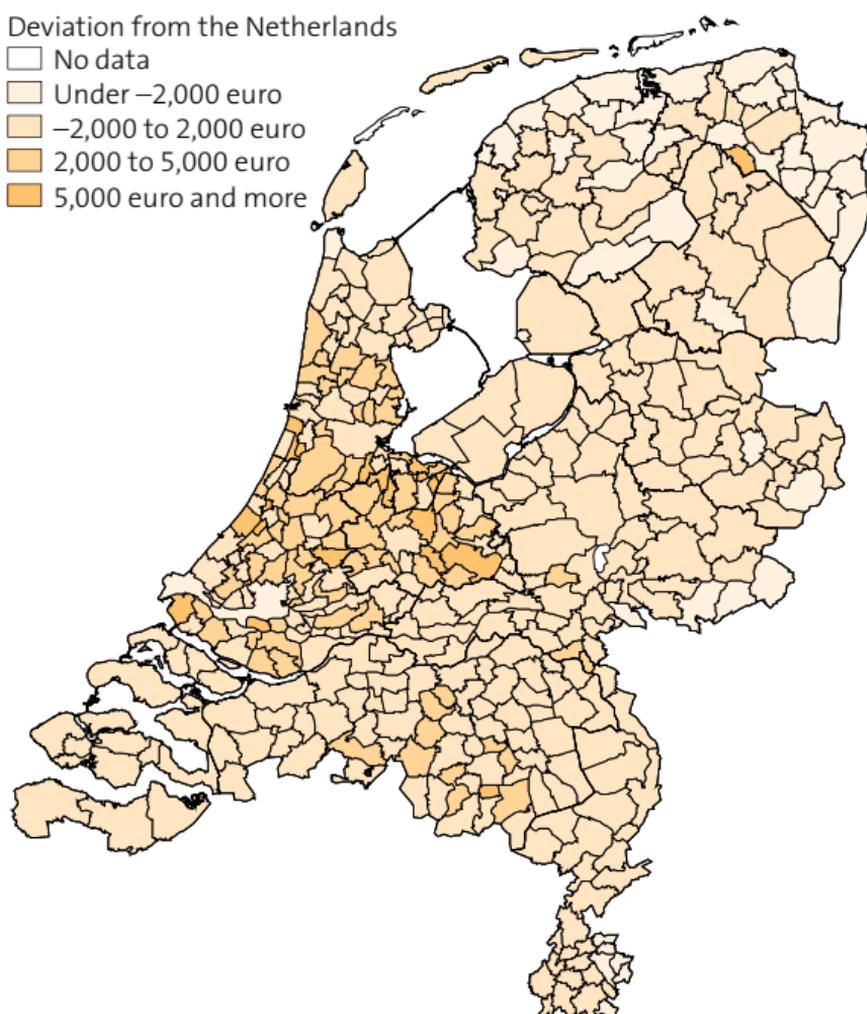
11.3 Average personal income (1,000 euro)

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

11.4 Standardised income per municipality, 2009

Deviation from the Netherlands

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



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

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

11.6 Low income households (x 1,000)

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

Average supplementary pension over-65s, 2010

Women



Men



€ = 2,000 euro

11.7 Financial problems of households (%)

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

11.8 Perceived financial position of the household (%)

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

11.9 Economic independence (%)

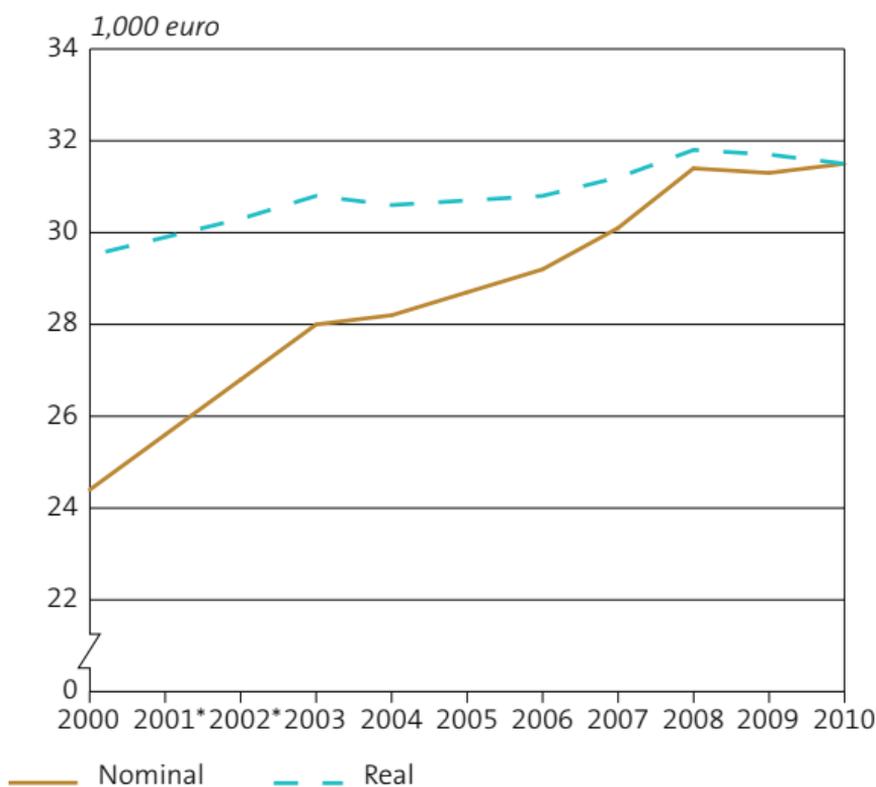
| | 2005 | 2009 | 2010** |
|--------------|------|------|--------|
| Men | 69 | 69 | 68 |
| 15 to 25 yrs | 23 | 23 | 20 |
| 25 to 35 yrs | 82 | 82 | 80 |
| 35 to 45 yrs | 87 | 87 | 86 |
| 45 to 55 yrs | 83 | 85 | 84 |
| 55 to 65 yrs | 58 | 62 | 62 |
| Women | 42 | 48 | 47 |
| 15 to 25 yrs | 17 | 17 |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

Less household spending in 2009 and 2010 after years of growth

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

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

11.10 Household spending



11.11 Household spending, 2010** (%)

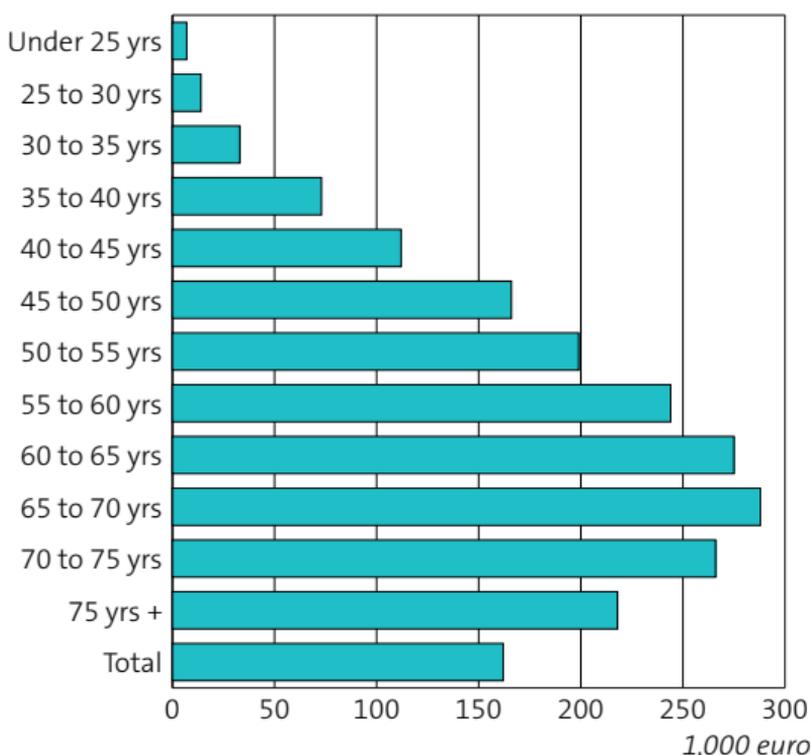
| | Total | Under 45 yrs | 45 to 65 yrs | 65 yrs and older |
|--|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Total spending (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Food | 15.8 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 15.6 |
| bread, pastries and dry goods | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| potatoes, vegetables, fruit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

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

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

11.13 Average household capital, 1 January 2011*

Age main earner



12

Inter-
national
trade



12. International trade

Slight volume increase in the goods trade

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

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

Another increase in the international trade in services

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

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

12.1 Imports and exports of goods (billion euro)

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

Dutch export of goods to Brazil

2000



2011*



 = 500 million euro

12.2 Exports of goods (billion euro)

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

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

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

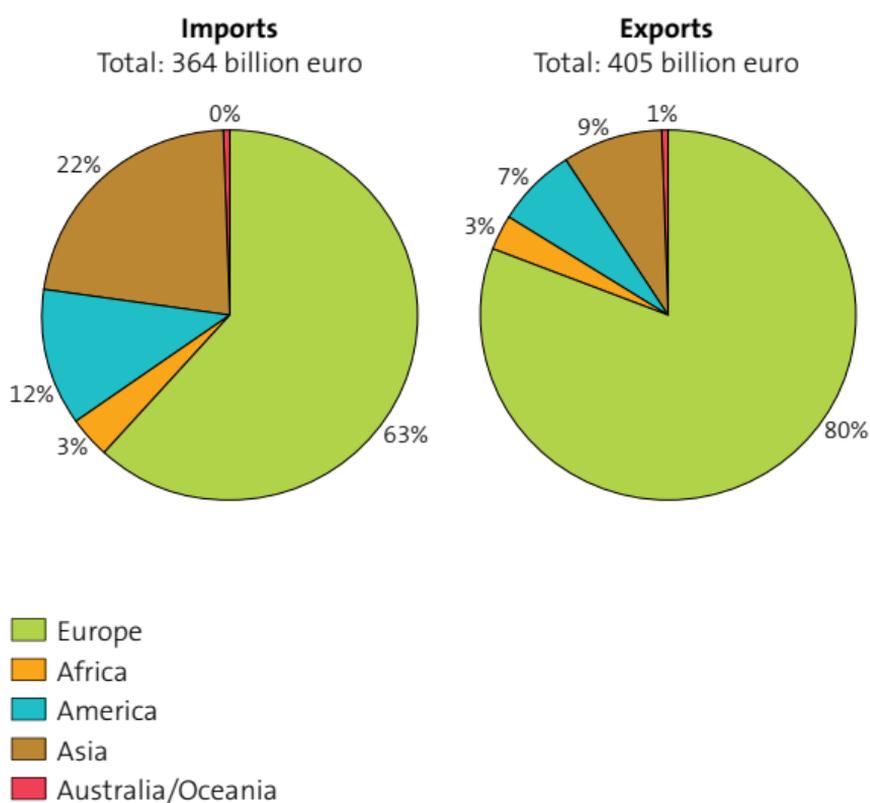
12.4 Imports of goods (billion euro)

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

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

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

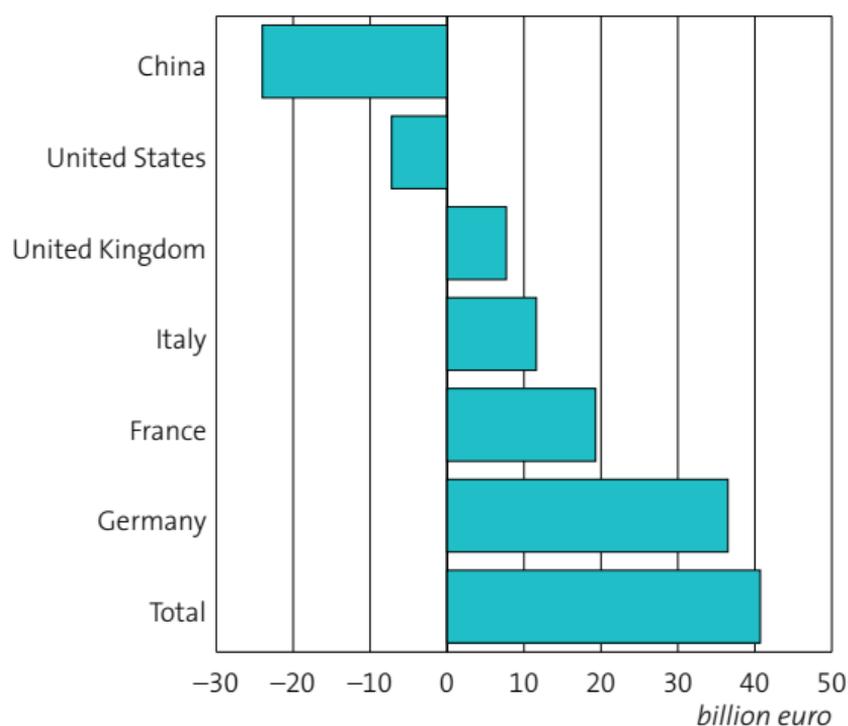
12.6 Imports and exports by continent, 2011*



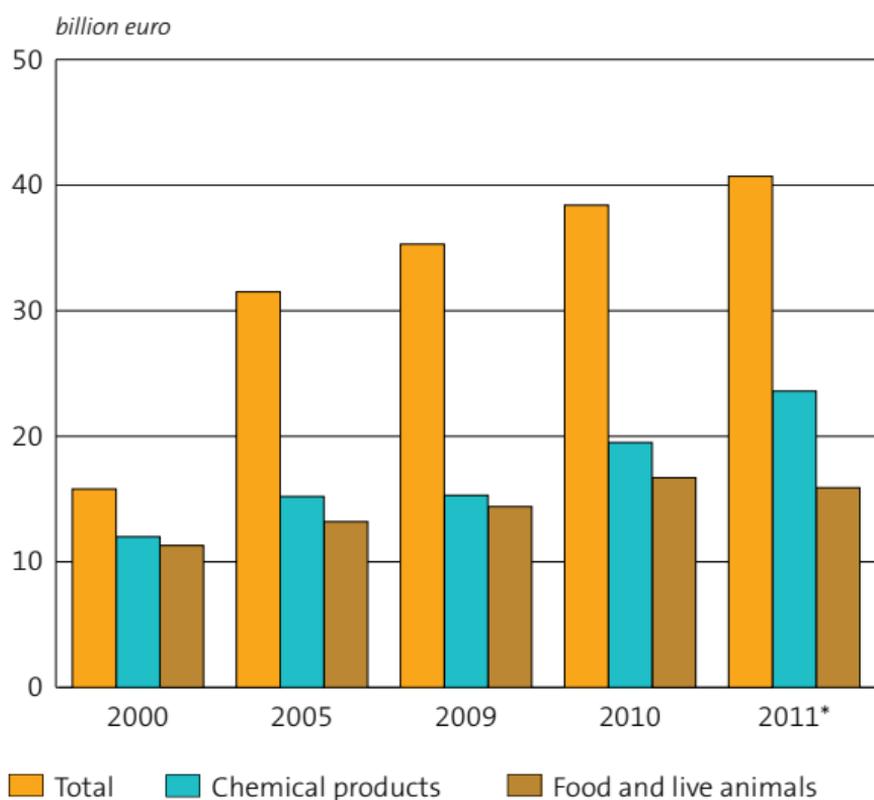
12.7 Imports and exports of services (billion euro)

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

12.8 Trade balance, major trading partners, 2011*



12.9 Trade surplus, totals and major product groups



13

Labour
and social
security



13. Labour and social security

Labours market deteriorated in the second half of 2011

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

Modest job increases

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

Collective wage increase below the inflation rate

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

Unemployment developments changed by mid 2011

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

More income support benefits paid

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

13.1 Employment, 2011* (1,000 persons)

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

13.2 Jobs of employees (x 1,000)

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

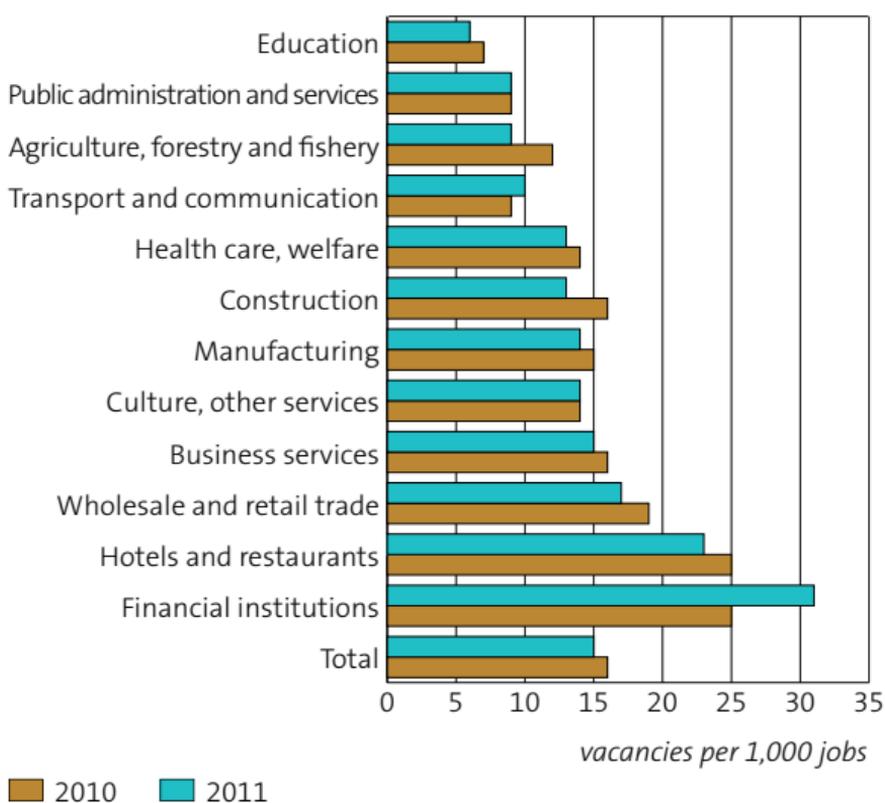
13.3 Jobs of employees, 2011* (x 1,000)

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

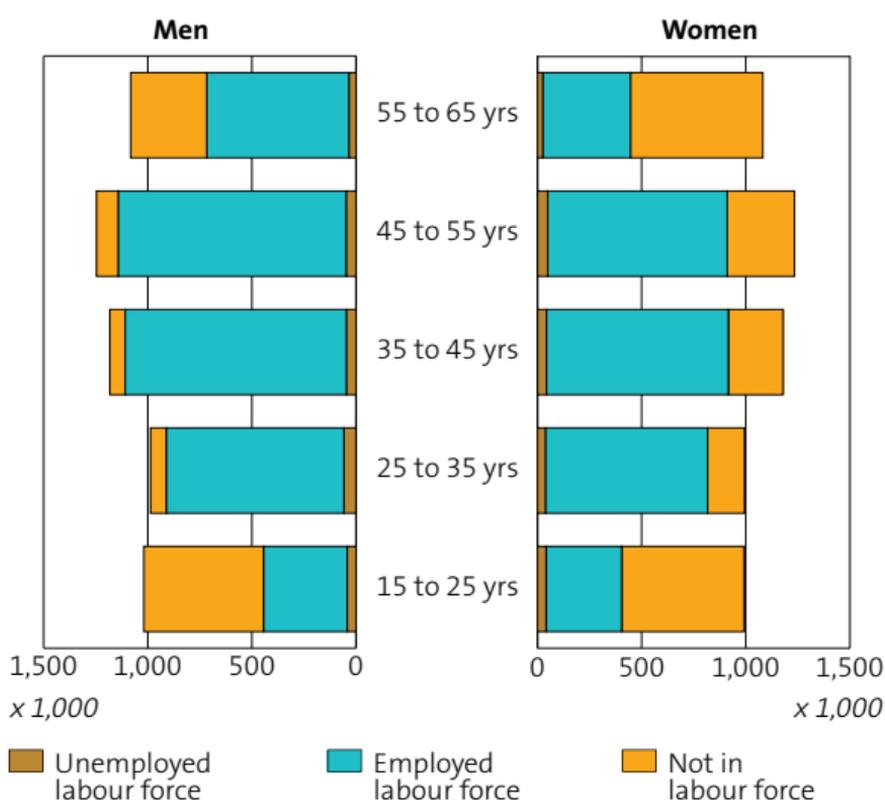
13.4 Vacancies (x 1,000)

| | 2005 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Job vacancies | | | | |
| Total | 150.2 | 143.4 | 121.6 | 132.5 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishery | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing and energy | 13.1 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 15.4 |
| Construction | 9.9 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Hotels, restaurants | 5.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 8.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 24.6 | 21.4 | 22.9 | 25.1 |
| Transport, information and communication | 10.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Financial institutions | 7.2 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 7.9 |
| Business services | 31.4 | 24.4 | 19.8 | 21.9 |
| Public administration and services | 7.4 | 16.5 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| Education | 5.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Health and social work activities | 15.6 | 22.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 |
| Culture, recreation, other services | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Company size | | | | |
| 1 to 10 employees | 53.7 | 33.3 | 26.1 | 28.4 |
| 10 to 100 employees | 42.8 | 35.7 | 30.0 | 32.7 |
| 100 and more employees | 53.7 | 74.4 | 65.5 | 71.5 |
| New and filled job vacancies | | | | |
| New vacancies | 867 | 725 | 743 | 766 |
| Filled vacancies | 830 | 794 | 737 | 774 |

13.5 Vacancy rate by sector of industry, 31 December

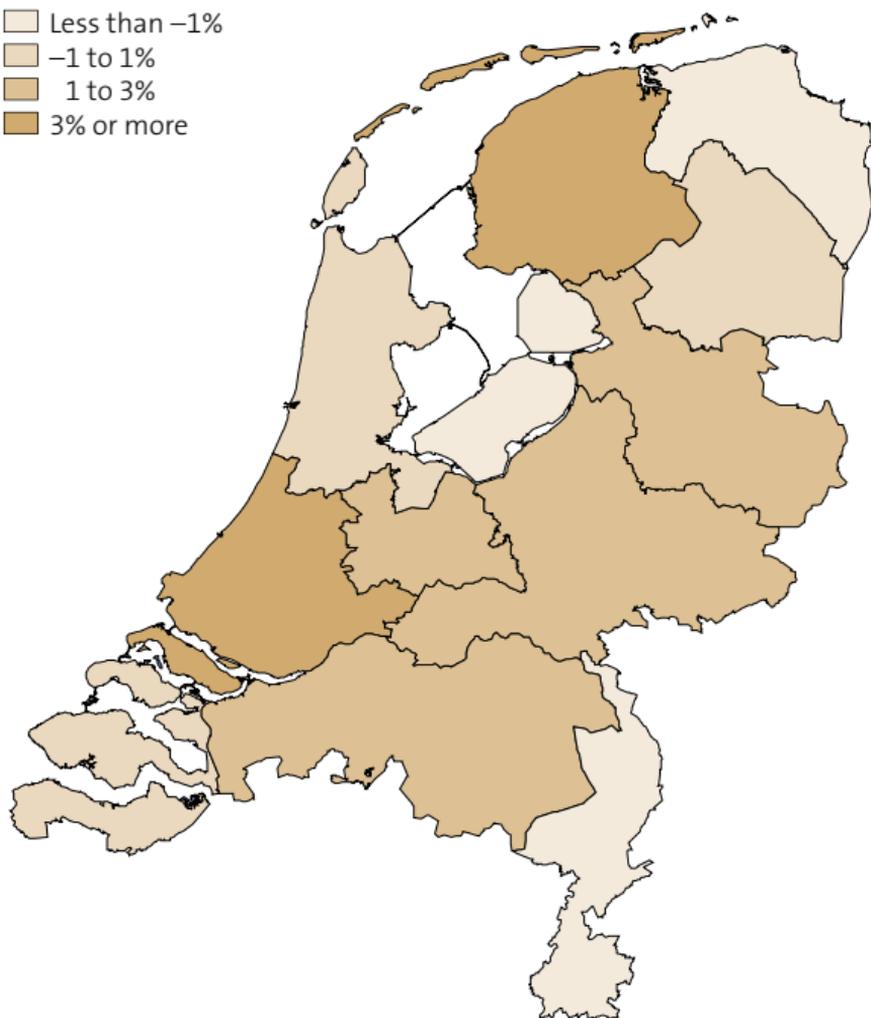


13.6 Labour force position of the population, 2011



13.7 Unemployment. 2011

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



Employed labour force, 2011

Employees



Self-employed



 = 1 million

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

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

Net labour participation, 2011



74.2%

Men



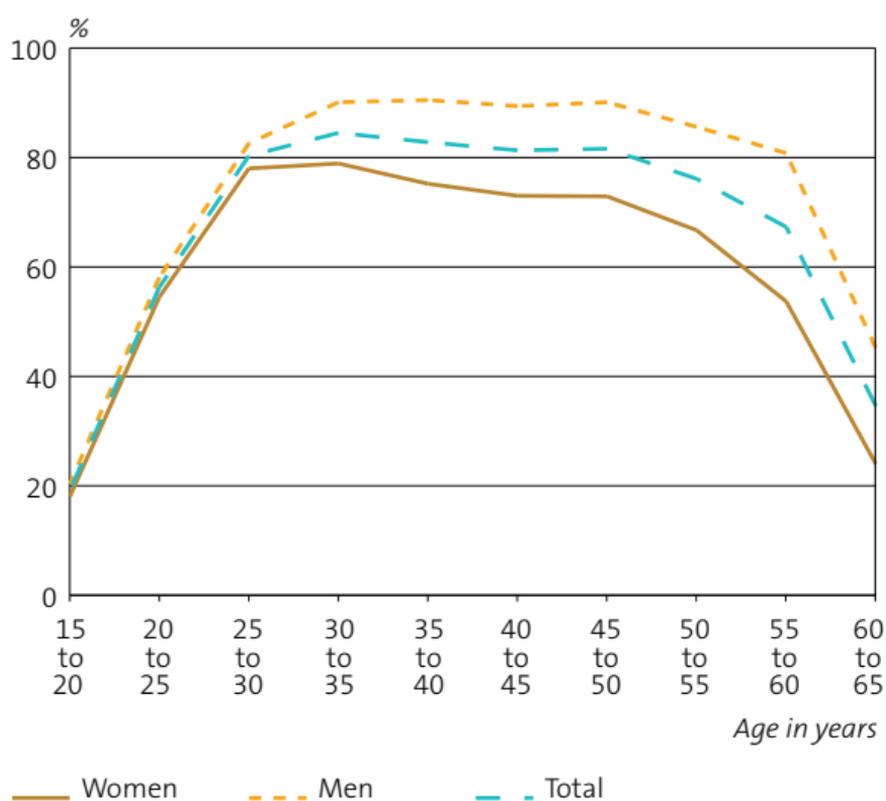
60.2%

Women

13.9 Net labour participation (% of the population)

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

13.10 Net labour participation, 2011

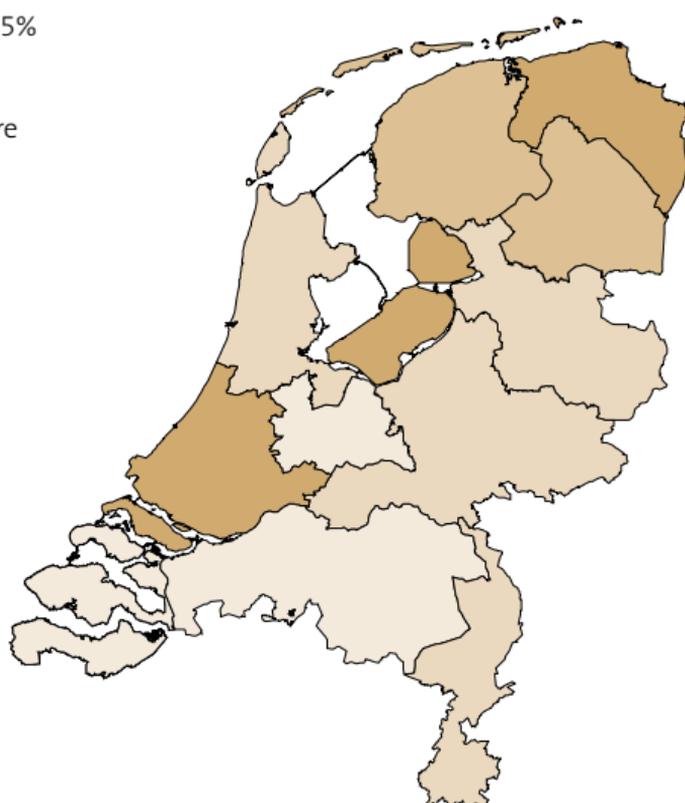


13.11 Unemployment (% of the labour force)

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

13.12 Unemployment, 2011

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



13.13 Employed labour force (x 1,000)

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

13.14 Hourly wages earned by employees (euro)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.19 Benefits, 31 December (x 1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

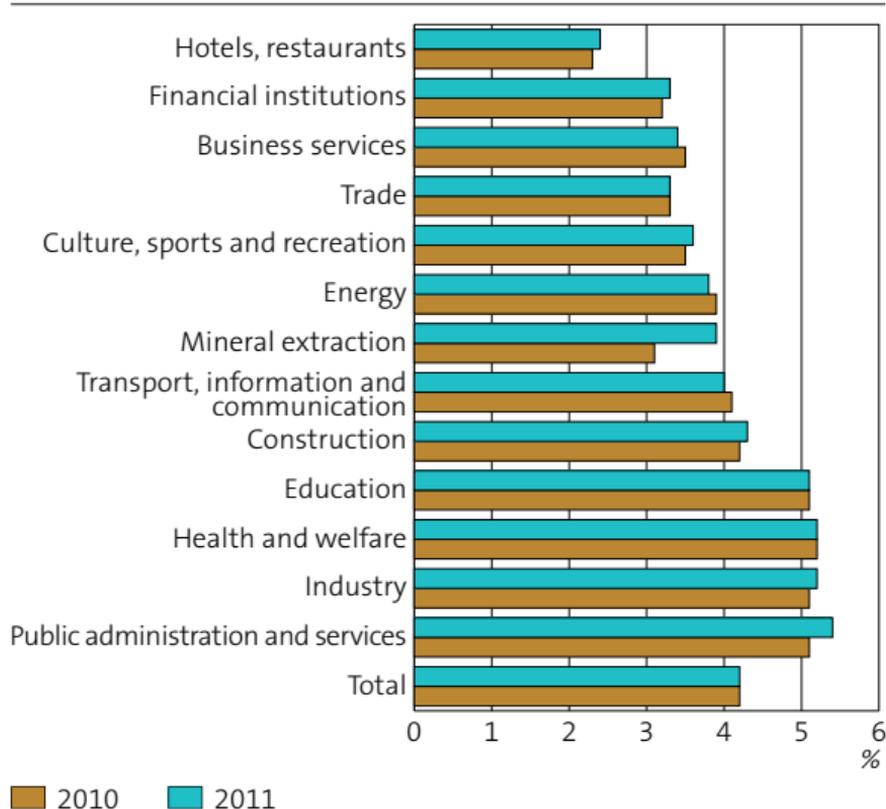
13.22 Income support, 31 December (x 1,000)

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

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

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

13.24 Sickness absence among employees



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

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

14

Leisure
and
culture



14. Leisure and culture

Germany: most popular holiday destination

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

More hotel guests

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

More visits to museums

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

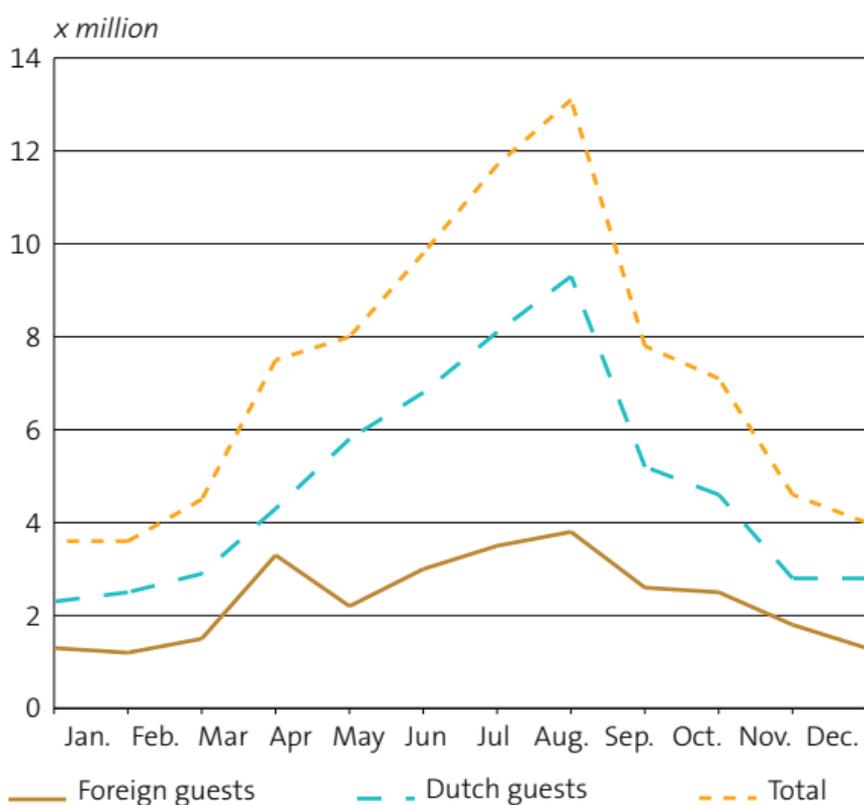
14.1 Holidays of the Dutch population

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

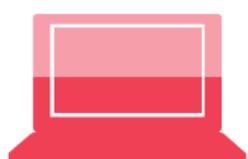
14.2 Foreign holidays of the Dutch population (%)

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

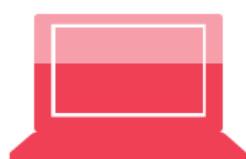
14.3 Nights spent in the Netherlands, 2011*



Use of social media, 12 to 75 year olds



2010



2011

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

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

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

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

¹⁾ In the last 3 months.

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

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

¹⁾ In the last 3 months.

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

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

¹⁾ 15 years and older.

14.8 Museums

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

14.9 Public libraries

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

14.10 Social contacts, 12 years and older (%)

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

NB: 2010 refers to people aged 15 and older.

15

Macro-
economics



15. Macro-economics

Dutch economic recovery stalls

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

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

Consumer credit stable, more overdrafts

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

12 billion euro in dividends

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

15.1 Economic and social key figures

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

15.2 The three approaches of domestic product (million euro)

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

15.3 Main macro-economic balancing items (million euro)

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

Overdrafts on current accounts, 31 December

2000

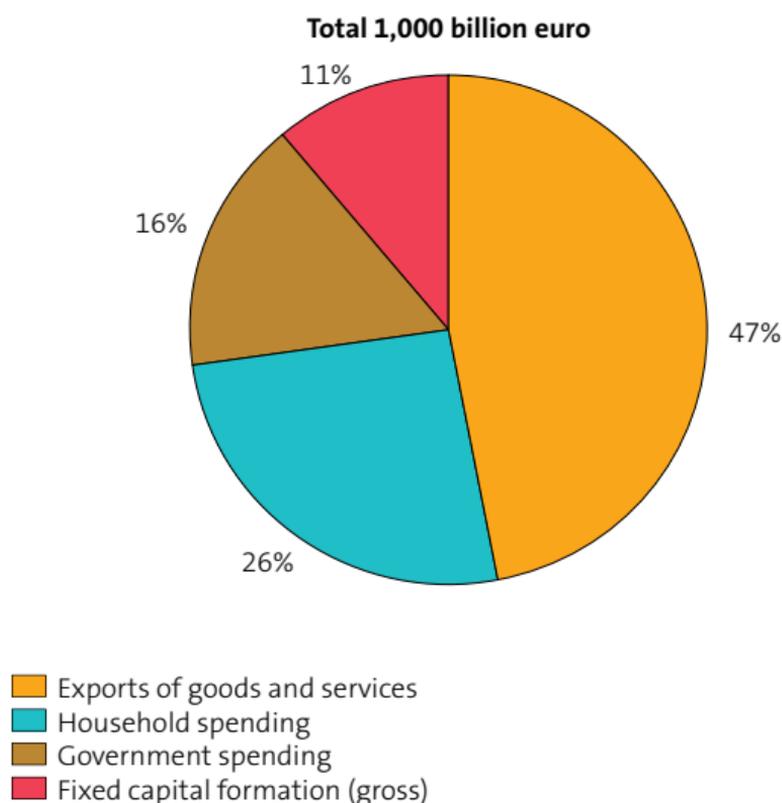


2011

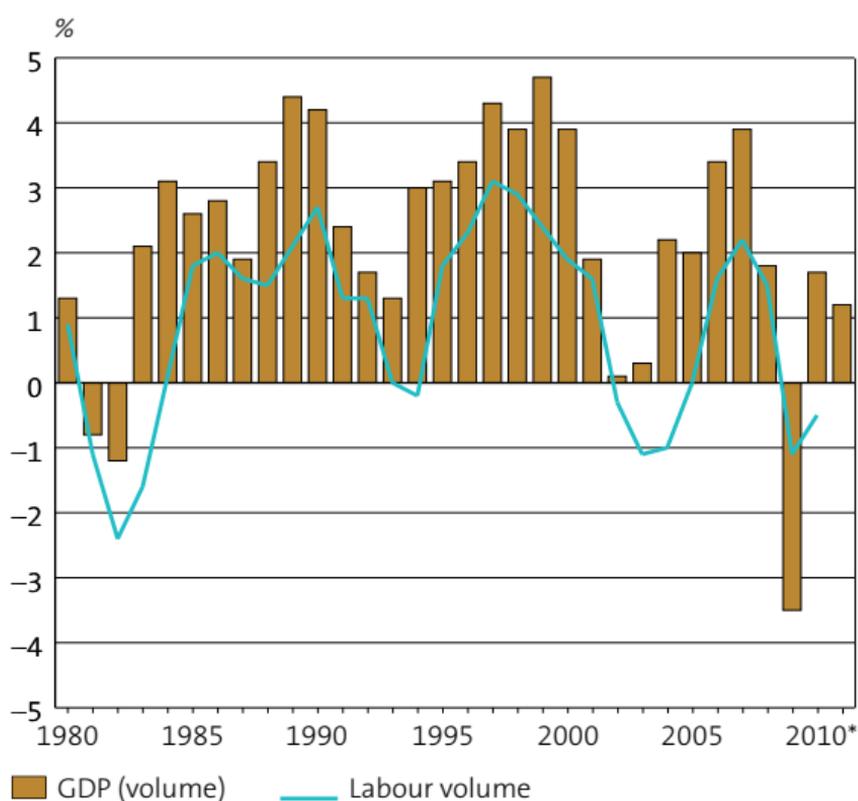


€ = 1 billion euro

15.4 Final expenditure by category, 2011*



15.5 Economic growth and employment



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

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

15.7 Labour input of employees (1,000 FTE)

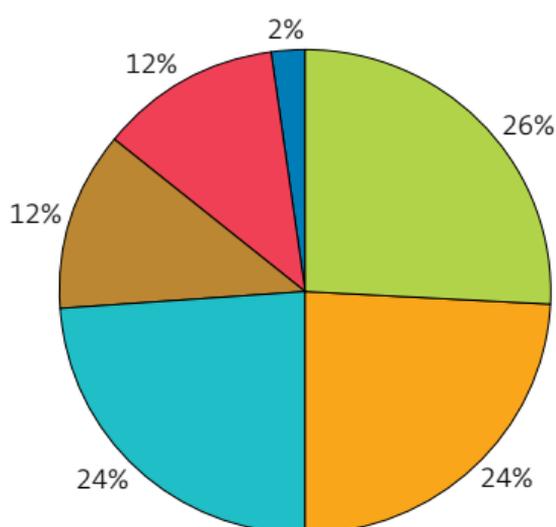
| | 2005 | 2009* | 2010* |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 6,478 | 6,760 | 6,725 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 196 | 183 | 181 |
| Mining and quarrying | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Manufacturing | 804 | 787 | 766 |
| Electricity and gas supply | 23 | 23 | 24 |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

15.8 Labour productivity per FTE (% volume changes)

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

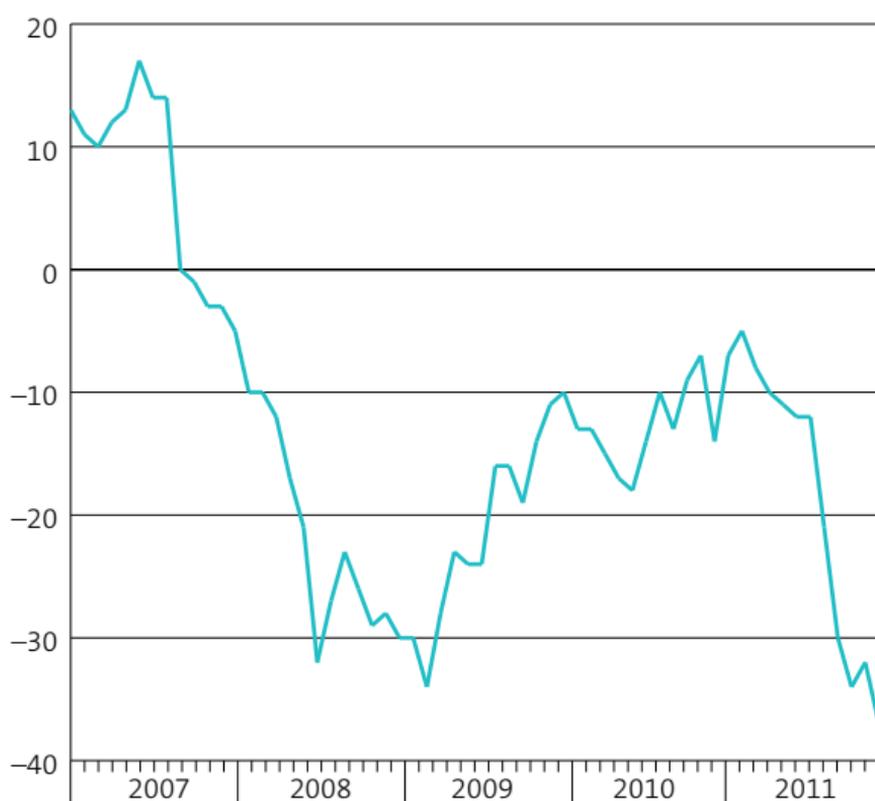
15.9 Gross value added, basic prices, 2011*

Total: 540 billion euro



- Financial and business activities
- Industry
- Trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, and communication
- Care and other service activities
- General government
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing

15.10 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



15.11 Imports of goods and service (million euro)

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

15.12 Exports of goods and services (million euro)

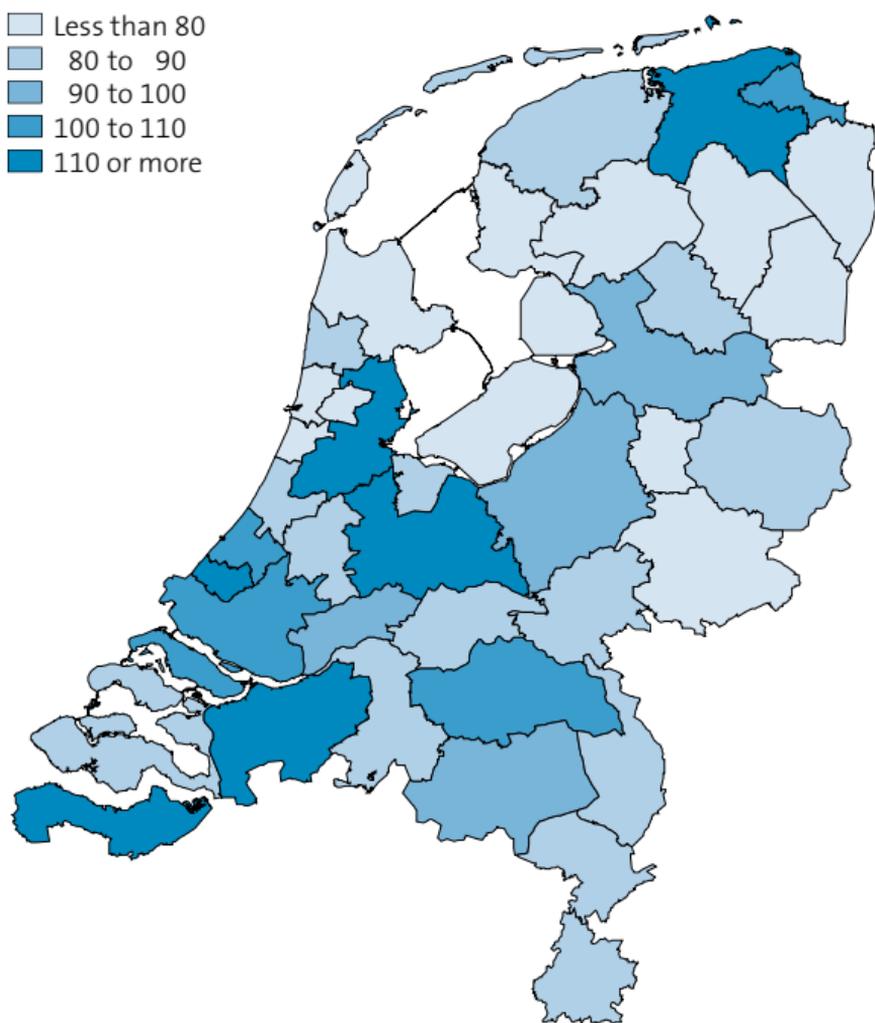
| | 2000 | 2009* | 2010* |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Exports of goods and services | 357,453 | 459,246 | 497,919 |
| Products of agriculture and fishing | 16,783 | 21,438 | 21,338 |
| Crude oil, gas and other minerals | 11,342 | 16,171 | 18,970 |
| Manufactured products | 247,145 | 320,070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

15.13 Fixed capital formation (million euro)

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

15.14 GDP per capita, 2009 (Netherlands=100)

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



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

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

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

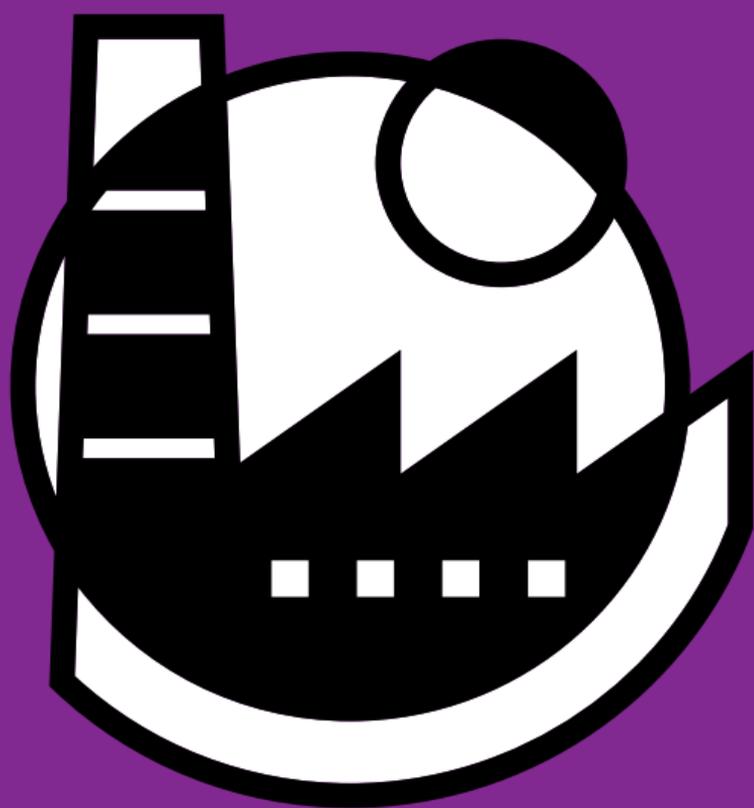
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 119,770 | 213,835 | 184,733 |
| Shares | 12,896 | 5,180 | 7,566 |
| financial institutions | 2,722 | – | 981 |
| investment companies | 6,051 | 3,770 | 4,806 |
| real estate companies | 388 | 704 | 314 |
| other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

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

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

16

Manu-
facturing
and
energy



16. Manufacturing and energy

Manufacturing continues to recover in 2011

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

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

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

Far less energy used

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

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

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

16.1 Manufacturing turnover and production (2005=100)

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

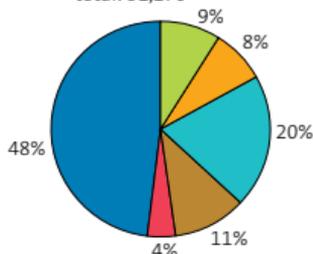
16.2 Producer confidence and production growth in manufacturing



16.3 Key figures in manufacturing

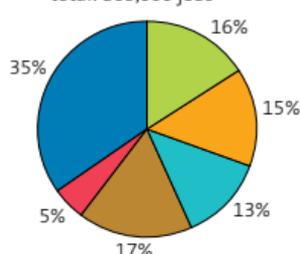
Companies, 2011

total: 51,170



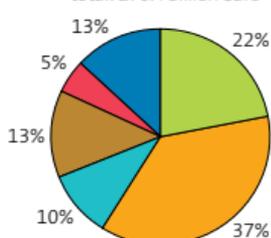
Jobs, 2010

total: 863,000 jobs



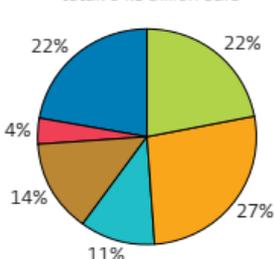
Production value, 2010

total: 270.4 billion euro



Gross value added, 2010

total: 64.8 billion euro



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

16.4 Employees in manufacturing (1,000 FTE)

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

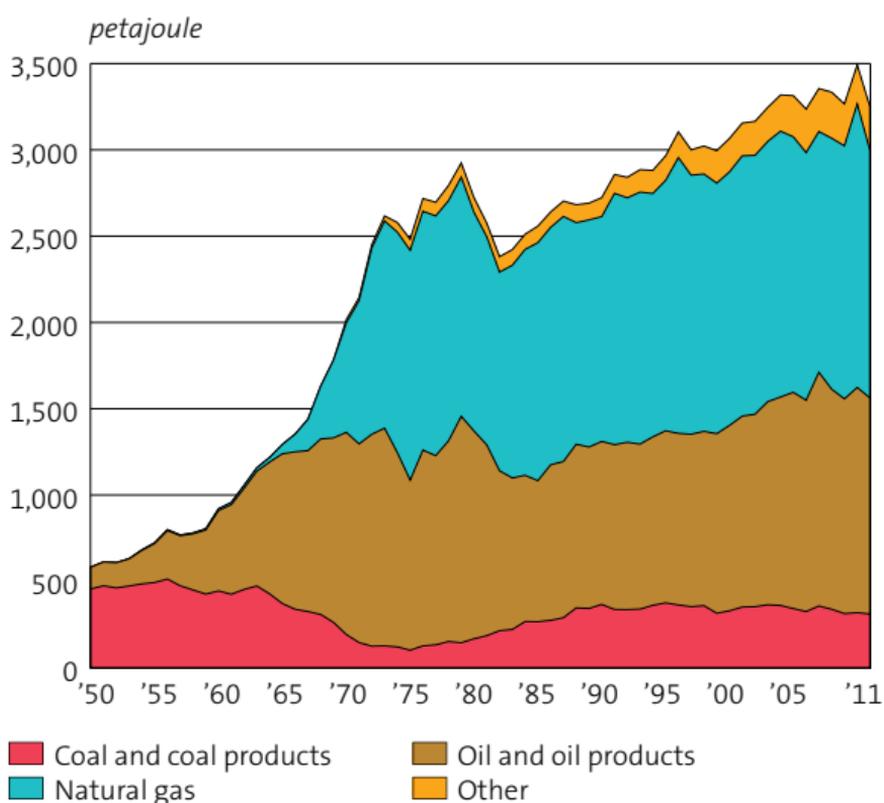
16.5 Fixed capital formation in manufacturing (million euro)

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

16.6 Energy balance sheet (petajoule)

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

16.7 Energy consumption by type



16.8 Electricity balance sheet (billion kWh)

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

16.9 Renewable electricity (% electricity consumption)

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

16.10 Sales of motor fuels¹⁾ for transport (petajoule)

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

¹⁾ Including sales international shipping and aviation.

16.11 Consumer energy prices (euro)

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

17

Nature
and
environ-
ment



17. Nature and environment

More greenhouse gas emissions due to cold winter and increased production

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

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

Most commercial waste recycled

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

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

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

Separate collection of synthetic packaging material rising

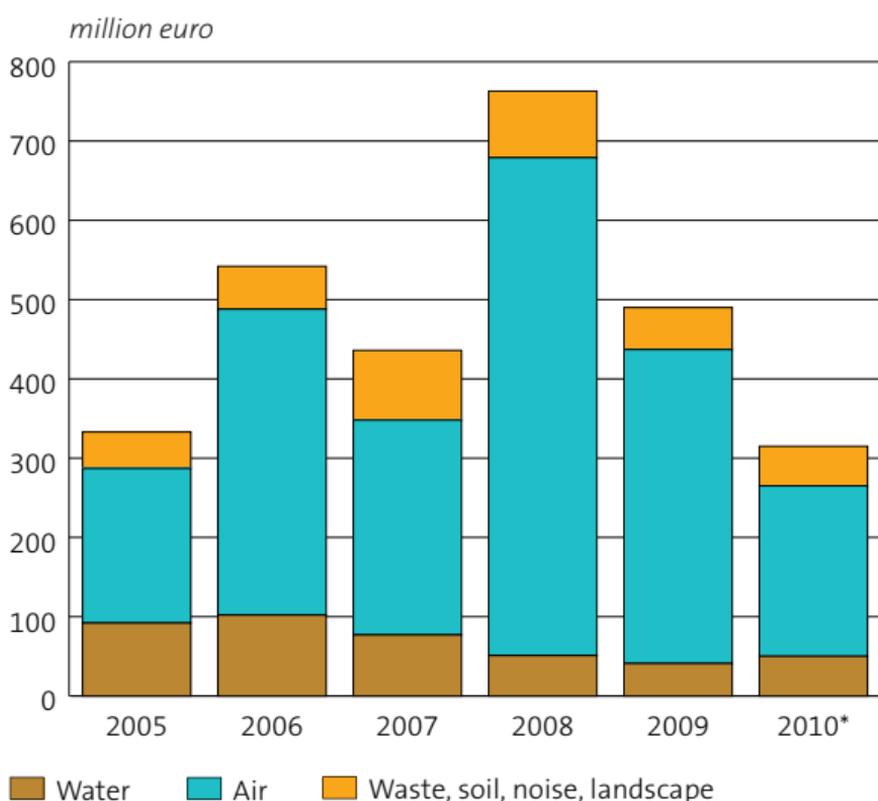
The amount of synthetic packaging material collected separately has increased tenfold in two years from 8 million kilograms in 2008 to 82 million kilograms in 2010. Several provinces also separate synthetic packaging material from other waste.

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

Cleaner production, but no green growth

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

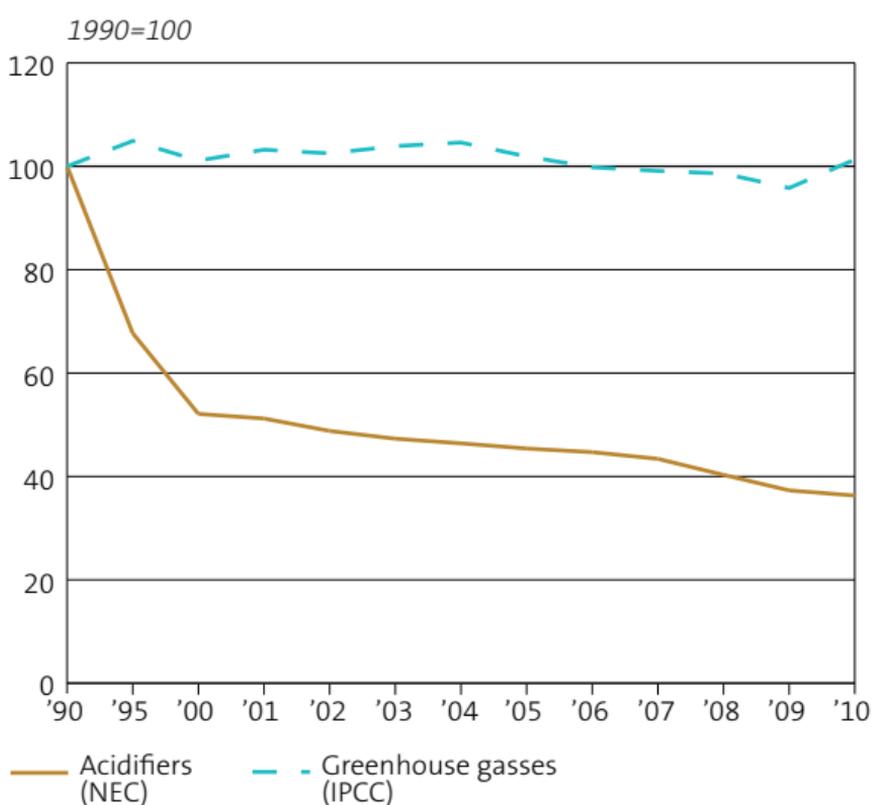
17.1 Investment in the environment (companies with 20 and more employees)



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

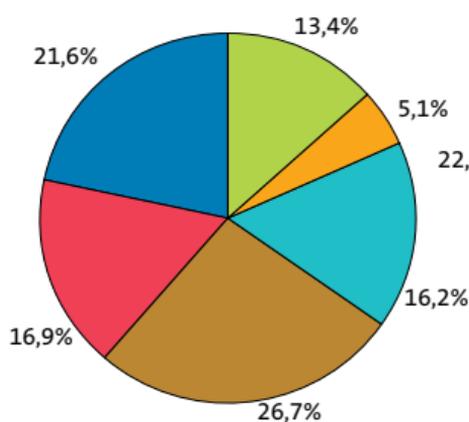
| | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Noise nuisance | | | | |
| Traffic and/or industry | 44 | 41 | 41 | 40 |
| air traffic | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| rail traffic | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| road traffic | 32 | 31 | 29 | 29 |
| industry | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| neighbours | 20 | 19 |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

17.3 Air pollution

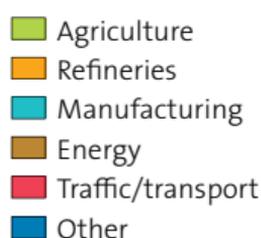
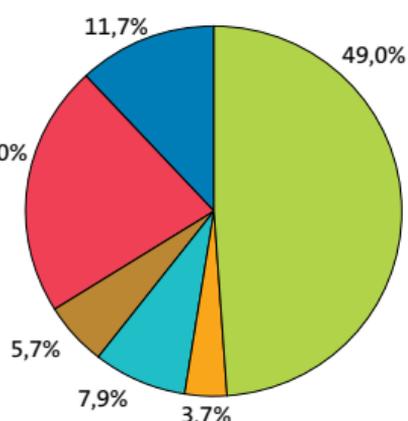


17.4 Air pollution, emissions by all sources, 2010 (%)

Greenhouse gasses (IPCC)



Acidifiers (NEC)



17.5 17.5 Water purification by sewage treatment installations

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

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

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

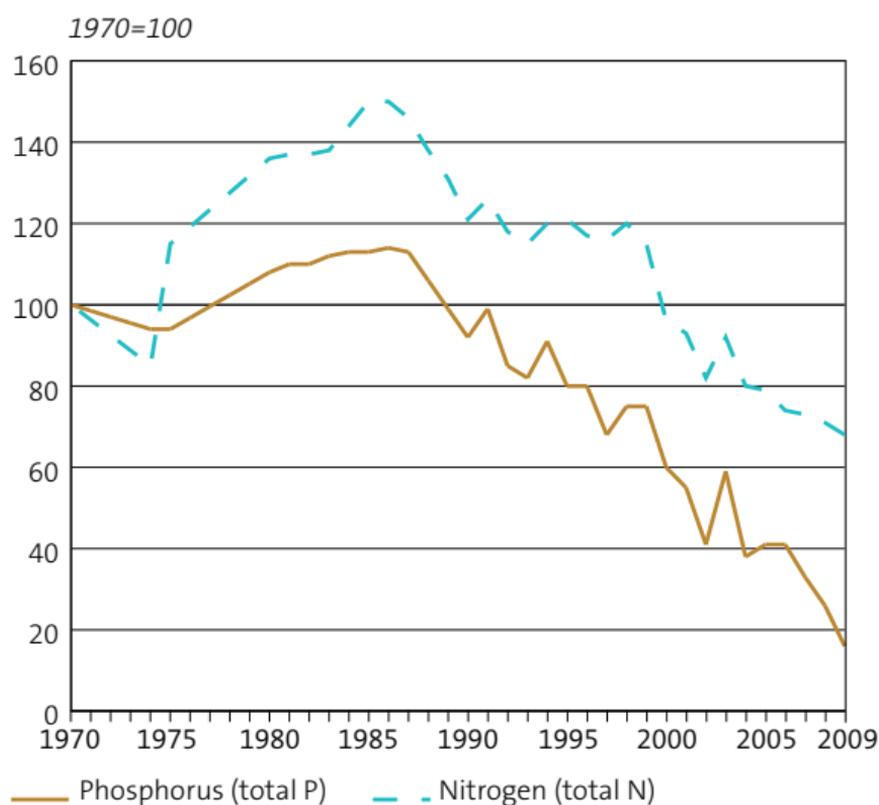
17.7 Industrial waste (million kg)

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

17.8 Municipal waste (million kg)

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

17.9 Mineral surplusses in agriculture (1970=100)



17.10 Manure and mineral production (million kg)

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

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

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

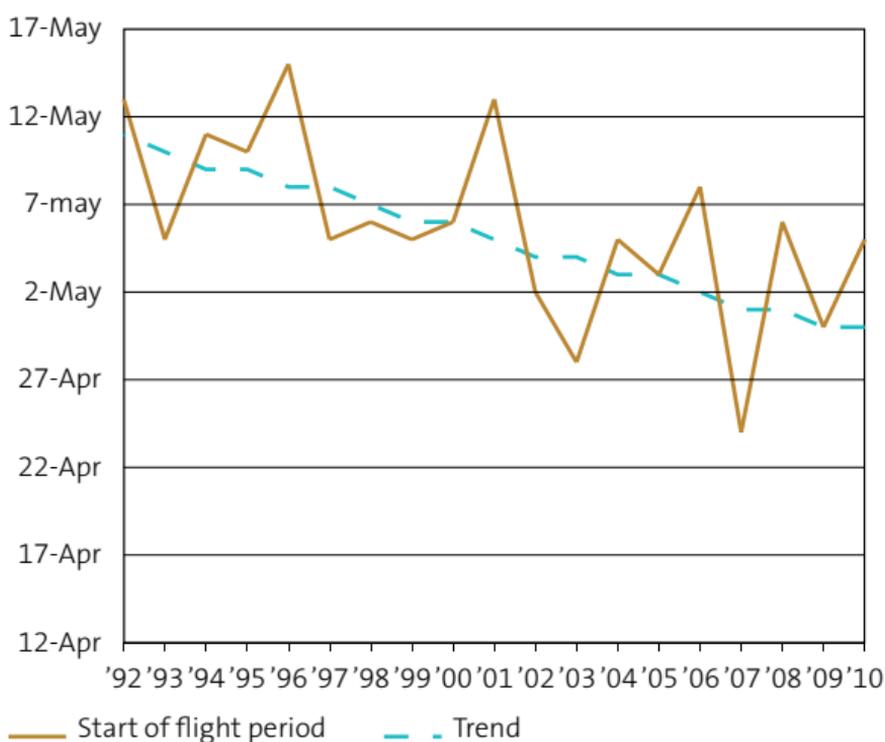
Source: NEM (PGO, CBS).

¹⁾ Birds spending winters in the Netherlands

²⁾ Season 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

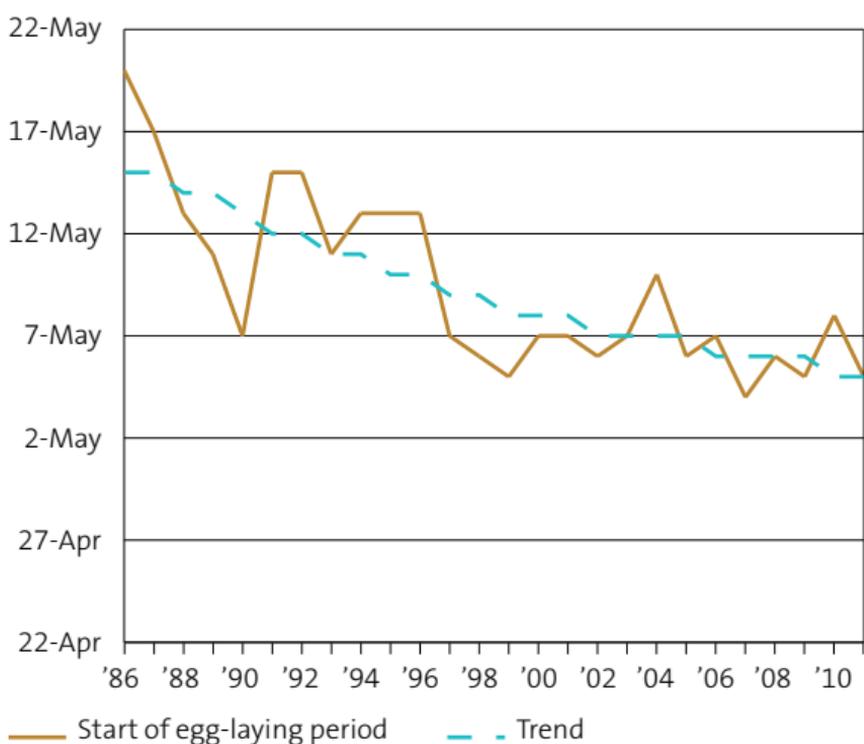
³⁾ Mammals active during the daytime: squirrels, hares, rabbits, deer and foxes.

17.12 Start of butterfly flight period



Source: NEM (Vlinderstichting, CBS).

17.13 Start of egg-laying period of birds



Source: NEM (SOVON, CBS).

18

Population



18. Population

Fewer births, same number of deaths

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

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

More people moved house in 2011

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

More immigration from EU

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

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

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

18.2 Age and demographic burden, 1 January (%)

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

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

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

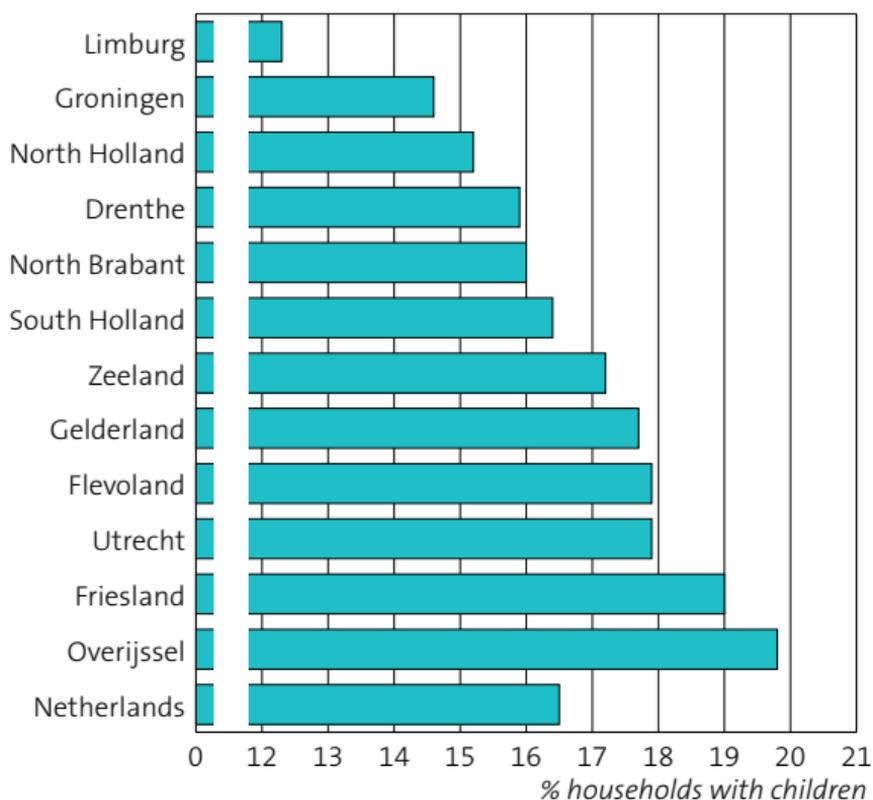
18.4 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

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

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

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

18.6 Households with three or more children, 1 January 2011



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

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

18.8 Live births (*x 1,000*)

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

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

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

18.10 Average age of mother when giving birth

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

18.11 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

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

18.12 Single and multiple births (x 1,000)

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

Twin births per 1,000 births, 1950 en 2010



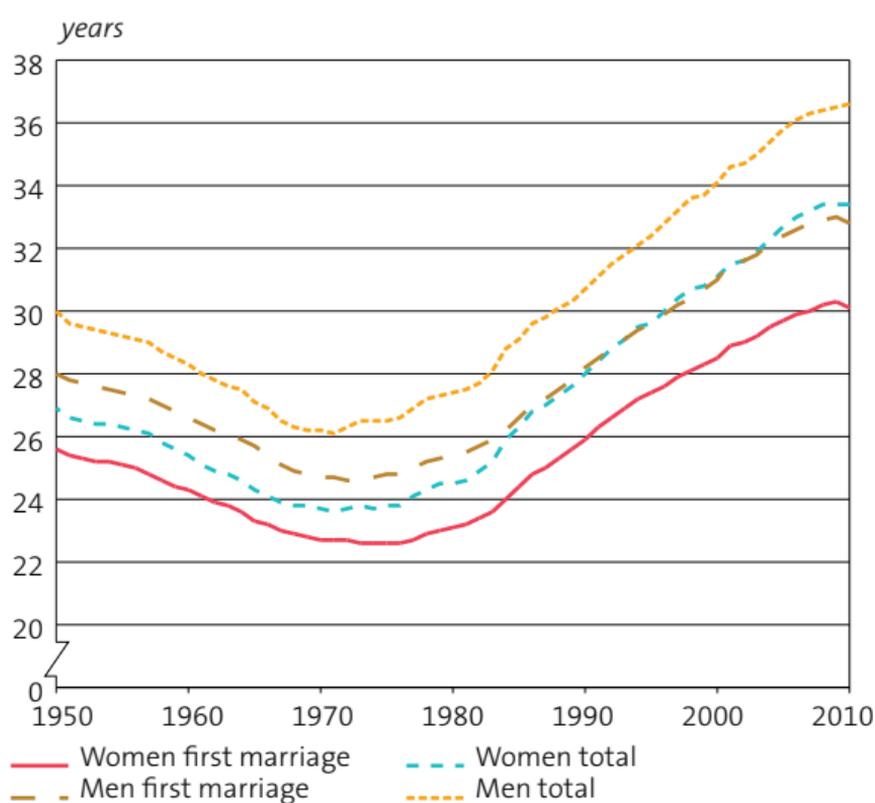
18.13 Live births to parents with a foreign background, parent(s) country of birth (x 1,000)

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

18.14 Mortality

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

18.15 Average age at marriage



18.16 Marriages and partnership registrations

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

18.17 Wedding anniversaries (*x 1,000*)

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

18.18 Marriage dissolutions (*x 1,000*)

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

¹⁾ Including dissolution of partnerships.

18.19 Marriage dissolutions

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

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

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

Number of marriages, 1990 and 2010

1990



2010



 = 10,000 marriages

18.21 Internal migration (x 1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18.27 Population forecast

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

18.28 Average age of the father at child birth

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

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

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

19

Prices



19. Prices

Sharply rising inflation in the Netherlands

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

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

Higher prices in commercial services

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

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

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

House prices down by 2.3 percent

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

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

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

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

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

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

19.3 Producer price index



Average house prices

2000



2011



 = 20 thousand euro

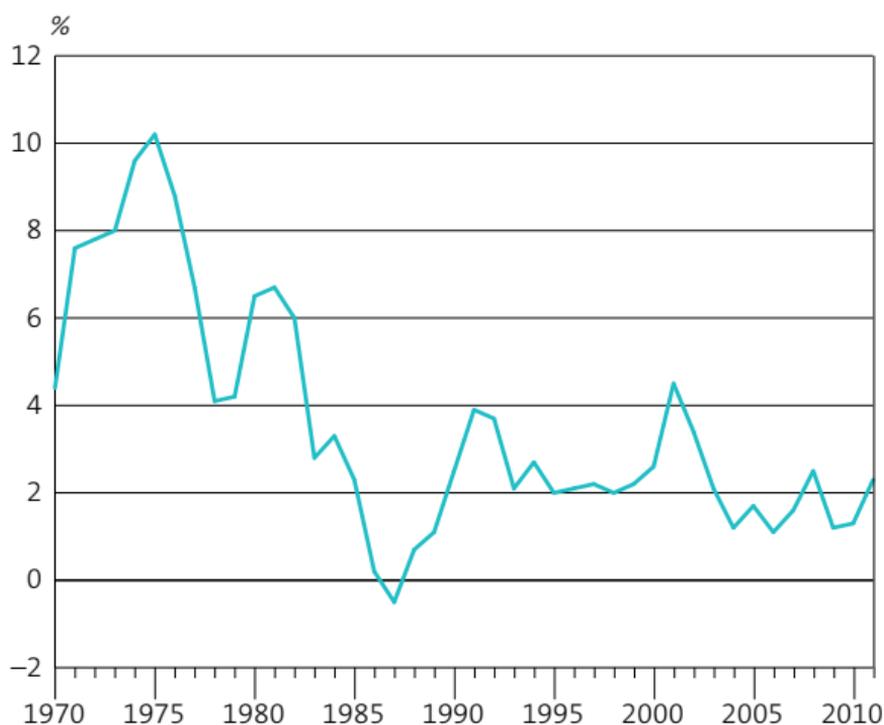
19.4 Consumer prices (year-on-year % changes)

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

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

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

19.5 Inflation rate



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

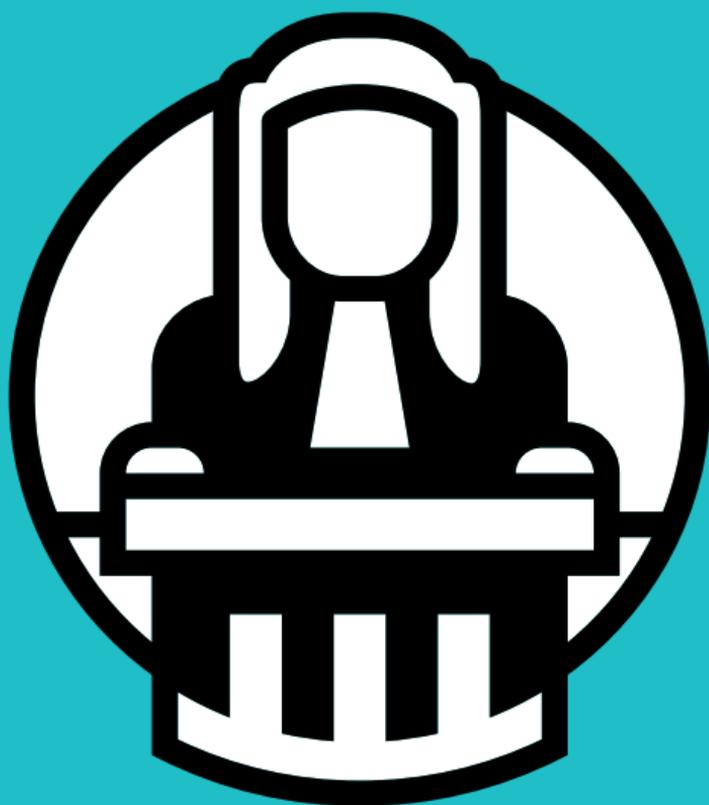
| | 2005 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Total all homes | 3.8 | -3.3 | -2.0 | -2.3 |
| One-family homes | 4.1 | -3.3 | -2.2 | -2.3 |
| terraced | 3.7 | -2.7 | -1.7 | -2.0 |
| corner | 3.6 | -3.4 | -1.8 | -2.1 |
| semi-detached | 3.8 | -3.4 | -2.5 | -2.4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

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

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

20

Security
and
justice



20. Security and justice

11.6 thousand asylum seekers in 2011

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

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

Spending on security no longer rising

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

Slightly fewer people feel unsafe

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Netherlands/Halt.

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Netherlands/KLPD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Netherlands and Ministry of Security and Justice.

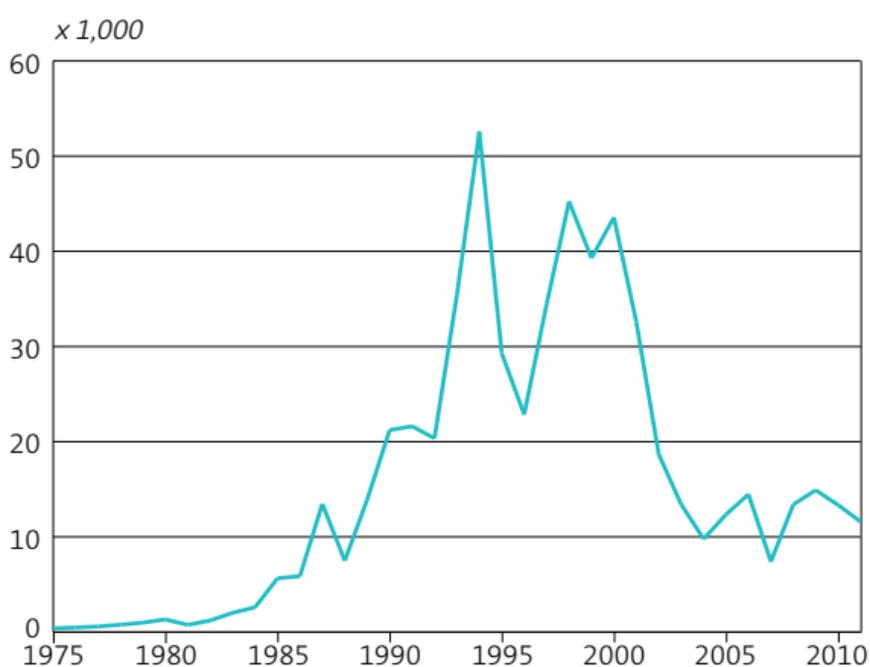
20.8 Debt restructuring plans in the major cities

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

20.9 Bankruptcies by legal form and main activity

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

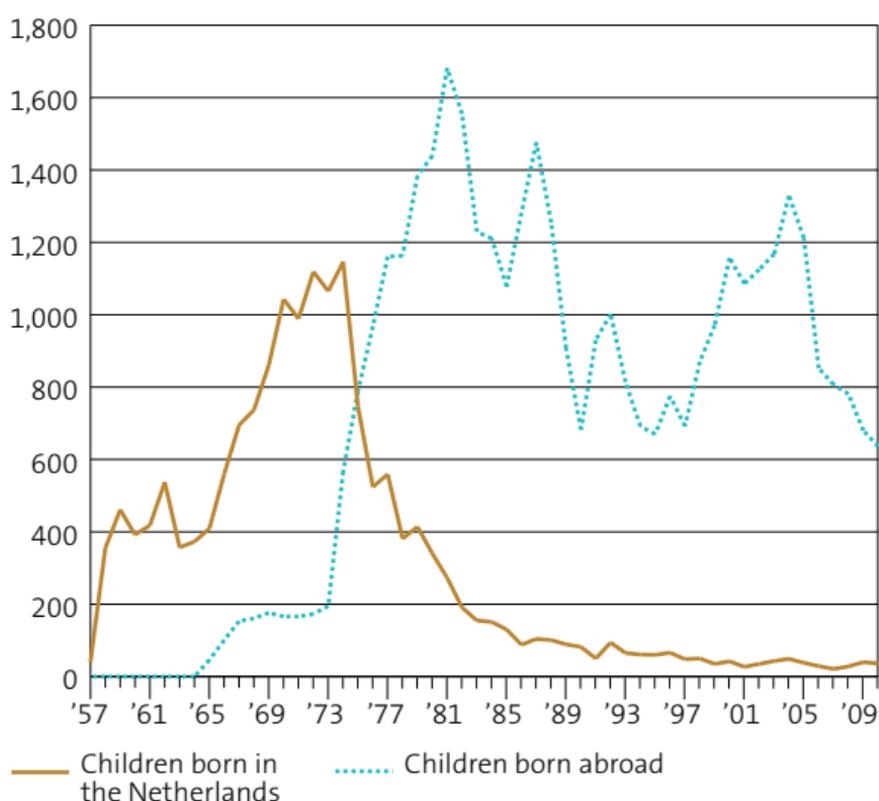
20.10 Asylum requests in the Netherlands



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

Source: IND, processed by CBS.

20.11 Adopted children



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

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

20.13 Spending on security and justice

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

20.14 Quality of life in the neighbourhood

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

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM).

20.15 Victims of common crimes (%)

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

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM).

20.16 Feeling unsafe due to crime

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

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM)

21

Trade,
hotels and
restaurants



21. Trade, hotels and restaurants

More turnover in wholesale and retail

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

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

Car branch recovering well

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

2011 better for hotels and restaurants than 2010

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

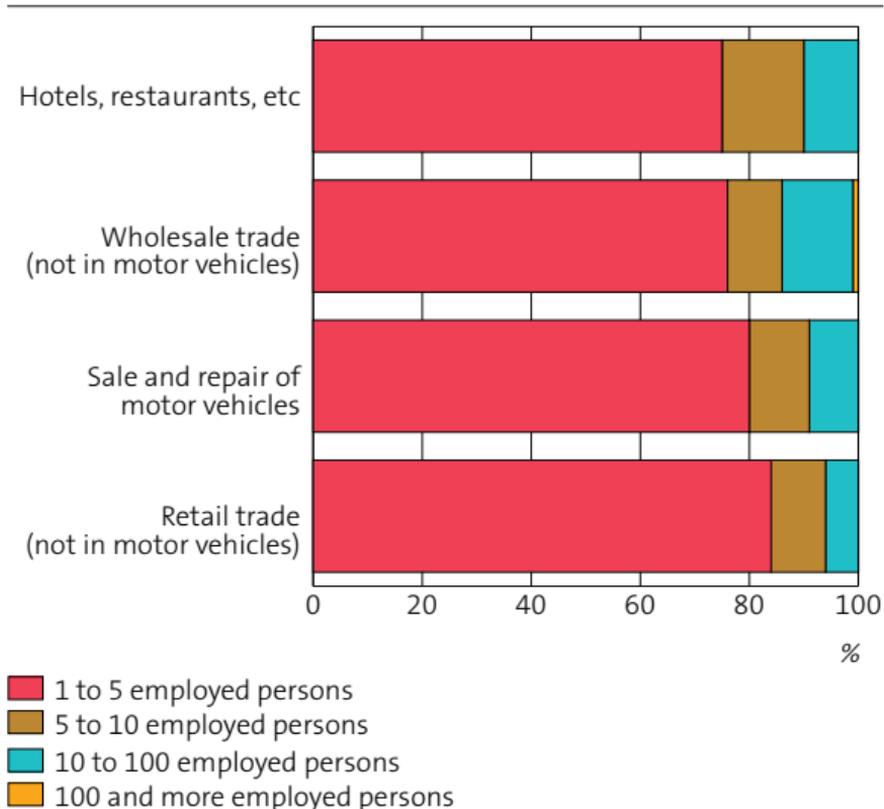
21.1 21.1 Labour volume of employed persons (1,000 FTE)

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

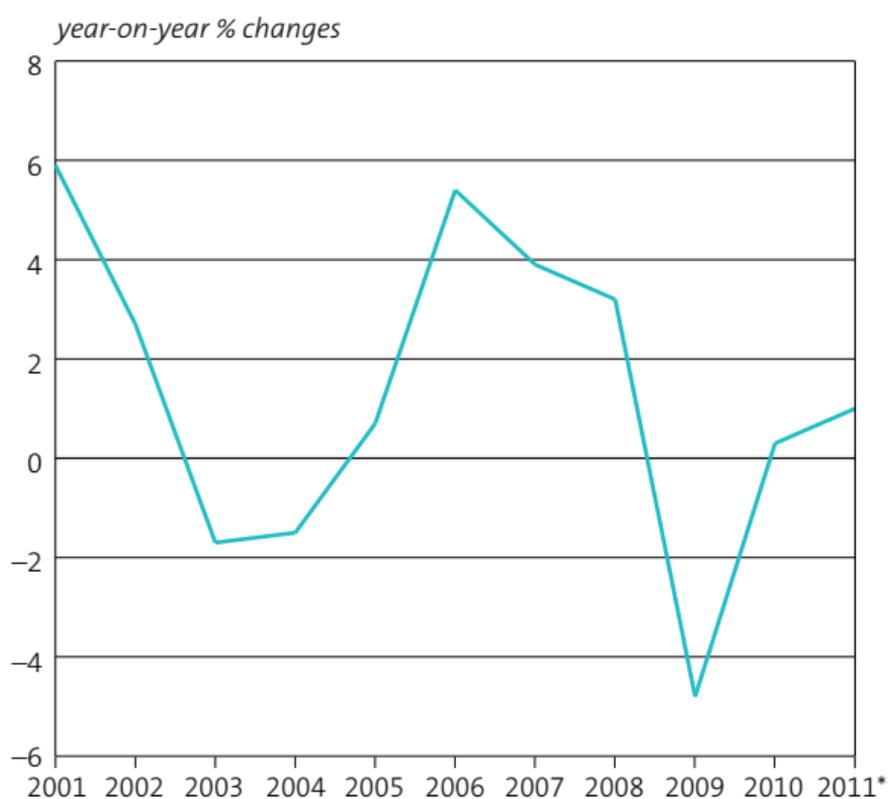
21.2 21.2 Employed persons

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

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



21.4 Retail turnover



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

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

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

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

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

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

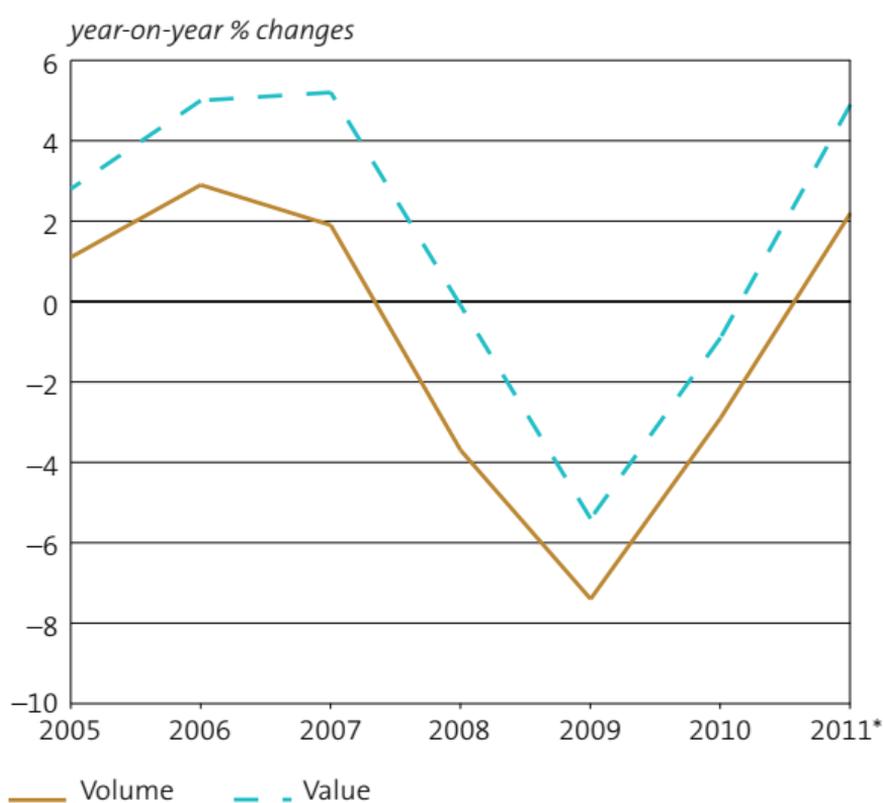
21.8 Wholesale turnover (year-on-year % changes)

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

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

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

21.10 Turnover in hotels, restaurants etc.



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

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

Employed persons per company, 2010

Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)



Wholesale trade (not in motor vehicles)



Sale and repair of motor vehicles



Hotels, restaurants, etc



22

Traffic and
transport



22. Traffic and transport

Growth rate in transport levelling off in 2011

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

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

Turnover of inland shipping grows due to low water levels

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

Oldest vans in agriculture

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

22.1 Means of transport, 1 January

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

Source: RDW/Statistics Netherlands.

22.2 Sales of new motor vehicles

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

Source: RDC Datacentrum/Statistics Netherlands.

22.3 Traffic index (2000=100)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22.6 Distance to the nearest railway station (2010)

-  Less than 5 km
-  5 to 10
-  10 to 25
-  25 to 50
-  50 and more
-  Railway station



22.7 Traffic movements (x 1,000)

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

22.8 Kilometres driven by Dutch motor vehicles (million km)

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

22.9 Infrastructure, 1 January (length in kilometres)

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

Source: DVS, TDK, ProRail.

Hybrid cars

2007



2011



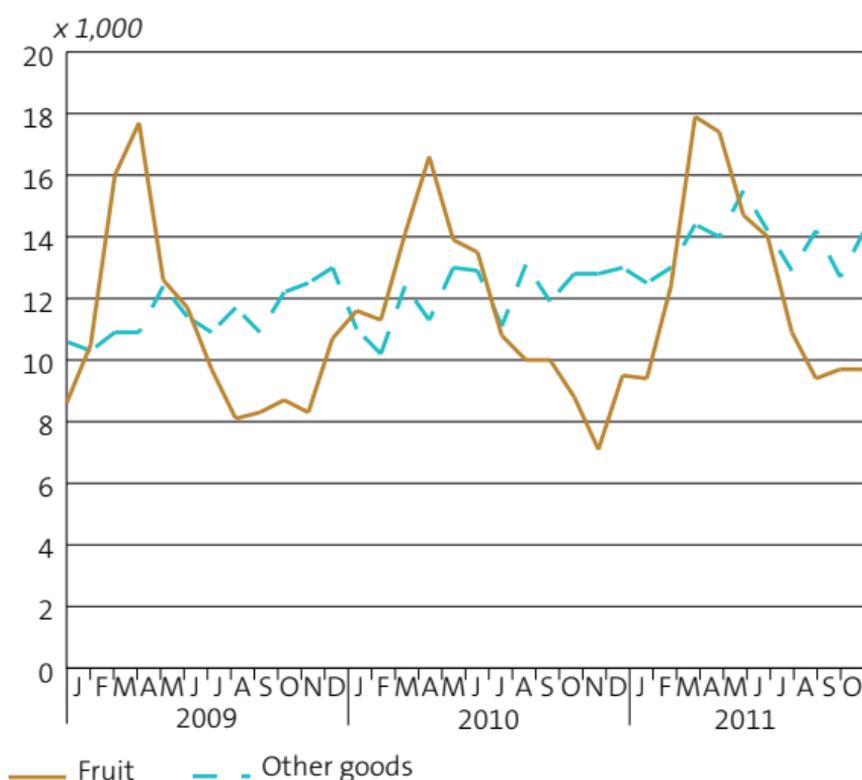
 = 5,000

More arrivals of cold storage and freezer containers

Since January 2009 arrivals of sea transport using cold storage and freezer containers have increased by a fifth. Many of the containers transport fruit, meat and fish. The fruit supply shows a seasonal pattern. In March and April the harvest from the southern hemisphere comes to Europe. Then some 18 thousand fruit containers a month arrive, which is twice as many as in September and October.

Dutch ports have a growing number of facilities for cold storage containers. About 12 thousand containers can get their cooling aggregates powered at the same time.

22.10 Arrivals of cold storage and freezer containers in sea ports



22.11 Goods transport (million tonnes)

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

22.12 Turnover of transport companies, SBI 2008

(year-on-year % changes)

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

Index

A

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Accommodation | 59, 63, 136, 197 |
| Adoption | 133, 136, 188 |
| Adult education | 51, 52 |
| Advertising | 59, 68, 69 |
| Africa | 109, 110, 175, 186, 187 |
| Agriculture | 11–14, 29, 30, 35, 57, 58, 60, 79, 116, 117, 124–126, 148–151, 165, 167, 170, 206, 221 |
| Air fleet | 222 |
| Air passengers | 225 |
| Air pollution | 167, 168 |
| Air transport | 58, 228, 229 |
| Alcohol | 87, 196 |
| America | 109, 110, 186, 187 |
| Amphibians | 171 |
| Apples | 32, 36 |
| Architects | 45, 59, 67–69, 72 |
| Asia | 109, 110, 175, 186, 187 |
| Asylum | 201, 205, 206 |
| Australia | 109, 110, 187 |
| Aviation | 58, 70, 162, 167, 222, 225, 228, 229 |

B

| | |
|---|---|
| Bachelor | 49, 51, 122, 123 |
| Balance sheet | 54, 61, 70, 160, 161 |
| Bankruptcies | 144, 206 |
| Banks | 13, 72, 104, 137, 143, 153 |
| Bats | 171 |
| Belgium | 23, 109, 110, 133, 134, 181 |
| Benefits | 24–26, 75, 76, 97, 98, 115, 126–129 |
| Bicycles | 26 |
| Biodiversity | 166 |
| Biomass | 157, 162 |
| Birds | 9, 11–13, 171, 172, 5, 7 |
| Births | 17, 175, 177, 179–182, 189 |
| Bonds | 70, 78, 153 |
| Breastfed babies | 88 |
| Budget deficit (see <i>EMU-deficit</i>) | |
| Building costs | 46 |
| Building permits | 39, 42, 80 |
| Buildings | 41, 43, 45, 58, 151, 207, 209 |
| Buses | 222, 225 |
| Business services | 57–60, 63, 67–69, 72, 107, 111, 116–118, 124–126, 148, 149, 151, 193, 198, 206 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Businesses (<i>see companies, enterprises</i>) | |
| Butterflies | 171 |
| C | |
| Cadmium | 168, 169 |
| Camp sites | 136 |
| Canada | 187 |
| Cancer | 85, 86, 90–92 |
| Car branch | 213 |
| Car ownership | 23–26 |
| Carbon dioxide | 165 |
| Cardiovascular disease (<i>see heart disease</i>) | |
| Care | 57, 59, 60, 75, 85, 93, 94, 103, 116, 124–126, 148, 149, 196, 197, 206 |
| Cars | 23–26, 58, 77, 213, 214, 217, 222, 223, 225, 226 |
| Cattle | 29, 33, 34, 171 |
| Causes of death | 92 |
| Chemical pesticides | 14 |
| Chickens | 29, 33, 34 |
| China | 109, 110, 112, 186, 187 |
| Chromium | 168, 169 |
| Chronic conditions | 86 |
| Civil engineering | 39, 43, 58, 151 |
| Cleaning | 103 |
| Cold storage | 227 |
| Collectively agreed wages | 125 |
| Commercial vehicles | 222, 223 |
| Community charge | 80 |
| Companies | 26, 39, 43, 53, 57, 59, 62, 63, 69, 70, 124–126, 143, 153, 166, 194, 206, 213, 214, 221, 229 |
| Computers | 59, 197 |
| Construction | 11, 18, 39, 41, 43–45, 58, 60, 80, 111, 116, 117, 124–126, 143, 148, 149, 153, 158, 165, 170, 206, 221 |
| Consumer confidence | 100, 143, 150 |
| Consumer credit | 143, 152 |
| Consumer price index | 144 |
| Consumption | 76, 89, 143–146, 150, 151, 157, 161, 162, 197 |
| Containers | 227 |
| Contraceptive pill | 88 |
| Copper | 168, 169 |
| Corporate tax | 75 |
| Country of birth | 181, 186 |
| Courts | 204 |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Cows | 31 |
| Credit institutions | 71 |
| Crime | 201, 203, 210 |
| Crime suspects | 203 |
| Crime victims | 201, 210 |
| Criminal cases | 204 |
| Crops | 30 |
| Crude oil | 150, 151 |
| Culture | 60, 77, 81, 116, 117, 124–126, 133, 148, 149, 197, 206 |

D

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Dairy | 29, 31, 33, 34, 103 |
| Deaths | 85, 91, 92, 175, 177, 182, 189 |
| Debt | 61, 75, 76, 78, 79, 97, 101, 104, 144, 152, 205 |
| Demographic burden | 176, 189 |
| Dentist | 89 |
| Deposits | 70 |
| Disability | 26, 77 |
| Diseases | 86, 90, 92 |
| Dismantled | 223 |
| Disposable income | 24, 144 |
| Disposable national income | 144, 146 |
| District courts | 204 |
| Dividend | 77, 153 |
| Dividend tax | 77 |
| Divorces | 184 |
| Duties on building permits | 80 |
| Dwellings | 40–42, 45, 46, 103, 151, 193 |

E

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Economic affairs | 77, 79, 81 |
| Economic growth | 143, 144, 147, 166 |
| Economic independence | 101 |
| Education | 18, 49–54, 59, 60, 62, 77, 79, 81, 103, 116, 117, 122–126, 197, 206 |
| Education level | 52 |
| Educational institutions | 50, 51, 53, 54 |
| Eggs | 34, 196 |
| Electricity | 58, 60, 100, 148, 149, 157, 160–162, 165, 193, 196 |
| Emigration | 177, 186, 189 |
| Employed labour force | 119, 120, 123, 144 |
| Employees | 63, 67, 76, 94, 97, 115–117, 123–125, 129, 139, 144, 145, 148, 160, 166 |
| Employment | 59, 72, 79, 98, 116, 123, 147 |
| EMU-debt | 76 |
| EMU-deficit | 76 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Energy | 60, 77, 116, 117, 124–126, 157, 160–162, 165, 169, 194, 196, 221 |
| Energy balance | 160 |
| Energy companies | 194 |
| Energy consumption | 161 |
| Energy use | 157, 160 |
| Enterprises | 26, 34, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 68, 70, 144, 206 |
| Environment | 79, 81, 165, 166, 209 |
| Environmental control | 81 |
| Environmental protection | 77 |
| Environmental taxes | 77 |
| Equity | 61, 146 |
| Ethnic origin | 177, 202, 203 |
| EU countries | 107, 177, 186, 187 |
| European Union | 108–111, 175 |
| Excise duties | 77 |
| Expenditure | 62, 76, 77, 79, 81, 85, 93, 144–147, 196 |
| Exports | 107–111, 143, 145, 147, 151, 157, 158, 160–162, 194, 195, 223 |
| F | |
| Family allowance | 127 |
| Farming (<i>see agriculture</i>) | |
| Farms | 29, 33, 34 |
| Fertility | 179, 189 |
| Financial institutions | 59, 63, 68, 69, 78, 116–118, 124–126, 129, 149, 151, 153, 206 |
| Financial services | 59, 60, 67–70, 111, 153, 197 |
| Fires | 207 |
| Fishing | 58, 116, 117, 148–151 |
| Flight movements | 225 |
| Fodder | 30, 31 |
| Food | 11, 14, 58–60, 63, 79, 102, 103, 108, 109, 112, 150, 151, 158–160, 165, 169, 193, 194, 196, 213, 215, 216 |
| Food shops | 213 |
| Foreigners | 133, 135, 136, 205 |
| Fruit | 30, 36, 103, 170, 196, 227 |
| Functional limitations | 86 |
| G | |
| Gas | 58, 60, 75, 100, 143, 148–151, 157, 160, 162, 165, 193, 194, 196 |
| GDP | 49, 53, 67, 75, 76, 78, 85, 93, 144, 152, 201, 208 |
| Geese | 11, 13, 14 |
| Germany | 23, 107, 109, 110, 112, 133, 134, 181, 186 |
| Glasshouses | 30, 45 |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Goats | 29, 33, 34, 171 |
| Goods transport | 228 |
| Government debt | 75, 76, 78, 144 |
| Government spending | 49, 53, 75, 85, 93, 147, 201, 208 |
| GP | 89 |
| Graduates | 50, 51 |
| Graduation rates | 49 |
| Grass land | 30 |
| Green burden | 176, 189 |
| Green growth | 166 |
| Greenhouse gases | 165 |
| Grey burden | 176, 189 |
| Gross value added | 149 |
| Guardianship | 205 |
| H | |
| Health | 59, 77, 79, 81, 85, 86, 88, 93, 94, 116, 117, 124–126, 137, 196, 206 |
| Health insurance | 93 |
| Healthy life expectancy | 88 |
| Heart disease | 86, 90–92 |
| Higher education | 18, 49, 51, 53, 54, 62 |
| Holiday parks | 136 |
| Holidays | 103, 133, 134, 197 |
| Homes | 41, 42, 97, 198, 224 |
| Horticulture | 30, 35 |
| Hospital | 88–90, 93 |
| Hotels | 57, 60, 63, 116, 117, 124–126, 133, 136, 148, 149, 197, 206, 213, 214, 217, 218 |
| House prices | 40, 97, 193, 195, 198 |
| House value | 40, 41 |
| Household spending | 102, 103, 137, 147 |
| Household waste | 165, 170 |
| Households | 23–26, 53, 80, 97–100, 102, 150, 151, 178, 179 |
| Housing | 11, 39, 41, 54, 67, 77, 79, 81, 102, 139, 143, 196 |
| Hydro power | 162 |
| I | |
| ICT | 57, 137, 138, 216 |
| ICT sector | 57 |
| Immigrants | 52, 121–123, 126, 130, 175, 177, 181, 202, 203, 205 |
| Immigration | 175, 177, 186, 189 |
| Imports | 107–111, 145, 150, 157, 160–162, 213, 217 |
| Incapacity benefits | 126, 127 |
| Income | 24–26, 71, 75, 77, 97–100, 115, 126–129, 144–146–238 |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Income support | 24, 97, 98, 115, 126–129 |
| Income tax | 77 |
| Indonesia | 177, 181, 187 |
| Industrial waste | 169 |
| Infant mortality | 182 |
| Inflation rate | 115, 193, 198 |
| Information | 14, 59, 60, 69, 111, 116, 117, 137, 148, 149, 3, 7 |
| Infrastructure | 79, 226 |
| Inland shipping | 221, 228 |
| Innovation | 166 |
| Institutional investors | 67, 69 |
| Insurance | 59, 69, 70, 75, 77, 93, 103, 111, 153, 197–237 |
| Interest | 61, 71, 75, 152 |
| Internal migration | 185 |
| International trade | 105, 107 |
| Internet | 63, 137, 213, 215, 3 |
| Investments | 67, 69, 75, 76, 166 |
| IT services | 193, 198 |
| J | |
| Job vacancies | 117 |
| Jobs | 76, 94, 115–117, 144 |
| Justice | 79, 201, 203, 205, 208 |
| L | |
| Labour | 17, 18, 35, 76, 77, 99, 113, 115, 118–123, 127, 144, 148, 149, 214 |
| Labour force | 35, 115, 118–124, 144 |
| Labour participation | 120, 121 |
| Labour productivity | 149 |
| Lead | 168, 169 |
| Libraries | 59, 140 |
| Life expectancy | 17–19, 88, 182, 189 |
| Live births | 179–182, 189 |
| Livestock | 29, 33, 45, 171 |
| Loans | 70, 78 |
| Lotteries | 59, 77 |
| Low income households | 100 |
| M | |
| Mammals | 171 |
| Mammogram | 88 |
| Manufacturing | 58, 60, 63, 108, 109, 116–118, 124–126, 143, 148–153, 157–160, 168, 169, 194, 206 |
| Manure | 14, 171 |
| Marriage dissolution | 184 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Marriages | 182–185 |
| Master | 49, 122, 123 |
| Means of transport | 23, 157, 222 |
| Meat production | 34 |
| Medical consumption | 89 |
| Medical insurance | 75 |
| Medical specialist | 89, 93 |
| Mental health care | 93, 94 |
| Mercury | 168, 169 |
| Migration | 144, 185, 186, 189 |
| Mineral extraction | 60, 124–126, 153, 169, 194, 206 |
| Minerals | 150, 151, 169 |
| Mining | 58, 148, 149 |
| Ministry | 79, 201, 203, 205 |
| Moroccan | 121–123, 188 |
| Morocco | 100, 177, 181, 186, 187 |
| Mortality (<i>see deaths</i>) | |
| Mortgage debts | 97 |
| Mortgages | 70 |
| Motor fuels | 157, 162 |
| Motor vehicles | 58, 70, 213, 214, 222, 225 |
| Motorcycles | 77, 217, 222 |
| Multiple births | 181 |
| Municipal waste | 58, 63, 148, 165, 170 |
| Municipalities | 80, 81, 139, 165 |
| Museums | 59, 133, 139 |
| Music | 59, 137 |
| N | |
| National income | 144, 146 |
| Nationality | 188 |
| Native Dutch | 49, 121–123, 126, 130, 177, 202, 203 |
| Natural gas | 75, 143, 157, 160, 162, 165, 194 |
| Nature | 13, 14, 79, 81, 165 |
| New construction | 41, 43 |
| Newspapers | 137, 197 |
| Nitrogen | 168, 169, 171 |
| Noise | 167 |
| Non-financial enterprises | 61 |
| Non-food | 213, 215, 216 |
| Non-life insurance | 70 |
| Non-residential buildings | 151 |
| O | |
| Oceania | 109, 110, 186, 187 |
| Oil | 58, 103, 150, 151, 157, 158, 160, 162, 166, 194 |
| Old age pension | 127 |
| One-man businesses | 206 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Overnight accommodation | 136 |
| Overweight | 87 |
| P | |
| Parking fees | 80 |
| Partnership registrations | 183 |
| Passengers | 225 |
| Patients | 90 |
| Pears | 32, 36 |
| Pension funds | 69, 71, 146 |
| Pensions | 18, 71, 75, 130 |
| Personal income | 98 |
| Petrol | 157, 213, 215, 223 |
| Petroleum | 58, 60, 150, 151, 194 |
| PhD | 49, 122, 123 |
| Physiotherapist | 89 |
| Pigs | 29, 33, 34, 171 |
| Pipelines | 198 |
| Plants | 30, 165, 197 |
| Poland | 187 |
| Police | 201–203, 208 |
| Pollution | 80, 167–169 |
| Population | 12, 17, 23, 49, 52, 75, 85, 97, 118, 121, 122, 126, 134, 144, 175–177, 185, 187, 189, 201, 203 |
| Population forecast | 189 |
| Ports | 226, 227 |
| Potatoes | 30, 31, 103, 196 |
| Premiums | 71, 75 |
| Preventative | 85 |
| Price indices | 44 |
| Prices | 40, 46, 67, 97, 102, 107, 145, 146, 148, 149, 157, 162, 193–196, 198, 213 |
| Primary education | 49, 50, 52–54, 122, 123 |
| Producer confidence | 157, 159 |
| Producer price index | 195 |
| Provinces | 79–81, 129, 139, 165 |
| Public health | 63, 77, 81, 85–88, 93, 94, 116–118, 124–126, 129, 137, 206 |
| Public transport | 26 |
| Publishing | 59, 158, 194 |
| Pupils | 50 |
| Purchasing power | 97, 99 |
| Q | |
| Quality of life | 209 |

| | |
|--|--|
| R | |
| Rail transport | 228, 229 |
| Railway network | 226 |
| Receivables | 54, 61, 71 |
| Recreation | 59, 77, 81, 103, 116, 117, 124–126, 148, 149, 197, 206 |
| Religion | 77 |
| Removals | 229 |
| Renewable energy | 160 |
| Repair | 58–60, 206, 213, 214, 217 |
| Reptiles | 171 |
| Research and development | 59, 62 |
| Residential and non-residential construction | 39 |
| Retail trade | 58, 60, 117, 124–126, 214 |
| Retirement age | 17–19 |
| Return on investment | 71 |
| Revenues | 75, 77, 80, 94 |
| Road network | 226 |
| Road transport | 228, 229 |
| S | |
| Safety | 77, 201, 209 |
| Savings | 69, 70, 79, 101, 104, 144, 153 |
| Secondary education | 49, 50, 53, 54, 122, 123 |
| Sector | 39, 57, 62, 63, 78, 118, 125, 126, 143, 153, 158, 193, 213, 221 |
| Securities | 54, 70, 71 |
| Security | 59, 75, 76, 81, 113, 115, 144, 201, 203, 205, 208 |
| Self-employed | 57, 97, 98, 115, 123, 127 |
| Senior secondary vocational education | 51 |
| Service price index | 198 |
| Services | 57–60, 67–69, 72, 75–77, 81, 102, 103, 107, 111, 116, 117, 124–126, 137, 145, 148–151, 153, 193, 196–198, 206–208, 229 |
| Sewage treatment | 168 |
| Sewerage | 58, 80 |
| Share prices | 67 |
| Sheep | 29, 33, 34, 171 |
| Shipping | 162, 221, 226, 228 |
| Sickness absence | 129 |
| Single parent families | 25, 97 |
| Small and medium sized businesses | 57 |
| Smoking | 87, 103 |
| Social benefits | 76 |
| Social contacts | 140 |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Social media | 135, 138 |
| Social protection | 77 |
| Social security | 75, 76, 113, 115, 144 |
| Solar power | 157, 162 |
| Spain | 17, 133, 134 |
| Special schools | 50 |
| Specialist | 89, 93 |
| Spending | 13, 49, 53, 62, 75, 85, 93, 97, 102, 103, 134, 171, 201, 208 |
| Sports | 24, 59, 79, 103 |
| Stillbirths | 180 |
| Students | 25, 49–52, 98 |
| Suicides | 85 |
| Suriname | 100, 177, 181, 186, 187 |
| Surinamese | 121–123, 188 |
| Sustainable growth | 166 |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| T | |
| Taxes | 61, 75–77, 80, 145, 197 |
| Temp agencies | 69 |
| Temporary employment | 72 |
| Tourists | 133 |
| Trade | 58, 60, 63, 107, 108, 112, 116, 117, 124–126, 143, 148, 149, 153, 193, 198, 206, 213, 214, 217, 221 |
| Trade balance | 108, 112 |
| Trade surplus | 107, 112 |
| Traffic | 81, 85, 92, 102, 103, 162, 167, 202–204, 221, 223, 225 |
| Transport | 23, 26, 58, 60, 70, 79, 81, 102, 103, 107–109, 111, 116, 117, 124–126, 143, 148–151, 153, 157, 158, 160, 162, 193, 194, 196–198, 206, 221, 222, 227–229 |
| Transport equipment | 108, 109, 150, 151, 158, 160, 194 |
| Transport services | 107, 111, 197 |
| Travel | 59, 67, 111, 137, 224 |
| Truck | 225 |
| Turkey | 100, 133, 134, 177, 181, 186, 187 |
| Turkish | 121–123 |
| Turnover | 39, 43, 44, 61, 67, 157, 158, 213, 215–218, 221, 229 |
| TV | 59 |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| U | |
| Underweight | 87 |
| Unemployment | 24, 75, 77, 98, 115, 119, 122, 126–129 |
| United Kingdom | 17, 109, 110, 112, 181, 186 |
| United States | 109, 110, 112, 133, 134, 187 |
| University | 18, 49–52, 62, 122, 123 |

V

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Vacancies | 115, 117 |
| Value added | 61, 77, 145, 148, 149 |
| Value added tax | 77 |
| Vans | 221, 222, 225 |
| Vegetables | 30, 103, 196 |
| Vocational education | 49–54 |

W

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Wage costs | 75, 126 |
| Wage tax | 77 |
| Wages | 61, 75, 77, 115, 124, 125, 145 |
| Waste | 58, 148, 149, 160, 165, 169, 170, 194 |
| Water | 11, 58, 60, 80, 81, 100, 124–126, 148, 149, 166, 168, 169, 171, 193, 194, 196, 198, 221, 229 |
| Water pollution | 80, 169 |
| Water purification | 168 |
| Waterways | 226 |
| Websites | 63, 137 |
| Wedding anniversaries | 183 |
| Weight | 87, 88 |
| Welfare | 79, 81, 85, 93, 125, 126, 206 |
| Wholesale trade | 58, 213, 214 |
| Wind energy | 157, 162 |
| Workers (<i>see labour force</i>) | |
| Working hours | 67, 123 |
| WOZ | 40, 41, 193 |

Y

| | |
|-------|--------------|
| Youth | 79, 136, 204 |
|-------|--------------|

