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Explanation of symbols

.	=	data not available
*	=	provisional figure
**	=	revised provisional figure (but not definite)
x	=	publication prohibited
-	=	nil
0 (0.0)	=	the figure after rounding is 0 or 0.0
2010–2011	=	2010 to 2011 inclusive
2010/2011	=	average of 2010 and 2011
2010/'11	=	crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2010 and ending in 2011
2008/'09– 2010/'11–	=	crop year, financial year, etc. 2008/'09 to 2010/'11 inclusive

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

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Foreword

The Statistical yearbook of the Netherlands 2011 is a practical compilation of the most important statistics on Dutch society. Each chapter covers one theme and introduces the figures of relevant new developments after a brief description.

This edition opens with three topical issues: developments in (healthy) life expectancy, renewable energy and school-leavers.

This edition of the Statistical yearbook is also published as an e-book. The paper edition already has a handy size that can be consulted anywhere, but the e-book goes even further. Just like all other publications of Statistics Netherlands the Statistical Yearbook can be downloaded free of charge in PDF at www.cbs.nl.

The figures shown in this yearbook are merely a small selection from the wealth of figures available at Statistics Netherlands. Nearly all statistics and the most recent figures are available in the StatLine databank, which can be accessed free of charge at www.cbs.nl/statline or via an iPhone app. RSS-feeds at the website show which StatLine tables have been updated and which new papers and publications about a given theme have been published. The website also provides access to the themes and dossiers.

You can also phone the Infoservice to obtain statistical information. The Infoservice also provides information about the publications of Statistics Netherlands and serves as the helpdesk for StatLine.

The Infoservice can be reached between 9 and 5 by phone, and through www.cbs.nl/infoservice.

Director General of Statistics,
G. van der Veen

The Hague/Heerlen, May 2011

1

Living
longer
and in
good
health



1. Living longer and in good health

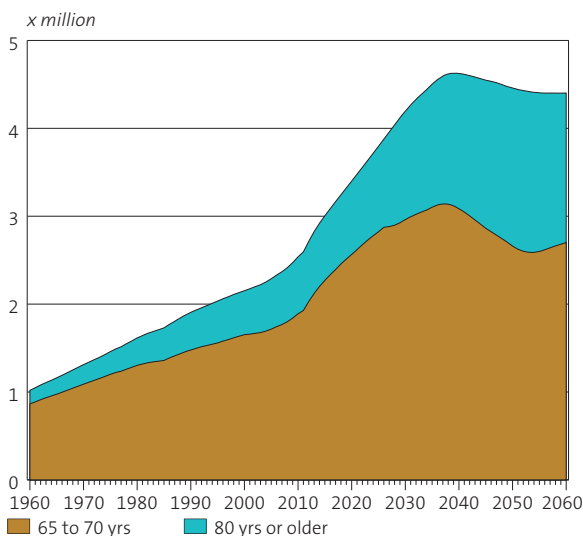
In the last few decades the Dutch population has aged considerably. The greying process has been slow and steady. So it is only when we look back that we see the huge impact the greying process has actually had. Fifty years ago there were one million people over 65 in the Netherlands. This meant one in 11 citizens belonged to this age group. The number of people over 65 has now reached 2.6 million, and their share is over 15 percent.

The greying process will not only continue in the years to come, but speed up as well. The year 2011 is a milestone in this process: it is the year in which the first baby boomers will turn 65 and become eligible for old age pension benefits (AOW). Within the next five years another half million will join them. This is twice as many as in the previous five years. At the greying peak, in 2039, there will be an estimated 4.6 million people over 65 in the Netherlands.

Vitality in old age

Not only are there more old people, the old people are also getting older. Fifty years ago just one in 74 people was over 80, now it is one in 25. In 2050 an expected 1.8 million people will be over 80, which means that one in ten people will belong to what we now consider to be the oldest

1.1 Number of people over 65



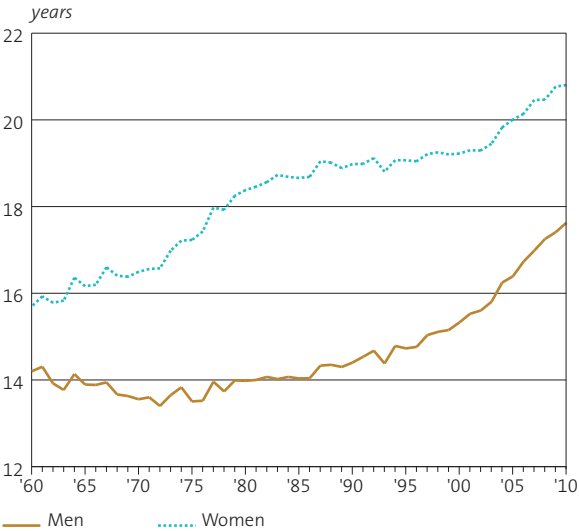
age group. The increase in their number will have major consequences for the demand in care and in provisions for the elderly.

The almost continuous rise in life expectancy is often seen as the primary cause of the greying population, but actually the historic birth rates have a much more profound impact. The post-war baby boom, which in fact continued until the late 1960s, was followed by a dip in births. This dip reached its record low in the early 1980s, when there were only 170 thousand births, 114 thousand fewer than in the first year after the war. The dip in the number of babies will lead to a dip in the number of pensioners from 2039 on.

Very different trends for men and women

Increasing life expectancy also leads to an increase in the number of older people. The measure also gives the impression that public health is getting better. Life expectancy summarizes the mortality risks at all ages. Life expectancy can be reduced in very specific circumstances, such as wars and epidemics. In the 1960s traffic accidents caused an alarming rise in male deaths. A rapid increase in cardiovascular disease, particularly heart attacks, was another cause of higher mortality and lower life expectancy. This was related to an unhealthy trend in life style. It was probably the first time in history that increasing wealth had a negative impact on life expectancy. The life expectancy of men at their 65th birthday also stagnated until the mid 1980s. This was followed by a stagnation among women, which has led to a gradual narrowing of the gap in life expectancy between men and women.

1.2 Life expectancy at 65



In the European middle

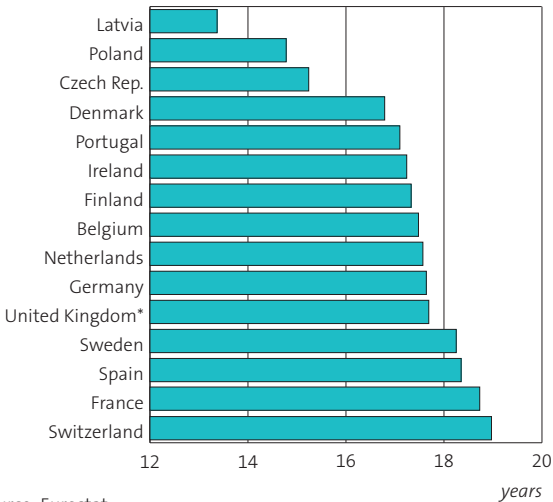
Life expectancy for women never decreased for any extended period, although the increase was slow at times. The life expectancy of women hardly increased in the 1990s, and continues to lag behind other countries. In the 1960s Dutch women, together with Norwegian and Swedish women, ranked right at the top, but by the turn of the century they are ranked in the European middle. Since then the life expectancy of Dutch women has been along the lines of most European countries, but there is no improvement in position yet. Half a century ago Dutch men also had the top ranking in the list of countries with a high life expectancy. Just like the women they lost this position, but since the turn of the century they seem to be catching up again. In recent years their gain in life expectancy has been greater than in almost all other European countries, moving them up the international ranks again.

The impact of social and economic aspects on life expectancy is shown by the major differences among European men. The life expectancy among men in eastern Europe is 8 to 9 years lower than that of Dutch men. In many east European countries social problems caused very negative developments in the past. Life expectancy was stunted in these countries mainly due to alcohol related – often early – deaths.

Also major differences within the Netherlands

The differences in life expectancy between countries may be large, but so are the differences between population groups within a country. In

1.3 Life expectancy of European men at 65th birthday, 2009



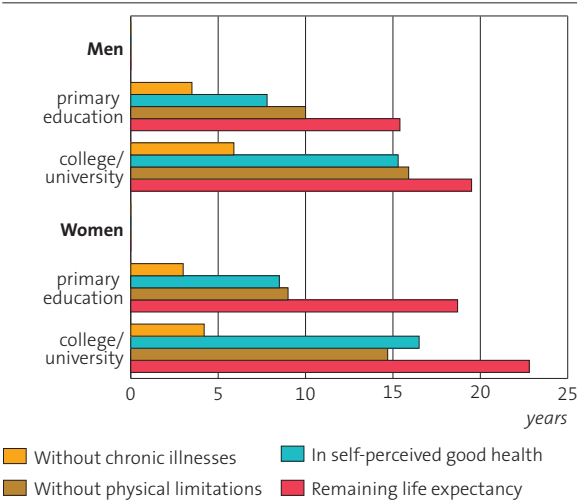
Source: Eurostat
* 2008

the Netherlands the remaining life expectancy for a highly educated 65 year-old is four years longer than for a 65 year-old with only primary education. Although life expectancy is increasing in all socio-economic groups, such gaps do not seem to narrow. Because highly educated people tend to have a healthier lifestyle than less educated people, they have a staggering 8 years more in self-perceived good health when they turn 65 than people with low levels of education. The difference in life expectancy without physical limitations is nearly 6 years. However, few people over 65 escape chronic illness. The remaining life expectancy is relatively brief and shows less difference by education level than the figures of self-perceived good health. Since the total life expectancy for women is higher, this means that women over 65 can expect to spend much of their remaining life with one or more chronic illnesses. Nevertheless, women will still live several years longer in self-perceived good health than men.

Much to be gained

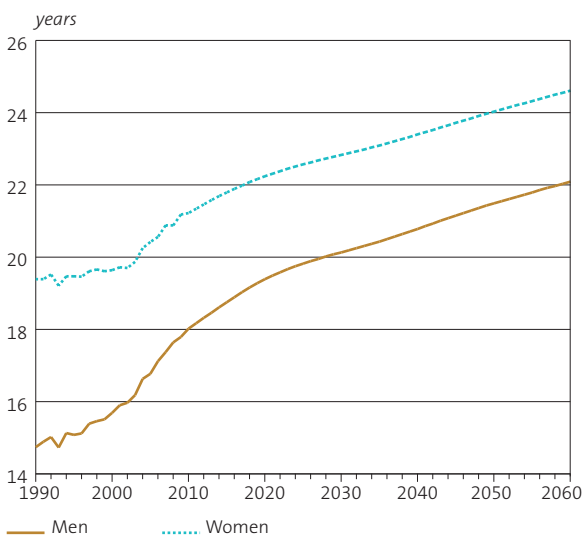
In recent years the mortality rate among people aged between 65 and 80 has fallen more rapidly than previously expected. This means that the remaining life expectancy at 65 has increased relatively fast. The expectation is that the life expectancy of 65 year-old men will have increased to 22.1 years within the next fifty years. This is nearly 4 years more than the current figure. Women are expected to gain over 3 years, so that by 2060 their life expectancy at 65 would be 24.6 years.

1.4 Healthy life expectancy at 65



Source: Eurostat

1.5 Life expectancy at 65, forecast 2010



2

Renewable
energy



2. Renewable energy

Renewable energy is energy from wind, water, air, solar and geothermal power, and biomass. The main advantage of using renewable energy is that it avoids the disadvantages of using fossil energy such as natural gas, oil or coal. These disadvantages are: 1. CO₂ emissions, 2. depletion of fossil sources and 3. dependence on politically unstable countries.

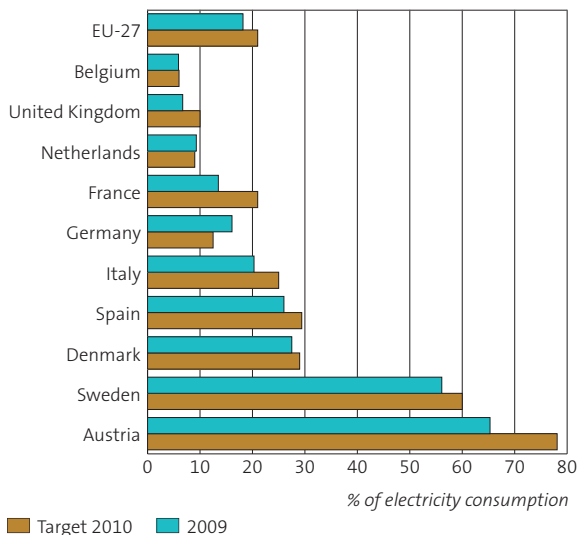
Government measures needed

Renewable energy will be more expensive in the short run than energy from natural gas, oil or coal. Therefore government intervention is needed to boost renewable energy use. First of all, the production of renewable electricity is government subsidised: 650 million euro in 2009. Second, since 2007 Dutch law requires suppliers to increase the ratio of bio fuels in the petrol and diesel they supply.

EU guidelines

There is a good reason why the Dutch government is promoting mainly renewable electricity and bio fuel for road traffic. In 2003 the EU member states agreed that 5.75 percent of all petrol and diesel would consist of bio fuels by 2010 (Directive on the promotion of the use of bio fuels and other renewable fuels for transport). In 2001 the member states agreed that 21 percent of all electricity would originate from renewable sources by 2010 (Directive on the promotion of electricity

2.1 Renewable electricity production



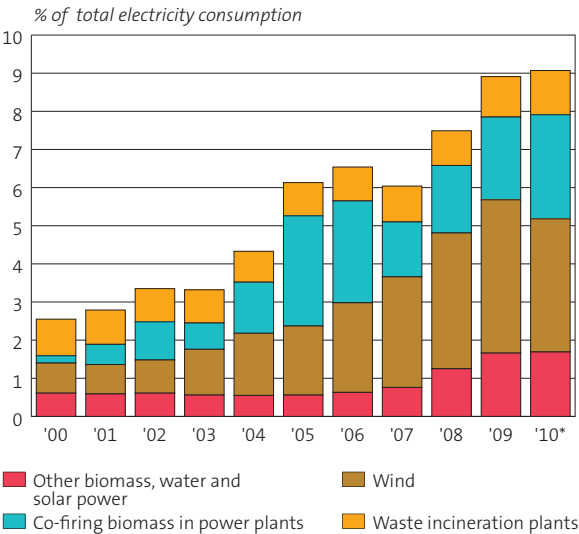
Source: EurObserv'ER

from renewable energy sources). The targets for electricity differ per country depending on the availability of natural resources. Hydropower in the mountains is a most attractive source. This explains why Austria has set a 78 percent target, while the Netherlands has the relatively low target of 9 percent.

Large wind turbines

Thanks mainly to subsidies, the production of renewable electricity went from 3 percent of all electricity consumption in 2003 to 9 percent in 2010. The increase comes mostly from adding more advanced and larger wind turbines and from incinerating biomass in coal fired power plants. More renewable electricity was produced by extending the capacity of plants incinerating mixed and wood waste. Fermenting manure, maize and wet farm waste is also a major contributor.

2.2 Renewable energy production



Subsidies

In 2006 Joop Wijn, the then Minister of Economic Affairs, stopped the admission of new projects to the main subsidy provisions for renewable electricity, MEP. The combination of higher prices for ordinary electricity, and a fixed subsidy per renewable kilowatt hour produced independent of the price of ordinary electricity, made the provision so attractive that subsidy applications kept coming in. The Ministry feared a hike in costs and cut the subsidy once it estimated there were enough new projects to reach the 2010 target. This estimate turned out to be accurate.

Binding agreements for 2020

A new target was set for 2020. The European Union wants 20 percent of the energetic final consumption of energy to come from renewable sources by 2020. These are binding targets. The Netherlands has set a target of 14 percent, compared to 4 percent target in 2009.

Almost 95 percent of the final consumption of renewable energy in 2009 came from biomass and wind. Furthermore there was renewable energy from solar power, water, air and geothermal energy. Solar energy is limited to about 1 percent.

Heat pump

Heat pumps are often used to get renewable energy from the earth and air when the temperature is too low to obtain the energy directly. A heat pump works more or less like a refrigerator in reverse: a refrigerator makes the inside colder by pumping the heat out. A heat pump pumps heat from the air or soil outside into a house or office to provide heating.

Deep and shallow geothermal energy

Shallow geothermal energy usually requires a heat pump before the heat can be used. Deep geothermal energy has a higher temperature and can be used directly without a heat pump. The new office of Statistics Netherlands in Heerlen is one of the first projects in the Netherlands using deep geothermal energy. It uses warm water supplies in the old mine shafts at 700 metres below the surface. The new office of Statistics Netherlands in The Hague uses shallow geothermal energy for heating and cooling. This type of energy has already become more or less standard in new office blocks.

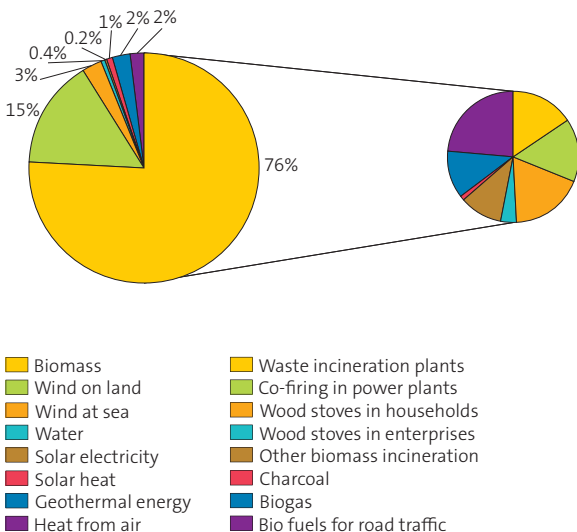
Biomass

Biomass energy is plant or animal matter converted into fuel. There are many different methods to use biomass. The greatest contributors to the final consumption of renewable sources in 2009 were the bio fuels used for road traffic, with an 18 percent contribution. Wood burners and fire places used by households contributed 14 percent. Incinerating biomass in electricity plants provided 12 percent, as did the incineration of waste in waste incinerators. About half of this waste consisted of biomass.

Biogas

Biogas provided nearly 9 percent to the final consumption of renewable energy in 2009. There are various ways to produce biogas. There are about a hundred installations turning manure, maize and various wet organic waste flows e.g. from the food industry into biogas. This manure fermentation provided 4 percent of the final consumption of renewable energy in 2009. There are also nearly a hundred waste water purification plants making biogas in a purification step without exposure to oxygen. These purification plants provided 2 percent of all renewable energy. Furthermore biogas is taken from landfill sites where it originates from the breakdown of organic matter from places without oxygen exposure.

2.3 Final consumption of renewable energy in 2009



There have been potato processors for years which produce biogas from their own waste.

Producing biogas from vegetable, fruit and garden waste is becoming popular as well. Most biogas is converted into electricity. The latest trend is to upgrade biogas to natural gas quality so that it can be injected into the national grid.

3

Early
school-
leavers
vulnerable



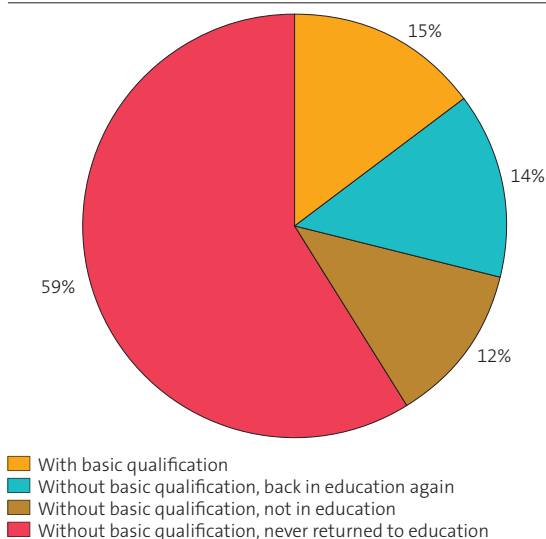
3. Early school-leavers vulnerable

A basic qualification is prerequisite for a successful labour market career. In the Netherlands, a basic qualification is defined as a diploma at the level of senior general secondary education (havo), pre-university education (vwo), or senior secondary vocational education (mbo level 2 or higher). However, many young people in the Netherlands leave school without completing one of these education levels. This makes them vulnerable, as without a basic qualification they are less likely to find work than their peers with a qualification, and more of them are unemployed. Moreover, if they do get a job it is likely to be a temporary one, which makes them extra vulnerable: in times of economic recession, temporary workers are the first to be made redundant (although when the economy picks up again, they are the first to be rehired).

Steady decrease

Most people under the age of 23 years in the Netherlands complete school successfully and get a basic qualification. However, a small proportion drop out of education before. This proportion has decreased steadily since school year 2004/'05, from 4.5 percent to 3.3 percent in 2008/'09.

3.1 Education position of school-leavers in 2004/'05 without a qualification, 1 October 2009



Thirty percent go back to school

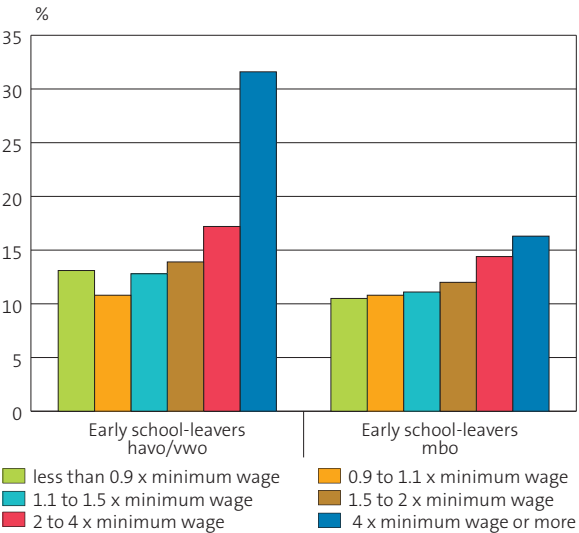
Although most early school-leavers never go back to school, in recent years a growing number of drop-outs have been going back to get a basic qualification. Nearly 30 percent of young people who left school without a qualification in 2004/'05 were back in the classroom or had already attained a basic qualification in 2008/'09. Three-fifths of these returners had dropped out of mbo, two-fifths from havo or vwo. One third of those who returned to school had a basic qualification on 1 October 2009, among them slightly more women than men. The other two-thirds did not have a basic qualification but were back in education or had returned between 2005 and 2009, but had stopped again.

Social pressure

Some groups of returners are more likely than others to succeed in attaining a basic qualification: native Dutch drop-outs are more likely than those with a non-western foreign background to succeed, and youngsters who left havo or vwo are more likely to succeed than those who left mbo.

The social background of the returners is also an important factor: the likelihood of succeeding increases as household income increases. Around 11 percent of returners with parents who earn one minimum wage had a basic qualification after four years. These percentages rise to 14 (mbo) and 17 (havo/vwo) for a household income that is four times the minimum wage, and even to 31 percent for returners from havo/vwo with parents in the highest income group. The latter students probably

3.2 Successful returners by household income, 1 October 2009



receive more support from their parents or are under more pressure to get a basic qualification.

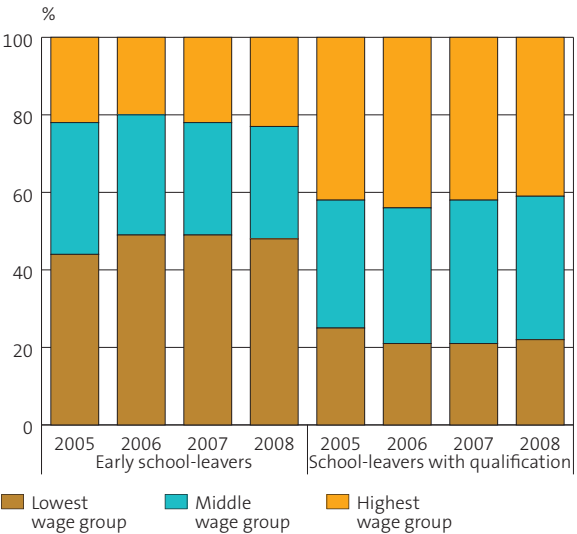
Qualification improves employment prospects

Attaining a basic qualification is important as it improves the prospects for a successful employment career. Students leaving school with a basic qualification are more likely to find work, to find it sooner, and be paid a higher wage than those without a qualification. Many early school-leavers do not have a job straight after leaving school. If they do have work, they are often paid a low wage. Although to some extent they do make up for their lower labour participation and lower earnings in the course of time, the differences with students leaving school with a qualification remain large.

Still trailing four years later

If young people start out on the labour market not being able to find a job, their future employment prospects are also bleaker; for early school-leavers these prospects are considerably bleaker still. Half of early school-leavers without a job still did not have a job four years later. For students dropping out of havo or vwo education this was even three-quarters. Students dropping out of mbo education have the greatest chance of finding work. Dropping out of vocationally oriented education gives better prospects than leaving more generally oriented education. Early school-leavers from preparatory secondary vocational education (vmbo)

3.3 School-leavers 2004/'05 by wage group



had realised the greatest improvement after four years: labour participation in this group rose from 43 percent in the first year after leaving school to 69 percent four years later. Once they get a basic qualification, early school-leavers improve their prospects on the labour market substantially. In this respect mbo drop-outs do better than those leaving havo or vwo.

Low-wage jobs

Not only are employment prospects better for people with a basic qualification, the jobs they get are also remunerated better. Early school-leavers are more likely than people with a basic qualification to be in the lowest wage groups. And as the proportion of low wage earners among the non-qualified even rises slightly after four years, the disadvantage that early school-leavers have immediately after leaving school hardly improves. This also indicates that they still have low-paying jobs four years later. For students leaving vmbo and mbo without a basic qualification, too, the wage situation improves hardly or not at all. People with a basic qualification, especially those with a havo or vwo diploma, on the other hand, take large steps up on the wage ladder.

EU target nearly realised

Comparable figures for the number of early school-leavers in all the countries of the EU are only available for 18-24 year-olds. The percentage of people in the Netherlands in this age group who left school without a qualification was 11 (2009). This means the Netherlands is not doing too badly in Europe in this respect. Its rate is the same as in Belgium, Germany and France, but higher than in, for example, the Scandinavian countries and a number of east European EU countries.

Reducing the school drop-out rate is a key policy target in the European Union. The joint goal is reducing the percentage of early school-leavers to 10 percent by 2020. The 11 percent the Netherlands achieved in 2009 means that it has already nearly met this target.

4

Agri-
culture



4. Agriculture

Slightly fewer agricultural and horticultural holdings

In 2010 there were 72 thousand agricultural and horticultural holdings in the Netherlands, over 1 percent fewer than in 2009. It is the smallest drop in numbers in over 15 years. The largest decrease was in the province of South Holland, the smallest in Overijssel. Expansion halted in the dairy sector in 2010, but continued to increase in pig farming. In 2010 the number of pig farms with more than 5 thousand pigs reached 133. This is an 18 percent increase on 2009.

Q-fever and breeding ban interrupt growth in goat farming

On 1 April 2010 there were over 350 thousand goats on 3.7 thousand farms. This is an average of 95 goats per farm. Most goats (70 percent) are kept for their milk. There are 367 specialised goat farms. These keep 85 percent of the goats, averaging 814 goats per farm. The other farms keep an average of 16.

Q-fever led to large scale destruction of goats, which interrupted the many years of growth in the sector. On 1 April 2010 there were nearly 23 thousand fewer goats than on 1 April 2009. On specialised goat farms the average number of goats fell from 895 in 2009 to 814 in 2010. Recovery in the sector was hampered by the breeding bans that followed the large-scale destruction of the goats.

More contract work in agriculture and horticulture

In 2010 some 56 percent of farm work in agricultural and horticultural holdings was done by family members. In 2005 this was 63 percent. The share of non-family members working regularly on the farms has been about 28 percent for a decade. Contract workers, who are not working regularly on the farms, do increasingly more of the work. In 2005 they did 9 percent of the work in agriculture and horticulture, in 2010 they did 16 percent.

4.1 Area of agricultural land (1,000 hectares)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	1,938	1,918	1,872
Grass land and green fodder crops	1,241	1,265	1,233
permanent grass land	771	784	769
natural grass land	24	42	45
temporary grass land	205	190	182
fodder maize	235	243	231
other green fodder crops	6	6	7
Arable crops	605	556	542
potatoes, ware	66	71	73
potatoes, seed	39	38	39
potatoes for processing	51	47	47
sugar beet	91	73	71
onions	23	26	29
arable vegetables (excl. onions)	25	26	23
barley	51	45	33
wheat	137	151	154
other cereals	36	33	31
grass seed	28	18	13
fallow land	35	7	7
other agriculture	25	22	23
Open ground horticulture	81	87	87
tree nursery plants	15	17	17
open ground fruit	19	20	20
horticultural vegetables	22	25	24
tulips	11	12	11
other bulbs and tubers	12	12	12
other open ground horticulture	3	2	3
Glasshouse horticulture	11	10	10
glasshouse vegetables	4	5	5
garden plants	1	0	0
house plants	1	1	1
cut flowers	3	3	2
other horticulture under glass	1	1	1

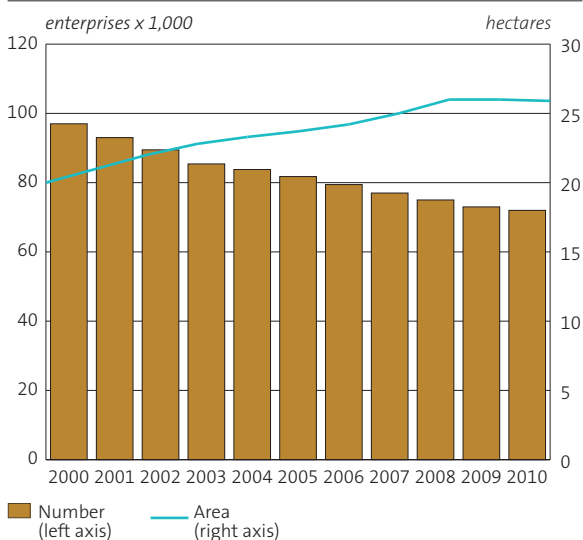
Less area for growing sugar beet but higher yield per hectare

In 2010 the area used for growing sugar beet was over a third less than in 2001. In ten years time the area went from 109 to 71 thousand hectares. However the yield per hectare grew substantially: from 55 to 75 tonnes. The average area for growing sugar beet in the period 2006–2010 was a quarter less than the average for 2001–2005. At the same time, however, the sugar beet yield per hectare rose by 18 percent.

4.2 Arable production (million kg)

	2005	2009	2010*
Potatoes, ware	3,213	3,646	3,546
Potatoes, seed	1,310	1,434	1,452
Potatoes for processing	2,254	2,100	1,845
Sugar beet	5,931	5,735	5,280
Sowing onions	983	1,220	1,252
Barley	307	310	204
Oats	9	10	8
Rye	11	11	10
Wheat	1,175	1,402	1,370
Triticale	20	17	14
Corn-cob-mix (65% dry matter)	83	94	85
Sweet corn (65% dry matter)	281	245	196
Fodder maize (35% dry matter)	9,672	11,122	10,341
Flax	27	15	11

4.3 Farms and horticultural enterprises, number and size



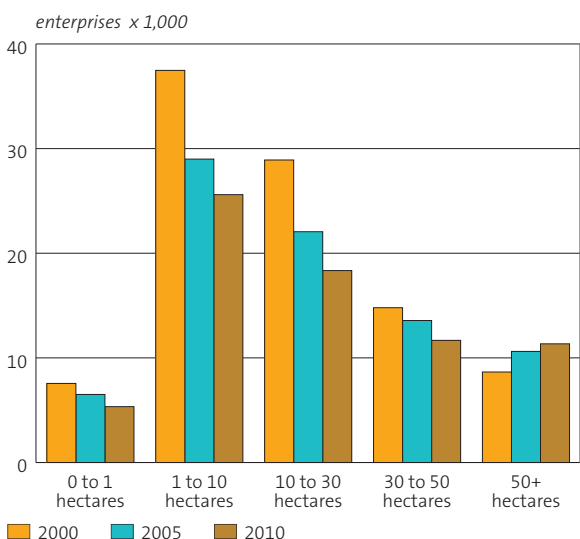
4.4 Horticultural production (million kg)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Strawberries	34	39	43	43
Apples	461	359	407	338
Elstar	167	142	176	145
Golden Delicious	30	29	23	20
Jonagold/Jonagored	162	132	135	100
Junami	.	0	10	10
Kanzi	.	0	11	15
Rode Boskoop	32	19	17	14
Rubens	.	0	5	7
Pears	203	195	295	274
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	.	8	12	15
Conference	135	145	230	214
Doyenné du Comice	35	25	34	26
Stewing pears	14	8	8	34
Aubergines	33	41	46	46
Mushrooms	265	240	230	220
Courgettes	11	12	19	18
Cucumbers	410	440	435	430
Sweet peppers	285	345	370	365
Tomatoes	520	660	800	815
Peas (picked green)	37	34	31	22
Runner beans	52	71	49	45
Broad beans (picked green)	4	4	6	3
Bunched and washed carrots	132	137	140	119
Celeriac	62	53	55	56
Beetroot	21	22	26	24
Radishes	35	28	23	23
Salsify	21	17	25	24
Winter carrots	253	350	421	362
Cauliflower	43	42	40	42
Curly kale	15	14	14	13
Broccoli	10	14	19	19
Green cabbage	7	4	4	3
Red cabbage	35	40	40	40
Oxheart cabbage	9	10	16	15
Sprouts	80	62	66	61
White cabbage	120	128	133	132
Curly endive	31	28	26	25
Asparagus	15	15	15	14
Iceberg lettuce	50	59	72	69
Other lettuce	22	15	14	14
Leeks	95	82	96	100
Spinach	54	43	32	27
Belgian endive	70	67	56	53

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Grazing livestock				
Cattle	4,069	3,797	3,969	3,972
dairy and breeding cattle	2,840	2,588	2,735	2,722
meat and grazing cattle	1,229	1,209	1,234	1,249
Sheep	1,305	1,361	1,137	1,128
Goats	179	292	374	352
Horses and ponies	117	133	143	143
Non-grazing livestock				
Chickens	104,015	92,914	96,862	101,250
laying hens (incl. mother hens)	44,036	42,630	46,643	49,078
meat chickens (incl. mother hens)	59,978	50,284	50,219	52,172
Other poultry (ducks, turkeys)	2,799	2,551	2,907	2,374
Rabbits	392	360	312	299
Fur bearing animals	590	704	884	964
Pigs	13,118	11,312	12,187	12,252
piglets	5,102	4,563	5,069	5,123
breeding pigs	1,511	1,244	1,246	1,227
porkers	6,505	5,504	5,873	5,902

4.6 Dutch farm sizes



4.7 Meat, dairy and egg production (million kg)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Meat production (with bone incl. fat)				
calves	199	211	223	222
mature cattle	272	185	179	167
sheep and goats	19	14	15	14
pigs	1,623	1,298	1,275	1,287
meat chickens	676	628	733	751
Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories	10,734	10,479	11,469	11,631
Milk processed to				
butter	126	119	117	121
processed cheese	684	672	712	740
condensed milk	274	292	320	347
milk powder	166	160	204	200
fresh milk products	858	840	701	.
whey powder	130	68	86	110
Chicken's eggs	627	567	612	631

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

	2001	2008	2009
Total	10	21	24
Northern livestock farm area	11	20	23
Eastern and Central livestock farm area	11	18	22
Western livestock farm area	2	8	9
Southern livestock farm area	11	30	38
Other Netherlands	11	27	28

More dairy cows permanently kept in cowsheds

Compared with 2001 more dairy cows are kept in cowsheds year around. In 2009 about 24 percent of the 1.5 million dairy cows in the Netherlands were kept inside. This is mainly due to the availability of grassland.

There are great regional differences in how much grassland is available per dairy cow. If there is much grassland available, very few cows are kept inside – 9 percent in the west. If there is a little grassland available, many cows are kept inside – 38 percent in the south.

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Labour volume (FTE)	212	175	171	170
regular workers	197	160	146	141
family workers	139	111	97	95
not family members	58	48	49	47
casual workers	15	16	25	28
Regular workers	281	236	218	212
family workers	194	163	148	147
not family members	86	72	70	65

Meat production from mature animals (million kg)

2000



2010



 = 50 million kg

4.10 Fish prices (euro/kg)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Flounder	.	0.63	0.46	0.46
Shrimp	3.37	2.63	2.52	2.71
Brill	6.72	8.16	7.24	6.42
Cod	2.54	2.39	2.26	2.54
Langouste	4.51	4.79	4.10	5.20
Mussel	1.11	0.94	1.22	1.23
Gurnard	.	1.30	1.96	2.03
Dab	1.62	0.90	0.75	0.76
Plaice	1.74	2.02	1.38	1.32
Turbot	8.93	9.61	9.33	10.59
Sole	8.62	10.43	10.03	11.48
Bass	.	8.20	8.93	9.24

5

Construc-
tion and
housing



5. Construction and housing

Over 126 thousand houses sold

Over 126 thousand houses were sold in 2010. This was about the same number of houses sold as in 2009. Although in that year, transactions had dropped by 30 percent on 2008. Some 30.2 billion euro changed hands in the 2010 transactions.

Existing house prices fell by an average of 2 percent, with detached houses losing 2.9 percent and semi-detached houses 2.5 percent. Owners of detached homes in the province of North Holland were worst hit, losing nearly 6.5 percent.

Despite falling house prices, the average tax value of residential real estate (WOZ) rose from 241 thousand euro in 2009 to 243 thousand euro in 2010. This is because newly constructed homes and improvements of existing homes were included.

Far fewer building permits

In the first quarter of 2010 building permits were granted for nearly 11 thousand new homes. This is the lowest first quarterly figure since 1995. In total over 61 thousand building permits were issued for dwellings in 2010, down nearly 16 percent on the year before. Almost 56 thousand new dwellings were completed: over 32 percent fewer than in 2009.

No recovery for construction yet

In 2010 turnover in construction shrank by 9 percent, following on a 4 percent drop in 2009. There was a 12 percent dip in turnover of the largest sector in construction, residential and non-residential construction. Due to the economic crisis, investments in houses and commercial buildings dwindled.

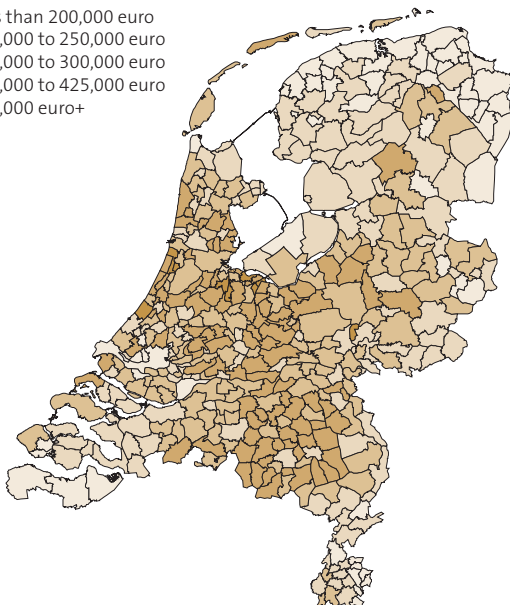
In the first quarter of 2010 the aftermath of the economic crisis also started to be felt in civil engineering. Turnover in this sector fell by more than 7 percent in 2010. This decrease goes hand in hand with the dip in investments in housing and offices.

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total number of dwellings				
Groningen	16.2	7.3	-3.9	-1.0
Friesland	18.9	5.1	-4.5	-0.3
Drenthe	19.4	4.4	-2.9	-1.4
Overijssel	19.4	3.5	-2.8	-1.5
Flevoland	17.9	2.4	-3.0	-2.6
Gelderland	18.8	3.0	-3.6	-2.0
Utrecht	18.7	4.5	-2.8	-2.1
North Holland	19.6	3.8	-3.7	-2.5
South Holland	17.4	4.0	-3.3	-1.7
Zeeland	15.6	6.2	-1.6	-2.2
North Brabant	18.8	3.8	-3.1	-2.3
Limburg	13.9	2.0	-3.9	-2.3
Amsterdam	20.4	4.8	-5.6	-0.2
Rotterdam	17.3	4.1	-1.9	-0.5
The Hague	19.5	4.2	-2.8	-1.4
Utrecht	13.0	6.4	-2.5	-1.9

5.2 Average house value (WOZ), 1 January 2010

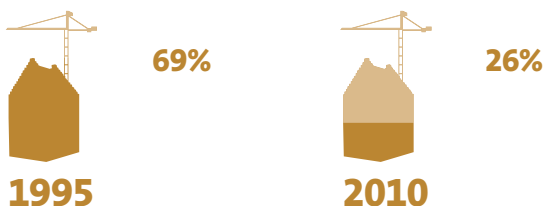
- Less than 200,000 euro
- 200,000 to 250,000 euro
- 250,000 to 300,000 euro
- 300,000 to 425,000 euro
- 425,000 euro+



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

	2005	2009	2010
Stock on 1 January			
Holiday homes	95	103	105
Dwelling units	112	116	117
Capacity of special purpose residential buildings	347	350	351
Dwellings	6,859	7,105	7,172
 Increase in housing stock	 74	 90	 62
new construction	67	83	56
rent	17	26	21
owner occupied	50	58	35
other	7	7	6
rent	4	4	3
owner occupied	3	3	3
Decrease in housing stock	19	19	15
rent	15	15	12
owner occupied	4	4	3
Net addition	55	71	47
Administrative corrections	-2	0	0
 Housing stock on 31 December	 6,912	 7,175	 7,219

New dwellings constructed within 16 months



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

	2000	2005	2009	2010**
Total	80	200	241	243
Groningen	59	141	180	181
Friesland	60	158	197	198
Drenthe	75	176	215	216
Overijssel	73	185	221	223
Flevoland	78	180	204	204
Gelderland	87	220	259	261
Utrecht	99	231	286	287
North Holland	80	220	267	270
South Holland	77	186	224	226
Zeeland	72	158	199	200
North Brabant	86	226	271	272
Limburg	83	179	206	206

5.5 Dwellings for which building permits were granted

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	78,563	83,273	72,646	61,028
Groningen	2,016	2,924	1,717	1,613
Friesland	2,806	2,891	1,790	1,431
Drenthe	2,455	2,837	1,667	1,254
Overijssel	5,451	7,073	4,048	4,504
Flevoland	4,985	2,590	3,477	1,570
Gelderland	7,383	7,394	9,417	8,342
Utrecht	7,701	7,029	4,897	5,552
North Holland	11,202	14,049	12,500	10,410
South Holland	18,334	15,906	16,908	12,669
Zeeland	1,360	1,599	1,894	1,252
North Brabant	10,157	13,602	11,016	9,608
Limburg	4,713	5,379	3,315	2,823

5.6 Dwellings completed (31 December)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	70,650	67,016	82,932	55,999
Groningen	1,769	2,041	2,709	1,539
Friesland	2,503	2,387	1,940	1,567
Drenthe	2,043	2,077	1,823	987
Overijssel	4,307	4,968	4,819	3,469
Flevoland	4,565	1,786	2,677	2,633
Gelderland	7,360	7,413	11,328	6,498
Utrecht	6,485	6,587	6,438	3,465
North Holland	10,096	10,749	13,442	9,895
South Holland	14,584	15,749	19,582	13,161
Zeeland	1,845	1,676	1,488	954
North Brabant	11,441	8,133	12,855	8,513
Limburg	3,652	3,450	3,831	3,318
Owner occupied homes (%)	78	75	69	62
Rented homes (%)	22	25	31	38
One-family houses (%)	75	70	58	54
Multi-family residence (%)	25	30	42	46

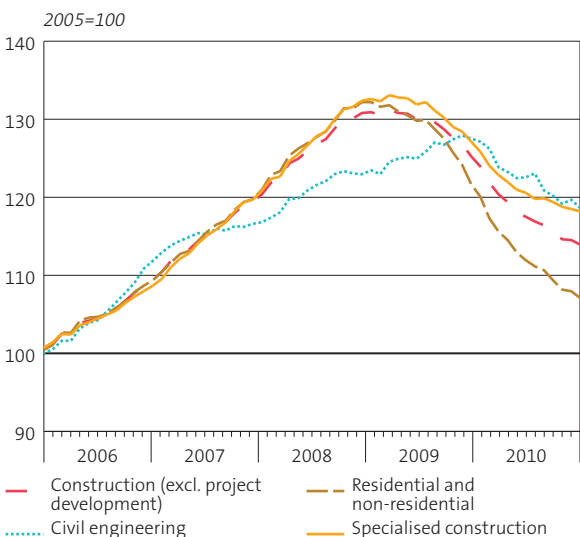
5.7 Stages in the construction process (million euro)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
New orders for buildings	16,757	19,069	19,973	16,259
new construction	13,468	14,951	16,013	12,999
residential	7,336	10,093	9,845	8,055
non-residential	6,132	4,858	6,168	4,944
renovation/extension	3,289	4,119	3,959	3,260
Production	17,148	17,900	22,723	19,493
new construction	13,871	14,048	18,516	15,777
residential	7,783	9,354	11,273	9,656
non-residential	6,088	4,694	7,243	6,121
renovation/extension	3,276	3,851	4,207	3,715
To be produced (31 December)	9,447	13,612	16,882	14,310
new construction	7,995	11,400	14,658	12,337
residential	4,007	7,275	8,348	7,101
non-residential	3,988	4,125	6,310	5,236
renovation/extension	1,452	2,211	2,224	1,973
Buildings completed	16,132	16,553	22,593	20,778
new construction	13,043	12,829	18,087	16,943
residential	7,558	8,407	11,202	10,593
non-residential	5,485	4,422	6,885	6,350
renovation/extension	3,089	3,724	4,505	3,835

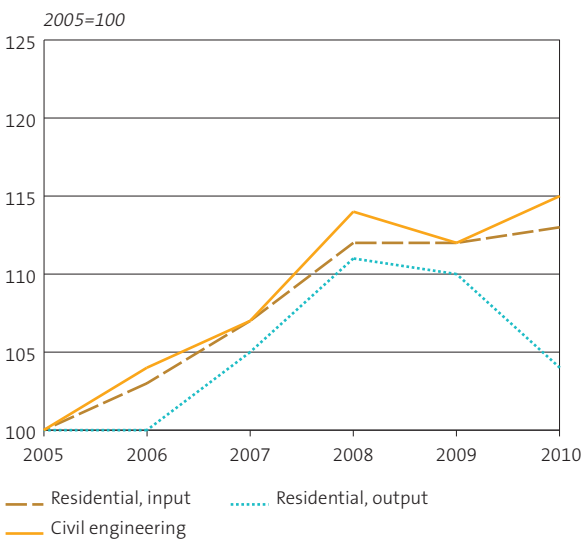
5.8 Turnover construction industry, all companies (2005=100)

	2005	2007	2009	2010
Construction (excl.project development)	100	119	125	114
Residential and non-residential	100	120	122	107
Civil engineering	100	117	128	119
Specialised construction	100	120	127	118
Destruction and earth moving activities	100	133	139	133
Installations on construction	100	119	123	119
Completion of buildings	100	116	119	113
Other specialised construction	100	122	141	117

5.9 Turnover construction industry



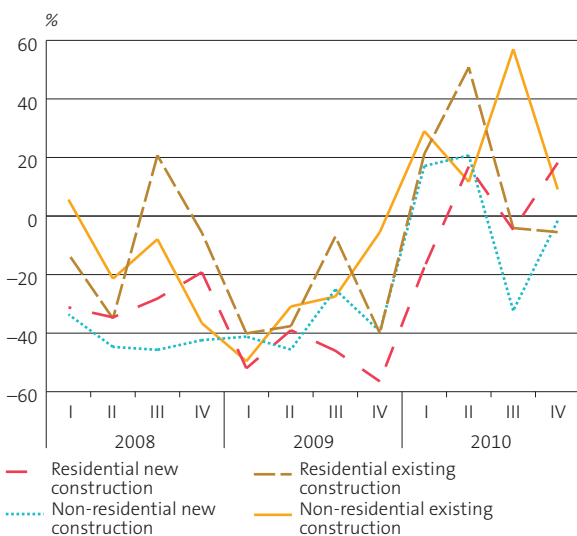
5.10 Price indices construction industry



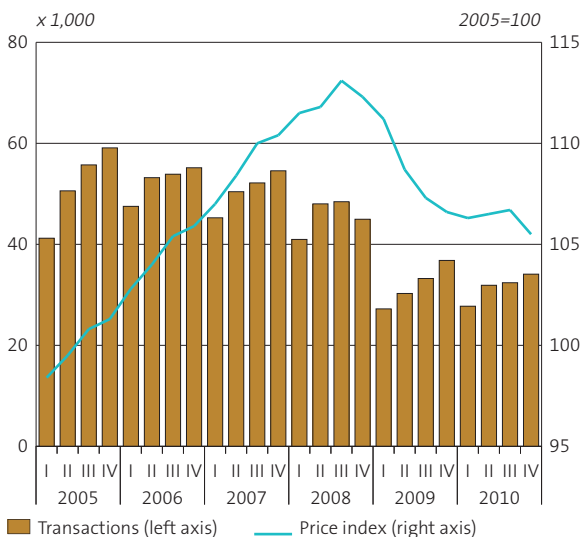
5.11 Value of permits for new non-residential construction (million euro)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	5,995	4,857	6,168	4,944
Factories	1,389	1,012	1,189	718
Halls, warehouses, storage facilities	643	355	480	339
Offices	1,724	714	945	664
Glasshouses	142	113	46	24
Schools	270	515	481	328
Barns, livestock sheds, stables	309	372	629	612
Shops	126	125	84	28
Other buildings	1,392	1,651	2,315	2,232

5.12 Building sum trends in new orders for architects



5.13 House prices and transactions (existing owner-occupied homes)

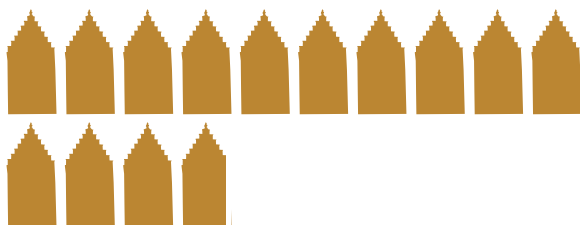


Average building costs per new owner occupied home

1990



2010



 = 10,000 euro

6

Education



6. Education

Almost three out of ten Dutch people highly educated

In 2010 some 28 percent of the Dutch population aged 15 to 65 had a diploma from higher education. In 2000 that share was 21 percent. Around 40 percent of the Dutch people had a diploma from secondary general and secondary vocational education (havo, vwo, mbo) in 2010. The same as in 2000. Among them 17 percent had attained the highest mbo 4 level in 2010, which is up from the 14 percent in 2000. The share of the population who only completed primary education was far lower in 2010 than in 2000 (8 versus 12 percent).

Women more successful in higher education than men

In 2004 more than 76 thousand students started a fulltime study in higher vocational education (hbo). Some 55 percent graduated within five years: 62 percent of the women and 47 percent of the men. Currently academic studies consist of a three year bachelor's phase, followed by a master's phase of at least one year. Over 21 thousand vwo graduates started fulltime university studies in 2002. Some 53 percent graduated with a master's degree within seven years. Here too women are more successful than men (63 versus 43 percent).

Higher spending on education in terms of GDP

In 2009 some 37.9 billion euro was spent on education. Government spent some 31.8 billion euro and enterprises, households and foreign entities spent 6.1 billion euro. Government money mainly went to institutions for education. Enterprises spent their money mainly on supervising trainee students, whereas the money from abroad was mainly invested in contract research by Dutch universities.

Total education spending went from 6.0 percent of GDP in 2008 to 6.6 percent in 2009. This is due to an increase in spending on education (5 percent) and a decrease in GDP (4 percent) due to the economic crisis.

6.1 Primary education

	2000/'01	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10*
Educational institutions				
Primary education	7,059	6,970	6,910	6,895
Special primary education	368	326	313	311
Special schools	332	323	323	323
Pupils (x 1,000)				
Primary education	1,547	1,549	1,553	1,548
Special primary education	52	48	44	43
Special schools	46	59	66	68

6.2 Secondary education

	2004/'05	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10*
Educational institutions	673	666	660	657
Pupils (x 1,000)				
year 1	407	400	385	388
vwo	143	150	164	164
havo	133	137	146	149
vmbo-gt	100	102	102	102
vmbo-bk	126	124	110	106
practical training	26	27	27	27
Pass rates (%)				
vwo	94	93	91	.
havo	90	89	87	.
vmbo-gt	94	95	94	.
vmbo-bk	95	96	95	.
Continued education by graduates (%)				
from vwo to university	71	72	71	.
from vwo to hbo	14	14	13	.
from havo to hbo	79	78	79	.
from havo to vwo	4	5	4	.
from havo to mbo	4	4	3	.
from vmbo-gt to havo	15	16	19	.
from vmbo-gt to mbo	80	79	78	.
from vmbo-bk to mbo	90	92	95	.

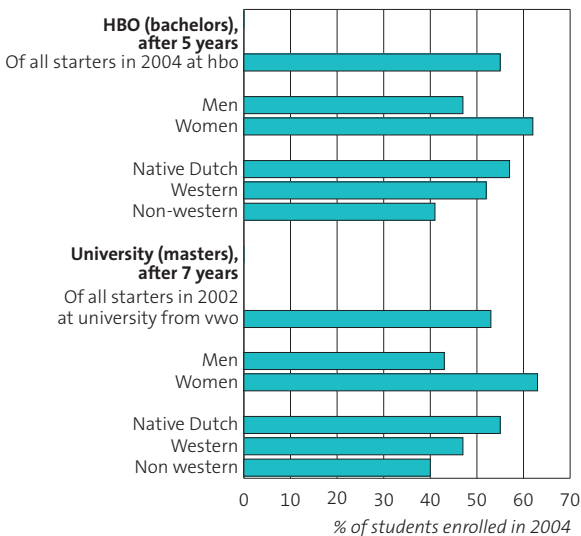
6.3 Mbo and adult education

	2004/'05	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10*
Educational institutions	70	70	72	71
Students (x 1,000)	474	484	514	524
senior secondary vocational education (bol)	332	347	343	352
senior secondary vocational education (bbl)	143	137	172	172
level 1	24	23	22	24
level 2	122	125	134	131
level 3	126	125	136	142
level 4	202	210	222	226
Continued education (%)				
from level 1 to 2	48	49	46	.
from level 2 to 3	45	43	42	.
from level 3 to 4	29	30	30	.
from level 4 to hbo	42	42	40	.
School-leavers from mbo (%)				
level 1	38	38	35	.
level 2	16	15	14	.
level 3	9	7	5	.
level 4	6	5	4	.
Participants in adult education (x 1,000)				
basic level	.	.	37	35
secondary level (vavo)	24	15	15	17

6.4 Higher education

	2000/'01	2005/'06	2008/'09	2009/'10*
Students enrolled (x 1,000)				
hbo	313	357	384	403
university	166	206	221	233
Graduates (x 1,000)				
Bachelors (hbo)	53	59	62	.
Bachelors (university)	0	19	26	.
Masters old/new style	20	29	29	.
Average duration of studies (months)				
Full-time hbo bachelor students	51	52	53	.
Full-time university by vwo students				
Bachelors	.	52	54	.
Masters old/new style	71	74	75	.

6.5 Graduates of full-time higher education (%)



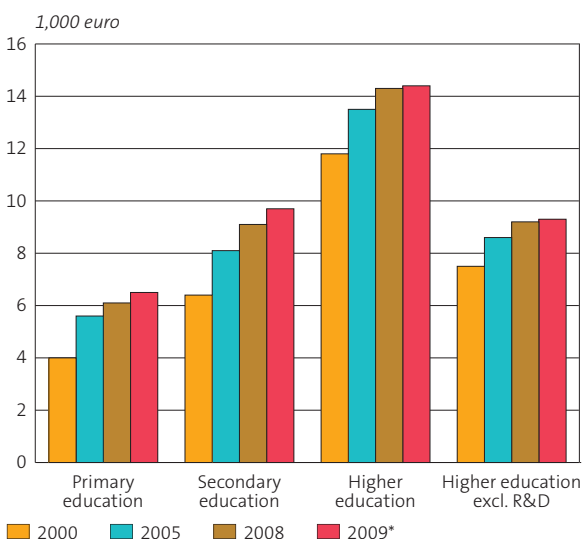
6.6 Education level of the population (15–65 yrs) (%)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Population (x 1,000)	10,729	10,940	11,014	11,017
Education level (%)				
Primary education	12	9	8	8
Vmbo, mbo 1, avo lower level	26	24	23	23
of which				
primary adult education	9	10	10	10
Havo, vwo, mbo	40	41	40	40
mbo 2/3	15	14	14	13
mbo 4	14	17	17	17
havo, vwo	11	10	9	10
Bachelors (hbo, university)	14	16	18	18
Masters old/new style	7	9	10	10

6.7 Spending on education (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009 *
Total	23,096	32,017	36,007	37,899
By government	19,646	26,759	30,347	31,802
primary education	6,651	9,473	10,284	10,897
secondary education, mbo	8,225	11,013	12,796	13,429
higher education	4,770	6,273	7,267	7,476
By households	1,886	2,867	2,808	3,153
primary education	148	167	185	164
secondary education, mbo	872	1,338	1,170	1,272
higher education	866	1,362	1,453	1,716
By companies	1,519	2,284	2,665	2,749
secondary education, mbo	981	1,419	1,609	1,641
higher education	538	865	1,056	1,108
By rest of the world	45	107	187	196
higher education	45	107	187	196
as % of GDP	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.6

6.8 Spending on educational institution per pupil/student



6.9 Operating results of educational institutions, 2009* (million euro)

	Primary education	Secondary education, mbo	Higher education
Assets	9,992	11,561	9,039
transfers from government	9,088	10,122	5,609
other assets	904	1,440	3,430
Liabilities	10,107	11,525	8,943
staff costs	8,265	8,696	5,985
depreciation	195	504	503
housing	637	845	658
other costs	1,009	1,481	1,797
Ordinary results (1)	-115	36	96
Operating balance sheet (2)	97	13	-20
Special items (3)	4	15	1
Results (1)+(2)+(3)	-14	64	77
Investment	351	903	1,018

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

	Primary education	Secondary education, mbo	Higher education
Total assets	4,836	8,601	8,846
total fixed assets	1,713	5,957	6,268
intangible	0	6	21
material	1,196	5,497	6,059
financial	517	453	188
total current assets	3,123	2,644	2,578
inventories	1	21	19
receivables	917	751	1,287
securities	65	79	37
liquid assets	2,140	1,793	1,235
Total liabilities	4,836	8,601	8,846
own funds	2,695	3,531	3,994
provisions	693	1,254	563
long-term debts	62	1,445	1,308
short-term debts	1,385	2,371	2,982

7

Enter-
prises



7. Enterprises

Growth in Dutch private sector levelling off

On 1 January 2010 there were over 864 thousand enterprises in the Netherlands. In the period 2006–2010 they saw a 4.5 percent average annual growth rate. In 2009 their number increased by 19 thousand. This means the growth rate was 2.3 percent, the lowest in recent years. Growth occurs mainly in small businesses. Enterprises where one individual works went up by 5 percent, whereas enterprises where 2 to 5 people work increased very little. Both size classes saw lower growth rates than in the previous year. The number of large enterprises fell, whereas in the previous year it had still been growing.

In recent years the number of enterprises in the computer branch and in business services has grown sharply. In construction the growth disappeared almost entirely in 2009. The downward trend in agriculture continues. The paper industry and small pension funds also face dwindling growth

Many incidents with ICT security

Dutch enterprises experience relatively many incidents with ICT security. These consist of ICT services breaking down, attacks from outside, data destruction by viruses and having confidential data revealed due to break-ins, pharming or phishing. In 2009 some 25 percent of major enterprises (250 or more employees) in the EU suffered from these attacks. With 43 percent this was substantially higher in the Netherlands.

The share of enterprises with ICT security incidents is also high in comparison with the neighbouring countries. In Germany the share was 22 percent, in Belgium 24 percent and in the United Kingdom just 10 percent. The Netherlands, Denmark and Norway are among the countries with the most ICT security incidents.

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January

	2006	2008	2009	2010
Total	725,680	797,840	844,450	863,840
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90,820	86,670	86,210	84,520
Mineral extraction	330	315	320	330
Food products	4,105	4,105	4,225	4,175
Beverages	165	175	180	180
Textiles	1,230	1,340	1,420	1,430
Clothing	1,310	1,340	1,385	1,360
Leather and shoes	310	300	310	315
Wood (products)	1,830	1,910	1,960	1,935
Paper and cardboard products	425	405	400	350
Printed matter and recorded media	3,885	3,850	3,915	3,820
Oil products	915	950	975	970
Chemicals	760	790	800	790
Pharmaceuticals	155	160	175	180
Rubber and synthetics processing	1,215	1,265	1,295	1,255
Building materials	1,680	1,700	1,725	1,720
Basic metals	305	320	330	330
Metal products	7,235	7,940	8,555	8,615
Electrical engineering	1,145	1,190	1,250	1,245
Electrical equipment	905	990	1,055	1,085
Machinery and equipment	2,470	2,645	2,850	2,825
Transport equipment	1,705	1,815	1,925	1,935
Furniture	4,065	4,625	5,015	5,060
Other manufacturing	3,220	3,390	3,485	3,520
Repair and installation of equipment	3,075	3,280	3,415	3,435
Energy companies	485	560	685	680
Water supply and waste management	1,170	1,220	1,270	1,290
General construction and project development	28,780	36,980	41,740	42,595
Civil engineering	4,105	4,940	5,410	5,505
Specialised construction	47,800	58,015	65,045	66,365
Car trade and repair	21,180	23,525	24,000	24,040
Wholesale and agents	57,005	60,030	62,305	61,705
Retail trade (excl. cars)	73,040	76,275	77,875	77,700

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (continued)

	2006	2008	2009	2010
Transport by land	12,805	13,280	13,435	13,340
Transport by water	4,190	4,320	4,435	4,470
Transport by air	235	250	260	260
Storage and transport services	4,005	4,345	4,480	4,510
Postal and courier services	2,445	3,105	3,530	3,715
Provision of accommodation	5,060	5,460	6,115	6,235
Restaurants and cafés	29,790	30,630	32,430	32,280
Publishers	2,545	2,705	2,810	2,765
Film and TV production; sound-recording	1,780	1,885	1,925	1,920
Radio and television	130	125	130	120
Telecommunication	1,150	1,170	1,120	1,085
IT services	16,110	20,505	23,175	24,390
Information services	1,860	2,360	2,600	2,835
Banking	3,660	4,530	4,645	4,440
Insurance and pension funds	585	660	470	400
Other financial services	11,415	11,840	12,755	12,600
Real estate rental and trade	18,110	19,215	19,655	19,885
Legal services and administration	22,635	25,885	26,950	28,440
Holdings and management advice	32,180	41,505	46,310	49,555
Architects, engineers etc.	18,255	21,025	22,785	23,760
Research & Development	1,960	2,260	2,515	2,715
Advertising and marketing	17,055	19,665	21,225	22,380
Design, photography, translation	14,840	17,540	19,540	21,795
Veterinary services	1,595	1,645	1,685	1,745
Leasing movables	4,775	5,080	5,115	5,095
Temp agencies, placement	6,575	8,345	9,540	9,795
Travel agencies and travel info	2,360	2,535	2,615	2,650
Security and investigation services	1,180	1,455	1,665	1,770
Cleaning services, gardening	11,645	13,010	14,120	14,645
Other business services	2,920	3,175	3,410	3,555
Public administration and government services	780	765	775	785
Education	18,005	19,205	20,705	22,435
Health care	31,345	33,770	36,220	40,060
Nursing and care with overnight stays	1,110	1,140	1,210	1,270
Care without overnight stay	7,655	8,690	9,175	9,680

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (end)

	2006	2008	2009	2010
Art	2,545	2,875	2,995	2,985
Libraries, museums and nature conservation	930	945	950	940
Lotteries and gambling	365	345	350	335
Sports and recreation	6,990	7,565	7,210	7,195
Idealistic or pressure group, hobby club	3,730	3,865	3,755	3,755
Repair of consumer goods	4,810	5,175	5,365	5,465
Other personal services	27,640	31,940	33,765	35,495

7.2 Investment in tangible fixed assets (million euro)

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

7.3 Balance sheet/ Profit and loss account of non-financial enterprises

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Balance sheet total (billion euro)	790.3	926.9	1,193.4	1,235.9
Turnover	764.4	896.7	1,106.5	1,042.9
Net result	59.7	82.4	87.0	61.5
Balance (% of balance sheet total)				
Assets				
fixed assets				
(in)tangible	26.9	25.9	27.4	27.2
financial	30.7	31.0	33.2	35.4
current assets				
inventories	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.6
receivables	27.3	27.6	24.5	22.5
liquid assets	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.3
Liabilities				
shareholders' equity	37.4	40.1	41.2	42.9
debt				
long term	30.5	29.8	30.9	30.6
short term	32.2	30.1	27.9	26.5
Profit and loss account (% of turnover)				
Turnover	100	100	100	100
Expenses (-)	75.3	74.4	76.1	75.3
Value added	24.7	25.6	23.9	24.7
Depreciation (-)	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3
Wages (-)	15.3	15.3	14.9	16.2
Operating profits	5.8	7.0	5.9	5.2
Results of subsidiaries	2.3	4.8	4.8	3.2
Net interest (-)	-0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4
Other results	2.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Pre-tax results	10.0	11.3	9.2	6.9
Taxes (-)	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.0
Minority shareholders' interest (-)	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Net result	7.8	9.2	7.9	5.9
Profits (% of net result)				
At disposal of shareholders	38.1	52.9	64.2	76.0
Addition to general reserve	61.9	47.1	35.8	24.0

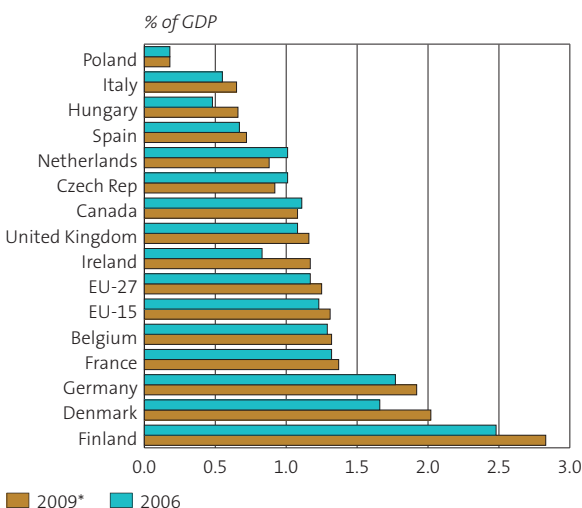
7.4 Research and development, 2009

	Spending	Personnel
	<i>million euro</i>	<i>full-time equivalents</i>
Total companies	4,900	42,336
Agriculture, mineral extraction, construction	208	1,515
of which		
agriculture, forestry and fishing	66	x
waste management	12	75
construction	33	308
Manufacturing	3,555	28,590
of which		
food, beverages and tobacco products	276	2,280
textiles, clothing and leather	13	149
wood and paper, printing	30	255
crude oil,	3	26
chemicals	834	5,629
pharmaceuticals	408	2,580
rubber and synthetics	41	556
construction materials	19	234
metals	63	844
electrical engineering	398	3,517
electrical appliances	557	4,160
machinery	515	4,750
cars, trucks trailers	62	705
other transport equipment	34	415
furniture	10	131
medical instruments	215	1,631
Services	1,137	12,231
of which		
trade	185	2,180
transport and storage	39	446
information and communication	350	3,993
publishers, film, radio and TV	22	97
telecommunication	16	134
IT services	312	3,745
financial services	20	233
specialised business services	521	5,083
no specific services (non-R&D)	148	1,803
research	373	3,280
Universities and University Medical Centres	4,169	34,400
Research institutions	1,327	11,416
of which		
research bureaus	1,121	9,191
government institutions	83	1,026
health and welfare institutions	109	1,002

Dutch private sector falling behind with R&D

In 2009 the R&D expenditure of Dutch enterprises was 0.88 percent of GDP whereas it averaged 1.25 percent for the 27 countries in the European Union. The gap in spending on R&D between the Netherlands and the EU-27 has been widening in recent years. This is partly because of the growing share of the services sector in the Dutch economy, which is less R&D intensive than the manufacturing industry. The Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom were among the few countries that spent less on R&D in 2009 than in 2006.

7.5 R&D spending by enterprises

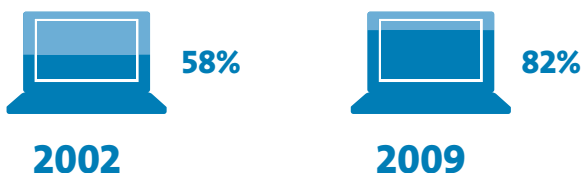


Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators

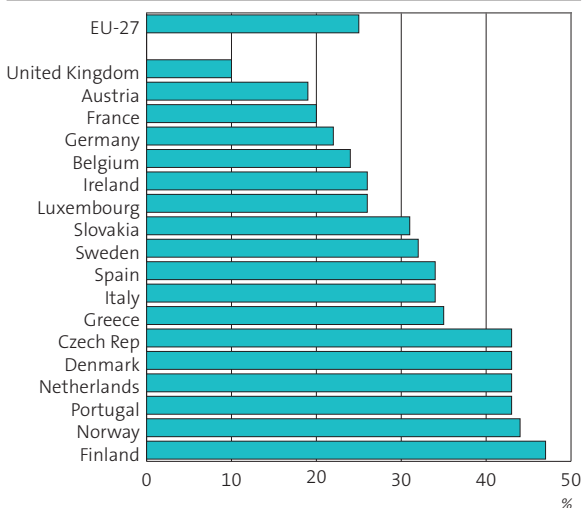
7.6 Enterprises (with 10 or more employed persons) with a website (%)

	2002	2005	2008	2009
Total	58	82	84	82
Size class				
10 to 20 employees	60	77	80	77
20 to 50 employees	68	86	85	84
50 to 100 employees	73	89	92	88
100 to 250 employees	82	93	93	93
250 to 500 employees	81	93	96	95
500 and more employees	85	96	98	98

Share of enterprises with their own website



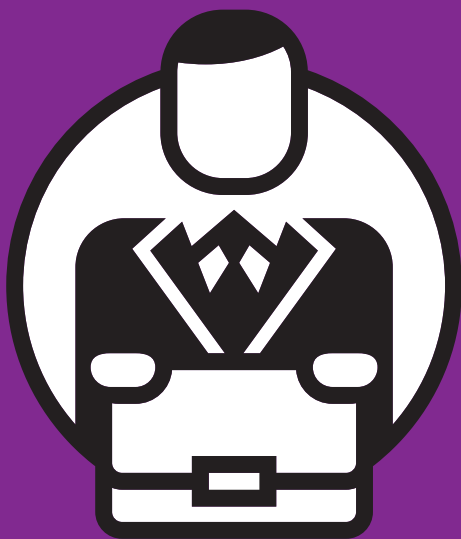
7.7 Large enterprises facing ICT security incidents, 2009



Source: Eurostat

8

Financial
and
business
services



8. Financial and business services

Turnover in business services down in 2010

In 2010 turnover in business services fell by 2.5 percent on 2009, even though turnover increased during the latter part of the year. The negative growth of 4 percent in 2009 was not matched, though.

In the course of 2010 there was increased demand for temp workers, so the temp agencies saw a rise in their turnover. The demand for more hours of temp work fits the economic picture. The architects and management consultancies saw their turnover dip by over 10 percent in 2010, the largest in business services. The highest turnover increase was in travel services and in inspection and quality control.

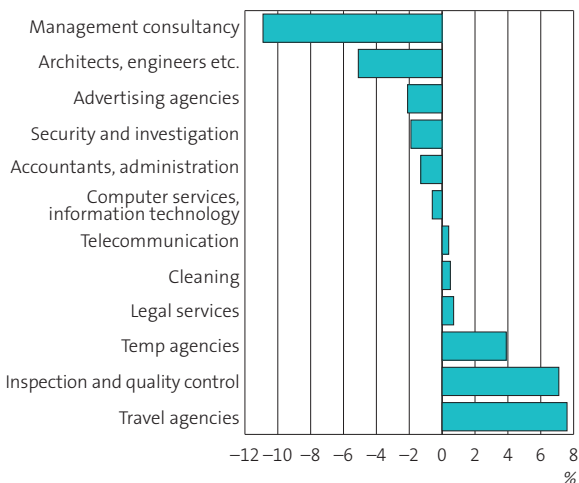
More foreign investments in 2009

In 2009 investments by Dutch institutional investors increased by 313 billion euro, reaching 1,355 billion euro. The share of foreign investments seems rather modest with an increase from 687 to 797 billion euro.

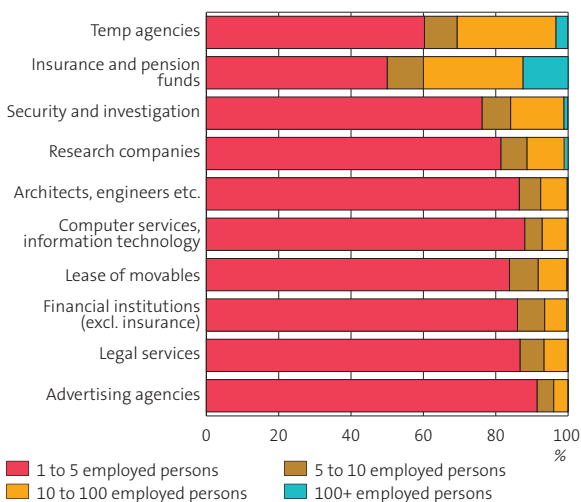
Much of the 203 billion euro increase in investments in the Netherlands, however, has a rather special cause. The two largest pension funds put their (Dutch and foreign) investments of stocks and bonds in investment institutions they founded. This caused a 213 billion euro increase in the possessions of the institutional investors in Dutch investment institutions in 2009. Apart from this, there has even been a drop in investments in the Netherlands.

Price trends on the stock market again played a major role in the developments in investments, as they did in previous years. After a drop in share values of 197 billion euro due to the financial crisis in 2008, 2009 showed a recovery of 105 billion euro.

8.1 Turnover in business services, 2010 (year-on-year % changes)



8.2 Companies in financial and business services, 1 Jan. 2010



8.3 Persons employed in financial and business services

	2000		2009*	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%
Financial institutions (excl. insurance)	166	47	154	47
Insurance and pension funds	55	38	57	42
Leasing movables	28	29	27	26
Computer services, information technology	123	21	165	21
Research companies	32	31	38	37
Architects, engineers etc.	102	22	120	24
Legal and economic services	267	46	335	46
Advertising agencies	72	42	72	40
Temp agencies	425	45	454	41
Other business services	248	54	275	52

Gross value added in basic prices of financial and business services

2000



2009



 = 10 billion euro

8.4 Investments by institutional investors (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	830.1	1,069.9	1,042.4	1,355.2
Investment institutions	102.0	93.5	68.5	286.9
Pension funds	461.8	635.9	620.1	700.6
Insurance companies	266.3	340.5	353.8	367.7

8.5 Combined balance sheet of financial enterprises (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Assets	2,210	3,325	3,967	4,366
monetary gold	9	10	12	15
accounts receivable (international monetary institutions)	2	1	1	6
cash and current account deposits	49	96	168	165
bonds	182	374	511	450
financial derivatives	386	634	795	887
shares	-10	-9	5	-20
short-term securities	378	470	348	657
holdings	10	20	20	18
short-term loans	146	213	240	266
long-term loans	193	278	386	389
mortgages	400	542	667	663
fixed assets	297	498	618	643
transitional assets	73	67	60	59
other assets	70	113	107	139
	26	18	30	28
Liabilities	2,210	3,325	3,967	4,366
cash	17	23	24	23
current account	182	253	280	330
deposits	352	611	844	760
savings	137	211	259	278
bonds	189	482	709	773
shares and holdings	426	398	313	557
short-term securities	21	32	55	84
short-term debts	55	124	252	155
long-term debts	138	189	193	207
transitional assets	62	142	155	178
reserves	632	860	883	1,022

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Technical result (total)	194	2,467	1,411	1,637
of which				
fire and other damage	79	462	5	112
motor vehicles	-23	456	91	120
accidents and illness	14	1,194	937	871
sea, transport, aviation	-12	94	52	23
other	136	260	326	512

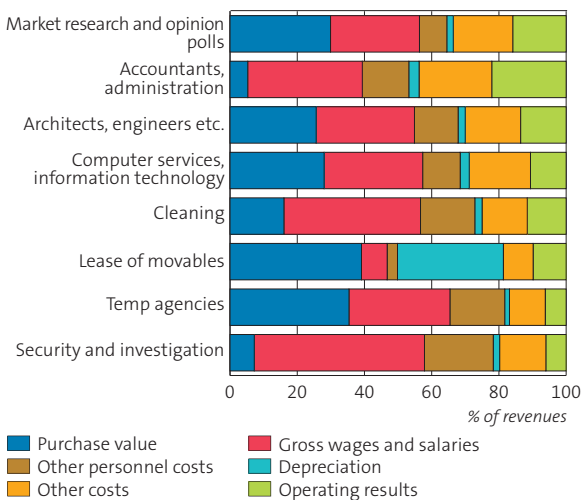
8.7 Profit and loss account of credit institutions (million euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Assets	67,241	81,976	97,756	95,726
interest etc.	54,689	61,644	107,037	85,106
yield on securities	3,767	5,468	915	2,093
procuration (2000=net)	5,200	5,967	7,374	6,435
profits on financial transactions	1,839	2,627	-18,420	1,050
other income	1,746	6,270	850	1,042
Liabilities	67,242	81,976	97,756	95,726
interest etc.	41,975	45,270	89,471	67,539
procuration (2000=net)	0	838	1,296	1,269
general expenses and administration	13,737	18,627	17,444	15,878
other operating expenses	14	128	166	592
value adjustments to receivables	591	1,090	4,359	5,137
other value adjustments	1,184	866	1,850	1,588
operating results	9,741	15,157	-16,830	3,723
extraordinary income\expenses	-714	0	9	-6
tax	1,153	1,935	120	51
net profit in accounting year	7,874	13,222	-16,941	3,666

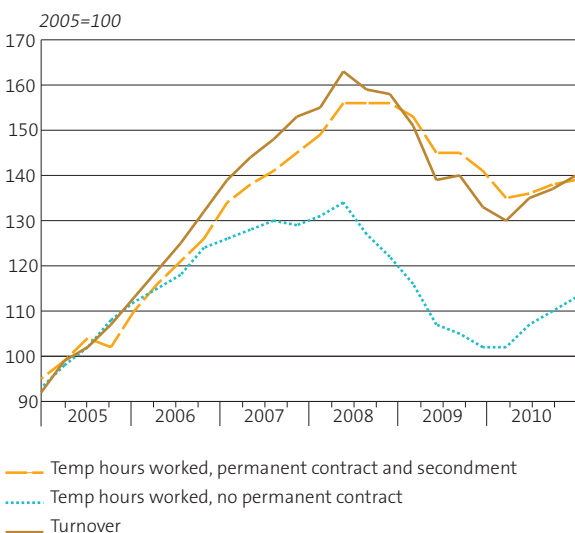
8.8 Profit and loss account of pension funds (billion euro)

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Assets	26	105	-82	118
premiums	10	25	26	30
return on investment	12	76	-113	87
other assets	4	4	5	2
Liabilities	26	105	-82	118
net change in technical provisions	23	52	128	16
pensions paid, lump sum commutes	12	18	21	22
other liabilities	-10	35	-231	80

8.9 Costs and profits in business services, 2008



8.10 Key figures temp agencies, seasonally adjusted



9

Govern-
ment



9. Government

Tax yield lower due to crisis

The yield of government-imposed taxes fell by 5 percent in 2009 reaching 129 billion euro. This was the first decline in the yield of government taxes since 2003, although back then the decline was under 2 percent.

The recent decline already started in the last months of 2008, when the economic crisis manifested itself. Sales tax saw a 6 percent dip in 2009. The yields of corporation tax and tax on dividends nearly halved. Tax on wages, however, yielded more in 2009, mainly due to some fiscal changes, such as lower tax credits and fewer tax deductibles.

Government spending on the up again

In 2009 the Dutch central government spent 155.8 billion euro, over 6 percent more than in 2008. Social security spending went up by 5.7 billion euro in 2009. 3.2 billion euro extra was paid to the general pension fund (AOW), so that pension premiums could stay the same. And another 1 billion euro extra was spent on maintaining the purchasing power of people over 65 and people on labour disablement benefits. More money went to child care, care allowances, and young disabled people living on benefits.

An extra 1.4 billion euro was spent on education. This was mainly for the regular wage developments, and the measures to improve the position of the teaching staff. Less was spent on general government because the Dutch contributions to Europe were lower in 2009.

Municipal taxes up by 2.8 percent

In 2011 the Dutch municipalities expect to receive 11.8 billion euro in taxes. This is 2.8 percent more than in 2010. The yield of the municipal taxes is expected to grow by 2.7 percent in 2011, bringing the yield to over 8 billion euro for the very first time. The main municipal tax, property tax, is expected to yield 3.4 percent more than in 2010.

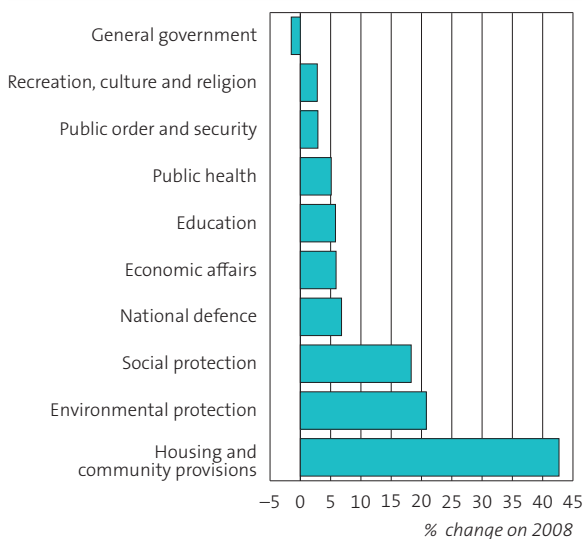
9.1 Current expenditure of central government *(million euro)*

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	96,425	122,704	146,871	155,817
General government	37,838	41,242	48,662	47,920
Economic affairs	10,837	11,109	12,523	13,256
Housing and community provisions	658	775	728	1,039
National defence	5,969	6,724	7,759	8,286
Environmental protection	496	613	785	947
Education	16,339	20,894	23,762	25,145
Public order and security	5,697	8,294	10,307	10,605
Recreation, culture and religion	1,431	1,587	1,740	1,788
Social protection	13,304	21,973	31,201	36,921
Public health	3,712	9,239	9,116	9,585
Business activities	144	253	287	324

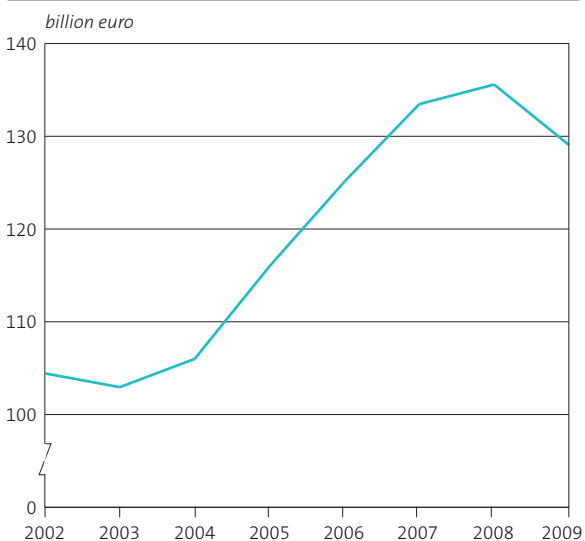
9.2 Revenues from central government taxes *(million euro)*

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Total	93,042	115,984	135,578	129,055
Excise duties	7,713	9,327	10,516	10,696
Environment-related taxes	2,849	4,128	4,785	4,872
Car tax	2,875	3,148	3,236	2,145
Legal dues	3,908	5,209	5,190	3,600
Value added tax	27,098	36,216	42,318	39,857
Other production-related taxes	1,283	1,555	1,725	1,778
Dividend tax	2,587	4,262	3,951	2,084
Income tax	-880	3,651	-142	535
Wage tax	24,433	27,573	40,636	47,056
Corporate tax	16,736	17,068	18,814	11,604
Other income taxes	2,957	2,138	2,754	3,015
Wealth tax	1,484	1,709	1,795	1,813

9.3 Government spending by category, 2009



9.4 Central government tax revenues



9.5 Local government taxes (million euro)

	2000	2005	2010*	2011*
Total	7,439	10,324	11,515	11,835
Refuse collection rate	1,217	1,634	1,771	1,767
Duties on building permits	240	379	493	485
Levies on water pollution	964	1,192	1,144	1,185
Water tax for households	155	250	427	451
Community charge	394	518	691	707
Property tax	2,487	3,489	2,961	3,063
Surcharge on motor vehicle tax	658	1,027	1,415	1,441
Parking fees	285	403	566	582
Sewerage charges	651	923	1,303	1,352
Other	388	509	744	801
Municipalities	5,195	7,295	7,812	8,019
Provinces	731	1,069	1,441	1,473
Water boards	1,513	1,960	2,262	2,343

9.6 Expenditure of provinces (million euro)

	2000	2005	2010	2011*
Total expenditure	3,706	6,033	8,386	8,472
General administration	191	264	316	351
Economic and agricultural affairs	207	374	685	665
Environmental control	417	450	543	629
Public order and security	6	15	19	18
Recreation and nature	134	228	798	844
Spatial planning, public housing	143	304	337	411
Traffic and transport	1,141	1,583	2,121	2,330
Water management	143	154	233	199
Welfare	902	1,390	1,824	1,787
Financing and general revenue	422	1,271	1,510	1,238

9.7 Expenditure of municipalities (million euro)

	2000	2005	2010	2011*
Total expenditure	35,761	43,451	54,187	53,618
General administration	1,836	2,518	3,201	3,148
Culture and recreation	3,141	4,136	5,035	5,021
Economic affairs	569	570	867	995
Education	3,967	4,800	3,147	2,936
Public order and security	665	1,209	1,691	1,734
Spatial planning, public housing	5,958	6,428	9,278	8,639
Social provisions and social services	10,649	12,648	16,578	16,716
Traffic, transport, public works	3,655	3,946	4,391	4,417
Public health and environment	3,334	4,262	5,258	5,333
Financing and general revenue	1,989	2,936	4,742	4,680

Spending on public order and security

2000



2009



 = 1 billion euro

10

Health
and
welfare



10. Health and welfare

Five thousand euro per individual spent on care

Spending on health and welfare in 2009 amounted to 83.6 billion euro in 2009, 5 thousand euro per individual. Spending was over 5.4 percent higher than in 2008. Over a quarter went to hospital care, including specialist practices. Another 18 percent went to care for the elderly. Spending went from 13.3 percent of the Dutch gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008 to 14.7 percent in 2009. The main cause was the rise in spending in combination with the dip in GDP due to the economic downturn in 2009.

Sharp increase in hospitalisation for skin cancer

In the period 2000-2008 the number of patients hospitalised for skin cancer rose from 3 to 9 per 10 thousand inhabitants. The increase was found among men and women alike. The people who are hospitalised for skin cancer are mostly over 55. They are increasingly admitted for day treatment. In 2008 some 90 percent of all hospitalisations involved day treatment, in 2000 this was 63 percent. Day treatment using photodynamic therapy rose sharply.

Half of all young people killed in traffic were driving a car

In the period 2000-2009 more than 1 500 people aged between 18 and 25 were killed in traffic. This is over one sixth of the total number of people killed in traffic. Half of these young people were driving a car. This is a lot as only one third of the over-25s killed in traffic were driving. In the period 2005-2009 almost three quarters of all traffic fatalities involving young drivers was a one-car accident. In 83 percent of the cases they ran into a tree, crash barrier, post or pole. Drivers aged over 25 died more often in collisions with another vehicle. Compared to a decade ago the number of fatalities among drivers has halved. This is true for drivers under and over 25.

10.1 Health and functional limitations (%)

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Self-perceived health ¹⁾				
very good	25.3	25.5	25.9	28.8
good	55.5	54.4	54.7	52.7
fairly good	15.7	16.2	15.6	14.9
(very) bad	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6
Mental health ²⁾				
In the last four weeks				
very nervous	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.9
unhappy	16.4	16.9	14.4	15.2
agitated	18.2	17.1	15.3	15.6
down	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.0
depressed	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9
Functional limitations ²⁾				
Serious problems:				
movement	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.8
hearing	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
seeing	3.5	5.0	4.6	5.3

¹⁾ 0 years and older

²⁾ 12 years and older

10.2 Chronic conditions (%)

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

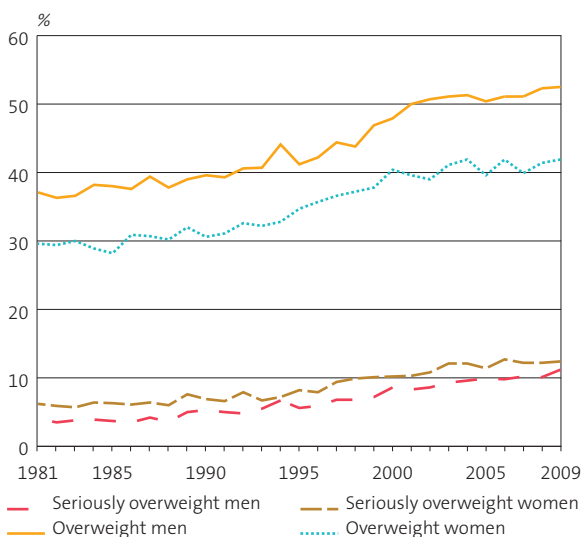
10.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

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

10.4 Physical activity, 12 yrs and older

	2001	2005	2008	2009
Complies with standard for healthy exercise (%)	52	55	56	56
Activity (<i>minutes/week</i>)				
household work	680	649	628	633
sports	130	138	133	128
walking, cycling etc	413	426	406	399
at work or in school	934	885	905	908
commuting	54	55	60	56

10.5 Overweight people, 20 yrs and older



10.6 Birth venue and breastfed babies (%)

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

10.7 Women and preventive health care (%)

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


Hospital patients 2008 (per 10 thousand inhabitants)

Men



Women



 = 100 people

10.8 Medical consumption

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Contacts with general practitioner				
Average number of contacts	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.8
People contacting GP (%)	75.6	73.1	73.3	73.9
Type of contact with GP (%)				
at the surgery	81.8	84.8	84.1	82.7
GP visits patient	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.2
by telephone	12.5	10.1	11.6	12.3
other	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
Contacts with specialist				
Average number of contacts	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
People contacting specialist (%)	38.0	40.0	41.2	43.2
Place of contact (%)				
hospital (incl.out-patients)	90.2	89.3	90.7	89.4
other	9.8	10.7	9.3	10.6
Contacts with dentist				
Average number of contacts	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
People contacting dentist (%)	78.2	77.9	78.3	78.6
Reason for contact (%)				
pain	11.6	13.4	13.8	14.4
check-up	63.2	61.8	57.9	59.4
treatment as a result of check-up	11.1	12.1	14.1	13.1
(long-term) treatment	14.1	12.7	14.1	13.0
Contacts with physiotherapist				
Average number of contacts	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
People contacting physiotherapist (%)	16.2	16.8	20.0	20.5
Alternative healer				
People contacting alternative healer (%)	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.6
Use of medication in previous 2 weeks				
On prescription (%)	33.8	37.1	39.6	40.0
Over-the-counter drugs (%)	34.5	39.0	39.6	39.1

10.9 (Healthy) life expectancy at birth, 2009



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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total diagnoses	870.6	1,041.8	1,111.2	1,144.4
of which				
perinatal conditions	39.8	40.1	39.2	41.9
cancer	48.8	60.9	65.8	68.2
of which				
skin	2.8	6.5	8.8	9.3
trachea, bronchi and lungs	8.2	8.4	9.0	8.9
prostate	5.2	7.7	8.1	7.8
accidents	80.5	91.5	96.3	98.5
diseases of				
respiratory system	97.7	106.7	110.2	108.1
cardiovascular system	137.2	161.0	168.3	174.5
of which				
acute heart infarct	19.9	17.3	16.8	17.6
cerebrovascular disorders	16.9	22.9	23.8	24.2
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	109.0	136.7	144.7	149.2
digestive system	101.1	124.6	131.7	137.6
genito-urinary system	53.6	60.5	62.5	63.6

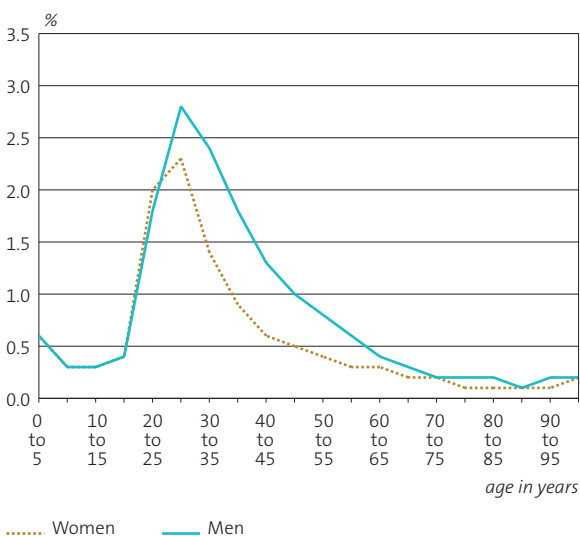
Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

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

	2000	2005	2007	2008
Total diagnoses	1,066.6	1,281.6	1,363.7	1,408.4
of which				
perinatal conditions	33.8	33.9	33.3	35.8
cancer	50.8	61.6	67.9	70.7
of which				
breast	14.8	16.6	18.0	18.3
skin	2.6	6.1	8.4	9.1
trachea, bronchi and lungs	3.1	4.5	5.0	5.4
accidents	78.0	91.9	96.4	98.6
diseases of				
respiratory system	78.7	89.4	92.9	93.0
cardiovascular system	108.9	132.4	137.3	144.1
of which				
acute heart infarct	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.6
cerebrovascular disorders	16.2	21.9	22.8	23.4
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	120.1	161.1	173.4	181.9
digestive system	83.8	110.3	122.2	127.8
genito-urinary system	86.8	104.1	107.5	107.3

Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

10.12 People without medical insurance by age and sex, 1 May 2010



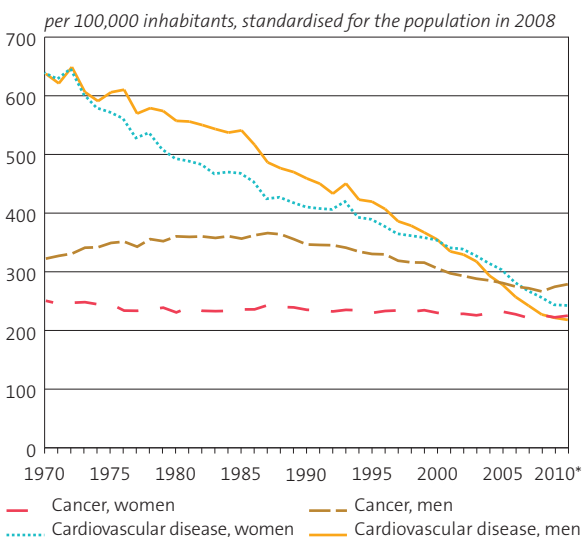
10.13 Male deaths by cause (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010 *
Total	68.8	66.4	65.4	65.9
Cancer	20.7	21.2	22.5	22.9
of which				
trachea, bronchi and lungs	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
prostate	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Mental disorders	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Diseases of the				
respiratory system	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.6
cardiovascular system	23.6	20.8	18.3	18.0
of which				
acute heart infarct	7.3	5.4	4.0	3.8
cerebrovascular disorders	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.4
digestive system	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Non-natural causes of death	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
of which				
road traffic accidents	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
suicide	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other causes of death	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.6

10.14 Female deaths by cause (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total	71.8	70.0	68.9	70.0
Cancer	17.0	18.1	18.8	19.0
of which				
breast	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6
trachea, bronchi and lungs	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
Mental disorders	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.3
Diseases of				
respiratory system	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.3
cardiovascular system	25.6	22.6	20.6	20.5
of which				
acute heart infarct	5.7	4.1	3.1	2.9
cerebrovascular disorders	7.5	6.3	5.6	5.3
digestive system	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Non-natural causes of death	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
of which				
road traffic accidents	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
suicide	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other causes of death	13.4	12.5	12.5	13.7

10.15 Deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease



Sharp decrease in cardiovascular diseases

The main causes of death in the Netherlands are cancer and cardiovascular diseases. About 60 percent of all deaths in 2010 were related to these diseases. However, there has been a sharp decrease in deaths from cardiovascular disease since the early 1970s. This trend is stronger among men than among women. Since 2005 cancer has been causing more male deaths than cardiovascular disease.

10.16 Care expenditure; index figures (1998=100)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Health care	114	166	196	207
Care	118	168	196	207
Per capita	113	160	186	195
Adjusted for inflation	107	131	147	154

10.17 Care expenditure by actors

	2000	2005	2008	2009 *
Total (<i>million euro</i>)	46,879	67,535	79,289	83,567
policy and management	2,039	2,783	2,992	2,991
mental health care	2,572	4,099	4,899	5,273
care for the disabled	3,904	6,015	7,138	7,787
medicines and aids	5,836	7,928	9,027	8,902
care for the elderly	8,737	12,868	14,775	15,216
medical/paramedical practices	3,743	5,099	6,335	6,879
hospital/specialist care	11,032	16,624	20,003	21,445
other	9,016	12,119	14,120	15,074
Spending				
euro per capita	2,944	4,138	4,821	5,055
% of GDP	11.2	13.2	13.3	14.7

10.18 Finances and personnel in care institutions

	2007	2008	2009
Hospitals			
Revenues (<i>million euro</i>)	17,189	18,545	19,990
Costs (<i>million euro</i>)	16,623	17,976	19,351
Capital (<i>million euro</i>)	2,966	2,541	2,948
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	257,470	268,050	278,270
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	185,880	189,660	196,260
Mental health care			
Revenues (<i>million euro</i>)	4,630	4,862	5,238
Costs (<i>million euro</i>)	4,519	4,753	5,057
Capital (<i>million euro</i>)	705	724	816
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	80,010	81,380	83,690
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	60,080	61,560	63,440
Care for the disabled			
Revenues (<i>million euro</i>)	5,883	6,432	6,928
Costs (<i>million euro</i>)	5,718	6,222	6,617
Capital (<i>million euro</i>)	930	1,026	1,247
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	148,250	152,790	158,700
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	92,570	95,860	98,870
Care for the elderly and home care			
Revenues (<i>million euro</i>)	13,598	14,360	14,880
Costs (<i>million euro</i>)	13,456	14,131	14,394
Capital (<i>million euro</i>)	2,234	2,398	2,684
Employees (<i>jobs</i>)	388,660	390,940	399,720
Employees (<i>FTE</i>)	210,230	210,910	212,530

11

Income
and
spending



11. Income and spending

Risk of poverty slightly higher in 2009

In 2009 some 7.7 percent of Dutch households lived on an income below the low-income threshold. This is a 0.2 percent point increase on 2008. This increase was modest despite the economic downturn because unemployment rose less than anticipated.

Moreover, for most people purchasing power improved in 2009. Employees benefited from the already concluded collective wage agreements (CAO), and recipients of benefits or pensions were also better off. The self-employed lost out, though. They saw their purchasing power dip, and their share in low incomes soar.

Household property falling sharply in 2009

In January 2010 households owned an averaged 33 thousand euro. A year earlier this was 42 thousand euro. This decrease could be attributed mostly to the lower house prices in 2009. Nearly six in ten households owned their home. At 1 January 2010 the value averaged 237 thousand euro, compared to 254 thousand euro one year earlier. In addition, the average mortgage debt increased from 150 thousand euro (2009) to 155 thousand euro (2010).

More economically independent women

The share of economically independent women keeps growing. In 2001 some 41 percent of the women aged between 15 and 65 had paid jobs, earning at least the amount for a single person on income support. By 2009 the number of economically independent women had increased to 48 percent. Economic independence increased in all age groups, except for 15 to 25 year-olds. The share of men who earn their keep has been stable at about 70 percent for years.

11.1 Average disposable household income (1,000 euro)

	2001	2005	2008	2009**
Total	27.5	29.4	33.1	33.4
One-person household	16.0	17.2	19.0	19.2
single man	17.2	17.9	20.2	20.3
single woman	15.1	16.6	18.0	18.2
Multi-person household	33.3	35.9	40.8	41.2
couple	34.1	36.9	42.1	42.6
without children	30.4	33.1	37.2	37.9
only children under 18	34.1	37.4	44.0	44.7
at least one adult child	45.3	48.3	54.8	54.5
single-parent family	23.5	24.4	27.4	27.7
only children under 18	18.0	19.6	22.3	22.9
at least one adult child	30.5	30.7	34.0	33.9
other	37.3	40.3	45.1	44.9

11.2 Disposable household income 2008** (x 1,000)

	Total	One-person households	Multi-person households
Total	7,302	2,598	4,703
Less than 10,000 euro	403	330	73
10,000 to 20,000 euro	1,693	1,350	343
20,000 to 30,000 euro	1,769	644	1,125
30,000 to 40,000 euro	1,342	172	1,170
40,000 to 50,000 euro	912	56	856
50,000 euro and more	1,182	45	1,136

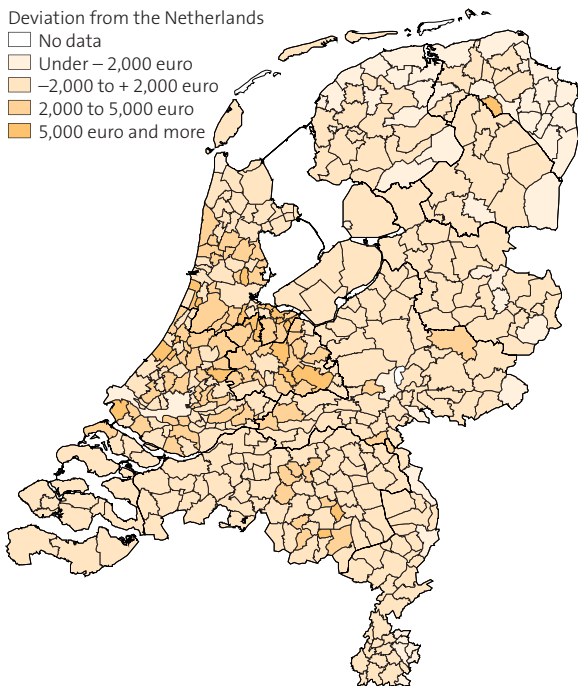
11.3 Average personal income (1,000 euro)

	2001	2005	2008	2009**
Total	22.4	24.7	27.9	28.4
Employed	26.7	29.9	33.5	34.1
employee	26.3	29.5	33.0	34.2
self-employed	31.2	34.4	40.1	36.7
other employment (freelance etc.)	9.7	10.6	10.3	10.7
Not employed	14.5	16.2	17.9	18.3
unemployment benefits/income support	12.0	13.7	14.5	15.3
incapacitated	16.2	17.7	19.7	20.5
pensioner	16.7	19.3	21.3	21.7
other (e.g. students)	6.9	7.1	8.3	8.2

11.4 Standardised income per municipality, 2008

Deviation from the Netherlands

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



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

	2002	2005	2008	2009**
Total	1.6	–0.3	1.4	1.5
Source of household income				
Income from labour	1.9	–0.1	1.9	2.8
Income from own enterprise	–1.0	1.1	0.4	–4.3
Income from transfers	1.6	–0.8	0.8	0.9
of which: source of income unchanged				
income from labour	2.0	0.1	1.9	3.0
income from own enterprise	0.4	2.9	1.9	–3.6
income from transfers	1.5	–0.9	0.6	0.7

Women



Men



€ = 5,000 euro

11.6 Low income households (x 1,000)

	2001	2005	2008	2009**
Total	627	652	515	531
Country of origin				
Netherlands	428	433	316	318
Other western country	68	74	64	69
Non-western country	131	145	135	144
Suriname	27	27	24	24
Netherlands Antilles/Aruba	11	13	12	11
Turkey	25	30	27	27
Morocco	26	27	25	28
other non-western	42	48	47	55

11.7 Financial problems of households (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Getting by on income				
Difficult or very difficult	9	17	12	11
Not difficult but not easy	39	32	28	26
Easy or very easy	53	51	60	63
Arrears				
Rent or mortgage	2	5	3	4
Gas, water or electricity	1	4	3	3
Goods bought on credit	1	1	1	1

11.8 Perceived financial position of the household (%)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Last 12 months				
Improved	30	11	12	12
Unchanged	57	51	64	62
Deteriorated	12	38	23	25
Don't know	1	1	1	1
Next 12 months				
Will improve	26	14	11	14
Will not change	62	58	66	64
Will deteriorate	9	23	17	18
Don't know	4	4	5	4
Currently				
Getting into debt	2	3	2	2
Having to use savings	3	6	4	4
Making ends meet	39	47	44	44
Having some money left	37	33	37	37
Having much money left	16	10	12	11
Don't know	2	2	3	2

11.9 Economic independence (%)

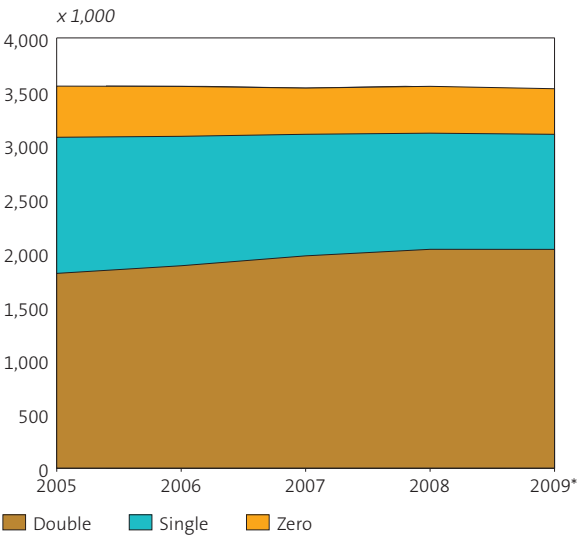
	2001	2005	2008	2009**
Men				
15 to 25 yrs	72	69	70	69
25 to 35 yrs	29	23	24	23
35 to 45 yrs	87	82	85	82
45 to 55 yrs	89	87	89	87
55 to 65 yrs	85	83	86	85
55 to 65 yrs	54	58	61	62
Women				
15 to 25 yrs	41	42	47	48
25 to 35 yrs	23	17	18	17
35 to 45 yrs	63	63	69	69
45 to 55 yrs	49	53	60	61
55 to 65 yrs	43	49	56	57
55 to 65 yrs	17	23	28	30

Two million double income households

The traditional breadwinner model, where the husband has a job and the wife stays at home, is on its way out. Couples where both partners have paid jobs are on the up. Whereas in 2005 some 51 percent of the couples aged 15 to 65 were double income earners, this had increased to 58 percent by 2009, involving over 2 million households. In over 80 percent of the cases, the male partner earns most.

Double income households had an average of almost 50 thousand euro to spend in 2009. This is over 13 thousand euro more than the average household. The difference with single earners was 8.5 thousand euro. This relatively small difference indicates that one of the double income earners often has a small part-time job. These are more one-and-a-half than double income earners. In only 20 percent of the double income households both partners working fulltime.

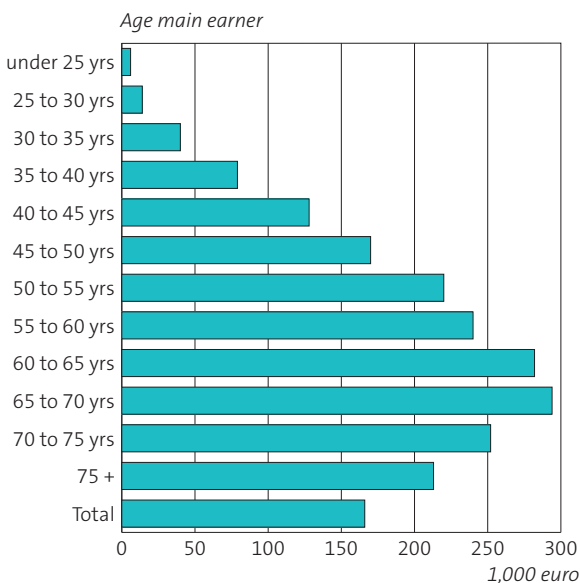
11.10 Types of income earners, couples aged 15–65



11.11 Median household wealth 1 Jan. (1,000 euro)

	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Capital	43	47	42	33
Assets	177	191	190	178
financial	17	18	17	16
bank balance/savings	14	15	15	14
shares	17	16	12	13
real estate	253	264	261	244
own home	247	256	254	237
other real estate	159	168	167	170
movables	24	26	28	29
business capital	11	12	11	10
Debts	136	145	152	156
mortgage debt on home	136	143	150	155
other debts	28	30	31	35

11.12 Average household capital, 1 January 2010*



11.13 Household spending, 2009** (%)

	Total	Under 45 yrs	45 to 65 yrs	65 yrs and older
Total spending (%)	100	100	100	100
Food	15.6	15.0	15.6	16.6
bread, pastries and dry goods	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
potatoes, vegetables, fruit	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4
sugary food and drinks	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.2
oil and fat	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
meat, meat products and fish	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.9
dairy products	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8
eating out, other food	4.7	5.4	4.5	4.2
Dwelling	35.2	31.9	34.9	40.9
rent, maintenance of home/ garden	23.6	21.4	23.1	28.6
furniture, furnishings, household linen	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.3
domestic services, household appliances and tools	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1
heating and light	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.9
Clothing and shoes	5.9	7.1	5.7	4.5
clothing	4.3	5.2	4.1	3.3
shoes and accessories	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2
Hygiene and medical care	7.8	9.8	6.6	7.7
household services/cleaning	3.1	5.4	1.9	2.3
personal care	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
medical care	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.3
Education, recreation and transport	32.4	33.5	33.9	27.0
education	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.5
sports, games and holidays	8.0	8.2	8.4	6.6
other recreation	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.1
smoking	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3
traffic, transport and communication	16.2	16.3	16.9	14.5
Other spending	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.3
private insurance	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9
contribution to social organisations	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8
charities and other donations	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9
other spending	0.7	0.7	0.7	x
Total spending (euro)	31,367	31,238	34,215	26,247

12

Inter-
national
trade



12. International trade

Trade in goods a great deal higher

In 2010 Dutch imports and exports of goods increased significantly on 2009. Dutch imports were up by 13 percent and exports by 12 percent. Import prices were 8 percent higher than in 2009 while export prices rose by 7 percent. This meant that the value of imports had increased by 21 percent and of exports by 20 percent in 2010, whereas in 2009 the import value had fallen by 18 percent and the export value by more than 16 percent. Dutch trade with countries outside the European Union grew faster than trade with the EU countries in 2010.

The 2010 surplus on the trade balance in goods was valued at 38 billion euro. This is 3 billion euro more than in 2009. This major trade surplus was mainly due to the sharp increases in the trade in food and chemical products, which was up by 17 and 20 billion euro respectively on 2009. Imports of fuels exceeded exports by 10 billion euro.

Recovery of the international trade in services

Dutch imports and exports of services were on the up again in 2010. The value of the imports of services reached 80 billion euro. This is a 3 percent increase on 2009. Communication as well as insurance services contributed greatly to this increase.

The export value rose by 9 percent, reaching nearly 90 billion euro. The substantial increases were mainly found in communication services and royalties and copyrights. The Dutch trade in services with countries outside the European Union grew faster (by 11 percent) than trade with the EU countries (by 8 percent).

The recovery of Dutch imports and exports of services and goods was robust in 2010. The recovery in the trade in services was quite a bit slower though than the recovery in the goods trade.

12.1 Imports and exports of goods (billion euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Imports	250	274	332
European Union	138	152	177
other countries	112	122	155
Exports	281	309	370
European Union	216	231	274
other countries	65	78	97
Trade balance	31	35	38
European Union	78	80	97
other countries	-47	-44	-58


Dutch exports of goods to Russia (billion euro)

2000



2010*



 = 1.5 billion euro

12.2 Exports of goods (billion euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	281	309	370
Food and livestock	32	40	45
Beverages and tobacco	6	6	6
Inedible raw materials except fuel	15	15	19
Mineral fuels	31	38	51
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2	3	3
Chemical products	48	59	71
Manufactured goods	27	27	33
Machines and transport equipment	91	88	107
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	30	32	36

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

	Exports		
	2005	2009	2010*
Total	281	309	370
Europe	234	251	297
European Union	216	231	274
of which			
Belgium	33	35	41
Germany	67	75	90
France	26	27	32
Italy	16	16	18
United Kingdom	26	26	30
Other western Europe	11	13	15
Eastern Europe	7	6	7
of which			
Russia	4	4	6
Africa	6	9	11
America	19	21	26
of which			
United States	14	14	17
Asia	20	25	32
of which			
China	3	5	5
Japan	2	2	3
Australia, Oceania and others	3	4	5

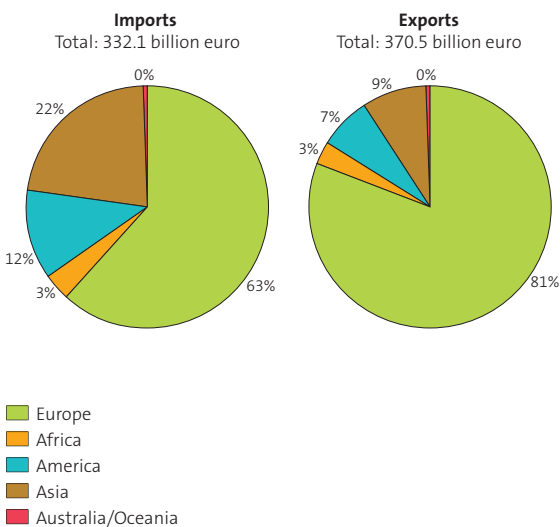
12.4 Imports of goods (billion euro)

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	250	274	332
Food and livestock	19	26	28
Beverages and tobacco	3	3	3
Inedible raw materials except fuel	10	10	13
Mineral fuels	37	43	60
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2	2	3
Chemical products	33	44	51
Manufactured goods	28	28	34
Machines and transport equipment	89	83	100
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	29	35	40

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

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	250	274	332
Europe	156	173	206
European Union	138	152	177
of which			
Belgium	27	27	32
Germany	48	53	59
France	13	14	15
Italy	7	6	7
United Kingdom	16	18	22
Other western Europe	8	11	13
Eastern Europe	10	10	15
of which			
Russia	8	10	14
Africa	7	8	11
America	30	35	40
of which			
United States	20	23	25
Asia	57	56	74
of which			
China	19	22	31
Japan	6	7	9
Australia, Oceania and others	1	1	1

12.6 Imports and exports by continent, 2010*

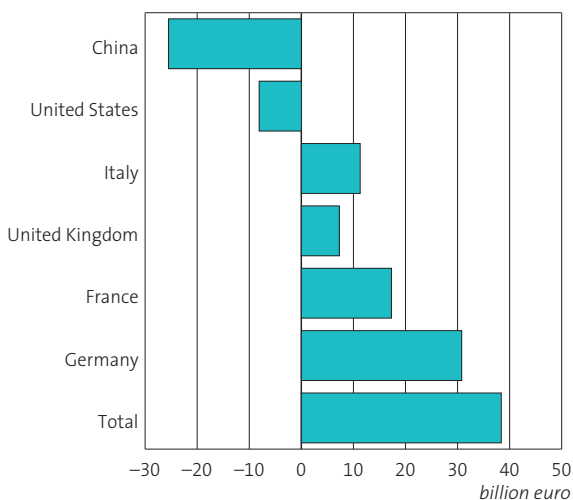


12.7 Imports and exports of services (billion euro)

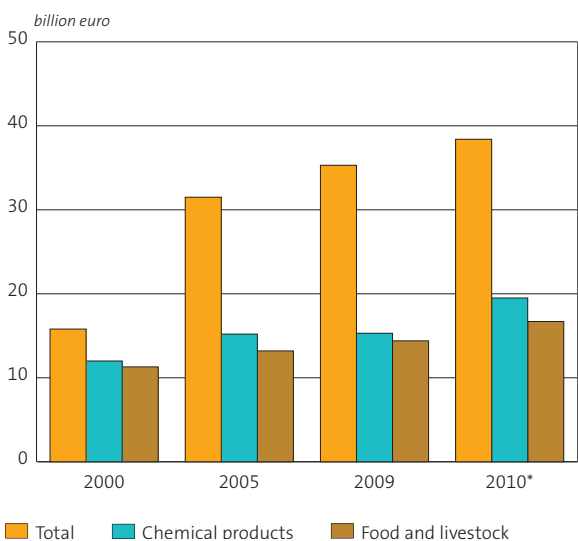
	2005 ¹⁾	2009	2010*
Imports	68	78	80
European Union	41	40	41
Other countries	27	38	40
Transport services	12	13	14
Travel	13	15	15
Communication services	3	3	3
Construction services	1	2	2
Insurance services	1	1	1
Financial services	1	1	1
Computer and information services	3	4	4
Royalties and copyrights	7	13	15
Other business services	26	26	25
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1	1	1
Government services	1	1	1
Exports	74	82	89
European Union	41	49	53
Other countries	33	33	36
Transport services	17	18	19
Travel	8	9	10
Communication services	3	3	4
Construction services	2	2	2
Insurance services	0	0	0
Financial services	1	1	1
Computer and information services	3	4	5
Royalties and copyrights	8	15	18
Other business services	28	27	28
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1	1	1
Government services	2	2	2

¹⁾ Break in the series; figures not directly comparable with other years.

12.8 Trade balance, total, major trading partners, 2010*



12.9 Trade surplus, total, product groups



13

Labour
and social
security



13. Labour and social security

Modest recovery of the Dutch labour market in 2010

In 2010 the Dutch labour market recovered somewhat from the major downturn of 2009. The number of unemployed people has fallen by 50 thousand since February 2010. Jobs and vacancy numbers saw modest growth. Wage moves were moderate.

Employed labour force shrinking slightly

The Dutch employed labour force averaged 7.4 million in 2010, down 78 thousand on 2009. This is mainly because unemployment in 2010 was higher than in 2009, although there was a decrease in the course of the year. In 2010 an average 5.4 percent of the labour force was unemployed, compared to 4.8 percent in 2009.

More income support benefits

The number of unemployment benefits (WW) rose sharply in 2009. This was followed by a downward trend until November 2010. Since then, however, unemployment benefits saw another rise. Income support rose by over 2 thousand a month in 2010 so that 307 thousand benefits were provided by December 2010. The number of labour incapacity benefits fell slightly in 2010.

Collective wage increases halved in 2010

In 2010 collective wages (CAO) were up by 1.3 percent on 2009. The collective wage increase matched the rise in inflation, something that had not happened since 2005. The wage increase in 2010 was much lower than in 2009, when wages went up by 2.8 percent.

The contractual wage costs rose by 1.5 percent in 2010. The wage costs rose faster than the contractual wages because employers had to pay higher premiums for the sector fund and health insurance.

13.1 Employment (1,000 persons)

	2005	2008*	2009*
Total employed persons	8,252	8,731	8,630
Employees	7,105	7,550	7,473
Self-employed	1,147	1,180	1,158
Men	4,491	4,742	4,639
Women	3,761	3,989	3,991
Agriculture and fishery	266	255	244
Manufacturing and construction	1,441	1,476	1,440
Commercial services	3,831	4,176	4,057
Non-commercial services	2,713	2,824	2,890

13.2 Jobs of employees (x 1,000)

	2005	2008*	2009*
Total	7,497	7,969	7,887
Agriculture and fishery	130	129	126
Manufacturing and construction	1,326	1,345	1,311
mineral extraction	8	7	8
manufacturing	900	910	881
energy and water companies	31	32	34
construction	387	395	388
Commercial services	3,585	3,945	3,837
trade	1,235	1,322	1,316
hotels, restaurants	271	297	292
transport and communication	457	468	455
financial institutions	276	284	278
business services	1,346	1,575	1,496
Non-commercial services	2,457	2,550	2,612
public administration	525	514	527
subsidised education	441	463	469
health care and welfare	1,159	1,223	1,262
culture, other services	332	351	354
Men	4,116	4,363	4,273
Women	3,381	3,606	3,614
Full-time	3,767	3,928	3,876
Part-time	3,730	4,041	4,010

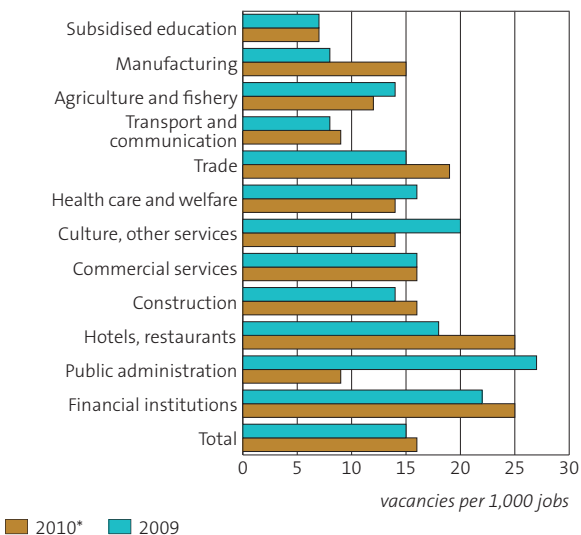
13.3 Jobs of employees, 2009* (x 1,000)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	7,887	4,273	3,614
Agriculture and fishery	126	88	38
Manufacturing and construction	1,311	1,059	252
mineral extraction	8	7	1
manufacturing	881	676	205
energy and water companies	34	26	8
construction	388	349	38
Commercial services	3,837	2,217	1,620
trade	1,316	713	603
hotels, restaurants	292	140	151
transport and communication	455	334	121
financial institutions	278	153	125
business services	1,496	877	619
Non-commercial services	2,612	909	1,703
public administration	527	332	195
subsidised education	469	189	281
health care and welfare	1,262	218	1,044
culture, other services	354	171	182

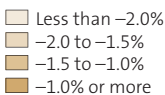
13.4 Vacancies (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Job vacancies				
Total	203.7	150.2	143.4	121.6
Agriculture and fishery	2.5	2.9	1.7	1.2
Industry	47.7	23	18.2	17.2
manufacturing	27.1	11.9	8.9	9.9
construction	18.8	9.9	7.6	5.7
Commercial services	111.1	90.1	74.2	68.5
hotels, restaurants	34.1	24.6	21.4	22.9
trade	9.2	5.9	3.9	3.7
transport and communication	8.5	10	8.1	7.8
financial institutions	7.5	7.2	8.3	5.8
business services	37.6	31.4	24.4	19.8
Non-commercial services	42.5	34.2	49.4	34.6
public administration	10.7	7.4	16.5	6.8
subsidised education	6.4	5.3	4.8	3.8
health care and welfare	18.8	15.6	22.2	19
culture, other services	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.1
Company size				
1 to 10 employees	50.1	53.7	33.3	26.1
10 to 100 employees	65.9	42.8	35.7	30
100 and more employees	87.8	53.7	74.4	65.5
New and filled job vacancies				
New vacancies	1,018	867	725	743
Filled vacancies	997	830	794	737

13.5 Vacancy rate, 31 December



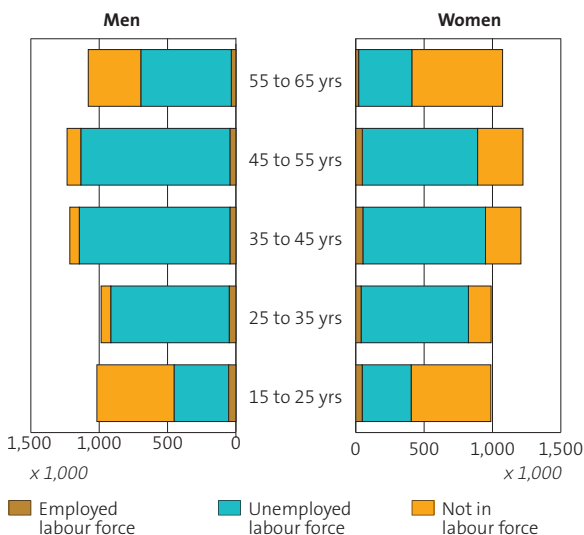
13.6 Jobs of employees, December 2009* (year-on-year % change)



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

	2001	2005	2009	2010
Labour force	7,187	7,455	7,846	7,817
men	4,285	4,306	4,397	4,337
women	2,902	3,149	3,449	3,480
15 to 25 yrs	919	855	902	857
25 to 35 yrs	2,009	1,829	1,749	1,737
35 to 45 yrs	2,054	2,158	2,150	2,094
45 to 55 yrs	1,650	1,799	1,983	2,024
55 to 65 yrs	556	814	1,063	1,104
Employed labour force	6,935	6,973	7,469	7,391
men	4,176	4,069	4,200	4,119
women	2,759	2,904	3,269	3,272
15 to 25 yrs	851	747	802	758
25 to 35 yrs	1,948	1,721	1,670	1,650
35 to 45 yrs	1,994	2,031	2,069	2,000
45 to 55 yrs	1,601	1,705	1,912	1,934
55 to 65 yrs	542	769	1,015	1,050
Unemployed labour force	252	482	377	426
men	109	236	197	218
women	143	245	180	208
15 to 25 yrs	68	108	99	100
25 to 35 yrs	61	108	79	87
35 to 45 yrs	60	127	80	94
45 to 55 yrs	49	94	71	91
55 to 65 yrs	14	45	48	55

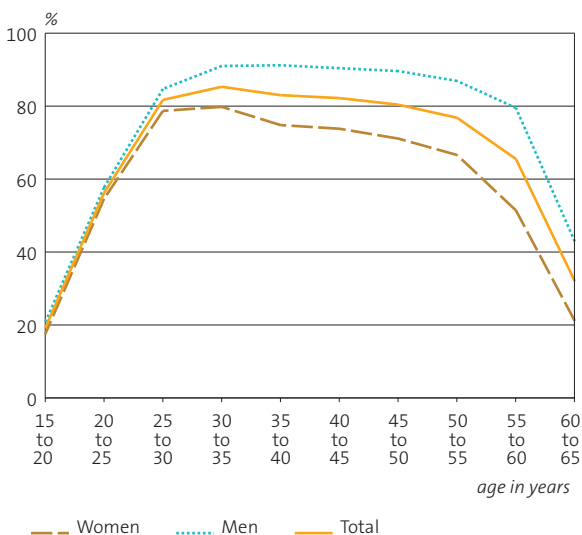
13.8 Labour force position of the population, 2010



13.9 Net labour participation (% of the population)

	2001	2005	2009	2010
Total	64.2	63.7	67.8	67.1
Men	76.4	73.8	75.9	74.4
Women	51.7	53.5	59.7	59.7
15 to 25 yrs	45.1	38.6	40.2	37.7
25 to 35 yrs	81.3	80.5	84.3	83.5
35 to 45 yrs	77.9	77.9	83.3	82.6
45 to 55 yrs	69.7	73.8	78.7	78.7
55 to 65 yrs	32.7	39.4	47.9	48.7
Native Dutch population	65.8	65.8	69.9	69.4
Western foreign background	61.7	62.6	66.1	64.7
Non-western background	52.3	49.3	55.2	52.1
Turkish	49.4	48.0	54.3	48.4
Moroccan	46.6	45.2	50.2	60.2
Surinamese	61.4	58.6	63.4	57.2
Antillean/Aruban	55.9	56.4	57.8	50.2
other non-western	50.2	44.8	52.8	59.5

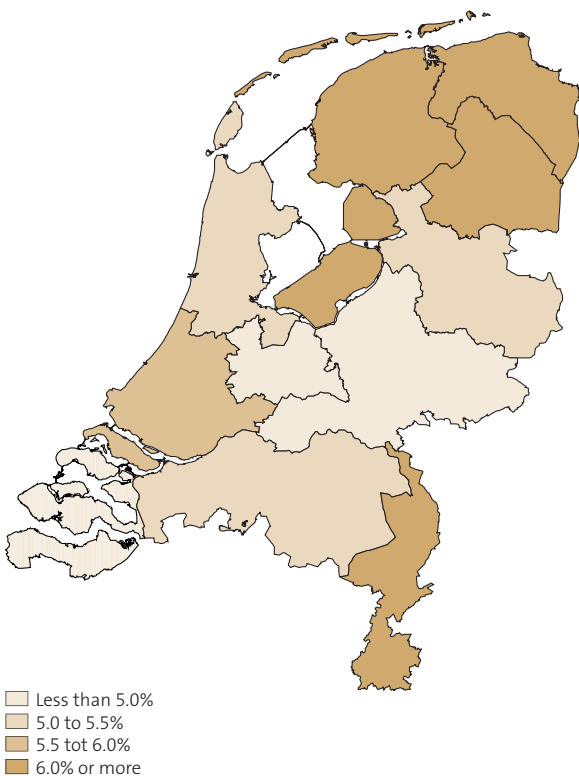
13.10 Net labour participation, 2010



13.11 Unemployment (% of the labour force)

	2001	2005	2009	2010
Total	3.5	6.5	4.8	5.4
Men	2.5	5.5	4.5	5.0
Women	4.9	7.8	5.2	6.0
15 to 25 yrs	7.4	12.6	11.0	11.7
25 to 35 yrs	3.0	5.9	4.5	5.0
35 to 45 yrs	2.9	5.9	3.7	4.5
45 to 55 yrs	3.0	5.2	3.6	4.5
55 to 65 yrs	2.5	5.5	4.5	4.9
Native Dutch population	2.9	5.2	3.9	4.5
Western foreign background	4.7	7.9	6.1	6.5
Non-western background	8.5	16.4	10.9	11.3
Turkish	7.7	14.8	10.0	14.6
Moroccan	8.9	18.8	12.1	10.4
Surinamese	7.0	13.7	10.0	12.5
Antillean/Aruban	9.3	15.7	10.8	13.8
other non-western	9.9	18.4	11.5	11.3
Primary education	6.4	12.6	9.7	11.0
Junior secondary education	4.4	8.9	6.8	8.0
Senior secondary education	2.9	6.1	4.5	5.1
Bachelor (hbo, university)	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.6
Master, PhD	2.8	5.0	3.4	3.8

13.12 Unemployment, 2010




Employed labour force, 2010

Men



Women



 = 1 million

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

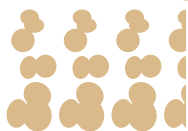
	2001	2005	2009	2010
Total	6,935	6,973	7,469	7,391
Native Dutch population	5,768	5,759	6,074	6,042
Western foreign background	623	636	690	675
Non-western background	520	571	692	661
Turkish	104	116	142	136
Moroccan	81	91	109	104
Surinamese	134	139	159	150
Antillean/Aruban	45	51	55	55
other non-western	156	173	227	216
Primary education	496	340	347	337
Junior secondary education	1,504	1,314	1,347	1,277
Senior secondary education	3,083	3,073	3,212	3,147
Bachelor (hbo, university)	1,147	1,364	1,592	1,638
Master, PhD	643	815	906	923
Occupational level				
Elementary	479	506	526	515
Lower	1,768	1,717	1,725	1,666
Intermediate	2,677	2,673	2,806	2,732
Higher	1,374	1,478	1,619	1,652
Academic	532	549	693	719
Employees	6,070	6,040	6,430	6,341
permanent employment	5,585	5,542	5,851	5,743
flexible employment	486	498	579	598
Self-employed	865	933	1,039	1,049
12 to 20 hrs a week	646	702	721	713
20 to 35 hrs a week	1,668	1,908	2,244	2,281
35 hrs and more a week	4,622	4,363	4,504	4,397
Regular working hours	3,077	3,132	3,185	2,882
Irregular working hours	3,855	3,840	4,283	4,504
evenings	3,006	3,095	3,503	3,654
nights	1,124	1,145	1,232	1,218
Saturdays	3,089	2,995	3,319	3,445
Sundays	1,934	2,020	2,322	2,424
Commuting distance (fixed place of work)				
0 to 7 km	2,523	2,332	2,334	.
8 to 18 km	1,370	1,375	1,363	.
18 to 33 km	892	908	921	.
33 km and more	691	742	736	.

13.14 Hourly wages earned by employees (euro)

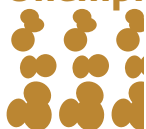
	2006	2008	2009*
All employees	18.40	19.50	20.01
of which			
full-time employees	19.61	20.70	21.36
Agriculture and fishery	13.42	14.25	14.47
Manufacturing and construction	18.68	20.01	20.45
mineral extraction	30.99	34.73	33.42
manufacturing	18.24	19.57	19.93
energy and water companies	25.12	26.11	26.61
construction	18.97	20.28	20.86
Commercial services	17.71	18.72	19.30
trade	15.44	16.46	16.98
hotels, restaurants	11.70	12.17	12.46
transport and communication	17.74	18.56	19.01
financial institutions	25.24	26.77	27.48
business services	18.73	19.81	20.53
Non-commercial services	19.56	20.70	21.11
public administration	21.08	22.60	22.95
education	21.86	22.86	23.44
health care and welfare	18.26	19.31	19.56
culture, other services	17.62	18.64	19.10
15 to 20 yrs	5.71	5.98	6.06
20 to 25 yrs	10.59	11.34	11.55
25 to 30 yrs	14.50	15.55	15.84
30 to 35 yrs	17.59	18.72	19.06
35 to 40 yrs	19.69	20.97	21.43
40 to 45 yrs	20.79	22.06	22.58
45 to 50 yrs	21.52	22.68	23.17
50 to 55 yrs	22.08	23.16	23.64
55 to 60 yrs	22.52	23.65	24.13
60 to 65 yrs	22.43	23.68	24.09
65 to 75 yrs	16.31	18.24	19.14

Benefits paid, 31 December 2010

Income support benefits



Unemployment benefits (ww)



 = x 100,000

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

	2006	2008	2009
All employees	28.3	30.0	30.7
of whom			
full-time employees	40.4	42.6	44.1
Agriculture and fishery	17.9	19.5	20.3
Manufacturing and construction	35.0	37.2	38.1
mineral extraction	67.3	75.1	73.3
manufacturing	34.6	36.7	37.3
energy and water companies	47.4	50.9	52.7
construction	34.4	36.8	38.4
Commercial services	27.0	28.4	29.1
trade	22.7	23.9	24.4
hotels, restaurants	11.6	12.0	12.2
transport and communication	31.7	32.9	33.6
financial institutions	48.7	52.0	52.4
business services	28.2	30.1	31.1
Non-commercial services	27.4	29.2	30.0
public administration	37.3	40.6	41.4
education	31.2	33.1	34.3
health care and welfare	22.6	24.2	24.8
culture, other services	23.9	25.1	25.5

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

	2005	2009	2010*
Gross hourly wage (incl.special payments)	0.7	2.8	1.4
Private sector	0.7	2.7	1.0
Subsidised sector	0.9	3.5	2.0
Government	0.4	2.7	1.8
Agriculture and fishery	0.3	2.2	0.9
Manufacturing and construction	1.0	3.0	1.3
mineral extraction	.	.	.
manufacturing	0.9	2.8	1.3
energy and water companies	0.8	1.3	0.9
construction	1.3	3.7	1.3
Commercial services	0.6	2.6	0.9
trade	0.4	2.9	0.7
hotels, restaurants	0.0	3.5	1.0
transport and communication	0.5	2.4	1.0
financial institutions	0.9	2.5	1.1
business services	1.0	2.2	1.1
Non-commercial services	0.6	3.0	1.9
public administration	0.4	2.1	2.0
education	0.4	3.3	.
health care and welfare	0.7	3.5	2.3
culture, other services	0.9	2.8	1.1

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

	2005	2009	2010*
Total	1.2	2.9	1.6
Private sector	1.0	2.8	1.3
Subsidised sector	1.6	3.2	2.5
Government	1.4	2.6	2.0
Agriculture and fishery	0.2	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing and construction	1.4	3.0	1.6
mineral extraction	.	.	.
manufacturing industry	1.4	2.6	1.4
energy and water companies	2.3	0.3	1.5
construction	1.2	3.7	1.9
Commercial services	1.0	2.8	1.2
trade	0.8	2.6	1.2
hotels, restaurants	0.4	3.1	1.7
transport and communication	1.2	3.1	1.6
financial institutions	0.7	4.0	0.2
business services	1.2	2.4	1.3
Non-commercial services	1.5	2.9	2.2
public administration	1.5	2.2	2.1
education	1.4	3.4	.
health care and welfare	1.5	3.1	2.8
culture, other services	1.3	2.8	1.5

13.18 Benefits, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Incapacity benefits	957	899	834	832
Incapacity from an early age (Wajong)	127	147	192	205
Labour incapacity (WAO)	772	700	525	486
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	58	52	35	30
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)			20	28
Partial labour incapacity (WGA)			63	82
Unemployment benefits (WW)	189	305	270	264
Income support	354	355	317	345
Income provision for older and partially disabled workers (IOAW)	19	11	8	10
Income provision for older and partially disabled self-employed (IOAZ)	4	2	1	1
Family allowance (AKW)	1,842	1,923	1,933	1,928
Benefits for surviving relatives (ANW)	168	138	106	98
Old age pension (AOW)	2,334	2,554	2,813	2,881

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total incapacity	957	899	834	832
Incapacity from a young age (Wajong)	127	147	192	205
Labour incapacity (WAO)	772	700	525	486
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	58	52	35	30
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)			20	28
Partial labour capacity (WGA)			63	82
Men	551	494	446	439
Women	406	405	388	393
15 to 25 yrs	31	36	55	63
25 to 35 yrs	103	74	72	78
35 to 45 yrs	172	154	126	125
45 to 55 yrs	291	251	213	211
55 to 65 yrs	359	384	363	354
Complete labour incapacity	698	641	637	641
Partial labour incapacity	259	258	196	191

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	189	305	270	264
Men	108	168	157	151
Women	82	138	113	113
15 to 25 yrs	8	13	13	9
25 to 35 yrs	35	50	50	41
35 to 45 yrs	37	83	73	68
45 to 55 yrs	39	80	73	80
55 to 65 yrs	70	80	62	65
North Netherlands	28	39	33	32
East Netherlands	36	64	57	55
West Netherlands	79	123	110	111
South Netherlands	47	77	67	63

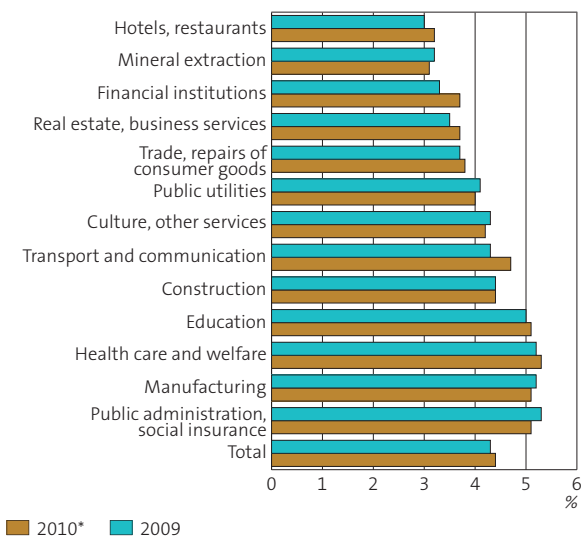
13.21 Income support, 31 December (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total	354	355	317	345
Men	149	153	138	154
Women	205	202	178	191
15 to 25 yrs	26	27	18	23
25 to 35 yrs	79	69	51	60
35 to 45 yrs	92	89	71	75
45 to 55 yrs	76	76	75	81
55 to 65 yrs	62	66	66	69
65 yrs and older	19	27	36	38
Single	194	204	193	214
Single parent	96	89	71	77
Couple	62	61	52	53
Other	2	1	1	1
Less than one year	68	69	70	91
1 year or longer	286	286	246	254

13.22 Benefits by region, 31 December 2010 (x 1,000)

	Income support*	Incapacity pre-2006 (WAO)	Incapacity since 2006 (WIA)	Unemployment (WW)
Total (incl. abroad and unknown)	345	486	110	264
Provinces				
Groningen	16	17	4	10
Friesland	13	15	3	12
Drenthe	9	15	3	9
Overijssel	20	33	6	18
Flevoland	8	12	3	7
Gelderland	31	53	12	30
Utrecht	19	33	8	16
North Holland	64	88	19	39
South Holland	96	83	21	51
Zeeland	6	9	2	5
North Brabant	38	69	17	42
Limburg	24	42	11	21
of which				
Amsterdam	39	26	6	14
Rotterdam	37	15	4	11
The Hague	21	14	4	8
Utrecht	8	8	2	4

13.23 Sickness absence among employees



13.24 Benefits for surviving relatives (Anw), 31 December (*x 1,000*)

	2005	2009	2010
Total	138	106	98
Netherlands	128	99	91
Rest of the world	10	8	7
Men	22	17	16
Women	116	89	82
under 25 yrs	1	1	1
25 to 35 yrs	2	1	1
35 to 45 yrs	12	10	10
45 to 55 yrs	27	21	20
55 to 65 yrs	95	72	66
Anw benefits pre-1996	58	33	28
Anw since 1996	66	58	54
Benefit after death of both parents	1	1	1
Benefit after death of one parent	12	15	15
Native Dutch background	107	81	74
Foreign background	31	19	19
Background unknown	.	6	6

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

	2005	2008	2010
Total	2,554	2,735	2,881
Complete pension	2,166	2,270	2,365
Reduced pension	387	464	516
Netherlands	2,330	2,472	2,594
Rest of the world	223	263	287
Men	1,102	1,206	1,286
Women	1,451	1,529	1,596
65 to 75 yrs	1,420	1,517	1,602
75 to 85 yrs	867	912	950
85 to 95 yrs	250	287	309
95 yrs and older	16	18	20
Married	1,517	1,664	1,780
Unmarried	1,036	1,071	1,102
Native Dutch background	.	2,190	2,295
Foreign background	.	315	343


Old age pension benefits paid (AOW)

Married



Unmarried,



 = x 100,000

14

Leisure
and
culture



14. Leisure and culture

Germany: most popular holiday destination

In 2009 Dutch people took over 34 million holidays, about half of them within the country. Germany overtook France as the most popular destination of holidays abroad. Belgium came third. Many other holidays were spent around the Mediterranean.

More hotel guests and more nights spent in hotels

In 2010 the number of guests in Dutch accommodations increased by more than 3.5 percent, reaching over 30 million. This was mainly due to a nearly 10 percent rise in the number of foreign tourists and business travellers. Only hotels benefited. They saw guest numbers increase by 8 percent and a 7 percent increase in overnight stays. Bungalow parks and camping grounds recorded nearly 4 percent fewer overnight stays, whereas in group accommodations the figure was stable even if the number of guests fell by 4 percent.

Membership of public libraries exceeds 4 million

In 2009 membership of public libraries went up to over 4 million again, half of whom were adults. Book collections and lending have been diminishing for years. Between 2000 and 2009 the library book collection was reduced by 19 percent to 29.3 million and lending fell by 29 percent to 98.3 million.

Internet use grows just a little

In 2010 the share of people with internet access rose to 94 percent. This increase of 1 percent point on 2009 is the smallest ever observed by Statistics Netherlands.

In 2010 some 96 percent of the internet users emailed, making it again the most popular internet activity. The fastest rising activities were online shopping and looking for information on government websites.

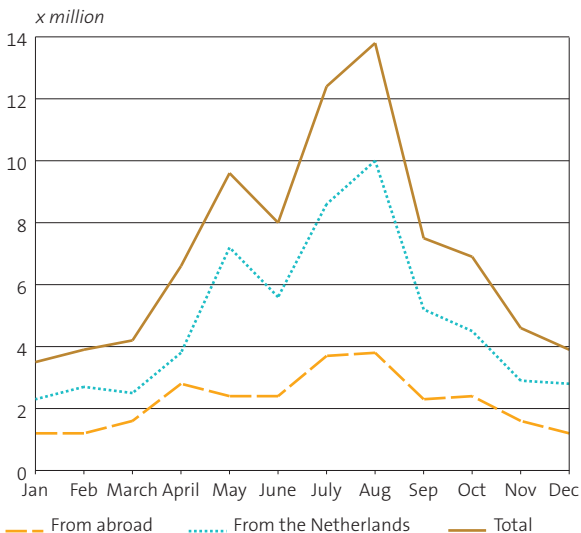
14.1 Holidays of the Dutch population

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Holidays in the Netherlands				
Holidays (<i>x 1,000</i>)	16,649	17,314	17,449	17,959
Spending (<i>billion euro</i>)	2	3	3	3
Spending per holidaymaker (<i>euro</i>)	127	143	155	154
Holidays abroad				
Holidays (<i>x 1,000</i>)	13,896	17,086	18,458	18,408
Spending (<i>billion euro</i>)	8	10	13	12
Spending per holidaymaker (<i>euro</i>)	595	600	680	669

14.2 Foreign holidays of the Dutch population (%)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Belgium	10.3	11.9	10.7	10.8
Caribbean	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3
Denmark	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Germany	13.7	15.2	16.2	19.1
Egypt	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2
France	19.8	16.2	15.7	15.3
Greece	4.2	3.2	4.0	3.4
Great Britain	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.8
Hungary	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Italy	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.4
Luxembourg	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.0
Norway, Sweden, Finland	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
Austria	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.5
Portugal	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.8
Spain	10.5	9.6	10.0	8.4
Czech Republic	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.7
Turkey	2.7	5.8	4.2	3.7
United States	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2
Far East	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Switzerland	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Other countries	7.1	7.1	8.2	7.0
Total (<i>x 1,000</i>)	13,896	17,086	18,458	18,408

14.3 Nights spent in accommodations, 2010




Average spending per holidaymaker on holidays abroad

1990



2009



 = 100 euro

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010**
Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels				
Accommodation	2,835	3,135	3,151	3,172
Beds	173	192	204	212
Guests	15,539	16,382	17,846	19,225
Dutch	7,801	8,301	10,092	10,499
foreign	7,739	8,081	7,754	8,727
Nights spent	29,722	29,518	31,481	33,707
Dutch	14,027	14,375	17,052	17,533
foreign	15,695	15,143	14,429	16,175
Tourist camp sites				
Accommodation	2,140	2,446	2,324	2,256
Beds	726	728	723	716
Guests	3,518	3,473	3,549	3,483
Dutch	2,593	2,701	2,793	2,749
foreign	925	772	756	734
Nights spent	20,934	22,117	20,085	19,297
Dutch	16,878	18,375	16,631	16,044
foreign	4,056	3,741	3,453	3,254
Holiday parks				
Accommodation	711	783	843	806
Beds	183	212	227	224
Guests	5,604	4,937	6,119	5,907
Dutch	4,348	3,882	4,829	4,583
foreign	1,257	1,055	1,290	1,323
Nights spent	28,204	24,468	29,051	27,994
Dutch	21,224	18,711	22,426	21,177
foreign	6,980	5,757	6,625	6,817
Accommodation for larger groups				
Accommodation	758	796	733	720
Beds	57	57	51	50
Guests	1,215	1,402	1,446	1,393
Dutch	1,132	1,298	1,325	1,294
foreign	83	104	121	99
Nights spent	3,711	4,057	3,899	3,874
Dutch	3,181	3,489	3,393	3,320
foreign	530	568	507	554
Business trips, nights spent in hotels (<i>million</i>)				
Total the Netherlands			14.1	14.6
of which in Amsterdam			3.0	3.4

14.5 ICT use, 12 to 75 years (%)

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

¹⁾ In the last 3 months.

14.6 Religious denomination and church attendance, 12 years and older (%)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Religious denomination				
Calvinist	7	5	3	4
Dutch Reformed Church	13	11	8	8
Protestant Church in the Netherlands	.	5	6	6
Roman Catholic	31	29	27	27
Other religious denomination	8	9	10	11
none	41	42	44	44
Church attendance				
once a week or more	12	11	10	11
two to three times a month	5	4	4	4
once a month	5	4	4	3
less than once a month	10	9	9	9
hardly or never	68	71	73	73

Roman Catholics attending church at least once a month



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

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

14.8 Recreational facilities

	2002	2004	2006	2008
Amusement parks				
Paying visitors (<i>x 1,000</i>)	9,669	10,501	12,797	15,735
Permanent employees				
employees	2,730	3,105	4,585	6,755
full-time equivalent (<i>fte</i>)	1,725	1,915	2,415	2,995
Total assets (<i>million euro</i>)	176	199	268	330
Operators of gambling and slotmachines				
Permanent employees				
employees	3,240	3,280	3,245	2,910
full-time equivalent (<i>fte</i>)	2,735	2,730	2,690	2,385
Total assets (<i>million euro</i>)	472	465	461	414
Lottery and gambling operators				
Permanent employees				
employees	5,390	5,345	5,475	5,770
full-time equivalent (<i>fte</i>)	3,940	3,890	3,970	4,240
Total assets (<i>million euro</i>)	2,018	2,115	2,238	2,398

14.9 Volunteer work, 18 years and older (%)

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

¹⁾ June-December.

14.10 Public libraries

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Institutions	532	341	194	171
Book collection (<i>x 1,000</i>)				
Book collection, adults	22,664	19,078	18,382	16,781
of which				
fiction	11,107	9,452	9,524	8,999
non-fiction	11,182	9,366	8,858	7,783
Books for under 18 year-olds	13,335	12,191	12,665	12,517
of which				
fiction	9,282	8,678	9,052	8,954
non-fiction	4,029	3,498	3,613	3,563
Books lent (<i>x 1,000</i>)				
Books lent to adults	80,839	66,806	57,731	52,251
of which				
fiction	55,804	48,452	42,554	39,737
non-fiction	25,028	18,345	15,177	12,514
Books lent to under 18 year-olds	57,257	53,295	49,058	46,091
of which				
fiction	46,692	44,265	40,676	38,344
non-fiction	10,563	9,025	8,382	7,747
Members (<i>x 1,000</i>)	4,269	4,039	3,969	4,027
of whom				
adults	2,247	2,063	1,917	1,948
under 18 year-olds	2,022	1,976	2,052	2,079

14.11 Social contacts, 12 years and older (%)

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

15

Macro-
economics



15. Macro-economics

Recovery of the Dutch economy

After the crisis in 2009, 2010 was a year of recovery. The Dutch economy grew by 1.8 percent. This was mainly because exports increased by 10.9 percent. Most Dutch export products are manufactured goods. So manufacturing greatly benefited and grew by 7.3 percent. Trade and transport benefited as well from the economic recovery.

Many sectors performed better in 2010 than in 2009, but not construction. Production in construction was 10.7 percent lower than the year before. This was due to a stagnating housing market and a lack of investments in office buildings. Total investments in material assets shrank by 4.8 percent, following a major dip in 2009. Household consumption in 2010 went up by 0.4 percent and only contributed slightly to the economic recovery. Government consumption was 1.5 percent higher. Unemployment started to fall early in 2010. However, on average there were 49 thousand more people unemployed 2010 than in 2009.

Less consumer credit, more households in the red

In 2010 households took out less consumer credit, just like in 2009. The credit granted fell to 9.3 billion euro, a new record low since 1998. Much less revolving credit was granted. Households were 301 million euro more in the red in 2010 up to 10 billion euro.

Dividends

Companies quoted on the stock exchange paid over 11 billion euro in dividends to their shareholders in 2010. This is nearly 1 billion euro more than in 2009. Most was paid out by the non-financial companies. The financial sector is still suffering the after-effects of the financial crisis and does not have much room to pay dividends. Financial institutions paid a mere 200 million euro in dividends in 2010. In 2008 this was nearly 6 billion euro.

15.1 Economic and social key figures

	2000	2009*	2010*
Macro-economic key figures			
Economic growth (% volume change of GDP)	3.9	-3.9	1.8
Gross domestic product (deflators % change)	4.1	-0.2	1.6
Net national income (% volume change)	5.1	-6.4	5.1
Net national income per capita (% volume change)	4.3	-6.9	4.6
Net disposable national income (% volume change)	4.8	-6.0	4.6
Net disposable national income per capita (% volume change)	4.0	-6.5	4.1
Consumer price index (CPI) (% change)	2.3	1.2	1.3
Surplus of the nation on current transactions (% of GDP)	6.4	3.4	6.7
Labour			
Labour input (% volume change)	1.9	-1.2	.
Jobs of employees (x 1,000)	7,410	7,887	7,840
Employed labour force (x 1,000)	6,917	7,469	7,391
Employed labour force (% of population 15 to 65 yrs)	64	68	67
Unemployed labour force (x 1,000)	270	377	426
Unemployed labour force (% of labour force)	3.8	4.8	5.4
GDP per FTE (% volume change)	2.0	-2.8	.
Income, expenditure and savings			
Final consumption expenditure (% volume change)	3.2	-0.2	0.8
Fixed capital formation (% volume change)	0.6	-12.7	-4.8
Net national savings (% of net disposable income)	15.9	8.0	11.7
Government			
Burden of taxation and social security contributions (% of GDP)	39.1	37.8	
EDP deficit (% of GDP)	2.0	-5.5	-5.4
Government debt, EMU-definition (% of GDP)	53.8	60.8	62.7
Enterprises			
Foundations (x 1,000)	36.0	35.4	.
Bankruptcies (abs.)	4,498	10,559	9,622
Population			
Average population (x 1,000)	15,922	16,532	16,615
Migration surplus (% of population)	0.3	0.2	0.2

15.2 The three approaches of domestic product (million euro)

	2000	2009*	2010*
From the output			
Output (<i>basic prices</i>)	806,161	1,092,462	1,141,757
Intermediate consumption (<i>excl. deductible VAT</i>) (–)	432,746	582,843	612,618
Value added (<i>gross, basic prices</i>)	373,415	509,619	529,139
Taxes less subsidies on products	43,833	59,601	62,874
taxes on products	48,060	63,277	66,684
subsidies on products (–)	4,227	3,676	3,810
Difference imputed and paid VAT	712	2,759	–536
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	417,960	571,979	591,477
From the generation of income			
Compensation of employees	211,803	298,130	299,621
wages and salaries	170,718	233,178	233,797
employers' social contributions	41,085	64,952	65,824
Taxes on production and imports and subsidies	44,975	60,193	64,139
taxes on production and imports	52,381	69,938	73,692
subsidies (–)	7,406	9,745	9,553
Operating surplus/mixed income (<i>gross</i>)	161,182	213,656	227,717
consumption of fixed capital	61,308	87,857	89,906
operating surplus/mixed income (<i>net</i>)	99,874	125,799	137,811
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	417,960	571,979	591,477
From the final expenditure			
Final consumption expenditure	302,694	425,239	436,436
Fixed capital formation (<i>gross</i>)	91,652	108,906	104,621
Changes in inventories	430	–3,530	3,022
Exports of goods and services	292,916	395,949	463,482
Imports of goods and services (–)	269,732	354,585	416,084
Domestic product (<i>gross, market prices</i>)	417,960	571,979	591,477

15.3 Main macro-economic balancing items (million euro)

	2000	2009*	2010*
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	417,960	571,979	591,477
Consumption of fixed capital (–)	61,308	87,857	89,906
Net primary income from the rest of the world	9,020	–15,461	1,944
National income (net, market prices)	365,672	468,661	503,515
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	–5,817	–6,713	–9,602
Disposable national income (net)	359,855	461,948	493,913
Final consumption expenditure (–)	302,694	425,239	436,436
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves (surplus of the nation)	207	230	154
National saving (net)	57,368	36,939	57,631
Fixed capital formation (net) (–)	30,344	21,049	14,715
Changes in inventories (–)	430	–3,530	3,022
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	26,594	19,420	39,894
Net capital transfers from the rest of the world	–1,214	–1,960	–4,167
National net lending (+) or net borrowing (–)	25,380	17,460	35,727
change in assets on the rest of the world	309,621	–18,576	.
change in liabilities to the rest of the world (–)	286,703	–36,765	.
statistical discrepancy	2,462	–729	.

Overdrafts on current accounts, 31 December

2005

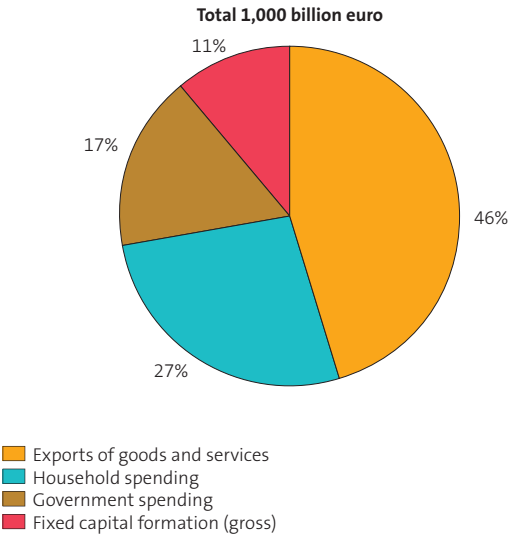
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2010

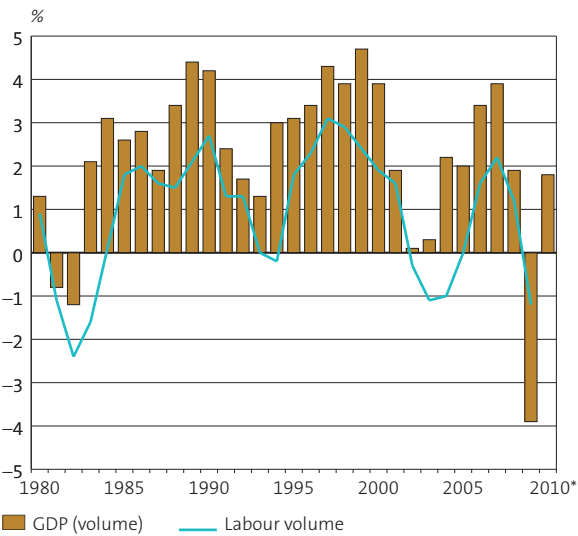
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€ = 1 billion euro

15.4 Final expenditure by category, 2010*



15.5 Economic growth and employment



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

	2008*	2009*	2010*
Total	2.0	-3.4	2.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	2.7	1.1
Mining and quarrying	7.7	-7.1	11.5
Manufacturing	-1.9	-8.8	7.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.3	0.3	5.9
Construction	4.8	-4.2	-10.7
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	0.9	-6.9	5.4
Transport, storage and communication	1.1	-5.6	2.3
Financial and business activities	3.4	-3.1	-0.6
General government	1.1	1.3	1.4
Care and other service activities	3.3	2.7	2.8

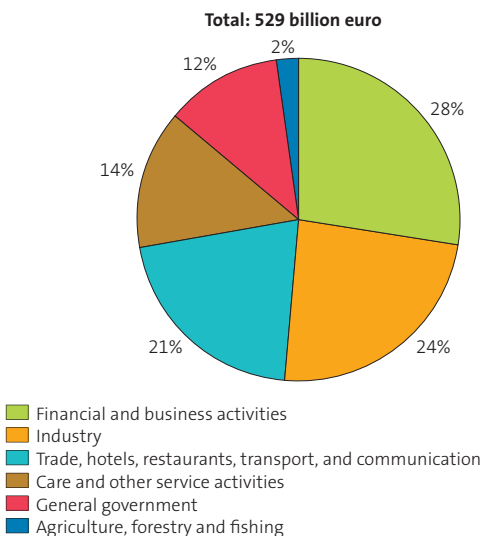
15.7 Labour input of employees (1,000 FTE)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	6,534	6,811	6,730
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239	205	196
Mining and quarrying	9	7	7
Manufacturing	952	849	821
Electricity, gas and water supply	32	30	32
Construction	472	470	461
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	1,263	1,281	1,265
Transport, storage and communication	425	411	398
Financial and business activities	1,336	1,506	1,448
General government	758	786	801
Care and other service activities	1,048	1,266	1,300

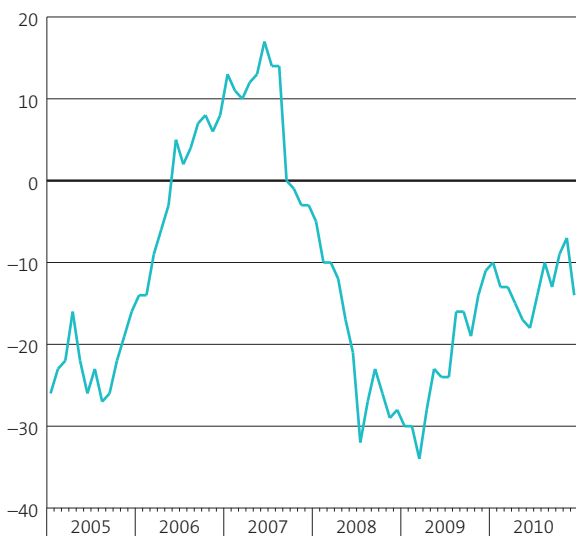
15.8 Labour productivity per FTE (% volume change)

	2000	2008*	2009*
Total	2.1	0.8	-2.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.7	2.6	7.6
Mining and quarrying	-2.9	9.1	-10.1
Manufacturing	7.0	-2.5	-5.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.5	1.0	-5.5
Construction	1.0	3.0	-2.4
Trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	2.9	1.0	-5.7
Transport, storage and communication	6.0	0.2	-2.6
Financial and business activities	-0.5	0.8	0.7
General government	0.0	0.5	-0.6
Care and other service activities	0.7	1.1	0.1

15.9 Value added, basic prices, 2010*



15.10 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



15.11 Imports of goods and service (million euro)

	2000	2009*	2010*
Imports of goods and services	269,732	354,585	416,084
Products of agriculture and fishing	9,525	13,467	14,948
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	17,321	28,902	38,717
Manufactured products	183,182	230,310	275,637
food, beverages and tobacco products	13,560	21,761	23,899
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	10,404	11,690	13,148
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,819	6,340	7,055
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	5,836	13,643	20,641
chemical products and manmade fibres	24,326	41,447	49,656
rubber and plastic products	5,810	6,603	7,514
basic metals and metal products	14,327	20,068	25,575
machinery and equipment i.e.	12,344	15,415	17,134
electrical machinery, optical equipment	62,005	65,305	80,174
transport equipment	17,439	17,247	19,383
other manufactured products i.e.	10,312	10,791	11,458
Other products	51,658	72,969	78,332
Final consumption by households abroad	10,053	11,745	11,721

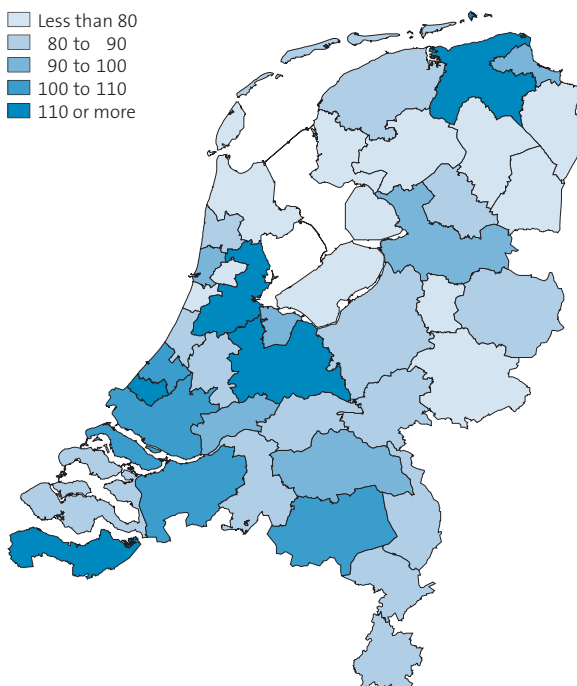
15.12 Exports of goods and services (million euro)

	2000	2009*	2010*
Exports of goods and services	292,916	395,949	463,482
Products of agriculture and fishing	14,136	19,484	21,498
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	5,790	14,156	16,040
Manufactured products	206,757	266,960	324,344
food, beverages and tobacco products	28,304	39,746	43,316
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	7,633	9,071	10,612
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,456	5,544	6,406
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	14,882	25,260	37,301
chemical products and manmade fibres	36,719	56,272	67,936
rubber and plastic products	5,570	6,552	7,521
basic metals and metal products	13,603	20,028	25,785
machinery and equipment i.e.	12,404	18,288	20,417
electrical machinery, optical equipment	62,869	68,273	84,308
transport equipment	12,184	11,687	13,999
other manufactured products i.e.	6,133	6,239	6,743
Transport and communication services	17,715	19,972	20,440
Financial and business services	29,287	50,511	54,264
Other products	12,472	15,931	17,073
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	8,320	10,877	12,072
Exports of used fixed capital goods	446	866	1,022

15.13 Fixed capital formation (million euro)

	2000	2009*	2010*
Total	91,652	108,906	104,621
Dwellings	24,674	33,785	30,366
Non-residential buildings	14,968	19,944	17,648
Civil engineering works	9,931	13,317	12,087
Transport equipment	9,917	9,485	9,660
Machinery and equipment	14,761	13,860	14,899
Other fixed assets	18,491	20,875	22,584
Sales of existing fixed assets (-)	1,090	2,360	2,623

15.14 GDP per capita, 2008 (Netherlands=100)



15.15 Consumer credit (million euro)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Credit granted	10,658	10,100	9,619	9,253
Interest	1,303	1,550	1,689	1,519
Repayments	10,647	12,158	11,478	11,199
Outstanding debt	15,244	17,594	17,825	17,399
closed-end credit	3,065	2,161	2,867	2,805
credit cards	486	1,249	1,368	1,356
open-end credit	11,694	14,183	13,590	13,237
Credit limits granted	23,608	32,704	33,219	32,806
Overdrafts	5,482	7,456	9,739	10,040

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

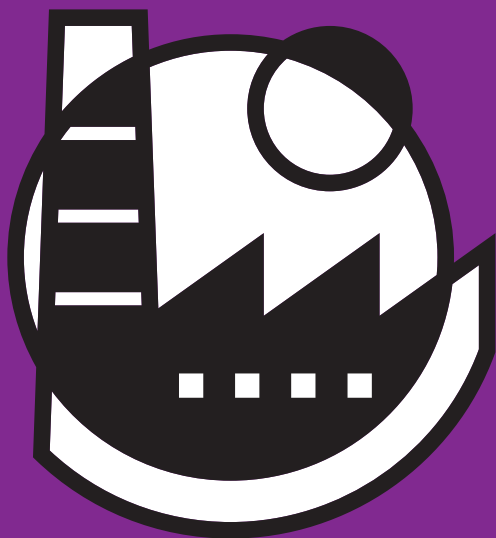
	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	90,595	119,770	179,770	213,776
Shares	28,203	12,896	14,692	5,180
financial institutions	2,203	2,722	8,472	–
investment companies	11,470	6,051	3,099	3,770
real estate companies	507	388	641	704
other companies	14,014	3,738	2,483	706
Bonds	59,969	106,856	165,078	208,596
government	15,045	32,889	48,979	53,686
financial institutions	26,880	71,252	111,208	152,221
other private sector	17,542	2,715	4,891	2,689
Mortgage bonds, bills and savings certificates	2,423	18	–	–

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	14,211	20,517	12,425	13,247
Construction and installation	164	111	233	189
Mineral extraction	3,281	4,868	4,268	4,409
Trade	739	137	305	394
Manufacturing industry	2,340	2,750	3,204	3,633
Non-financial services	703	831	699	840
Transport, communication	604	2,037	1,243	1,488
Banks/financial services	1,445	1,904	182	34
Insurance	3,044	5,172	–	149
Investment companies	733	1,548	1,540	1,323
Real estate companies	838	996	607	616
Other companies	319	161	145	173

16

Manu-
facturing
and
energy



16. Manufacturing and energy

Dutch manufacturing industry recovering in 2010

For Dutch manufacturing 2010 was the year of economic recovery. Over the year turnover went up by 14 percent, while selling prices rose by more than 8.5 percent. Also manufacturers received considerably more orders than in 2009. The recovery was more robust in the export markets than domestically. However the average monthly turnover in 2010 was still well below the pre-crisis level.

Production in manufacturing increased by nearly 6.5 percent. Only the furniture and the wood and building material industry produced less than in 2009. The strongest growth rate, of 23 percent, occurred in the manufacturing of means of transport.

Despite the positive developments in turnover and production, the recovery of producer confidence was sluggish in 2010. Until August producers were mostly negative. After that the mood indicator started to get brighter.

Unprecedented energy consumption

In 2010 energy consumption was more than 7 percent higher than in 2009. Never before has so much energy been consumed in a single year. The causes of this rise were the cold winter and the increase in economic activities in manufacturing. Three quarters of the increase can be attributed to the extra consumption of natural gas, and one quarter to oil. Coal consumption increased slightly, whereas the consumption of the remaining energy sources fell a bit.

Dutch production of renewable electricity remained fairly constant. It accounted for about 9 percent of the domestic electricity consumption in 2010.

In 2010 natural gas and electricity became a little cheaper for consumers than in 2009. Petrol and diesel on the other hand became much more expensive, although their consumption in 2010 stayed at about the same level as in 2009.

16.1 Manufacturing turnover and production (2005=100)

	2008	2009	2010*
Turnover	133.2	106.1	121.1
Destination			
domestic sales	137.3	114.5	122.9
exports	130.0	99.5	119.6
Sector			
food industry	123.7	115.2	117.2
textiles, clothing and leather	92.6	80.3	90.3
wood, construction materials	121.1	106.2	94.7
paper and publishing	101.0	89.0	94.1
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	148.5	106.3	137.6
basic metal and metal products	130.4	95.2	106.6
electrical engineering	124.0	105.9	122.8
transport equipment	152.7	101.5	113.3
furniture	102.4	85.2	84.7
Production	105.4	96.0	102.1
Sector			
food industry	103.0	101.7	103.6
textiles, clothing and leather	102.4	89.6	99.4
wood, construction materials	102.1	86.3	79.6
paper and publishing	101.9	95.3	98.6
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	104.8	99.7	105
basic metal and metal products	103.1	84.1	95.5
electrical engineering	109.0	93.4	106.4
transport equipment	111.3	75.4	91.8
furniture	101.3	81.0	79.4


Persons employed in manufacturing, by sex, in 2009

Men

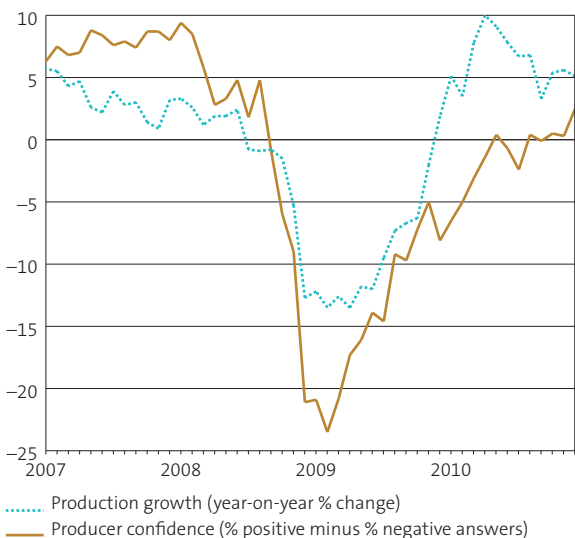


Women



 = 100,000

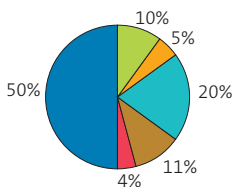
16.2 Producer confidence and production growth in manufacturing



16.3 Key figures in manufacturing

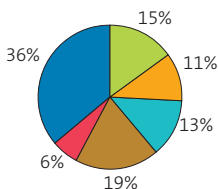
Companies, 2010

Total: 45,565



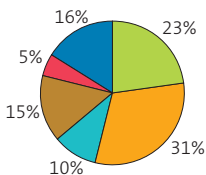
Jobs, 2009

Total: 909,000 jobs



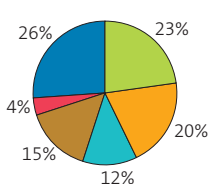
Production value, 2009

Total: 247.1 billion euro



Gross value added, 2009

Total: 64.1 billion euro



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

16.4 Employees in manufacturing (1,000 FTE)

	2007	2008*	2009*
Total	844	849	821
Food industry	117	115	114
Oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	101	100	96
Basic metal and metal products	114	116	109
Electrical engineering, machinery	166	169	163
Manufacture of transport equipment	47	48	46
Textiles, paper, wood, furniture and other manufacturing	299	300	292

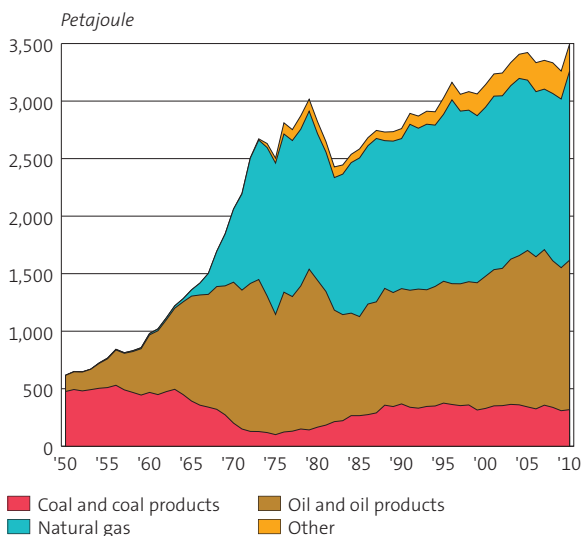
16.5 Fixed capital formation in manufacturing (million euro)

	2007	2008*	2009*
Total	7,916	7,965	7,653
Food industry	1,642	1,488	1,691
Oil industry	583	849	584
Chemical industry	1,244	1,529	1,453
Metal and electrical engineering	2,644	2,384	2,303
Other manufacturing	1,804	1,715	1,612

16.6 Energy balance sheet (petajoule)

	2005	2009	2010*
Energy supply	3,311	3,260	3,495
extraction	2,628	2,661	2,944
imports	8,586	9,033	9,585
exports (-)	6,978	7,586	8,301
bunkers (-)	870	748	724
used from stocks	-55	-100	-8
Energy consumption	3,311	3,260	3,495
energy sector	615	604	622
extraction companies	39	36	38
coking factories	14	13	13
refineries	184	176	179
energy companies	378	379	391
manufacturing industry	1,214	1,135	1,252
transport	486	489	488
households and others	995	1,033	1,134

16.7 Energy consumption by type



16.8 Electricity balance sheet (billion kWh)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Supply of electricity	108.3	118.7	118.4	117.6
production	89.4	100.4	113.5	114.8
central	56.5	69.2	72.1	73.4
local	32.9	31.2	41.4	41.4
imports	22.9	23.7	15.5	15.6
exports (-)	4.0	5.4	10.6	12.8
Electricity consumption	108.3	118.7	118.4	117.6
via public network	92.8	102.0	99.0	99.5
via self-generation networks	11.9	12.8	15.1	14.3
for production processes	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.8
Net losses	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5

16.9 Renewable electricity (% electricity consumption)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Domestic production	2.53	6.11	8.91	9.07
hydro power	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.09
wind energy	0.79	1.81	4.02	3.49
solar power	0.01	0.03	0.04	.
biomass	1.59	4.20	4.76	.
Imports	.	8.56	14.88	13.96
hydro power	.	7.26	14.33	13.39
wind energy	.	0.00	0.32	0.39
solar power	.	—	—	—
biomass	.	1.29	0.23	0.18
Exports	.	0.02	0.27	0.36

16.10 Sales of motor fuels¹⁾ for transport (petajoule)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Road traffic	434	464	471	470
automotive lpg	26	16	15	14
motor gasoline	177	180	184	184
transport diesel	231	267	273	273
Shipping	565	708	601	584
Gas oil, light fuel oil	92	78	60	73
fuel oil	473	630	541	512
Aviation	142	156	149	145

¹⁾ including sales international shipping and aviation.

16.11 Consumer energy prices (euro)

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

17

Nature
and
environ-
ment



17. Nature and environment

Lower emission of greenhouse gasses and acids

In 2009 greenhouse gas emissions were down almost 7 percent on the 1990 level. 1990 is the base year for the Kyoto protocol. Emissions fell by 3 percent in 2008 and 2009 due to the economic recession.

The increases in electricity consumption and transport of individuals and goods led to a 5 percent increase in greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2004. This was followed by a decrease.

Between 1990 and 2009 the emission into air of acids has been reduced by more than half according to the NEC protocol of the European Union. The greatest reduction came from the lower ammonia emissions in agriculture. Still agriculture was responsible for nearly half of acid emissions in the Netherlands in 2009.

Less nitrogen and phosphorus surpluses in agriculture

Nitrogen and phosphorus surpluses in agriculture are major contributors to the acidification and overfertilisation of soil, water and air. Mineral surpluses in agriculture were down by 53 percent (nitrogen) and 77 percent (phosphorus) in 2008 on 1986, the year when these surpluses were at a record high. In 2008 the nitrogen surplus was almost 3 percent lower than in 2007 and the phosphorus surplus 21 percent. Various government measures contributed to this reduction: *Beschikking superheffing* (1984), MINAS (1998) and the *Nieuwe Mestbeleid* (2006).

Bats benefit from protective measures

In the twentieth century many bat species were reduced in number and some even disappeared altogether from the Netherlands. The causes are the disturbance of winter residences, the use of pesticides in agriculture and wood preservatives in church attics. The reduction of wooded banks and other changes in the agricultural landscape are also seen as causes.

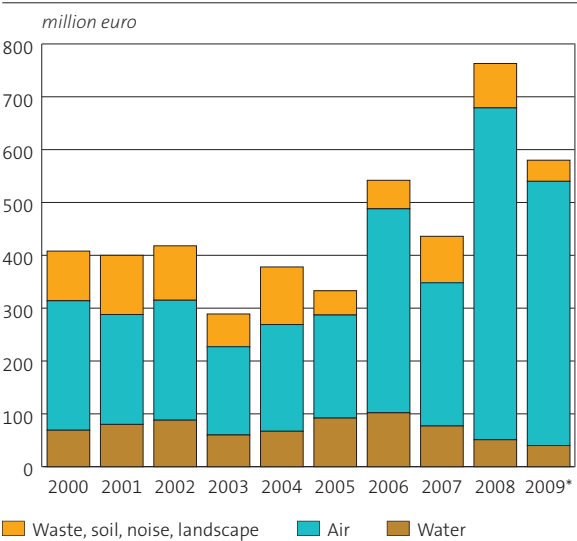
This trend did not continue over the last three decades. In fact bat numbers are up. This is due to various protective measures such as upgrading and protecting winter residences. Poisonous wood preservatives are no longer allowed. The growth in bat numbers occurs among all species observed in their winter residences since 1986.

A third of environmental investments is in wind turbines

Dutch enterprises in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and energy and water supply invested 580 million euro in environmental provisions in 2009. This is almost a quarter less than in 2008, when environmental investments reached their highest level since 1997 of 764 million euro. The energy sector was the largest investor in the environment with 335 million euro. Other major investors were the chemical industry (75 million), the metal industry (45 million) and the food industry (40 million). One third (185 million euro) was spent on wind turbines. These investments are crucial in counteracting air pollution. All this makes that investments in 2009 mainly went to improving the air quality (500 million).

Some 40 million euro was spent on improving water quality. Investment to counteract waste pollution came to 10 million euro. Also, 20 million euro was invested in reducing soil pollution and 10 million in abating noise pollution.

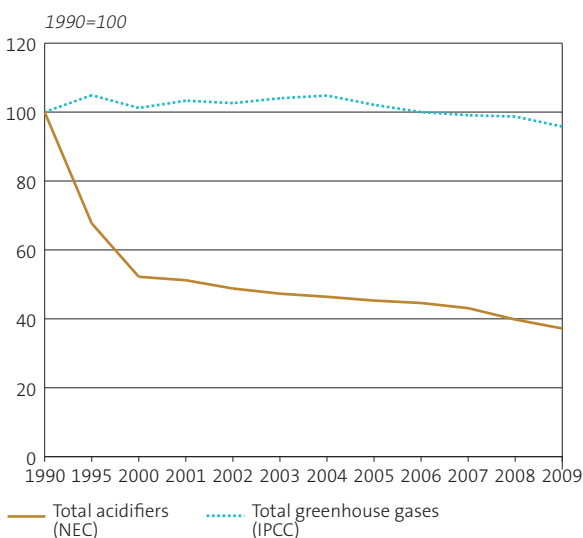
17.1 Investment in the environment *(companies with 20 and more employees)*



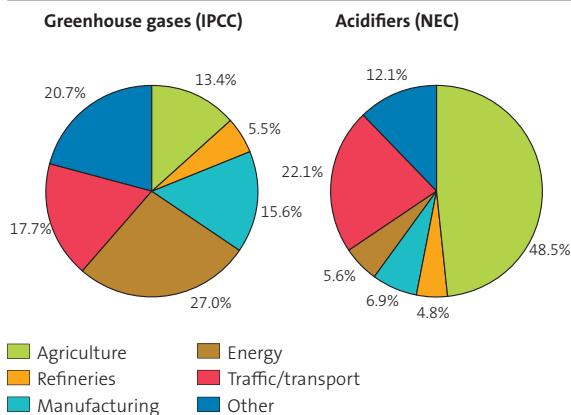
17.2 Cost and financing of environmental protection (million euro)

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

17.3 Air pollution



17.4 Air pollution, emissions by all sources, 2009 (%)



17.5 Water purification by sewage treatment installations

	2000	2005	2009
Effluent (1,000 kg)			
phosphorus (total P)	2,845	2,651	2,302
nitrogen (total N)	28,952	21,742	15,174
cadmium	0.47	0.25	0.20
chromium	5.0	3.4	2.5
copper	18	12	10
mercury	0.14	0.097	0.085
lead	8.6	6.2	3.7
Sludge of sewage treatment installations (1,000 kg)			
of which	1,426,447	1,494,028	1,328,815
dry matter	336,361	347,557	33,616
phosphorus (total P)	7,258	7,771	9,093
nitrogen (total N)	15,962	18,733	15,782
cadmium	0.54	0.45	0.41
chromium	17	14	14
copper	131	132	133
mercury	0.40	0.33	0.28
lead	51	39	40

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Phosphorus (<i>total P</i>)	15,328	15,042	15,195	14,799
Nitrogen (<i>total N</i>)	90,684	92,230	91,661	88,854
Cadmium	1.86	1.51	1.47	1.32
Chromium	29.4	28.1	25.3	23.0
Copper	328	278	270	280
Mercury	0.70	0.58	0.51	0.49
Lead	99.2	86.2	77.4	77.0

Acid emissions by sea shipping (million acid equivalents)

2006



2009



— = 500 million acid equivalents

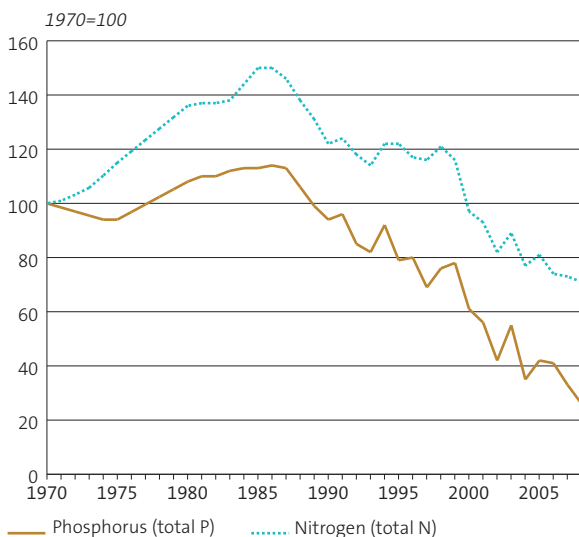
17.7 Industrial waste (million kg)

	2008		2009	
	Total	Total	Recycled	Final processing
Total non-hazardous waste	18,771	16,678	14,948	1,730
Mineral extraction	335	217	102	116
Manufacturing	16,072	14,340	13,076	1,264
food industry	8,144	8,157	7,737	420
chemical industry	1,215	855	639	217
basic metal industry	2,632	1,756	1,725	31
other manufacturing	4,081	3,574	2,975	598
Energy supply	1,318	1,269	1,252	17
Water collection and recycling	1,045	852	519	333
Non-chemical waste	17,384	15,462	14,107	1,354
metal products	835	678	650	28
paper and cardboard	857	783	771	12
wood	518	435	421	14
animal and vegetable waste	6,457	6,469	6,348	122
mixed waste	867	873	339	534
sludge	768	783	618	165
minerals and stonelike materials	6,695	5,190	4,741	449
other non-chemical waste	387	250	220	31
Chemical waste	1,387	1,216	841	375

17.8 Municipal waste (million kg)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	10,262	10,408	10,453	10,307
Household waste	8,986	9,158	9,211	9,051
non-separated collected waste	4,827	4,784	4,731	4,595
household waste	3,935	3,958	3,947	3,866
bulky household waste	794	716	686	642
mixed construction waste	98	110	98	87
separated collected waste	4,159	4,374	4,480	4,456
garden, fruit and vegetable waste	1,457	1,362	1,289	1,301
paper	1,022	1,045	1,124	1,076
glass	326	338	349	345
bulky garden waste	359	406	426	445
wood waste	225	318	342	327
rubble	451	448	432	431
other separated waste	319	457	518	532
Cleansing waste	1,068	1,106	1,102	1,131
Other waste	208	144	139	125

17.9 Mineral surpluses in agriculture (1970=100)



17.10 Manure and mineral production (million kg)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Manure from livestock	75,560	70,118	72,702	72,686
Cattle	56,726	54,030	55,991	55,888
Sheep and goats	1,709	1,728	1,668	1,702
Horses and ponies	832	933	1,012	1,005
Pigs	14,127	11,852	12,425	12,428
Poultry	2,085	1,484	1,502	1,548
Rabbits and furred animals	81	91	106	114
Mineral excretion				
Nitrogen (total N)	549	479	484	486
Phosphate (as P ₂ O ₅)	191	170	175	176
Potassium (as K ₂ O)	560	524	518	519

17.11 Birds and climate (2000=100)

Climate preference	2000	2005	2008	2009
Cold	100	57	59	58
Neutral	100	99	73	89
Hot	100	110	103	114

Source: NEM (CBS, SOVON).

17.12 Trends in plant and animal populations

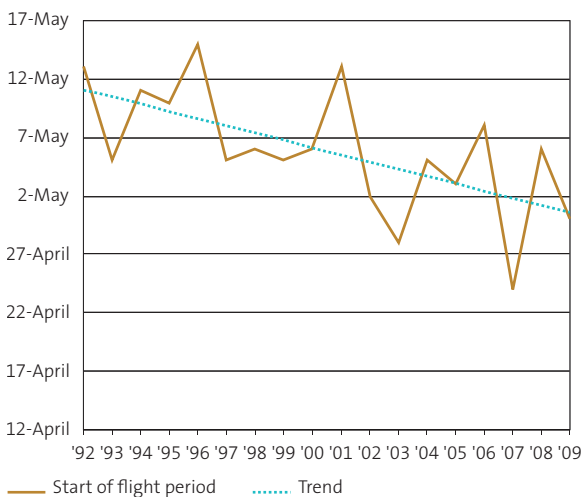
	2000	2005	2008	2009
Breeding birds	100	93	93	93
Winter birds ¹⁾	100	96	79	69
Water birds	100	125	115	117
Mammals ²⁾	100	107	120	109
Bats	100	146	179	176
Amphibians	100	112	121	118
Reptiles	100	102	92	91
Butterflies	100	89	60	99
Dragonflies	100	95	129	116
Wild mushrooms	100	72	72	56

Source: NEM (PGO, CBS).

¹⁾ Birds spending winters in the Netherlands

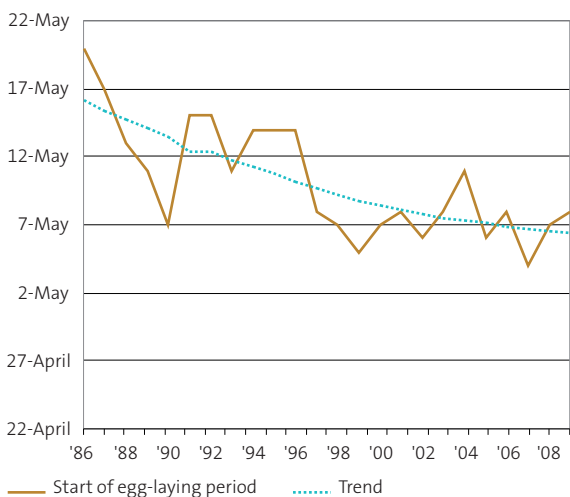
²⁾ Mammals active during the daytime: squirrels, hares, rabbits, deer and foxes.

17.13 Start of butterfly flight period



Source: NEM (Vlinderstichting, CBS).

17.14 Start of egg-laying period of birds



Source: NEM (SOVON, CBS).

18

Population

18. Population

Record number of immigrants in 2010

On 1 January 2011 the population of the Netherlands had reached 16.7 million, 80 thousand more than the year before. In 2010 a record number of 150 thousand immigrants moved to the Netherlands, 3 thousand more than in 2009. With this, the rise in immigrant numbers that started in 2006 continued modestly. The recent immigrants mainly come from the new and older member states of the European Union. Emigration increased again for the first time in three years. Some 118 thousand people moved abroad, which is 6 thousand more than in 2009. The increase mainly consisted of people born in the Netherlands or in another EU country. Emigration rose faster than immigration in 2010. The balance was 32 thousand, which was slightly lower than in 2009.

Fewer births, more deaths

In 2010 184 thousand children were born and 136 thousand people died. The natural population growth was 48 thousand. This is the balance of births and deaths. The number of births was slightly lower in 2010 than in 2009, whereas the number of deaths was slightly higher.

The declining birth rate is attributed to the fact that there are fewer women in their twenties and thirties. The average number of children born per women did not change. Although the mortality risk fell, the number of deaths increased due to the rise in the number of old people.

Fewer people moving house

In 2010 nearly 1.5 million people moved house in the Netherlands, 33 thousand fewer than in 2009. After the sharp fall in moves in 2009 the downward trend continued in 2010. Fewer people moved house in each 2010 quarter than in the corresponding quarter of 2009.

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

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total	15,864	16,306	16,575	16,656
Men	7,846	8,066	8,203	8,243
Women	8,018	8,240	8,372	8,412
Never married	7,049	7,450	7,702	7,773
Married	7,071	7,003	6,875	6,865
Widowed	882	877	867	866
Divorced	862	976	1,131	1,151
Younger than 20 yrs	3,873	3,988	3,928	3,914
20 to 40 yrs	4,762	4,468	4,193	4,163
40 to 65 yrs	5,077	5,561	5,916	5,984
65 to 80 yrs	1,652	1,715	1,890	1,927
80 yrs and older	500	574	648	668

18.2 Age and demographic burden, 1 January (%)

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Age				
younger than 20 yrs	24.4	24.5	23.7	23.5
20 to 40 yrs	30.0	27.4	25.3	25.0
40 to 65 yrs	32.0	34.1	35.7	35.9
65 to 80 yrs	10.4	10.5	11.4	11.6
80 yrs and older	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0
Demographic burden (total)	61.2	62.6	64.0	64.1
green burden	39.4	39.8	38.9	38.6
grey burden	21.9	22.8	25.1	25.6
Inhabitants per km ² of land (<i>abs.</i>)	468	483	491	494

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Population on 1 January	15,864	16,306	16,486	16,575
births	207	188	185	184
deaths	141	136	134	136
immigration	133	92	146	150
emigration	79	120	112	118
other corrections, net	3	5	4	1
Total growth	123	29	89	81
Population on 31 December	15,987	16,334	16,575	16,656
Population growth (<i>per 1,000 inhabitants</i>)	7.8	1.8	5.4	4.9

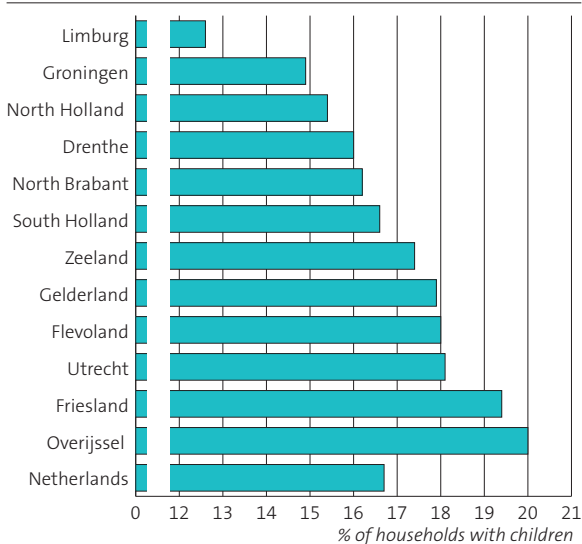
18.4 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total	15,864	16,306	16,575	16,656
Native Dutch	13,089	13,183	13,215	13,229
Foreign background	2,775	3,123	3,360	3,427
1st generation	1,431	1,607	1,700	1,735
western	545	582	644	666
of whom				
EU countries	267	311	389	410
Indonesia	141	131	119	117
non-western	886	1,024	1,055	1,069
of whom				
Morocco	153	168	167	168
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	69	82	81	82
Suriname	183	188	185	184
Turkey	178	196	196	197
2nd generation	1,344	1,516	1,660	1,692
western	822	841	857	862
of whom				
EU countries	473	501	509	511
Indonesia	264	265	263	263
non-western	523	675	803	830
of whom				
Morocco	110	147	182	188
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	38	48	57	59
Suriname	119	141	157	160
Turkey	131	163	188	192

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	6,801	7,091	7,313	7,386
One-person household	2,272	2,449	2,619	2,670
Multi-person household	4,529	4,642	4,693	4,717
couples without children	2,016	2,062	2,115	2,127
unmarried	495	499	505	506
married	1,521	1,564	1,609	1,622
couples with children	2,082	2,087	2,051	2,049
unmarried	163	249	315	331
married	1,920	1,839	1,737	1,718
one-parent households	384	444	475	486
other	46	48	52	54

18.6 Households with three or more children, 1 January 2010



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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	6,801	7,091	7,313	7,386
1 person	2,272	2,449	2,619	2,670
2 persons	2,242	2,318	2,396	2,418
3 persons	897	906	901	908
4 persons	944	973	971	971
5 persons and more	446	445	424	421
Average household size (<i>abs.</i>)	2.30	2.27	2.23	2.22

18.8 Live births (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total	207	188	185	184
Sex				
boys	106	96	95	94
girls	101	92	90	90
Birth order from the mother				
1st child	96	85	85	.
2nd child	74	70	67	.
3rd child	26	24	24	.
4th and higher order child	11	9	9	.
Legitimacy				
marital	155	122	105	.
non-marital	52	66	80	.
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants (<i>abs.</i>)	13.0	11.5	11.2	11.1
Live births per 1,000 women aged 15–50 (<i>abs.</i>)	52.4	48.0	48.0	47.9
Total fertility rate (<i>abs.</i>)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	206.6	187.9	184.6	184.9
15 to 20 yrs	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.0
20 to 25 yrs	17.5	16.7	16.3	16.5
25 to 30 yrs	57.4	48.9	50.7	51.5
30 to 35 yrs	87.1	73.8	69.1	68.8
35 to 40 yrs	36.8	40.0	39.5	38.6
40 to 45 yrs	5.2	6.3	6.8	7.3
45 yrs and older	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

18.10 Average age of mother at birth

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	30.7	31.1	31.1	31.0
1st child	29.1	29.4	29.4	29.4
2nd child	31.4	31.8	31.8	31.8
3rd child	32.9	33.3	33.3	33.4
4th and higher order child	34.7	35.1	35.1	35.1

18.11 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Absolute				
24 weeks and longer	1,253	983	774	648
28 weeks and longer	1,000	760	608	499
Per 1,000 births				
24 weeks and longer	6.0	5.2	4.2	3.5
28 weeks and longer	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.7

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	203.9	185.2	182.0	182.2
Single births	200.2	181.7	178.8	179.0
Multiple births	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2
twins	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2
two boys	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
one boy, one girl	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
two girls	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
three or more babies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Twin births per 1,000 births



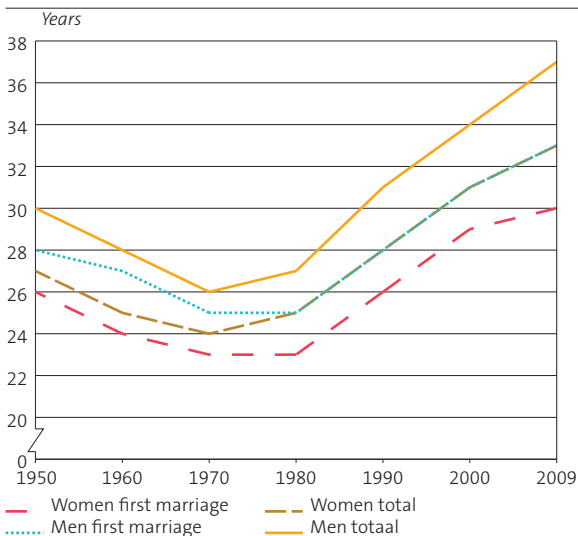
18.13 Live births to parents with a foreign background, by parents' country of birth (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	44.7	44.6	44.2	44.4
Western	12.1	12.1	12.9	13.6
of which				
Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Germany	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Indonesia	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
former Yugoslavia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Non-western	32.6	32.5	31.3	30.9
of which				
Morocco	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.4
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2
Somalia	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Suriname	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.4
Turkey	7.0	6.4	5.6	5.2

18.14 Mortality

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Deaths (<i>x 1,000</i>)	140.5	136.4	134.2	135.9
men	68.8	66.4	65.4	65.9
women	71.8	70.0	68.9	70.0
Infant mortality (<i>x 1,000</i>)	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Perinatal mortality (<i>x 1,000</i>)	1.6	1.3	0.9	.
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.2
Standardised mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	8.0	7.2	6.4	.
men	7.9	6.9	6.1	.
women	8.0	7.3	6.6	.
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	5.1	4.9	3.8	3.7
Perinatal mortality per 1,000 live births	7.8	6.9	4.9	.
Life expectancy at birth (<i>years</i>)				
men	75.5	77.2	78.5	78.8
women	80.6	81.6	82.6	82.7
Average age at death				
men	71.9	73.0	73.7	.
women	78.2	78.7	79.4	.

18.15 Average age at marriage



18.16 Marriages and partnership registrations

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Marriages (<i>x 1,000</i>)	88.1	72.3	73.5	73.2
two men		0.6	0.6	0.7
man and woman	88.1	71.1	72.1	71.9
two women		0.6	0.8	0.7
Partnership registrations (<i>x 1,000</i>)	2.9	11.3	9.5	9.5
two men	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
man and woman	1.3	10.7	9.0	9.1
two women	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Partnership registrations per 1,000 inhabitants	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Average age at marriage				
men	34.1	35.8	36.5	.
women	31.1	32.7	33.4	.

Number of marriages

1990



2009



= 10,000 marriages

18.17 Wedding anniversaries (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
12.5 years	74	75	65	66
25 years	79	60	53	54
40 years	50	60	70	70
50 years	22	28	34	33
60 years	4	3	6	6

18.18 Marriage dissolutions (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*, ¹⁾
Total	93.6	88.2	85.7	88.4
Cause:				
death of husband	41.1	38.6	37.5	37.4
death of wife	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.7
divorce	34.7	31.9	30.8	33.2

¹⁾ Including dissolution of partnerships.

18.19 Marriage dissolutions

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

18.20 Divorcees by age (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Men	32.5	29.8	30.2	28.9
younger than 30 yrs	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
30 to 40 yrs	12.6	9.0	7.9	7.1
40 to 50 yrs	11.0	12.1	12.4	11.8
50 yrs and older	6.8	7.3	8.6	8.8
Women	33.2	30.8	31.3	29.8
younger than 30 yrs	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.7
30 to 40 yrs	14.1	11.4	10.2	9.1
40 to 50 yrs	9.9	11.4	12.2	11.9
50 yrs and older	4.5	4.9	6.0	6.1

18.21 Internal migration (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Total	1,586	1,652	1,498	1,465
Moving within the same municipality	972	1,009	900	874
Moving to another municipality	614	642	598	591
in the same province	359	384	353	348
in another province	255	258	244	243

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
In private household	15,640	16,092	16,279	16,566
child living at home	4,541	4,635	4,580	4,582
single	2,272	2,449	2,619	2,670
living together	8,196	8,299	8,331	8,352
without children				
unmarried	989	997	1,010	1,011
married	3,042	3,128	3,219	3,243
with children				
unmarried	326	497	629	661
married	3,839	3,677	3,473	3,436
single parent	384	444	475	486
other	246	266	274	276
In institutional household	224	213	207	209

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Immigration	132.9	92.3	146.4	149.8
Continents				
Africa	17.8	9.3	15.8	13.2
America	22.4	12.2	15.8	16.1
Asia	24.3	15.1	23.8	23.0
Europe	66.9	54.7	89.8	94.1
Oceania	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4
Unknown	-	-	-	2.0
Countries				
of which				
Netherlands	23.8	20.2	28.2	27.1
Germany	5.2	5.3	8.3	9.3
United Kingdom	5.6	2.9	4.0	4.0
EU countries (<i>excl.</i> <i>Netherlands</i>)	21.8	26.3	52.0	56.7
China	2.6	3.2	4.8	5.0
former Yugoslavia	4.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Morocco	4.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	10.2	2.4	4.0	3.7
former Soviet Union	6.1	2.8	4.3	5.7
Suriname	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.0
Turkey	5.4	3.4	4.1	4.4
Emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	79.0	119.7	111.9	117.7
Continents				
Africa	5.9	12.3	7.4	8.4
America	8.3	12.7	10.8	10.9
Asia	6.8	13.1	14.8	15.7
Europe	57.0	80.4	77.7	80.9
Oceania	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unknown	-	-	-	0.7
Countries				
of which				
Nederland	37.4	53.7	40.0	41.0
Germany	4.0	4.4	5.6	5.9
United Kingdom	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
EU countries (<i>excl.</i> <i>Netherlands</i>)	14.5	19.3	32.1	33.4
China	0.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
former Yugoslavia	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2
Morocco	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.5
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.4	4.6	2.6	2.4
former Soviet Union	0.7	1.8	1.8	2.1
Suriname	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.6
Turkey	1.2	2.9	2.5	3.0

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

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Continents (total)	2,775	3,123	3,360	3,427
Africa	414	510	562	577
America	498	571	611	621
Asia	638	705	738	747
Europe	1,209	1,316	1,428	1,461
Oceania	17	20	20	20
Countries				
western	1,367	1,424	1,501	1,528
of which				
EU countries	739	812	898	921
Australia	12	14	15	15
Canada	11	13	14	14
Hungary	12	13	16	17
Indonesia	405	396	382	380
former Yugoslavia	67	76	79	80
Poland	29	40	77	87
former Soviet Union	23	44	56	61
United States	27	30	33	34
non-western	1,409	1,699	1,858	1,899
of which				
Afghanistan	21	37	39	40
Angola	4	12	9	9
China	30	44	53	56
Egypt	14	19	21	21
Ethiopia	9	10	11	12
Ghana	16	19	21	21
Hong Kong	18	18	18	18
Iraq	33	44	52	53
Iran	23	29	32	33
Cape Verde	18	20	21	21
Morocco	262	316	349	356
Netherlands Antilles and				
Aruba	107	131	138	141
Pakistan	16	18	19	19
Somalia	29	22	27	31
Suriname	303	329	342	345
Thailand	8	12	16	17
Turkey	309	359	384	389
Vietnam	15	18	19	20

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Acquisition of Dutch nationality (<i>other than by birth</i>)	50.0	28.5	28.2	29.8
Continents				
African	18.1	8.8	7.1	8.0
American	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.7
Asian	8.3	4.0	3.9	4.3
European	12.6	7.4	6.4	7.6
Oceanian	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
none or unknown	7.4	4.8	8.6	7.2
Nationalities of which				
Chinese	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.6
Iraqi	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.7
Iranian	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
former Yugoslavian	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Moroccan	13.5	7.1	5.0	5.5
Somali	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
former Soviet Russian	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Surinamese	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.1
Loss of Dutch nationality	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	50.0	28.5	28.2	29.8
Adoption	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4
Recognition	0.8			0.2
Naturalisation	45.9	21.3	22.3	22.6
independently	30.8	15.3	16.6	17.2
co-dependently	15.1	6.0	5.7	5.4
Option	2.3	5.8	5.4	6.4

18.27 Population forecast

	2011	2040	2060
Population, 1 Jan. (<i>x 1,000</i>)	16,654	17,841	17,742
younger than 20 yrs	3,911	3,831	3,769
20 to 40 yrs	4,164	4,226	4,305
40 to 65 yrs	5,984	5,158	5,266
65 to 80 yrs	1,928	3,086	2,701
80 yrs and older	667	1,539	1,701
Population year-on-year changes (<i>x 1,000</i>)	79	-1	2
of which			
live births	181	184	189
deaths	137	207	208
immigration	150	144	144
emigration			
(incl. administrative corrections)	121	127	129
net migration			
(incl. administrative corrections)	30	17	16
other corrections	5	5	5
Total fertility rate	1.76	1.75	1.75
Life expectancy at birth (<i>years</i>)			
men	79.0	82.7	84.5
women	82.9	85.7	87.4
Population, 1 Jan. (%)			
younger than 20 yrs	23.5	21.5	21.2
20 to 65 yrs	60.9	52.6	53.9
65 yrs and older	15.6	25.9	24.8
Demographic burden (total), 1 Jan. (%)	64.1	90.1	85.4
green burden	38.5	40.8	39.4
grey burden	25.6	49.3	46.0

18.28 Household forecast, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2011	2020	2040	2060
Total	7,447	7,959	8,478	8,437
Household type				
one-person household	2,705	3,042	3,624	3,703
multi-person household	4,742	4,917	4,854	4,735
couples	4,193	4,321	4,239	4,124
one-parent households	495	540	554	547
other	53	56	61	64
Average household size (<i>abs.</i>)	2.21	2.14	2.06	2.05

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

	2011	2020	2040	2060
First generation	1,732	1,975	2,354	2,573
Western	663	794	959	1,096
European Union	407	530	666	775
other Europe	101	124	172	203
Indonesia	117	99	62	46
other non-Europe	38	42	59	72
Non-western	1,069	1,180	1,396	1,476
of which				
Africa	135	144	174	195
Asia	249	306	434	536
Latin America	54	69	94	111
Morocco	167	176	186	171
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	82	95	121	138
Suriname	184	185	174	133
Turkey	197	205	212	192
Second generation	1,693	1,957	2,444	2,863
Western	863	912	996	1,065
European Union	512	542	606	712
other Europe	50	68	107	144
Indonesia	263	259	224	134
other non-Europe	38	44	60	76
Non-western	830	1,045	1,447	1,797
of which				
Africa	86	115	172	225
Asia	111	158	273	403
Latin America	34	48	81	116
Morocco	188	238	308	348
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	59	76	118	158
Suriname	160	183	217	235
Turkey	192	226	279	312

19

Prices



19. Prices

Slightly higher inflation rate in the Netherlands

In 2010 the Dutch inflation rate was 1.3 percent. This is slightly higher than in 2009. The main cause was the rise in car fuel prices. On average they were up by 11.6 percent on 2009. On the other hand energy prices were much lower. Electricity was down by an average of 6.7 percent on 2009, and gas prices by an average of 8.6 percent.

According to the harmonised European method of measuring inflation (HICP) the Dutch inflation rate was down to 0.9 percent. This was well below the eurozone average of 1.6 percent.

Rising prices in manufacturing

Prices for the Dutch manufacturing industry were 9 percent higher in 2010 than in 2009. Prices in manufacturing are greatly influenced by crude oil prices. Rising oil prices caused a 32 percent price rise in oil processing and a 20 percent price rise in the chemical industry. Products in the basic metal industry were over 10 percent more expensive. Prices in the food industry went up by 5.5 percent.

Higher prices in commercial services

Dutch commercial service prices were on average 1.3 percent higher in 2010 than the year before. In the transport sector the rates were under pressure due to the economic crisis in 2009, but they recovered well in 2010. The greatest increase was in the prices for transport by water, namely 23.6 percent. This was caused by the higher fuel prices and increasing demand for sea shipping services.

IT services became more expensive in 2010, while rates for architects fell. Prices in the sector other business services rose slightly.

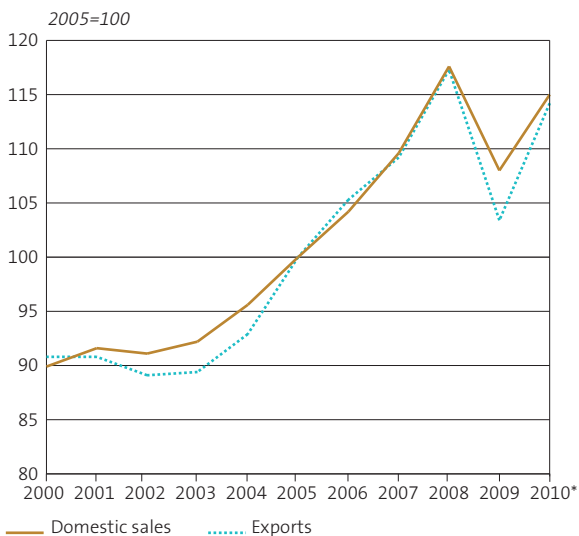
19.1 Prices of industrial products (year-on-year % change)

	2001	2005	2010*
Mineral extraction	16.1	31.8	1.8
domestic sales	15.8	28.0	-5.6
exports	16.3	35.8	8.6
Manufacturing	0.8	6.4	8.7
domestic sales	2.0	4.6	6.4
exports	-0.1	7.7	10.4
Energy companies	-3.0	13.7	-3.6
domestic sales	-1.7	12.4	-3.9
exports	-43.8	71.3	12.9
Water supply and waste management	0.5	4.2	0.1
domestic sales	0.5	4.2	0.1

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

	2001	2005	2010*
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	16.9	33.9	1.8
Other mineral extraction	5.5	3.8	1.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	4.2	-1.2	5.4
Beverages	2.6	-0.8	1.6
Tobacco products	5.8	2.1	3.5
Textiles	1.4	1.0	1.1
Clothing	0.9	1.8	1.1
Leather, leather products, footwear	3.6	1.9	0.6
Wood, cork and cane products	4.7	1.5	-1.6
Paper and cardboard products	3.7	-0.2	4.2
Printing and publishing	2.8	-0.2	-2.2
Oil products	-7.5	36.6	32.1
Chemical products	-2.6	11.2	19.6
Pharmaceuticals	1.1	2.5	2.1
Rubber and synthetic products	2.2	3.5	1.7
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	4.5	0.4	-0.4
Furniture	2.6	2.8	1.0
Basic metals	-1.6	14.2	10.5
Metal products	2.2	2.9	-0.4
Electrical equipment	2.0	1.9	1.0
Electrical and optical instruments	1.7	2.0	1.4
Machinery and equipment	1.8	2.7	1.0
Transport equipment	-0.4	0.8	1.1

19.3 Producer price index



Average house prices

2000



2010



 = 20,000 euro

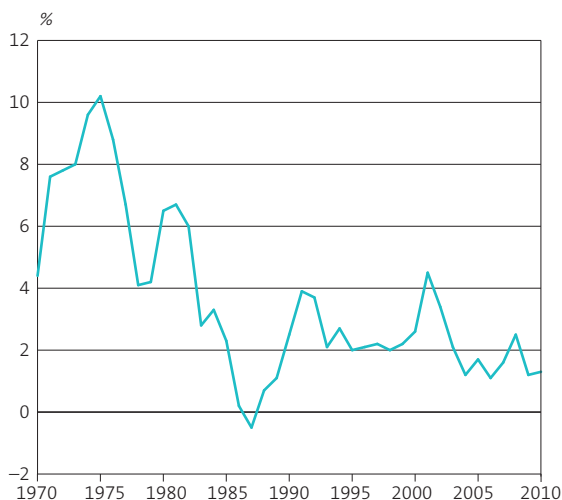
19.4 Consumer prices (year-on-year % change)

	2005	2009	2010
Total expenditure	1.7	1.2	1.3
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	-1.2	1.1	-0.1
food	-1.2	1.1	0.0
bread and cereal products	-0.7	1.9	-0.2
meat	0.5	2.4	-1.0
fish, shellfish and crustaceans	0.2	1.6	0.6
milk, cheese and eggs	-2.9	-0.9	-1.8
oils and fats	-4.6	1.3	-2.5
fruit	-3.2	-1.4	1.5
vegetables and potatoes	0.5	0.0	5.1
sugar, sweets and ice cream	-2.7	2.8	-0.6
other food	-1.3	1.6	-1.0
non-alcoholic drinks	-1.9	0.6	-1.1
coffee, tea and cocoa	4.7	0.5	-0.6
mineral water, soft drinks and juice	-4.9	0.7	-1.3
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	2.9	8.5	3.2
alcoholic drinks	-0.8	3.2	1.2
tobacco	5.4	12.0	4.5
Clothing and footwear	-2.6	-0.5	-0.5
clothes and clothes fabrics	-2.9	-0.6	-0.7
footwear, incl. repairs	-1.7	0.4	0.7
Housing, water and energy	4.7	1.8	-0.1
housing	2.5	2.4	2.2
housing maintenance and repairs	2.5	-1.5	0.7
water supply and other housing-related services	1.1	2.2	2.0
energy	14.0	0.8	-8.0
electricity	8.6	7.4	-6.7
gas	17.6	-2.5	-8.6
Furnishings, household appliances	-0.3	2.4	0.8
furniture and floor coverings	0.0	1.7	-0.6
household linens	0.3	0.7	2.6
household appliances	0.6	3.1	0.5
crockery, glassware and household items	-0.8	4.0	4.0
home and garden tools (incl. electrical)	-0.6	0.8	2.8
daily maintenance	-1.2	3.6	1.0
Uninsured health care	0.3	1.0	1.2
Transport	4.3	-2.1	4.5
purchase of vehicles	1.7	0.0	0.2
use of private vehicles (incl. fuel)	6.3	-4.2	7.4
car fuels	9.2	-9.5	11.6
transport services	3.2	2.4	-0.1

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

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

19.5 Inflation rate



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

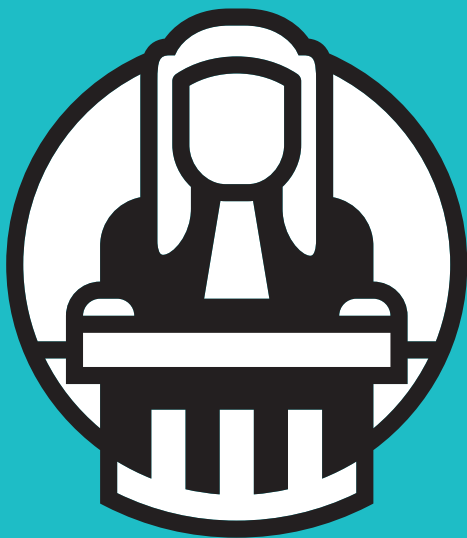
	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total all homes	18.2	3.8	-3.3	-2.0
One-family homes	18.2	4.1	-3.3	-2.2
terraced	16.1	3.7	-2.7	-1.7
corner	16.9	3.6	-3.4	-1.8
semi-detached	18.0	3.8	-3.4	-2.5
detached	22.8	5.1	-4.1	-3.0
Flats and apartments	18.0	3.0	-3.5	-1.2

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

	2008	2009	2010
Service price index	2.4	0.4	1.3
Transport, storage and communication	2.1	-2.8	3.1
Transport by land/pipelines	4.4	-1.2	0.0
Transport by water	2.1	-16.4	23.6
Transport support	5.3	1.2	-1.5
Postal services and telecommunications	-0.9	1.1	1.9
Real estate rental and trade	1.6	1.8	0.7
Car rental	0.3	2.1	0.8
IT services	2.5	-1.0	1.6
Other business services	3.2	1.6	0.1

20

Security
and
justice



20. Security and justice

Registered crime remains the same in 2009

The Dutch police and Royal Dutch military police registered over 1.2 million crimes in 2009. This means that registered crime remained at the 2008 level. 2008 had seen a 2 percent drop in registered crime. There was a 6 percent increase in aggravated theft among the common crimes in 2009. Vandalism fell by almost 10 percent and simple theft by nearly 4 percent. The level of violent crime remained the same.

Fewer companies and individuals declared bankrupt in 2010

In 2010 there were 9.6 thousand bankruptcies, 9 percent less than in the record year 2009. Although 10 percent fewer businesses went bankrupt than in 2009, 6.3 thousand did go bankrupt in 2010. This is still one of the highest numbers Statistics Netherlands ever recorded. Bankruptcies fell in every sector except construction and hotels and restaurants. There were 2.3 thousand bankruptcies of individuals, a 7 percent decrease. On average 2 in 10 thousand Dutch citizens over 18 were declared bankrupt. The number of bankrupt individuals fell in almost all provinces except in Overijssel and Limburg.

Undiminished number of people feeling unsafe

In 2010 a quarter of the Dutch population became the victims of common crime. Common crime includes violence, property crimes and vandalism. The number of crime victims is slightly lower than in 2009, but the same as in 2008. Some 26 percent of the Dutch population sometimes felt unsafe and 2 percent often do so, the same as in the previous two years.

People in urban areas feel less safe. About one in three people living in the police regions Amsterdam–Amstelland, Haaglanden, Rotterdam–Rijnmond and Limburg–Zuid indicated they sometimes do not feel safe. This matches the rate in which people become crime victims, which is above average in the urban police regions.

20.1 Halt-scheme offenders by ethnic origin and sex (%)

	2005	2007	2008	2009 *
Total	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
All boys	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Native Dutch	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Foreign background	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.4
Western foreign background	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7
Non-western foreign background	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.6
All girls	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Native Dutch	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Foreign background	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Western foreign background	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Non-western foreign background	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6

Source: Statistics Netherlands/Halt.

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

	2005	2007	2008	2009
Total	1,336.9	1,286.8	1,261.3	1,232.5
Road traffic act	150.0	155.9	151.4	145.2
Penal Code	1,154.5	1,100.1	1,080.7	1,058.7
violent offences	131.9	131.5	126.7	126.8
crimes against property	774.3	707.9	704.2	704.2
of which				
simple theft	352.3	331.1	341.1	353.6
aggravated theft	380.0	328.4	315.0	296.5
vandalism and public order	235.9	247.5	236.9	214.4
other offences under Penal Code	12.4	13.2	12.9	13.3
Other acts	32.3	30.8	29.2	28.6

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

	2000	2006	2007	2008*
Total population	1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Native Dutch	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
Foreign background	2.2	3	3	2.8
1st generation	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6
western	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
non-western	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.4
2nd generation	2	3	3.2	3.1
western	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
non-western	4.5	6	6.3	5.9

Source: Statistics Netherlands/KLPD.

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

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Based on vehicle registration	7,006.1	9,341.8	10,503.6	9,843.2
failing to stop for a red light	224.4	278.6	186.5	224.5
parking offences	933.6	984.7	874.2	867.3
speeding	5,556.1	7,778.3	8,945.8	8,175.4
other	292.0	300.2	497.1	576.1
Stopped by the police	787.9	1,635.6	1,319.6	1,130.3
failing to stop for a red light	53.5	122.9	106.7	91.4
parking offences	33.1	55.2	47.5	44.4
speeding	92.1	185.9	157.0	128.2
other	609.2	1,271.7	1,008.4	866.3

Source: Ministry of Justice, Collector's department.

20.5 District courts, criminal cases settled by public prosecutor's office (x 1,000)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total transactions	65.4	76.1	68.4	65.1
Penal Code	24.8	40.2	40.2	33.1
violent offences	4.8	9.3	9.5	7.3
property crimes	11.6	16.7	16.4	14.8
vandalism and public order	6.7	11.5	11.9	8.9
Road traffic act	16.0	11.5	9.2	15.4
Drugs Act	0.9	3.3	4.3	3.8
Economic offences act	17.8	16.8	10.5	9.3
Total guilty verdicts	105.4	124.4	116.3	115.4
Penal Code	66.4	78.1	75.2	73.0
violent offences	16.9	24.4	24.9	24.1
property crimes	35.9	34.9	31.1	30.8
vandalism and public order	11.6	15.3	15.4	14.2
Road traffic act	24.4	27.9	25.1	27.6
Drugs Act	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.5
Economic offences act	4.6	6.3	5.1	4.5

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total (incl. unknown)	155.3	185.9	171.8	166.8
Main penalty	120.9	142.6	129.6	127.2
of which				
fine	51.3	54.4	48.5	50.0
prison sentence	44.6	43.9	35.7	33.5
youth detention	4.0	5.6	3.2	2.5
community service	20.8	38.4	41.8	40.9
Secondary penalties	19.7	21.6	21.3	20.0
of which: driving licence suspended	16.7	18.3	16.9	16.1
Measures	13.8	21.0	20.2	19.0

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

	2000	2005	2008	2009*
Supervision order				
Placed under supervision order during the year	5.5	7.7	11.1	11.3
Removed from supervision order during the year	5.2	5.9	8.6	9.1
Under supervision order on 31 December	21.0	24.0	32.1	33.2
Guardianship (incl. asylum seekers)				
Placed under guardianship during the year	7.4	1.3	1.8	2.7
Removed from guardianship during the year	4.5	2.5	1.7	1.5
Under guardianship on 31 December	16.7	8.3	7.8	8.9
of which				
unaccompanied underaged foreigners	11.8	3.3	2.0	2.6

Source: Statistics Netherlands and Ministry of Justice.

20.8 Personal debt management plans in the major cities

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total (number)	8,666	14,666	8,964	11,375
of which				
one-man businesses	1,135	2,194	1,595	2,121
Netherlands (number per 1,000 inhabitants (18 years and older))	70	115	69	87
of which				
Amsterdam	77	178	103	114
The Hague	30	69	76	109
Rotterdam	44	132	50	58
Utrecht	98	182	32	33

20.9 Bankruptcies by legal form and main activity

	2005	2009	2010
Natural persons	3,302	2,519	2,354
One-man businesses	1,697	1,045	985
Companies (etc.)	5,069	6,995	6,283
agriculture, forestry, fishery	85	114	112
manufacturing and mineral extraction	554	827	828
construction	481	689	829
repair of consumer goods; trade	1,161	1,648	1,388
hotels, restaurants	267	225	241
transport, storage and communication	364	417	386
financial institutions	722	816	589
rental and business services	1,158	1,832	1,484
education	40	40	38
health care and welfare	61	126	121
culture, recreation; other services	145	254	260


Bankruptcies in construction

2000

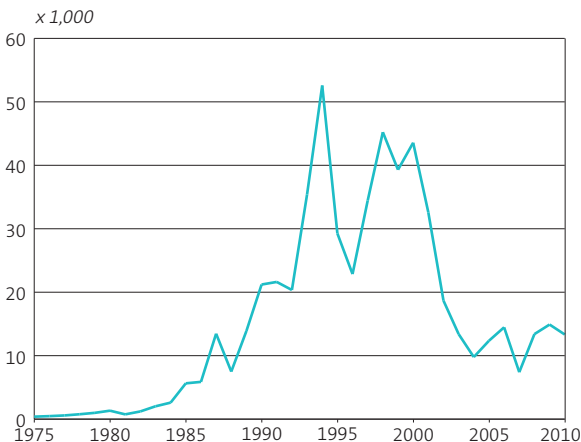


2010



 = 50 bankruptcies

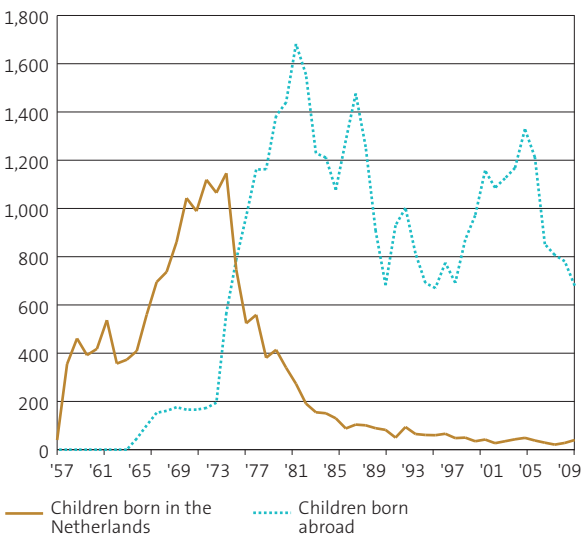
20.10 Asylum requests in the Netherlands



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

Source: IND.

20.11 Adopted children



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

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	138.2	143.7	158.0	156.5
Fire alarms				
fires	46.0	43.2	45.4	47.1
of which				
indoor fires	13.9	13.1	14.4	15.4
false alarms	45.7	58.2	64.1	62.5
of which				
via fire alarm systems	34.0	47.8	55.6	52.9
Requests for assistance				
buildings	15.0	15.3	20.2	21.9
other than buildings	24.4	21.6	23.3	19.8
false alarms	7.1	5.3	4.7	5.2

20.13 Spending on security and justice

	2002*	2005*	2008*	2009 *
Total spending on security and justice (<i>million euro</i>)	8,510	9,812	12,010	12,485
Total spending on personnel	5,285	6,068	7,420	7,758
Total spending on material	3,226	3,744	4,591	4,727
Per capita spending (<i>euro</i>)	528	602	732	757
Spending (% of GDP)	1.8	1.9	2	2.2
Activities in security				
prevention (<i>million euro</i>)	4,044	4,683	5,654	5,784
detection	2,131	2,258	2,732	2,834
sanctions	1,288	1,624	2,087	2,218
Other activities	1,048	1,246	1,538	1,648
Providers of security and justice				
police (<i>million euro</i>)	3,207	3,505	4,177	4,350
security and investigation services	1,247	1,425	1,788	1,824
National Agency of Correctional Institutions	1,168	1,456	1,861	1,993
Other providers	2,889	3,426	4,185	4,318

20.14 Quality of life in the neighbourhood

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

20.15 Victims of common crimes (%)

	2008	2009	2010
Crime victims total ¹⁾	26.1	26.9	25.4
violent crime	5.4	5.7	5.5
sexual offence	1.5	1.5	1.5
assault	1.2	1.1	1.0
threat	3.7	3.9	3.8
property crimes	13.2	13.3	12.5
break-in/attempted break-in	2.5	2.8	2.7
attempted break-in	1.6	1.8	1.7
break-in	1.1	1.3	1.2
bicycle theft	5.4	5.4	4.8
car theft (18+)	0.3	0.3	0.3
theft from car (18+)	1.7	1.7	1.5
pickpocketing	1.9	1.8	1.8
without violence	1.8	1.7	1.7
with violence	0.2	0.2	0.1
other theft	3.5	3.5	3.4
vandalism	13.6	14.2	12.7
damage to/theft from car	8.8	9.4	8.3
other vandalism	6.3	6.7	5.7
other offences	1.0	1.0	0.9

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM).

¹⁾ Excluding other offences.

Property crimes

2005



2009



 = 100,000 property crimes

20.16 Feeling unsafe due to crime

	2008	2009	2010
	%		
Feeling unsafe in general			
Sometimes does not feel safe	25.5	25.8	26.3
Often does not feel safe	2.1	2.4	2.4
Feeling unsafe in own neighbourhood			
Sometimes feels unsafe in own neighbourhood	15.4	17.0	16.5
Often feels unsafe in own neighbourhood	1.8	2.0	1.9
Perceived risk of becoming a crime victim			
	% (very) high		
Risk of becoming a victim of break-in	5.3	5.8	5.6
assault	1.5	1.7	1.9
theft of wallet	5.5	5.3	5.0
	% often		
Avoidance behaviour			
Not opening the door at night	8.3	10.0	11.0
Avoiding places	4.0	4.0	4.2
Not allowing children to go somewhere	3.6	4.0	3.7

Source: Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM)

21

Trade,
hotels and
restaurants



21. Trade, hotels and restaurants

2010 not as bad as 2009

Turnover in hotels and restaurants in 2010 was again lower than in the previous year. This time the loss of turnover was 0.2 percent, whereas in 2009 it had shrunk by nearly 5 percent. Hotels, canteens and catering managed a rise in turnover of nearly 2.5 percent in 2010. Restaurants, however, saw the largest drop in turnover, which was down by more than 4 percent on 2009. Even so, all branches performed somewhat better than in 2009.

Wholesale recovering, retail stabilising

In 2010 wholesale turnover went up by 8.5 percent. In 2009 turnover losses in wholesale had been substantial. In 2010 all branches realised a higher turnover, though. The largest increase was in other specialised trade and in the wholesale of ICT equipment.

Turnover in retail was up by 0.3 percent on 2009. Online retail saw a 14.6 percent hike. Petrol stations and food stores saw 4.4 and 1.1 percent increases in their turnover. In the food sector, supermarket turnover increased whereas turnover decreased in specialised food shops. Non-food shops still faced losses in turnover, particularly DIY and stores selling home furnishings.

More new cars sold

Turnover in the Dutch car and motorcycle branch was almost 9 percent higher than in 2009. Still turnover had not yet returned to pre-crisis levels in 2010. Importers of new cars realised a 19 percent rise in turnover, the highest growth rate observed. New cars sales were up by a quarter on 2009. Commercial vehicles formed the negative exception within the car and motorcycle branch, with turnover falling by nearly 7 percent.

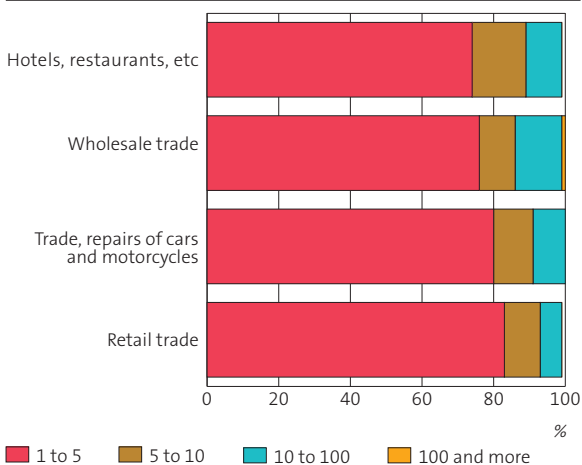
21.1 Labour volume of employed persons (1,000 FTE)

	2000	2005	2008*	2009 *
Total	1,263	1,226	1,282	1,265
Retail trade (incl. repairs)	480	478	494	492
Wholesale trade	447	424	457	450
Trade, repairs of cars and motorcycles	135	132	135	132
Hotels, restaurants, etc	201	193	196	191

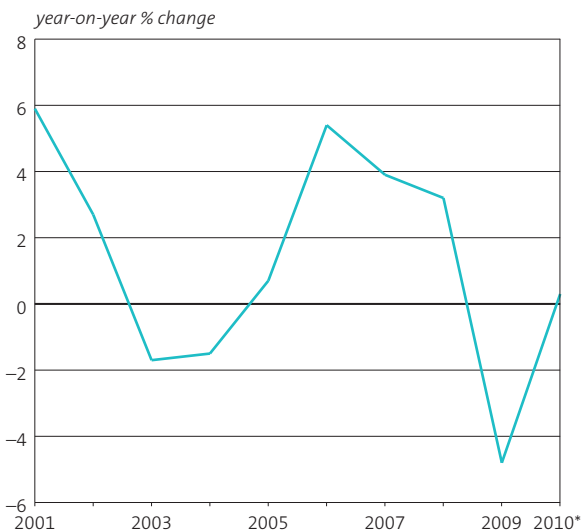
21.2 Employed persons

	2000		2009 *	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%
Total	1,669	46	1,740	46
Retail trade (incl. repairs)	721	61	760	59
Wholesale trade	499	29	514	30
Trade, repairs of cars and motorcycles	152	18	157	20
Hotels, restaurants, etc	297	51	309	51

21.3 Companies, employed persons, 1 January 2010*



21.4 Retail turnover



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

	2001	2005	2009	2010*
Total turnover	5.9	0.7	-4.8	0.3
price	3.1	-0.8	-0.1	1.4
volume	2.7	1.5	-4.7	-1.1
turnover food, beverages and tobacco	6.6	-0.5	0.5	1.1
price	6.9	-0.9	2.3	0.4
volume	-0.3	0.4	-1.7	0.7
non-food turnover	5.6	-0.2	-7	-1.5
price	1.6	-2.7	0.5	0.0
volume	3.9	2.5	-7.4	-1.5
petrol stations turnover	2.2	10.5	-11.3	4.4
price	-0.3	9.6	-9.1	10.9
volume	2.5	0.8	-2.4	-5.9
online retail turnover	.	.	.	14.6
price	.	.	.	-0.5
volume	.	.	.	15.2

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

	2001	2005	2009	2010*
Total	6.6	-0.5	0.5	1.1
Supermarkets etc.	7.3	-0.4	1.3	1.8
Specialist shops selling food, drink and tobacco	3.5	-1	-4.7	-3.7
of which selling alcoholic beverages	6.8	-4.6	-3.8	-1.1

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

	2001	2005	2009	2010*
Total	5.6	-0.2	-7	-1.5
of which				
DIY stores	7.2	-0.8	-7.9	-4.1
of which				
builder's merchants	7.8	1.1	-7.9	-4.2
clothes	4.7	1.8	-4.9	-0.4
consumer electronics	6.3	-2.1	-10.9	0.4
home furnishings	5.9	-0.3	-8.9	-4.3
household appliances	3.6	-4.5	-5.1	3
chemists	8.5	-2.5	0.3	0.7
textile supermarkets	2.7	0.7	-3.8	0.8

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Total	10.1	8.0	-9.6	8.5
of which				
agricultural products and livestock	37.0	21.3	-10.2	9.1
food	6.6	5.5	-0.6	4.9
non-food	9.6	5.3	-2.9	2.9
other specialised wholesale	10.9	12.9	-16.9	15.2
ICT equipment	3.7	1.4	-12.4	14.6
industrial machinery	8.1	4.3	-14.4	4.2

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

	2005	2008	2009	2010*
Motorcycle and car sector	0.0	−4.4	−15.9	8.7
Car importers	0.6	−8.1	−26.9	19.4
Trade in and repairs of cars	−1.8	−4.8	−13.2	5.9
Trade in and repairs of commercial vehicles	3.5	0.2	−19.0	−6.9
Car service garages	2.5	4.2	−5.1	1.7
Trade in car parts	4.9	−2.6	−8.6	17.6
Trade in and repairs of motorcycles	−3.9	−1.8	−12.8	0.3

21.10 Turnover in hotels, restaurants etc.



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

	2000	2005	2009	2010*
Turnover				
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	4.0	2.8	-5.4	-0.9
pubs etc.	4.8	2.3	-7.5	-0.6
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	3.5	1.3	1.4	0.1
hotels, boarding houses, conference venues	2.8	3.2	-8.8	2.3
restaurants	4.5	3.6	-4.8	-4.4
Price				
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	6.4	1.6	2.2	2.0
of which				
pubs etc.	7.9	2.0	4.6	2.9
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	5.5	1.9	2.2	2.1
restaurants	5.0	1.9	2.9	1.8
Volume				
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	-2.3	1.1	-7.4	-2.9
of which				
pubs etc.	-2.9	0.3	-11.5	-3.4
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	-1.9	-0.5	-0.9	-1.9
restaurants	-0.4	1.7	-7.4	-6.0

Employed persons per company

Car trade



Wholesale



Retail



Hotels, restaurants etc.



22

Traffic and
transport



22. Traffic and transport

Many more new cars sold

Sales of new cars flourished in 2010. Car sales increased four quarters in a row. Some 483 thousand cars were sold, nearly a quarter more than in 2009. Car sales were aided by a national regulation to scrap old cars, which was in force between 29 May 2009 and 21 April 2010. This encouraged many car owners to trade in their old, polluting car for a newer, cleaner model.

Upward trend in air transport

In 2010 air transport recovered somewhat from the major downturn in 2009. This was mainly due to the revival of international trade, which caused a 17.4 percent increase in air freight. There were also 4.6 percent more air passengers. This upward trend in air transport, which started early on in 2010, was interrupted in April when the Dutch airspace was closed for almost an entire week because of the volcanic ash clouds from Iceland, which posed a danger to airplanes. In December there were many delays and cancellations at European airports due to an unusual amount of snow.

Recovery in the transport sector

Dutch transport companies saw their 2010 turnover increase by almost 3 percent on 2009. In 2009 their turnover fell by 12.5 percent due to the economic crisis. In 2010 storage and logistics services, road transport of goods, and inland shipping were able to benefit from the increased international trade and manufacturing activity. Air transport generated a higher turnover not only by transporting more cargo, but also by transporting more passengers. However, sea and coastal shipping, moving companies and mail and courier services were again confronted by turnover losses, just like in 2009.

22.1 Means of transport, 1 January

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Motor vehicles (<i>x 1,000</i>)	7,641	8,627	9,249	9,340
cars	6,343	6,992	7,542	7,622
motorcycles	414	537	606	623
commercial vehicles	884	1,098	1,101	1,094
buses	11	11	11	12
vans	696	894	876	872
special purpose vehicles	36	51	64	65
tractors	57	65	75	72
heavy goods vehicles	83	78	75	73
Trains				
passenger trains (<i>abs.</i>)	2,742	2,809	2,622	2,830
seats (<i>x 1,000</i>)	202	204	251	264
Air fleet (<i>abs.</i>)	2,384	2,635	2,742	2,796
hot air balloons	359	438	460	469
helicopters	58	76	93	94
winged aircraft	1,967	2,121	2,189	2,233
turboprop engines	107	108	73	77
jet engines	172	223	239	256
ultra lights	307	393	432	442
piston engines	669	669	740	755
gliders	712	728	705	703

Hybrid cars, 1 January

2007



2010



= 5,000

22.2 Sales of new motor vehicles

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	731,581	562,786	465,730	555,179
Cars	597,623	465,196	387,215	483,168
Motorcycles	19,626	16,815	14,315	12,230
Buses	912	1,135	1,156	684
Vans	96,051	65,896	51,280	49,610
Special purpose vehicles	536	376	544	467
Tractors	8,559	7,741	5,492	4,827
Heavy goods vehicles	8,274	5,627	5,728	4,193

Source: RDC Datacentrum/Statistics Netherlands.

22.3 Cars, 1 January (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	6,343	6,992	7,542	7,622
Vintage of car				
Less than 1 year old	600	472	489	382
1 to 3 yrs	978	964	971	989
3 to 5 yrs	847	1,054	908	933
5 to 7 yrs	756	1,079	952	950
7 to 9 yrs	874	864	1,029	968
9 to 12 yrs	1,114	1,043	1,368	1,481
12 to 15 yrs	786	817	886	926
15 to 20 yrs	214	452	588	616
20 to 25 yrs	52	61	118	127
over 25 years old	121	186	233	250

Source: RDW/Statistics Netherlands.

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

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

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

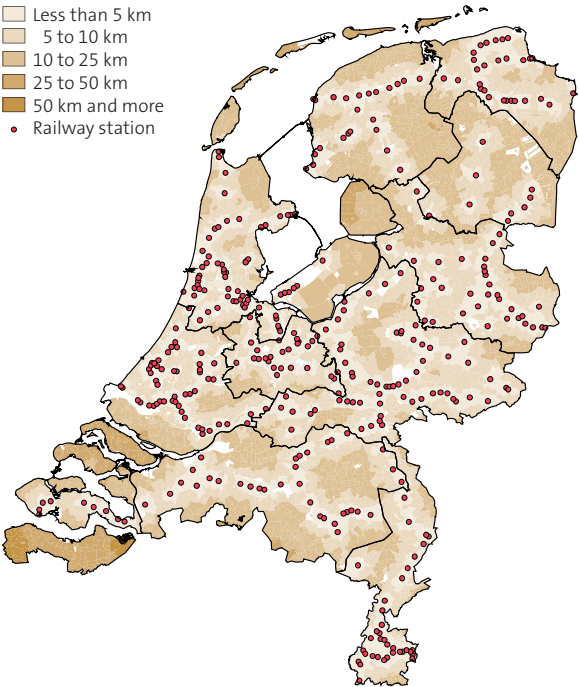
	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	461.6	536.9	488.2	510.2
Cars	408.8	410.5	405.0	429.8
dismantled	310.3	231.6	198.3	246.8
exports	96.4	177.4	205.5	181.9
deregistered	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1
Commercial vehicles	52.8	126.4	83.2	80.4
dismantled	17.4	19.8	12.2	15.9
exports	34.7	105.9	70.4	64.1
deregistered	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5

5 kilometres to the station

People in the Netherlands live about 5.1 kilometres from the nearest railway station. Two in three people live less than 5 kilometres away. The smallest distance between people’s homes and the railway station, averaging 3.5 kilometres, is found in the province of North Holland. Limburg and Utrecht follow with an average of 3.9 kilometres between the home and the railway station.

People in the sparsely populated province of Zeeland have to travel the greatest distance to the station, namely 17.3 kilometres. In Zeeuws-Vlaanderen people have especially far to travel: in Sluis people have to cover nearly 60 kilometres before they can catch a train. That is to say, to catch a train in the Netherlands. The Belgian railway station in Knokke is about 10 kilometres away.

22.6 Distance to the nearest railway station, 2008



22.7 Traffic movements (*x 1,000*)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Sea vessels	85.3	87.8	85.5	85.2
of which				
Amsterdam	8.6	8.1	10.0	8.7
Delfzijl and Eemshaven	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.1
Ijmuiden	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.6
Moerdijk	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.1
Rotterdam	51.8	54.1	50.4	48.7
Terneuzen	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.1
Vlaardingen	1.6	0.6	3.7	3.6
Flushing	5.8	7.5	6.4	6.0
Flight movements	601	559	594	551
Eindhoven	20	15	18	16
Groningen	12	14	13	13
Maastricht	25	12	17	14
Rotterdam	44	33	32	29
Schiphol	429	417	442	402
other	71	68	72	76
Air passengers	40,769	46,488	50,426	46,456
Eindhoven	341	973	1,666	1,739
Groningen	78	123	149	136
Maastricht	383	304	232	136
Rotterdam	697	1,011	987	922
Schiphol	39,271	44,078	47,392	43,523

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

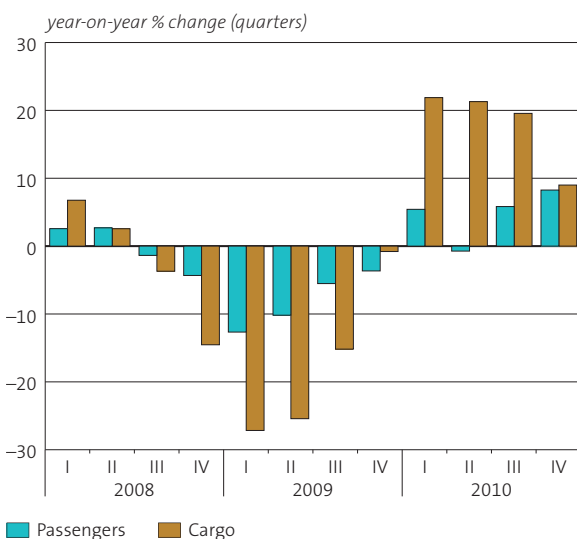
	2000	2005	2008*	2009*
Total	129,159	137,058	143,037	142,292
In the Netherlands	110,783	118,842	124,037	123,687
cars	89,148	94,902	99,690	99,580
vans	14,794	17,244	17,220	17,104
heavy goods vehicles	3,381	2,680	2,620	2,525
truck trailers	2,860	3,449	3,922	3,874
buses	600	567	585	604
Abroad	18,377	18,216	18,999	18,604
cars	13,761	13,334	14,140	14,125
vans	616	718	718	713
heavy goods vehicles	1,046	774	680	638
truck trailers	2,832	3,278	3,348	3,022
buses	122	112	114	107

22.9 Infrastructure, 1 January *(length in kilometres)*

	2001	2005	2009	2010
Road network	130,446	134,218	136,827	137,347
municipal roads	117,669	121,297	123,914	124,377
provincial trunk roads	7,885	7,743	7,836	7,861
national trunk roads	4,892	5,178	5,076	5,109
of which				
divided highway	2,499	2,600	2,631	2,646
Waterways	.	6,183	6,214	6,220
of which				
canals	.	2,689	2,686	2,686
rivers, canalised	.	822	823	823
lake areas	.	801	806	807
shipping channels in ports	.	696	695	695
rivers, canalised	.	587	590	590
shipping channels in ports	.	425	440	442
Railway network	2,806	2,810	2,896	3,013
single track	930	918	918	922
double track or more	1,876	1,892	1,978	2,091

Source: DVS, TDK, ProRail.

22.10 Air transport through Dutch airports



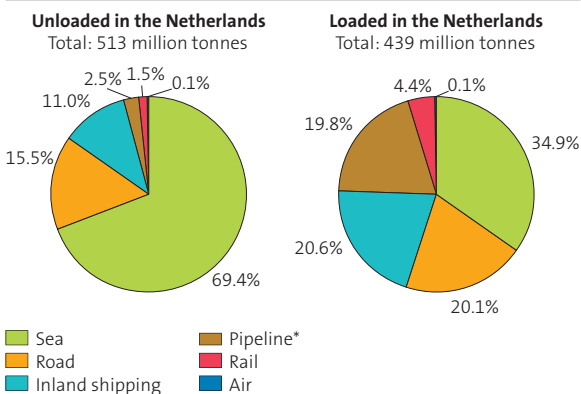
22.11 Goods transport (million tonnes)

	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	1,506	1,714	1,823	1,668
road transport	633	741	759	749
maritime shipping	424	487	560	510
inland shipping	315	324	333	272
pipeline transport	104	126	127	103*
rail transport	28	35	41	34
air transport	1	2	2	1
Domestic	572	640	x	x
road transport	465	539	548	556
inland shipping	102	95	100	92
rail transport	5	6	x	x
International bilateral	872	996	1,092	939
maritime shipping	424	487	560	510
inland shipping	173	184	188	145
road transport	146	170	181	167
pipeline transport	104	126	127	90
rail transport	23	28	33	27
air transport	1	2	2	1
Unloaded in the Netherlands	468	540	600	513
maritime shipping	325	364	412	356
road transport	71	80	88	80
inland shipping	50	61	66	56
pipeline transport	13	26	24	13
rail transport	8	8	9	7
air transport	1	1	1	1
Loaded in the Netherlands	404	456	491	439
maritime shipping	99	122	148	153
inland shipping	123	123	122	88
road transport	75	89	93	87
pipeline transport	91	100	103	90*
rail transport	15	20	24	19
air transport	1	1	1	1
Via the Netherlands				
inland shipping	40	45	45	36
rail transport	0	1	x	x
Exclusively abroad				
road transport	22	32	30	26

22.12 Turnover of transport companies (year-on-year % change)

	2008	2009	2010*
Transport and storage (total)	3.6	-12.5	2.5
of which			
transport by land	4.7	-8.6	2.3
of which			
transport by rail (not trams)	7.1	-0.4	0.0
passenger transport by road	6.7	6.2	1.4
of which			
transport by taxi	6.4	3.7	1.0
other passenger transport by road	6.8	8.7	1.3
goods transport by road	4.1	-12.0	2.8
of which			
goods transport (not removal companies)	4.1	-11.7	3.1
removals		-19.3	-6.2
transport by water	4.5	-19.9	-5.3
of which			
sea and coastal shipping	3.7	-20.8	-8.0
inland shipping	6.8	-17.6	1.8
transport by air	2.9	-19.5	5.8
storage, transport services	2.5	-12.9	5.8
of which			
storage	4.5	-0.9	4.0
transport services	2.2	-14.8	6.1
of which			
services for land transport	-1.7	4.7	1.5
services for shipping	4.7	-10.1	5.9
services for air transport	-1.4	-2.4	0.2
loading, unloading and transshipment	13.0	-8.3	5.5
shipping agents	0.5	-19.0	7.3
mail and couriers	2.8	-6.1	-4.4
of which local mail and couriers	8.5	-9.9	-1.5

22.13 International goods transport, 2009



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