

***Statistical Yearbook
of the Netherlands
2005***

Preface

The Statistical Yearbook is Statistics Netherlands' best known paper publication. Once in a while, the format and contents of the book are updated to meet the demands of modern-day society and to benefit from the possibilities afforded by new technology. In recent years our website, and more especially our databank *StatLine*, have come to play an increasingly central role in the publication of our information. With this in mind, the Statistical Yearbook has been redesigned: more attention for relevant social topics with a brief introduction to each theme, fewer pages and a more practical size.

Updated daily, Statistics Netherlands' databank *StatLine* always contains all our most recent statistics. The databank is accessible free of charge at www.cbs.nl/statline.

Director General of Statistics,

G. van der Veen

Voorburg/Heerlen, July 2005

Colofon

Published by

Statistics Netherlands
Prinses Beatrixlaan 428
2273 XZ Voorburg
The Netherlands

Cover design

WAT ontwerpers (Utrecht)

Print

OBT bv, The Hague

Translation

Statistics Netherlands
Lieneke Hoeksma

Information

E-mail infoservice@cbs.nl

How to order

Obtainable from the booksellers and Sdu publishers

Sdu publishers
P.O. Box 20014
2500 EA The Hague
Telephone (070) 378 98 80
Telefax (070) 378 97 83
E-mail sdu@sdu.nl

Internet

www.cbs.nl

© Statistics Netherlands,
Voorburg / Heerlen, 2005
The contents of this publication may be quoted provided the source
is given accurately and clearly
Reproduction for own / internal use is permitted

ISSN: 0303-6448
ISBN: 90-357-2876-9



Statistics Netherlands

Explanation of symbols

.	= figure not available
*	= provisional figure
x	= publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	= nil
0 (0.0)	= less than half of unit concerned
blank	= not applicable
<	= fewer / less / smaller than
>	= more / greater than
2004–2005	= 2004 to 2005 inclusive
2004/2005	= average of 2004 up to and including 2005
2004/'05	= crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2004 and ending in 2005

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

Contents

Preface	3
Explanation of symbols	5
1. Population	9
2. Health and welfare	29
3. Quality of life	35
4. Personal mobility	41
5. Education	47
6. Culture	55
7. Tourism, recreation and sports	61
8. Justice and security	67
9. Housing	77
10. Labour market	81
11. Income, spending and wealth	93
12. Social security	99
13. Enterprises and annual accounts	105
14. Innovation, ICT and investment	109
15. Agriculture	117
16. Energy	125
17. Manufacturing industry	133
18. Construction industry	137
19. Retail and wholesale trade	143
20. International trade	147
21. Traffic and transport	151
22. Services	155
23. Macro economy	159
24. Financial institutions	173
25. Government finance	181
26. Prices	185
27. Environmental pollution	191
28. Environmental costs	201
29. Wildlife	205
30. Urban and rural space	209
Index	213

1. Population

More than 16 million inhabitants

Some 16.3 million people were living in the Netherlands on 1 January 2005. People in their thirties now constitute the largest age group in the population, numbering 2.5 million, but the elderly are the fastest growing age category: at the moment about 2.3 million people are aged 65 or older, 250 thousand more than ten years ago. And the increase in this group is expected to pick up speed after 2010 as the post-war baby boom generation starts to retire. By 2030 the number of over-65s will have risen to 3.8 million.

The number of single people in the Netherlands is also increasing strongly. From 2.5 million singles today, the number will swell to nearly 3.4 million by 2030. There will be more single parents, too, while the number of couples with children will decrease. As a result of these developments, the number of households will increase from 7 million in 2005 to more than 8 million in 2030. Today 1.6 million people in the Dutch population have a non-western foreign background, accounting for 10 percent of the total population. The largest groups of foreigners are those from Turkey, Morocco and Suriname.

Population growth slowing

Population growth in the Netherlands is slowing down. In 2000 the number of inhabitants grew by 123 thousand. Both the number of births and the number of immigrants in that year were high. Since 2000 immigration has dropped sharply while emigration has risen. In 2004 therefore, net migration was negative for the first time in many years: 112 thousand people left the country while 90 thousand came to live here.

The number of births has also fallen in recent years. In 2004 194 thousand babies were born, in 2000 this was still as many as 207 thousand. One of the reasons that fewer children are being born is that the number of women in the child-bearing age groups is falling. All in all these developments resulted in a population increase of only 34 thousand in 2004. This is the lowest population growth since 1920.

Population

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

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Total population	15 424	15 864	16 258	16 292
men	7 627	7 846	8 046	8 059
women	7 797	8 018	8 212	8 233
Marital status				
never married	6 736	7 049	7 389	.
married	7 082	7 071	7 035	.
widowed	876	882	878	.
divorced	731	862	957	.
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	3 760	3 873	3 988	3 949
20–39 yrs	4 981	4 762	4 549	4 461
40–64 yrs	4 649	5 077	5 471	5 559
65–79 yrs	1 558	1 652	1 693	1 715
80 yrs and older	476	500	558	573

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

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.2
20–39 yrs	32.3	30.0	28.0	27.4
40–64 yrs	30.1	32.0	33.6	34.1
65–79 yrs	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.5
80 yrs and older	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
Demographic burden				
total	60.2	61.2	62.3	62.6
green burden	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.8
grey burden	21.1	21.9	22.5	22.8
Inhabitants per km ² of land (abs.)	455	468	481	482

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Population on 1 January	15 424	15 864	16 193	16 258
births	191	207	200	194
deaths	136	141	142	137
immigration	96	133	105	90
emigration	82	79	105	112
other corrections, net	1	3	7	–
Total growth	70	123	65	34
Population on 31 December	15 494	15 987	16 258	16 292
Population growth (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.5	7.8	4.0	2.1

Population

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

	1995	2000	2004	2005*
<i>Men</i>				
0– 5 yrs	506	504	523	516
5– 9 yrs	483	512	505	505
10–14 yrs	462	490	516	517
15–19 yrs	471	475	498	500
20–24 yrs	581	483	490	489
25–29 yrs	667	595	507	497
30–34 yrs	672	672	633	598
35–39 yrs	620	670	670	667
40–44 yrs	584	614	655	662
45–49 yrs	597	575	597	605
50–54 yrs	452	583	564	562
55–59 yrs	380	436	549	563
60–64 yrs	338	358	398	413
65–79 yrs	286	305	321	329
70–74 yrs	238	242	260	264
75–79 yrs	147	181	186	190
80–84 yrs	91	93	115	119
85–89 yrs	39	44	45	46
90–94 yrs	12	12	14	14
95 yrs and older	2	2	2	2
Total	7 627	7 846	8 046	8 059
<i>Women</i>				
0– 5 yrs	483	480	498	493
5– 9 yrs	463	489	482	482
10–14 yrs	442	470	492	493
15–19 yrs	451	453	474	479
20–24 yrs	564	473	479	478
25–29 yrs	635	581	502	494
30–34 yrs	642	643	621	592
35–39 yrs	600	645	647	646
40–44 yrs	563	600	638	645
45–49 yrs	570	559	586	596
50–54 yrs	433	563	550	551
55–59 yrs	377	424	536	551
60–64 yrs	357	365	397	411
65–79 yrs	334	339	343	349
70–74 yrs	318	308	314	314
75–79 yrs	234	277	270	270
80–84 yrs	182	182	210	216
85–89 yrs	104	113	113	114
90–94 yrs	38	44	47	49
95 yrs and older	8	10	11	12
Total	7 797	8 018	8 212	8 233

Population

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

	1996	2000	2004	2005*
Native Dutch	12 995	13 089	13 170	13 180
Foreigners	2 499	2 775	3 088	3 112
1st generation	1 284	1 431	1 603	1 598
western				
total	523	545	582	580
EU countries	261	267	275	310
Indonesia	149	141	134	131
non-western				
total	762	886	1 021	1 018
Morocco	141	153	166	167
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	56	69	84	82
Suriname	179	183	188	187
Turkey	167	178	194	195
2nd generation	1 215	1 344	1 485	1 514
western				
total	805	822	838	841
EU countries	470	473	474	501
Indonesia	263	264	265	265
non-western				
total	410	523	647	674
Morocco	85	110	140	147
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	31	38	47	48
Suriname	101	119	137	141
Turkey	104	131	157	163
Total population	15 494	15 864	16 258	16 292

1.6 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (%)

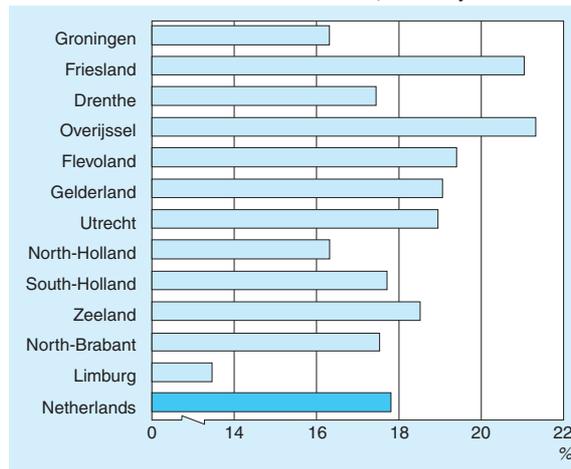
	1996	2000	2004	2005*
Native Dutch	83.9	82.5	81.0	80.9
Foreigners	16.1	17.5	19.0	19.1
western	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
non-western	7.6	8.9	10.3	10.4

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
One-person households	2 109	2 272	2 384	2 424
Multi-person households	4 360	4 529	4 612	4 628
couples without children	1 843	2 016	2 047	2 053
unmarried	419	495	500	497
married	1 425	1 521	1 547	1 557
couples with children	2 112	2 082	2 093	2 091
unmarried	100	163	214	231
married	2 012	1 920	1 879	1 860
one-parent households	361	384	424	435
other	44	46	48	49
Total	6 469	6 801	6 996	7 052

Population

1.8 Households with three or more children, 1 January 2004*



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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
1 person	2 109	2 272	2 384	2 424
2 persons	2 058	2 242	2 293	2 305
3 persons	903	897	904	906
4 persons	957	944	965	969
5 persons	441	446	451	449
Total	6 469	6 801	6 996	7 052
Average household size (abs.)	2.35	2.30	2.28	2.28

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
In private household	15 176	15 640	15 978	16 049
child living at home	4 546	4 541	4 629	4 636
single	2 109	2 272	2 384	2 424
living together	7 910	8 196	8 279	8 288
unmarried				
without children	837	989	1 000	993
with children	199	326	428	461
married				
without children	2 849	3 042	3 093	3 113
with children	4 025	3 839	3 757	3 721
single parent	361	384	424	435
other	250	246	262	266
In institutional household	248	224	215	209

Population

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Care homes	119	105	103	101
Nursing homes	38	32	29	29
Homes for mentally handicapped	30	27	25	24
Psychiatric institutions	13	12	12	11
Family replacement homes, etc.	34	36	36	39
Boarding schools	3	3	3	3
Monasteries and convents	9	6	6	6
Prisons	2	3	3	3
Total	248	224	217	215

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Men				
never married	51.8	50.6	50.0	50.4
married	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.1
widowed	15.5	13.2	12.8	12.7
divorced	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.7
total	85.0	80.5	79.6	79.9
Women				
never married	56.3	48.2	45.3	44.4
married	12.8	11.0	10.9	10.7
widowed	86.6	76.9	73.5	72.1
divorced	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.6
total	162.7	143.5	137.2	134.9

1.13 Live births; key figures (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Total	191	207	200	194
Sex				
boys	98	106	103	.
girls	93	101	97	.
Birth order				
1st child	85	96	91	88
2nd child	70	74	74	71
3rd child	25	26	25	24
4th and higher order child	11	11	10	10
Legitimacy				
marital	161	155	139	131
non-marital	30	52	61	63
Live births per 1 000 inhabitants	12.3	13.0	12.3	11.9
Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-49 yrs	47.3	52.4	50.8	.
Total fertility rate	1.5	1.7	1.7	.

Population

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
15–19 yrs	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
20–24 yrs	18.4	17.5	17.7	17.6
25–29 yrs	62.7	57.4	51.9	51.2
30–34 yrs	76.2	87.1	86.1	83.6
35–39 yrs	27.5	36.8	37.9	39.4
40–44 yrs	3.6	5.2	5.7	5.8
45 yrs and older	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	190.5	206.6	202.1	200.3

1.15 Average age of mother at birth

	1995	2000	2002	2003
1st child	28.6	29.1	29.2	29.3
2nd child	30.7	31.4	31.6	31.7
3rd child	32.1	32.9	33.1	33.2
4th and higher order child	34.1	34.7	34.8	34.9
Total	30.2	30.7	30.9	31.0

1.16 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Total				
24 weeks and longer	1 222	1 253	1 185	1 124
28 weeks and longer	961	1 000	945	928
Per 1 000 births				
24 weeks and longer	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.6
28 weeks and longer	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6

1.17 Single and multiple births (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Single births	185.1	200.2	195.4	193.8
Multiple births	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.7
twins				
two boys	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
one boy, one girl	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
two girls	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
total	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.6
three or more babies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	188.2	203.9	199.2	197.5

Population

1.18 Live births to foreigners by parents' country of birth (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
<i>Non-western</i>				
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.3
Morocco	5.8	7.5	7.7	8.0
Somalia	0.9	1.1	10.2	0.9
Suriname	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.3
Turkey	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.4
Total	25.9	32.6	33.1	33.0
<i>Western</i>				
Belgium	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Germany	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Indonesia	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
United Kingdom	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Former Yugoslavia	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total	10.8	12.1	12.2	12.2
Total	36.7	44.7	45.3	45.2

1.19 Mortality; key figures

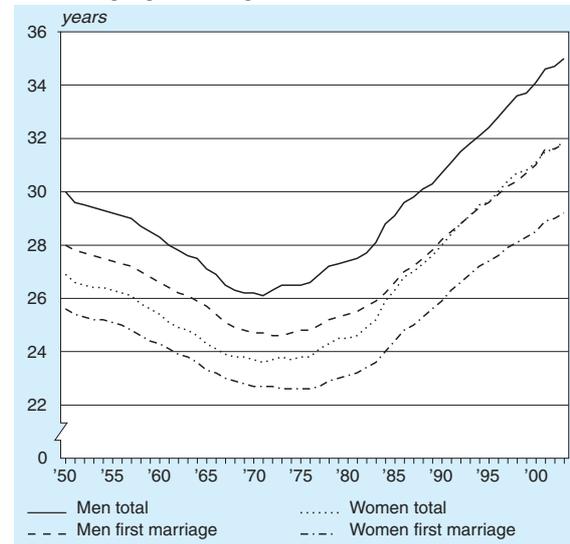
	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Deaths (x 1 000)				
men	68.2	68.8	69.0	66.4
women	67.4	71.8	72.9	70.4
total	135.7	140.5	141.9	136.8
Infant mortality (x 1 000)				
Perinatal mortality (x 1 000)	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
	1.5	1.6	1.5	.
Deaths per 1 000 inhabitants				
Standardised mortality per 1 000 inhabitants	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.4
men				
	8.6	7.9	7.5	.
women				
	8.1	8.0	7.8	.
total	8.4	8.0	7.7	.
Infant mortality per 1 000 live births				
	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.1
Perinatal mortality per 1 000 births				
	8.1	7.8	7.4	.
Life expectancy at birth				
men	74.6	75.5	76.2	76.4
women	80.4	80.6	80.9	81.1
Average age at death				
men	71.4	71.9	72.4	.
women	77.8	78.2	78.6	.

Population

1.20 Deaths by sex and age (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Men</i>				
0–19 yrs	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
20–39 yrs	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
40–59 yrs	8.1	8.8	8.9	8.5
60–79 yrs	33.6	32.7	31.3	30.3
80 yrs and older	23.2	24.3	26.1	25.2
Total	68.2	68.8	69.0	66.4
<i>Women</i>				
0–19 yrs	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
20–39 yrs	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
40–59 yrs	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.2
60–79 yrs	21.9	22.1	21.5	20.5
80 yrs and older	38.5	41.9	43.5	42.2
Total	67.4	71.8	72.9	70.4

1.21 Average age at marriage



Population

1.22 Marriage and partnership registrations; key figures

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Marriages (x 1 000)				
two men			0.7	0.6
man and woman	81.5	88.1	78.9	74.9
two women			0.8	0.6
total	81.5	88.1	80.4	76.1
Partnership registrations (x 1 000)				
two men		0.8	0.3	0.4
man and woman		1.3	9.6	10.2
two women		0.8	0.3	0.5
total		2.9	10.1	11.1
Marriages per 1 000 inhabitants				
	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.7
Partnership registrations per 1 000 inhabitants				
		0.2	0.6	0.7
Average age at marriage				
men	32.4	34.1	35.0	.
women	29.6	31.1	31.9	.

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Men				
never married	64.7	67.0	60.8	55.9
widowed	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
divorced	13.5	15.8	14.7	13.7
total	79.4	84.6	77.1	71.2
Women				
never married	64.5	66.8	60.2	55.8
widowed	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4
divorced	12.5	14.6	13.7	12.7
total	77.9	82.8	75.2	70.0

1.24 Wedding anniversaries (x 1 000)

	1998	2000	2003	2004
12.5 yrs	69	74	77	77
25 yrs	86	79	66	63
40 yrs	52	50	54	56
50 yrs	26	22	26	27
60 yrs	3	4	6	4

Population

1.25 Marriage dissolution (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Cause:				
death of husband	41.6	41.1	40.2	38.8
death of wife	16.8	17.9	18.1	17.8
divorce	34.2	34.7	31.5	31.6
Total	92.5	93.6	89.8	88.2

1.26 Divorcing persons by age (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Men	31.6	32.5	31.2	29.4
younger than 30 yrs	3.7	2.2	1.7	1.4
30–39 yrs	12.7	12.6	11.0	10.0
40–49 yrs	9.9	11.0	11.7	11.5
50 yrs and older	5.4	6.8	6.9	6.6
Women	32.6	33.2	31.8	30.2
younger than 30 yrs	6.9	4.8	3.6	3.3
30–39 yrs	13.2	14.1	13.1	12.1
40–49 yrs	8.9	9.9	10.5	10.5
50 yrs and older	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.3

1.27 Marriage dissolution; key figures

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Marriage dissolution total per 1 000 inhabitants	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5
Marriage dissolution by divorce per 1 000 inhabitants	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
Marriage dissolution by death per 1 000 couples				
men	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4
women	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
total	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.5
Divorce rate (%)	31.7	34.1	34.4	33.3
Average marriage duration at divorce	12.2	12.9	13.6	13.6
Average age at divorce				
men	40.4	41.9	42.7	43.0
women	37.7	39.0	39.8	40.0
Average age at death of married person				
men	71.9	72.7	73.0	73.1
women	68.5	69.2	69.3	69.5
Average age of surviving partner				
men	70.4	71.0	71.1	71.2
women	68.4	69.2	69.5	69.7

Population

1.28 Internal migration (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Moving within the same municipality	1 111	972	950	974
Moving to another municipality	606	614	616	620
in the same province	358	359	364	371
in another province	248	255	252	249
Total	1 717	1 586	1 567	1 594

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
<i>Moving within the same municipality</i>				
Men				
younger than 20 yrs	120	110	111	110
20–39 yrs	308	251	241	236
40–64 yrs	99	95	97	97
65–84 yrs	30	27	28	27
85 yrs and older	4	5	5	5
total	562	488	482	474
Women				
younger than 20 yrs	121	111	111	110
20–39 yrs	282	236	233	228
40–64 yrs	84	81	83	82
65–84 yrs	48	42	42	41
85 yrs and older	14	14	15	15
total	550	484	485	476
<i>Moving to another municipality</i>				
Men				
younger than 20 yrs	62	68	72	71
20–39 yrs	178	171	171	166
40–64 yrs	50	56	59	57
65–84 yrs	12	11	11	11
85 yrs and older	2	2	2	2
total	304	307	314	308
Women				
younger than 20 yrs	64	71	75	74
20–39 yrs	174	171	173	168
40–64 yrs	41	46	47	46
65–84 yrs	17	15	15	14
85 yrs and older	6	5	5	5
total	302	307	315	309

Population

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Immigration</i>				
Continents				
Africa	12.7	17.8	14.9	9.1
America	11.4	22.4	15.5	11.4
Asia	16.3	24.3	18.0	13.1
Europe	54.8	66.7	54.9	55.1
Oceania	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Countries				
total EU countries	16.2	21.8	18.2	17.5
China	1.5	2.6	4.0	3.1
Germany	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.9
Morocco	3.2	4.5	4.9	2.9
Netherlands	21.4	23.8	19.8	21.9
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	3.3	10.2	4.3	2.9
former Soviet Union	2.2	6.1	3.7	2.8
Suriname	2.6	3.6	3.4	2.3
Turkey	4.7	5.4	6.7	3.9
United Kingdom	3.5	5.6	3.8	3.4
former Yugoslavia	7.6	4.8	1.4	0.9
Total	96.1	132.9	104.5	89.7
<i>Emigration (incl. administrative corrections)</i>				
Continents				
Africa	5.9	5.9	10.8	11.9
America	10.1	8.3	11.8	12.1
Asia	6.4	6.8	10.5	10.8
Europe	59.1	57.0	70.7	76.5
Oceania	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Countries				
total EU countries	14.8	14.5	16.3	18.1
China	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4
Germany	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.6
Morocco	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.6
Netherlands	38.5	37.4	45.9	48.6
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	4.0	2.4	4.6	5.0
former Soviet Union	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.5
Suriname	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.8
Turkey	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.8
United Kingdom	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.1
former Yugoslavia	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.9
Total	82.2	79.0	104.8	112.4

Population

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

	1996	2000	2004	2005*
Continents				
Africa	338	414	502	508
America	439	498	564	569
Asia	573	638	699	703
Europe	1 135	1 209	1 304	1 313
Oceania	14	17	19	19
Non-western				
Afghanistan	5	21	36	37
Angola	3	4	12	12
Cape Verde	17	18	20	20
China	23	30	42	44
Egypt	12	14	18	18
Ethiopia	8	9	10	10
Ghana	12	16	19	19
Hong Kong	17	18	18	18
Iran	16	23	28	29
Iraq	11	33	43	44
Morocco	225	262	306	315
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	87	107	131	130
Pakistan	14	16	18	18
Somalia	20	29	25	22
Suriname	281	303	325	328
Thailand	6	8	11	12
Turkey	272	309	352	358
Vietnam	13	15	18	18
Total	1 171	1 409	1 668	1 692
Western				
Total EU countries	732	739	748	810
Australia	10	12	14	14
Canada	10	11	13	13
Hungary	11	12	13	13
Indonesia	412	405	399	396
Poland	25	29	36	39
Former Soviet Union	13	23	42	44
United States	23	27	30	30
Former Yugoslavia	56	67	76	76
Total	1 328	1 367	1 420	1 420
Total	2 499	2 775	3 088	3 112

Population

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

	1996	2000	2004	2005*
Continents				
Africa	220	254	296	293
America	278	306	337	335
Asia	268	315	356	355
Europe	513	550	606	608
Oceania	5	6	7	7
<i>Non western</i>				
Afghanistan	5	20	32	32
Angola	2	3	10	9
Cape Verde	11	11	11	12
China	16	20	29	31
Egypt	8	9	11	11
Ethiopia	6	7	7	7
Ghana	9	11	12	12
Hong Kong	10	10	10	10
Iran	15	20	24	24
Iraq	10	30	36	36
Morocco	141	153	166	167
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	56	69	84	82
Pakistan	10	10	11	11
Somalia	17	21	17	15
Suriname	179	183	188	187
Thailand	4	5	8	9
Turkey	167	178	194	195
Vietnam	10	10	12	12
Total	762	886	1 021	1 018
<i>Western</i>				
Total EU countries	261	267	275	310
Australia	3	4	5	5
Canada	3	4	4	4
Hungary	5	5	6	5
Indonesia	149	141	134	131
Poland	13	16	21	24
Former Soviet Union	8	16	33	34
United States	14	17	19	18
Former Yugoslavia	44	50	55	54
Total	523	545	582	580
<i>Total</i>	1 284	1 431	1 603	1 598

Population

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

	1996	2000	2004	2005*
Continents				
Africa	118	159	205	215
America	161	192	227	234
Asia	305	323	343	348
Europe	622	659	697	705
Oceania	9	11	12	12
Non-western				
Afghanistan	0	2	4	5
Angola	1	1	2	2
Cape Verde	6	7	8	8
China	8	10	12	13
Egypt	4	5	7	8
Ethiopia	2	2	3	3
Ghana	3	5	7	7
Hong Kong	7	7	8	8
Iran	2	3	5	5
Iraq	1	4	7	8
Morocco	85	110	140	147
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	31	38	47	48
Pakistan	4	6	7	7
Somalia	3	7	8	7
Suriname	101	119	137	141
Thailand	2	2	3	3
Turkey	104	131	157	163
Vietnam	3	4	6	6
Total	410	523	647	674
Western				
Total EU countries	470	473	474	501
Australia	7	8	9	9
Canada	6	7	8	8
Hungary	7	7	7	7
Indonesia	263	264	265	265
Poland	12	13	15	15
Former Soviet Union	5	7	9	10
United Kingdom	8	10	11	12
Former Yugoslavia	13	17	21	22
Total	805	822	838	841
Total	1 215	1 344	1 485	1 514

Population

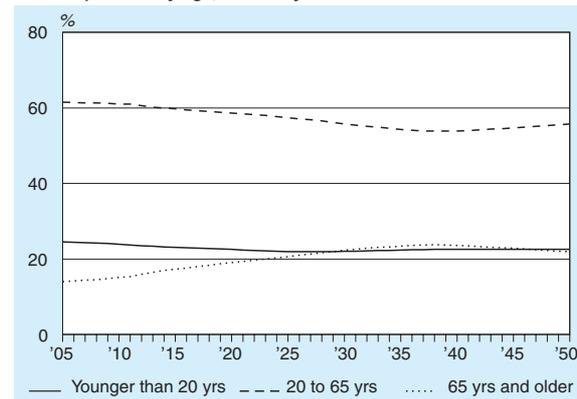
1.34 Changes of nationality by previous nationality (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Acquisition of Dutch nationality (other than by birth)	71.4	50.0	45.3	28.8
African	19.5	18.1	14.9	8.6
American	5.6	3.6	3.5	2.2
Asian	7.1	8.3	7.0	4.2
European	38.6	12.6	10.2	7.1
Oceanian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chinese	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7
Iraqi	0.5	2.4	2.4	0.8
Iranian	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.2
Moroccan	13.5	13.5	12.0	7.1
Somalian	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.2
Surinamese	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.2
former Yugoslavian	1.7	3.8	0.9	0.5
former Soviet Russian	.	1.1	0.8	0.5
no nationality or unknown	0.6	7.4	9.6	6.6
Loss of Dutch nationality	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Recognition	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3
Adoption	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
Option	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.3
Naturalisation	67.9	45.9	41.9	24.6
independently	42.2	30.8	28.9	17.5
co-dependently	25.8	15.1	13.0	7.1
Total	71.4	50.0	45.3	28.8

1.36 Population by age, 1 January



Population

1.37 Population forecast; key figures

	2005	2010	2030	2050
Population by age, 1 January (x 1 000)				
younger than 20 yrs	3 989	3 939	3 743	3 801
20–39 yrs	4 463	4 151	4 266	4 189
40–64 yrs	5 559	5 891	5 223	5 219
65–79 yrs	1 712	1 865	2 805	2 419
80 yrs and older	571	616	985	1 277
total	16 295	16 462	17 022	16 906
Population change (x 1 000)				
live births	191	179	189	184
deaths	143	150	199	225
immigration	93	109	116	115
emigration	109	105	98	85
net migration (incl. administrative corrections)	-17	3	17	30
Total fertility rate				
	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.75
Life expectancy at birth (years)				
men	76.7	77.5	78.8	79.6
women	81.2	81.5	82.4	82.6
Population by age, 1 Jan. (%)				
younger than 20 yrs	24.5	23.9	22.0	22.5
20–64 yrs	61.5	61.0	55.7	55.7
65 yrs and older	14.0	15.1	22.3	21.9
Demographic burden, 1 Jan. (%)				
total	62.6	63.9	79.4	79.7
green burden	39.8	39.2	39.4	40.4
grey burden	22.8	24.7	39.9	39.3

1.38 Forecast of native and foreign population, 1 January

	2005	2010	2030	2050
Total (x 1 000)				
non-western foreigners	1 696	1 831	2 354	2 800
western foreigners	1 422	1 463	1 812	2 226
native Dutch	13 177	13 169	12 855	11 880
total	16 295	16 462	17 022	16 906
Proportion (%)				
non-western foreigners	10.4	11.1	13.8	16.6
western foreigners	8.7	8.9	10.6	13.2
native Dutch	80.9	80.0	75.5	70.3

Population

1.39 Forecast of foreign population, 1 January (x 1 000)

	2005	2010	2030	2050
<i>First generation</i>	1 600	1 627	2 023	2 397
Non-western	1 018	1 021	1 160	1 266
Africa	125	108	103	133
Asia	219	229	303	381
Latin America	43	49	71	93
Morocco	167	171	183	175
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	81	78	95	120
Suriname	188	186	185	158
Turkey	195	200	220	205
Western	582	606	862	1 132
European Union	304	326	534	824
other Europe	110	119	168	187
Indonesia	131	118	78	54
Other non-Europe	37	44	82	66
<i>Second generation</i>	1 518	1 666	2 144	2 628
Non-western	677	809	1 194	1 534
Africa	69	84	118	155
Asia	84	111	223	339
Latin America	25	33	67	108
Morocco	147	181	253	284
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	48	55	85	129
Suriname	141	156	189	209
Turkey	163	189	259	309
Western	841	857	950	1 094
European Union	518	522	561	710
other Europe	25	38	87	134
Indonesia	265	263	245	175
Other non-Europe	32	35	57	76

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

	2005	2010	2030	2050
Total	7 096	7 350	8 116	8 088
Household type				
one-person household	2 472	2 705	3 389	3 458
multi-person household	4 624	4 646	4 726	4 631
couples	4 129	4 105	4 068	3 881
one-parent household	446	490	607	700
other	49	50	51	49
Household size				
1 person	2 472	2 705	3 389	3 458
2 persons	2 300	2 319	2 582	2 561
3 persons	904	896	793	724
4 persons	977	1 003	983	982
5 persons	443	428	368	363
average household size (abs.)	2.30	2.24	2.10	2.09

Population

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

	2005	2010	2030	2050
<i>Men</i>				
Single	1 137	1 254	1 575	1 626
Living together	4 144	4 120	4 083	3 896
Living with parent(s)	2 490	2 466	2 373	2 408
Single parent	73	87	118	137
Other	137	139	138	121
Living in institution	78	65	62	73
Total	8 060	8 132	8 348	8 262
<i>Women</i>				
Single	1 334	1 450	1 814	1 832
Living together	4 129	4 105	4 068	3 881
Living with parent(s)	2 136	2 116	2 026	2 059
Single parent	373	403	489	563
Other	129	138	156	160
Living in institution	133	118	120	149
Total	8 234	8 331	8 673	8 644

2. Health and welfare

Spending on care up sharply again

Spending on care was 8.3 percent higher in 2003 than in 2002. The increases were even larger in 2001 and 2002. Two of the factors underlying the increase were higher wage costs (larger labour volume and higher wages) in care institutions, and fee increases in the free professions. The largest rise in spending was for organisations providing home care and care institutions for the disabled. The extra funding made available to reduce waiting lists in these sectors contributed to the increase.

The percentage increase in spending was considerably larger than that for the gross domestic product (GDP). As a result the share in spending on care in GDP rose substantially and came to 12.5 percent. In 1998 spending on care accounted for 10.4 percent of GDP.

Fatter and fatter

The proportion of overweight adults rose from 33 percent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2003. The percentage of seriously overweight adults more than doubled in this period: from 5 percent in 1981 to 11 percent in 2003. Men are more likely to be overweight than women, but more women are seriously overweight. There are more overweight people in the older than in the younger age groups, and people with lower educational levels are also more likely to have a weight problem than those with higher education.

More people use medication

The number of people using some form of medication has risen continuously since 1984. Calculated for a period of fourteen days, about 28 percent of the Dutch population in 1984 used prescription drugs, while two in ten used over the counter medication. In 2003 more than 36 percent of the population took prescription drugs, while nearly four in ten used over-the-counter remedies.

Health and welfare

2.1 Health and functional limitations (%)

	2001	2002	2003
Self-perceived health, 0 yrs and older			
very good	25.3	25.5	25.8
good	55.5	55.2	54.7
alright	15.7	15.6	15.6
bad or very bad	3.6	3.8	3.9
State of mind, 12 yrs and older in last 4 weeks:			
very nervous	5.9	5.5	5.5
very low	3.5	3.2	2.9
agitated	18.2	17.4	16.3
depressed and sombre	5.6	4.8	5.0
unhappy	16.4	16.1	14.8
Functional limitations, 12 yrs and older serious problems with:			
hearing	2.6	2.8	2.4
sight	3.5	3.9	4.1
movement	7.4	7.1	7.8

2.2 Chronic disorders (% of total population)

	2001	2002	2003
Migraine	14.2	15.0	12.5
High blood pressure	8.6	9.7	9.6
Wear of joints	8.2	8.8	9.2
Neck/shoulder pain	8.1	7.8	8.6
Back pain	8.1	8.0	8.0
Asthma/chronic lung diseases	7.0	7.4	7.7
Pain in elbow/wrist	5.8	5.8	5.3
Eczema	4.5	4.9	4.7
Arthritis	3.3	3.0	3.9
Cancer	3.5	3.1	3.7
Incontinence	3.6	3.6	3.4
Bowel disorder	2.5	2.7	3.0
Diabetes	2.8	2.5	2.8
Dizziness	2.4	2.4	2.6
Heart attack	2.0	2.2	2.3
Arteriosclerosis	1.5	1.5	1.9
Stroke	1.2	1.6	1.8
Psoriasis	1.5	1.5	1.6
Heart disease	1.2	1.1	1.4
Other chronic disorder	7.9	6.8	8.5

2.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

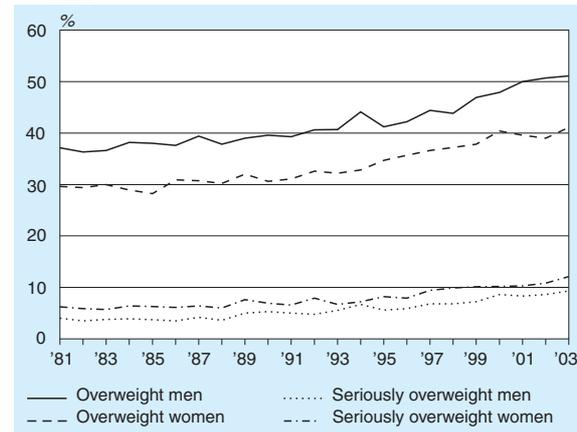
	2001	2002	2003
Smokers (%)			
Smokers (%)	33.3	32.3	30.8
Heavy smokers (%)	9.8	8.6	8.2
<i>Smokers: cigarettes per day</i>	12.4	11.9	12.1
Never drinks alcohol (%)			
Never drinks alcohol (%)	18.2	17.7	18.3
Heavy drinkers (%)	13.6	11.7	11.3
<i>Drinkers: glasses per day</i>	1.5	1.4	1.4

Health and welfare

2.4 Physical activity, 12 yrs and older

	2001	2002	2003
Complies with norm for healthy exercise (%)	52	52	54
Activity (minutes per week)			
home to work/school and back	54	56	57
activity at work/school	934	918	870
household work	680	677	673
leisure time (e.g. walking, cycling and gardening)	413	421	434
sports activities	130	128	130

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



2.6 Height and weight, 20 yrs and older

	2000	2002	2003
Average height (cm)			
men	174.0	173.9	174.0
women	167.7	167.7	167.6
Average weight (kg)			
men	75.5	75.6	76.0
women	69.1	69.3	69.4
Overweight (%)			
men	44.1	44.8	46.1
women	47.9	50.7	51.1
women	40.4	39.0	41.1
Seriously overweight (%)			
men	9.4	9.7	10.7
men	8.6	8.6	9.3
women	10.2	10.8	12.1

Health and welfare

2.7 Breastfeeding (% children aged 0.5–4 yrs)

	1989/ 1991	1994/ 1996	1998/ 2000	2001/ 2003
At birth	67	70	69	75
At the age of 6 weeks	53	58	57	61
At the age of 3 months	44	48	45	51
At the age of 6 months	26	27	24	27

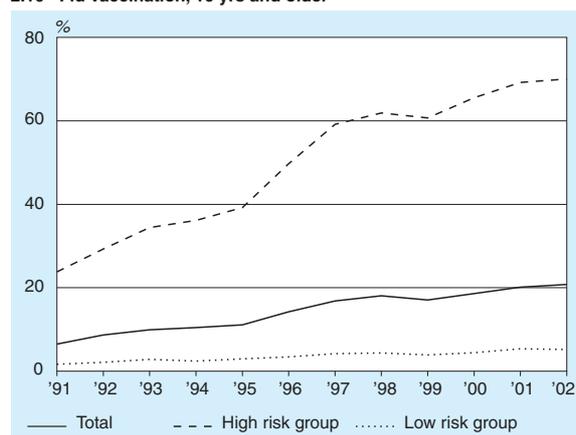
2.8 Home and hospital births (%)

	1989/ 1991	1994/ 1996	1998/ 2000	2001/ 2003
Hospital	61	65	66	68
Home	38	34	34	32
Elsewhere	1	1	0	0

2.9 Women and preventive care (%)

	1995	2001	2002	2003
20 yrs and older Cervical smear test in last 5 years	.	61	59	58
30 yrs and older Mammogram in last 2 years	.	44	42	44
16–49 yrs Uses contraceptive pill	43	43	42	41

2.10 Flu vaccination, 16 yrs and older



Health and welfare

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
<i>Contacts with general practitioner</i>				
Average number of contacts	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9
Persons contacting GP (%)	75.2	75.6	74.9	74.4
<i>Type of contact with GP (%)</i>				
at the surgery	82.5	81.8	84.4	82.4
GP visits patient	8.3	5.2	3.4	3.9
telephone	8.9	12.5	11.5	12.8
other	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
<i>Contacts with specialist</i>				
Average number of contacts	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
Persons contacting specialist (%)	38.9	38.0	38.0	38.7
<i>Place of contact (%)</i>				
hospital (incl. out-patients)	87.4	90.2	92.0	92.4
other	12.6	9.8	8.0	7.6
<i>Contacts with dentist</i>				
Average number of contacts	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3
Persons contacting dentist (%)	74.6	78.2	78.5	78.2
<i>Reason for contact (%)</i>				
toothache	9.3	11.6	11.0	10.0
check-up	67.2	63.2	62.8	61.1
treatment as a result of check-up	10.9	11.1	13.4	14.0
(long-term) treatment	12.5	14.1	12.8	14.4
<i>Contacts with physiotherapist</i>				
Average number of contacts	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
Persons contacting physiotherapist (%)	13.6	16.2	17.2	17.6
<i>Alternative healer</i>				
Persons contacting alt. healer (%)	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.8
<i>Regional institute for mental welfare; 4 yrs and older</i>				
Persons contacting institute (%)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
<i>Use of medication</i>				
Prescription drugs in 14 days (%)	33.2	33.8	35.6	36.5
Over-the-counter drugs in 14 days (%)	28.5	34.5	37.4	38.2

2.12 Deaths by cause (x 1 000)

	1996	2000	2003	2004
<i>Neoplasms</i>				
trachea, bronchi and lungs	9	9	9	9
breast	3	3	3	3
other	25	27	28	27
<i>Mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system</i>				
	6	8	10	10
<i>Cardiovascular disease</i>				
acute heart infarct	16	13	11	10
cerebrovascular disorders	12	12	11	11
other	24	24	24	23
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>				
	13	15	14	13
<i>Other causes of death</i>				
	27	30	31	31
Total	136	141	142	137

Health and welfare

2.13 Care; key figures

	1998	2000	2002	2003
Expenditure (mln. euro)				
health care	23 327	26 555	33 210	35 774
welfare	12 069	14 092	17 677	19 445
policy and management organisations	1 459	1 525	1 719	1 741
total	36 855	42 173	52 606	56 960
Expenditure as a % of GDP				
per capita (euro)	2 346	2 648	3 258	3 510
	10.4	10.5	11.8	12.5
Financing sources (mln. euro)				
government and soc. insurance	25 705	29 030	36 010	39 210
private care insurance	4 796	5 294	7 087	7 691
other sources	6 354	7 849	9 508	10 059

2.14 Care; index figures (1998=100)

	1998	2000	2002	2003
Expenditure				
health care	100	114	142	153
welfare	100	117	146	161
per capita	100	113	139	150
corrected for price changes	100	104	114	120
Employment (fte)	100	107	117	120

2.15 Care expenditure by actors (mln euro)

	2000	2002	2003	2003 change on 2002 (%)
Hospitals	9 870	12 889	13 608	5.6
Mental health care	2 590	3 199	3 535	10.5
Medical and paramedical practices	5 068	6 200	6 763	9.1
Medicines and aids	5 760	6 861	7 379	7.5
Care for the elderly	8 659	10 796	11 945	10.6
Care for the disabled	3 337	4 264	4 732	11.0
Policy and management	1 525	1 719	1 741	1.3
Other	5 363	6 677	7 255	8.7
Total	42 173	52 606	56 960	8.3

3. Quality of life

Sports, culture and recreation popular activities

More than half of Dutch people spend at least one hour a week doing some form of sport. Three out of ten are also members of a sports club. Another favourite Dutch pastime is going out for the day: nearly half the population do this at least once a month. More than three-quarters of the Dutch population aged 15 years and older went to a musical or theatre performance, a museum or cinema in 2003. More people in the higher education categories visit cultural institutions than those with lower education levels. Cinemas attract younger audiences, while museum visitors are more likely to belong to older age categories.

Modern media ousting traditional media

With the increasing access to computers at home as well as at work, changes have been taking place in media use in recent years. Traditional media such as newspapers are losing more and more ground to modern media like the Internet. The shares of people who subscribe to and who read newspapers have both decreased steadily in recent years. On the other hand, more and more people own a computer with access to the Internet. Use of the Internet has increased substantially in the last few years: nearly seven out of ten people aged 12 years and older used it for some purpose in 2004.

Fewer people doing voluntary activities

Forty-two percent of the population aged 18 years and older did some form of unpaid work in 2003. The share of these volunteers has thus decreased in recent years: in 1997 it was 46 percent. Voluntary activities vary from collecting money for a charity to working as a trainer for a sports club. One third of the population aged 18 years and older provided assistance and support to family or friends on an informal basis in 2003.

Quality of life

3.1 Cultural participation (%)

	1997	2000	2002	2003
Museum				
12 times a year and more	3	3	1	1
3–11 times a year	13	14	14	14
Concert				
at least once a month	3	5	4	4
more than 3 times a year	16	16	13	13
Theatre				
at least once a month	1	2	2	1
more than 3 times a year	7	9	7	7
Cinema				
at least once a month	10	10	11	11
more than 3 times a year	18	20	18	20

3.2 Recreational activities (%)

	1997	2000	2002	2003
Going out for the day				
at least once a month	50	50	48	48
more than 3 times a year	24	22	19	19
Adventure playground				
at least once a month	2	3	3	3
more than 3 times a year	6	7	6	6
Amusement park				
at least once a month	0	0	1	1
more than 3 times a year	5	6	4	4
Zoo				
at least once a month	1	2	1	2
more than 3 times a year	5	5	4	4

3.3 Media use, 12 yrs and older (%)

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

Quality of life

3.4 ICT use, 12 yrs and older (%)

	2000	2003	2004
Persons			
with PC with Internet at home	44	67	72
with PC without Internet at home	24	11	9
without PC	32	22	19
with access to the Internet	.	68	73
Used a PC	.	72	74
Used a PC (% of pc owners)	.	83	84
Frequency of PC use at home (% of PC owners)			
every day	.	40	45
once a week	.	35	33
once a month	.	8	7
not at all	.	17	16
Ever used the Internet and/or e-mail	.	69	72
Used the Internet in the last 4 weeks	.	62	66
Internet use at home (% of those with Internet access)	.	79	81
Frequency of Internet use at home (% of those with Internet access)			
every day	.	32	37
once a week	.	38	37
once a month	.	9	6
not at all	.	21	19
Activities on the Internet (% of those using the Internet)			
e-mail	.	80	82
chat, phone	.	22	26
surf randomly	.	36	40
search for specific information	.	82	85
download free software	.	28	30
buy or order products	.	48	55

3.5 Voluntary work (%)

	2000	2002	2003
Total volunteers	60	60	60
Organised voluntary work	45	42	42
youth work	4	5	4
school	9	8	8
care, nursing	7	8	7
sports clubs	14	12	14
hobby clubs	5	4	5
cultural clubs	5	5	5
religious/ideological organisation	9	9	8
trade union/organisation	4	3	2
political organisation	1	1	1
other organisation	7	7	7
Informal help and support	35	35	34

Quality of life

3.6 Leisure time activities (%)

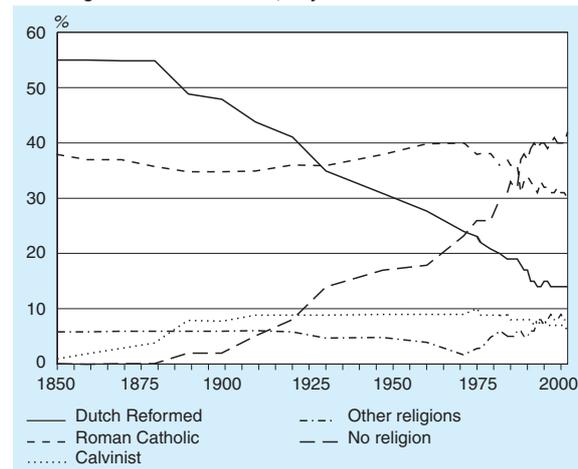
	1997	2000	2002	2003
Member of				
sports club	26	28	27	29
hobby club	9	9	8	8
music school	18	17	17	17
art school	6	7	7	6
Physical sports				
5 hrs and more a week	13	13	13	14
1-4 hrs a week	40	41	42	42
Strategic board/card games				
5 hrs and more a week	8	8	7	7
1-4 hrs a week	21	20	19	18
Singing, making music				
5 hrs and more a week	5	5	5	4
1-4 hrs a week	12	11	12	11
Playing musical instrument				
5 hrs and more a week	3	3	3	3
1-4 hrs a week	6	6	6	7
Drawing/painting				
5 hrs and more a week	4	3	3	2
1-4 hrs a week	9	9	9	8
DIY in own home				
5 hrs and more a week	8	8	7	7
1-4 hrs a week	26	26	25	25
Satisfaction with leisure activities				
extremely satisfied	8	7	8	6
very satisfied	27	29	28	29
satisfied	48	48	48	49
fairly satisfied	12	11	12	11
not very satisfied	5	4	4	4

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

	1997	2000	2002	2003
Religious denomination				
Roman Catholic	32	31	31	30
Dutch Reformed	14	13	13	13
Calvinist	7	7	7	6
other denomination	8	8	9	9
no denomination	39	41	41	42
Church attendance				
once a week or more	14	12	12	12
two or three times a month	5	5	5	5
once a month	5	5	5	4
less than once a month	11	10	10	9
hardly ever or never	66	68	69	71

Quality of life

3.8 Religion in the Netherlands, 18 yrs and older



3.9 Social contacts (%)

	1997	2000	2002	2003
With relatives				
once a week and more	82	83	85	85
twice a month	9	8	7	8
once a month	5	5	4	4
less than once a month	3	2	2	2
hardly ever or never	2	2	2	1
With neighbours				
once a week and more	67	66	69	70
once every two weeks	11	11	11	10
less than once every two weeks	14	14	13	13
never	8	8	7	7
With friends and acquaintances				
once a week and more	77	79	79	79
twice a month	11	11	10	10
once a month	6	6	6	6
less than once a month	3	2	2	2
hardly ever or never	3	2	2	2
One of a group of friends				
yes	71	71	71	72
sometimes	5	6	6	6
no	24	23	23	23
Social contacts superficial				
yes	20	18	18	17
sometimes	17	19	18	21
no	64	63	64	62

Quality of life

3.10 Satisfaction with quality of life (%)

	1997	2000	2002	2003
Happiness				
very happy	21	21	21	21
happy	68	68	67	67
not happy, not unhappy	9	8	9	8
not very happy	2	2	3	3
unhappy	0	0	0	1
Satisfaction with life situation				
extremely satisfied	8	9	8	8
very satisfied	32	33	35	34
satisfied	47	46	45	46
fairly satisfied	9	8	9	9
not very satisfied	4	3	4	4

4. Personal mobility

Most people favour car

The Dutch population travelled a total of nearly 191 billion kilometres in 2003. Driving was the favourite way of getting around. Seventy seven percent of Dutch households have at least one car, 21 percent have two or more. Car ownership is still rising: between 1995 and 2003 the number of cars rose by 22 percent to nearly 7 million.

More commuter traffic

An average 5 million people travelled to and from work every day in 2003. Most of them did so by car: nearly six out of ten people drove or were driven to work and back. Nearly 10 percent used public transport. One quarter cycled to work and 3 percent walked.

The number of people travelling to and from work rose by 14 percent between 1995 and 2003. The number of drivers in particular rose strongly, by 23 percent, but more people also used public transport.

The average commuting distance in 2003 was 17.6 kilometres. People in cars covered an average 22 kilometres to get to work, and it took them on average 28 minutes. Train passengers had the longest journeys: they travelled an average 44 kilometres, which took them one hour.

Most car drivers travel alone

Most commuters took the car to work and drove alone. Only 16 percent of people who travelled to work by car in 2003 car-pooled. The number of car-poolers has dropped sharply since 1995. In that year 26 percent of car commuters shared a car.

Personal mobility

4.1 Journeys per person per day by reason (number)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
To and from work	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.50
Business visits for work	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10
Shopping	0.68	0.64	0.65	0.65
Education	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28
Visiting friends/relatives	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.48
Recreational	0.66	0.61	0.59	0.60
Other reasons	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.49
Total	3.17	3.11	3.07	3.09

4.2 Distance per person per day by reason (km)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
To and from work	6.99	8.06	7.97	7.71
Business visits for work	3.28	3.00	2.98	2.95
Shopping	3.12	2.96	3.07	3.09
Education	1.67	1.89	1.89	1.83
Visiting friends/relatives	7.23	6.87	7.35	7.31
Recreational	5.52	5.32	5.12	5.40
Other reasons	3.63	3.90	3.44	3.63
Total	31.43	32.01	31.82	31.92

4.3 Time spent travelling per person per day by reason (minutes)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
To and from work	11.28	12.74	12.43	12.30
Business visits for work	4.24	3.88	3.83	3.72
Shopping	8.96	8.13	8.13	8.11
Education	5.01	5.06	4.85	4.79
Visiting friends/relatives	10.79	9.96	10.43	10.47
Recreational	14.49	13.36	12.83	13.39
Other reasons	7.06	7.63	6.85	7.13
Total	61.84	60.76	59.36	59.91

Personal mobility

4.4 Journeys per person per day by means of transport (number)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car (driver)	0.94	1.00	1.01	1.00
Car (passenger)	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50
Train	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Bus/tram/metro	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08
Moped	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Bicycle	0.83	0.80	0.78	0.82
Walking	0.64	0.58	0.57	0.57
Other means of transport	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Total	3.17	3.11	3.07	3.09

4.5 Distance travelled per person per day by means of transport (km)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car (driver)	14.59	15.64	15.81	15.91
Car (passenger)	8.69	8.29	8.18	8.26
Train	2.39	2.76	2.72	2.53
Bus/tram/metro	1.46	1.35	1.26	1.15
Moped	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.16
Bicycle	2.55	2.37	2.29	2.45
Walking	0.65	0.58	0.58	0.57
Other means of transport	0.90	0.84	0.82	0.90
Total	31.43	32.01	31.82	31.92

4.6 Time spent travelling per person per day by means of transport (minutes)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car (driver)	20.23	21.35	21.42	21.46
Car (passenger)	11.58	11.07	10.82	10.78
Train	4.12	4.60	4.45	4.27
Bus/tram/metro	3.95	3.44	3.14	2.97
Moped	0.49	0.48	0.43	0.43
Bicycle	11.82	11.15	10.68	11.42
Walking	8.13	7.21	6.96	7.04
Other means of transport	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.55
Total	61.84	60.76	59.36	59.91

Personal mobility

4.7 Commuter traffic; commuters (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car driver	2 260	2 668	2 774	2 791
of whom:				
drives alone	1 899	2 346	2 471	2 474
car pools	314	259	218	234
Car passenger	399	354	319	285
of whom: car pool passengers	367	322	279	249
Public transport	404	493	480	504
train	207	249	245	260
bus/tram/metro	197	244	235	244
Moped	90	105	99	83
Bicycle	1 084	1 181	1 211	1 270
Walking	239	191	172	173
Other means of transport	72	98	85	78
Total	4 547	5 089	5 140	5 184

4.8 Commuting distance (km)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car driver	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.9
of whom:				
drives alone	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.2
car pools	28.5	30.0	32.3	30.7
Car passenger	22.9	25.6	24.4	25.3
of whom: car pool passengers	23.8	27.0	25.6	27.0
Public transport	27.6	29.7	31.7	29.1
train	42.1	44.4	47.6	43.6
bus/tram/metro	12.4	14.8	15.0	13.7
Moped	8.3	7.6	7.9	8.4
Bicycle	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1
Walking	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
Other means of transport	23.2	29.2	27.8	27.4
Total	17.0	18.0	18.2	17.6

4.9 Time spent commuting (minutes)

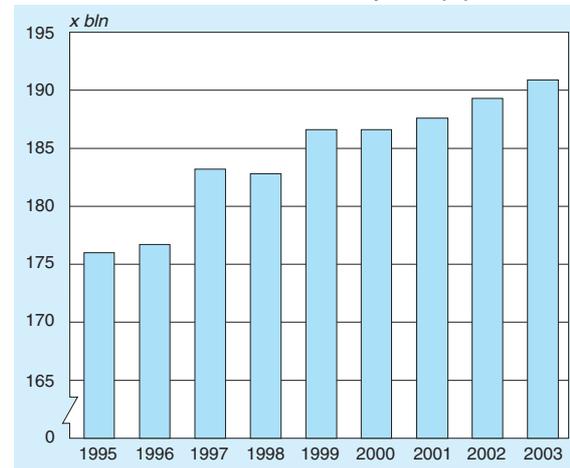
	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car driver	28	29	29	28
of whom:				
drives alone	28	28	28	27
car pools	37	38	39	38
Car passenger	29	32	32	32
of whom: car pool passengers	30	33	33	34
Public transport	53	53	55	53
train	66	65	67	64
bus/tram/metro	39	41	42	41
Moped	18	19	18	20
Bicycle	17	16	16	16
Walking	12	10	10	10
Other means of transport	34	41	38	39
Total	27	28	28	27

Personal mobility

4.10 Vehicle owners and driving licence holders (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Bicycle	12 668	13 026	13 197	13 385
Moped	547	533	508	499
Motorcycle	308	433	487	512
Car	5 633	6 478	6 804	6 879
Car driving licence	9 040	9 543	9 806	9 944

4.11 Total number of kilometres travelled by Dutch population



4.12 Kilometres travelled by Dutch population (x bln)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Car (driver)	80.1	89.1	91.9	92.9
Car (passenger)	51.3	52.0	52.3	53.2
Train	13.0	15.4	15.5	14.5
Bus/tram/metro	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.6
Moped	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Bicycle	13.7	13.1	13.0	13.9
Walking	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
Other means of transport	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.1
Total	176.0	186.6	189.3	190.9

Personal mobility

4.13 Car ownership per household (as % of total number of households)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Households with more than two cars	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.1
Households with two cars	13.3	17.1	18.9	19.0
Households with one car	59.5	56.0	55.6	55.9

5. Education

Secondary schools becoming larger and larger

The number of secondary schools in the Netherlands has fallen sharply in recent years. In 2003/04 there were 679 secondary schools with an average 1,362 pupils. This differs considerably from the situation in 1990/91 when there were 1,768 secondary schools with an average 518 pupils.

Primary schools also growing in size

The number of primary schools has also dropped. In 1990/91 there were 8,450 primary schools in the Netherlands with an average 171 children. Up to 1996/97 the number of primary schools fell by an average 200 a year. The following years the decrease slowed down, leaving 7,007 schools in 2003/04 with an average 221 pupils. Since the mid-nineties, school annexes are also counted as separate schools. In 2003/04 144 primary schools had one or more annexes. The total number of primary school locations came to 7,163; the average number of pupils per location to 216.

Higher spending on education

Expenditure on education was 6.9 percent higher in 2002 than in 2001. Compared with 1995 the public and private sector spent one and a half times more on education. Education spending equalled 5.5 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2002, just as in 1995. Spending per participant has risen in all sectors of education since 1995, most strongly in primary education, special needs primary education, secondary education, vocational training and adult education. The highest spending per participant was in higher education: 7,400 euro per student in 2002. In primary education (including special needs schools) 5,000 euro was spent per pupil. In secondary, vocational and adult education the amount per pupil/student was 6,200 euro.

Education

5.1 Institutions for government-funded education

	1995/'96	2000/'01	2002/'03	2003/'04
Primary education	7 411	7 059	7 039	7 007
Special needs primary education	514	368	354	349
Expertise centres	337	332	329	324
Secondary education (all levels, first and second stage)	1 096	850	692	679
Senior vocational education	141	73	71	70
Apprenticeship training	.	70	67	68
Vocational college	77	62	59	58
University education	13	13	13	13

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

	1995/'96	2000/'01	2002/'03	2003/'04
Primary education	1 477	1 547	1 550	1 548
Special needs primary education	58	52	52	51
Expertise centres	35	46	52	54
Secondary education	894	894	914	925
Senior vocational education	320	299	306	317
Apprenticeship training	116	153	167	162
Vocational college	270	312	322	335
University education	176	165	179	188

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

	1997/'98	2000/'01	2001/'02	2002/'03
Secondary education	165	153	156	158
Senior vocational education	71	79	73	73
Apprenticeship training	36	49	58	58
Vocational college	52	56	59	61
University education	23	21	22	23

5.4 Pupils in primary education by religion (x 1 000)

	1995/'96	2000/'01	2002/'03	2003/'04
State schools (non-denominational)	469	492	488	483
Denominational schools	1 008	1 055	1 062	1 064
Protestant	414	400	424	424
Roman Catholic	492	515	520	521
other denomination/ideology	102	139	118	119
Underprivileged pupils	582	433	403	384
Total	1 477	1 547	1 550	1 548

Education

5.5 Pupils in special needs primary education (x 1 000)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
4 yrs and younger	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 yrs	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
6 yrs	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
7 yrs	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.7
8 yrs	7.3	6.2	6.2	5.7
9 yrs	9.6	8.5	8.4	8.5
10 yrs	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.0
11 yrs	11.0	10.3	10.8	11.1
12 yrs	10.5	9.4	9.4	9.6
Total	57.5	51.6	52.1	51.5

5.6 Pupils in secondary education (x 1 000)

	2000/ '01	2001/ '02	2002/ '03	2003/ '04
Years 1 and 2	390.3	390.4	398.3	401.2
Year 3 and higher				
pre-university/senior secondary general	5.6	5.1	6.2	6.0
pre-university	128.2	128.4	131.8	136.4
senior secondary general	117.3	121.1	124.4	128.4
junior secondary general (incl. Rudolf Steiner schools)	101.0	51.8	2.2	1.3
basic vocational education	121.4	57.9	1.1	
pre-vocational education: theoretical basis		49.2	96.1	97.3
pre-vocational education: practical basis		50.9	94.6	90.7
pre-vocational education for children with learning problems		18.7	36.2	38.9
practical training	13.4	17.0	22.7	24.6
special needs secondary education	16.9	13.8		
Boys	454.6	458.7	462.7	466.9
Girls	439.5	445.6	450.9	457.9
Total	894.1	904.4	913.7	924.8

5.7 Pass rates in secondary education (%)

	1995/ '96	2000/ '01	2001/ '02	2002/ '03
Pre-university education	88	91	93	94
Senior secondary general education	85	90	90	91
Pre-vocational: theoretical basis	93	95	95	95
Pre-vocational: practical basis	91	95	95	94

Education

5.8 Students in senior vocational training (x 1 000)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<i>Sector</i>				
Agriculture	16.0	15.5	15.2	15.2
Engineering and technology	80.5	75.6	72.6	72.5
Economics	116.0	124.1	124.7	127.6
Health and social care	86.4	85.6	94.0	101.8
<i>Level</i>				
Assistant	15.5	21.5	21.4	18.8
Basic professional	46.0	47.1	50.0	57.4
Professional	55.3	65.9	70.8	73.5
Middle management	180.1	165.6	163.3	165.9
Specialist	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4
<i>Sex</i>				
Men	145.5	147.4	149.1	154.9
Women	153.3	153.5	157.4	162.1
<i>Total</i>	298.8	300.9	306.5	317.0

5.9 Students in apprenticeship training programmes (x 1 000)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<i>Sector</i>				
Agriculture	8.1	8.5	8.7	9.2
Engineering and technology	75.2	75.6	72.8	67.9
Economics	34.9	36.2	38.0	37.1
Health and social care	34.9	41.6	47.1	47.6
<i>Level</i>				
Assistant	11.7	13.1	13.7	9.5
Basic professional	69.3	69.9	70.0	69.2
Professional	50.3	54.7	57.0	56.6
Middle management	15.7	18.4	20.4	21.4
Specialist	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2
<i>Sex</i>				
Men	100.8	103.0	101.5	97.9
Women	52.3	58.9	65.1	63.9
<i>Total</i>	153.1	161.9	166.6	161.8

Education

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

	1995/96	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04
Full-time	226.9	245.1	247.4	256.4
Part-time	41.5	59.8	64.6	66.5
Dual	1.5	7.0	10.2	11.7
Agriculture	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.4
Engineering and technology	54.8	55.6	54.9	55.6
Health care	21.8	25.9	26.8	28.1
Economics	75.8	103.9	109.6	114.2
Social sciences	37.2	41.2	39.7	39.8
Arts	18.3	16.9	19.3	19.8
Teacher training	52.4	59.9	63.3	68.7
Men	137.4	149.4	154.0	160.2
Women	132.4	162.5	168.2	174.3
Total	269.8	311.9	322.2	334.5

5.11 Graduates higher professional education (hbo) (x 1 000)

	1995/96	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Full-time	43.2	44.6	46.2	47.5
Part-time	9.9	11.3	12.8	13.6
Agriculture	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6
Engineering and technology	11.6	10.2	10.4	10.6
Health care	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.3
Economics	13.3	15.3	16.7	17.9
Social sciences	6.8	8.0	7.8	7.8
Arts	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5
Teacher training	10.9	11.8	12.8	13.4
Men	25.8	24.1	25.1	25.8
Women	27.3	31.7	33.9	35.3
Total	53.1	55.9	59.0	61.1

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

	1995/96	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Native Dutch	194.9	196.0	194.0	192.3
Foreign (resident in the Netherlands)	24.8	34.8	36.3	38.3
western foreigners	14.9	16.3	16.4	16.6
non-western foreigners	9.9	18.5	19.9	21.8
Moroccan	1.3	3.3	3.5	3.9
Turkish	1.6	3.2	3.5	3.9
Other (non-resident students and unknown)	9.4	16.8	18.9	19.7
Total	229.1	247.5	249.2	250.3

Education

5.13 Students enrolled at university (x 1 000)

	1995/96	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04
Agriculture	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.3
Natural sciences	13.3	12.1	12.2	12.6
Engineering and technology	25.1	24.1	25.5	26.1
Health	18.8	20.3	21.8	23.4
Economics	27.0	27.4	30.0	30.9
Law	27.7	24.1	24.4	24.7
Behavioural and social sciences	32.3	31.3	36.4	39.0
Language and culture	26.2	21.0	23.3	25.1
Education	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
University College Utrecht		0.4	0.5	0.5
Men	95.2	85.6	90.6	94.9
Women	80.9	79.6	88.2	92.7
Total	176.1	165.2	178.8	187.6

5.14 First-year university students (x 1 000)

	1995/96	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04
Agriculture	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1
Natural sciences	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Engineering and technology	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.1
Health	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.1
Economics	4.4	6.0	6.5	6.6
Law	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4
Behavioural and social sciences	5.7	7.0	8.4	8.5
Language and culture	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.2
University College Utrecht		0.1	0.2	0.2
Men	15.5	15.9	17.1	18.6
Women	13.7	16.7	18.7	19.4
Total	29.1	32.6	35.8	38.0

5.15 University graduates (x 1 000)

	1995/96	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Agriculture	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
Natural sciences	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
Engineering and technology	3.7	2.4	2.6	2.8
Health	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Economics	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.1
Law	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Behavioural and social sciences	5.9	4.0	4.3	4.6
Language and culture	4.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Men	14.6	10.1	10.5	10.6
Women	14.7	10.6	11.1	11.8
Total	29.2	20.7	21.6	22.4

Education

5.16 Full-time students enrolled at university by ethnic background (x 1 000)

	1995/'96	2000/'01	2001/'02	2002/'03
Native Dutch	137.4	121.1	124.9	128.9
Foreign (resident in the Netherlands)	24.2	24.8	26.2	27.9
western foreigners	15.6	13.7	14.1	14.5
non-western foreigners	8.6	11.1	12.2	13.3
Other (non-resident students and unknown)	5.7	7.5	7.9	9.4
Total	167.3	153.4	159.1	166.2

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

	2000/'01	2001/'02	2002/'03	2003/'04
Basic education	125	123	133	132
Secondary education for adults	24	21	16	14
Dutch as a second language	10	13	14	17

5.18 Participants (15–64 yrs) in adult education (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Men	574	688	663	651
Women	497	607	637	666
Total	1 071	1 295	1 300	1 317

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

	1995	2000	2001	2002*
Total education expenditure	16.6	21.2	23.1	24.7
to educational institutions	14.7	19.0	21.0	22.7
primary education	4.7	6.5	7.3	8.3
secondary education	5.7	7.4	8.1	8.7
tertiary education	4.3	5.1	5.5	5.7
to households (excl. subsidies for college/university fees)	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0
As a % of GDP	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5

Education

5.20 Expenditure on educational institutions per participant (1 000 euro)

	1995	2000	2001	2002*
Primary education	3.0	3.9	4.4	5.0
Secondary education	4.2	5.5	6.0	6.2
Tertiary education	9.8	11.5	12.1	12.1
Tertiary excl. R&D	6.1	7.1	7.5	7.4

5.21 Balance sheet for educational institutions, 2002 (mln euro)

	Sec.ed.	Sen. voc.+ adult ed.	Higher prof. ed.	Univ.
Assets	5 083	3 345	2 321	4 571
transfers from government	4 744	2 937	1 587	3 065
fees received	.	.	405	243
work for third parties	7	136	152	839
other assets	333	273	178	424
Liabilities	5 045	3 328	2 219	4 560
staff costs	4 067	2 400	1 534	2 675
depreciation	137	197	144	217
income transfers	.	.	.	563
other liabilities	841	732	541	1 105
Net assets (1)	38	17	102	11
Net financial assets (2)	44	-11	-28	18
Extraordinary profits (3)	8	27	38	-26
Net operating surplus (1+2+3)	90	33	113	4

6. Culture

More shows and larger audiences for performing arts

Some 47 thousand performances were put on by the performing arts in the Netherlands in 2003, attracting audiences totalling more than 17 million. The number of performances was 9 percent higher and the number of people attending them 7 percent higher than in the previous year. Theatre shows drew relatively larger audiences. For music concerts and dance performances the number of performances increased, but audience numbers fell. Operas, musicals and music theatre drew larger audiences than in previous years.

Most performances in North-Holland

The performing arts are clearly concentrated in the provinces North and South-Holland and North-Brabant. Thirty percent of all shows were in North-Holland, 20 percent in South-Holland and 13 percent in North-Brabant. Together these three provinces account for 63 percent of performances and 67 percent of attendance. By comparison, about half the population of the Netherlands lives in these three provinces. A survey held in 2001/2002 showed that 60 percent of people attending a theatre show, music concert or ballet performance did so outside their municipality of residence.

Turnover slightly up in film, television and radio

The turnover for the audio-visual services sector, which includes production and distribution of films, cinemas, broadcasting companies, and radio and television production, rose by an average 1.8 percent a year from 2001 to 2003. This is a significantly lower growth rate than before 2001. Broadcasting companies and radio and television production companies together enjoyed slightly higher growth than film production companies and cinemas together. Production, distribution and broadcasting of films and programmes for radio and TV are often organised on a project basis, with many temporary contracts, for both processes and staff. Only 59 percent of employees in the production and screening of films, for example, are actually on the payroll in this sector.

Culture

6.1 Professional performing arts: performances and audiences

	1999	2000	2002	2003*
<i>Performances</i>				
Theatre	12 686	13 513	14 203	14 815
Music	10 421	10 665	12 595	13 161
Music theatre	3 921	3 795	3 945	4 770
Dance and movement	3 045	2 633	3 024	3 636
Cabaret, stand-up comedy	5 588	5 460	5 926	6 201
Other	2 521	3 472	3 680	4 591
Total	38 183	39 538	43 373	47 173
<i>Audiences (x 1 000)</i>				
Theatre	1 987	2 073	2 244	2 557
Music	5 371	5 580	6 137	6 055
Music theatre	1 165	943	1 219	3 443
Dance and movement	2 389	2 592	2 680	1 322
Cabaret, stand-up comedy	1 962	1 948	2 078	2 215
Other	1 427	1 425	1 728	1 556
Total	14 302	14 560	16 086	17 149

6.2 Number and use of public libraries

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of institutions	544	542	508	483
Collections (x 1 000)	43 277	42 859	42 760	41 466
of which: books	38 661	38 096	37 992	36 671
Items lent (x 1 000)	158 167	155 146	152 022	146 478
of which:				
books	144 697	141 444	137 871	132 753
of which:				
books for adults (18 yrs and older)	84 817	82 663	79 619	75 908
books for children (younger than 18 yrs)	59 880	58 780	58 252	56 845
Registered users (x 1 000)	4 328	4 312	4 328	4 290
of whom:				
children (younger than 18 yrs)	2 054	2 052	2 081	2 078
adults (18 yrs and older)	2 274	2 260	2 247	2 212
Staff				
total persons	10 230	10 820	10 890	11 020
total fte's	6 090	6 370	6 560	6 660
of whom:				
volunteers, persons	6 760	7 240	7 190	6 620
volunteers, fte's	580	600	560	490
Operating result (mln euro)				
Total assets	475.0	498.4	525.8	558.0
of which:				
revenues from users	62.1	65.3	66.4	69.1
subsidies and other contributions	333.5	346.4	364.2	387.0

Culture

6.3 Venues for the professional performing arts

	1999	2000	2002	2003*
<i>Venues</i>				
Groningen	21	21	20	20
Friesland	18	18	18	18
Drenthe	23	23	23	20
Overijssel and Flevoland	63	61	63	69
Gelderland	46	46	47	59
Utrecht	47	47	51	52
North-Holland	124	126	120	122
South-Holland	130	129	131	126
Zeeland	10	10	9	10
North-Brabant	90	90	89	93
Limburg	41	41	40	38
Netherlands	613	612	611	627
<i>Maximum attendance (seats)</i>				
Groningen	25 538	25 538	25 508	25 313
Friesland	7 244	7 244	7 244	6 117
Drenthe	5 531	5 531	5 531	5 249
Overijssel and Flevoland	47 574	46 447	47 574	46 339
Gelderland	20 038	18 631	21 108	23 527
Utrecht	29 832	29 832	30 501	28 817
North-Holland	54 845	55 885	54 298	42 874
South-Holland	56 731	56 731	60 949	79 446
Zeeland	6 586	6 586	6 156	5 926
North-Brabant	51 337	52 803	52 983	58 154
Limburg	26 692	26 692	26 592	34 776
Netherlands	331 948	331 920	338 444	356 538
<i>Performances</i>				
Groningen	1 657	1 379	1 593	1 798
Friesland	773	851	1 015	969
Drenthe	886	752	637	915
Overijssel and Flevoland	2 604	2 725	2 735	3 177
Gelderland	2 895	3 407	3 824	4 105
Utrecht	3 183	3 140	4 146	3 818
North-Holland	9 556	11 285	11 997	14 132
South-Holland	8 698	7 897	8 777	9 301
Zeeland	540	508	471	758
North-Brabant	5 192	5 127	5 729	6 318
Limburg	2 199	2 466	2 449	1 882
Netherlands	38 183	39 538	43 373	47 173
<i>Attendance (x 1 000)</i>				
Groningen	481	501	537	671
Friesland	268	260	333	342
Drenthe	197	167	186	205
Overijssel and Flevoland	1 036	1 009	1 049	1 241
Gelderland	807	766	917	1 029
Utrecht	1 184	1 280	1 552	1 356
North-Holland	3 394	3 811	4 018	4 407
South-Holland	3 778	3 594	4 159	4 626
Zeeland	155	122	167	166
North-Brabant	2 354	2 355	2 444	2 511
Limburg	647	693	724	595
Netherlands	14 302	14 560	16 086	17 149

Culture

6.4 Audio-visual services: operating results and staff

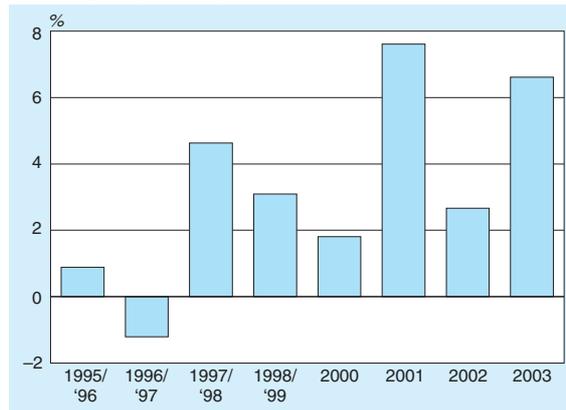
	1996	1999	2001	2003*
<i>Total audio-visual services</i>				
Operating results (1 000 euro)				
operating revenues	2 195	2 970	3 316	3 688
of which: net turnover	1 804	2 810	3 281	3 401
operating costs	1 966	2 725	3 152	3 341
of which: staff costs	417	680	700	747
Staff (x 1 000)				
persons	38.8	29.7	29.7	32.3
of whom: in paid employment	12.9	16.3	19.6	18.3
fte's	15.3	19.8	19.9	20.4
of whom: in paid employment	9.2	13.4	15.8	14.5
<i>Film and video, production and screening</i>				
Operating results (1 000 euro)				
operating revenues	742	732	1 212	1 333
of which: net turnover	719	713	1 200	1 221
operating costs	565	538	1 013	1 231
of which: staff costs	123	109	153	157
Staff (x 1 000)				
persons	15.3	10.8	8.8	13.5
of whom: in paid employment	5.3	4.5	6.2	6.6
fte's	7.3	5.8	5.1	7.5
of whom: in paid employment	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.4
<i>Radio and TV, broadcasting and production</i>				
Operating results (1 000 euro)				
operating revenues	1 453	2 238	2 104	2 355
of which: net turnover	1 085	2 098	2 082	2 180
operating costs	1 401	2 187	2 139	2 110
of which: staff costs	294	571	548	590
Staff (x 1 000)				
persons	23.5	18.9	20.9	18.7
of whom: in paid employment	7.6	11.8	13.4	11.7
fte's	8.1	14.2	14.8	12.9
of whom: in paid employment	6.0	10.3	11.8	10.1

6.5 Government expenditure on culture (mln euro)

	1994	2000	2001	2002
Libraries	328	393	440	456
Performing arts	319	504	579	620
Education	168	188	215	241
Other arts/education	62	145	169	181
Museums	180	320	297	312
Architectural heritage	142	203	228	208
Media	.	649	675	734
Archives	.	60	59	59
Total	1 199	2 462	2 662	2 811

Culture

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



7. Tourism, recreation and sports

Tourists spend fewer nights in the Netherlands

Visitors to the Netherlands stayed in commercial accommodation for a total 80.9 million nights in 2004; this is 0.4 percent down on 2003. In 2003 the decrease was 1.6 percent. The number of guests did increase though, which means that each visitor spent fewer nights here on average. As the total number of places available in accommodation also rose in 2004, the occupation rate fell.

More hotel guests

There are large differences between the various types of accommodation. Following a number of difficult years for the hotel sector, both the number of guests in hotels and the number of nights they spent there increased again in 2004. More Dutch guests, but especially more foreign visitors, too, booked into Dutch hotels. Camp sites and holiday parks on the other hand were confronted by decreasing numbers of guests and overnight stays. Camp sites attracted fewer holidaymakers from abroad, while holiday parks had fewer bookings from both Dutch and foreign visitors.

Holiday destinations

More than 11.4 million Dutch people went on holiday – defined as at least four nights spent away from home for recreational purposes – in 2003. In spite of a large drop in the number of people going there, France still heads the list of favourite Dutch holiday destinations. Germany and Belgium follow at a distance, and Spain and Austria complete the top five. Many Dutch people travelled to the Mediterranean for their holidays: Spain, Italy, Turkey and Greece were the main destinations in this region. Outside Europe, the United States drew the most Dutch tourists.

Tourism, recreation and sports

7.1 Overnight accommodation (x 1 000)

	1998	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels</i>				
Number (abs.)	2 786	2 835	2 908	3 129
Beds	169	173	181	190
Guests	14 493	15 539	14 310	15 517
of whom:				
Dutch	7 062	7 801	7 379	7 915
foreign	7 432	7 739	6 931	7 602
Nights spent	27 618	29 722	27 182	28 386
of which:				
by Dutch guests	12 924	14 027	13 384	13 768
by foreign guests	14 695	15 695	13 798	14 618
<i>Tourist camp sites</i>				
Number (abs.)	2 035	2 140	2 244	2 341
Sleeping capacity	719	726	717	723
Guests	3 177	3 518	4 007	3 539
of whom:				
Dutch	2 450	2 593	2 967	2 715
foreign	727	925	1 040	824
Nights spent	20 507	20 934	23 146	22 509
of which:				
by Dutch guests	17 011	16 878	18 367	18 506
by foreign guests	3 497	4 056	4 779	4 003
<i>Holiday parks</i>				
Number (abs.)	708	711	771	800
Beds	179	183	200	205
Guests	4 801	5 604	5 249	5 179
of whom:				
Dutch	3 751	4 348	4 119	4 063
foreign	1 050	1 257	1 130	1 116
Nights spent	24 709	28 204	26 796	25 935
of which:				
by Dutch guests	18 563	21 224	20 526	19 744
by foreign guests	6 146	6 980	6 270	6 190
<i>Accommodation for larger groups</i>				
Number (abs.)	759	758	780	810
Beds	58	57	57	59
Guests	1 218	1 215	1 376	1 438
of whom:				
Dutch	1 115	1 132	1 297	1 333
foreign	103	83	80	105
Nights spent	3 962	3 711	4 081	4 083
of which:				
by Dutch guests	3 331	3 181	3 588	3 508
by foreign guests	631	530	494	575

Tourism, recreation and sports

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

	1998	2000	2003	2004*
Total guests				
Groningen	416	412	459	438
Friesland	1 139	1 238	1 364	1 253
Drenthe	1 036	1 283	1 238	1 228
Overijssel	1 454	1 493	1 524	1 612
Flevoland	382	370	409	384
Gelderland	2 652	2 868	2 909	2 670
Utrecht	843	858	742	869
North-Holland	6 636	7 221	6 724	7 218
South-Holland	2 779	3 151	2 874	3 008
Zeeland	1 305	1 491	1 553	1 510
North-Brabant	2 134	2 224	2 239	2 546
Limburg	2 912	3 268	2 910	2 936
Netherlands	23 688	25 876	24 942	25 673
Foreign guests				
Groningen	108	113	111	100
Friesland	241	237	255	238
Drenthe	100	159	109	137
Overijssel	206	202	214	266
Flevoland	130	100	109	92
Gelderland	306	366	345	312
Utrecht	325	323	229	253
North-Holland	4 813	5 031	4 718	5 028
South-Holland	1 400	1 509	1 264	1 383
Zeeland	489	617	632	575
North-Brabant	554	593	525	615
Limburg	640	753	669	649
Netherlands	9 311	10 003	9 181	9 647
Total nights spent				
Groningen	1 113	1 178	1 307	1 193
Friesland	4 690	4 905	5 397	4 851
Drenthe	4 979	5 494	5 160	4 977
Overijssel	4 988	5 262	5 196	5 532
Flevoland	1 624	1 606	1 667	1 477
Gelderland	9 904	10 041	10 261	9 110
Utrecht	2 050	1 984	1 736	1 926
North-Holland	16 092	17 363	16 582	17 250
South-Holland	7 069	8 016	7 570	7 561
Zeeland	6 938	7 789	8 522	8 327
North-Brabant	7 209	8 122	7 820	8 935
Limburg	10 143	10 813	9 989	9 775
Netherlands	76 797	82 571	81 206	80 913
Nights spent by foreign guests				
Groningen	301	340	297	288
Friesland	1 139	1 046	1 178	1 106
Drenthe	431	624	377	501
Overijssel	620	591	523	617
Flevoland	525	405	455	373
Gelderland	892	995	1 000	851
Utrecht	613	655	473	474
North-Holland	10 616	11 195	10 700	11 135
South-Holland	3 699	4 077	3 506	3 496
Zeeland	2 676	3 350	3 465	3 160
North-Brabant	1 414	1 625	1 395	1 512
Limburg	2 044	2 360	1 971	1 873
Netherlands	24 969	27 261	25 342	25 386

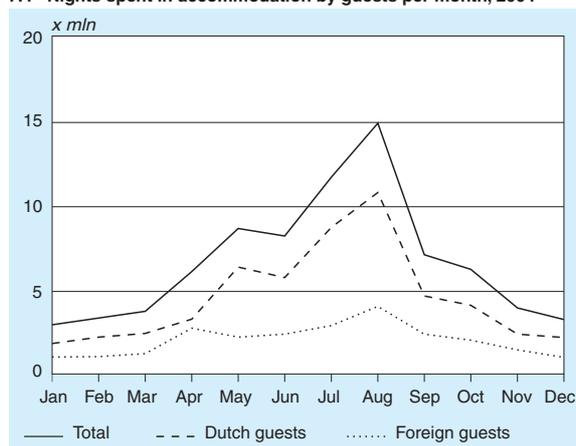
Tourism, recreation and sports

7.3 Guests and nights spent in accommodation (x 1 000)

	1998	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Guests from</i>				
Netherlands	14 377	15 873	15 762	16 026
Germany	2 661	2 884	2 803	2 649
Belgium	615	677	779	811
Great Britain	1 598	1 838	1 646	1 760
France	456	512	465	510
Switzerland	138	144	115	141
Italy	349	374	339	369
Spain	215	251	275	298
Denmark	114	119	116	126
Other Europe	1 225	1 158	894	980
Europe excl. Netherlands	7 371	7 957	7 432	7 644
America	1 144	1 216	996	1 132
Asia	591	595	531	636
Australia and Oceania	126	128	92	118
Africa	80	108	131	117
Total foreign guests	9 311	10 003	9 181	9 647
All countries	23 688	25 876	24 942	25 673
<i>Nights spent by guests from</i>				
Netherlands	51 828	55 310	55 864	55 526
Germany	11 006	11 716	11 350	10 612
Belgium	1 704	1 882	2 137	2 187
Great Britain	3 293	3 982	3 484	3 562
France	865	1 030	955	1 016
Switzerland	294	320	265	331
Italy	738	809	786	852
Spain	446	561	630	675
Denmark	252	271	266	287
Other Europe	2 509	2 550	2 051	2 129
Europe excl. Netherlands	18 599	23 122	21 924	21 651
America	2 252	2 453	1 937	2 120
Asia	1 152	1 167	1 017	1 147
Australia and Oceania	259	268	190	233
Africa	197	251	274	236
Total nights spent by foreign guests	24 969	27 261	25 342	25 386
All countries	76 797	82 571	81 206	80 913

Tourism, recreation and sports

7.4 Nights spent in accommodation by guests per month, 2004



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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
France	20.2	19.8	19.8	17.5
Germany	11.0	13.7	14.9	14.7
Belgium	11.8	10.3	13.0	13.8
Spain	9.5	10.5	10.3	10.0
Austria	8.8	6.9	6.3	6.8
Italy	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.7
Great Britain	6.0	4.4	4.8	4.6
Turkey	0.9	2.7	3.7	4.3
Greece	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.2
Switzerland	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4
Czech Republic	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
Portugal	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.7
Norway, Sweden, Finland	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5
United States	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5
Luxembourg	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.4
Denmark	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1
Far East	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.1
Egypt	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8
Caribbean	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
Hungary	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
Other countries	6.3	7.1	5.2	5.6
Total (x 1 000)	12 313	13 896	16 758	16 463

Tourism, recreation and sports

7.6 Holidays of the Dutch population at home and abroad

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Holidays in the Netherlands holidays (x 1 000)	16 300	16 649	18 710	18 091
expenditure (bln euro)	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.6
expenditure per holiday- maker (euro)	112	127	155	145
Holidays abroad holidays (x 1 000)	12 313	13 896	16 758	16 463
expenditure (bln euro)	6.5	8.3	9.7	9.8
expenditure per holiday- maker (euro)	529	595	581	593

7.7 Sports facilities

	1994	1997	2000	2003
<i>Swimming pools</i>				
Swimming pools	720	730	760	770
of which:				
indoor	330	325	320	340
outdoor	260	245	265	250
combined indoor/outdoor	105	140	155	150
swimming lakes	25	20	20	30
Visitors per year (x 1 000)				
per swimming pool	127	128	117	126
per indoor pool	153	142	133	135
per outdoor pool	52	49	39	52
per combined pool	233	236	220	229
<i>Indoor sports facilities</i>				
Indoor sports facilities	2 040	2 115	2 210	2 160
of which:				
single sports halls	430	365	415	440
multi-facility sports halls	865	890	890	920
tennis halls	295	285	300	270
other indoor facilities	450	570	605	530
Visitors per week (x 1 000)	.	1 060	1 130	1 130
of which:				
single sports halls	.	70	70	80
multi-facility sports halls	.	420	410	500
tennis halls	.	290	360	270
other indoor facilities	.	280	300	290
<i>Outdoor sports facilities</i>				
Outdoor sports facilities	4 190	4 090	4 040	4 000
of which:				
football grounds	1 280	1 320	1 270	1 250
tennis parks	680	590	600	540
Competition pitches and courts	21 030	20 300	20 300	20 370
of which:				
football pitches	7 090	7 340	7 110	7 150
tennis courts	7 380	6 540	6 440	5 950
Visitors per week (x 1 000)	.	348	424	491

8. Justice and security

Fear of crime

One quarter of the Dutch population does not feel safe at times. More than half are afraid to answer the door after ten o'clock at night. Every year about a quarter of the population falls victim to frequently occurring crime such as violence, theft and vandalism. The police and military police recorded nearly 1.4 million criminal offences in 2003. After detection and prosecution this resulted in 130 thousand settlements by public prosecutors' offices and 281 thousand convictions. At the end of September 2004, 16.5 thousand people were being held in prison. Nearly half of them had been convicted and were serving a sentence. Most of the other half were being remanded in custody.

Strong increase in bankruptcies

Dutch courts pronounced more than 9,300 bankruptcies in 2004, more than twice as many as in 2000. Half of these were bankruptcies of private companies; in 1995 private companies accounted for 40 percent of bankruptcies. The percentage of one-man businesses going bankrupt halved in the same period. On the other hand in 2004 natural persons accounted for one quarter of bankruptcies, up from one in five in 1995. The number of debts restructured under the Debt Repayment Act is also growing: in 2004 13,900 people in serious debt were offered this scheme as a way out of their situation, 3,400 more than in the previous year.

Divorce affects 35 thousand children in 2003

Divorce cases handled in Dutch courts in 2003 resulted in nearly 32 thousand court orders for divorce, 5 thousand fewer than in 2001. The decrease was caused by the growing number of 'flash annulments', where a marriage is converted to a partnership registration, which is then annulled out of court. Six out of ten couples divorcing in 2003 had underage children, putting the total number of children affected at 35 thousand in 2003. One in five children were younger than five.

Justice and security

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

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

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

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

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Penal Code	1 126.7	1 173.7	1 271.2	1 217.2
of which:				
violent offences	65.3	90.9	109.2	111.5
crimes against property	904.9	887.8	946.4	897.3
of which:				
simple theft	346.0	361.7	382.2	378.3
aggravated theft	532.8	497.0	528.6	479.9
vandalism and public order offences	152.8	189.8	207.3	198.8
other offences under Penal Code	3.7	5.1	8.3	9.7
Road traffic act	89.4	117.8	130.4	140.6
Other acts	10.5	14.2	21.2	26.1
Total	1 226.7	1 305.6	1 422.9	1 383.9

Justice and security

8.4 Fines imposed for traffic offences (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Based on vehicle registration number	2 805.2	7 006.1	8 388.4	9 212.5
of which:				
speeding	1 591.2	5 556.1	6 769.9	7 479.4
failing to stop for a red light	175.5	224.4	260.5	296.3
parking offences	859.4	933.6	1 074.7	1 121.9
other	179.1	292.0	283.3	314.9
Stopped by police	458.6	787.9	1 148.7	1 357.5
of which:				
speeding	87.7	92.1	155.5	171.3
failing to stop for a red light	41.5	53.5	70.3	88.9
parking offences	20.1	33.1	46.2	54.7
other	309.2	609.2	876.7	1 042.6

Source: Ministry of Justice, Collector's department.

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Road traffic act	18.2	8.9	6.0	8.0
Traffic regulations and traffic signals	88.1	50.6	13.0	18.3
Motor vehicle liability act	10.2	5.4	2.9	3.5
Vehicle regulations	1.5	9.8	2.3	4.0
Police byelaws	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.8
Act on transport of persons	3.5	0.9	1.2	1.7
Penal code	4.2	3.2	1.6	1.9
Immigration law	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other laws and regulations	13.1	5.8	6.2	6.8
Total	144.6	89.1	37.1	48.6

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Road traffic act	17.2	11.2	12.4	14.1
Traffic regulations and traffic signals	20.5	14.8	15.8	22.0
Motor vehicle liability act	23.0	24.0	24.5	30.8
Vehicle regulations	0.3	2.8	1.3	1.6
Police byelaws	7.2	17.7	32.4	41.9
Act on transport of persons	38.0	16.3	18.3	28.6
Penal code	3.2	4.0	5.3	5.7
Immigration law	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.4
Other laws and regulations	8.8	4.6	6.0	6.2
Total	119.2	96.1	117.3	153.3

Justice and security

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Penal Code	19.6	23.1	29.6	34.3
of which:				
violent offences	2.6	4.7	6.3	7.6
crimes against property	13.3	10.4	12.7	14.6
vandalism and public order	3.5	6.5	8.7	9.8
other offences under Penal Code	0.2	1.5	1.8	2.4
Road traffic act	13.5	15.0	15.6	18.7
Economic offences act	19.7	17.5	19.0	20.2
Drugs act	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.5
Weapons and munitions act	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.6
Other acts/unknown	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.8
Total	57.6	61.5	71.2	81.1

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Penal Code	63.3	66.4	71.6	80.1
of which:				
violent offences	12.8	16.9	19.6	22.7
crimes against property	41.5	35.9	37.4	40.4
vandalism and public order	8.3	11.6	12.4	14.0
other offences under Penal Code	0.6	2.0	2.2	3.0
Road traffic act	19.5	24.4	23.0	28.4
Economic offences act	5.7	4.6	4.0	5.3
Drugs act	4.6	6.3	8.7	9.9
Weapons and munitions act	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1
Other acts/unknown	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Total	97.2	105.4	110.9	127.7

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Main penalty	109.7	120.9	126.9	145.1
of which:				
fine	48.7	51.3	47.1	55.7
prison sentence	42.8	44.6	47.7	52.1
youth detention	0.4	4.0	4.8	5.3
community services	14.0	20.8	27.1	31.8
Secondary penalties	17.7	19.7	20.4	23.6
of which: driving licence suspended	14.5	16.7	16.4	19.0
Measures	6.3	13.8	18.2	21.0
Total (incl. unknown)	134.6	155.3	165.8	190.3

Justice and security

8.10 Prison population, 30 September (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Prisoners	10.3	11.8	14.0	16.5
of whom:				
remanded in custody	3.4	4.7	6.0	6.7
serving prison sentence	5.8	5.2	6.1	7.1
other	1.1	1.8	1.9	3.0

8.11 Prisoners by offence (suspected or convicted) and length of sentence of those convicted, 30 September (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Violent offences	34	29	38	35
Crimes against property	30	25	20	19
Vandalism and public order offences	5	6	4	5
Other offences under Penal Code	3	3	3	3
Road traffic act	1	1	0	1
Drugs act	15	17	19	20
Other acts	1	2	2	2
Unknown/not applicable	11	18	13	16
Total (abs.=100%)	10 329	11 759	13 981	16 454
of whom:				
convicted	6 032	5 534	6 200	7 908

Convicted prisoners by length of sentence

Less than 1 month	7	11	6	8
1 month to 6 months	19	19	19	23
6 months to 1 year	25	12	12	12
1 year to 2 years	18	16	17	15
2 years to 4 years	19	17	21	19
4 years and more	12	24	25	23

8.12 Completed divorce procedures by partner(s) filing request (%)

	1995	1999	2001	2003
Husband/oldest partner	20	14	12	14
Joint request	24	48	54	52
Wife/ youngest partner	56	38	34	34
Total (abs.=100%)	37 234	35 079	36 897	31 886

Justice and security

8.13 Adopted children by age at entry into adoptive family

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Adoption granted by court				
0–2 yrs	450	533	758	691
3–4 yrs	181	191	208	233
5–6 yrs	135	107	87	71
7–9 yrs	130	73	68	58
10 yrs and older	159	85	112	108
total (incl. age unknown)	1 055	989	1 233	1 161
Adoption under The Hague Treaty		310	265	237
Total adopted children	1 055	1 299	1 498	1 398

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
<i>Placed in custody</i>				
Placed in custody during the year	4.6	5.5	5.4	6.7
Removed from custody during the year	4.2	5.2	5.9	5.2
In custody on 31 December	16.8	21.0	20.4	21.4
<i>Guardianship</i>				
Placed under guardianship during the year	2.9	7.4	4.4	2.2
Removed from guardianship during the year	1.9	4.5	6.2	5.3
Under guardianship on 31 December	8.4	16.7	15.4	12.1
of whom: underage asylumseekers	.	11.8	10.4	6.9

8.15 Pronounced bankruptcies by legal form

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Companies and institutions	4 783	3 579	6 386	6 643
of which:				
one-man businesses	2 011	958	1 151	1 381
public limited companies	17	12	22	27
private companies	2 278	2 272	4 687	4 585
partnerships	239	187	320	441
other	238	150	206	209
Natural persons (incl. business partners and estates)	1 064	919	2 362	2 695
Total	5 847	4 498	8 748	9 338

Justice and security

8.16 Pronounced bankruptcies of companies and institutions by industrial activity

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	118	57	122	189
Manufacturing and mineral extraction	531	428	804	741
Construction	580	531	887	852
Consumer repairs and trade	1 523	964	1 347	1 561
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	383	195	271	332
Transport, storage and communication	274	254	404	372
Financial institutions	227	204	643	742
Rental and business services	857	724	1 611	1 497
Education	34	29	48	53
Health care and welfare	36	27	33	56
Culture, recreation; other services	169	140	180	214
Total (incl. unknown)	4 783	3 579	6 386	6 643

8.17 Debts restructured under the Debt Repayment Act, by age of debtor

	2000	2001	2003	2004
25 yrs and younger	520	592	775	938
25–34 yrs	2 893	2 843	3 513	4 211
35–44 yrs	2 874	2 847	3 432	4 541
45–54 yrs	1 688	1 682	2 021	2 880
55–64 yrs	569	581	676	1 118
65 yrs and older	120	118	146	223
Unknown	10	9	4	4
Total	8 674	8 672	10 567	13 915
of which:				
one-man businesses	1 154	1 601	1 624	2 154

8.18 National ombudsman; contacts and petitions (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Telephone contacts	15.0	12.3	17.4	22.0
Cases reported	8.5	10.0	11.9	12.0
of which:				
written complaints under investigation, 1 January	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.5
petitions received	7.4	8.2	9.6	10.5
Cases completed	7.1	8.2	10.4	10.2
of which:				
inadmissible	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
admissible, not investigated	3.2	3.4	5.8	5.8
investigated and closed	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.9

Justice and security

8.19 Asylum granted (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Applications submitted	29.3	43.6	18.7	13.4
Requests granted	18.5	9.7	8.8	9.8
<i>under former Immigration act</i>				
A-status refugee	8.0	1.8		
residence permit	6.2	4.8		
provisional residence permit	4.3	3.1		
<i>under Immigration Act 2000</i>				
residence permit for asylum				
fixed period			8.1	8.3
indeterminate period			0.7	1.4
Requests refused	32.3	60.2	53.4	21.9

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

	1999	2000	2002	2003
After period of legal residence	50.9	32.5	29.1	33.6
of whom:				
Africa	12.3	7.4	6.3	7.6
Asia	6.7	4.4	4.3	4.6
Europe	27.9	18.0	15.9	18.0
After period of asylum	18.3	16.6	21.3	22.0
of whom:				
Africa	3.7	3.7	7.7	8.9
Asia	5.3	4.7	6.9	6.0
Europe	8.9	7.7	6.0	5.7

Source: Ministry of Justice.

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
<i>Fire alarms</i>				
Fires	46.1	46.0	46.5	54.0
of which: indoors	13.6	13.9	14.2	13.9
False alarms	35.0	45.7	50.5	51.4
of which: via fire alarm systems	26.7	34.0	41.8	41.5
<i>Requests for assistance</i>				
Buildings	14.0	15.0	21.0	14.9
Other than buildings	19.6	24.4	28.5	21.4
False alarms	4.2	7.1	6.2	4.8
<i>Total</i>	118.9	138.2	152.7	146.4

Justice and security

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Indoor fires				
arson	17.0	18.1	14.1	15.0
smoking	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.7
faulty appliance/wrong use	30.4	27.5	24.8	24.8
others, unknown	49.4	50.8	57.8	56.5
Outdoor fires				
arson	26.2	29.9	26.9	27.8
vandalism	24.1	25.8	24.8	19.4
others, unknown	49.7	44.3	48.3	52.8

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Indoor fires	400	656	878	1 094
of which:				
residential buildings	76	89	131	152
office buildings	7	12	15	79
factories, farm buildings	184	298	408	559
assembly buildings	76	185	182	139
Outdoor fires	77	66	110	170
of which:				
cars	33	41	42	49
ships	9	4	4	28
industrial buildings	20	3	3	18
Total	477	721	988	1 264

8.24 Civil cases disposed by the courts (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Sub-district courts				
summons	215.7	235.4	255.6	318.8
petitions	149.4	129.1	178.8	201.8
family cases	73.9	89.7	112.3	123.9
of which:				
guardianship/parental authority	25.9	23.2	29.4	29.2
supervision orders for adults	6.4	9.9	11.4	13.0
non-family cases	75.5	39.4	66.5	77.9
of which: concerning dismissal				
from employment	46.3	31.1	63.3	74.8
District courts, civil law cases				
summons	34.8	30.2	30.4	32.0
of which: summary proceedings	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.4
petitions	94.1	100.5	123.1	126.4
of which: for divorce	37.2	35.8	34.0	31.9
Courts of appeal				
summons	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.9
petitions	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9
Supreme court				
summons	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
petitions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Justice and security

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
District courts (administrative law) (excl. immigration cases)	57.9	28.6	29.6	32.4
public servants	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.9
social insurance	44.9	12.1	12.0	14.2
income support	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
construction	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
other and unknown	4.6	7.4	9.2	9.3
Central Board of Appeal social insurance	4.2	4.7	5.5	5.3
	1.8	3.1	2.9	2.7
Courts of appeal tax cases (incl. premiums for social insurance)	10.9	7.9	10.6	12.1
Supreme Court tax cases (incl. premiums for social insurance)	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0
Court of Appeal for business and industry	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2
Council of State appeals special laws	5.6	3.4	3.1	2.4
appeals general adm. Law	0.2	1.5	2.4	2.1
appeals Immigration act			1.7	3.8

9. Housing

Dip in housing construction

More than 65 thousand new homes were completed in the Netherlands in 2004. This is five thousand more than in 2003, when the lowest number since 1953 was completed. Housing construction has been in decline for a number of years now. In the sixties, seventies and eighties an average 113 thousand new homes were built every year. The peak was in 1973 with 155 thousand new houses. In the first five years of the new millennium 67 thousand homes a year have been completed.

The number of permits granted reached a low point in 2001, at 63 thousand. The number has been climbing slowly since then and in 2004 76 thousand permits were approved. The period between the approval of the permit and the completion of the project is usually around one and a half to two years.

More homes for buyers

The percentage of new homes constructed for the buyers' market as opposed to the rental market has risen in recent decades. More than 78 percent of homes completed in 2004 were for buyers. In the nineties this was on average 66 percent and in the eighties 52 percent.

Nearly 7 million homes in the Netherlands

The Dutch housing stock grew by 52 thousand in 2004. In addition to the 65 thousand newly constructed dwellings, another 6.3 thousand homes were added by dividing existing homes into two or more dwellings, and turning non-residential into residential buildings. On the other hand, 19 thousand dwellings were withdrawn from the housing stock because of demolition, renovation or because their function was changed from residential to non-residential.

There were 7 million dwellings in the Netherlands on 31 December 2004. This is 2 million more than in 1980. The growth rate of the housing stock is steadily slowing down, however. While the number grew by an average 104 thousand a year in the eighties and 80 thousand a year in the nineties, in the last five years it only grew by an average 55 thousand homes a year.

Housing

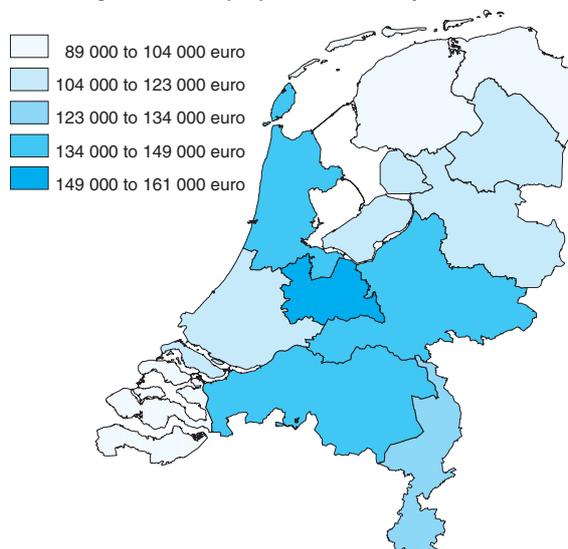
9.1 Housing stock on 1 January (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2004	2005
Dwellings	6 192	6 590	6 810	6 861
Dwelling units	94	107	111	112
Holiday homes	73	87	93	95
Capacity of special residential buildings	317	321	346	346

9.2 Changes in housing stock (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Stock at beginning of period	6 192	6 590	6 764	6 810
Addition	99	75	65	72
new construction	94	71	60	65
rented	29	15	13	14
owner occupied	65	56	47	51
other	5	3	5	6
rented	3	1	2	3
owner occupied	2	4	3	4
Withdrawal	14	14	18	19
rented	10	10	13	14
owner occupied	4	4	5	5
Net addition	85	61	47	52
Administrative corrections	-1	0	-2	0
Stock at end of period	6 276	6 651	6 810	6 862

9.3 Average house value per province, 1 January 2004



Housing

9.4 Building permits granted for dwellings

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Groningen	3 374	2 016	1 967	1 770
Friesland	3 493	2 806	2 299	3 276
Drenthe	3 306	2 455	1 996	2 369
Overijssel	7 029	5 451	4 958	5 243
Flevoland	4 046	4 985	2 370	3 010
Gelderland	11 477	7 383	9 762	7 958
Utrecht	7 641	7 701	5 887	6 546
North-Holland	13 578	11 202	12 798	12 039
South-Holland	22 152	18 334	15 931	17 951
Zeeland	2 069	1 360	1 550	1 490
North-Brabant	13 705	10 157	9 750	10 454
Limburg	6 535	4 713	3 186	4 074
Netherlands	98 405	78 563	72 454	76 180

9.5 Completed new homes for buyers

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Groningen	2 294	1 400	1 346	1 194
Friesland	2 984	2 233	1 494	2 260
Drenthe	2 465	1 610	1 504	1 823
Overijssel	4 730	3 477	4 054	3 764
Flevoland	3 744	3 796	2 960	1 990
Gelderland	7 796	5 907	4 684	6 189
Utrecht	4 043	5 204	3 426	4 239
North-Holland	9 161	7 603	8 044	6 465
South-Holland	11 222	10 638	10 053	11 708
Zeeland	1 804	1 661	954	1 256
North-Brabant	10 575	8 947	5 753	7 615
Limburg	3 928	2 965	2 383	2 671
Netherlands	64 746	55 441	46 655	51 174

9.6 Completed new homes for rental sector

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Groningen	667	369	447	346
Friesland	796	270	345	750
Drenthe	624	433	225	370
Overijssel	2 398	830	620	881
Flevoland	1 283	769	862	361
Gelderland	3 163	1 453	871	1 732
Utrecht	1 490	1 281	1 068	658
North-Holland	4 822	2 493	2 649	2 431
South-Holland	6 855	3 946	3 905	3 125
Zeeland	449	184	77	229
North-Brabant	4 699	2 494	1 571	2 664
Limburg	1 844	687	334	593
Netherlands	29 090	15 209	12 974	14 140

Housing

9.7 Homes of private households by ownership and type, 1 January (x 1 000)

	1998	2000	2002*
Occupied dwellings	6 360	6 505	6 627
Owner occupied	3 234	3 394	3 592
Rented	3 126	3 111	3 035
Detached houses	954	957	960
Semi-detached houses	755	788	840
End of terrace houses	865	836	818
Terraced houses	1 829	1 871	1 858
Flats and other types	1 957	2 053	2 150

Source: Ministry of Public Housing, Planning and the Environment.

9.8 Homes of private households by facilities, 1 January (x 1 000)

	1998	2000	2002*
2 rooms or less	624	635	619
3 rooms	1 209	1 299	1 279
4 rooms	2 273	2 252	2 235
5 rooms	1 524	1 543	1 569
6 rooms	479	499	568
7 rooms or more	250	278	357
With garage or carport	1 929	1 939	1 974
Carport	207	211	230
No garage or carport	4 224	4 355	4 423
Own garden/land	4 783	4 824	4 886
No own garden/land	1 577	1 681	1 741
Bath or bath/shower	1 399	1 378	1 292
Shower without bath	3 760	3 801	3 857
Separate bath and shower	1 181	1 309	1 449
Other bathroom facilities	10	5	29
No bathroom facilities	9	13	.

Source: Ministry of Public Housing, Planning and the Environment.

9.9 Homes of private households by insulation provisions, 1 January (x 1 000)

	1998	2000	2002*
Cavity wall insulation			
with	3 747	3 889	4 245
without	2 613	2 616	2 382
Roof insulation			
with	2 362	2 656	3 651
without	3 998	3 849	1 593
Double glazing in living room			
with	5 377	5 612	5 896
without	983	893	731

Source: Ministry of Public Housing, Planning and the Environment.

10. Labour market

Slight economic recovery, but no job growth yet

The Dutch economy has been performing poorly for a number of years now. In 2003 economic growth was even negative, but in 2004 it started to recover slightly. However, at 1.3 percent economic growth was still too low to have a positive effect on employment, and certainly too low to reduce unemployment. Job numbers fell in both 2003 and 2004. In 2002 and 2003 job losses in the private sector were compensated by the substantial increase in jobs in education and care, but by the end of 2004 this growth, too, came to a halt. At the same time, job losses in the private sector slowed down.

Unemployment rising

On average 6.4 percent of the labour force was unemployed in 2004, compared with 5.3 percent in 2003. Unemployment rose for both men and women and in all age groups. Youth unemployment rose to over 13 percent. One of the few bright spots on the labour market was the increase in the number of vacancies in 2004.

Continued wage restraints

In this sombre economic climate, wages also rose by less. Pay rises agreed through collective bargaining were much smaller than a few years ago. While the nineties were good years for employees this changed after 2001: the average pay increase fell from 4.4 percent in 2001 to 1.3 percent in 2004. Correspondingly, the rise in wage costs for employers also decreased, although at a lower rate than wages. The decrease was tempered by strong increases in employer-paid premiums for unemployment and pensions in 2002 and 2003. Contractual wage costs rose by 2.5 percent in 2004, twice as much as the increase in collectively agreed wages.

Labour market

10.1 Employment (1 000 persons)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Employees	6 020	6 969	7 166	7 141
Self-employed	1 123	1 155	1 159	1 153
Men	4 101	4 542	4 610	4 554
Women	3 042	3 582	3 716	3 741
Agriculture and fishery	289	281	281	275
Manufacturing and construction	1 557	1 637	1 617	1 571
Commercial services	3 027	3 702	3 768	3 708
Non-commercial services	2 271	2 504	2 657	2 739
Employed persons	7 143	8 124	8 325	8 294

10.2 Jobs of employees (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Agriculture and fishery	109	118	123	121
Manufacturing and construction	1 454	1 528	1 463	1 406
mineral extraction	9	9	8	8
manufacturing	1 022	1 053	1 000	964
energy and water companies	43	37	35	34
construction	380	429	420	399
Commercial services	2 758	3 470	3 457	3 388
trade	1 034	1 239	1 255	1 226
hotels and restaurants	240	281	279	272
transport and communication	384	452	454	445
financial institutions	230	292	284	280
business services	870	1 206	1 185	1 165
Non-commercial services	1 967	2 169	2 419	2 441
public administration	484	488	531	525
education	392	418	457	462
health care, welfare	814	942	1 095	1 121
culture, other services	277	321	336	334
Men	3 653	4 121	4 120	4 034
Women	2 635	3 164	3 343	3 321
Full-time	3 783	4 131	4 016	3 926
Part-time	2 505	3 155	3 446	3 430
Permanent contract	5 721	6 528	6 682	6 579
Flexible contract	567	757	780	777
Total	6 288	7 285	7 462	7 355

Labour market

10.3 Jobs of employees by sex and type of contract, 2004 (x 1 000)

	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
Agriculture and fishery	84	37	61	59
Manufacturing and construction	1 123	282	1 121	285
mineral extraction	7	1	8	1
manufacturing	726	239	732	233
energy and water companies	27	8	27	7
construction	364	34	354	44
Commercial services	1 928	1 460	1 807	1 580
trade	670	556	648	578
hotels and restaurants	130	142	75	197
transport and communication	315	130	303	141
financial institutions	152	128	190	90
business services	662	503	591	574
Non-commercial services	899	1 542	936	1 504
public administration	317	208	356	168
education	209	253	192	270
health care, welfare	226	895	256	865
culture, other services	147	187	132	201
Total	4 034	3 321	3 926	3 430

10.4 Vacancies (x 1 000)

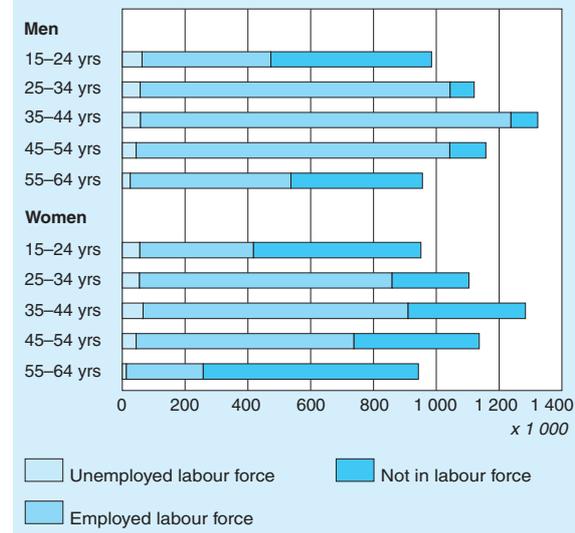
	1998	2000	2003	2004
Agriculture and fishery	2.0	3.4	2.1	3.1
Manufacturing and construction	28.2	47.5	17.0	17.2
manufacturing	18.7	28.2	10.1	10.0
construction	8.8	18.6	6.4	6.7
Commercial services	73.8	109.7	58.5	66.7
trade	23.5	34.6	21.4	20.8
hotels and restaurants	6.1	8.5	4.9	6.7
transport and communication	8.3	12.3	5.6	6.3
financial institutions	4.8	7.3	3.9	5.3
business services	31.1	46.8	22.7	27.5
Non-commercial services	30.8	42.3	31.8	31.4
public administration	7.6	9.4	6.5	6.4
subsidised education	4.0	5.8	3.0	3.3
health care, welfare	12.9	19.1	16.3	14.5
culture, other services	6.3	7.9	6.0	7.2
Company size				
1– 9 employees	34.4	49.8	31.6	40.2
10–99 employees	42.6	65.5	30.2	34.4
100 and more employees	58.0	87.4	47.5	43.8
New jobs	855.0	1 018.0	645.0	725.0
Vacancies filled	834.0	997.0	671.0	699.0
Total open vacancies	134.9	202.8	109.4	118.3

Labour market

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Labour force	6 596	7 187	7 510	7 516
men	4 067	4 275	4 368	4 335
women	2 529	2 912	3 142	3 181
15–24 yrs	894	884	915	890
25–34 yrs	2 097	2 069	1 961	1 902
35–44 yrs	1 801	2 023	2 134	2 147
45–54 yrs	1 416	1 661	1 761	1 781
55–64 yrs	389	551	738	795
Employed labour force	6 063	6 917	7 114	7 037
men	3 814	4 161	4 162	4 088
women	2 249	2 755	2 952	2 949
15–24 yrs	776	825	818	772
25–34 yrs	1 925	2 000	1 859	1 791
35–44 yrs	1 659	1 952	2 031	2 024
45–54 yrs	1 330	1 605	1 696	1 693
55–64 yrs	373	534	709	757
Unemployed labour force	533	270	396	479
men	253	114	206	247
women	281	157	190	233
15–24 yrs	118	59	97	119
25–34 yrs	171	69	102	112
35–44 yrs	142	70	103	123
45–54 yrs	86	55	65	88
55–64 yrs	16	16	29	38

10.8 Labour force position of the population by sex and age, 2004



Labour market

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

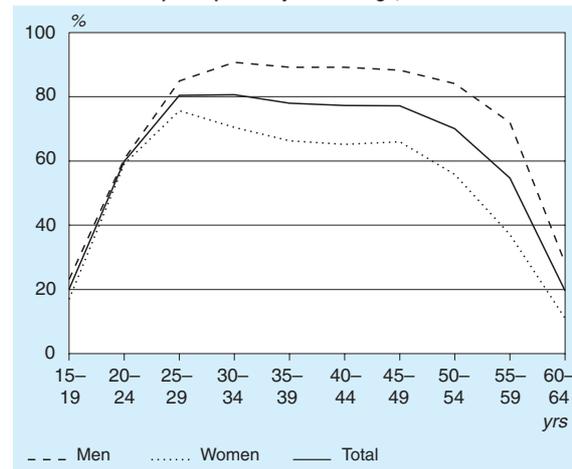
	1995	2000	2003	2004
Men	76.3	78.7	79.1	78.2
Women	48.9	55.0	58.2	58.7
15–24 yrs	44.5	47.2	47.6	46.0
25–34 yrs	80.4	84.5	85.7	85.5
35–44 yrs	76.3	80.0	82.3	82.4
45–54 yrs	68.4	72.6	77.2	77.6
55–64 yrs	26.9	34.7	40.2	41.8
Native Dutch	63.8	68.6	70.3	70.2
Western foreigners	62.0	65.9	67.9	67.5
Non-western foreigners	50.8	53.5	56.8	56.5
Turks	43.5	48.9	53.5	53.7
Moroccans	42.6	39.2	49.9	47.7
Surinamese	60.8	68.9	68.0	70.2
Antilleans/Arubans	57.1	59.9	64.3	61.0
other non-western	48.6	52.1	53.0	52.8
Total	62.8	67.0	68.8	68.6

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Men	71.6	76.6	75.3	73.7
Women	43.5	52.0	54.7	54.4
15–24 yrs	38.6	44.1	42.6	39.9
25–34 yrs	73.9	81.6	81.2	80.5
35–44 yrs	70.3	77.2	78.3	77.6
45–54 yrs	64.3	70.2	74.4	73.8
55–64 yrs	25.7	33.6	38.6	39.8
Native Dutch	59.6	66.5	67.3	66.5
Western foreigners	55.2	62.6	63.2	61.9
Non-western foreigners	37.4	47.6	48.6	47.5
Turks	29.9	44.3	45.8	46.4
Moroccans	29.0	34.2	41.4	37.1
Surinamese	49.3	62.6	61.2	62.1
Antilleans/Arubans	43.8	54.8	53.6	51.5
other non-western	33.3	45.0	44.3	43.1
Total	57.8	64.5	65.1	64.2

Labour market

10.11 Net labour participation by sex and age, 2004

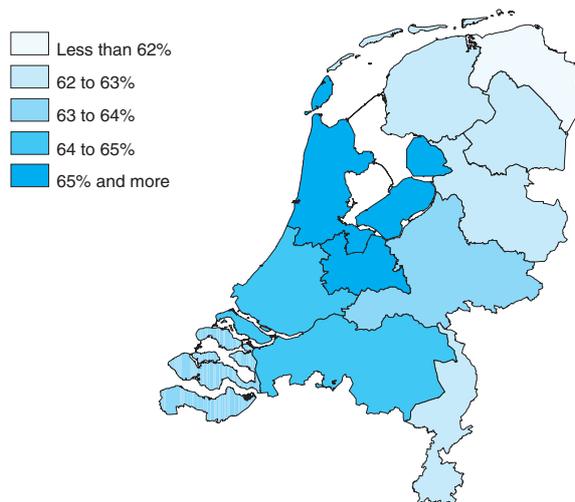


10.12 Unemployment (unemployed labour force as a % of the labour force)

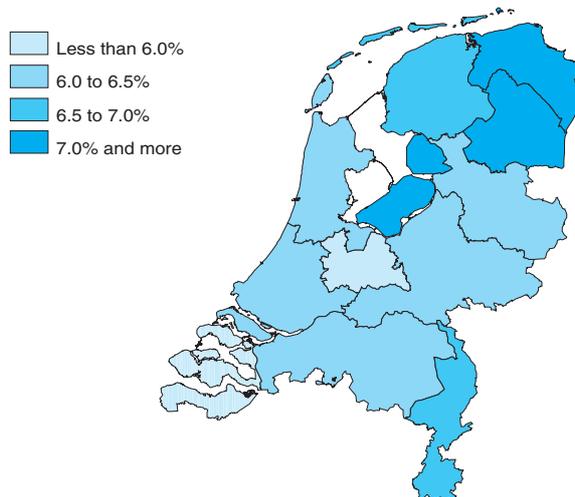
	1995	2000	2003	2004
Men	6.2	2.7	4.7	5.7
Women	11.1	5.4	6.1	7.3
15-24 yrs	13.2	6.7	10.6	13.3
25-34 yrs	8.2	3.3	5.2	5.9
35-44 yrs	7.9	3.5	4.8	5.7
45-54 yrs	6.1	3.3	3.7	4.9
55-64 yrs	4.2	3.0	3.9	4.8
Native Dutch	6.7	3.0	4.2	5.2
Western foreigners	11.0	5.0	6.9	8.3
Non-western foreigners	26.3	11.0	14.4	16.0
Turks	31.2	9.3	14.4	13.7
Moroccans	31.9	12.9	17.0	22.3
Surinamese	18.9	9.1	10.0	11.5
Antilleans/Arubans	23.3	8.6	16.6	15.6
other non-western	31.6	13.7	16.3	18.4
Primary education	16.0	7.5	.	.
Junior secondary education	11.6	6.5	.	.
Junior vocational training	9.3	4.1	.	.
Senior secondary education	12.1	5.7	.	.
Senior vocational training	6.0	2.7	.	.
Higher professional education	5.8	2.7	.	.
University education	6.3	2.6	.	.
Total	8.1	3.8	5.3	6.4

Labour market

10.13 Net labour participation per province, 2004



10.14 Unemployment by province, 2004



Labour market

10.15 Employed labour force (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Native Dutch	5 348	5 831	5 954	5 879
Western foreigners	455	625	650	638
Non-western foreigners	259	460	509	519
Turks	46	92	98	103
Moroccans	34	58	74	69
Surinamese	104	134	139	144
Antilleans/Arubans	22	42	47	46
other non-western	53	134	151	157
Primary education	491	542	.	.
Junior secondary education	413	485	.	.
Junior vocational training	916	935	.	.
Senior secondary education	307	409	.	.
Senior vocational training	2 388	2 590	.	.
Higher professional education	1 055	1 298	.	.
University education	481	654	.	.
Elementary occupational level	400	468	.	.
Lower occupational level	1 510	1 660	.	.
Intermediate occupational level	2 368	2 688	.	.
Higher occupational level	1 101	1 417	.	.
University graduate oc. level	436	589	.	.
Employees	5 357	6 119	6 314	6 219
permanent employment	4 880	5 587	5 847	5 740
flexible employment	477	533	466	479
Independent	706	798	800	818
12–19 hrs a week	425	583	650	654
20–34 hrs a week	1 263	1 645	1 889	1 889
35 hrs and more a week	4 375	4 689	4 575	4 494
Regular working hours	.	2 983	3 150	3 081
Non-regular working hours	.	3 929	3 963	3 954
evenings	.	3 056	3 170	3 140
nights	.	1 137	1 156	1 139
Saturdays	.	3 130	3 108	3 118
Sundays	.	1 968	2 053	2 070
Years in employment				
less than 1 year	808	1 148	922	821
1 to 5 years	1 729	2 074	2 429	2 319
5 to 10 years	1 333	1 152	1 188	1 330
10 to 20 years	1 310	1 395	1 395	1 392
20 years and more	862	1 077	1 108	1 097
unknown	21	71	72	77
Commuting distance: home to work (workers with fixed place of work)				
0– 7 km	2 202	2 537	2 571	2 483
8–17 km	1 150	1 380	1 410	1 378
18–32 km	713	899	915	920
more than 32 km	515	699	714	733
Total	6 063	6 917	7 114	7 037

Labour market

10.16 Working hours of employees, excl. overtime, 31 December 2003

	Annual (hours)	Weekly (hours)	Holiday and compensation days (days)
Agriculture and fishery	1 350	30.0	24.4
Manufacturing and construction	1 584	36.1	32.9
mineral extraction	1 706	38.4	31.2
manufacturing	1 573	35.5	30.5
energy and water companies	1 626	36.4	30.2
construction	1 602	37.5	38.7
Commercial services	1 325	29.2	22.9
trade	1 272	28.2	22.7
hotels and restaurants	1 023	22.2	16.0
transport and communication	1 480	32.7	24.4
financial institutions	1 513	33.3	24.9
business services	1 347	29.7	23.3
Non-commercial services	1 271	27.7	20.9
public administration	1 525	33.2	23.5
education	1 329	29.1	21.9
health care, welfare	1 123	24.4	18.6
culture, other services	1 265	27.9	22.3
All employees	1 356	30.0	24.0
of whom:			
full-time employees	1 721	38.4	29.5

10.17 Average hourly wage of employees, 31 December 2003 (euro)

	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and fishery	14.78	12.27	14.27
Manufacturing and construction	18.45	14.93	17.94
mineral extraction	28.16	22.07	27.45
manufacturing	18.45	14.73	17.78
energy and water companies	24.35	20.09	23.73
construction	17.81	14.97	17.64
Commercial services	18.53	13.92	16.92
trade	16.78	12.26	15.08
hotels and restaurants	12.60	11.15	11.91
transport and communication	17.24	14.74	16.70
financial institutions	25.72	17.78	22.58
business services	20.05	15.03	18.30
Non-commercial services	21.76	17.05	19.12
public administration	21.71	18.68	20.75
education	23.10	19.08	21.01
health care, welfare	22.58	16.25	17.67
culture, other services	18.71	15.08	17.07
15-24 yrs	9.77	9.51	9.65
25-34 yrs	16.35	15.38	15.94
35-44 yrs	20.52	17.16	19.34
45-54 yrs	22.51	17.30	20.76
55-64 yrs	23.66	17.73	22.14
All employees	19.15	15.49	17.80
of whom:			
full-time employees	19.69	16.02	18.91

Labour market

10.18 Average annual wage of employees (1 000 euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Agriculture and fishery	14.0	16.8	18.8	19.2
Manufacturing and construction	23.8	28.3	32.3	32.8
mineral extraction	40.4	47.9	56.6	57.5
manufacturing	23.7	28.1	31.9	32.5
energy and water companies	30.6	36.5	41.8	42.6
construction	22.8	27.7	32.0	32.2
Commercial services	18.5	22.3	25.4	26.0
trade	16.8	19.5	21.9	22.4
hotels and restaurants	8.5	10.5	11.1	11.1
transport and communication	23.1	27.6	30.9	31.5
financial institutions	28.0	34.9	40.1	41.4
business services	18.6	23.0	26.9	27.5
Non-commercial services	19.7	23.2	25.6	25.9
public administration	26.8	32.8	35.7	36.2
education	22.5	27.1	29.0	29.4
health care, welfare	15.4	18.0	20.6	20.8
culture, other services	15.6	18.9	21.5	21.9
All employees	20.0	23.8	26.7	27.2

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Private sector	4.2	3.5	2.7	1.5
Subsidised sector	5.2	4.2	2.9	0.5
Government	4.4	4.4	3.2	0.6
Agriculture and fishery	3.4	4.2	2.8	1.4
Manufacturing and construction	4.2	3.8	2.7	1.8
mineral extraction	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	3.9	3.7	2.7	1.6
energy and water companies	4.2	3.8	2.8	1.1
construction	4.8	4.4	2.6	2.1
Commercial services	4.3	3.2	2.7	1.4
trade	3.6	3.5	2.5	1.8
hotels and restaurants	3.7	2.5	3.5	0.2
transport and communication	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.3
financial institutions	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.9
business services	4.8	3.1	2.8	1.3
Non-commercial services	4.8	4.1	3.1	0.7
public administration	4.3	3.9	3.0	.
education	4.6	4.5	3.4	0.7
health care, welfare	5.5	4.3	3.2	0.4
culture, other services	4.4	3.5	2.9	1.6
Gross hourly wage (incl. special payments)	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.3

Labour market

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

	1996	2000	2001	2002*
Private sector	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6
Subsidised sector	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.6
Government	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.1
Agriculture and fishery	-1.6	-0.2	0.7	-2.6
Manufacturing and construction	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.6
mineral extraction	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	1.7	-0.2	1.1	0.9
energy and water companies	1.6	1.3	1.2	-2.2
construction	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0
Commercial services	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.7
trade	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.0
hotels and restaurants	4.9	-2.0	-0.5	1.2
transport and communication	0.8	-0.1	2.7	-0.8
financial institutions	-1.1	2.1	3.5	2.3
business services	-0.2	3.3	0.8	0.9
Non-commercial services	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7
public administration	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.7
education	0.7	0.5	1.0	-0.3
health care, welfare	1.2	1.7	0.3	1.7
culture, other services	0.7	0.5	-1.2	-0.5
Total	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Private sector	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6
Subsidised sector	5.1	4.9	3.5	1.5
Government	4.2	5.3	4.6	2.8
Agriculture and fishery	3.8	4.2	2.3	1.4
Manufacturing and construction	3.8	4.1	3.2	3.0
mineral extraction	.	.	.	.
manufacturing	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.7
energy and water companies	3.8	4.7	3.3	3.0
construction	4.1	4.8	2.8	3.1
Commercial services	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.4
trade	3.3	4.0	3.1	2.4
hotels and restaurants	3.4	2.5	3.9	0.5
transport and communication	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.6
financial institutions	6.6	3.8	2.4	2.3
business services	4.8	3.8	3.3	2.6
Non-commercial services	4.7	5.1	4.0	2.3
public administration	4.3	4.9	4.4	.
education	4.1	5.5	4.6	3.0
health care, welfare	5.2	5.2	3.6	1.5
culture, other services	5.0	4.6	2.8	2.8
Total	4.3	4.2	3.4	2.5

11. Income, spending and wealth

Self-employed have highest income

The disposable income of Dutch households amounted to an average 38,800 euro in 2002. The level of income depends to a large extent on the source of this income. Households where the main source of income is an own enterprise had the highest average income: 47,500 euro. Employees were next on the list with 39,300 euro, while households who relied only on a benefit or a pension had the lowest income at 29,000 euro.

Largest rise in purchasing power for people in work

The purchasing power of the Dutch population rose by 1.7 percent between 2001 and 2002. The development in purchasing power differs substantially between various groups in the population. People who lose their job experience a sharp drop in purchasing power. People who worked in 2001 and had to manage on a social benefit or pension in the following year had 12 percent less on average to get by on. On the other hand, finding a job results in a sharp rise in purchasing power. The purchasing power of the group of people who depended mainly on a social benefit in 2001 and were earning a wage in 2002 increased by an average 15 percent. People who relied on a benefit or pension in both years had on average 1.5 percent more to spend. This was half of a percent point less than the group who were in work in both years.

One-parent families find it hardest to make ends meet

The number of households who find it difficult to make ends meet has been rising in recent years. In 2003 13 percent of households said that they found it difficult or very difficult to get by on their income. This is more than in 2000. Single parents in particular struggled to keep their head above water financially. Fifteen percent of one-parent families were in arrears on rent or mortgage payments.

Income, spending and wealth

11.1 Average disposable income by main source of income, 2002* (1 000 euro)

	Labour	Own business	Transfers	Total
One-person household	18.0	22.6	14.3	16.5
single man	19.0	19.5	13.8	17.3
single woman	16.5	28.7	14.6	15.8
Multi-person household	36.3	45.3	24.2	34.4
couple				
without children	35.2	47.0	24.5	31.9
only underage children	34.6	38.0	20.8	34.6
at least one child of age	46.6	56.1	32.9	47.0
one-parent family				
only underage children	20.4	.	16.8	19.0
at least one child of age	32.3	.	24.3	32.8
other multi-person households	39.3	47.5	29.0	38.8
Total	31.4	40.9	19.3	28.4

11.2 Households by level of disposable income, 2002* (x 1 000)

	One-person household	Multi-person household	Total
Less than 10 000 euro	401	84	485
10 000 to 20 000 euro	1 387	721	2 109
20 000 to 30 000 euro	407	1 371	1 778
30 000 to 40 000 euro	90	1 185	1 275
40 000 to 50 000 euro	24	642	666
50 000 euro and more	25	597	622
Total	2 335	4 600	6 935

11.3 Average personal income of persons by socio-economic category, 2002* (1 000 euro)

	Man	Woman	Total
Employed	34.1	18.7	27.5
employee	34.0	18.8	27.3
self-employed	34.7	21.8	30.6
other employment	37.2	6.1	10.6
Unemployed	18.8	12.3	15.2
unemployment or other benefit	14.5	11.7	12.9
disabled	20.4	12.8	16.6
pensioner	22.9	13.7	17.7
student	6.9	6.7	6.8
other unemployed	26.6	19.6	21.2
Total	29.6	16.1	23.2

Income, spending and wealth

11.4 Change in source of income, 2001–2002* (% of total)

	Main source of income in 2002			
	labour	own business	transfers	total
Main source of income in 2001				
labour	94	2	4	100
own business	10	87	3	100
transfers	7	1	92	100
total	63	13	24	100

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

	Main source of income in 2002			
	labour	own business	transfers	total
Main source of income in 2001				
labour	2.1	11.8	-12.3	1.9
own business	-15.9	1.6	-32.1	-0.1
transfers	14.6	40.3	1.5	1.6
total	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.7

11.6 Households by level of disposable income compared with the social minimum income, 2002* (% of total)

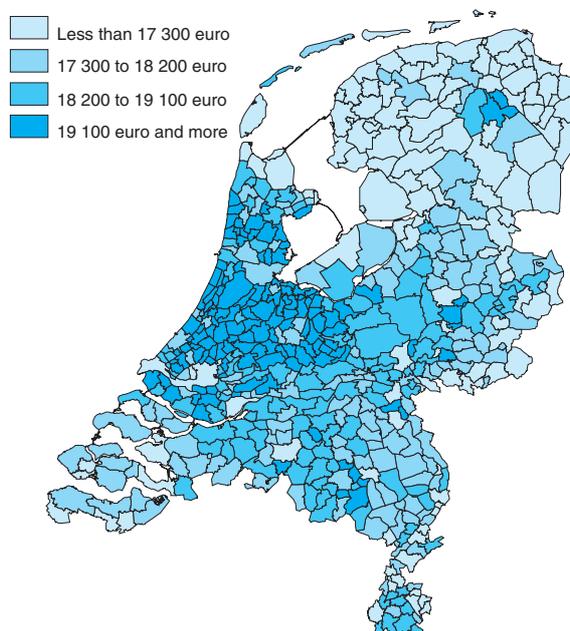
	Income as a % of social minimum income			
	total	to 101%	to 105%	to 120%
Ethnic background				
Dutch	100	5.5	7.4	13.6
western	100	8.7	10.7	17.2
non-western	100	20.7	25.1	33.9
Suriname	100	16.6	21.4	27.4
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	100	23.7	26.4	34.7
Turkey	100	21.3	24.7	33.9
Morocco	100	22.7	27.9	39.8
other non-western	100	22.0	26.6	36.2
total	100	6.9	9.0	15.4

Income, spending and wealth

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Getting by on income				
very difficult or difficult	13	9	10	13
just manages to get by	41	39	38	33
easy or very easy	46	53	52	55
Financial situation				
in debt	2	2	2	2
having to use savings	4	3	4	4
exactly enough to get by	45	39	40	43
has a little left at end of month	33	37	37	35
has a lot left at end of month	14	16	15	14
Arrears in the previous 12 months				
rent or mortgage	.	2	2	3
gas, water and electricity	.	1	2	3
items bought on credit	.	1	1	2

11.8 Standardised disposable household income, 2000



Income, spending and wealth

11.9 Household spending by age of main earner, 2003 (% of total)

	Younger than 45 yrs	45–64 yrs	65 yrs and older	Total
Total spending (euro)	27 381	31 319	20 394	27 366
<i>Spending</i>				
Food	17.3	17.7	17.5	17.5
bread, pastries and dry goods	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
potatoes, vegetables and fruit	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.3
sugary products and drinks	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.2
oils and fats	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
meat, meat products and fish	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.7
dairy products	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0
other food	5.6	4.7	3.9	5.0
House	32.8	32.6	41.1	34.0
rent, maintenance of home and garden	22.3	22.6	30.1	23.6
furniture, soft furnishings, linen	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.6
household appliances and tools	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
heating and light	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.7
Clothing and shoes	6.8	6.1	5.1	6.3
clothes	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.6
shoes and accessories	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.7
Hygiene and medical care	7.0	6.2	8.7	6.9
household services and cleaning	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.6
personal care	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
medical care	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.9
Education, recreation and transport	33.6	34.8	24.2	32.7
education	4.2	4.5	2.7	4.1
sports, games and holidays	7.0	7.9	5.2	7.1
other recreation	4.9	4.0	3.0	4.3
smoking	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
traffic and transport	16.4	17.5	12.7	16.3
Other spending	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.6
private insurance	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9
contribution to social organisations	0.4	0.6	.	0.6
charities and other donations	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
other spending	0.6	0.7	.	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Income, spending and wealth

11.10 Average household wealth per quartile group of disposable income, 2000 (1 000 euro)

	1st (lowest incomes)	2nd	3rd	4th (highest incomes)
Age of main earner				
younger than 25 yrs	11	14	32	141
25–34 yrs	10	21	39	90
35–44 yrs	47	41	82	166
45–54 yrs	54	53	102	223
55–64 yrs	79	92	163	325
65–74 yrs	40	90	222	506
75 yrs and older	35	120	295	697
total households	34	62	109	226

11.11 Households with durable consumer goods (%)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Microwave oven or combination oven	51	74	81	84
Dishwasher	20	38	44	51
Tumble dryer	41	53	60	60
Colour TV	97	99	98	98
Widescreen TV	.	.	.	24
Video recorder	68	79	82	80
Video camera	16	23	24	26
Home and/or personal computer	39	60	71	74
TV games computer	13	15	15	18
CD player	75	88	92	91
DVD player	.	.	27	48
CD (re)writer	.	.	31	35
MP3 player	.	.	.	16
Car	68	72	76	78
Touring caravan, trailer tent	10	11	10	10
Static caravan	2	2	2	2
Second home/holiday home	3	3	3	3

12. Social security

More unemployment benefits

As unemployment rose in 2004, so did the number of people claiming unemployment benefit. At the end of the third quarter, 310 thousand people were claiming unemployment benefit, 48 thousand more than twelve months previously. The increase was relatively small among older groups. The rise in unemployment benefits was slower than in 2003, as the labour market showed signs of recovery in 2004. The number of people on income support was 5 thousand higher at the end of September 2004 than twelve months previously, but the rise in income support claimants was also smaller in 2004 than in 2003. The number even fell slightly after May 2004. The new law on work and income support which came into force on 1 January 2004 may have had an effect in this respect. Under the new law, municipal authorities directly benefit if they reduce the number of income support claimants.

Sickness absence and disablement both down

Absence caused by sickness was 4.7 percent on average in 2003. This is less than in 2002, when it was 5.3 percent. Changes in legislation concerning sickness absence may have contributed to the decrease; this legislation obliges employers to be more attentive to sick employees, monitoring their progress and supervising reintegration. Sickness absence is also always lower in times of economic recession. Workers reported in sick 1.3 times on average in 2003, and were off work for nearly 15 days. Older workers are absent more: they report in sick less frequently than younger colleagues, but stay off work for longer periods. Employees with higher salaries are less often ill than those with lower pay.

The number of people registered as disabled also fell in 2004. At the end of the third quarter 2004, 964 thousand people were claiming a disablement benefit. This is 20 thousand down on the previous year. The *Poortwachter (Gatekeeper)* law introduced on 1 April 2002 contributed to this. Under this law employers and employees are accorded more responsibility for getting sick workers back to work as soon as possible, and thus reducing the inflow into official disablement.

Social security

12.1 Social security benefits, 30 September (x 1 000)

	2000	2003	2004
Labour disablement benefits	946	985	964
labour disablement	762	790	768
labour disablement for self-employed	57	57	55
disablement from early age	126	137	141
Unemployment benefit	187	262	310
Income support	359	353	360
Income provisions for older and partially disabled workers	20	17	14
Income provisions for older and partially disabled self-employed	4	3	2
Old age pension	2 326	2 435	2 484
Benefits for surviving relatives	170	153	147
Family allowance	1 851	1 919	1 931

12.2 Persons aged 15–64 yrs with disablement benefit, unemployment benefit or income support, 31 December (% of the population aged 15–64 yrs)

	2000	2002	2003
Labour disablement	8.5	8.8	8.6
Unemployment	1.6	1.8	2.5
Income support	3.6	3.4	3.6
Men	14.0	13.9	14.7
Women	13.3	13.6	14.1
15–19 yrs	1.4	1.5	1.7
20–24 yrs	5.5	6.0	7.2
25–29 yrs	8.2	8.5	9.7
30–34 yrs	9.8	10.3	11.3
35–39 yrs	10.9	11.3	12.2
40–44 yrs	12.5	12.6	13.4
45–49 yrs	15.1	15.1	15.5
50–54 yrs	19.1	19.0	19.2
55–59 yrs	27.4	25.3	25.0
60–64 yrs	34.6	32.9	31.9
Native Dutch	12.4	12.5	12.9
Western foreigners	14.9	14.9	15.7
Non-western foreigners	23.5	23.1	24.6
Turks	28.7	28.1	29.1
Moroccans	27.7	27.3	28.7
Surinamese	21.2	20.7	22.1
Antilleans/Arubans	22.8	21.9	23.7
other non-western	19.6	19.6	21.4
First generation foreigners	23.0	22.7	24.2
Second generation foreigners	13.0	13.1	14.0
Total	13.7	13.8	14.4
Total (x 1 000)	1 479.2	1 511.1	1 582.5

Social security

12.3 Labour disablement benefits, 30 September (x 1 000)

	2000	2003	2004
Labour disablement	762.2	790.5	767.7
Labour disablement for self-employed	57.3	57.2	55.1
Disablement from early age	126.3	137.0	141.5
Men	548.3	541.9	528.7
Women	397.5	442.7	435.6
15–24 yrs	29.9	33.6	35.0
25–34 yrs	100.5	100.9	93.3
35–44 yrs	169.4	179.2	174.4
45–54 yrs	286.4	279.6	270.5
55–64 yrs	358.5	390.0	390.2
Native Dutch	763.4	788.9	772.5
Western foreigners	88.5	90.7	88.5
Non-western foreigners	73.6	87.3	88.0
Completely disabled	691.7	700.5	683.4
Partially disabled	253.6	283.7	280.5
General and endocrine disorders	.	144.1	139.6
Mental disorders etc.	.	360.4	359.6
Musculoskeletal diseases	.	285.6	273.9
Other disorders	.	194.5	191.2
Total labour disablement	945.8	984.6	964.3

12.4 Unemployment benefits, 30 September (x 1 000)

	2000	2003	2004
Men	103.3	152.4	176.6
Women	83.9	109.8	133.8
15–24 yrs	6.9	15.7	16.6
25–34 yrs	34.4	59.8	67.7
35–44 yrs	36.6	65.7	82.7
45–54 yrs	39.0	54.5	70.0
55–64 yrs	70.1	66.5	73.3
North Netherlands	25.3	32.9	39.2
East Netherlands	35.3	50.9	61.3
West Netherlands	79.7	110.8	130.0
South Netherlands	46.2	66.0	77.6
Total	187.2	262.2	310.4

Social security

12.5 Income support, 30 September (*x 1 000*)

	2000	2003	2004
Men	151.5	151.6	156.2
Women	207.3	201.1	203.5
15–24 yrs	26.8	31.2	31.7
25–34 yrs	81.4	73.1	73.2
35–44 yrs	93.2	87.9	90.2
45–54 yrs	76.4	72.3	74.3
55–64 yrs	62.7	65.9	66.3
65 yrs and older	18.3	22.5	23.9
Single	197.3	198.9	205.0
Single parent	96.9	93.6	93.5
Couple	63.0	59.5	60.3
Other	1.8	0.8	0.9
No children	227.7	225.2	230.3
1 child	59.2	57.2	57.4
2 children	43.7	42.3	43.0
3 children and more	28.3	28.1	28.9
Less than 1 year	69.2	80.1	78.2
1 year or longer	289.7	272.6	281.4
Total	358.9	352.8	359.6

12.6 Income support, debtors and fraud (*mln euro*)

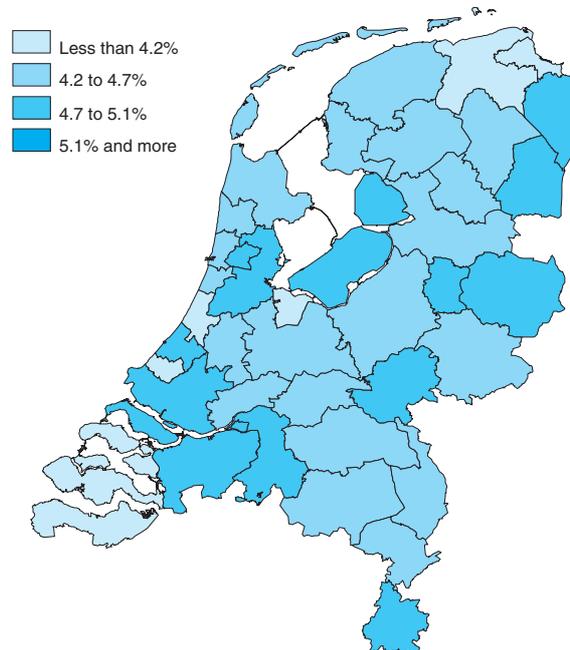
	2002	2003	2004
Income support debtors, net amount outstanding, June			
fine	5.4	6.8	8.5
reclamation	546.3	596.2	628.0
recoupment	116.2	128.0	135.1
money loan	354.7	375.4	388.3
other reclamations	45.9	22.1	17.5
total (incl. unknown)	1 075.8	1 136.8	1 184.8
Income support fraud, amount, 1st six months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

Social security

12.7 Benefits, 30 September 2004 (x 1 000)

	Disable- ment	Unemploy- ment	Income support
Provinces			
Groningen	26.5	13.8	17.1
Friesland	25.4	14.4	12.7
Drenthe	23.9	11.0	8.1
Overijssel	52.7	19.8	20.1
Flevoland	17.8	7.5	7.9
Gelderland	86.4	34.0	32.9
Utrecht	52.0	19.5	20.3
North-Holland	137.6	47.0	69.7
South-Holland	131.3	57.8	103.0
Zeeland	14.6	5.7	5.7
North-Brabant	110.8	50.7	38.6
Limburg	65.7	26.9	23.6
Large cities			
Amsterdam	41.1	19.4	43.3
Rotterdam	24.4	14.2	41.2
The Hague	22.3	9.1	22.4
Utrecht	13.4	5.7	9.2
Total (incl. abroad and unknown)	767.7	310.4	359.6

12.8 Sickness absence percentage, 2003



Social security

12.9 Sickness absence of employees

	Absence percentage		Frequency of re- porting in sick	Average length of absence (days)
	2002*	2003*	2003*	2003*
Men	4.8	4.3	1.1	14.0
Women	6.0	5.3	1.6	15.4
15–24 yrs	3.0	2.6	1.1	9.9
25–34 yrs	5.4	4.8	1.5	12.8
35–44 yrs	5.7	5.0	1.4	14.8
45–54 yrs	6.2	5.5	1.3	17.6
55–64 yrs	6.3	5.5	1.0	21.8
Unmarried	4.3	3.9	1.3	11.8
Married	5.7	5.1	1.3	16.8
Divorced	8.4	7.4	1.7	18.3
Widowed	6.5	5.6	1.3	19.6
Native Dutch	5.1	4.5	1.3	14.6
Western foreigners	5.6	5.0	1.4	14.2
Non-western foreigners	7.1	6.0	1.6	15.3
Turks	7.8	6.8	1.6	17.5
Moroccans	8.1	6.8	1.4	19.8
Surinamese	7.7	6.6	2.1	13.6
Antilleans/Arubans	6.8	5.7	2.0	12.3
other non-western	5.3	4.5	1.3	14.3
Wage category				
less than 30 000 euro	5.6	5.0	1.4	15.4
30 000 to 40 000 euro	5.3	4.8	1.3	13.9
40 000 to 50 000 euro	4.2	3.8	1.2	12.3
50 000 euro and more	3.4	3.1	1.0	11.8
Agriculture and fishery	.	.	.	.
Manufacturing and construction	6.1	5.4	1.3	15.7
mineral extraction	4.1	3.7	1.1	11.2
manufacturing	6.4	5.7	1.4	15.2
energy and water companies	5.6	4.7	1.5	13.1
construction	5.7	4.9	1.0	17.8
Commercial services	4.5	4.1	1.1	15.4
trade	4.1	3.9	0.9	16.5
hotels and restaurants	3.1	2.9	0.6	20.8
transport and communication	5.8	5.0	1.2	16.1
financial institutions	4.9	4.3	1.3	12.1
business services	4.8	4.1	1.2	14.1
Non-commercial services	6.0	5.2	1.8	13.4
public administration	6.0	5.5	1.9	11.6
education	5.0	4.4	1.5	12.4
health care, welfare	6.8	5.8	2.1	14.5
culture, other services	4.7	4.2	1.1	15.0
Company size				
1 to 10 employees	3.5	3.3	0.4	27.5
10 to 100 employees	4.7	4.3	1.0	15.5
100 employees and more	6.1	5.2	1.7	13.6
Total	5.3	4.7	1.3	14.7

13. Enterprises and annual accounts

Growing number of enterprises

The number of enterprises in the Netherlands grew by nearly 85 thousand in the period 1995–2004. On 1 January 1995 there were nearly 610 thousand enterprises. At the beginning of 2004 this number had risen to over 690 thousand, an increase of 14 percent. The growth was mainly realised in the beginning of the period, while in later years the number dropped again. In 2004, however, the number rose again slightly. The number of companies in wholesale trade, education and other business services rose particularly strongly.

Large differences between sectors of industry

The number of enterprises in the construction and the business services sectors rose substantially in the period 1995–2004. In business services, the number of temp agencies, consultancies, ICT companies, and solicitors' and accountants' offices have been growing sturdily for quite a long time now. In the construction industry, subcontracting is becoming common practice, which leads to the work being organised more in smaller companies. The number of non-commercial institutions and organised interest groups is also increasing quickly: from 2,900 in 1995, this had shot up to 7,400 by 2004. In other sectors the number of companies is decreasing. The number of enterprises in agriculture, for example, has been declining for many decades now. The reduction in the number of businesses in this sector has also had a downward effect on the number of enterprises without employees. These are businesses where only the owner works, sometimes with family members who help out. In the clothing and fur sector, too, the number of enterprises has dropped sharply: from nearly 1,900 in 1995 to just over 1,000 in 2004. This was mainly caused by the relocation of business to low-wage countries. Such relocations have been taking place for decades now, and are still the order of the day.

Enterprises and annual accounts

13.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Agriculture and hunting	114145	103 815	94 020	91 245
Forestry and forestry services	510	565	540	545
Fishery, fish and crustacean farming	745	745	740	735
Peat cutting	10	5	5	5
Oil and gas extraction	70	65	60	65
Sand, gravel, clay and salt production	105	105	100	95
Manufacture of food and drink	5 895	5 045	4 765	4 665
Tobacco processing	25	20	20	20
Manufacture of textiles	1 310	1 420	1 305	1 275
Manufacture of clothing and fur products	1 885	1 560	1 125	1 055
Manufacture of leather, leatherwear and shoes	535	450	435	420
Manufacture of wood, cork and wicker products	2 320	1 915	2 340	2 215
Manufacture of paper (products) and cardboard (products)	345	385	445	470
Publishing, printing, reproduction	6 460	7 030	6 540	6 465
Petroleum and coal processing	30	35	40	35
Manufacture of chemical products	735	760	800	785
Rubber and synthetics processing	1 190	1 190	1 165	1 145
Manufacture of glass, pottery, cement, plaster and products	1 355	1 760	2 025	1 975
Basic metal industry	235	245	265	265
Manufacture of metal products	6 095	6 840	7 465	7 340
Manufacture of machines and equipment	4 010	4 390	4 175	4 170
Manufacture of office machines and computers	280	330	285	260
Manufacture of other electrical appliances	860	800	990	955
Manufacture of audio, video, telecom equipment	260	375	405	400
Manufacture of medical and optical instruments	1 520	2 100	2 170	2 210
Manufacture of cars, trailers and semi-trailers	785	700	680	680
Manufacture of other transport equipment	1 200	1 565	1 425	1 440
Manufacture of furniture and other goods nec	5 425	6 285	6 935	6 890
Preparation for recycling	95	215	200	210
Public energy provision	155	310	415	445
Water provision	25	30	30	25
Construction	43 940	63 380	71 295	71 890
Trade, car and motorcycle repairs	19 165	23 350	20 940	21 065
Wholesale trade and trade mediation	47 785	55 195	55 690	56 840
Retail trade (incl. repairs)	85 325	85 720	79 195	80 465
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	36 785	39 745	37 550	37 730
Transport by land	11 090	13 995	14 040	13 610
Transport by water	4 925	4 355	3 790	3 730
Transport by air	135	170	195	210
Transport services	4 625	6 060	5 560	5 630
Post and telecommunication	1 355	3 000	3 265	3 410
Financial institutions (excl. insurance)	975	1 355	1 210	1 150
Insurance and pension funds	740	785	665	620
Activities for financial institutions	12 800	13 925	11 620	11 920
Leasing and trading in real estate	17 465	19 200	11 370	11 600

Enterprises and annual accounts

13.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (end)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Leasing movables	3 430	4 345	4 260	4 290
Computer services, information technology	6 885	14 020	17 790	16 790
Research	1 060	1 720	1 835	1 985
Other business services	58 890	89 460	101 190	103 625
Public administration, social security	1 255	1 165	1 100	1 085
Education	16 785	16 385	17 515	18 730
Health care and welfare	39 495	41 665	34 765	36 180
Environmental services	690	705	885	820
Non-commercial and interest organisations	2 925	4 360	6 305	7 375
Culture, sport and recreation	12 645	15 100	16 535	17 510
Other services	18 305	24 000	25 295	26 145
Total	608 090	694 225	685 775	692 915

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

	1995	2000	2001	2002
<i>Balance sheet (in % of the balance sheet total)</i>				
Assets				
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	33.8	26.9	26.7	27.3
financial	25.1	30.7	29.4	26.9
current assets				
inventories	10.2	7.6	7.4	7.5
receivables	22.9	27.3	28.1	30.5
liquid assets	8.0	7.5	8.4	7.9
Liabilities				
shareholders' equity	37.3	37.4	36.3	35.2
liabilities				
long-term debt	30.4	30.5	31.6	30.8
current liabilities	32.3	32.2	32.1	33.9
<i>Profit and loss account (in % of turnover)</i>				
Turnover	100	100	100	100
Expenses	-74.0	-75.4	-75.9	-75.1
Value added	26.0	24.6	24.1	24.9
Depreciation	-3.9	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0
Wages	-16.4	-15.2	-15.5	-16.2
Operating profit	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.8
Result of subsidiaries	2.0	2.3	-0.5	0.2
Net interest	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Other results	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.1
Result before tax	6.7	10.0	4.4	4.3
taxes	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4
Minority shareholders' interest	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Net result	4.7	7.8	2.6	2.5
<i>Distribution of profit (as a % of net result)</i>				
At disposal of shareholders	48.4	38.1	110.6	122.5
Addition to general reserve	51.6	61.9	-10.6	-22.5

Enterprises and annual accounts

13.3 Balance sheet, turnover and net profits of non-financial enterprises, 2003 (bln euro)

	Agriculture and industry	Trade, repairs, hotels, restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Services
<i>Balance sheet</i>				
Assets				
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	155.3	212.6	231.3	232.9
financial	115.2	243.0	254.8	229.7
current assets				
inventories	47.0	60.0	64.2	63.7
receivables	105.1	215.5	243.2	260.6
liquid assets	36.9	59.2	72.4	67.3
Liabilities				
shareholders' equity	171.5	295.2	314.5	301.0
liabilities				
long-term debt	139.5	240.8	273.7	263.2
current liabilities	148.5	254.3	277.8	289.9
Total	459.5	790.2	866.0	854.2
<i>Turnover</i>	528.2	767.1	829.9	826.1
<i>Net profit</i>	25.1	59.7	21.9	20.3

14. Innovation, ICT and investment

Widespread use of ICT by businesses

The large majority of enterprises in the Netherlands with ten or more employees used the Internet in 2003. Either passively – the company only has access to the Internet, or actively – the company has its own website or sells products through the Internet. Although access to the Internet can hardly grow any further, more companies can make active use of it. In spite of the fact that all business ICT systems are protected, for example with the aid of anti-virus software, virus attacks still cause a lot of damage. More advanced protective measures such as data encryption or digital signatures are less widespread.

Fewer innovations

Twenty percent of companies introduced technological innovations in 2000–2002. This is more than one third down on the previous three-year period. In 2002 these innovations cost 8.6 billion euro, 4.5 billion of which was spent R&D by the company itself.

Investment under pressure

Investment spending is highest for companies in the largest sectors of industry such as manufacturing, and transport, storage and communication. These capital intensive sectors have high investment rates per worker. Although mineral extraction and public utilities use more capital intensive production processes, they are relatively small sectors and therefore their investment spending is substantially lower. In trade, construction and the hotel and restaurant sectors, investment is low in relation to the number of workers. In 2002 investment spending fell in transport, storage and communication. Investment has been decreasing in the manufacturing industry in recent years, partly because of the disappointing economic climate. Moreover, the recent globalisation trend has led to production capacity being relocated to low-wage countries. According to expectations expressed by manufacturing companies, investment in 2004 was at its the lowest level for ten years. In 2005 investment in this sector is expected to pick up again though.

Innovation, ICT and investment

14.1 Companies with 10 and more employees and the Internet, 2003 (%)

	Inter- net	Web- site	Online sales	Online buying
Manufacturing	91	70	21	28
food, drink and tobacco	83	46	24	23
textiles, clothes and leather	82	57	24	24
paper (products) and cardboard (products)	100	69	24	32
publishing, printing, reproduction	98	80	44	45
petroleum and chemical	97	78	22	41
rubber and synthetics	94	77	18	30
basic metals	95	74	30	26
metal products	89	70	13	21
machines and equipment	92	83	18	30
electrical and optical equipment	93	76	19	41
transport equipment	88	76	9	26
wood, construction materials, other manufacturing, recycling	90	66	18	20
Public utilities	100	88	19	59
Construction	83	51	7	19
Repairs of consumer goods, trade	89	65	21	28
trade, repairs of cars, motorcycles	92	73	24	27
wholesale trade and trade mediation	94	72	28	32
retail trade (incl. repairs)	80	51	11	21
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	76	57	25	18
Transport storage and communication	82	55	21	24
transport and storage	82	54	20	23
post and telecommunication	88	74	40	39
Leasing and business services	91	74	16	38
renting and trade in real estate	95	81	10	32
leasing movables	83	69	29	45
computer services, information technology	98	92	32	68
research	90	75	20	51
solicitors, accountants, economic consultancies	92	78	16	37
architects, engineers' bureaus etc.	95	84	13	45
advertising agencies etc.	97	90	24	63
temp agencies, job mediation etc.	82	60	10	23
business services, excl. advertising/temp agencies	90	55	13	24
Health care and welfare	90	60	5	31
Culture, recreation and other services	87	74	20	31
Company size				
10 to 20 employees	83	56	15	23
20 to 50 employees	90	70	20	29
50 to 100 employees	93	72	18	33
100 to 250 employees	97	81	19	43
250 to 500 employees	98	85	23	52
500 and more employees	98	88	23	56
Total	88	65	18	28

Innovation, ICT and investment

14.2 Protection of ICT systems and security problems, companies with 10 and more employees, 2003 (%)

	Anti-virus software	Data encryption	Digital signature	Virus attack
Manufacturing	94	22	13	46
food, drink and tobacco	87	13	10	42
textiles, clothes and leather	95	20	12	40
paper (products) and cardboard (products)	95	20	15	53
publishing, printing, reproduction	97	25	12	57
petroleum and chemical	95	46	20	49
rubber and synthetics	98	27	12	43
basic metals	98	25	12	48
metal products	96	19	12	37
machines and equipment	96	21	15	45
electrical and optical equipment	95	26	16	55
transport equipment	94	20	20	58
wood, construction materials, other manufacturing, recycling	89	20	13	42
Public utilities	100	71	59	37
Construction	89	14	15	42
Repairs of consumer goods, trade	93	20	15	47
trade, repairs of cars, motorcycles	92	19	21	48
wholesale trade and trade mediation	96	23	16	52
retail trade (incl. repairs)	88	16	9	38
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	77	7	12	39
Transport storage and communication	90	24	11	46
transport and storage	89	23	10	45
post and telecommunication	93	40	21	54
Leasing and business services	92	31	17	46
renting and trade in real estate	96	27	11	44
leasing movables	96	27	19	55
computer services, information technology	95	49	19	52
research	97	43	19	57
solicitors, accountants, economic consultancies	95	39	26	44
architects, engineers' bureaux etc.	93	30	14	49
advertising agencies etc.	95	21	9	49
temp agencies, job mediation etc.	86	19	9	48
business services, excl. advertising/temp agencies	83	19	11	41
Health care and welfare	91	31	11	43
Culture, recreation and other services	90	18	11	48
Company size				
10 to 20 employees	89	16	12	44
20 to 50 employees	91	19	14	44
50 to 100 employees	95	34	18	48
100 to 250 employees	97	42	19	50
250 to 500 employees	97	50	21	57
500 and more employees	98	60	23	55
Total	91	22	14	45

Innovation, ICT and investment

14.3 Companies with ten and more employees and innovation, 2000–2002 (%)

	Innova- tive activi- ties	Pro- duct innova- tion	Pro- cess innova- tion	No techn. innova- tion
Manufacturing				
food, drink and tobacco	30	19	21	30
textiles, clothes and leather	24	18	16	19
paper (products) and cardboard (products)	55	39	41	43
publishing, printing, reproduction	26	18	22	38
petroleum and coal processing	50	50	29	33
chemical base products	67	57	45	44
pharmaceuticals	65	40	33	33
other chemical products	79	71	37	56
rubber and synthetics	51	40	36	30
basic metals	53	42	32	42
metal products	37	28	20	25
machines and equipment	55	45	22	31
electrical and optical equipment	48	44	22	32
transport equipment	38	30	15	28
wood, construction materials, other manufacturing, recycling	35	23	21	27
total	40	30	23	30
Services				
wholesale trade	25	20	10	33
retail trade	6	4	4	15
hotels & rest., car trade	6	4	2	14
transport and communication	10	6	7	20
financial institutions	25	16	14	36
computer service bureaus	63	56	19	44
legal and econ. consultancies	14	10	10	28
architects, engineers bureaus etc.	33	24	13	28
business services nec	12	7	6	23
environmental services	37	24	23	28
other services	12	5	7	22
total	16	12	7	24
Agricultural, mineral extraction, energy and construction				
agriculture, forestry, fishery	18	7	12	22
mineral extraction	37	23	26	28
public facilities	53	23	33	54
construction	8	6	3	12
total	10	7	5	14
Total	20	15	10	23

Innovation, ICT and investment

14.4 Research and development

	Expenditure (<i>mln euro</i>)		Staff (<i>fte's</i>)	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Manufacturing				
food, drink and tobacco	256	283	2 794	2 905
textiles, clothes and leather	16	12	242	187
paper (products) and cardboard (products)	14	11	246	227
publishing, printing, reproduction	9	24	176	237
petroleum and coal processing	17	9	159	54
basic chemicals and synthetic fibres	305	284	2 265	2 181
pharmaceuticals	401	382	3 077	2 996
other chemical products	162	186	2 018	1 901
rubber and synthetics	32	39	526	609
basic metals	68	83	696	646
metal products	57	58	1 030	1 114
machines and equipment	535	480	4 785	5 084
electrical and optical equipment	1 509	1 414	12 816	11 721
transport equipment	147	132	1 742	1 629
wood, construction materials, other manufacturing, recycling	46	56	896	974
total	3 573	3 454	33 468	32 468
Commercial and environmental services				
wholesale trade and trade mediation	157	202	2 363	2 996
retail trade (incl. repairs)	41	42	395	473
transport, storage and communication	99	28	1 158	400
financial institutions	54	43	472	600
computer services, information technology	273	297	4 144	4 630
research companies	183	113	2 184	1 085
solicitors, accountants, economic consultancies	19	30	272	380
architects, engineers' bureaus etc.	68	81	1 306	1 268
business services, excl.consultancy	23	40	210	530
environmental services	6	9	101	103
total	922	884	12 602	12 466
Agricultural, mineral extraction, energy and construction				
agriculture, forestry, fishery	62	66	897	700
mineral extraction	88	83	518	583
public facilities	27	22	319	262
construction	40	33	561	557
total	217	204	2 296	2 101
Total companies	4 712	4 543	48 366	47 034
Universities	2 184	2 312	26 987	26 660
Research institutions				
private non-profit organisations	65	58	993	900
(semi-) government institutions	1 114	1 106	12 860	12 821
total	1 179	1 164	13 853	13 721

Innovation, ICT and investment

14.5 Investment in fixed assets (mln euro)

	2000	2001	2002
Mineral extraction	779	841	1 264
Manufacturing	8 094	7 369	7 862
food, drink and tobacco	1 488	1 518	1 572
paper and publishing	902	792	829
chemical products	1 477	1 211	2 004
basic metal and metal products	1 190	774	631
machines and equipment	548	624	423
electrical and optical equipment	795	730	696
other manufacturing	1 695	1 719	1 708
Public utilities	1 229	1 270	1 366
Construction	1 634	1 957	1 540
Trade and repairs (excl. pharmacies)	5 748	5 579	5 518
trade, repairs of cars, motorcycles	1 077	965	822
wholesale trade and trade mediation	2 752	2 685	2 710
retail trade and repairs (excl. pharmacies)	1 919	1 929	1 986
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	752	654	726
Transport storage and communication	9 432	8 254	5 694
transport by land	1 489	1 459	1 496
transport by water	612	624	660
transport services	1 709	1 219	1 110
post, telecommunication and transport by air	5 623	4 952	2 428

14.6 Investment by type of fixed asset, 2002 (mln euro)

	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Trade and repairs	Trans- port, stor- age, com- muni- cation
Land and grounds	83	43	139	53
Company premises	1 245	239	1 465	573
Civil engineering	94	24	39	762
External transport equipment	238	400	897	1 891
Computers and accessories	382	106	585	185
Other machines and equipment	5 369	551	1 166	1 940
Other tangible fixed assets	451	178	1 282	290
Total	7 862	1 540	5 574	5 694

14.7 Investment in fixed assets by number of employees, 2002 (mln euro)

	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Trade and repairs	Trans- port, stor- age, com- muni- cation
Fewer than 10 employees	530	414	1 605	601
10 to 100 employees	1 672	660	1 974	1 160
100 and more employees	5 660	466	1 995	3 933
Total	7 862	1 540	5 574	5 694

Innovation, ICT and investment

14.8 Investment in fixed assets; realisation (2000 and 2003) and forecasts (2004 and 2005) (mln euro)

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Mineral extraction	779	1,479	947	1 212
Manufacturing	8 094	7 228	6 361	6 679
food, drink and tobacco	1 488	1 478	1 641	1 542
petroleum and coal processing	216	286	440	339
chemical products	1 477	2 093	1 193	1 205
metal and electrical engineering	2 719	1 823	1 641	1 969
other manufacturing	2 194	1 549	1 503	1 743
Public utilities	1 229	1 432	1 718	1 787

15. Agriculture

High crops, low prices

The agriculture and horticulture sector was characterised by top crops and low market prices in 2004. The potato crop was 16 percent up on 2003 and onions were even up 50 percent. There was 8 percent more wheat than in 2003, and growers picked more tomatoes, apples and pears. The downward trend in livestock numbers did not continue in 2004. Cattle numbers stabilised at 3.8 million and the number of pigs stayed a just over 11 million. There were 86 million chickens, slightly more than in 2003 when poultry farmers were hit by fowl pest, but still significantly fewer than the more than 100 million chickens in the years 2000–2002.

Fewer farms

The number of farms and horticultural enterprises has fallen by an average 3 percent annually in the last ten years. As the area of agricultural land has remained about the same, however, farms have become bigger. In 2003 the average farm or market gardener had 22.5 hectares of land, up from 17.4 hectares in 1995. The average number of fte's per business also increased: from 1.9 in 1995 to 2.2 in 2003. Family workers often help out on arable and livestock farms, while horticultural businesses and intensive livestock farms are more likely to employ workers outside the family.

Increase in scale

The agriculture survey uses the Dutch size unit (dsu) to measure expected value added. In 1995 the average economic size of a farm equalled 70 dsu; by 2003 this had risen to 84 dsu. Such an average holding of 84 dsu might consist of 66 dairy cows or 2,570 porkers, 0.45 of a hectare of cherry tomatoes or 100 hectares of winter wheat.

Agriculture

15.1 Farms and horticultural enterprises by main activity

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable farms	14 663	13 749	12 756	12 611
cereals	577	1 037	1 021	1 115
root crops	4 898	3 923	3 398	2 963
field vegetables	150	161	210	207
other arable crops	9 038	8 628	8 127	8 326
Horticultural enterprises	15 889	13 281	11 793	11 324
open ground vegetables	2 006	1 459	1 236	1,203
glasshouse vegetables	3 612	2 644	2 333	2 185
open ground flowers and bulbs	2 352	2 274	2 049	2 004
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	5 760	5 264	4 744	4 575
other horticultural crops	2 159	1 640	1 431	1 357
Permanent crop enterprises	5 750	5 146	4 761	4 668
fruit farms	2 753	2 211	1 986	1 872
tree nurseries	2 512	2 429	2 298	2 298
other permanent crops	485	506	477	498
Combined crops	2 484	2 095	1 919	1 839
Grazing livestock farms	54 613	47 075	44 376	43 001
specialised dairy cattle	31 011	24 868	22 541	21 953
veal calves	1 170	1 281	1 119	1 166
other cattle farms	5 344	3 739	2 906	2 080
grass land	3 396	3 151	3 517	3 483
other grazing animals	13 692	14 036	14 293	14 319
Non-grazing livestock	10 414	8 382	7 198	5 917
pigs	7 738	6 063	5 103	4 340
poultry	2 009	1 831	1 666	1 247
other non-grazing animals	667	488	429	330
Combined livestock	4 561	3 109	2 533	1 988
Combined arable/livestock	4 828	4 646	4 244	4 153
Total	113 202	97 483	89 580	85 501

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable	53.5	57.4	55.6	53.3
Horticulture and permanent crops	115.7	156.7	166.7	174.7
Grazing livestock	58.1	60.2	62.0	62.0
Non-grazing livestock	71.9	97.8	101.7	91.3
Combined	57.0	69.8	73.9	68.1
Total	69.7	82.2	84.8	84.4

Agriculture

15.3 Average area of agricultural land per enterprise (hectares)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable farms	33.9	35.4	36.9	37.6
cereals	19.6	19.7	18.9	20.3
root crops	40.1	42.3	45.9	48.6
field vegetables	11.8	12.4	18.5	22.1
other arable crops	31.8	34.6	35.8	36.4
Horticultural enterprises	3.8	5.2	5.8	6.3
open ground vegetables	7.5	10.2	11.9	13.8
glasshouse vegetables	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8
open ground flowers and bulbs	9.3	13.0	15.4	16.3
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
other horticultural crops	3.6	5.1	5.4	6.1
Permanent crop enterprises	6.3	7.0	7.4	7.5
fruit farms	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8
tree nurseries	4.0	5.2	5.8	5.9
other permanent crops	3.4	5.2	5.8	5.9
Combined crops	20.2	23.7	28.0	29.0
Grazing livestock farms	20.4	23.2	24.9	25.6
specialised dairy cattle	28.8	34.0	37.7	38.6
veal calves	4.0	6.3	8.5	9.3
other cattle farms	11.2	12.2	14.4	15.3
grass land	10.1	17.0	15.8	16.8
other grazing animals	8.6	9.9	10.5	10.7
Non-grazing livestock	4.6	5.9	6.7	6.3
pigs	4.9	6.4	7.3	7.0
poultry	3.5	4.5	5.0	4.6
other non-grazing animals	4.2	5.0	5.5	4.3
Combined livestock	13.6	18.2	21.5	20.3
Combined arable/livestock	20.6	24.9	26.9	26.3
Total	17.4	20.1	21.8	22.5

15.4 Average dsu per hectare of agricultural land

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Horticulture and permanent crops	25.9	27.6	26.8	26.2
Grazing livestock	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4
Non-grazing livestock	15.6	16.5	15.3	14.5
Combined	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Total	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8

Agriculture

15.5 Average labour volume in agriculture and horticulture per enterprise (fte's)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable farms	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
cereals	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
root crops	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
field vegetables	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2
other arable crops	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Horticultural enterprises	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.6
open ground vegetables	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.3
glasshouse vegetables	4.3	6.3	6.8	7.2
open ground flowers and bulbs	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.0
glasshouse flowers and bulbs	4.9	5.8	6.3	6.4
other horticultural crops	3.7	4.9	5.0	4.9
Permanent crop enterprises	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1
fruit farms	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
tree nurseries	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1
other permanent crops	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.2
Combined crops	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
Grazing livestock farms	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
specialised dairy cattle	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
veal calves	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6
other cattle farms	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
grass land	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
other grazing animals	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Non-grazing livestock	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
pigs	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
poultry	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3
other non-grazing animals	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6
Combined livestock	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Combined arable/livestock	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2

15.6 Average dsu per fte in agriculture and horticulture

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable	43	40	40	38
Horticulture and permanent crops	32	34	35	36
Grazing livestock	40	38	41	41
Non-grazing livestock	44	52	53	45
Combined	36	37	40	37
Total	37	38	39	38

Agriculture

15.7 Farms and horticultural enterprises by size

	1995	2000	2002	2003
By area of agricultural land				
no agricultural land	2,061	1 769	1 803	1 702
up to 1 hectare	8 453	6 086	5 573	5 257
1 to 5 hectares	27 203	22 537	19 922	18 746
5 to 15 hectares	29 451	24 188	21 096	19 937
15 to 30 hectares	24 304	19 548	16 937	15 852
30 to 50 hectares	14 720	14 800	14 599	14 134
50 to 100 hectares	6 143	7 325	8 204	8 334
100 hectares and more	867	1 230	1 446	1 539
By economic size				
up to 20 dsu	32 592	27 706	25 696	25 026
20 to 50 dsu	22 766	18 390	16 630	16 081
50 to 70 dsu	14 107	11 015	9 280	8 971
70 to 100 dsu	18 346	15 121	13 336	12 684
100 to 150 dsu	14 974	13 523	12 886	11 761
150 dsu and more	10 417	11 728	11 752	10 978
total	113 202	97 483	89 580	85 501

15.8 Share of family labour in agriculture and horticulture (%)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Arable crops	85	81	81	81
Horticulture	41	32	30	31
Permanent crops	53	49	47	47
Combined crops	68	57	58	60
Grazing livestock	95	88	92	91
Non-grazing livestock	82	76	75	75
Combined livestock	95	90	90	91
Combined arable/livestock	90	87	85	88
Total	73	65	64	65

15.9 Workers in agriculture and horticulture (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
<i>Fte's</i>				
Total labour volume	211	213	188	174
incidental workers	9	15	15	16
regular workers	202	198	172	158
<i>Persons</i>				
Regular workers	276	282	255	230
non-family workers	61	88	79	62
family workers	215	194	177	168
head of business	148	135	125	122
wife/husband	48	34	29	27
children (living in and elsewhere)	17	21	18	16
other family members living in	2	4	4	3

Agriculture

15.10 Area of agricultural land by use (1 000 ha)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Grass land	1 048	1 012	985	987
permanent grass land	1 011	902	791	763
temporary grass land	38	110	195	223
Arable crops	808	828	818	825
fodder maize	219	205	217	224
potatoes	179	180	159	164
sugar beet	116	111	103	98
wheat	135	137	130	138
barley	36	47	55	48
sweet corn	9	20	25	22
onions	16	20	23	26
grass seed	22	22	22	25
commercial crops	9	12	12	11
green manure crops/ fallow and set-aside land	24	25	28	24
other arable crops	43	49	45	43
Open ground horticulture and permanent crops				
leafy and stem vegetables	12	12	12	11
beets and root vegetables	11	10	11	11
brassicas	10	10	10	10
other open-ground vegetables	8	7	10	10
apples and pears	21	19	17	17
flower and tree nurseries	12	15	16	16
tulips	8	10	11	11
other flower bulbs	10	13	14	13
other (incl. fast-growing timber)	5	8	9	9
Glasshouse horticulture	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.3
vegetables	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
flowers	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
house and garden plants	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9
other	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	1 965	1 955	1 923	1 929

15.11 Livestock, 1 April (1 000 animals)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Cattle	4 654	4 070	3 759	3 767
dairy and breeding cows	1 708	1 504	1 478	1 471
replacement heifers	1 581	1 325	1 172	1 156
veal calves	669	783	732	765
other young stock for meat production	541	285	222	221
other cattle	155	174	156	155
Pigs	14 397	13 118	11 169	11 097
piglets	5 596	5 102	4 542	4 466
porkers	7 124	6 505	5 367	5 400
breeding pigs	1 677	1 511	1 260	1 231
Chickens	89 561	104 015	79 235	85 816
meat chickens	43 827	50 937	42 289	44 262
mother chickens	7 572	9 042	6 448	5 886
laying chickens	38 162	44 036	30 498	35 668
Sheep	1 674	1 308	1 185	1 236
lambs	873	605	566	602
ewes and rams	801	703	618	633
Milk goats	43	98	158	168

Agriculture

15.12 Arable and horticultural production (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Potatoes	7 340	8 127	6 469	7 488
Sugar beet	6 499	6 727	6 210	6 292
Onions	479	821	809	1 225
Fodder beet	132	71	49	56
Dry harvested green peas beans, marrow fat peas	12	12	23	26
Wheat	1 167	1 143	1 130	1 224
Barley	203	288	349	288
Rye	42	29	18	17
Oats	15	13	15	10
Triticale	14	36	21	19
Fodder maize (dry matter)	2 527	2 854	3 123	.
Sweet corn (dry matter)	63	223	206	.
Corn-cob-mix (dry matter)	44	87	64	.
Chicory	.	184	208	212
Flax	29	27	27	27
Oil seeds	13	8	10	13
Apples	534	461	359	436
Pears	180	203	159	208
Strawberries	34	34	36	.
Tomatoes	601	520	595	645
Cucumbers	494	410	430	435
Paprikas	244	285	315	318
Mushrooms	230	265	263	.
Aubergines	35	33	39	41
Courgettes	14	11	12	11
Runner beans	64	52	61	.
Peas (picked green)	41	34	35	28
Broad beans (picked green)	13	4	6	.
Winter carrots	168	253	305	.
Bunched and washed carrots	201	132	127	.
Celeriac	37	62	54	.
Radishes	44	35	30	28
Salsify	27	21	25	.
Beetroot	17	21	24	.
White cabbage	109	120	129	.
Sprouts	88	80	82	.
Cauliflower	59	43	42	.
Red cabbage	56	35	35	.
Curly kale	15	15	14	.
Broccoli	6	10	11	.
Oxheart cabbage	11	9	9	.
Green cabbage	12	7	6	.
Leeks	117	95	104	.
Chicory	86	70	64	.
Iceberg lettuce	72	50	50	.
Other lettuce	54	22	18	.
Spinach	51	54	41	.
Endive	41	31	26	.
Asparagus	14	15	15	.

Agriculture

15.13 Meat, dairy and egg production (mln kg)

	2000	2003	2004*
Meat production (with bone, incl. fat)			
pigs	1 623	1 253	1 287
meat chickens	676	535	592
mature cattle	272	179	184
calves	199	186	197
sheeps and goats	19	16	16
Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories	10 734	10 696	.
milk processed to			
fresh milk products	1 603	1 492	.
butter	126	116	.
processed cheese	684	658	.
milk powder	166	182	.
condensed milk	274	278	.
whey powder	130	104	.
Chicken's eggs	617	433	565

15.14 Share of organic farming (% of total farming)

	1999	2001	2003
Farms and horticultural enterprises	0.8	1.1	1.4
by main activity			
arable	0.6	0.9	1.4
horticulture and permanent crops	0.9	1.1	1.4
grazing livestock	0.8	1.1	1.3
non-grazing livestock	0.2	0.5	0.9
combined	1.3	1.8	2.4
by area of agricultural land			
no agricultural land	1.8	1.7	2.1
up to 30 hectares	0.6	0.9	1.1
30 to 100 hectares	1.1	1.6	1.9
100 hectares and more	1.8	2.1	2.6
Area of agricultural land	1.1	1.6	1.9
by main activity			
arable	1.0	1.4	1.8
horticulture and permanent crops	0.7	0.8	1.1
grazing livestock	1.2	1.8	2.0
non-grazing livestock	0.2	0.6	0.8
combined	1.4	1.8	2.4
by use			
arable crops	0.8	1.2	1.8
grass land	1.3	1.9	2.0
open ground horticulture	1.5	2.1	2.8
glasshouse horticulture	0.4	0.7	1.3
Livestock			
cattle	0.6	0.9	1.1
pigs	0.1	0.2	0.5
chickens	0.1	0.3	0.4
sheep	1.2	1.6	1.9

16. Energy

Energy consumption up

The total amount of energy used in the Netherlands rose by more than 15 percent between 1994 and 2004. The manufacturing and transport sectors accounted for most of this increase. Households hardly used any more gas in this period, while their electricity consumption rose by one quarter. Since 1994 total sales of petrol rose by 8 percent and those of diesel by 42 percent.

Electricity production up

Between 1998 and 2003 the number of installations producing electricity rose by 1.3 percent. The number of combined heat and power (CHP) plants fell by 10 percent, while the number of non-CHP plants rose by more than 30 percent. The total capacity of electricity producers rose slightly, mainly because the CHP installations – although there are fewer of them – increased the capacity per plant. The average capacity of a CHP plant is still less than half of that of a non-CHP installation, however. Between 1998 and 2003 electricity production rose by 6.5 percent.

After a number of years in which less natural gas was extracted and gas imports were higher, a shift took place in 2004 from imports to extraction. The Netherlands was a net importer of crude oil and a net exporter of oil products and natural gas in 2004.

Less renewable energy

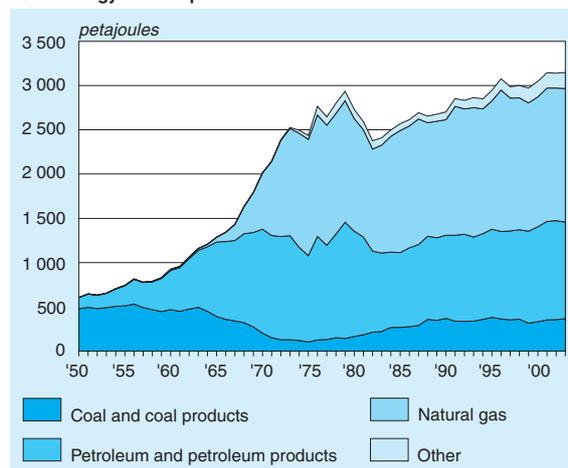
Renewable energy from domestic sources is growing and accounted for 1.8 percent of domestic energy use in 2004. This is more than twice the share of renewable energy in 1995. The share of electricity produced by renewable domestic sources has now risen to 4.5 percent. About two-thirds of renewable energy is generated from biomass. One quarter comes from wind turbines. Other green energy sources are solar and hydro powered energy, heat pumps and heat and cold storage systems, although the contribution of these sources to renewable energy is only small.

Energy

16.1 Energy balance sheet (petajoules)

	1995	2000	2003*	2004*
Production	2 785	2 401	2 443	2 835
Imports	6 107	7 530	8 009	8 218
Exports	5 450	6 075	6 504	6 928
Bunkers	586	707	716	776
Used from stocks	91	-98	16	-66
Domestic consumption	2 947	3 050	3 247	3 283
Energy use by energy companies	587	612	672	682
extraction companies	28	35	39	41
coking factories	17	13	14	16
refineries	173	180	183	186
central electr. and heat producing companies	310	252	303	305
decentral electr. and heat producing companies	15	65	66	66
waste incineration plants	17	32	33	32
distribution companies	28	35	34	35
Energy use by customers	2 360	2 439	2 575	2 601
manufacturing	1 016	1 048	1 117	1 142
transport	421	462	482	482
households and other customers	923	928	975	977

16.2 Energy consumption



Energy

16.3 Coal balance sheet (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Imports	17 135	22 296	21 640	22 700
Exports	2 866	9 123	7 498	9 430
Net change in stocks	410	-272	-536	299
Domestic sales	14 679	12 901	13 606	13 569
coking factories	4 110	3 006	3 050	3 130
electricity plants	9 018	8 722	9 159	8 852
iron and steel industry	839	1 036	1 316	1 495
chemical industry	405	36	0	0
other manufacturing	304	79	80	90
other users	3	24	1	2

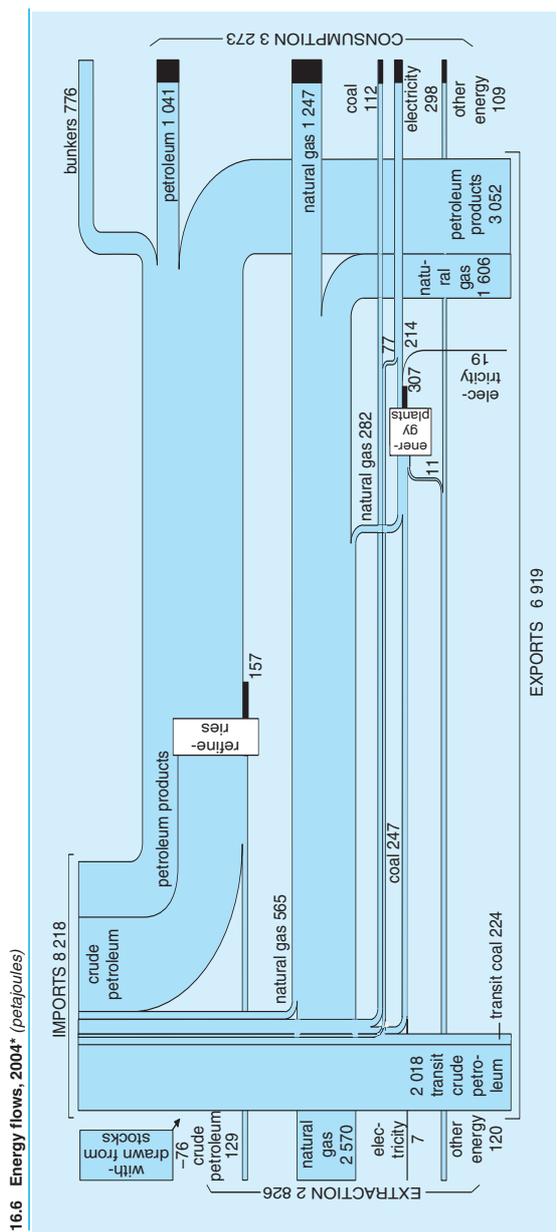
16.4 Petroleum balance sheet (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Domestic transfers				
initial stock	3 496	2 808	4 076	3 980
extraction	3 523	2 351	3 074	3 126
imports	52 677	54 308	48 894	49 842
from warehouses	7 144	5 998	6 343	7 660
exports	1 205	184	893	1 342
processing	62 534	61 788	57 514	59 995
final stock	3 101	3 492	3 980	3 271

16.5 Natural gas balance sheet (mln m³)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Extraction	80 710	69 180	69 114	81 499
Own use by extraction companies	688	895	741	685
Flared/blown off	198	128	52	40
Supplied to natural gas distributors	79 824	68 157	68 321	80 774
Imports	3 652	16 500	24 147	17 860
Exports	38 533	39 329	45 581	50 742
Net changes in stock	0	-5	-32	27
Domestic sales				
via gas distribution companies	23 923	23 320	23 571	22 678
to electricity producers	7 454	6 242	8 186	8 699
other direct supplies	13 566	15 761	15 098	16 542

Energy



N.B. This figure excludes some details.

Energy

16.7 Electricity balance sheet (mln kWh)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Gross production				
electr. producing companies	60 770	56 546	66 539	67 376
other electr. production	20 273	32 879	30 156	31 075
Own use				
electr. producing companies	2 360	2 258	2 566	2 506
other electr. production	959	1 395	1 307	1 340
Total net production	77 724	85 771	92 822	94 605
Net imports	11 393	18 915	16 995	16 219
Available for domestic use				
via public network	78 291	92 768	97 550	99 076
via self-generation network	10 845	11 919	12 261	11 750
Net losses	3 476	4 083	4 282	4 324
Domestic sales	85 641	100 604	105 535	106 500

16.8 Domestic production of renewable energy

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
In avoided use of primary energy (terajoules)				
hydro power	728	1,179	594	.
wind energy	2 617	6 845	10 982	15 300
photovoltaic solar energy	9	66	264	.
thermal solar energy	151	376	550	.
heat pumps	279	788	1 413	.
heat/cold storage	71	516	966	.
biomass	17 361	29 449	32 828	40 295
waste incineration plants	5 885	12 981	12 122	12 345
biomass incineration to generate energy	32	3 272	8 373	15 568
wood-burning stoves in industry	1 844	2 556	2 556	.
wood-burning stoves in households	4 632	4 842	4 842	.
biogas from waste dumps	2 002	2 333	1 758	.
biogas from sewerage plants	2 139	2 404	2 129	.
other biogas	828	1 061	1 048	.
total	21 216	39 219	47 598	60 154
In avoided use of primary energy (% of total use)				
total	0.72	1.29	1.47	1.83

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Domestic production	1.32	2.57	3.30	4.45
hydro power	0.10	0.14	0.07	.
wind energy	0.36	0.79	1.21	1.67
photovoltaic solar energy	0.00	0.01	0.03	.
biomass	0.86	1.64	2.00	2.67
Imports	.	1.43	8.68	.
hydro power	.	.	0.59	.
wind energy	.	.	0.23	.
photovoltaic solar energy	.	.	-	.
biomass	.	.	7.86	.

Energy

16.10 Electricity production and capacity

	1998	2000	2002	2003
Capacity (MWe)	20 044	20 777	20 601	20 840
CHP	8 963	9 237	9 512	9 500
non-CHP	11 080	11 540	11 089	11 340
Electricity production (GWh)	92 006	90 181	95 066	98 066
CHP	48 509	47 696	49 771	48 189
non-CHP	43 498	42 485	45 295	48 877

16.11 Energy use by households

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Natural gas (mln m ³)	11 400	10 540	10 350	10 600
Electricity (mln kWh)	19 700	21 800	22 800	23 300
Coal and lignite (mln kg)	8	7	7	7
LPG, propane, butane (mln m ³ ae)	45	30	30	32
Paraffin (mln kg)	16	13	13	14
Gas oil, diesel oil, fuel oil <15cSt (mln kg)	95	50	51	54

16.12 Sales of motor fuels (mln litres)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
LPG	1 424	1 069	816	713
Petrol	5 310	5 347	5 584	5 547
euro lead free	3 649	4 752	5 222	5 214
super lead free	792	479	339	323
super with lead replacement	–	113	21	9
other (lead free) petrol	5	3	1	1
super leaded	863	–	–	–
Diesel	5 124	6 483	7 104	7 357

16.13 Average recommended price of motor fuels, self-service, incl. VAT (euro/100 litres)

	1995	2000	2003	2004*
Petrol				
euro 95	86.91	115.78	115.88	125.22
euro 98 (super plus)	89.63	120.79	121.17	129.86
euro 98 + lead replacement		123.65	123.88	132.96
Diesel	60.35	84.50	79.47	88.93
Diesel, in bulk		69.60	64.00	.
LPG	26.53	45.30	43.17	46.38
Two stroke petrol	98.71	127.65	127.34	.

Energy

16.14 Average prices of energy paid by manufacturing industry
(euro/GJ)

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

17. Manufacturing industry

Smaller contribution to the economy

After financial and business services, the manufacturing industry is the third largest sector of the Dutch economy. The sector generated just over 14 percent of gross value added in 2003, down from 16 percent in 2000. Within manufacturing, food, drink and tobacco, the chemical industry and the production of electro-technical and optical equipment and instruments are the three largest sectors, together accounting for more than half of total manufacturing turnover. It is in these three sectors that we find the large multinationals Unilever, Akzo, DSM and Philips. Another multinational company – Shell – is active in the fourth largest sector of manufacturing, namely oil and coal processing which accounts for 8 percent of total turnover.

Production up again in 2004

Following three years of decline, manufacturing production realised a modest growth of 0.3 percent again in 2004. The picture varies for the various sectors within manufacturing, however. The basic metal and chemical sectors and to a lesser extent the electro-technical sector, showed higher production levels, while in the food, drink and tobacco industry production was lower. The textile, clothing and leather industry, too, is experiencing difficulties: production continued to fall in this sector as a consequence of cheap imports from Asia

Turnover picking up

Turnover in the manufacturing industry rose by 6 percent in 2004. A large part of this increase was caused by price increases, which in turn were brought about by higher oil prices. The basic metal industry was able to benefit from a surge in the Chinese economy which increased the demand for steel, pushing up steel prices. In the food sector, on the other hand, prices fell.

Manufacturing industry

17.1 Manufacturing companies and employees per sector, 2002

	Com- panies total	of which: employ- ees total (100 fte)	Com- panies with 100 and more employ- ees	of which: employ- ees (100 fte)
Food, drink and tobacco	4 825	1 231	255	757
Textile	1 060	167	35	68
Clothing	1 605	44	5	8
Leather and leatherwear	440	21	5	6
Wood	2 345	177	25	36
Paper and cardboard	450	233	85	169
Publishers, printers	6 910	729	115	321
Petroleum and coal processing	45	76	10	71
Chemical products	900	678	150	553
Rubber, synthetics	1 105	329	85	161
Construction materials, glass, etc.	1 790	304	70	173
Basic metal	265	229	35	199
Metal products	7 270	951	165	316
Machines and equipment	4 195	861	185	378
Electrical and optical equipment	3 820	831	110	586
Transport equipment	2 370	479	90	300
Furniture and other products	6 915	364	55	103
Total	46 305	7 703	1 480	4 205

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Turnover				
food, drink and tobacco	85.8	100	105.7	105.8
textile, clothing and leather	89.0	100	88.0	80.5
paper and publishing	81.9	100	95.7	95.7
petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	62.3	100	93.8	105.5
metal and electrical	71.3	100	88.1	95.5
wood, constr. materials, furniture and other manuf.	73.1	100	94.6	93.3
total	73.4	100	95.0	100.5
Production				
food, drink and tobacco	94.7	100	99.4	98.6
textile, clothing and leather	89.3	100	86.2	82.8
paper and publishing	85.9	100	89.7	89.3
petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	91.3	100	109.7	110.3
metal and electrical	83.6	100	90.1	91.8
wood, constr. materials, furniture and other manuf.	87.9	100	93.0	92.5
total	88.1	100	95.8	96.0

Manufacturing industry

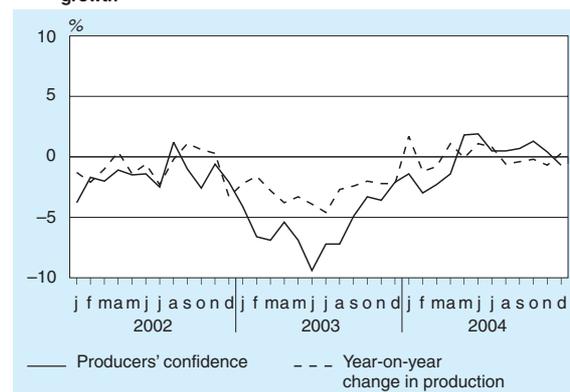
17.3 Realised total investment in manufacturing per sector (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Food, drink and tobacco	1 305	1 531	1 572	1 478
Petroleum and coal processing	204	218	351	286
Chemical products	1 168	1 516	2 004	2 093
Metal, electro-technical and transport equipment	2 284	2 998	1 919	1 823
Other manufacturing	2 037	2 338	2 017	1 549
Total	7 077	8 600	7 862	7 228

17.4 Manufacturing: capacity utilisation by sector (average year %)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Sectors				
food, drink and tobacco	86.1	86.4	83.7	83.3
textile, clothing and leather	81.8	84.9	80.4	79.6
paper and publishing	87.9	85.2	85.5	86.9
petroleum, chemical, rubber and synthetics	85.7	85.0	84.0	85.5
metal and electrical	81.8	82.6	79.5	80.2
wood, construction materials, furniture and other manufacturing	86.9	86.2	77.3	80.0
Divisions				
semi-manufactured goods	84.5	84.4	81.3	83.0
investment goods	83.6	84.6	80.6	81.4
consumer goods	85.1	84.7	82.1	82.6
durable consumer goods	82.7	83.9	76.4	77.3
non-durable consumer goods	85.8	85.5	83.7	83.9
Total	84.5	84.5	81.7	82.7

17.5 Manufacturing: producers' confidence and production growth



Manufacturing industry

17.6 Manufacturing: turnover, labour costs, and pre-tax results per sector; all companies, 2002 (mln euro)

	Net turnover	Labour costs	Pre-tax results
Food, drink and tobacco	52 796	5 204	3 635
Textile	2 978	616	110
Clothing	750	131	36
Leather and leatherwear	388	71	22
Wood	2 619	636	134
Paper and cardboard	5 772	1 058	294
Publishers, printers	12 902	3 221	1 136
Petroleum and coal processing	17 886	572	311
Chemical products	39 251	3 968	995
Rubber, synthetics	6 370	1 314	327
Construction materials, glass, etc.	6 385	1 310	501
Basic metal	5 363	1 090	99
Metal products	15 024	3 615	717
Machines and equipment	16 366	3 639	581
Electrical and optical equipment	20 430	3 908	470
Transport equipment	12 365	1 984	462
Furniture and other products	5 778	1 254	357
Total	223 425	33 593	10 187

17.7 Manufacturing: turnover, labour costs, and pre-tax results per sector; companies with 100 and more employees, 2002 (mln euro)

	Net turnover	Labour costs	Pre-tax results
Food, drink and tobacco	42 411	3 761	3 162
Textile	1 503	305	35
Clothing	183	31	5
Leather and leatherwear	126	24	6
Wood	571	140	31
Paper and cardboard	4 574	813	229
Publishers, printers	6 806	1 651	753
Petroleum and coal processing	17 419	550	291
Chemical products	31 460	3 413	786
Rubber, synthetics	3 256	703	180
Construction materials, glass etc.	3 432	807	234
Basic metal	4 809	977	76
Metal products	6 509	1 341	186
Machines and equipment	8 690	1 782	128
Electrical and optical equipment	16 766	3 004	138
Transport equipment	9 028	1 325	355
Furniture and other products	1 898	403	89
Total	159 443	21 032	6 685

18. Construction industry

Construction getting back on its feet

There are more than 70 thousand enterprises in the Dutch construction sector. Some 90 percent of these businesses can be categorised as small, nearly 10 percent are medium-sized and only 0.5 percent belong to the category large companies. The number of smaller enterprises grew relatively fast in the period 2000–2004 – by more than 15 percent – whereas the number of medium-sized and large companies fell. There was a strong decrease in new non-residential building in this period. Historical statistics on the production of new non-residential construction show a ten-year cycle, with on average five years between the highest and the lowest point in the cycle. However, just over two years after the last peak – in 2001 – the production of new commercial and industrial buildings had already dropped by nearly 40 percent.

Non-residential construction picking up again

Architects' commissions give a reliable indication of turning points in construction production. The slight rise in commissions for non-residential projects in the first two quarters of 2004 points to a cautious step on the road to recovery. In 2004 5.2 billion euro worth of new orders were placed for the new construction of non-residential buildings. This is an increase of more than 18 percent on 2003, when new orders accounted for 4.4 billion euro. The increase was entirely on account of the public sector (central government, local government, education). The private sector was less generous with new orders in 2004: their orders were 80 million euro down on 2003.

Construction industry

18.1 Stages of progress in construction process (mln euro)

	2002	2003	2004
<i>Net commissions received by architects</i>			
New construction	17 818	13 576	.
residential	11 679	9 073	.
non-residential	6 139	4 503	.
private sector	3 725	2 781	.
public sector	2 414	1 723	.
Other work (renovation/extension)	4 763	4 044	.
Total	22 581	17 621	.
<i>Commissions in progress at architects (31 Dec.)</i>			
New construction	26 044	26 395	.
residential	14 378	14 652	.
non-residential	11 666	11 743	.
private sector	6 655	6 476	.
public sector	5 011	5 267	.
Other work (renovation/extension)	5 559	6 307	.
Total	31 603	32 702	.
<i>Architects' commissions cancelled</i>			
New construction	2 894	2 350	.
residential	1 091	852	.
non-residential	1 803	1 498	.
private sector	1 272	1 189	.
public sector	529	309	.
Other work (renovation/extension)	807	584	.
Total	3 700	2 935	.
<i>Orders for new buildings</i>			
New construction	15 271	13 227	14 542
residential	9 181	8 799	9 293
non-residential	6 090	4 428	5 249
private sector	4 489	2 960	2 884
public sector	1 602	1 468	2 365
Other work (renovation/extension)	4 311	3 295	3 957
Total	19 582	16 522	18 500
<i>Buildings yet to be started (31 Dec.)</i>			
New construction	2 682	3 058	4 015
residential	1 601	1 853	2 626
non-residential	1 081	1 205	1 390
private sector	711	644	663
public sector	370	561	727
Other work (renovation/extension)	942	916	1 122
Total	3 623	3 974	5 137

Construction industry

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

	2002	2003	2004
<i>Buildings started</i>			
New construction	14 974	12 850	13 585
residential	8 700	8 546	8 521
non-residential	6 274	4 304	5 064
private sector	4 617	3 027	2 865
public sector	1 657	1 276	2 200
Other work (renovation/extension)	4 193	3 321	3 751
Total	19 167	16 171	17 337
<i>Buildings in progress (31 Dec.)</i>			
New construction	17 653	19 150	19 711
residential	9 377	11 433	12 168
non-residential	8 276	7 717	7 544
private sector	6 165	5 493	4 481
public sector	2 111	2 224	3 063
Other work (renovation/extension)	3 568	3 534	3 975
Total	21 221	22 684	23 686
<i>Production</i>			
New construction	13 891	12 616	13 145
residential	7 484	7 675	8 455
non-residential	6 407	4 941	4 691
private sector	4 951	3 635	3 203
public sector	1 455	1 305	1 487
Other work (renovation/extension)	3 857	3 394	3 521
Total	17 747	16 010	16 666
<i>To be produced (31 Dec.)</i>			
New construction	9 361	9 595	10 035
residential	5 175	6 046	6 112
non-residential	4 186	3 549	3 923
private sector	3 068	2 460	2 121
public sector	1 118	1 090	1 802
Other work (renovation/extension)	1 882	1 809	2 039
Total	11 243	11 404	12 075
<i>Building completed</i>			
New construction	13 749	11 353	13 024
residential	7 187	6 490	7 786
non-residential	6 562	4 863	5 237
private sector	5 137	3 699	3 877
public sector	1 424	1 163	1 361
Other work (renovation/extension)	3 745	3 355	3 311
Total	17 493	14 708	16 335

Construction industry

18.2 Construction costs per m³, building permits granted (euro)

	2002	2003	2004
Residential buildings	217	225	227
Non-residential buildings	73	64	73
Private sector	60	49	48
Public sector	179	184	205
Total	123	123	129

18.3 Volume (1 000 m³) and area (1 000 m²) of new orders, building permits granted

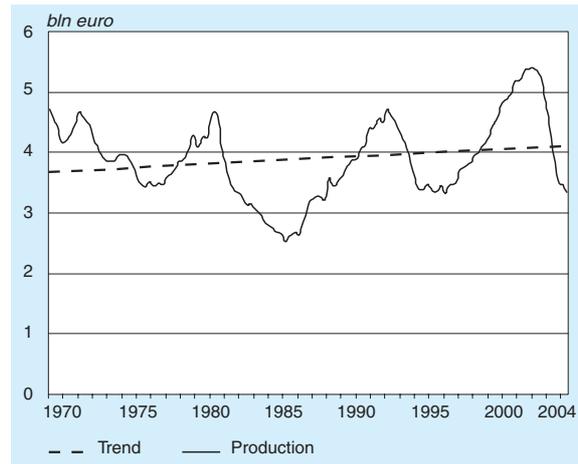
	2002	2003	2004
Residential buildings			
volume	35 458	39 479	40 960
area	12 362	13 611	14 033
Non-residential buildings			
volume	66 444	69 324	71 485
area	12 288	12 338	13 307
Private sector			
volume	59 093	61 323	59 937
area	10 543	10 489	10 533
Public sector			
volume	7 351	8 002	11 548
area	1 745	1 849	2 774
Total			
volume	101 902	108 803	112 446
area	24 650	25 949	27 340

18.4 Turnover construction industry (2000=100)

	2001	2002	2003
Construction	107	108	104
Earth moving activities	114	115	103
Residential and non-residential buildings, civil engineering, excl. earth moving activities	107	106	100
Installations on construction sites	105	108	107
Completion of buildings	113	120	120
Lease of construction equipment incl. staff	112	124	110
Residential and non-residential buildings	105	104	102
Civil engineering construction	110	109	97
Construction, excl. residential and non-residential buildings, civil engineering	108	112	110

Construction industry

18.5 Production value of new non-residential buildings



19. Retail and wholesale trade

Another difficult year for retailers

Turnover in the retail trade was 2.1 percent down in 2004 on 2003. This was the second year in which retail turnover fell. In 2003 it was 2.0 percent lower than in 2002, mainly because of a decrease in the volume of sales. In 2004, the decrease was caused by a drop in both prices and volume.

Supermarket price war

The price war that broke out between the main Dutch supermarket chains in October 2003 resulted in price reductions of 3.5 percent for food and soft drinks. The price war had a relatively strong effect on food-sector sales. Turnover of shops in this sector – supermarkets, greengrocers, off licences – fell by 0.7 percent. Supermarkets managed to maintain their turnover levels by increasing sales to compensate for lower prices. The smaller specialist shops on the other hand were not able to take this step and saw their takings reduced by 4.8 percent compared with 2003. Greengrocers and butchers suffered particularly. Smaller food retailers have been losing ground to the supermarkets for years now. Last year, 83 cents out every euro consumers spent on food ended up in a supermarket till. In 1995 this was still only 77 cents.

Turnover drops sharply in electronics stores

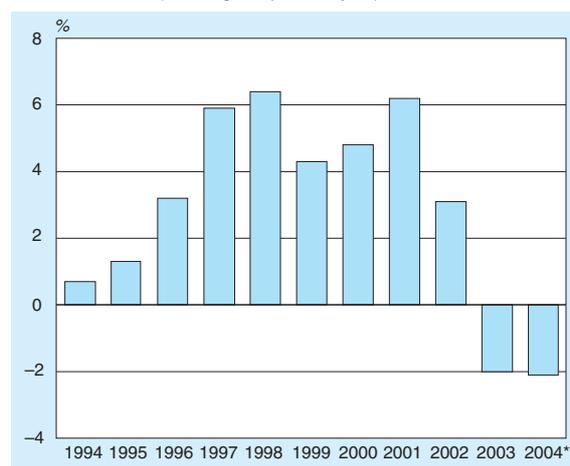
In the non-food sector both prices and the volume of sales fell in 2004, reducing turnover by almost 3 percent. The decrease was felt in nearly all branches in the non-food sector. The largest fall was for shops selling consumer electronics: they booked 7.5 percent less turnover than in 2003. Prices for audio and video equipment, computers and software dropped significantly. On average, prices in these stores were more than 9 percent lower than in 2003. However, the volume of turnover did show a net increase of 1.6 percent.

Retail and wholesale trade

19.1 Retail turnover, excl. pharmacies and repair shops (% change on previous year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
<i>In shops</i>				
Turnover	5.9	3.3	-2.0	-2.1
Prices	4.5	2.9	0.3	-1.5
Volume	1.4	0.4	-2.3	-0.6
<i>food, drink and tobacco</i>				
turnover	6.6	4.4	1.5	-0.7
prices	6.7	3.6	1.6	-1.9
volume	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	1.2
<i>non-food items</i>				
turnover	5.5	2.6	-4.2	-2.9
prices	3.2	2.4	-0.5	-1.3
volume	2.3	0.2	-3.7	-1.7
<i>Non-shop turnover</i>				
Turnover	13.1	-0.2	-1.4	-2.9
<i>Total retail trade</i>				
Turnover	6.2	3.1	-2.0	-2.1
Prices	4.5	2.9	0.3	-1.5
Volume	1.6	0.2	-2.3	-0.6

19.2 Retail trade (% change on previous year)



Retail and wholesale trade

19.3 Retail turnover, food sector (% change on previous year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Supermarkets etc.	7.3	5.4	2.7	0.1
Specialist food shops	3.4	0.2	-3.9	-4.8
of which:				
greengrocers	-1.9	-9.4	-8.5	-12.3
butchers, poulterers	3.9	0.6	-3.6	-6.5
fishmongers	1.2	-1.7	-1.2	.
off licences	6.8	1.7	-5.8	-2.6
tobacconists	2.9	5.7	3.7	.
other food shops	3.3	-0.2	-6.5	.
Total food sector	6.6	4.4	1.5	-0.7

19.4 Retail turnover, non-food sector (% change on previous year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Non-food shops	5.5	2.6	-4.2	-2.9
of which:				
chemists	8.6	6.8	4.8	0.4
clothes shops	4.7	2.2	-7.0	-3.2
textile supermarkets	2.7	10.6	4.2	-2.2
home furnishings shops	6.0	-2.1	-6.8	-3.1
consumer electronics shops	5.8	2.7	-4.0	-7.5
DIY stores	7.2	6.5	2.7	-3.7
of which:				
builders' merchants	7.8	6.9	5.6	-3.1
household items shops	3.7	2.0	2.4	0.6

19.5 Retail turnover, not in shops (% change on previous year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Mail order and the Internet	22.4	4.7	-2.9	4.1
Markets and street trade	.	.	-0.3	-8.1
Total	13.1	-0.2	-1.4	-2.9

Retail and wholesale trade

19.6 Turnover in car and motorcycle branch (% change on previous year)

	1996	2000	2002	2003
Car importers	10.0	1.1	1.4	-2.4
Car dealers	6.0	4.0	3.8	-4.3
Garage services	1.5	5.6	8.0	0.4
Petrol stations	7.5	12.5	-1.1	2.0

20. International trade

More trade in 2004

Following a number of disappointing years, Dutch foreign trade started to climb again in 2004. The increase was substantial compared with 2003: imports and exports of goods were up 10 percent. Trade with countries outside the European Union rose relatively faster than trade with EU countries in 2004.

Machines traded most

More than one third of imported and exported goods were in the category machines; within this category computers accounted for the largest part. The biggest increase was for telecommunication equipment, however. The Netherlands acts as a distributor for these products: after being imported, they are transported to the European hinterland without undergoing any further processing here.

Strong rise in trade with new EU countries

The European union was enlarged to 25 member countries on 1 May 2004. Since then Dutch trade with the new countries, of which Poland is the main trade partner, has increased substantially. Imports from the new member countries rose by more than 40 percent in the period May to December 2004; exports rose by 30 percent in the same period. The share of the accession countries in total Dutch trade with the EU is small, however. Just over 6 percent of Dutch imports from and exports to EU countries come from or go to the new countries. In 2004 Germany was once again our main trade partner. Nearly one fifth of Dutch imports and one quarter of Dutch exports came from and went to Germany. Imports from China showed a notable rise: China was in the top five countries for Dutch imports for the first time in 2004. Just over 6 percent of all imported goods came from China.

International trade

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Imports				
Total	117 926	216 057	206 867	228 010
of which:				
European Union	74 003	118 720	117 192	131 176
other countries	43 923	97 337	89 675	96 834
Exports				
Total	133 090	231 854	234 166	257 742
of which:				
European Union	103 383	178 973	176 166	200 852
other countries	29 707	52 881	58 000	56 890
Balance of trade				
Total	15 164	15 797	27 299	29 732
of which:				
European Union	29 380	60 253	58 974	69 676
other countries	-14 216	-44 456	-31 675	-39 944

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

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Food and live animals	12 500	16 707	18 323	18 801
Beverages and tobacco	1 510	2 416	2 464	2 785
Inedible raw materials except fuel	6 069	8 653	7 957	9 196
Mineral fuels	8 843	22 176	21 560	26 683
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1 022	1 047	1 520	1 683
Chemical products	15 597	24 096	25 017	28 549
Manufactured goods	18 786	27 045	24 240	26 780
Machines and transport equipment	39 252	86 019	78 161	86 180
Miscellaneous articles	14 348	27 898	27 624	27 352
Total	117 926	216 057	206 867	228 010

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

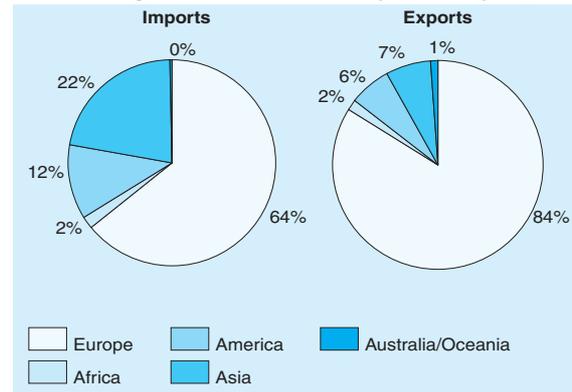
	1995	2000	2003	2004
Food and live animals	21 515	27 974	29 769	31 619
Beverages and tobacco	3 417	5 183	5 606	5 599
Inedible raw materials except fuel	7 046	11 724	12 342	14 370
Mineral fuels	9 379	19 917	19 366	23 251
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1 227	1 377	1 661	1 724
Chemical products	24 239	36 066	38 835	44 007
Manufactured goods	17 467	24 436	23 518	25 848
Machines and transport equipment	35 851	79 469	76 720	83 029
Miscellaneous articles	12 949	25 708	26 348	28 295
Total	133 090	231 854	234 166	257 742

International trade

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

	Imports		Exports	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Europe	135 577	146 476	196 874	215 950
European Union	117 192	131 176	176 166	200 852
of which:				
France	11 371	12 083	23 459	24 993
Belgium	23 533	25 323	27 442	30 721
Germany	41 084	44 806	56 777	61 471
Italy	5 876	6 018	14 154	15 317
United Kingdom	15 028	14 850	23 960	25 831
other western Europe	8 138	8 061	9 210	9 729
eastern Europe	10 247	7 239	11 498	5 369
of which:				
Russia	4 618	6 021	2 789	3 187
Africa	4 477	4 283	4 375	4 737
America	23 287	26 258	15 276	16 201
of which:				
United States	16 242	18 129	11 469	12 051
Asia	42 749	50 232	15 291	18 201
of which:				
China	10 631	14 258	1 625	2 292
Japan	6 462	6 709	2 187	2 209
Australia, Oceania	776	761	2 349	2 654
Total	206 867	228 010	234 166	257 742

20.5 Percentages of continents in Dutch imports and exports, 2004



International trade

20.6 Imports of services, 2003 (mln euro)

	EU-15	Other countries	Total
Transport services	5 031	5 406	10 437
Travel services	9 562	3 352	12 915
Communication services	1 712	716	2 427
Construction services	403	521	925
Insurance services	288	295	584
Financial services	447	241	686
Computer and information services	1 588	697	2 285
Royalties and copyrights	935	2 110	3 045
Other business services	13 306	7 220	20 528
Personal, cultural and recreational services	399	252	651
Government services	199	638	838
Total	33 868	21 452	55 320

20.7 Exports of services, 2003 (mln euro)

	EU-15	Other countries	Total
Transport services	7 051	6 844	13 893
Travel services	6 416	1 683	8 099
Communication services	1 710	832	2 544
Construction services	718	921	1 639
Insurance services	183	113	296
Financial services	351	246	597
Computer and information services	1 679	1 086	2 767
Royalties and copyrights	863	1 886	2 749
Other business services	11 203	9 843	21 046
Personal, cultural and recreational services	257	244	501
Government services	701	1 000	1 700
Total	31 134	24 699	55 833

21. Traffic and transport

More vehicles on Dutch roads

Nearly 8.4 million motor vehicles were registered in the Netherlands in 2003, 7 million of which were cars. Commercial vehicles topped one million for the first time; 840 thousand of these were delivery vans. The number of heavy goods vehicles rose particularly strongly: in the period 2000–2003 the total car fleet rose by an average 3 percent per year, while the number of HGVs rose twice as fast, at nearly 6 percent per year.

More ships for bulk transport

The Dutch merchant fleet comprised 619 sea-going vessels and 4,800 inland vessels in 2003. The number of tugs and push barges in the inland fleet rose substantially in the period 2000–2003. This is a sign of an increase in bulk transport over water. The share of bulk carriers in the merchant fleet also rose slightly.

Important share in international transport flows

The Netherlands has traditionally always been a trading nation with a large stake in international transport and transshipment flows. In 2003 more than 450 million tonnes of imported goods were unloaded in the Netherlands, and nearly 390 million tonnes of goods were transported to other countries. Domestic transport accounted for the conveyance of another 610 million tonnes of goods within the country. Nearly three-quarters of goods imported in 2003 came by sea. These were mostly bulk goods such as crude oil and oil products, ore and minerals. One quarter of exports left the country by sea, another 30 percent were carried on inland waterways and one quarter were transported via pipelines to the European hinterland. Most domestic transport – 84 percent – took place by road.

Traffic and transport

21.1 Infrastructure; 1 January (length in kilometres)

	2000	2002	2003
Road network			
municipal and water board roads	117 669	118 667	119 437
provincial trunk roads	7 885	7 866	7 856
national trunk roads	4 892	4 997	5 104
of which:			
dual carriageway	2 499	2 516	2 541
total	130 446	131 531	132 397
Waterways			
rivers	841	841	841
canals	3 745	3 745	3 745
channels in lakes	460	460	460
total	5 046	5 046	5 046
Railway network ¹⁾			
length	2 808	2 809	2 806
single track	931	931	930
double track or more	1 877	1 878	1 876
stations for rail passengers	382	384	385

¹⁾ Source: Netherlands Railways.

21.2 Means of transport, 1 January

	2000	2002	2003
Motor vehicles (x 1 000)			
cars	6 343	6 711	6 855
delivery vans	696	798	836
heavy goods vehicles	83	83	82
tractors	57	62	63
special vehicles	36	43	47
buses	11	11	11
motor cycles	414	461	494
Inland vessels			
motor ships	3 746	3 632	3 568
tugs	283	549	538
push barges	542	670	666
total	4 571	4 851	4 772
Sea-going vessels			
passenger ships	13	17	15
bulk carriers	222	231	253
other cargo ships	323	359	351
total	558	607	619
Trains			
passenger trains	2 776	2 783	2 832
seats (x 1 000)	202	184	192
Air fleet			
commercial air fleet	948	988	990
helicopters	58	66	66
gliders	712	729	740
hot air balloons	359	414	416
ultra light planes	307	343	357
total	2 384	2 540	2 569

Traffic and transport

21.3 Traffic; movements and passengers (x 1 000)

	2000	2002	2003
<i>Sea-going ships entering and leaving Dutch ports</i>			
All Dutch ports	85.3	84.2	85.9
of which:			
Rotterdam	51.8	50.7	51.5
Vlissingen	5.8	6.1	8.0
Amsterdam	8.6	8.3	7.9
Terneuzen	3.4	3.8	4.2
IJmuiden	3.2	3.4	3.4
Scheveningen	2.4	2.5	2.3
Moerdijk	2.4	2.4	2.1
Delfzijl and Eemshaven	2.0	2.2	2.0
<i>Flight movements (excl. round flights)</i>			
Schiphol	429	414	405
Rotterdam	44	36	31
Maastricht	25	19	16
Eindhoven	20	14	13
Groningen	12	14	11
Other airports	71	71	70
<i>Air passengers</i>			
Schiphol	39 271	40 588	39 809
Rotterdam	697	612	617
Maastricht	383	312	273
Eindhoven	341	363	428
Groningen	78	107	138
<i>Traffic intensity (2000=100)</i>			
Outside built-up area	100	105	106
motorways	100	105	107
provincial trunk roads	100	104	104

Traffic and transport

21.4 Goods transport (1 000 tonnes)

	2000	2002	2003
Total goods transport			
seagoing shipping	424 469	432 101	430 990
inland shipping	315 061	314 007	287 791*
of which:			
passage through Dutch territory	39 882	35 395	35 713
road transport	584 595	569 824	646 756
of which:			
cabotage			
by Dutch companies	22 285	23 333	27 537
rail transport	28 063	28 097	29 657
air transport	1 268	1 280	1 341
pipeline transport	104 015	121 023	126 003
total	1 457 470	1 466 332	1 522 538
Domestic goods transport			
seagoing shipping	.	.	.
inland shipping	102 029	101 769	91 612*
road transport	464 746	447 445	517 292
rail transport	5 219	5 728	5 708
air transport	.	.	.
pipeline transport	.	.	.
total	571 993	554 942	614 612
International bilateral transport			
seagoing shipping	424 469	432 101	430 990
inland shipping	173 150	176 843	160 466*
road transport	97 564	99 048	101 927
rail transport	22 844	22 369	23 989
air transport	1 268	1 280	1 341
pipeline transport	104 015	121 023	126 003
total	823 309	852 664	844 716
Unloaded in the Netherlands			
seagoing shipping	325 072	327 089	328 690
inland shipping	50 326	53 430	47 844*
road transport	45 715	47 016	48 556
rail transport	7 719	7 024	6 726
air transport	618	625	687
pipeline transport	12 830	20 515	22 750
total	442 280	455 698	455 253
Loaded in the Netherlands			
seagoing shipping	99 397	105 012	102 300
inland shipping	122 824	123 413	112 622*
road transport	51 849	52 032	53 372
rail transport	15 125	15 345	17 263
air transport	650	655	654
pipeline transport	91 185	100 508	103 253
total	381 029	396 966	389 464

22. Services

One in five companies active in business services

One in five companies registered in the Netherlands was active in business services in 2004. Together they totalled 150 thousand enterprises. This branch of the services sector is pre-eminently the territory of smaller businesses. More than half were one-man businesses and one third had fewer than five employees. The number of companies in business services has grown by 10 percent in the last five years, while the total number of companies in the Netherlands has hardly changed at all in this period. Within business services, the growth mainly took place in the period 2000–2001; the number of companies rose by 7 percent in this period.

Legal-economic branch is biggest

Business services, including the hotel and restaurant sector, accounted for 14 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2003. This share rose steadily in the second half of the nineties, but barely changed from 2000 to 2003. In terms of gross value added, the legal and economic branch was largest within business services. This branch includes economists, solicitors, lawyers, notaries and accountants. Temp agencies came second, followed by hotels and restaurants, and the ICT sector.

1.5 million people work in business services

A total of nearly 1.5 million people worked in business services in 2003, including company owners. With women accounting for 45 percent of the workforce, female employment is relatively high in this branch. Temp agencies were the largest employer within business services. In 2003 employment in business services fell by more than 2 percent on the previous year. The total number of employed people on the labour market fell by 0.4 percent in the same period.

Services

22.1 Companies in business services, 1 January

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	36 785	39 745	37 550	37 728
Renting of movables	3 430	4 345	4 260	4 290
IT	6 885	14 020	17 790	16 791
Research	1 060	1 720	1 835	1 985
Legal and economic services	25 375	39 630	45 970	47 175
Architects and engineers	9 410	13 945	15 265	15 608
Inspection and quality control	285	495	580	611
Advertising agencies	7 035	11 170	12 060	12 226
Temp agencies	1 420	4 100	6 305	6 316
Security and investigation	380	730	1 040	1 129
Cleaning	4 905	6 205	6 230	6 377

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

	0-4	5-9	10-99	100 and more
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	81	11	8	0
Renting of movables	87	6	7	1
IT	88	5	6	1
Research	81	7	10	3
Legal and economic services	91	4	4	0
Architects and engineers	86	6	8	1
Inspection and quality control	78	5	14	3
Advertising agencies	92	4	4	0
Temp agencies	66	9	21	4
Security and investigation	78	6	13	2
Cleaning	75	8	15	2
Total business services	86	7	4	0
Total Netherlands	84	6	8	1

22.3 Workers in business services (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	265	299	306	298
Renting of movables	21	27	27	27
IT	54	119	127	120
Research	26	31	32	32
Legal and economic services	184	226	242	244
Architects and engineers	77	94	99	97
Advertising agencies	44	53	55	52
Temp agencies	277	426	399	382
Other business services	199	232	245	246
Total	1 147	1 507	1 532	1 498

Services

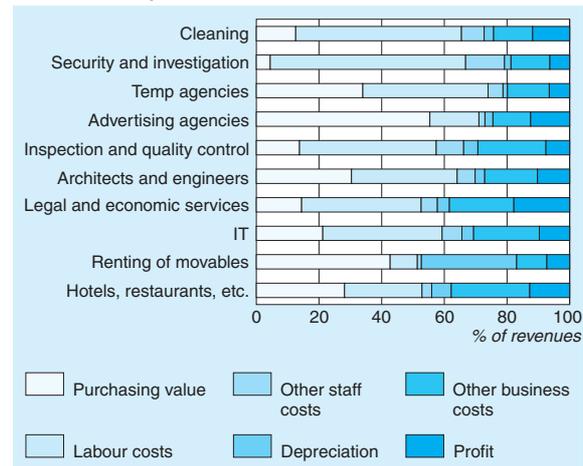
22.4 Women working in business services (x 1 000)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	139	154	156	153
Renting of movables	5	8	7	6
IT	10	26	28	25
Research	7	11	12	12
Legal and economic services	80	102	112	114
Architects and engineers	16	23	24	23
Advertising agencies	20	25	28	26
Temp agencies	132	189	172	163
Other business services	110	123	122	124
Total	519	661	661	646

22.5 Men working in business services (x 1 000)

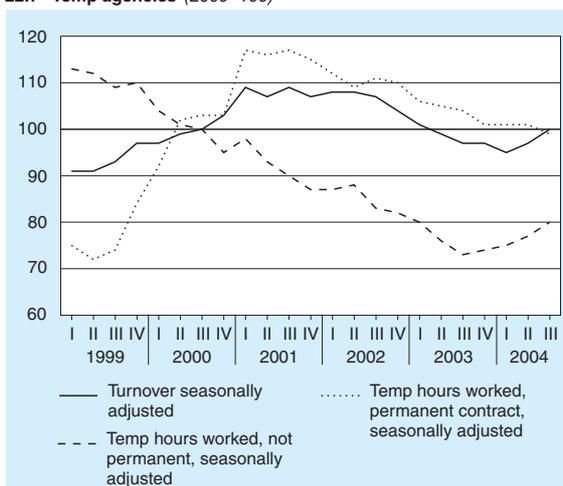
	1995	2000	2002	2003
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	126	145	150	146
Renting of movables	15	19	20	21
IT	45	93	99	95
Research	18	20	20	20
Legal and economic services	103	124	131	131
Architects and engineers	61	71	76	74
Advertising agencies	24	28	28	26
Temp agencies	145	237	227	219
Other business services	89	109	123	122
Total	626	846	874	854

22.6 Costs and profits in business services, 2002



Services

22.7 Temp agencies (2000=100)



22.8 Turnover services sector (2000=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Hotels, restaurants etc.	73	100	108	106
Computers	39	100	106	103
Temp agencies	.	100	107	98

22.9 Turnover, price and volume development, hotel and restaurant sector (2000=100)

	1997	2000	2002	2003
Turnover				
hotels, restaurants, pubs	82	100	107	104
restaurants	83	100	107	104
cafés, lunchrooms, snack bars	85	100	107	106
pubs, bars etc.	86	100	106	105
Prices				
hotels, restaurants, pubs	.	100	113	116
restaurants	93	100	111	113
cafés, lunchrooms, snack bars	93	100	113	116
pubs, bars etc.	90	100	116	120
Volume				
hotels, restaurants, pubs	.	100	94	90
restaurants	89	100	97	92
cafés, lunchrooms, snack bars	91	100	95	91
pubs, bars etc.	95	100	91	87

23. Macro economy

Modest recovery for Dutch economy

The Dutch economy recovered somewhat in 2004 with economic growth rising to 1.3 percent, the highest rate since 2000. The motor behind the recovery was the strong increase in exports. Consumption by households and by the government hardly increased, and fixed capital formation also grew only very modestly. Investment in machines, computers and company cars in particular contributed to this increase. Consumers and businesses were more optimistic than in 2003, but they are still sombre about the future. The economic recovery was not enough to push up employment. Unemployment rose to 6.4 percent, but following three years of decrease the number of job vacancies did rise slightly. Labour productivity rose substantially. At more than 3 percent this increase was much larger than in the three previous years. It is quite usual for productivity to rise in this phase of the business cycle.

Per capita GDP highest in Utrecht

The province of Utrecht had the highest gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant in 2002: 35 thousand euro. North-Holland and Groningen followed with 32 thousand euro, although Groningen scores 7 thousand euro less per capita if the natural gas industry there is excluded. Flevoland had the lowest GDP per inhabitant: around 20 thousand euro. Per capita GDP for the whole of the Netherlands is 28 thousand euro. Quite a few people who live in Flevoland work outside the province, for example in Amsterdam (North-Holland). As the location where production is generated is used for regional GDP, Flevoland performs less well in this respect.

Economic growth has been higher than the national average in Flevoland for a number of years now, though. In addition to changes in the population structure, regional economic growth is mainly related to the production structure. If business services thrive, for example, this is reflected in higher economic growth rates in provinces where this sector is well represented.

Macro economy

23.1 Economic and social key figures

	2000	2003*	2004*
<i>Macroeconomic key figures</i>			
GDP (market prices) (% volume changes)	3.5	-0.9	1.4
Net national income per capita (% changes)	2.7	-1.3	0.7
Consumer price index (% changes)	2.6	2.1	1.2
Surplus of the nation on current transactions (% GDP)	4.9	2.7	2.9
<i>Labour</i>			
Labour input (% volume changes)	1.8	-1.0	-1.3
Jobs (x 1 000)	7 285	7 462	7 355
Employed labour force (% population 15-64 yrs)	64.5	65.1	64.1
Unemployed labour force (% labour force)	3.8	5.3	6.4
<i>Income, expenditure and savings</i>			
Final consumption expenditure (% volume changes)	3.1	0.0	0.1
Fixed capital formation (% volume changes)	1.4	-3.1	2.5
Net national saving (% net disposable income)	14.1	8.7	9.2
<i>Government</i>			
Burden of taxation and social security contributions (% GDP)	40.6	38.7	39.3
EDP-deficit (% GDP)	2.2	-3.2	-2.3
Government debt, EMU-definition (% GDP)	55.9	54.3	55.2
<i>Demography enterprises</i>			
Foundations (abs.)	38 500	37 100	.
Bankruptcy (abs.)	4 498	8 748	9 338
<i>Demography population</i>			
Average population (x 1 000)	15 922	16 224	16 273
Migration surplus (% population)	0.34	0.00	-0.14

Macro economy

23.2 The three approaches of domestic product (mln euro)

	2000	2003*	2004*
From the output			
Output (basic prices)	758 825	830 140	858 158
Intermediate consumption (excl. deductible VAT) (-)	387 772	409 521	425 864
<i>Value added (gross, basic prices)</i>	371 053	420 619	432 294
Taxes less subsidies on products	44 281	51 413	52 829
taxes on products	48 127	55 449	57 022
subsidies on products (-)	3 846	4 036	4 193
Difference imputed and paid VAT	-332	-566	-566
Consumption of imputed bank services (-)	12 711	17 190	18 247
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	402 291	454 276	466 310
From the generation of income			
Compensation of employees	205 691	240 606	241 836
wages and salaries	166 220	190 263	190 497
employers' social contributions	39 471	50 343	51 339
Taxes on production and imports			
subsidies	45 122	52 662	54 143
taxes on production and imports	52 432	60 518	62 234
subsidies (-)	7 310	7 856	8 091
Operating surplus/mixed income (gross)	151 478	161 008	170 331
consumption of fixed capital	61 216	71 361	73 787
operating surplus/mixed income (net)	90 262	89 647	96 544
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	402 291	454 276	466 310
From the final expenditure			
Final consumption expenditure	291 930	339 642	345 690
Fixed capital formation (gross)	88 955	91 636	95 415
Changes in inventories	389	146	3
Exports of goods and services	271 432	279 408	305 195
Imports of goods and services (-)	250 415	256 556	279 993
<i>Domestic product (gross, market prices)</i>	402 291	454 276	466 310

Macro economy

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	402 291	454 276	466 310
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	61 216	71 361	73 787
Net primary income from the rest of the world	1 712	-6 575	-6 274
National income (net, market prices)	342 787	376 340	386 249
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	-3 251	-4 393	-5 796
Disposable national income (net)	339 536	371 947	380 453
Final consumption expenditure (-)	291 930	339 642	345 690
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (surplus of the nation)	167	186	187
National saving (net)	47 773	32 491	34 950
Fixed capital formation (net) (-)	27 739	20 275	21 628
Changes in inventories (-)	389	146	3
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	19 645	12 070	13 319
Net capital transfers from the rest of the world	-1 213	-776	-634
National net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)	18 432	11 294	12 685
change in assets on the rest of the world	165 575	169 400	.
change in liabilities to the rest of the world (-)	149 611	158 730	.
statistical discrepancy	2 468	624	.

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	402 291	454 276	466 310
per full-time equivalent job (euro)	62 631	70 554	73 394
compensation of employees	205 691	240 606	241 836
taxes on production and imports less subsidies	45 122	52 662	54 143
operating surplus/mixed income (gross)	151 478	161 008	170 331
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	61 216	71 361	73 787
Domestic product (net, market prices)	341 075	382 915	392 523
Net primary income from the rest of the world	1 712	-6 575	-6 274
National income (gross, market prices)	404 003	447 701	460 036
net, market prices	342 787	376 340	386 249
per capita (euro)	21 529	23 196	23 736
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	-3 251	-4 393	-5 796
Disposable national income			
gross, market prices	400 752	443 308	454 240
net, market prices	339 536	371 947	380 453
per capita (euro)	21 325	22 926	23 380

Macro economy

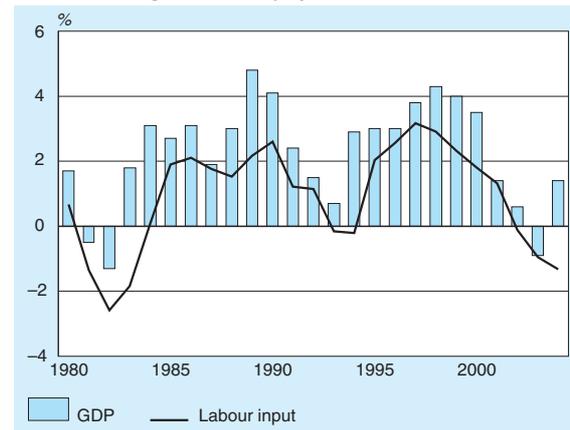
23.5 Domestic product and national income, alternative definitions (% volume changes)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	3.5	-0.9	1.4
per full-time equivalent job	1.6	0.1	2.8
net, market prices	3.3	-1.3	1.4
National income (gross, market prices)	3.6	-0.4	1.1
net, market prices	3.5	-0.8	1.0
per capita	2.7	-1.3	0.7
Disposable national income			
gross, market prices	3.4	-0.4	0.8
net, market prices	3.2	-0.8	0.7
per capita	2.5	-1.3	0.4

23.6 Domestic product and national income, alternative definitions (deflators: % changes)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	3.9	3.0	1.2
net, market prices	4.0	3.2	1.1
National income (gross, market prices)	4.0	2.5	1.6
net, market prices	4.1	2.6	1.6
Disposable national income			
gross, market prices	4.0	2.5	1.6
net, market prices	4.1	2.6	1.6

23.7 Economic growth and employment



Macro economy

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10 263	10 235	10 121
Mining and quarrying	9 754	11 042	12 586
Manufacturing	59 476	60 590	60 435
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 422	7 657	7 577
Construction	21 380	24 251	25 342
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	56 431	59 591	60 733
Transport, storage and communication	27 101	29 961	30 792
Financial and business activities	97 808	112 219	116 259
General government	41 839	50 155	50 924
Care and other service activities	41 579	54 918	57 525
Total	371 053	420 619	432 294

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	3.4	1.9
Mining and quarrying	-2.3	-3.2	11.7
Manufacturing	4.4	-2.8	0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.9	1.6	-0.3
Construction	4.2	-5.0	1.4
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	4.4	-1.4	2.8
Transport, storage and communication	10.4	-0.9	2.6
Financial and business activities	2.9	0.1	1.0
General government	1.3	1.2	-0.5
Care and other service activities	1.9	2.3	1.6
Total	3.5	-0.5	1.6

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.2	-1.6	-2.9
Mining and quarrying	50.8	7.7	2.1
Manufacturing	1.9	3.0	-1.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	-6.7	6.7	-0.7
Construction	5.9	5.5	3.1
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	1.7	-0.8	-0.9
Transport, storage and communication	-1.7	1.7	0.2
Financial and business activities	5.2	3.2	2.6
General government	4.4	3.5	2.0
Care and other service activities	5.4	5.3	3.1
Total	4.2	3.0	1.2

Macro economy

23.11 Value added (gross, basic prices) by industry (% total)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.8	2.4	2.3
Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.6	2.9
Manufacturing	16.0	14.4	14.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	1.8	1.8
Construction	5.8	5.8	5.9
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	15.2	14.2	14.0
Transport, storage and communication	7.3	7.1	7.1
Financial and business activities	26.4	26.7	26.9
General government	11.3	11.9	11.8
Care and other service activities	11.2	13.1	13.3
Total	100	100	100

23.12 Labour input of employed persons by industry (1 000 full-time equivalent jobs)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	236.1	218.0	225.8
Mining and quarrying	8.3	7.8	7.9
Manufacturing	971.6	911.5	880.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	34.4	32.2	31.5
Construction	478.2	468.9	452.1
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	1 237.0	1 226.8	1 203.2
Transport, storage and communication	403.3	399.3	390.7
Financial and business activities	1 292.8	1 261.8	1 239.0
General government	731.4	784.6	781.0
Care and other service activities	1 030.1	1 127.8	1 141.7
Total	6 423.2	6 438.7	6 353.6

23.13 Labour productivity per full-time equivalent job by industry (1 000 euro)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43	47	45
Mining and quarrying	1 175	1 416	1 593
Manufacturing	61	66	69
Electricity, gas and water supply	158	238	241
Construction	45	52	56
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	46	49	50
Transport, storage and communication	67	75	79
Financial and business activities	76	89	94
General government	57	64	65
Care and other service activities	40	49	50
Value added (gross, basic prices)	58	65	68

Macro economy

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.3	6.7	-1.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	-0.7	10.3
Manufacturing	4.4	0.3	4.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.4	3.1	1.9
Construction	1.8	-2.0	5.2
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	2.0	-0.2	4.8
Transport, storage and communication	5.7	0.9	4.8
Financial and business activities	0.3	2.6	2.9
General government	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
Care and other service activities	0.1	-0.3	0.4
Value added (gross, basic prices)	1.7	0.5	2.9

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

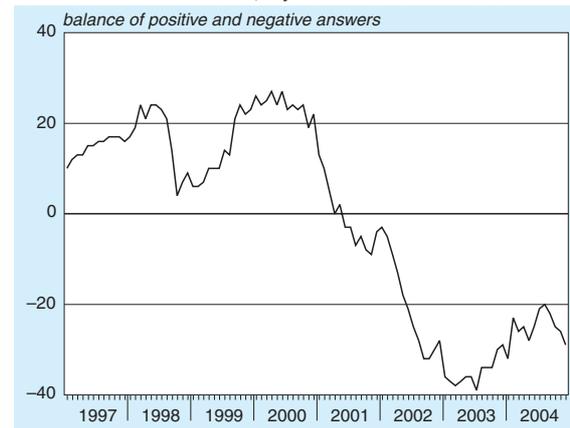
	2000	2003*	2004*
Disposable for final expenditure	652 706	710 832	746 303
domestic product (gross market prices)	402 291	454 276	466 310
imports of goods and services	250 415	256 556	279 993
goods	205 292	203 800	225 484
services	45 123	52 756	54 509
Total final expenditure	652 706	710 832	746 303
national final expenditure	381 274	431 424	441 108
final consumption expenditure	291 930	339 642	345 690
general government	91 288	115 348	118 003
households incl. NPI households	200 642	224 294	227 687
fixed capital formation (gross)	88 955	91 636	95 415
corporations	47 742	45 999	.
general government	12 467	16 236	16 716
households incl. NPI households	28 746	29 401	.
changes in inventories	389	146	3
exports of goods and services	271 432	279 408	305 195
goods	225 019	226 876	251 313
services	46 413	52 532	53 882

Macro economy

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Disposable for final expenditure	6.0	-0.3	3.6
domestic product (gross, market prices)	3.5	-0.9	1.4
imports of goods and services	10.5	0.6	7.5
goods	10.6	1.0	9.1
services	10.3	-0.7	1.7
Total final expenditure	6.0	-0.3	3.6
national final expenditure	2.6	-0.5	0.6
final consumption expenditure	3.1	0.0	0.1
general government	2.0	1.8	-0.2
households incl. NPI households	3.5	-0.9	0.3
fixed capital formation (gross)	1.4	-3.1	2.5
corporations	0.6	-3.7	.
general government	6.3	-0.4	1.8
households incl. NPI households	.	.	.
exports of goods and services	11.3	0.0	8.3
goods	11.9	0.3	9.9
services	8.7	-1.4	1.4

23.17 Consumer confidence, adjusted for seasonal effects



Macro economy

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Final consumption expenditure of households incl. NPISH	200 642	224 294	227 687
goods	101 041	108 665	107 921
food, beverages and tobacco	28 137	31 784	31 662
food	17 413	19 724	19 605
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	10 724	12 060	12 057
durable consumer goods	45 085	45 606	44 343
other goods	27 819	31 275	31 916
services	96 711	112 570	116 920
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	5 665	6 174	6 256
resident in the rest of the world	8 555	9 233	9 102
Individual final consump. of gen. Governm.	48 449	63 399	65 000
goods	3 164	4 053	4 102
durable consumer goods	691	914	939
other goods	2 473	3 139	3 163
services	45 285	59 346	60 898
Actual individual final consumption	249 091	287 693	292 687
goods	104 205	112 718	112 025
food, beverages and tobacco	28 137	31 784	31 662
food	17 413	19 724	19 605
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	10 724	12 060	12 057
durable consumer goods	45 776	46 520	45 283
other goods	30 292	34 414	35 080
services	141 996	171 916	177 816
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	5 665	6 174	6 256
resident in the rest of the world	8 555	9 233	9 102
Collective final consump. of gen. Governm.	42 839	51 949	53 003
Final consumption expenditure	291 930	339 642	345 690

23.19 Final consumption expenditure by type of goods and services (% volume changes)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Final consumption expenditure of households incl. NPISH	3.5	-0.9	0.3
goods	3.3	-1.9	-0.4
food, beverages and tobacco	1.3	-0.1	0.9
food	1.3	0.0	2.5
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	1.3	-0.1	-1.7
durable consumer goods	5.6	-3.7	-1.2
other goods	1.5	-1.0	-0.5
services	3.7	0.1	1.3
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	4.3	0.0	0.1
resident in the rest of the world	5.0	-0.7	-4.1
Individual final consump. of gen. Governm.	2.8	2.9	0.4
goods	5.1	9.3	1.7
durable consumer goods	2.8	10.2	2.5
other goods	5.8	9.0	1.5
services	2.6	2.5	0.3
Actual individual final consumption	3.4	-0.1	0.3
goods	3.3	-1.6	-0.3
food, beverages and tobacco	1.3	-0.1	0.9
food	1.3	0.0	2.5
confectionery, tobacco and beverages	1.3	-0.1	-1.7
durable consumer goods	5.6	-3.5	-1.1
other goods	1.8	-0.2	-0.3
services	3.4	0.9	1.0
non-resident in the Netherlands (-)	4.3	0.0	0.1
resident in the rest of the world	5.0	-0.7	-4.1
Collective final consump. of gen. Governm.	1.2	0.5	-0.9

Macro economy

23.20 Imports of goods and services by group of products (*mln euro*)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Products of agriculture and fishing	9 820	9 963	10 213
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	16 873	15 768	19 887
Industrial products	180 497	180 467	198 244
food, beverages and tobacco products	13 711	15 347	16 536
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	10 782	11 057	11 262
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6 750	6 666	6 726
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	5 810	5 908	7 224
chemical products and manmade fibres	24 093	26 350	29 577
rubber and plastic products	5 431	5 467	6 517
basic metals and metal products	14 233	13 440	16 357
machinery and equipment i.e.	13 449	13 828	14 760
electrical machinery, optical equipment	57 416	53 655	59 182
transport equipment	18 060	18 052	19 121
other manufactured products i.e.	10 762	10 697	10 982
Other products	35 057	41 513	42 968
Final consumption by resident households	8 555	9 233	9 102
Cif/fob-adjustment	-387	-388	-421
Imports of goods (fob) and services	250 415	256 556	279 993
Imports of goods (cif)	213 039	211 571	234 079
Cif/fob-adjustment and reclassification	7 747	7 771	8 595
Imports of goods (fob)	205 292	203 800	225 484
Imports of services (cif)	37 763	45 373	46 335
Final consumption by resident households	8 555	9 233	9 102
Other imports of services	29 208	36 140	37 233
Cif/fob-reclassification	7 360	7 383	8 174
Imports of services (fob)	45 123	52 756	54 509
Imports of goods (fob) and services	250 415	256 556	279 993

23.21 Imports of goods and services by groups of products (% volume changes)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Products of agriculture and fishing	4.4	1.4	3.6
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	7.0	3.3	2.3
Industrial products	11.4	0.9	10.0
food, beverages and tobacco products	7.2	0.8	5.8
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	5.0	-0.1	3.8
paper, printed matter and recorded media	1.8	-0.3	5.0
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	2.2	-4.4	7.5
chemical products and manmade fibres	11.5	-1.0	8.1
rubber and plastic products	5.1	-2.4	20.2
basic metals and metal products	8.0	-0.8	6.3
machinery and equipment i.e.	7.0	-0.1	7.2
electrical machinery, optical equipment	20.9	3.9	18.2
transport equipment	7.3	3.5	4.8
other manufactured products i.e.	8.1	-4.2	3.2
Other products	10.5	-1.3	2.2
Final consumption by resident households	5.0	-0.7	-4.1
Cif/fob-adjustment	10.5	1.0	6.7

Macro economy

23.21 Imports of goods and services by group of products (end) (% volume changes)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Imports of goods (fob) and services	10.5	0.6	7.5
Imports of goods (cif)	10.6	1.0	9.1
Cif/fob-adjustment and reclassification	10.6	1.0	9.0
Imports of goods (fob)	10.6	1.0	9.1
Imports of services (cif)	10.2	-0.9	0.5
Final consumption by resident households	5.0	-0.7	-4.1
Other imports of services	11.8	-1.0	1.6
Cif/fob-reclassification	10.6	1.0	9.2
Imports of services (fob)	10.3	-0.7	1.7
Imports of goods (fob) and services	10.5	0.6	7.5

23.22 Exports of goods and services by groups of products (mln euro)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Products of agriculture and fishing	14 054	14 942	15 670
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	5 915	7 025	8 290
Industrial products	200 143	199 710	222 171
food, beverages and tobacco products	28 545	30 259	31 516
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	7 296	7 592	7 826
paper, printed matter and recorded media	5 966	5 741	6 013
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	14 083	13 673	17 083
chemical products and manmade fibres	34 434	37 204	41 386
rubber and plastic products	5 598	5 794	6 172
basic metals and metal products	13 032	12 763	15 577
machinery and equipment i.e.	13 090	13 270	13 980
electrical machinery, optical equipment	58 880	54 579	61 734
transport equipment	12 509	12 141	13 912
other manufactured products i.e.	6 710	6 694	6 972
Transport and communication services	16 729	17 149	17 650
Financial and business services	18 210	22 665	23 234
Other products	10 526	11 335	11 549
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	5 665	6 174	6 256
Exports of used fixed capital goods	577	796	796
Cif/fob-adjustment	-387	-388	-421
Exports of goods and services	271 432	279 408	305 195
Exports of goods (fob) excl. re-exports	132 893	134 396	146 767
Re-exports	91 549	91 684	103 750
Exports of used fixed capital goods	577	796	796
Exports of goods (fob)	225 019	226 876	251 313
Consumption of services by non-residential households	5 665	6 174	6 256
Other exports of services	41 135	46 746	48 047
Cif/fob-adjustment	-387	-388	-421
Exports of services	46 413	52 532	53 882
Exports of goods (fob) and services	271 432	279 408	305 195

Macro economy

23.23 Exports of goods and services by groups of products (% volume changes)

	2000	2003*	2004*
Products of agriculture and fishing	4.7	3.1	7.1
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	10.1	-5.7	15.6
Industrial products	12.8	0.2	10.2
food, beverages and tobacco products	3.5	-1.5	3.0
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	4.7	1.8	4.5
paper, printed matter and recorded media	2.0	0.3	6.9
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	2.4	3.4	9.3
chemical products and manmade fibres	10.1	0.9	6.6
rubber and plastic products	6.5	-2.1	7.0
basic metals and metal products	4.7	2.2	8.5
machinery and equipment i.e.	14.1	-2.9	4.9
electrical machinery, optical equipment	28.3	2.1	20.1
transport equipment	8.9	-4.4	12.6
other manufactured products i.e.	10.6	-5.5	5.1
Transport and communication services	6.1	-0.1	2.2
Financial and business services	15.0	-2.5	0.4
Other products	1.9	-0.5	2.2
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	4.3	0.0	0.1
Exports of used fixed capital goods	1.8	0.5	0.0
Cif/fob-adjustment	10.5	1.0	6.7
Exports of goods and services	11.3	0.0	8.3
Exports of goods (fob) excl.re-exports	8.4	-0.9	6.0
Re-exports	17.2	1.9	15.7
Exports of used fixed capital goods	1.8	0.5	0.0
Exports of goods (fob)	11.9	0.3	9.9
Consumption of services by non-residential households	4.3	0.0	0.1
Other exports of services	9.4	-1.5	1.6
Cif/fob-adjustment	10.5	1.0	6.7
Exports of services	8.7	-1.4	1.4
Exports of goods (fob) and services	11.3	0.0	8.3

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

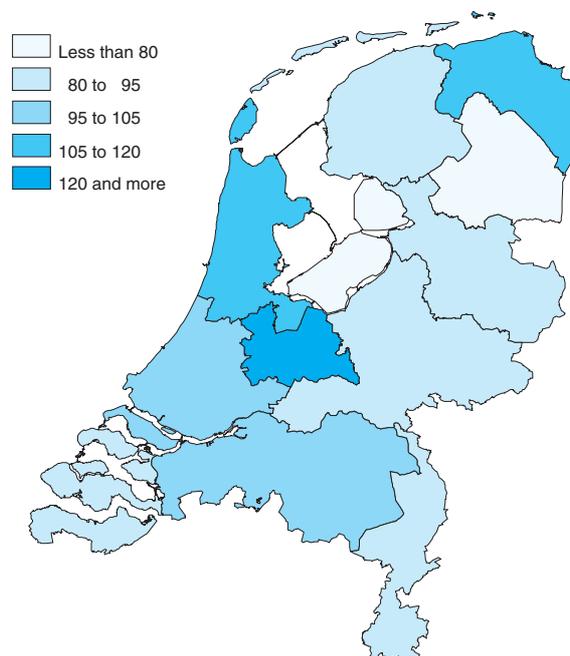
	2000	2003*	2004*
Dwellings	24 061	26 695	28 541
Non-residential buildings	14 977	14 797	14 614
Civil engineering works	10 126	11 672	11 958
Transport equipment	10 146	10 203	11 145
Machinery and equipment	14 838	14 329	14 542
Other fixed assets	17 205	16 907	17 671
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	2 398	2 967	3 056
Total	88 955	91 636	95 415

Macro economy

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

	2000	2003*	2004*
Dwellings	-0.3	-4.3	3.8
Non-residential buildings	9.3	-9.2	-3.0
Civil engineering works	11.2	-2.0	1.3
Transport equipment	4.2	10.0	7.2
Machinery and equipment	-7.7	-5.0	1.2
Other fixed assets	0.7	-1.4	4.3
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	12.2	-1.0	3.0
Total	1.4	-3.1	2.5

23.26 GDP per capita, 2002 (Netherlands =100)



24. *Financial institutions*

Saving via the Internet more popular

If households have money to spare they can invest it in shares or put it into a savings account. At the end of 2004, private households in the Netherlands had nearly 200 billion euro in bank savings accounts. Saving via the Internet has become increasingly popular. After the collapse of the stock market in 2000, saving has become a safe alternative for investment in stocks and shares.

Households more in the red

Households who do not have enough money to spend can make use of one of several forms of consumer credit, or can overdraw their current bank accounts. As banks have extended possibilities for current accounts overdrafts, and households have made increasing use of these opportunities, the total amount of overdrafts on current accounts has risen steadily in recent years. In 2004 it rose by more than 6 percent. Outstanding consumer credit rose by more than 9 percent annually in the period 1997–2000. In the last four years the increase has been smaller however, and a noticeable shift has taken place towards revolving credit and credit cards.

Money raised on the capital market

The government, companies and other organisations raise part of the money they need on the public stock market by issuing shares and bonds. The amount thus raised has amounted to around 100 billion euro for a number of years now. Other sources of funding are private loans and bank loans. Since 2001, nearly 90 percent of money raised on the capital market is in the form of issues of bonds. Compared with 2000 the government and financial institutions have more than doubled their bonds issues. As fewer people are interested in investing in shares because of the sharp drop in share prices, it has become harder for private companies to raise more capital by issuing new shares.

Financial institutions

24.1 Consumer credit (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Credit granted	6 395	10 658	10 455	10 403
Interest	1 125	1 303	1 525	1 545
Repayments	7 095	10 647	11 253	11 396
Outstanding debt	10 129	15 244	17 322	17 874
of which:				
closed-end credit	3 337	3 065	2 507	2 384
open-end credit		10 063	12 428	13 134
savings based credit	6 792	1 737	1 395	1 243
credit cards		486	992	1 114
Credit limits granted	14 517	23 608	30 558	32 012

24.2 Savings balance (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Savings balance 1 January	98 402	130 345	167 766	185 094
Deposits	55 190	84 414	100 863	94 648
Withdrawals	52 245	83 569	88 957	83 816
Net deposits	2 945	845	11 906	10 832
Interest	3 477	3 057	4 123	3 570
Gains	6 422	3 902	16 029	14 402
Corrections and statistical discrepancies	.	-2	1 299	219
Savings balance 31 December	104 824	134 245	185 094	199 715
of which:				
net deposits via the Internet	.	.	42 595	.
net deposits via telephone	.	.	23 664	.
other deposits	.	.	118 835	.

24.3 Current account overdrafts

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Outstanding debt (mln euro)	2 408	5 482	6 450	6 898
Outstanding contracts (x 1 000)	2 136	2 540	3 100	2 902

Financial institutions

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

	2000	2003	2004
Shares			
financial institutions	2 205	485	307
investment companies	11 472	8 044	5 017
real estate companies	507	344	272
other companies	14 014	3 351	6 033
total	28 200	12 224	11 626
Bonds			
government	15 045	34 235	32 295
financial institutions	26 880	61 462	60 011
other private sector	17 542	4 429	478
foreign	500	–	–
total	59 969	100 126	92 783
Mortgage bonds, bills and savings certificates	2 423	336	295
Total	88 169	112 686	104 705

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

	2000	2003	2004
Construction and installation	164	166	110
Mineral extraction	3 281	3 653	3 688
Trade	739	154	109
Manufacturing industry	2,340	2 524	2 565
Non-financial services	703	657	719
Transport, storage and communication	604	280	1 147
Banks/financial services	1 445	1 507	1 691
Insurance	3 044	3 395	3 920
Investment companies	733	1 361	1 377
Other companies	319	129	136
Real estate companies	838	809	889
Total	14 211	14 634	16 351

Financial institutions

24.6 Combined balance sheet of financial institutions (bln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
<i>Assets</i>				
Monetary gold	10	9	9	8
Accounts receivable (intern. mon. inst.)	7	2	3	2
Cash and current account	16	49	45	62
Deposits	106	182	282	319
Bonds	176	386	460	495
Shares	118	397	282	333
Short-term securities	25	10	7	10
Holdings	44	133	131	138
Short-term loans	113	193	235	224
Long-term loans	320	400	437	456
Mortgages	145	297	370	409
Fixed assets	45	73	68	68
Transitional assets	37	75	77	78
Other assets	24	26	18	17
Total	1 187	2 230	2 424	2 168
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Cash	18	17	17	21
Current account	81	182	212	247
Deposits	169	352	458	459
Savings	109	137	170	187
Bonds	69	189	297	348
Shares and holdings	144	426	279	309
Short-term securities	9	21	37	33
Short-term debts	30	55	75	74
Long-term debts	85	138	160	177
Transitional assets	37	82	91	90
Reserves	435	632	628	672
Total	1 187	2 230	2 424	2 618

24.7 Institutions providing credit

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Institutions				
enterprises	174	87	88	86
of which:				
companies	.	76	79	77
cooperative banks	.	1	1	1
branches abroad				
credit companies	.	10	8	8
local units	6 729	6 152	4 821	4 499
automatic cash dispensers	.	6 921	7 442	7 556
Employment				
employees	105 000	131 069	127 924	122 433
women	.	.	63 578	59 013
men	.	.	64 346	63 420
fte's	.	127 636	124 198	118 867

Financial institutions

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

	2000	2002	2003
<i>Income</i>			
Interest etc.	54 689	54 076	51 302
Yield on securities	3 767	3 270	3 523
Procuration (2000=net)	5 200	5 280	5 201
Profits on financial transactions	1 839	662	948
Other income	1 746	767	1 607
Total	67 241	64 055	62 581
<i>Expenses</i>			
Interest etc.	41 975	38 901	34 735
Procuration (2000=net)	0	700	676
General expenses and administration	13 737	14 395	14 818
Other operating expenses	14	83	59
Value adjustments to receivables and additions/withdrawals	591	2 017	1 729
Other value adjustments	1 184	1 628	1 148
Operating result	9 741	6 331	9 375
Extra ordinary income and expenses	-714	-20	-1
Tax	1 153	896	1 553
Net profit in accounting year	7 874	5 415	7 821
Total	67 242	64 055	62 581

24.9 Balance sheet figures for credit institutions

	2000	2002	2003
<i>Balance sheet total (number of institutions)</i>			
less than 100 mln euro	23	22	20
100 to 1 000 mln euro	31	31	33
1 000 to 10 000 mln euro	23	24	23
10 000 to 100 000 mln euro	7	8	6
100 000 mln euro and more	3	3	4
<i>Balance sheet figures (bln euro)</i>			
balance sheet total	1 019	1 225	1 299
credit	588	717	757
amount entrusted	419	495	527
total capital and reserves	81	88	97

Financial institutions

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
<i>Income</i>				
Technical result	554	194	226	1 195
of which:				
accidents and illness	426	14	276	746
motor vehicles	-55	-23	-59	226
transport and air traffic	22	-12	5	5
fire and other damage	152	79	-30	197
other	10	136	35	21

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
Intangible assets	11	15	36	45
Land and buildings	465	385	386	377
Investment in affiliated enterprises	1 195	1 760	1 807	2 201
Shares	2 734	8 036	4 373	4 260
Bonds	7 277	14 723	15 844	17 833
Mortgages	406	426	501	540
Other loans	4 417	2 190	1 580	1 357
Deposits with credit institutions	701	526	637	1 072
Other financial investments	312	599	1 006	1 018
Deposits with ceding enterprises	105	107	122	152
Receivables and other assets	4 043	6 520	7 337	7 765
Total	21 666	35 287	33 629	36 620

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
Intangible assets	1	19	27	19
Land and buildings	6 897	12 434	14 223	12 775
Investment in affiliated enterprises	4 979	5 557	5 507	5 741
Shares	14 235	35 816	22 707	21 307
Bonds	21 940	43 456	50 925	64 207
Participation in investment pools	1 077	566	591	609
Mortgages	19 065	28 247	27 397	27 196
Other loans	32 477	25 215	21 728	18 274
Deposits with credit institutions	1 271	3 741	3 675	3 321
Other financial investments	3 218	4 969	5 053	4 742
Deposits with ceding enterprises	294	344	417	425
Investment where policyholders bear risk	27 500	65 463	68 351	76 814
Receivables and other assets	7 209	15 487	16 768	17 354
Total	140 163	241 314	237 369	252 784

Financial institutions

24.13 Technical account of life insurance companies (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
<i>Income</i>				
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	12 711	22 426	23 118	24 051
Investment income	10 575	10 938	1 168	13 268
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	5 330	14 109	19 599	16 707
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance	9 381	11 108	-1 627	11 481
Bonuses, rebates operating costs	4 990	5 585	2 770	5 943
Other technical expenses	2 476	904	2 784	990
Total result technical account	1 108	1 658	761	2 198

24.14 Balance sheet of pension funds (bln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
<i>Assets</i>				
Land and buildings	18	24	22	24
Mortgages	12	14	16	15
Shares	] 138	217	167	215
Bonds		168	178	190
Long-term loans	78	31	15	11
Non-consolidated holdings	6	15	21	17
Deposits and liquid assets	5	6	12	11
Reinsurance share of techn. provisions	15	14	6	6
Other receivables	10	9	7	8
Total	282	498	443	497
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Endowment fund and reserves	33	113	-1	13
Gross technical provisions	243	376	434	468
Total	282	498	443	497
Long-term loans	1	1	1	2
Other liabilities	5	9	9	14

Financial institutions

24.15 Profit and loss account of pension funds (*bln euro*)

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
<i>Assets</i>				
Premiums	7	10	18	20
Return on investment	21	12	-36	47
Other assets	3	4	5	3
Total	30	26	-12	70
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Net change in technical provisions	14	23	35	39
Pensions paid, lump sum commutes	10	12	14	15
Other liabilities	6	-10	-61	16
Total	30	26	-12	70

25. Government finance

Tax revenues down in 2003

Revenues from national government taxes came to 102.9 billion euro in 2003, 1.5 billion euro less than in 2002. The decrease was mainly caused by lower revenues from corporate and dividend taxes, as private sector profits fell in 2003. Income from value added tax amounted to 33.6 billion euro in the same year.

Government spending increasing more slowly

Spending by central government was 5.6 percent up on 2002. The increase in spending was considerably larger in 2001 and 2002, at 9.4 and 7.8 percent respectively. The smaller growth in 2003 was primarily caused by lower spending on general administration, education and social provisions – such as income support payments, study grants, and subsidies for house buyers, which are not specifically covered by social premiums. Government spending on health care rose by most in 2003: it grew by more than 18 percent to 7.8 billion euro. Almost all of this increase was connected with the larger contribution from central government coffers to the fund for exceptional medical expenses, as spending on this category is insufficiently covered by the premiums paid for it.

Local taxes up

Income from local taxes and levies rose by an average 6 percent per year in the period 1995-2003. For provinces, tax revenues more than tripled, mainly pushed up by strong rise in the surcharge on motor vehicle tax. Water board levies rose by an average 5.6 percent in this period, municipal taxes by just over 5 percent on average.

Government finance

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
General administration				
expenditure	5 694	8 528	9 669	9 650
revenue	1 327	1 360	1 665	1 750
National defence				
expenditure	5 261	5 963	6 620	6 795
revenue	202	289	193	194
Public order and security				
expenditure	3 684	5 539	6 965	7 530
revenue	412	782	963	1 092
Education				
expenditure	14 895	18 375	21 700	22 755
revenue	315	384	410	434
Public health				
expenditure	2 699	3 780	6 626	7 840
revenue	30	36	57	55
Social provisions				
expenditure	15 779	17 058	22 861	25 005
revenue	412	99	261	126
Public housing				
expenditure	2 175	1 206	1 360	1 456
revenue	572	163	205	226
Culture and recreation				
expenditure	567	1 460	1 661	1 695
revenue	78	316	342	335
Fuel and energy				
expenditure	251	221	199	224
revenue	2 610	2 888	4 047	4 538
Agriculture, hunting, fishery				
expenditure	636	794	1 227	1 429
revenue	188	254	433	386
Economic affairs				
expenditure	663	1 086	1 072	1 155
revenue	902	645	1 371	754
Traffic and transport				
expenditure	3 192	3 499	4 268	4 271
revenue	711	608	649	640
Not allocated to a category				
expenditure	24 651	28 708	29 225	30 046
revenue	65 572	91 288	102 594	101 363
Business activities				
expenditure	193	102	163	152
revenue	193	102	163	152
Total				
current expenditure	80 339	96 319	113 617	120 002
current revenue	73 523	99 213	113 352	112 044

Government finance

25.2 Government taxes (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
Value added tax	17 941	26 888	32 252	33 558
Excise	6 476	7 714	8 446	8 586
Legal taxes	1 879	3 930	4 641	4 456
Environmental taxes	858	2 849	2 953	3 081
Car tax	1 813	2 875	2 741	2 874
Other production-related taxes	914	1 282	1 441	1 354
Wage tax	20 139	24 433	29 577	28 790
Income tax	2 940	-880	-75	378
Corporate tax	9 460	16 736	15 394	13 392
Dividend tax	955	2 588	3 490	3 128
Other income-related tax	2 314	2 935	1 799	1 822
Capital tax	774	1 483	1 695	1 460
Total	66 462	92 832	104 353	102 878

25.3 Expenditure and revenue of the provinces (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
General administration				
expenditure	141	191	251	269
revenue	25	31	33	51
Public order and security				
expenditure	6	6	9	13
revenue	3	0	1	0
Traffic and transport				
expenditure	615	1 141	1 404	1 290
revenue	165	533	768	662
Water management				
expenditure	183	143	169	161
revenue	89	28	49	33
Environmental control				
expenditure	423	417	459	469
revenue	285	219	213	210
Recreation and nature				
expenditure	109	134	170	172
revenue	24	25	37	40
Economic and agricultural affairs				
expenditure	173	207	310	385
revenue	118	264	308	629
Welfare				
expenditure	2 018	902	1 082	1 162
revenue	1 771	547	657	682
Environmental planning, public housing				
expenditure	163	143	242	256
revenue	103	66	127	148
Financing and general revenue				
expenditure	135	422	372	516
revenue	1 392	2 106	2 396	2 655
Total				
expenditure	3 967	3 706	4 468	4 693
revenue	3 975	3 821	4 589	5 110

Government finance

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
Surcharge on motor vehicle tax	144	714	813	846
Property tax	1 859	2 558	2 940	2 884
Sewage charges	456	656	753	785
Refuse collection rate	1 009	1 245	1 382	1 303
Duties on building permits	183	332	380	318
Parking fees	175	302	368	376
Levies on water pollution	707	970	1 047	1 079
Water tax for households	110	160	181	204
Community charge	309	390	453	474
Other	557	348	424	504
Total	5 509	7 675	8 741	8 773
of which:				
provinces	259	727	861	885
municipalities	4 124	5 428	6 199	6 131
water boards	1 126	1 520	1 681	1 757

25.5 Expenditure and revenue of municipalities (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003*
General administration				
expenditure	1 747	2 210	2 722	2 570
revenue	356	462	639	477
Public order and security				
expenditure	510	710	948	968
revenue	93	102	151	116
Traffic, transport, public works				
expenditure	3 315	4 012	4 843	4 644
revenue	1 831	2 124	2 603	2 447
Economic affairs				
expenditure	651	1 011	689	642
revenue	787	1 149	681	589
Education				
expenditure	3 546	4 599	5 606	4 890
revenue	3 051	3 178	3 896	3 168
Culture and recreation				
expenditure	2 763	3 387	4 088	3 877
revenue	567	656	791	647
Social provisions and social services				
expenditure	10 604	10 840	12 683	12 420
revenue	7 734	7 183	8 650	8 180
Public health and environment				
expenditure	2 981	3 457	3 987	4 135
revenue	2 350	2 581	2 955	3 074
Environmental planning, housing				
expenditure	23 209	7 978	8 055	6 466
revenue	22 699	7 628	7 476	5 729
Financing and general revenue				
expenditure	1 776	6 147	3 613	3 032
revenue	11 642	19 287	19 392	19 217
Total				
expenditure	51 101	44 350	47 233	43 644
revenue	51 108	44 350	47 233	43 644

26. Prices

Inflation exceptionally low in 2004

Consumer prices rose by an average 1.2 percent in 2004. This is an exceptionally low rate of inflation. The only time since the sixties that it was lower was in the period 1986–1989. Surprisingly enough, the low inflation then was caused by falling energy prices and a reduction in the rate of VAT, whereas in 2004 the prices of gas and electricity rose, as did the prices of motor fuels. Rates for consumption-related taxes and public services such as property tax and motor vehicle tax also rose by more than in previous years. The low rate of inflation in 2004 was mainly caused by the sharp fall in the prices of food and non-alcoholic drinks. Partly as a consequence of the supermarket price war, these products were on average 3.5 percent cheaper than in 2003. Alcoholic drinks, clothes and shoes, furnishings, household appliances, audio and video equipment, and computers and software also all cost less in 2004.

Oil prices push up prices in manufacturing

The record levels of oil prices in 2004 were reflected in the factory gate prices of the manufacturing industry. Manufacturers priced their products 4.2 percent higher than in 2003. Producers' prices in the oil industry in particular rose sharply: by 19 percent. If the prices in the oil industry are left out of account, the price increase is more moderate: 2.8 percent. Prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured products used in the manufacturing industry rose by slightly more than the prices of the final products; they cost 7.1 percent more than in 2003. Prices of imported raw materials and semi-manufactures rose by even more: nearly 9 percent. Discounting the effect of oil prices, intermediate consumption cost 4.6 percent more.

Prices

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mineral extraction				
domestic sales	12.7	-4.4	8.4	-0.3
exports	17.3	-14.0	4.6	-2.8
total sales	14.7	-8.8	6.8	-1.3
Manufacturing				
domestic sales	1.9	-0.3	1.3	3.5
of which:				
intermediate goods	1.4	-0.8	1.2	4.1
consumer goods	3.2	0.2	1.3	2.7
investment goods	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.6
exports	0.3	-1.7	0.3	4.6
total sales	0.9	-1.1	0.7	4.2
Public utilities companies				
domestic sales	-0.8	-4.0	5.0	-2.7
of which:				
intermediate goods	-1.2	-4.2	5.4	-2.9
consumer goods	0.2	-3.4	4.1	-2.3
investment goods	-1.7	-4.4	5.7	-3.1

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mineral extraction				
consumption of				
manufactured products	0.4	-0.2	1.4	4.7
electricity, gas and water	-1.1	-4.0	5.0	-2.8
purchased in the Netherlands	3.0	0.7	2.7	1.7
imports	-6.1	-2.7	1.1	15.4
total	-3.3	-1.5	1.6	10.7
Manufacturing industry				
consumption of				
agricultural products	12.2	-11.3	-0.4	8.4
minerals	12.4	-4.1	8.2	-0.3
manufactured products	0.9	-1.6	1.6	5.0
electricity, gas and water	-1.2	-4.2	5.3	-2.9
purchased in the Netherlands	3.8	-4.0	1.7	5.0
imports	-2.5	-2.0	-0.3	8.5
total	-0.1	-2.8	0.5	7.1
Public utilities companies				
consumption of				
minerals	13.3	-5.3	9.0	-0.3
manufactured products	0.5	-1.9	3.0	0.5
electricity, gas and water	-1.6	-4.3	5.6	-3.0
purchased in the Netherlands	6.4	-4.8	7.4	-1.3
imports	5.8	2.5	18.3	9.1
total	6.2	-2.5	11.0	2.4

Prices

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	15.5	-10.0	7.6	-1.2
Other mineral extraction	6.1	6.4	-1.6	-3.2
Food and beverages	5.1	-0.8	-0.4	1.8
Tobacco products	5.8	1.5	4.8	2.9
Textiles	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
Clothing and fur items	1.1	2.0	0.4	-0.1
Leather, leather products, footwear	4.5	0.4	0.0	-1.7
Wood, cork and cane products (excl. furniture)	4.7	2.8	1.3	0.2
Paper and cardboard products	3.0	-1.6	-2.1	-1.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	-0.2	-1.7	-1.4
Oil and coal products	-7.9	-5.4	2.6	18.8
Chemical products	-2.3	-3.9	2.0	6.8
Rubber and synthetic products	2.0	-0.3	0.9	0.2
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	4.5	2.0	0.4	-1.6
Metal and electrical engineering of which:	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.5
basic metals	-1.6	-3.3	1.4	11.4
metal products	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.9
machines and equipment	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.3
electrical and optical instruments	1.5	-0.2	-0.7	1.1
transport equipment	-0.2	1.1	0.7	4.3
Furniture and other manufac. products	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.4

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Food and beverages	5.5	-3.8	-1.1	3.8
Tobacco products	2.1	4.3	-3.4	-0.8
Textiles	1.9	-1.2	0.6	0.6
Clothing and fur items	2.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.3
Leather, leather products, footwear	3.8	-4.0	0.4	2.1
Wood, cork and cane products (excl. furniture)	-0.7	-1.5	-2.4	0.4
Paper and cardboard products	0.7	-3.7	-1.0	-1.5
Printing and publishing	3.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.9
Oil and coal products	-8.9	-3.9	3.9	22.0
Chemical products	-1.8	-3.6	3.1	9.1
Rubber and synthetic products	0.2	-2.3	2.5	5.9
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.6
Metal and electrical engineering of which:	0.2	-1.5	-0.8	4.9
basic metals	-0.4	-3.8	1.7	15.4
metal products	-0.2	-1.2	1.3	9.2
machines and equipment	0.3	-1.2	-1.2	2.8
electrical and optical instruments	-0.7	-3.1	-2.9	1.6
transport equipment	1.4	0.1	-1.3	1.9
Furniture and other manufac. products	0.8	-1.3	0.4	3.6

Prices

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

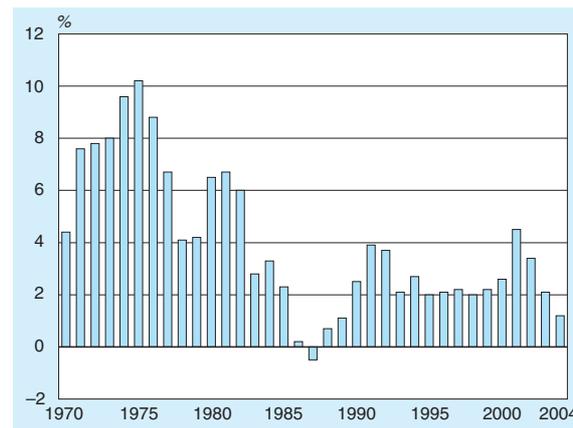
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	7.0	3.3	1.1	-3.5
food	7.5	3.5	1.3	-3.1
bread and cereal products	4.4	3.4	1.9	-1.3
meat	9.7	1.0	0.5	-1.3
fish, shellfish and crustaceans	10.3	7.3	1.1	-1.9
milk, cheese and eggs	7.6	4.8	2.3	-3.8
oils and fats	3.8	3.9	1.0	-4.8
fruit	10.1	4.5	0.3	-4.3
vegetables and potatoes	9.4	4.8	0.3	-6.1
sugar, sweets and ice cream	4.4	3.4	3.4	-2.3
other food	5.3	4.3	0.6	-5.1
non-alcoholic drinks	2.6	0.5	-1.1	-8.3
coffee, tea and cocoa	-0.9	-1.5	-1.5	-8.9
mineral water, soft drinks and juice	4.3	1.3	-0.8	-8.1
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	6.7	4.9	3.8	7.7
alcoholic drinks	5.8	5.6	4.5	-2.9
tobacco	7.4	4.4	3.3	16.1
Clothing and footwear	1.8	3.1	-3.0	-1.9
clothes and clothes fabrics	0.8	2.6	-3.4	-1.8
footwear, incl repairs	6.7	5.5	-1.2	-2.1
Housing, water and energy	5.0	3.3	3.7	3.1
housing	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1
house maintenance and repairs	5.9	4.1	3.2	2.4
water supply and other housing services	4.5	1.7	1.5	0.6
energy	15.2	5.2	7.3	3.5
Furnishings, household appliances	5.4	3.8	1.6	-0.9
furniture and floor coverings	6.2	4.3	2.3	-0.4
household linens	6.3	6.8	2.8	0.9
household appliances, incl. repairs	0.3	-2.2	1.4	-2.4
crockery, glassware and household items	4.8	3.5	0.4	-0.6
home and garden tools (incl. electrical)	3.8	4.0	-0.2	0.5
daily maintenance	6.8	5.1	0.9	-2.0
Health	2.9	2.5	1.9	0.7
Transport	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.7
purchase of vehicles	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.4
use of private vehicles (of which: fuel)	2.2	2.3	2.4	5.4
transport services	4.0	4.0	5.5	2.8
Communication	-0.9	2.2	2.2	-0.7
Recreation and culture	3.2	1.8	0.5	-0.9
audio and video equipment, computers and software	-3.8	-6.7	-9.1	-10.8
durable goods for recreation and culture	6.9	3.3	3.6	2.4
toys, games, flowers, plants and pets	5.4	4.0	0.5	-2.8

Prices

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004
recreational and cultural services	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.2
books, newspapers, magazines and stationery	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.4
package holidays	6.4	4.0	2.3	-0.5
Education	3.3	12.0	2.9	1.8
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	5.8	6.6	2.4	1.9
restaurants, pubs, canteens	5.8	6.5	2.4	2.0
accommodation	6.0	7.1	2.4	1.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	5.0	2.6	1.6
personal hygiene	4.7	3.9	2.5	-1.3
items for personal use n.e.c.	5.1	3.4	0.6	0.6
social protection	1.4	5.6	4.9	9.5
insurance	3.8	3.5	1.6	0.8
financial services	4.3	7.7	2.5	-2.2
other services n.e.c.	6.5	7.8	4.4	4.8
Consumption-related taxes and public services	1.6	2.1	4.3	5.2
consumption-related taxes	1.9	1.9	4.1	5.5
public services, incl. fees for secondary and tertiary education	0.7	2.7	4.8	4.4
Consumption abroad	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8
Total expenditure	4.2	3.3	2.1	1.2

26.6 Inflation



27. Environmental pollution

Emission of greenhouse gases stable

In terms of CO₂ equivalents, emission of greenhouse gases in the Netherlands has remained stable in the last five years. The emission of carbon dioxide increased in this period, while discharges of methane and laughing gas decreased. Compared with 1990, the emission of greenhouse gases according to the Kyoto definition rose by just over 3 percent. Emissions of acidifying substances such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide have hardly changed. Ammonia discharges, on the other hand, have fallen steadily. More than half of sulphur dioxide discharged in 2003 came from sea-going ships.

Waste water treatment continues to improve

Discharges into the sewerage system and surface waters have only decreased slightly since 1995. This stabilisation follows a strong decrease in pollution between 1985 and 1995. The nitrogen and phosphorus load on surface water was significantly lower in 2003 as drier weather resulted in less run-off from agricultural and natural land. Water treatment in waste water installations is becoming more and more efficient. The removal of nitrogen from waste water has improved substantially, from 57 percent removal in 1995 to 72 percent in 2003. The remaining sludge is largely incinerated; the amount of sludge disposed of by dumping has been reduced by three-quarters since 2000.

Slightly less household waste

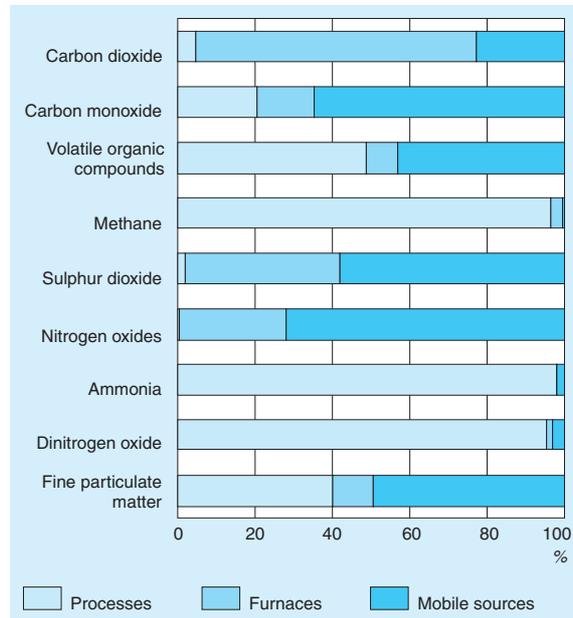
The amount of waste (excl. contaminated soil, dredgings and animal manure) rose from 52 to 58 billion kilograms between 1995 and 2000. Since then the amount has hardly changed. Industry and households are the main contributors. The amount of household waste fell slightly in 2003 compared with 2002, for the first time in twenty years: the amount fell from 562 kilograms per capita in 2002 to 549 kilograms in 2003.

Environmental pollution

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Carbon dioxide	178 000	181 200	186 900	190 100
Carbon monoxide	898	754	685	667
Volatile organic compounds	369	272	241	229
Methane	1 135	930	868	835
Sulphur dioxide	183	142	138	138
Nitrogen oxides	592	530	516	519
Ammonia	193	152	136	130
Dinitrogen oxide	72	64	58	56
Fine particulate matter	67	58	55	53

27.2 Air pollution, actual emissions by all sources, 2003



Environmental pollution

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Carbon dioxide	107	107	110	112
manufacturing	92	88	85	86
energy sector	120	123	134	135
road traffic	112	124	129	131
households	107	98	97	99
Methane	93	76	71	68
agriculture	98	89	84	82
energy sector	97	54	54	53
Dinitrogen oxide	105	93	84	81
agriculture	110	92	84	81
manufacturing	99	94	83	79
Total (CO ₂ equivalents)	105	102	103	103

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Carbon dioxide	141 400	139 900	144 600	146 700
Carbon monoxide	305	257	242	235
Volatile organic compounds	217	157	139	130
Methane	1 129	925	864	831
Sulphur dioxide	111	65	61	58
Nitrogen oxides	190	146	142	146
Ammonia	191	149	134	128
Dinitrogen oxide	71	63	56	54
Fine particulate matter	39	31	29	27

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Carbon dioxide	36 500	41 300	42 300	43 300
Carbon monoxide	593	497	444	432
Volatile organic compounds	153	115	103	99
Methane	6.1	4.8	4.3	4.1
Sulphur dioxide	72	76	78	80
Nitrogen oxides	402	384	374	374
Ammonia	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Dinitrogen oxide	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Fine particulate matter	28	27	26	26

Environmental pollution

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Nitrogen oxides	402	384	374	374
road traffic	211	178	166	159
commercial inland shipping	29	31	32	32
mobile machines	36	35	31	35
seagoing shipping (incl. on NCP)	102	116	123	127
other mobile sources	24	23	21	21
Fine particulate matter	28	27	26	26
road traffic	14.5	12.1	11.3	10.8
seagoing shipping (incl. on NCP)	8.2	9.5	10.1	10.4
other mobile sources	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0
Sulphur dioxide	72	76	78	80
seagoing shipping (incl. on NCP)	54	67	71	73
other mobile sources	17.9	9.3	6.6	6.9

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Nitrogen	96 695	94 344	96 560	96 408
Phosphorus	15 309	13 799	12 174	12 565
Copper	282	280	231	219
Chromium	45.5	30.3	28.1	28.7
Lead	152	148	145	140
Cadmium	2.15	1.56	1.54	1.34
Mercury	2.16	1.07	1.17	1.08

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Nitrogen	143	130	120	84
direct discharges	15	12	10	11
effluent waste water treatment	36	29	28	24
overflows/rainwater	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
atmospheric deposits	19	17	17	17
leaching and run-off from land	70	70	63	30
Phosphorus	12.8	11.1	10.0	7.2
direct discharges	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.3
effluent waste water treatment	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8
overflows/rainwater	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.12
leaching and run-off from land	5.0	5.6	5.9	2.9

Environmental pollution

27.9 Water purification by sewage treatment plants

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Influent (1 000 kg)				
chemical oxygen demand	920 541	920 719	938 906	923 294
biochemical oxygen demand	331 103	353 527	355 002	349 710
total nitrogen	83 978	84 726	85 955	83 633
total phosphorus	13 756	13 300	14 226	14 088
copper	189	158	142	154
chromium	32	21	18	16
lead	81	53	50	50
cadmium	1.5	1	0.9	1
mercury	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Effluent (1 000 kg)				
chemical oxygen demand	100 486	91 033	90 364	77 836
biochemical oxygen demand	13 490	11 284	11 032	9 146
total nitrogen	36 209	28 952	27 746	23 595
total phosphorus	3 542	2 845	3 001	2 805
copper	23	18	18	15
chromium	6.8	5.6	3.7	3.2
lead	10	10	8.1	8.3
cadmium	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.37
mercury	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.16
Removal (%)				
chemical oxygen demand	89	90	90	92
biochemical oxygen demand	96	97	97	97
total nitrogen	57	66	68	72
total phosphorus	74	79	79	80
copper	88	88	87	90
chromium	79	73	80	80
lead	87	81	84	83
cadmium	76	59	60	62
mercury	75	71	71	72

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Dry matter	359 843	336 361	353 853	343 621
Nitrogen	16 455	15 962	18 228	15 700
Phosphorus	10 345	7 258	9 158	8 271
Copper	140	131	138	139
Chromium	19	17	15	14
Lead	63	51	51	44
Cadmium	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mercury	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	2 135 432	1 426 447	1 534 537	1 498 398
Treatment method (1 000 kg of dry matter)				
incineration and wet oxidation	100 482	194 848	221 460	228 837
dumping	178 820	64 147	39 826	16 051
composting	80 312	39 452	51 131	54 645
other	229	37 913	41 437	44 088

Environmental pollution

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Sectors				
food and drink	39 886	64 152	68 495	59 495
paper and cardboard	98 437	56 604	56 333	51 227
chemical	45 606	45 704	38 436	35 514
other	36 059	39 290	54 473	50 254
total	219 988	205 750	217 737	196 491
Treatment methods				
agriculture	29 690	36 127	38 411	34 402
animal feed	14 271	21 333	18 651	12 833
incineration	28 501	46 880	47 213	37 558
dumping	125 819	39 389	30 498	26 131
composting	3 777	1 109	14 491	9 890
other	17 929	60 912	68 474	75 678

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

	1995	2000	2001	2002
Recycled	37 660	45 446	45 467	44 847
Incinerated	4 695	7 094	7 520	8 607
Dumped	8 215	4 834	4 820	3 985
Discharged	1 420	402	110	450
Total	51 990	57 775	57 913	57 890

27.13 Municipal waste (mln kg)

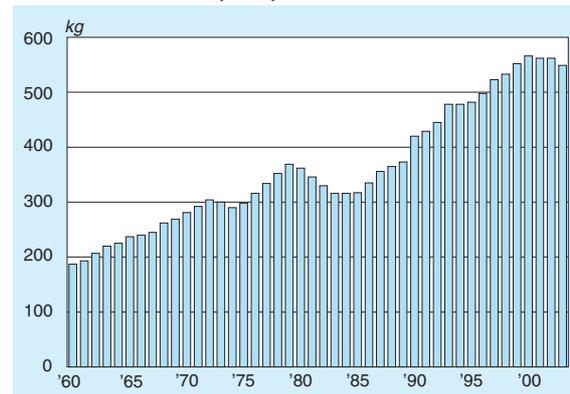
	1995	2000	2002	2003
Household waste	7 443	8 986	9 043	8 892
collected from household	6 209	6 560	6 461	6 294
taken by househ. to collection point	1 233	2 426	2 582	2 599
Cleansing waste	967	1 068	1 157	1 095
Other	401	208	172	170
Total	8 811	10 262	10 372	10 157

Environmental pollution

27.14 Household waste by waste category (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Non-separated collected waste	4 300	4 827	4 786	4 714
household waste	3 432	3 935	3 938	3 899
bulky household waste	742	794	754	707
construction waste	126	98	95	107
Separated collected waste	3 143	4 159	4 257	4 178
organic kitchen and garden waste	1 427	1 457	1 406	1 340
paper	727	1 022	1 006	984
glass	302	326	342	341
textiles	35	52	56	60
hazardous household waste	22	21	21	21
electrical appliances	12	43	57	61
wood	37	225	273	282
bulky garden waste	244	359	396	378
rubble	252	451	448	444
other separated waste	85	203	251	266

27.15 Household waste per capita



27.16 Industrial waste by sector (mln kg)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Mineral extraction	203	182	194	303
Manufacturing	18 651	18 876	18 236	17 730
food industry	10 127	10 222	9 703	9 212
chemical industry	1 251	1 311	1 256	1 236
basic metal industry	2 552	2 332	2 325	2 368
other manufacturing	4 721	5 011	4 952	4 914
Public utilities companies	1 788	1 736	1 867	1 757
Total non-hazardous waste	20 642	20 796	20 296	19 791

Environmental pollution

27.17 Industrial waste by method of treatment (mln kg)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Recycling	17 745	17 759	17 156	16 795
paper and cardboard	753	801	827	816
organic-biological substances	7 381	7 469	6 403	6 220
other organic substances	517	643	621	613
metals	898	853	939	900
stonelike materials	4 636	4 583	4 866	4 722
other inorganic substances	1 917	1 918	1 976	1 840
sludge	847	825	1 080	1 059
other recycled waste	796	667	444	625
Final disposal	2 897	3 037	3 140	2 995
Total non-hazardous waste	20 642	20 796	20 296	19 791

27.18 Motor vehicles to be dismantled

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

27.19 Use of chemical pesticides by public services (mln kg)

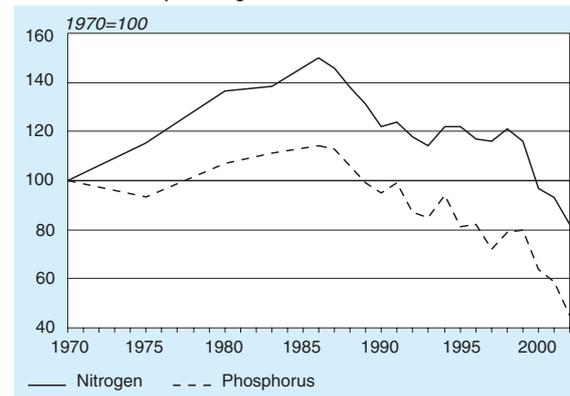
	1992	1995	2001
Insecticides	817	494	125
Fungicides	143	83	12
Herbicides	68 831	49 322	41 995
Other pesticides	869	473	12
Total	70 660	50 372	42 144
Application			
urban plants	19 075	11 074	10 222
sports grounds	5 548	4 896	4 164
paved ground	27 189	26 651	20 510
railways	11 135	4 898	6 040
waterways	3 761	557	–
other applications	3 952	2 296	1 208

Environmental pollution

27.20 Production of manure and minerals (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Manure from livestock				
cattle	61 678	56 742	54 932	53 852
pigs	16 146	14 127	12 272	11 719
poultry	2 103	2 105	1 863	1 155
sheep and goats	1 848	1 712	1 556	1 584
rabbits and furred animals	73	81	84	82
total	81 849	74 767	70 708	68 390
Nitrogen (total N)	571	415	384	373
Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	209	183	172	162
Potassium (K ₂ O)	628	531	512	518

27.21 Mineral surplus in agriculture



27.22 Minerals balance sheet for arable land (mln kg)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Nitrogen				
deposits	984	822	733	723
manure	476	386	350	344
artificial fertilisers	395	330	285	283
other deposits	113	106	98	96
withdrawal with crops	448	414	414	368
net load	536	408	319	355
Phosphorus				
deposits	120	108	94	96
manure	86	74	67	66
artificial fertilisers	27	27	21	23
other deposits	7	7	6	7
withdrawal with crops	55	58	58	50
net load	65	50	36	46

Environmental pollution

27.23 Noise pollution by source (*% of persons aged 18 yrs and older bothered by noise*)

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

27.24 Stench pollution by source (*% of persons aged 18 yrs and older bothered by stench*)

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

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

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

28. Environmental costs

Environmental protection costs nearly 10 billion euro

Companies in the sectors mineral extraction, manufacturing and public utilities invested 500 million euro in environmental measures in 2003, over 80 million more than in 2002. A total 9.7 billion euro was spent on measures to protect the environment in the Netherlands in 2001, continuing the gradual growth in spending. The government accounted for 32 percent of this amount, the private sector for 41 percent and households paid 27 percent. In 1995 the private sector and the government sector paid slightly less, households slightly more. Spending on nature preservation amounted to just over 940 million euro in 2001, more than double the amount in spent 1995.

Higher revenues from environmental taxes and levies

Revenues from environmental taxes and levies rose by 5 percent to 18.5 billion euro in 2003. This is nearly 60 percent more than in 1995. Green taxes account for the largest part of environmental taxes and levies; they include excise duties and taxes on fuels, energy, motor vehicles, water and waste substances. Motor vehicle taxes account for nearly two-thirds of total revenues from environmental taxes and levies.

Strong growth in environmental services

The number of companies providing some form of environmental services rose by 14 percent in 2002, though the number of people employed in this sector fell slightly. Turnover for these companies is still growing considerably. In 2002 it was nearly 19 percent higher than in 2001 at 4.4 billion euro. The growth was partly made up of extensive investment in treatment installations by waste removal companies in the nineties. In addition to waste removal companies, environmental services include private companies operating in the areas of sewage treatment, sanitation and pollution control.

Environmental costs

28.1 Costs and financing of environmental control (mln euro)

	1995	1999	2000	2001
Environmental costs				
water	1 882	2 115	2 217	2 284
air	955	1 447	1 435	1 547
soil	618	844	977	1 037
waste	1 961	2 604	2 802	2 987
noise	231	266	286	341
general	955	1 302	1 401	1 453
total	6 601	8 577	9 116	9 650
By sector				
government	3 598	4 209	4 473	4 734
private sector (excl. constr.)	2 740	4 039	4 336	4 632
households	263	329	307	285
Net environmental taxes				
government	1 722	2 467	.	3 054
private sector (excl. constr.)	2 927	3 678	.	3 990
households	1 952	2 432	.	2 606
total	6 601	8 577	.	9 650
Spending on nature reserves and national parks	441	733	900	942

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

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Excl. construction				
water	106	69	88	60
air	153	245	227	170
soil	67	35	35	25
waste	31	37	38	20
noise	25	16	25	15
natural landscape	35	5	5	0
total	418	407	418	290
Percentage in total investment (%)	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.0

Environmental costs

28.3 Net environmental taxes paid by industry, companies with 10 and more employees (mln euro)

	1997	2000	2001	2002
Excl. construction				
water	483	501	487	501
air	490	666	691	726
waste	329	423	449	484
other	411	428	457	461
total	1 713	2 017	2 084	2 172
By sector				
mineral extraction	x	x	153	x
food, drink, tobacco	209	267	291	306
chemical	508	x	570	599
basic metal/metal products	x	181	189	184
other manufacturing	460	626	653	670
public utilities	253	233	229	x

28.4 Environmental costs for water boards (mln euro)

	1999	2000	2002	2003
Net environmental costs	856	911	907	956
water treatment	654	718	708	726
other	202	193	199	230
Paid transfers	100	98	104	107
of which: sludge deposits	77	88	92	82
Received transfers	960	1 033	1 106	1 150
water pollution levy	897	970	1 047	1 079
other	63	63	59	71
Environmental taxes	-4	-24	-95	-86
Investment in environmental protection measures	417	347	289	371

28.5 Revenues from environmental taxes and levies (mln euro)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Sewerage charges	457	656	731	794
Surface water pollution levy	870	1 003	1 079	1 112
water boards	706	967	1 047	1 079
other	164	36	32	33
Refuse collection rates	1 009	1 227	1 316	1 418
Other environmental levies	30	70	74	98
Green taxes	9 249	13 973	14 363	15 014
motor vehicle tax	8 374	11 106	11 402	11 925
excise duties	4 316	5 290	5 737	5 952
special tax on cars, motorcycles	1 813	2 875	2 741	2 874
motor vehicle tax	2 245	2 941	2 924	3 099
regulating environmental levy	875	2 867	2 961	3 089
Pre-paid disposal fees (durable goods)	53	117	69	70
Total	11 667	17 046	17 632	18 506

Environmental costs

28.6 Environmental services

	1997	2000	2001	2002
Companies	549	597	599	682
Employees	14 478	20 267	21 275	21 047
Total assets (mln euro)	2 597	3 716	4 116	4 505
invoiced turnover	2 309	3 320	3 674	4 366
Total liabilities (mln euro)	2 450	3 561	3 927	4 309
Profit before tax (mln euro)	147	154	189	197
Investment (mln euro)	1 072	369	345	625

29. *Wildlife*

More bats, fewer butterflies and rabbits

Dutch bird species favouring open dune and heath habitats have been declining steadily in recent years. One reason for this is that grass and rough scrub are taking over these habitats, as more ambient nitrogen is deposited and groundcover becomes more dense. By the same token, birds that prefer rough land and scrub are doing better. Reptiles living in the dunes are also thriving, and bat numbers are also increasing across the nation, partly as a consequence of protection measures for these species. Numbers of many butterfly species are diminishing strongly, however, including the protected species and grassland butterflies. One of the explanations for this decline is the intensification of agriculture. Viral haemorrhagic disease has decimated the rabbit population in the last ten years. Most general species of amphibians remained more or less stable, partly as a result of improved water quality. Some salamander species are declining though (smooth newt and alpine newt), while the number of green frogs is growing again.

Meadow bird populations declining

The number of meadow birds in the Netherlands has fallen by about 25 percent since 1990. The population of black-tailed godwits was 30 percent smaller than in 1990, the number of oystercatchers nearly halved and the number of skylarks more than halved in the same period. Tufted duck and redshank numbers rose on the other hand. A number of protection measures have been introduced in recent years, such as adjusting mowing schedules, reserving special areas for nesting and nest protection. These measures have not been enough to stop the decline in Dutch meadow bird populations, however.

Wildlife

29.1 Wintering birds (1980=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Urban species	128	137	117	107
Birds of prey	120	127	112	112

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

29.2 Breeding birds (1990=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Dune species	89	79	75	64
open dunes	67	49	45	35
scrub	118	136	122	117
Heath land species	89	77	66	67
open heath land	65	38	32	30
Marsh species	89	100	88	79
reed beds	84	97	95	79
scrub	135	155	131	144
Woodland species	94	89	84	81
mature woodland	82	78	79	82
woodland birds of prey	80	78	82	84
Meadow species	92	89	81	75

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

29.3 Mammals active by day (1994=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Hare	89	84	69	64
Rabbit	105	45	47	35
Squirrel	57	64	63	83
Fox	61	65	75	74
Roe deer	88	109	120	130

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

29.4 Bats (1990=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Whiskered bat	129	170	199	201
Natterer's bat	198	297	430	447
Long-eared bat	134	121	152	161
Geoffrey's bat	200	297	451	489
Pond bat	138	214	230	246
Greater mouse-eared bat	85	150	225	182
Daubenton's bat	114	127	157	141

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

Wildlife

29.5 Reptiles (1994=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Dune species	99	280	286	342
Heath land species	85	91	88	80
Total	92	153	145	117

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

29.6 Amphibians (1997=100)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alpine newt	89	54	96	74
Common frog	104	101	91	114
Common toad	91	76	89	100
Green frog	127	130	129	132
Moor frog	125	106	127	124
Northern crested newt	101	74	97	83
Smooth newt	88	78	85	70
Natterjack	90	146	76	64

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

29.7 Butterflies (1992=100)

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Protected species	53	41	41	47
Dune species	98	52	68	66
Heath land species	55	52	58	50
Woodland species	50	62	53	75
Grass land species	87	79	68	70

Source: Netherlands butterfly foundation and Statistics Netherlands.

30. Urban and rural space

Built area increasing

With a total area of 41,528 square kilometres, the Netherlands is one of Europe's smaller countries. More than 81 percent of its area is land, 9 percent is inland water and 10 percent is sea. Nearly 70 percent of the land area is used for farming and horticulture. This area is decreasing gradually, as housing, work and recreation are taking up more and more space. About 11 percent of the land area is built on and this area is growing quickly: in the last ten years it has increased by 11 percent. South-Holland is the most densely built province with an average 5.2 hectares of buildings per square kilometre; in the residential nuclei buildings even cover 14 percent of the land area. In addition to the Randstad provinces (North and South-Holland and Utrecht), building density is also higher than average in North-Brabant and Limburg.

South-Holland most densely populated, Drenthe most open

In addition to physical characteristics, degree of urbanisation also indicates how busy an area is. Degree of urbanisation is expressed in terms of the surrounding address density. An area is urban if the surrounding address density is more than 1,500 addresses per square kilometre. In 2004 Drenthe was still the most open province, with an average 693 addresses per square kilometre. South-Holland counted 3,085 addresses per square kilometre on average, making it the busiest province by far. The address density in the provinces Flevoland, North-Brabant and Limburg increased significantly from 2000 to 2004.

More inhabitants live in an urban environment

Nearly 42 percent of the Dutch population lived in an urban environment in 2004. In 1997 this was still less than 40 percent. In the period 1997–2004 the number of inhabitants in urban areas rose by 549 thousand, while the overall population rose by 691 thousand in the same period. The number of people living in rural areas is decreasing.

Urban and rural space

30.1 Land use (1 000 ha)

	1996	2000
Traffic	113	113
Built	305	318
Semi-built	38	49
Recreation	86	89
Agriculture	2 360	2 326
Wooded and natural	478	483
Inland water	355	357
Sea	417	417
Total	4 153	4 153

30.2 Area of built land, 2003 (ha built /km² land)

	Residential nuclei	Non-nucleus areas	Total
Groningen	8.8	0.6	1.7
Friesland	8.1	0.5	1.4
Drenthe	7.6	0.5	1.3
Overijssel	10.9	0.9	2.3
Flevoland	11.2	0.5	1.3
Gelderland	10.2	1.0	2.6
Utrecht	12.3	1.0	4.0
North-Holland	12.7	1.1	4.3
South-Holland	14.0	1.2	5.2
Zeeland	8.8	0.6	1.6
North-Holland	12.0	1.3	3.4
Limburg	10.3	1.4	3.5
Netherlands	11.2	0.9	2.7

30.3 Road length (km)

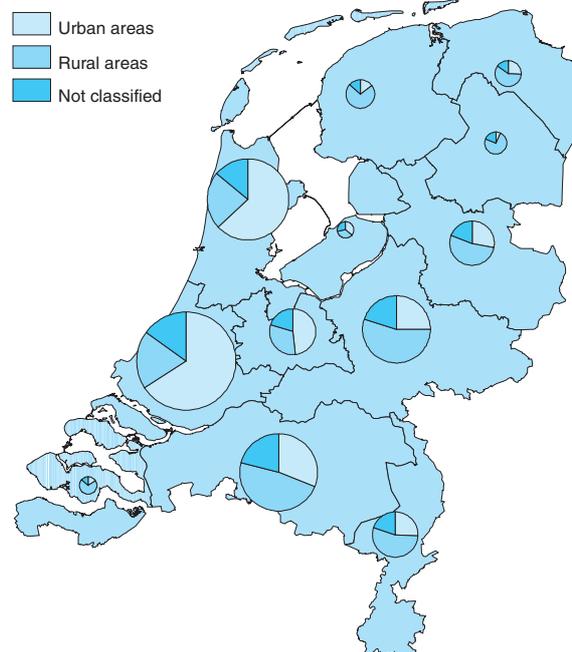
	2001	2003	2004
National trunk roads	4 892	5 104	5 136
of which:			
main lanes	3 227	3 263	3 259
connecting lanes	1 369	1 527	1 560
other	296	314	316
Provincial trunk roads	7 885	7 856	7 799
of which:			
main lanes	6 855	6 803	6 737
connecting lanes	192	209	216
other	838	843	847
Municipal and water board roads	117 669	119 437	120 447
Total	130 446	132 397	133 383

Urban and rural space

30.4 Surrounding address density (per km²)

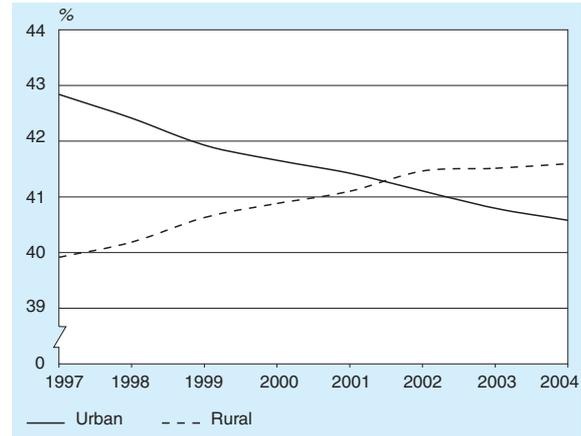
	2000	2003	2004
Groningen	1 453	1 452	1 456
Friesland	841	855	858
Drenthe	683	694	693
Overijssel	1 177	1 185	1 189
Flevoland	1 182	1 233	1 249
Gelderland	1 100	1 113	1 117
Utrecht	1 796	1 815	1 819
North-Holland	3 146	3 101	3 085
South-Holland	2 677	2 692	2 688
Zeeland	788	799	802
North-Brabant	1 289	1 313	1 317
Limburg	1 084	1 111	1 112
Netherlands	1 868	1 873	1 871

30.5 Proportion of inhabitants living in urban and rural areas, 2004



Urban and rural space

30.6 Inhabitants in urban and rural areas



Index

A

Accommodation	61–64
Adoption	25, 72
Adult education	53
Agriculture	50, 52, 73, 75, 82, 83, 90–92, 104– 108, 112, 113, 117– 124, 164–166, 169– 171, 182, 186, 191, 193, 196, 200, 205, 210
Air pollution	192–194
Airports	153
Alcohol	30, 185, 188
Ammonia	191–193
Amphibians	205, 207
Annual wage	91, 99
Apprenticeship training	48, 50
Arable farming	117–124
Asylum requests	74
Audio-visual services	55, 58
Automatic cash dispensers	176
Aviation	153, 154, 178

B

Balance sheet figures	176, 177
Bankruptcies	67, 72, 73, 160
Basic education	53
Bats	205, 206
Benefits	99–103, 107, 179– 181
Birds	205, 206
Births	9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 25, 26, 32
Bonds	173, 175, 176, 178, 179
Breast feeding	32
Building costs	140
Building permits	77, 79, 140
Buildings	74, 137–140, 171, 172, 209
Built area	209, 210

Index

Bulk goods	151
Business services	110, 111, 150, 155–157, 170, 171
Businesses	61, 72, 73, 91, 92, 105–121, 124–129, 131–137, 144, 146, 155, 156, 160, 164–166, 181, 186, 197, 201–204
Butterflies	205, 207

C

Camp sites	61, 62
Cancer	30, 33
Capital market	173–180
Capital tax	183
Carbon dioxide	191–193
Carbon monoxide	192, 193
Cars, car branch	41, 43–46, 75, 106, 110, 111, 114, 146, 151, 152, 159, 183, 198, 203
Cash	176
Cattle	118–120, 122, 124, 199
Causes of death	33
Chemical pesticides	198
Chickens	117, 122, 124
Chronic disorders	30
Civil law	75
Coal	106, 112, 113, 115, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 187
Collectively agreed wages	81
Community charge	184
Commuter traffic	41, 44
Companies	61, 72, 73, 91, 92, 105–121, 124–131, 133–137, 144, 146, 155, 156, 160, 164–166, 181, 186, 197, 201–204
Company liabilities	58, 107, 177
Construction costs	140

Index

Construction industry	73, 82–83, 90–92, 104–106, 110–114, 137–141, 164–166, 175, 186, 202, 203
Construction, homes completed	77
Consumer confidence	167
Consumer credit	173, 174
Consumer price indices	185–189
Consumption expenditure	160–162, 166–168
Contraceptive pill	32
Corporate tax	183
Country of birth	16, 21
Court cases, administrative law	76
Court cases, civil law	75
Court cases, sub-district courts	69
Credit institutions	173, 174, 176, 177
Criminal law	68–70
Crude oil	125–128, 151, 185
Culture	36, 52, 55–59, 73, 82, 83, 90–92, 104, 107, 110, 111, 182, 184, 188, 199
Current accounts	173, 174, 176, 182
Custody placements	72

D

Deaths	10, 16, 33
Debt repayment act	67, 73
Demographic burden	10, 26
Dentists	33
Deposits	176, 178, 179
Dinitrogen oxide	192, 193
Diplomas	48
Disability	99–101
Disablement benefit	100, 101
Disposable income	93–95
Disposable national income	162, 163
Dividend	175, 181, 183
Divorces	19, 67, 71, 75
Doctors	33
Domestic product	29, 47, 159, 161– 163, 166, 167
Dsu, Dutch size unit	117, 120
Durable goods	188
Duties on building permits	184

Index

Dwellings 77–80, 138–140,
171, 172, 181

E

Education 42, 47–54, 73, 81–
83, 87, 89–92, 104,
105, 113, 137, 181,
184, 189

Electricity 96, 125, 128–131

Emigration 9, 10, 21, 26

Employed labour force 85, 89, 160

Employees 81–83, 89–93, 99,
104, 114, 134–136,
155, 156, 161, 162,
176, 202, 203

Employment 34, 56, 58, 81, 82,
121, 155, 159, 176

EMU debt 160

Energy 82, 83, 90–92, 106,
112, 113, 125–131,
164–166, 182, 185,
187, 188, 193, 201

Enterprises 61, 72, 73, 91, 92,
105–121, 124–137,
144, 146, 155, 156,
160, 164–166, 181,
186, 197, 201–204

Environmental behaviour 200

Environmental control 183, 202

Environmental services 107, 112, 113, 201–
204

Ethnic origin 12, 22–24, 95

European Union 21–27, 147–149

Exam passes 51, 52

Exercise 31

Expenditure 93–98, 160–162,
166–168, 189

Expertise centres 48

Exports 58, 125–127, 139,
147–150, 159, 161,
166, 167, 170, 171

F

Family allowance 100

Index

Farming	50, 52, 73, 75, 82, 83, 90–92, 104– 108, 112, 113, 117– 124, 164–166, 169– 171, 182, 186, 191, 193, 196, 200, 205, 210
Fertility	14, 26
Financial institutions	73, 82, 83, 90–92, 104, 106, 112, 113, 173–180
Fine particulate matter	192–194
Fines	67, 69, 75
Fires	74, 75, 178
First-generation foreigners	23, 27, 100
First-year students	52
Flexible jobs	82, 89
Flu vaccinations	32
Food shops	143, 145
Forecast of foreign population	26, 27
Foreign trade	147–150
Foreigners	9, 12, 22–27, 51, 53, 86, 87, 89, 100, 101, 104
Forests	210
Full-time jobs	90
Functional limitations	30

G

Gas	106, 125–128, 130, 131, 159, 169–171
General practitioners	33
Glasshouses	121, 122
Goods transport	154
Government debt	160
Government finance	181–184
Government levies	181, 183, 184, 201, 203
Graduates	51, 52
Grass land	207
Green taxes	201, 203
Greenhouse gases	191
Gross domestic product (GDP)	29, 34, 47, 53, 155, 159, 160
Gross value added	133, 155

Index

Group accommodation	62
Guardianship	72, 75

H

Health	29–34, 51, 52, 73, 82, 83, 90–92, 104, 107, 110, 111, 181, 182, 184, 188
Height	29, 31
Holiday parks	62
Holidays	61, 65, 66
Homes	77–80, 138–140, 171, 172, 181
Horticulture	117–124, 209
Hotels	61, 62, 158, 189
Hotels and restaurant sector	73, 82, 83, 90–92, 104, 106, 108–112, 114, 155–158, 164– 166
Hourly wage rates	90, 91
Household income	93, 94, 98
Household waste	191, 197
Households	9, 12–14, 27, 28, 41, 46, 53, 80, 93– 98, 125, 126, 130, 159, 166, 167, 173, 188, 189, 193, 196, 201, 202
Houses	77–80, 138–140, 171, 172, 181
Housing	77–80
Hydro power	125, 129

I

ICT	37, 68, 70, 105, 109–115, 155
Immigrants	9, 12, 22–27, 51, 53, 86, 87, 89, 100, 101, 104
Immigration	9, 10, 21, 26
Imports	99, 125–127, 129, 133, 147–150, 161, 162, 166–170, 186
Incapacity	99–101

Index

Incidental wages	92
Income support benefit	76, 94, 99–103, 181
Income tax	183
Incomes	54, 93–98, 160– 163, 183
Industrial waste	191, 197, 198
Industry, construction	73, 82–83, 90–92, 104–106, 110–114, 137–141, 164–166, 175, 186, 202, 203
Industry, manufacturing	73, 75, 82, 83, 90– 92, 104–115, 125– 129, 133–136, 164– 166, 175, 185–187, 193, 197, 200, 201, 203
Infant mortality	16
Inflation	185, 189
Infrastructure	152
Inland shipping	151, 154, 194
Inland vessels	152
Inland waterways	210
Innovation	109–115
Institutional households	13
Insulation of homes	80
Interest	35, 61, 98, 107, 117, 174, 177, 191, 205
Internal migration	20
International trade	147–150
Internet	35, 37, 109, 110, 145, 173, 174
Investments	109–115, 135, 159– 162, 166, 167, 171, 172, 178, 179, 202– 204
Investment companies	173, 175
Investment returns	180

J

Job vacancies	81, 83, 159
Jobs	66, 81–83, 86, 87, 160
Journey times	42, 43
Journeys	41–44, 45, 152, 153

Index

Judges	67, 69, 70
Justice	67–76

L

Labour contracts	82, 83
Labour force	81, 85–87, 89, 160
Labour market	81–92, 99, 155
Labour participation	86–88, 159
Labour productivity	159, 165, 166
Labour volume	29, 120, 121, 160, 165
Land use	210
Legal penalties	70
Leisure time activities	35, 38
Libraries	36, 56, 58
Life expectancy	16, 26
Life insurance	178, 179
Live births	14–16, 26
Livestock	117, 122, 199
Loans	173, 176, 178, 179

M

Macro economy	159–172
Manufacturing industry	73, 75, 82, 83, 90–92, 104–106, 109–115, 125–129, 133–136, 164–166, 175, 185, 187, 193, 197, 200, 201, 203
Manure	118–120, 122, 191, 199
Marital status	10, 12–14, 18
Marriage dissolution	19
Marriages	18, 19
Means of transport	43–45, 98, 114, 151, 152, 171, 172, 188, 198, 201
Meat	124
Media use	36
Medical consumption	33
Medical specialists	33, 50
Methane	192, 193
Minerals	151, 199
Mobility, personal	41–46

Index

Mortality	10, 16, 33
Mortgages	176, 178, 179
Motor fuels	130, 188
Motor vehicles	152
Multiple births	15
Municipal waste	196

N

National final expenditure	166, 167
National income	160, 162, 163
National net lending/net borrowing	162
National Ombudsman	73
National savings	160–162
Nationality, changes	25
Native Dutch persons	12, 26, 51, 53, 86, 87, 89, 100, 101, 104
Natural gas	106, 125–128, 130, 131, 159, 169–171
Nature	205–207, 209–212
Neoplasms	33
New construction	77, 78, 137–139
Nights spent in accommodation	61–64
Nitrogen oxides	191–194
Noise	200
Non-food shops	145
Non-life insurance	178
Non-residential buildings	137

O

Obesity	29, 31
Oil	125–128, 151, 185
Old age pension	100
One-man businesses	67, 72, 73, 155
Open-end credit	173, 174
Organic farming	124
Overdrafts	173, 174
Overnight accommodation	61–64
Owner occupied dwellings	77–80, 181

P

Parking fees	184
Partnership registrations	18

Index

Part-time education	53
PCs	35, 37
Penitentiary institutions	71
Pension funds	179, 180
Pensions	62
Performing arts	55–57
Personal computers	35, 37
Personal income	94
Petitions	73, 75
Petroleum	125–128, 151, 185
Physical activity	31
Physiotherapists	33
Pigs	117–124, 199
Pipelines	151, 154
Police	37, 67, 68
Pollution, air	192–194
Pollution, noise	200
Pollution, stench	200
Pollution, waste	191–201
Pollution, water	184, 191, 194–196, 203
Population	9–30, 33–35, 45, 67, 68, 71, 81, 85– 87, 89, 93, 100, 159, 160, 191, 209
Population forecast	26
Population, ethnic origin	12, 22–24, 95
Population, height/weight	29, 31
Ports	153
Premium reserves	179
Premiums	81, 161, 179–181
Pre-vocational education	48, 49, 87, 89
Prices	117, 130, 131, 133, 143, 160–167, 185, 186, 188, 189
Primary education	47–49, 87, 89
Prison sentences	70, 71
Prisoners	71
Prisons	71
Process innovation	112
Product innovation	112
Profit sharing	179
Property crimes	68, 70, 71
Property tax	184
Public prosecutors' office	67–70
Public utilities	115

Index

Pupils	47–50
Purchasing power	93, 95

Q

Quality of life	35–40
-----------------	-------

R

Rail transport	154
Real estate companies	175
Receivables	102, 107, 108, 162, 177–179
Recreation	36, 42, 61, 66, 73, 78, 107, 110, 111, 182–184, 188, 189, 210
Registered crime	68
Religion	38
Removals	20
Renewable energy	125, 129
Rented housing	79
Reptiles	205, 207
Research and development	113
Residential nuclei	209
Result before tax	107, 136
Retail trade	106, 110–114, 143– 146
Return on investment	180
Revolving credit	173, 174
Road transport	154
Roads	114, 140, 152, 153, 210

S

Safety	67–76, 111, 182– 184
Savings accounts	174
Savings balance	174, 176
Seagoing shipping	151, 152, 154, 191, 194
Secondary education	47–49, 53, 87, 89
Second-generation foreigners	24, 27, 100

Index

Sectors of industry	73, 82, 83, 90–92, 104, 106, 107, 110– 115, 133–136, 164– 166, 186, 187
Securities	176, 177
Security	67–76, 111, 182– 184
Security software	109, 111
Self-employed persons	82, 89, 93
Senior vocational training	48, 50
Sentences	75
Services	82, 83, 90–92, 97, 104–107, 110–114, 133, 155–159, 164– 166, 175, 184, 189, 201, 204
Settlements in law	67, 69, 70
Sewage treatment plants	195
Sewerage charges	184
Shares	173, 175–179
Shipping	151, 152, 154, 191, 194
Sickness absence	99, 104
Smoking	30, 75, 97
Social benefits	99–103, 107, 179– 181
Social contacts	39
Social minimum income	95
Social security	99–104
Solar energy	125, 129
Sources of income	93–95
Space	209–212
Special-needs education	48, 49
Spending	93–98, 160–162, 166–168, 189
Sports	31, 35, 37, 38, 61, 66, 97, 107
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)	148
Stench	200
Stillbirths	15
Students	48, 51, 53
Sub-district courts	69
Sulphur dioxide	191–194
Summons	75
Surrounding address density	211
Swimming pools	66

Index

T

Tax burden	160
Taxes	76, 107, 136, 161, 162, 177, 181, 183– 185, 189, 201, 203, 204
Theatre attendance	55, 56
Tourism	61–66
Trade partners	147
Traffic	97, 151–154, 182– 184, 200, 210
Traffic fines	69
Trains	152
Transport	43–45, 97, 98, 114, 151–154, 171, 172, 182–184, 188, 198, 200, 201, 210
Travel	41, 44, 45, 152, 153
Turnover	55, 58, 107, 108, 133, 134, 136, 140, 143–146, 158, 181, 183, 201, 204

U

Unemployment	81, 87, 99, 100, 159
Unemployment benefit	99–101, 103, 140
University education	48, 52, 53, 113
Unpaid work	35, 37
Urban area	212

V

Value added	107, 133, 155, 161, 164–166
Value added tax	181, 183
Vocational colleges	48, 51, 87, 89
Volatile organic compounds	192, 193
Voluntary work	35, 37

W

Wage costs	29, 81, 92
Wage tax	183

Index

Wages	81, 91, 99
Waste	184, 191, 195–203
Water pollution	184, 191, 194–196, 203
Water treatment	184, 191–196, 203
Waterways	152, 210
Websites	109, 110
Weight	29, 31
Welfare	29–34, 50, 183
Wholesale trade	105, 106, 110–114, 143–146
Widowhood	19
Wildlife	205–207
Wind energy	125, 129
Woods	210
Workers	55, 82, 109–112, 155, 156, 165, 176, 201, 204
Working hours	90, 136

Y

Youth accommodation	62
---------------------	----