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Explanations of symbols

.	data not available
*****	provisional figure
******	revised provisional figure (but not definite)
x	publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	nil
–	(between two figures) inclusive
0 (0.0)	less than half of unit concerned
empty cell	not applicable
2012–2013	2012 to 2013 inclusive
2012/2013	average for 2012 to 2013 inclusive
2012/’13	crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2012 and ending in 2013
2010/’11–2012/’13	crop year, financial year, etc. 2010/’11 to 2012/’13 inclusive

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

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Contents

Foreword

The *Statistical yearbook of the Netherlands 2013* is a practical compilation of the most important statistics on Dutch society. Each chapter covers one theme.
This edition opens with three topical issues: the influence of the economic crisis on marriage and birth rates, about the housing market, and about the different study profiles boys and girls choose.

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

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 have come out. Statistics Netherlands also has daily tweets about its recent publications (http://twitter.com/statistiekcbs). The website also provides access to the themes and dossiers.

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

Director General of Statistics,
G. van der Veen

The Hague/Heerlen, June 2013

1

The crisis and the family

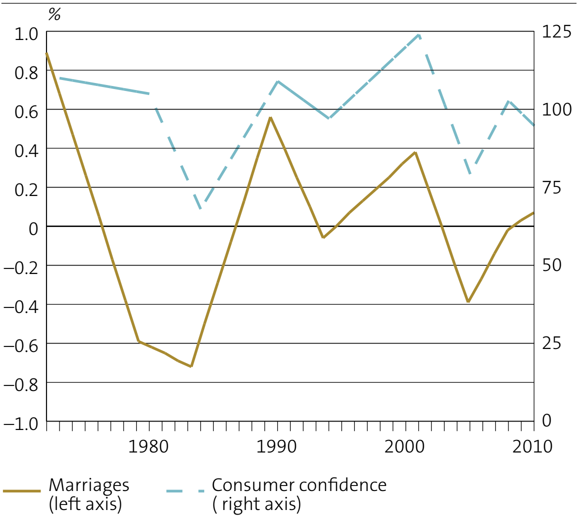
1. The crisis and the family

Economic crises not only lead to loss of production, unemployment and lower incomes, they also have an effect on social behaviour. In the recent economic downturn there were fewer marriages, partner registrations and births, and fewer home owners moved house than in economic boom periods.

Crisis contributed to drop in marriages

The annual number of marriages has been decreasing ever since 1970. In that year there still were 124 thousand marriages in the Netherlands, compared to 69 thousand in 2012. The decrease is even more pronounced when it is compared with potential marriage candidates. In 1970 there were 83 marriages per thousand unmarried people aged between 20 and 60, the age bracket in which most marriages take place. In 2012 there were just 15 per thousand. This was not compensated by more registered partnerships in that year.

1.1 Marriages [1]



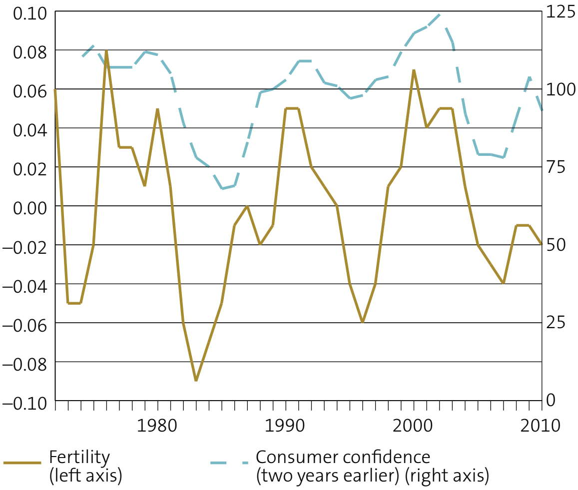
[1] Both are corrected for accidental fluctuations.

One reason why there are fewer marriages is that more people live alone. Other reasons are the postponement of living together, divorces and widowhood. More importantly though is that living together and having children have become increasingly dissociated from marriage. Currently just one in five childless cohabitating couples aged under 30 is married, and over half of all first children are born outside marriage. Marriage has become the seal on an existing relationship for many people. It is no longer a crucial event, and it can be postponed if there are insufficient financial means.
Recent studies show that a one percent point decrease in marriages can be expected in a period of recession. This is the combined effect of the economic situation and the trend: 0.6 percent is economic and 0.4 percent trend. The highs and lows in the long-term series of marriages matches exactly with the economic ups en downs (consumer confidence).

The economy influences the number of births
The number of births has fluctuated every year over the last few decades, although these were modest fluctuations in the longer historical perspective. The greatest changes in birth rate are well behind us. In the mid-20th century most births were fourth and higher order children.
The average family size fell until the seventies, mainly due to the spectacular drop in the births of fourth and higher order children. As of the mid-sixties the births of third order children and later also second and first order children fell as well.
The birth rate has been remarkably stable since the early eighties, although there are fluctuations that were partly caused by the economic circumstances. However, a different phenomenon caused the largest increase in the number of births since 1996. The age at which women had their first child stopped rising, whereas subsequent births at older ages continued for some time.
An economic downturn, shown in the relatively low consumer confidence in the economy, has a small but unmistakable effect on the number of births. The graph shows that the direction of the change in fertility always matches that of consumer confidence in all economic up and downturns. Fertility increased as consumer confidence grows, whereas fertility decreases in times when consumer confidence deteriorates.

So the current economic crisis is reflected, with some time lag, in a lower birth rate. Between 2010 and 2012 there was a 5 percent reduction in the number of births, from over 184 to over 175 thousand. In absolute numbers the reduction was most pronounced in first order children. In relative terms the reduction was about the same in all birth orders (first, second, third, fourth and higher order children). In 2012 mainly people in their twenties postponed parenthood, but the decrease this caused is likely to be compensated when there is an economic upswing.

1.2 **Births, deviation from fertility trend and consumer confidence**



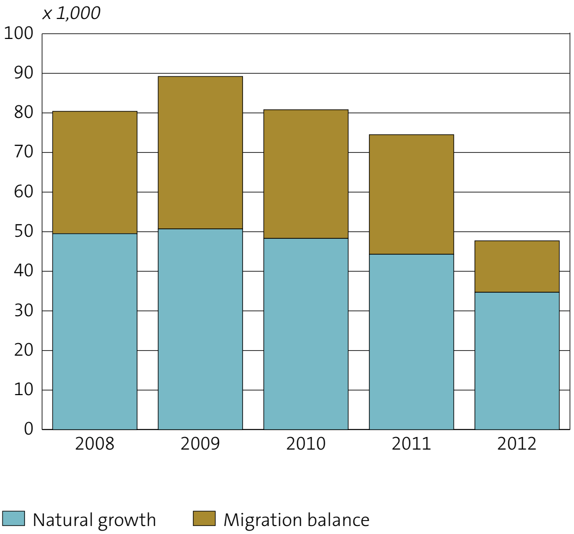
Shrinking economy, shrinking population growth

The natural growth of the Dutch population has fallen in recent years due to fewer births and more deaths. The smallest natural growth since 1871 was measured in 2012. This is mainly because of the high death rate in 2012 and not really because of the economic crisis. The death rate increased mainly because February was very cold and March saw a flu epidemic.

Apart from natural growth there was also a reduction in the migration balance, which is the difference between immigration and emigration. The population growth in 2012 was therefore substantially smaller than at the start of the economic crisis.

Migration played a minor part in the population growth of 2012. Due in part to the economic downturn, fewer people came to the Netherlands, on balance, from all parts of the world except Southern Europe. Probably the Netherlands is still an attractive country to live in, despite the crisis, for the hard hit Southern Europeans.

1.3 Population growth



2

Moving less, desiring more

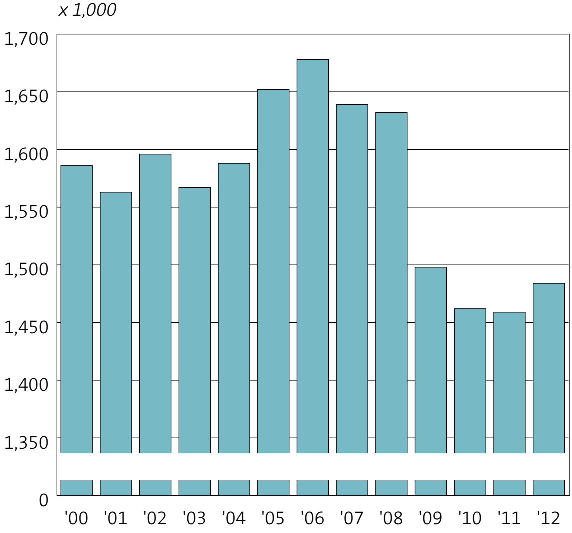
2. Moving less, desiring more

When the housing market functions properly households can find the house they like in a neighbourhood to their liking. The choice of house depends on what the housing market has available. How large the housing market is and what the available options are depends on the number of new homes being constructed and homes becoming available because people are moving out. In recent years, however, fewer new homes were built and fewer people moved house.

Fewer people have moved house

Since 2009 some 1.5 million people a year have moved house. This is considerably fewer than in the years before 2008, when the economic downturn started. The number of owner-occupiers who moved house decreased most. The number of home owners who moved out of their homes in 2012 was down by 40 percent on 2009. There was a far smaller decrease in the number of people who moved out of rented accommodation, namely 15 percent. There has been no change in the number of starters who moved.

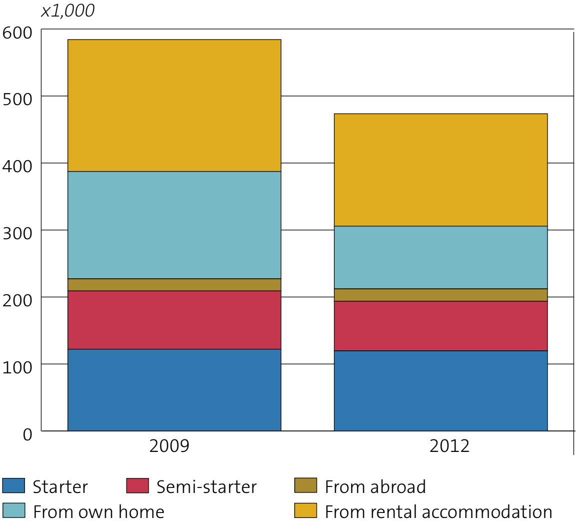
2.1 People moving house



Fewer moves out of owner-occupied dwellings

The largest decrease was found among families with children and people over 45. Single people, one parent families and young couples (under 45) also moved less but not as dramatically so as the larger families and people over 45. The number of people coming onto the housing market only decreased slightly.
There are two explanations for these patterns. The first is that fewer homes were sold. This mainly affected people who wanted to sell their homes before they moved. Over half of this group consists of older people and families with children. The second explanation lies in the different motives households have. Starters and young couples tend to have pressing motives, such as leaving the parental home, either to study, start living together or have children. There has been a decrease in the number of starters who buy, but far less than in the number of people buying their next home. This is true despite stricter conditions for obtaining a mortgage and bleak economic prospects. Older people tend to have less pressing motives. They mainly move to improve their housing situation.

2.2 **Housing market position and moves**

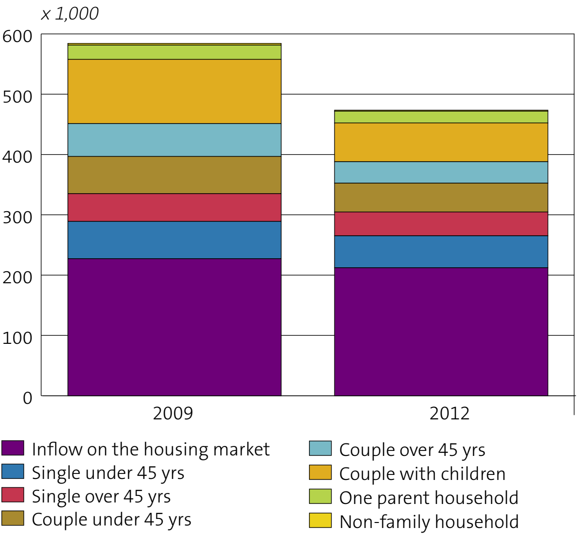


Moving to the top of the rental market

On closer inspection it turned out that the number of moves by home owners to the more expensive housing segment dwindled whereas moves to the cheaper housing segment fell from 19 to 18 percent.

The opposite occurred in moves to rented accommodation. Households moved more to the top of the rental market and less to cheaper housing. The households responsible for this shift mostly come from other rented accommodation. To a lesser extent they moved from a home they owned to one of the more expensive rented dwellings. There is a rise from 7 to 12 percent in moves to more expensive accommodation, where the rent is determined by the market rather than capped by the municipalities.

2.3 **Household position and moves**

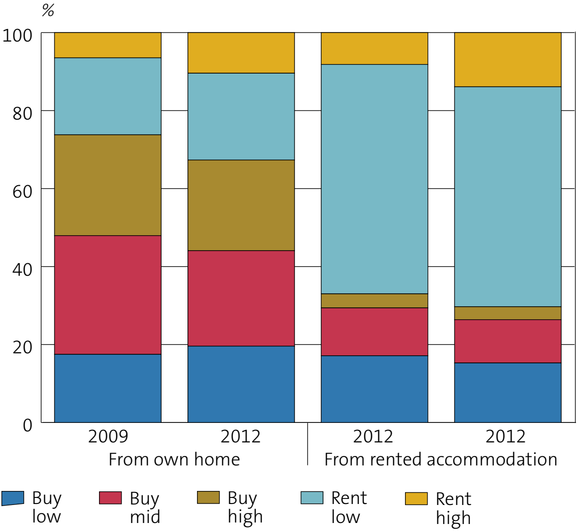


Possible explanations are that the allocation policy of housing corporations has changed, in combination with the less than favourable prospects on the housing market, including stricter mortgage conditions.

Same starters, different dwellings

The number of starters who moved has stayed about the same, but the type of housing the moved to is different. Three quarters of the starters begins in rented accommodation. Compared to 2009 the share of starters (first time renters and former home owners) has even gone up, particularly in the more expensive rental segment, where rents exceed the social housing cap.

2.4 Moves by ownership and price



Postponement of plans

Over 2.1 million households want to move house within the next two years. Almost half of these potential movers has actively looked for a new home. Many have been unable to carry out their plans and do not think they can move within two years. Two thirds of these households that want to move is under 45. Their wish to move is mainly fed by major future events such as moving out of the parental home, living together and starting a family.

The decision to postpone moving house has something to do with whether people own or rent their home. It also has to do with the current housing situation. Home-owners are more reluctant, especially critical when it comes to accepting a desired dwelling, and only buy after their previous home is sold.

The households that tend to postpone moving house are mostly owners, couples and singles over 45, and couples with children. The situation on the housing market is the deciding factor for most groups. Older singles indicate that they would like to move because of their 'health' and the wish to live close to the family.

Moving from owned to rented accommodation increasingly popular

A growing number of households seek to move to rented accommodation. A quarter already lives in a rented home, three quarters are home owners and starters . This leads to more demand for rental apartments.

The number of households seeking to buy their own home is also rising. Many are already homeowners. Starters and people who rent are less interested in buying than in 2009. The demand for multi-family homes has dwindled. Lower house prices and property transfer tax made it easier to buy in 2011 and 2012 but the bleak economic prospects, mortgage restrictions and continued discussions about abolishing mortgage interest relief have a great influence on the plans for starters who seek to buy.

3

Changing choices in education

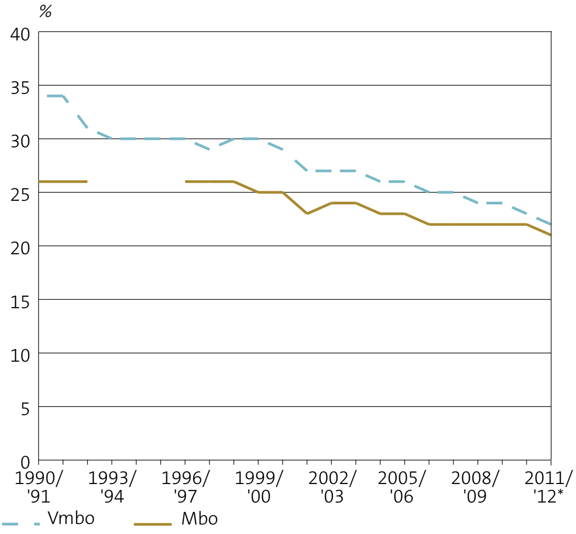
3. Changing choices in education

Dutch education is more accessible now than it was a century ago. Higher education is increasingly attended by girls, children from lower class families, and people with a foreign background. The participation rate of girls in higher education now exceeds that of boys.

Higher education levels
One trend is that more boys and girls take on higher levels of secondary education. In 1990/’91 some 71 percent of the boys in their third year of secondary education were in junior general and preparatory vocational school types (mavo or vbo). In 2011/’12 it was 57 percent. At the same time 22 percent were in havo and 21 percent in vwo, (havo = senior secondary general and vwo=pre-university education).

There was a comparable shift among girls although at a higher level. Some 66 percent of the girls in their third year were in mavo or vbo in 1990/’91 compared to 53 percent in 2011/’12. They are outperforming boys with a 23 percent participation rate in havo and a 24 percent rate in vwo.
Not unlike twenty years ago boys and girls still opt for different profiles in education, but the differences are becoming smaller at all levels.

3.1 Segregation index in vmbo and mbo



Stereotypical choices

Girls traditionally opt for the care and teacher training profiles, and they are also over-represented in social and cultural education. Boys opt much more often for nature and technology profiles. These different choices in education lead to stereotypical choices in the professions, with women over-represented in care and education and greatly under-represented in the technical professions.
Many measures were taken in recent years to get girls to take profiles including maths and science, and these have been successful.

Care girls and techno boys

Dutch vmbo, which is preparatory vocational education at the secondary level, saw the differences between boys and girls decrease the most.
The segregation index in 2011/'12 shows a difference of just over 20 percent, which means that 20 percent of the students would have to change profile to get an equal distribution between boys and girls. In the same year 47 percent of the girls and 5 percent of the boys in vmbo-3/4 choose health care and social work. Some 41 percent of the boys and 4 percent of the girls choose technical subjects. The second most popular profile with boys and girls in vmbo was economics.
In 1990/'91 the segregation index in vmbo was still 34 percent.

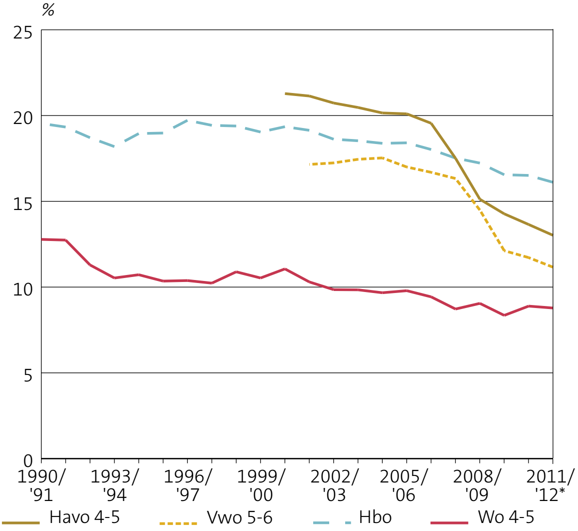
More double profiles

The segregation index is much lower in the profiles in havo at 13 and vwo at 11 percent. The introduction of a new second phase in havo and vwo in 2007/'08 saw to a rapid decline in segregation. Maths and economics are no longer compulsory in the havo study profile of culture and society. However, when students opt for a profile without maths and economics, it severely limits their choices in higher education. Girls in havo have been opting for the profile of economics and society, as well as for one of the nature profiles.
More girls – and boys – opt for a double profile. Before the introduction of the new second phase, girls opted far less for a double profile than boys.
The choices in profiles of boys and girls have also come closer together in vwo since the introduction of the new second phase. In vwo twice as many girls have opted for the nature and technology profile since 2007/'08. The increase went hand in hand with an increase in double profiles in nature studies.

Less inequality in higher education

In hbo (Dutch higher professional education), male and female students also still make gender specific choices. The segregation index in 2011/'12 stood at 16 percent. Women again opt more often for education, health care and social work than men who opt more often for the social sciences, business administration maths and science. Women and men differed least in the subjects they studied at university. The segregation index has been at less than 10 percent for years.

3.2 Segregation index in secondary general and higher education



More women studying maths and science

A major cause of the inequality between the sexes in terms of study is that few women have traditionally opted for the profiles nature and technology, particularly in vmbo and mbo. The share of women in technology in 2011/'12 was 8 percent in vmbo and 17 percent in mbo.

In 2005/'06 only one in ten havo students studying nature and technology was female. But this increased to 24 percent once the new second phase was introduced (2011/'12).

The share of female nature and technology students at the vwo level doubled from 19 to 38 percent during this period. It went hand in hand with an increase in double profiles in nature. The greater share of women in nature and technology at havo and vwo has not led to an increase in the number of female university students opting for nature and/or technology, but in 2011/'12 women did close the gap to some extent.

3.3 Women in maths, science and technology

	2000/'01	2005/'06	2011/'12*
Vmbo-3/4 total, excl. vmbo-t	43	46	47
sector technology	3	6	8
Havo-4/5 total	53	51	51
Nature and Technology/Nature and Health profile	36	36	43
NT-profile	12	10	24
Vwo-5/6 total[1)]	54	53	53
Nature and Technology/Nature and Health profile[1)]	45	46	48
NT-profile[1)]	20	19	38
Mbo total	46	47	47
sector technology	11	13	17
nature and technology[2)]		7	8
Hbo total[3)]	53	53	52
nature and technology[2),3)]	12	12	17
University total	51	52	53
nature and technology[2),3)]	22	20	26

1) For vwo 2001/'02 instead of 2000/'01.
2) According to the Isced.
3) First year bachelor and master.

Since 1990/'91 many more women have been taking maths and science in higher education, but their participation rate did not exceed 17 percent (nature and technology at the higher professional level hbo) and 19 percent (technology, industry and architecture at the university level). At the universities the share of women in natural sciences, physics and informatics even fell slightly.
Because of the expected shortage in technically trained people on the job market, it is important that more boys and girls train in technical fields.

4

Agri-
culture

4. Agriculture

Farms and land use

Between 1 April 2011 and 1 April 2012 farm numbers fell by 2 percent to 69 thousand. This means that 30 farms a week were closing. In 2000 there were still 97 thousand farms. So there is a 29 percent decrease in farm numbers compared to 2000. Yet the area of cultivated land only fell by 7 percent. Land used for growing arable crops is the big loser here with an 18 percent reduction in area, while horticulture on open ground is the big winner with a 7 percent increase.

The loss of arable land goes hand in hand with the rapid decline in arable holdings. Between 2000 and 2012 farm numbers decreased by 45 percent. In relative terms horticulture under glass lost the most, as the number of holdings halved. Horticulture on open ground also lost 38 percent of its holdings. Holdings with grass land and green fodder crops declined the least, as their number fell by a quarter. Grass land and land for green fodder crops make up about two thirds of all cultivated land.

Organic farming on nearly 3 percent of Dutch farm land

In 2012 organic farms used 48 thousand hectares. Organic farm land now makes up nearly 3 percent of all cultivated land. Compared to 2011 the land used for arable crops fell by over 1 percent, whereas the land used for horticulture in the open ground and under glass increased by 3 and 8 percent respectively. Organic farming uses most land for grass land and green fodder crops. Here the increase was 3 percent.

In comparison with 2011 organic animal farming has grown across the board. Chicken numbers rose by 20 percent while the increase in the number of goats, cattle and pigs varied between 4 and 5 percent. Sheep numbers fell by several percent.

Fewer family members, more temp labour

In 2012 the labour volume in agriculture was down by 3 percent on 2011, reaching 161 thousand FTE. The labour input of family members fell to 90 thousand FTE, down by 4 percent. In the period 2000–2012 the share of labour input by family members fell from 66 to 56 percent. This was compensated by the use of temp labour, of which the share went from 9 percent in 2000 to 17 percent in 2012. The largest decrease in family labour was found in horticulture (-14 percent).

4.1 **Area of agricultural land** *(1,000 hectares)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,872	1,858	1,842
Grass land and green fodder corps	1,233	1,225	1,225
permanent grass land	769	766	746
natural grass land	45	50	49
temporary grass land	182	172	192
fodder maize	231	230	232
other green fodder crops	7	7	6
Arable crops	542	535	521
potatoes, ware	73	73	67
potatoes, seed	39	38	39
potatoes for processing	47	49	43
sugar beet	71	73	73
onions	29	30	27
arable vegetables (excl. onions)	23	25	25
barley	33	34	30
wheat	154	152	152
other cereals	31	28	27
grass seed	13	11	14
fallow land	7	7	8
other agriculture	23	16	16
Open ground horticulture	87	89	86
tree nursery plants	17	17	17
open ground fruit	19	19	19
horticultural vegetables	24	25	24
tulips	11	12	11
other bulbs and tubers	12	12	12
other open ground horticulture	3	3	3
Glasshouse horticulture	10	10	10
glasshouse vegetables	5	5	5
garden plants	0	0	0
house plants	1	1	1
cut flowers	2	2	2
other horticulture under glass	1	1	1

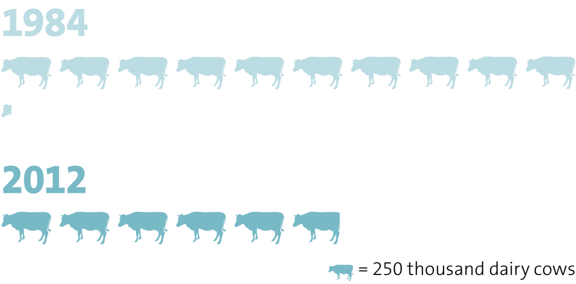
Less land used for cultivating fruit

The land used for growing fruit fell for the third year in a row in 2012. Compared to 2011 it was reduced by 450 hectares to 18.8 thousand hectares. In 2012 some 8.2 thousand hectares was used to grow pear trees, exceeding the apple growing area for the first time ever. In 2012 the pear growing area decreased for the first time this century. The apple growing area was down to less than 8 thousand hectares for the first time ever. The area for growing wine grapes was reduced by 5 hectares, after it had grown continuously since 2006.

4.2 **Arable production** *(million kg)*

	2010	2011	2012
Potatoes, ware	3,546	3,857	3,384
Potatoes, seed	1,452	1,313	1,479
Potatoes for processing	1,845	2,163	1,904
Sugar beet	5,280	5,858	5,735
Sowing onions	1,252	1,582	1,330
Barley	204	205	206
Oats	8	8	10
Rye	10	6	9
Wheat	1,370	1,175	1,302
Triticale	14	10	12
Corn cob mix (drymatter)	85	75	63
Sweetcorn (6,5% drymatter)	197	204	191
Fodder maize (3,5% drymatter)	10,341	10,559	10,670
Flax	11	8	13

Dairy cows



4.3 **Horticultural production** *(million kg)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Strawberries	43	47	50
Apples	334	418	281
Elstar	145	172	115
Golden Delicious	20	24	20
Jonagold/Jonagored	100	132	73
Junami	10	17	8
Kanzi	15	17	14
Rode Boskoop	14	19	14
Rubens	7	8	3
Pears	274	336	119
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	15	22	12
Conference	214	260	161
Doyenné du Comice	26	33	17
Stewing pears	8	9	5
Aubergines	46	46	47
Mushrooms	266	304	307
Courgettes	18	18	17
Cucumbers	435	430	410
Sweet peppers	365	365	345
Tomatoes	815	825	805
Peas (picked green)	21	21	15
Runner beans	47	42	36
Broad beans (picked green)	3	4	4
Bunched and washed carrots	119	125	121
Celeriac	56	77	66
Beetroot	24	31	29
Radishes	23	24	23
Salsify	24	19	18
Winter carrots	362	357	390
Cauliflower	42	39	36
Curly kale	13	14	12
Broccoli	19	19	17
Green cabbage	3	3	2
Red cabbage	40	41	35
Oxheart cabbage	15	14	13
Sprouts	61	63	57
White cabbage	132	137	131
Curly endive	25	19	19
Asparagus	14	17	16
Iceberg lettuce	69	69	75
Other lettuce	14	17	18
Leeks	100	90	93
Spinach	27	34	28
Belgian endive	53	50	52

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

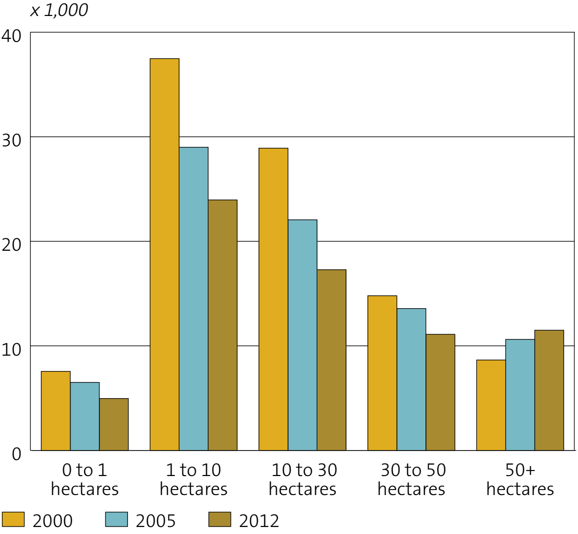
	2010	2011	2012
Grazing livestock			
Goats	353	380	397
Horses and ponies	143	137	132
Cattle	3,975	3,885	3,879
dairy and breeding cattle	2,725	2,678	2,678
meat and grazing cattle	1,250	1,207	1,201
Sheep	1,130	1,088	1043
Non-grazing livestock			
Chickens	101,248	96,919	95,273
laying hens (incl. mother hens)	49,156	45,669	44,052
meat chickens (incl. mother hens)	52,091	51,249	51,221
Other poultry (ducks, turkeys)	2,374	2,324	1,822
Rabbits	299	302	327
Fur bearing animals	964	978	1,031
Pigs	12,255	12,429	12,234
piglets	5,124	5,297	5,180
breeding pigs	1,227	1,227	1,180
porkers	5,904	5,905	5,874

Fewer sheep, more goats

On 1 April 2012 Dutch farms had 4 million cattle, 12 million pigs, 95 million chickens, 400 thousand goats and 1 million sheep. The number of cattle, pigs and poultry has been reduced by 5 to 10 percent since 2000. This was in part because of outbreaks of diseases (foot and mouth disease in 2001 and fowl pest in 2003), but each was followed by a recovery. Goat numbers increased between 2000 and 2012, but was halted in 2010 by the large scale destruction of goats due to Q-fever.

Sheep developments had many ups and downs: after recovering from foot and mouth disease, the number of sheep fell again in 2006/2007 when the subsidy for keeping sheep was abolished and bluetongue disease spread.

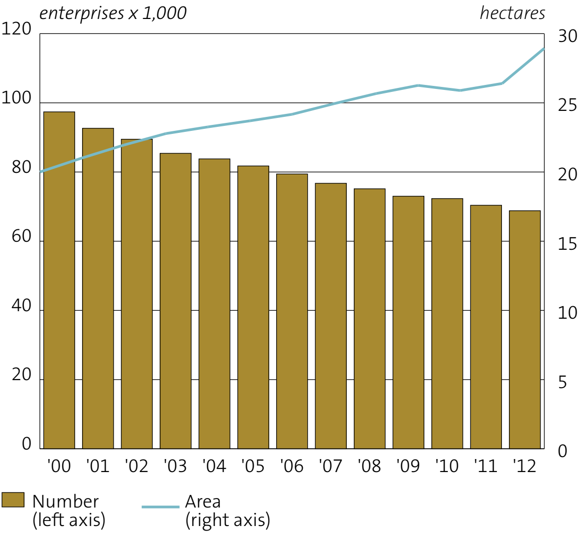
4.5 Dutch farm sizes



4.6 Meat, dairy and egg production *(million kg)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Meat production (with bone incl. fat)			
calves	222	219	215
mature cattle	166	163	159
sheep and goats	15	15	15
pigs	1,288	1,347	1,313
meat chickens	751	809	857
Unprocessed cow's milk delivered to dairy factories	11,626	11,642	11,670
Milk processed to butter	133	129	132
processed cheese	753	750	764
condensed milk	347	356	371
milk powder	199	193	188
Chicken's eggs *(billion)*	10.2	10.5	10.2

4.7 Farms and horticultural enterprises, number and size



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

	2010	2011	2012
Labour volume *(FTE)*	170	166	161
regular workers	141	139	134
family workers	96	94	90
not family members	46	45	43
casual workers	28	27	27
Regular workers	212	209	198
family workers	148	147	137
not family members	64	62	61

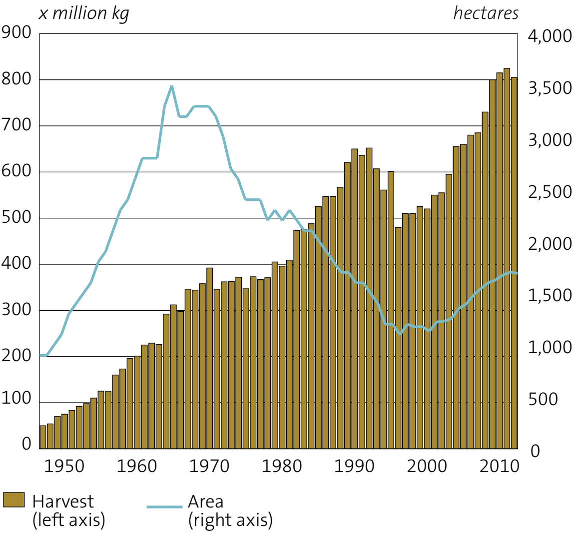
4.9 Organic farming

	2011	2012
Number of organic farms	1,400	1,448
Arable land (hectares)		
Arable crops	10,257	10,109
Open ground horticulture	1,870	1,932
Glasshouse horticulture	118	127
Grass land and green fodder crops	35,173	36,263
Livestock (numbers)		
Cattle	49,405	51,382
Sheep	20,008	19,760
Goats	25,160	26,277
Pigs	57,487	60,458
Chickens	1,832,940	2,212,109

4.10 Fish prices at Dutch fish auctions *(euros/kg)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Flounder	0.46	0.57	0.74
Shrimp	2.71	2.03	4.19
Brill	6.42	7.21	6.14
Cod	2.54	2.70	2.58
Langoustine	5.20	6.66	5.53
Mussels	1.23	1.37	1.75
Gurnard	2.03	2.31	1.99
Dab	0.76	0.80	0.91
Plaice	1.32	1.42	1.43
Turbot	10.59	10.34	8.27
Sole	11.48	11.14	9.65
Bass	9.24	9.98	10.24

4.11 Tomatoes, harvest and area 1947–2012*



Tomato harvest: 48 kilograms per inhabitant

In 2012 the tomato harvest equalled 48 kilograms per inhabitant. That is roughly the production of 1 square metre of tomato growing land. In total the harvest was 805 million kilograms in 2012, produced on 1.7 thousand hectares.

The surge in tomato growing started after World War II. In 1950 the tomato harvest per inhabitant was 7.5 kilograms and the yield per square metre 7 kilograms. In the eighties the yield per square metre rose spectacularly from 18 kilograms in 1980 to 41 kilograms in 1990. The land used fell from 2.2 to 1.6 thousand hectares, while the harvest increased from 396 million kilograms (1980) to 650 million kilograms (1990).

5

Construc-
tion and housing

5. Construction and housing

Existing dwellings nearly 6 percent cheaper

In 2012 existing dwellings fetched 5.9 percent less than in 2011. Prices fell most in the province of Gelderland, namely by 6.6 percent. The smallest drop was found in Overijssel, where existing dwellings were 4.5 percent cheaper.

Not only did house prices drop in 2012, but so did the number of transactions. In 2012 some 117.3 thousand existing homes were sold, 3,5 thousand fewer than in 2011. Far fewer apartments were sold, namely 9.1 percent. This brings the number of apartments sold to 32.9 thousand. More detached houses were sold in 2012, namely 13.8 thousand, 384 more than in 2011. The value of the existing homes sold in 2012 fell by 8.3 percent to 27 billion euros. Values decreased more than prices. This implies that the dwellings sold in 2012 were of a lesser quality than those sold in 2011.

Cheap housing for the lower and middle incomes

Nearly 1 million of the 2.1 million houses of housing corporations in 2010 had a (WOZ) value of less than 150 thousand euros. This is nearly thrice the number of owner-occupied dwellings in this price bracket.

The reason why the corporations construct so many cheap houses is that they have to provide affordable houses for people on low incomes. The disposable income of a quarter of the households living in corporation dwellings with a value below 150 thousand euros was less than 15 thousand euros. Nine in ten households in this low income bracket are one-person households.

The majority of households living in corporation houses (57 percent) has a disposable income of 15–30 thousand euros. Over half are one-person households, nearly a quarter is a couple without children.

Construction worst hit in 2012

Of all sectors, construction was worst hit by the crisis in 2012. Production fell by more than 8 percent, turnover by 7 percent. Civil engineering was the only sector in construction that thrived in 2012.

Residential and non-residential construction was worst hit by the continued slump on the housing market and the market for commercial property. Civil engineering saw its turnover in the last three quarters of 2012 increase, mainly because of laying cables and pipes. It benefitted from the government incentives under the Crisis and Recovery Act and from laying fibre optic and other cables for internet and telecommunication networks etc. The turnover realised of road, railway and tunnel builders could be maintained at the 2011 level in 2012.

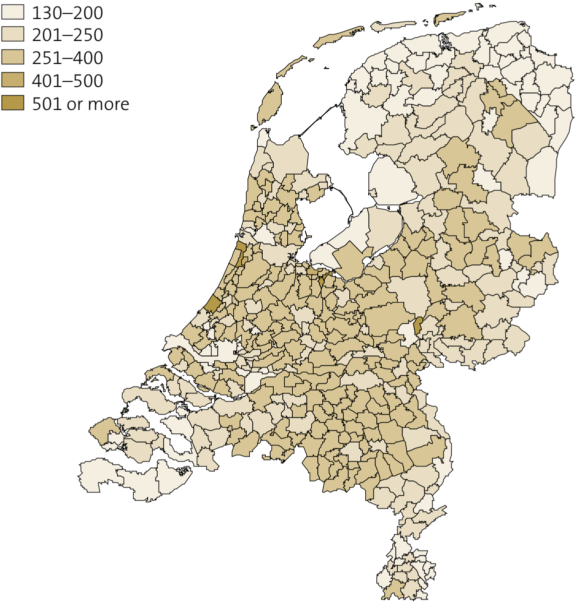
5.1 **House prices** *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total number of dwellings			
Groningen	–1.0	–2.6	–5.8
Friesland	–0.3	–4.2	–6.4
Drenthe	–1.4	–2.9	–5.6
Overijssel	–1.5	–2.7	–4.5
Flevoland	–2.6	–2.7	–4.9
Gelderland	–2.0	–2.9	–6.6
Utrecht	–2.1	–2.0	–6.1
North Holland	–2.5	–1.5	–6.0
South Holland	–1.7	–1.9	–5.7
Zeeland	–2.2	–1.1	–5.0
North Brabant	–2.3	–3.0	–6.5
Limburg	–2.3	–2.3	–5.6
Amsterdam	–0.2	–0.3	–6.2
Rotterdam	–0.5	–0.7	–4.1
The Hague	–1.4	–1.7	–6.4
Utrecht	–1.9	0.2	–5.8
The Netherlands	–2.0	–2.3	–5.9

5.2 **House prices of existing own homes** *(year-on-year % change)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total dwellings	–2.0	–2.3	–5.9
Single family dwelling	–2.2	–2.3	–5.9
terraced house	–1.7	–2.0	–5.4
corner house	–1.8	–2.1	–5.9
semi-detached house	–2.5	–2.4	–6.5
detached house	–2.9	–2.9	–6.5
Apartment	–1.3	–2.3	–6.1

5.3 Average house prices per municipality, 1 January 2012
(1,000 euros)



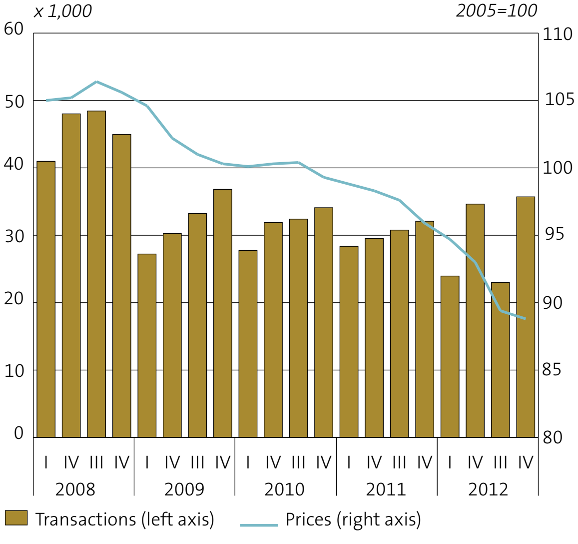
5.4 Average house value (WOZ) per province *(1,000 euros)*

	2010	2011**	2012**
Total	242	237	232
Groningen	180	179	175
Friesland	197	195	190
Drenthe	215	212	207
Overijssel	222	218	214
Flevoland	203	202	197
Gelderland	260	254	246
Utrecht	286	281	276
North Holland	269	262	259
South Holland	226	222	218
Zeeland	200	198	194
North Brabant	271	264	258
Limburg	206	200	196

5.5 Dwellings for which building permits were granted

	2010	2011	2012
Total	61,028	55,804	37,370
Groningen	1,613	1,881	767
Friesland	1,431	1,824	1,818
Drenthe	1,254	1,389	552
Overijssel	4,504	3,332	2,711
Flevoland	1,570	1,723	1,099
Gelderland	8,342	8,656	5,753
Utrecht	5,552	3,966	2,120
North Holland	10,410	9,372	6,175
South Holland	12,669	10,576	6,188
Zeeland	1,252	1,256	974
North Brabant	9,608	9,592	7,375
Limburg	2,823	2,237	1,838

5.6 Prices and transactions of existing own homes



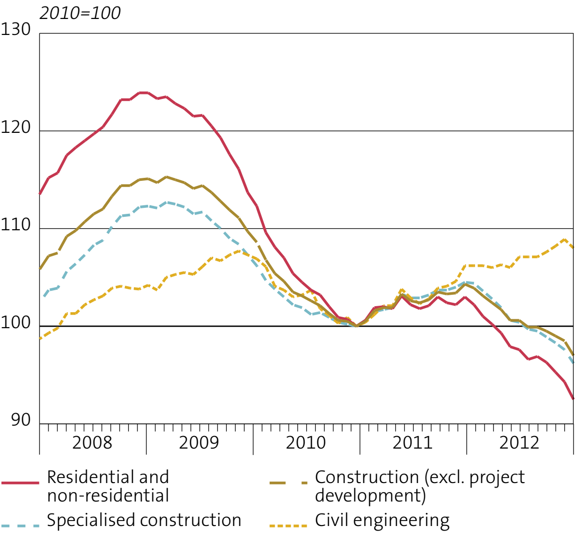
5.7 **Stages in the construction process** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011	2012
New orders for buildings	16,259	14,937	11,127
new construction	12,999	12,081	8,571
residential	8,055	7,547	4,691
non-residential	4,944	4,534	3,880
renovation/extension	3,260	2,856	2,556
Production	19,493	17,981	14,720
new construction	15,777	14,548	11,867
residential	9,656	9,061	7,141
non-residential	6,121	5,487	4,728
renovation/extension	3,715	3,433	2,851
To be produced (31 December)	14,310	11,873	9,428
new construction	12,337	10,366	8,022
residential	7,101	6,120	4,183
non-residential	5,236	4,247	3,840
renovation/extension	1,973	1,506	1,406
Buildings completed	20,778	20,017	17,528
new construction	16,943	16,317	14,336
residential	10,593	9,826	8,921
non-residential	6,350	6,491	5,416
renovation/extension	3,835	3,700	3,191

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Construction (excl.project development)	100	104.3	97.0
Residential and non-residential	100	103.0	92.5
Civil engineering	100	106.2	108.0
Specialised construction	100	104.5	96.2
destruction and earth moving activities	100	107.0	103.0
installations on construction	100	105.1	100.5
completion of buildings	100	100.6	90.1
other specialised construction	100	107.2	88.9

5.9 Turnover construction industry

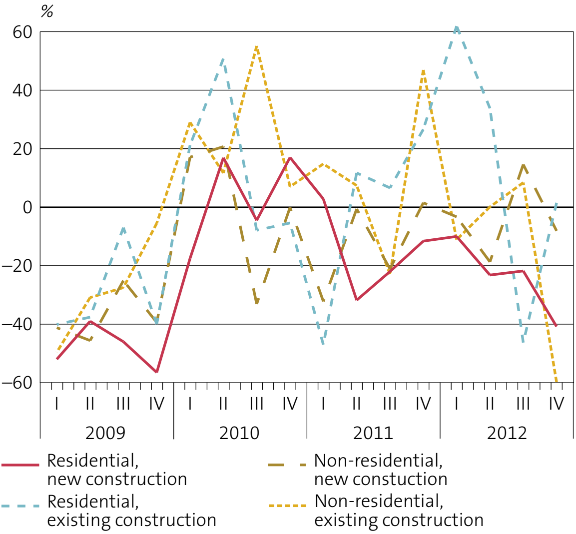


5.10 Price indices construction industry

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

	2010	2011	2012
Total	4,944	4,534	3,880
Factories	718	679	604
Halls, warehouses, storage facilities	339	389	393
Offices	664	480	422
Glasshouses	24	56	18
Schools	328	407	391
Barns, livestock sheds, stables	612	570	535
Shops	28	92	49
Other buildings	2,232	1,861	1,468

5.12 **Building sum trends in new orders for architects**



6

Education

6. Education

One in five dropouts obtains starter qualifications later on

About 22 percent of the students who dropped out in school year 2004/'05 obtained their starter qualification anyway within seven years. A starter qualification is a diploma at the havo, vwo or mbo-2 level. This meant that 27 percent of the students who dropped out of general secondary education and 20 percent of the students who prematurely left secondary vocational education graduated anyway.

The closer the drop outs were to getting their starter qualification, the higher the graduation rate eventually. After seven years the percentage ranged from 72 percent for vwo students to 19 percent for students in their first years. Some 26 percent of the dropouts from level 4 mbo vocational education who were training for middle management and specialists graduated eventually, and just 11 percent of the level 1 mbo dropouts who trained to become assistants.

Lump sum financing up in higher education

Total Dutch spending on education in 2011 exceeded 40 billion euros, up half a billion on 2010. The government paid 86 percent of this. More was spent on subsidies and fiscal regulations. Since the new education law (OKE) came into force in August 2010, which deals with providing development opportunities through quality and education, part of the spending on child care is attributed to education. The student pass prepayments by the government to transport companies were also higher in 2011 than in 2010.

Lump sum financing in primary and secondary education fell for the first time since 1995 with 160 and 45 million euros respectively. Higher education received 110 million euros more. The financial situation of primary and secondary schools deteriorated further in 2011. Primary education lost 105 million, after a loss of 117 million in 2010. Secondary education lost 104 million after a loss of 51 million in 2010. The financial situation in higher education on the other hand improved, with a profit of 174 million euros (2010: 185 million euros).

6.1 Primary education

	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12*
Educational institutions			
Primary education	6,895	6,849	6,808
Special primary education	311	308	304
Special schools	323	324	324
Pupils *(x 1,000)*			
Primary education	1,548	1,535	1,517
Special primary education	43	43	42
Special schools	68	69	70

6.2 Secondary education

	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12*
Educational institutions	657	659	659
Students *(x 1,000)*	935	940	949
year 1	388	393	402
vwo	164	165	164
havo	149	151	153
vmbo-gt	102	102	104
vmbo-bk	106	102	100
practical training	27	27	27
Pass rates [1] *(%)*			
vwo	89	89	.
havo	85	85	.
vmbo-gt	94	93	.
vmbo-bk	95	95	.
Continued education by graduates [1] *(%)*			
from vwo to university	72	71	.
from vwo to hbo	13	12	.
from havo to hbo	78	78	.
from havo to vwo	4	4	.
from havo to mbo	3	3	.
from vmbo-gt to havo	18	16	.
from vmbo-gt to mbo	79	81	.
from vmbo-bk to mbo	95	95	.

1) Provisional figures in 2010/'11.

6.3 Mbo and adult education

	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12*
Educational institutions	71	73	70
Students *(x 1,000)*	522	528	523
senior secondary vocational education (bol)	351	358	358
senior secondary vocational education (bbl)	171	170	165
level 1	24	25	24
level 2	130	129	125
level 3	142	145	144
level 4	226	229	230
Continued education [1] *(%)*			
from level 1 to 2	38	.	.
from level 2 to 3	41	.	.
from level 3 to 4	33	.	.
from level 4 to hbo	41	.	.
School-leavers from mbo [1] *(%)*			
level 1	36	37	.
level 2	13	13	.
level 3	5	5	.
level 4	4	4	.
Participants in adult education *(x 1,000)*			
basic level	36	28	22
secundary level *(vavo)*	17	15	14

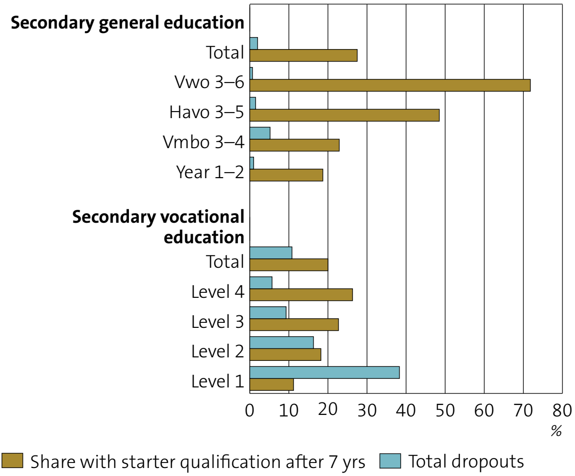
1) Provisional figures in 2010/'11.

6.4 Higher education

	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12*
Students enrolled *(x 1,000)*			
hbo	403	417	424
university	233	242	245
Graduates *(x 1,000)*			
Bachelors (hbo)	62	61	.
Bachelors (university)	27	31	.
Masters old/new style	30	33	.
Average duration of studies [1] *(months)*			
Full-time hbo bachelor students	54	54	.
Full-time university by vwo students			
Bachelors	53	53	.
Masters old/new style	75	75	.

1) Provisional figures in 2010/'11.

6.5 School dropouts who obtained their starter qualification later[1)]



1) Students who dropped out in school year 2004/'05.

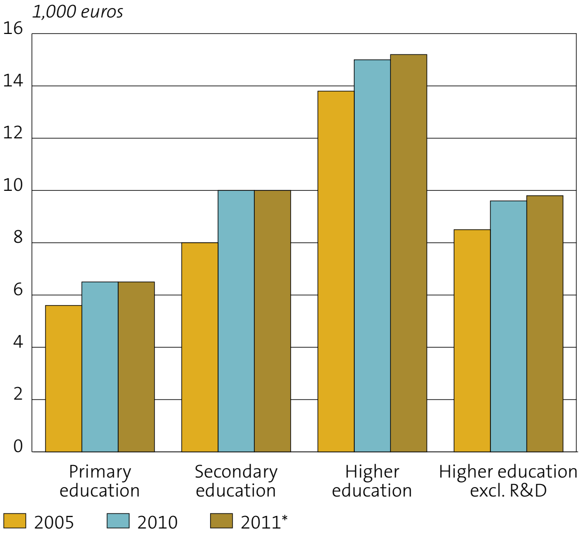
6.6 Education level of the population (15 to 65 yrs) *(%)*

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

6.7 **Spending on education** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011*
Total	39,567	40,080
By government	32,802	33,243
primary education	10,935	10,881
secondary education, mbo	13,906	13,873
higher education	7,961	8,489
By households	3,468	3,315
primary education	229	303
secondary education, mbo	1,470	1,513
higher education	1,769	1,499
By companies	2,866	3,007
primary education	17	41
secondary education, mbo	1,522	1,536
higher education	1,327	1,430
By rest of the world	431	515
primary education	24	21
secondary education, mbo	161	224
higher education	246	270
as % of GDP	6.7	6.7

6.8 **Spending on educational institutions per pupil/student**



6.9 **Operating results of educational institutions, 2011*** *(million euros)*

	Primary education	Secondary education, mbo	Higher education
Assets	9,976	11,879	9,756
transfers from government	9,066	10,548	5,967
other assets	909	1,330	3,789
Liabilities	10,127	11,955	9,531
staff costs	8,246	9,070	6,469
depreciation	215	562	601
housing	627	829	693
other costs	1,039	1,495	1,768
Ordinary results (1)	–152	–77	225
Operating balance sheet (2)	47	–30	–41
Special items (3)	–1	3	–10
Results (1)+(2)+(3)	–105	–104	174
Investment	279	818	794

6.10 **Balance sheet of educational institutions, 2011*** *(million euros)*

	Primary education	Secondary education, mbo	Higher education
Total assets	4,578	8,589	9,696
total fixed assets	1,791	6,118	6,494
intangible	0	12	17
material	1,329	5,760	6,265
financial	462	346	212
total current assets	2,787	2,471	3,202
inventories	0	21	15
receivables	846	659	1,214
securities	61	72	39
liquid assets	1,879	1,718	1,934
Total liabilities	4,578	8,589	9,696
own funds	2,696	3,831	4,379
provisions	442	726	608
long-term debts	70	1,558	1,427
short-term debts	1,370	2,474	3,282

7

Enter-
prises

7. Enterprises

More enterprises, predominantly sole proprietors

Compared with 1 January 2011 the number of enterprises had increased by over 73 thousand on 1 January 2012 and reached nearly 1.25 million. In the year before, the number of enterprises went up by nearly 46 thousand. The sectors that contributed most to this increase were holdings and management consultancies (9.4 thousand), design, photography, translation bureaus (5.8 thousand) and education (5.5 thousand). In agriculture, however, there was a 1.7 thousand drop in numbers.

The number of sole proprietors rose spectacularly. On 1 January 2012 there were 694 thousand, nearly 62 thousand more than on 1 January 2011. Sole proprietors made up 80 percent of the rise in the number of enterprises. This has been the trend for quite some time. In January 2007 the 473 thousand sole proprietors represented 49 percent of the business population, in 2012 they represented 56 percent.

Construction and other business services have the highest share of sole proprietors, financial services the lowest. The most common legal form in the latter is the private company (BV).

The private company is the second most common legal person after the sole proprietorship, followed by limited liability partnerships and various types of cooperation.

Websites are common

In 2012 some 84 percent of all enterprises had a website. This share has hardly increased since 2005. Nearly all major companies have their own website, and many small businesses do.

Clients can order or make reservations online in more than a quarter of the company websites. The most active in this area are hotels and restaurants (44 percent of the enterprises). Many energy and trading enterprises sell their products online.

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January

	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,123,235	1,168,985	1,246,330
Agriculture	64,380	62,660	60,970
Forestry and logging	490	495	535
Fishing and aquaculture	815	860	865
Extraction of crude petroleum and gas	40	35	15
Mining and quarrying (no oil and gas)	145	145	140
Mining support activities	105	100	135
Manufacture of food products	4,345	4,265	4,520
Manufacture of beverages	165	175	195
Manufacture of tobacco products	5	5	10
Manufacture of textiles	1,635	1,690	1,810
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,630	1,615	1,675
Manufacture of leather and footwear	350	360	375
Manufacture of wood products	2,160	2,185	2,245
Manufacture of paper	370	350	345
Printing and reproduction	4,115	4,025	4,105
Manufacture of coke and petroleum	20	25	25
Manufacture of chemicals	785	765	790
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals	160	175	175
Manufacture rubber, plastic products	1,280	1,300	1,300
Manufacture of building materials	1,920	1,910	1,935
Manufacture of basic metals	340	355	335
Manufacture of metal products	9,630	9,665	9,985
Manufacture of electronic products	1,395	1,435	1,460
Manufacture of electric equipment	1,180	1,170	1,165
Manufacture of machinery n.e.c.	2,960	2,955	2,945
Manufacture of cars and trailers	765	755	735
Manufacture of other transport	1,350	1,380	1,390
Manufacture of furniture	5,990	6,035	6,325
Manufacture of other products	4,005	4,060	4,485
Repair and installation of machinery	3,905	4,260	4,880
Electricity and gas supply	660	680	750
Water collection and distribution	25	20	15
Sewerage	100	110	130
Waste collection and treatment	750	760	780
Remediation, other waste management	200	225	240
Construction buildings, development	48,340	48,900	52,495
Civil engineering	5,935	6,090	6,450
Specialised construction activities	73,335	73,140	75,595
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	26,960	27,345	28,770
Wholesale trade (no motor vehicles)	72,930	73,255	75,195
Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)	93,370	95,405	99,060
Land transport	15,120	15,125	15,520
Water transport	4,970	4,985	5,000
Air transport	310	315	305
Warehousing, services for transport	4,930	5,125	5,445
Postal and courier activities	4,435	4,600	5,125

7.1 Enterprises by activity, 1 January (end)

	2010	2011	2012
Accommodation	7,150	7,410	7,885
Food and beverage service activities	37,180	37,165	38,815
Publishing	3,195	3,180	3,290
Film, TV and music production etc	9,130	9,705	10,730
Programming and broadcasting	325	310	295
Telecommunications	1,260	1,275	1,255
Support activities in the field of IT	33,680	36,225	39,910
Information service activities	5,305	6,225	7,220
Financial institutions, no insurance	54,530	57,415	61,020
Insurance and pension funding	435	490	505
Other financial services	13,625	13,905	14,395
Renting, buying, selling real estate	29,840	30,580	31,660
Legal services, administration etc.	36,180	38,360	40,670
Holding companies (not financial)	72,340	78,080	87,495
Architects, technical services etc.	29,985	31,745	33,635
Research and development	2,645	2,835	2,945
Advertising and market research	29,205	30,700	32,400
Other specialised business services	29,670	33,140	38,910
Veterinary activities	1,760	1,835	1,975
Renting and leasing of tangible goods	7,545	7,865	8,090
Employment activities	10,485	10,655	11,135
Travel agencies, tour operators etc	3,250	3,645	3,900
Security and investigation	2,115	2,190	2,385
Facility management	16,925	18,235	19,665
Other business services	4,610	5,010	6,165
Public administration and services	755	780	780
Education	31,230	35,340	40,820
Human health activities	40,795	44,765	49,820
Residential care and guidance	1,245	1,310	1,455
Social work without accommodation	9,765	10,540	11,625
Arts	40,640	45,555	50,775
Libraries, museums, zoos etc	2,500	2,540	2,605
Lotteries and betting	500	470	470
Sports and recreation	15,330	15,830	17,050
Membership organisations	12,545	12,680	13,140
Repair of computers and consumer goods	7,130	7,270	7,720
Other personal services	49,625	52,435	56,975

7.2 Enterprises by legal form, 1 January 2012 *(share in %)*

	legal form			
	Sole proprie-tor	General part-nership (VOF)	Private com-pany (BV)	Other legal forms
Agriculture	37	19	9	35
Manufacturing, extraction and energy	48	14	36	2
Construction	74	10	15	1
Trade	50	21	26	2
Transport	47	23	26	4
Hotels restaurants	43	37	14	6
Information and communication	63	9	25	3
Financial serv and real estate	8	5	74	13
Business services	63	8	27	3
Government, education and care	65	6	10	18
Culture and other services	73	7	4	15

7.3 Investment in tangible fixed assets *(million euros)*

	2010	2011*
Mining and quarrying	1,446	3,044
Manufacturing	6,105	7,288
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,388	3,680
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,703	1,566
Construction	1,790	2,047
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,463	.
retail trade	1,745	.
wholesale and agents	2,031	.
car trade and repair	686	.
Accommodation and food service activities	719	.
Transport, storage and communication	8,161	.
Real estate and service activities	11,909	.

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

	2010	2011*
Balance sheet total *(billion euros)*	1,322.3	1,575.2
Turnover	1,087.7	1,272.9
Net result	76.8	94.1
Balance *(% of balance sheet total)*		
Assets		
fixed assets		
(in)tangible	25.4	24.1
financial	35.7	40.3
current assets		
inventories	6.8	6.7
receivables	24.2	21.5
liquid assets	7.8	7.4
Liabilities		
shareholders' equity	43.1	44.0
debt		
long term	29.2	29.3
short term	27.7	26.7
Profit and loss account *(% of turnover)*		
Turnover	100.0	100.0
Expenses (–)	75.8	77.4
Value added	24.2	22.6
Depreciation (–)	3.3	3.1
Wages (–)	15.6	14.5
Operating profits	5.3	5.0
Results of subsidiaries	4.0	4.4
Net interest (–)	–1.3	–1.2
Other results	0.2	0.3
Pre-tax results	8.2	8.5
Taxes (–)	1.1	1.0
Minority shareholders' interest (–)	0.1	0.1
Net result	7.1	7.4
Profits *(% of net result)*		
At disposal of shareholders	64.8	58.1
Addition to general reserve	35.2	41.9

7.5 Research and development staff, 2011*

	Own R&D-department	Staff
	units	*FTE*
Total	.	118,496
of which		
companies with 10 employees or more	7,812	63,863
companies with less than 10 employees	9,710	11,151
public research institutes	89	11,284
institutions of higher education	.	32,198

7.6 Research and development expenditure, 2011*

	Expenditure	
	million euros	*% of GDP*
Total	12,261	2.04
of which		
companies with 10 employees or more	6,387	1.06
companies with less than 10 employees	555	0.09
public research institutes	1,324	0.22
institutions of higher education	3,994	0.66

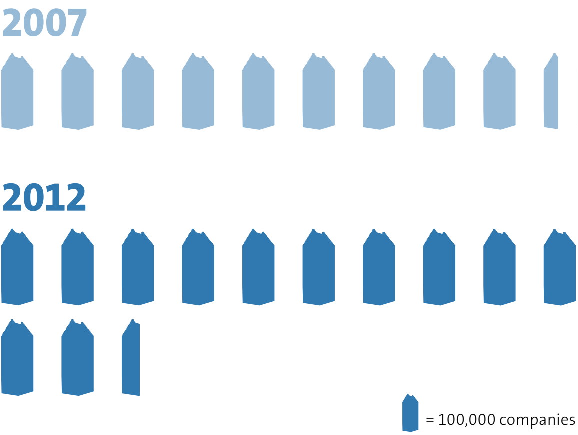
7.7 Companies with a website *(%)*

	2010	2012
Total (10 or more employed persons)	83	84
Company size		
10 to 19 employed persons	78	80
20 to 49 employed persons	82	85
50 to 99 employed persons	91	91
100 to 249 employed persons	93	94
250 to 499 employed persons	96	94
500 or more employed persons	98	97

7.8 Companies enabling online orders/reservations, by sector, January 2012[1)]

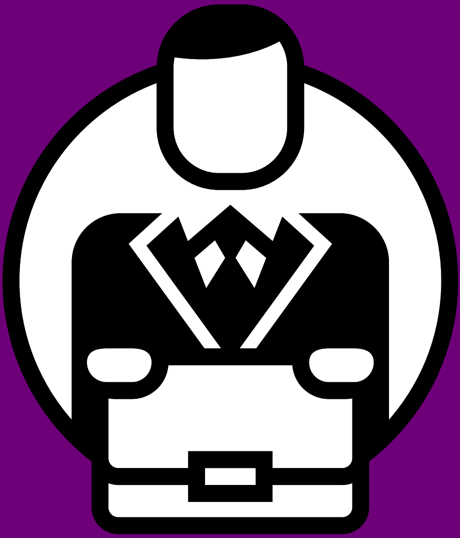
1) Companies employing 10 or more persons.

Number of companies



8

Financial and business services



8. Financial and business services

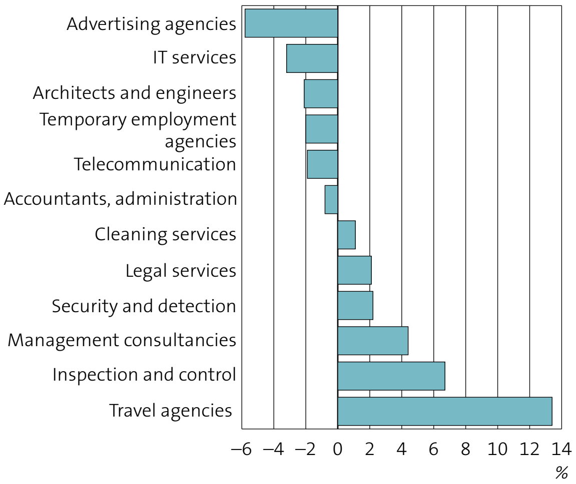
Less profit for non-life insurance companies in 2011

Dutch non-life insurance companies achieved a technical result of nearly 1.1 billion euros in 2011. This is nearly half a billion euros less than in 2010 as their profits on indemnity insurance were down.
The non-life insurance companies in transport saw their technical result dwindle in particular, due to the economic downturn. They faced a 46 million euro loss in 2011. In 2010 their result had still been 11 million euros positive.
Accident and health insurance companies also saw their results slide. Although they did make a profit of 296 million euros in 2011, it is 421 million euros less than in 2010. This sector includes the additional medical health costs insurers, who faced stiff price competition and increasingly critical consumers. Non-life insurance companies for motor vehicles and other damages, on the other hand, made more profit in 2011 than in 2010.

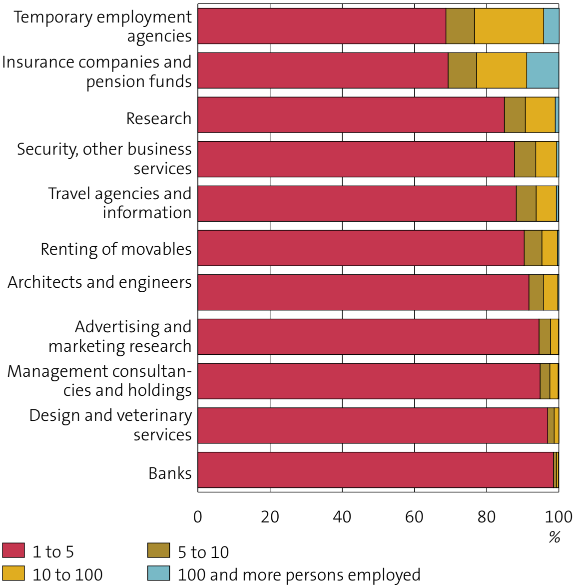
Turnover up 0.6 percent in business services in 2012

In 2012 the providers of business services managed to increase their turnover by 0.6 percent. This is not as much as in 2011, when turnover rose by 1.5 percent. The fourth quarter of 2012 was the problem. Turnover grew in the first three quarters, but in the fourth things took a turn for the worse.
Business services show a varied picture. Inspection and control companies, management consultancies and travel organisations raised their turnover substantially. Thanks to online intermediary services, the travel sector achieved the largest a turnover increase of 2012, namely 13.4 percent. Architects and advertising agencies performed worst of all with a turnover dips of 13.7 and 5.8 percent. This brought the turnover for architects nearly 50 percent below the level before the financial and economic crisis began at the end of 2008.

8.1 Turover by business services, 2012 *(year-on-year changes)*



8.2 Enterprises in financial and business services, 1 Jan. 2012



8.3 Persons employed in financial and business services

	2010		2011*	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1,000	*%*	*x 1,000*	*%*
Banks	143	47	140	46
Insurance companies and pension funds	61	43	61	43
Management consultancies and holdings	295	46	293	45
Architects and engineers	129	25	128	25
Research	35	36	36	39
Advertising and marketing research	84	42	84	42
Design and veterinary services	37	50	38	50
Renting of movables	30	26	31	29
Temporary employment agencies	455	38	473	38
Travel agencies and information	24	67	24	71
Security, other business services	257	51	259	52

Household savings in bank accounts

8.4 Investments by institutional investors *(billion euros)*

	2005	2010	2011
Total	1,070	1,511	1,608
Investment institutions	94	353	366
Pension funds	636	762	822
Insurance companies	341	396	419

8.5 **Combined balance sheet of financial enterprises** *(billion euros)*

	2005	2010	2011
Assets	3,325	4,592	4,928
monetary gold	10	21	24
accounts receivable			
(international monetary institutions)	1	7	7
cash and current account	96	179	181
deposits	374	389	490
bonds	634	901	922
financial derivatives	–9	–11	18
shares	470	780	795
short-term securities	20	21	18
holdings	213	291	293
short-term loans	278	407	580
long-term loans	542	753	759
mortgages	498	662	675
fixed assets	67	57	57
transitional assets	113	106	79
other assets	18	29	33
Liabilities	3,325	4,592	4,928
cash	23	21	19
current account	253	383	430
deposits	611	759	895
savings	211	288	303
bonds	482	801	804
shares and holdings	398	616	610
short-term securities	32	93	116
short-term debts	124	150	194
long-term debts	189	259	244
transitional assets	142	166	200
reserves	860	1,056	1,112

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

	2005	2010	2011*
Technical result (total)	2,467	1,499	1,088
of which			
fire and other damage	462	23	189
motor vehicles	456	59	173
accidents and illness	1,194	717	296
sea, transport, aviation	94	11	–46
other	260	688	476

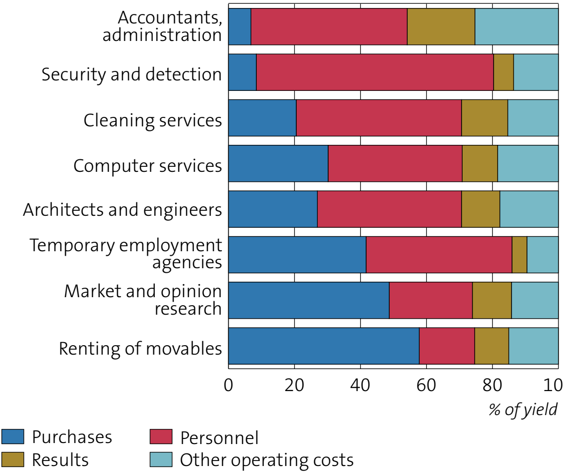
8.7 **Profit and loss account of credit institutions** *(million euros)*

	2005	2010	2011
Assets	81,976	97,467	101,917
interest etc.	61,644	88,519	89,898
yield on securities	5,468	1,789	3,522
procuration (2000=net)	5,967	6,600	6,675
profits on financial transactions	2,627	–849	–332
other income	6,270	1,408	2,154
Liabilities	81,976	97,467	101,917
interest etc.	45,270	67,488	69,130
procuration (2000=net)	838	1,378	1,445
general expenses and administration	18,627	16,078	16,684
other operating expenses	128	251	277
value adjustments to receivables	1,090	3,137	3,911
other value adjustments	866	1,776	3,067
operating results	15,157	7,359	7,403
extraordinary income\expenses	0	2	–4
tax	1,935	1,340	514
net profit in accounting year	13,222	6,021	6,885

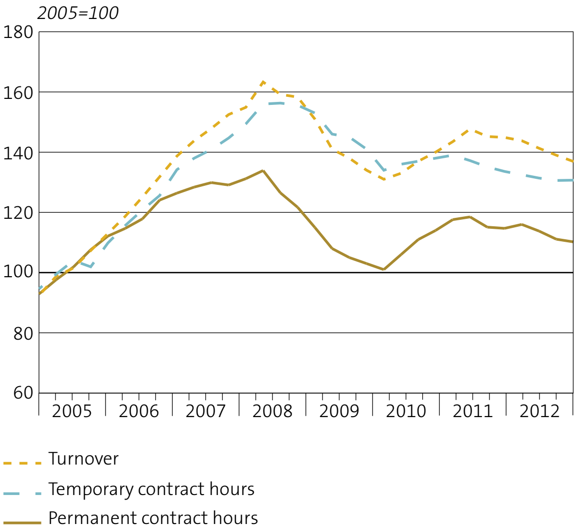
8.8 **Profit and loss account of pension funds** *(billion euros)*

	2005	2010	2011*
Assets	105	111	89
premiums	25	28	30
return on investment	76	79	53
other assets	4	4	6
Liabilities	105	111	89
net change in technical provisions	52	85	121
pensions paid, lump sum commutes	18	24	25
other liabilities	35	2	–57

8.9 Operating costs and results in business services, 2010



8.10 Key figures temporary employment agencies, seasonally adjusted figures



9

Govern-
ment

9. Government

A ten cent deficit with every euro spent

The government was again unable to cover its expenses with its current income in 2012. It was nearly 10 cents short on each euro it spent. The government deficit came to more than 24 billion euros. This is 4.1 percent of GDP, and slightly less than in 2011.

Spending up due to care and benefits costs

Dutch government spending rose slightly in 2012. The government spent nearly 3 billion euros more on costs incurred on the basis of the Exceptional medical Expenses Act (AWBZ). Spending on basic health care insurance stabilised for the first time in years. The government spent 1.4 billion euros more on pensions (AOW), while growing unemployment cost an extra 0.8 billion euros in benefits. Just like in 2011 government investments, salary costs and subsidies were reduced.

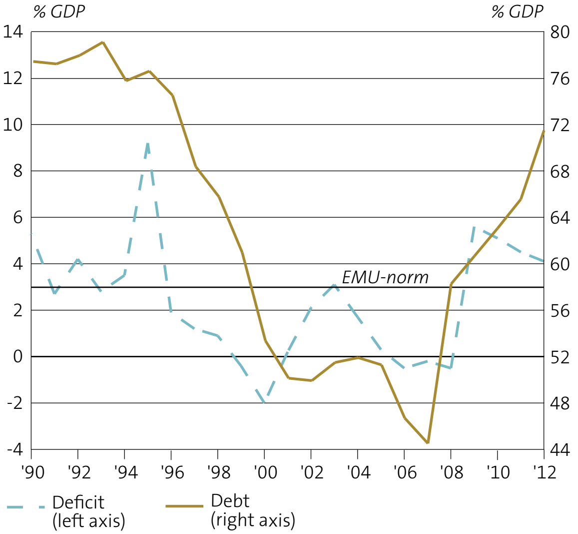
More income through extra taxes and natural gas revenues

Government income was 5 billion euros higher than in 2011, mainly thanks to higher yields from wage and income tax and social premiums, which were over 4 billion euros more than in 2011. Furthermore revenues from natural gas were up by over 2 billion euros. However, income from corporation tax decreased further. The lowering of conveyance tax in 2011 was still felt in 2012. Revenues from health insurance premiums fell by 0.8 billion euros.

Government debt reaches 71 percent of GDP

Dutch government debt rose by 33 billion euros in 2012 reaching 428 billion euro or 71 percent of GDP. The debt grew faster than the deficit because the government supplied capital to countries in need through the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) and by injecting capital in the new European Stability Mechanism (ESM). Together this added up to over 9 billion euros. In 2012 the ING bank repaid 1 billion euros of the capital support it received in 2008. The government used this to lower its debt.

9.1 Government deficit and government debt



Central government tax revenues

9.2 Macroeconomic key figures of general government

	2010**	2011*	2012*
Revenue and expenditure *(million euros)*			
Revenue	271,669	273,318	278,429
taxes	143,208	139,569	135,503
social security contributions	83,109	88,798	95,546
sales of goods and services	19,997	20,096	20,070
other	25,355	24,855	27,310
Expenditure	301,213	299,928	302,455
compensation of employees	59,207	58,877	58,419
use of goods and services	46,879	45,607	46,127
social benefits	131,144	136,003	140,110
gross investments in fixed assets	21,337	20,238	20,192
other	42,646	39,203	37,607
Net lending/net borrowing	–29,544	–26,610	–24,026
Balance and debt			
EMU-deficit *(million euros)*	–30,118	–27,009	–24,405
EMU-deficit *(% GDP)*	–5.1	–4.5	–4.1
EMU-debt *(million euros)*	371,784	394,197	427,515
EMU-debt *(% GDP)*	63.1	65.5	71.2
Final consumption expenditure of general government			
Final consumption expenditure *(million euros)*	167,065	168,157	170,603
Final consumption expenditure *(% volume changes)*	1	0.1	0
Labour input *(1,000 fte jobs)*	1,095	1,082	.

9.3 **Tax revenues** *(million euros)*

	2010**	2011*	2012*
Total	143,208	139,569	135,503
VAT (Value added tax)	42,458	41,321	41,435
Wage tax and income tax	48,178	46,693	44,404
Corporation tax	12,782	12,409	11,854
Excise duties	11,120	11,268	11,288
Energy levies	4,606	4,408	4,014
Environmental taxes	3,911	4,004	4,171
Motor vehicle tax (incl.eurovignet)	5,209	5,180	5,139
Taxes on passenger cars and motorcycles (BPM)	2,096	1,978	1,502
Real estate transfer tax	2,785	1,935	1,127
Property tax	3,046	3,128	3,351
Dividend tax	2,400	2,590	2,481
Capital taxes	1,717	1,538	1,383
Insurance premium tax	861	1,020	1,145
Tax on lotteries and gambling	442	475	458
Bank tax			536
Labour costs levies	609	541	165
Other taxes	988	1,081	1,050

9.4 **Government; expenditure by functions of government** *(million euros)*

	2010**	2011*
Total	301,213	299,928
General public services	34,882	33,475
Defence	8,325	8,174
Public order and safety	12,389	12,456
Economic affairs	35,613	32,760
Environmental protection	10,400	10,010
Housing and community amenities	4,141	3,465
Health	48,978	50,966
Recreation, culture and religion	10,810	10,505
Education	34,319	34,734
Social protection	101,356	103,383
sickness and disability	26,063	27,099
old age	40,341	41,492
unemployment	11,344	10,732
social protection n.e.c.	23,608	24,060

Spending quote rising fast since 2008

Since 2009 the Dutch budget deficit and debt no longer meet the norms of the European Monetary Union of 3 and 60 percent of GDP maximum. The deficits are caused by sharp increase in government spending in 2009 which stabilised in the next few years. There was less income in 2009 because of the credit crunch, and the recovery was very slow. Only by 2012 did income return to its 2008 level.

Income as a percentage of GDP has been falling since 2008, whereas spending went up by 4 percent points to over 50 percent of GDP. Much of the increase can be attributed to benefits and care, which make up nearly half of Dutch government spending. They have increased by 23 billion euros since 2008, whereas other spending rose by just 4 billion euros.

9.5 Government debt EMU nominal value by instrument

(million euros)

	2010**	2011*	2012*
Total debt of general government	371,784	394,197	427,515
domestic	144,401	175,596	202,688
foreign	227,383	218,601	224,826
Currency	435	473	473
domestic	435	473	473
foreign	0	0	0
Bills and short term bonds	53,223	43,317	32,870
domestic	1,670	1,567	2,887
foreign	51,553	41,750	29,983
Long term bonds	240,525	265,570	298,387
domestic	86,108	108,662	117,033
foreign	154,417	156,908	181,353
Short term loans	14,038	19,818	29,003
domestic	13,731	19,511	28,629
foreign	307	307	374
Long term loans	63,563	65,019	66,782
domestic	42,457	45,383	53,666
foreign	21,106	19,636	13,116

9.6 Expenditure of the Ministries and Budgetary Funds

(million euros)

	2010	2011
Total	237,570	236,681
The Royal House		
The King	40	40
Staten Generaal	146	145
High Council of the State	114	122
Ministry of General Affairs	76	59
Ministry of Kingdom Relations	1,744	437
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10,984	11,015
Ministry of Justice	6,099	
Ministry of Security and Justice		11,438
Ministry of the Interior	6,055	5,276
Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science	37,173	33,964
National debt	43,250	58,203
Ministry of Finance	12,161	9,700
Ministry of Defence	8,472	8,157
Ministry for Housing, Regional Development	1,111	
Ministry of Transport and Water Management	9,441	
Ministry of Public Works and the Environment		11,209
Ministry of Economic Affairs	2,810	
Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	2,637	
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation		5,944
Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment	29,137	30,767
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports	21,748	19,145
Ministry of Youth and Family	6,730	
Ministry of Living, Neighbourhoods and Integration	3,833	
Municipality Fund	18,381	18,576
Provinces Fund	1,483	1,268
Infrastructure Fund	8,783	8,372
Fund for Economical Structure Reinforcement	2,314	
Savings Fundfor the General Seniority Law	0	
Animal Health Fund	55	16
VAT Compensation Fund	2,789	2,788
Wadden Sea Fund	6	15
BES fund		25

Low interest rates camouflage great debt

The low interest rate on the government bonds has been positive for the Dutch government for several years because the much increased debt did not increase government spending on interest. The ratio between total spending on interest and total debt fell from the nearly 5 percent in 2007 to 2.9 percent in 2012. This ratio reflects the average interest rate at which the government borrowed. The current market interest rate is even lower, so that an increasing debt does not have to lead to greater expenditure in the short term. However, if interest rates go up, spending would increase substantially in the long term. If the interest rate went up by 1 percent point and the debt remained the same, it would mean having to spend an extra 4 billion euros.

9.7 Local government taxes *(million euros)*

	2010	2012	2013*
Total	11,515	12,215	12,536
Refuse collection rate	1,771	1,769	1,766
Duties on building permits	493	467	436
Levies on water pollution	1,144	1,213	1,230
Water tax for households	427	476	500
Community charge	691	737	774
Property tax	2,961	3,233	3,408
Surcharge on motor vehicle tax	1,415	1,456	1,451
Parking fees	566	617	645
Sewerage charges	1,303	1,415	1,463
Other	744	833	864
Municipalities	7,812	8,303	8,552
Provinces	1,441	1,486	1,480
Water boards	2,262	2,426	2,504

9.8 Expenditure of provinces *(million euros)*

	2010	2012	2013*
Total expenditure	8,386	9,051	8,121
General administration	316	278	316
Economic and agricultural affairs	685	626	672
Environmental control	543	514	485
Public order and security	19	20	14
Recreation and nature	798	751	829
Environmental planning, public housing	337	316	285
Traffic and transport	2,121	2,227	2,263
Water management	233	136	125
Welfare	1,824	1,733	1,735
Financing and general revenue	1,510	2,451	1,398

Local government tax yield an extra 2.6 percent

In 2013 local governments expect to receive 12.5 billion euros from taxes. This is a 2.6 percent increase on 2012. Municipalities budgeted 8.5 billion euros in tax income, 2.9 percent more than in 2012. Despite the drop in house prices, they count on a greater yield from real estate tax (OZB) on homes and commercial property. The increase will be due to higher rates and area extensions.

Provinces expect 0.4 percent less income from the surcharge on motor vehicle tax. This decrease is mainly due to the growing popularity of energy efficient, greener cars which are exempt from motor vehicle tax.

The water boards estimate a 3.2 percent increase in the yield of water-related taxes on 2012. The sharpest rates increase is in the water system tax, intended to construct and maintain dikes, waterways and water courses.

9.9 Expenditure of municipalities *(million euros)*

	2010	2012	2013*
Total expenditure	54,187	52,269	52,141
General administration	3,201	3,089	3,061
Culture and recreation	5,035	5,067	4,979
Economic affairs	867	1,001	1,001
Education	3,147	2,945	2,980
Public order and secuity	1,691	1,759	1,768
Environmental planning, public housing	9,278	8,058	7,339
Social provisions and social services	16,578	16,053	16,037
Traffic, transport, public works	4,391	4,633	4,825
Public health and environment	5,258	5,359	5,422
Financing and general revenue	4,742	4,305	4,728

10

Health and welfare

10. Health and welfare

Cancer deaths among children mainly from brain tumours or leukaemia

In the period 2002–2011, 1,440 children under 20 died each year on average. Between 0 and 1 year-olds mainly die from perinatal problems and birth defects. The main cause of death in children aged between 2 and 13 is cancer. Two in three die from a brain tumour or leukaemia. Children over 14 mainly die from traffic accidents. Annually there are on average 38 suicides among 15 to 20 year olds. There are far fewer suicides among younger teenagers, on average 7 a year.

Health care costs higher for people on low incomes or with a non-western background

In 2010 insurers paid out an average of 2,098 euro per person for health care that comes under basic health care insurance. The costs are higher for women than for men, but only because they have higher costs during their fertile age for assistance with deliveries, maternity care, hospital care and medication.
Health insurance companies pay least for people living in the highest income bracket in most types of care – hospital care, GP care, mental health care. These households do have the highest costs for assistance with deliveries and maternity care, however. When differences in age structure are taken into account, the health costs for people with a non-western background are higher than for native Dutch people. The difference is most striking in mental health care.

People generally satisfied with their GP

In 2011 over 96 percent of the Dutch population rated their general practitioner with a 6 out of 10 or higher. The average rating was 7.7. Older people are more positive in their opinion than people aged between 20 and 30. Healthy patients are more positive about their GP than people who perceive their health as less than good. In the latter group, 93 percent of the men rated their GP at 6 or higher versus 98 percent of the men who consider their health as very good. The difference was slightly smaller in the ratings of women.
People also tend to be satisfied about other care providers – specialists, dentists and physiotherapists. Their average rating varied between 7.5 and 7.9.

10.1 Health and functional limitations *(%)*

	2005	2010	2011
Self-perceived health [1]			
very good	25.5	26.8	25.4
good	54.4	54.1	54.7
fairly good	16.2	15.4	16.0
(very) bad	3.9	3.7	4.0
Mental health [2]			
In the last four weeks			
very nervous	5.2	5.1	5.9
unhappy	16.9	18.1	17.5
agitated	17.1	16.4	17.2
down	5.6	5.3	5.0
depressed		3.1	3.8
Functional limitations [2]			
Serious problems:			
movement	8.1	7.5	6.8
hearing	3.0	2.9	3.0
seeing	5.0	5.9	6.2

1) 0 years and older.
2) 12 years and older.

10.2 Chronic conditions *(%)*

	2005	2010	2011
Pain in elbow/wrist	5.5	5.3	5.6
Pain in neck/shoulder	9.2	8.6	8.6
Asthma/chronic lung diseases	8.2	7.9	7.7
Stroke	0.3	0.3	0.4
Bowel disorder	2.7	3.2	3.5
Dizziness	2.6	3.4	3.6
Eczema	4.7	5.0	5.1
Arthritis	4.0	4.2	4.3
Wear of joints	9.7	13.0	13.7
Heart disease	1.4	2.0	1.7
Heart attack	0.3	0.3	0.3
High blood pressure	11.1	15.1	16.0
Incontinence	3.7	5.3	5.8
Cancer	1.4	1.6	1.3
Migraine	12.6	14.0	13.8
Psoriasis	1.8	2.5	2.2
Back pain	9.2	8.7	8.8
Diabetes	3.4	4.2	4.7
Arteriosclerosis	1.7	1.8	2.0
Other chronic disorder	7.5	10.6	10.7

10.3 Smoking and alcohol, 12 yrs and older

	2005	2010	2011
Smokers *(%)*	29.5	25.6	25.6
Heavy smokers *(%)*	7.7	4.9	5.1
Smokers *(cigarettes/day)*	11.7	10.5	10.2
Never drinks alcohol *(%)*	18.6	22.3	22.4
Heavy drinkers *(%)*	10.8	9.4	9.4
Drinkers *(units/day)*	1.4	1.2	1.3

10.4 Overweight and underweight people *(%)*

	2005	2010	2011
Men 20 yrs and older			
Underweight	0.9	1.2	0.6
Normal weight	48.8	45.2	45.9
Overweight	50.4	53.6	53.5
of which			
moderately overweight	40.5	43.4	43.3
seriously overweight	9.9	10.2	10.2
Women 20 yrs and older			
Underweight	2.6	2.0	2.3
Normal weight	57.8	55.1	54.8
Overweight	39.6	42.9	43.0
of which			
moderately overweight	28.1	30.3	30.3
seriously overweight	11.4	12.6	12.6
Boys 2 to 20 yrs			
Overweight	12.0	14.2	12.8
of which			
moderately overweight	10.8	11.0	10.1
seriously overweight	1.2	3.2	2.7
Girls 2 to 20 yrs			
Overweight	13.9	12.9	12.8
of which			
moderately overweight	10.6	10.0	10.1
seriously overweight	3.2	2.9	2.7

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

	2008–2010	2009–2011
Birth venue *(%)*		
at home	23	22
hospital	75	76
Breastfed babies *(%)*		
at birth	74	75
At birth		
weight, average *(gram)*	3,436	3,420
length, average *(cm)*	50.3	50.3

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

	2005	2010	2011
Women 16 to 49 yrs			
Using contraceptive pill	40	39	38
Women 20 yrs and older			
Cervical smear test in last 5 years	60	58	57
Women 30 yrs and older			
Mammogram in last 2 years	46	48	48
Men 40 yrs and older			
PSA test in last 5 yrs	19	24	25

10.7 (Healthy) life expectancy at birth *(years)*

	2005	2010	2011
Men			
Life expectancy	77.2	78.8	79.2
of which			
in perceived good health	62.5	63.9	63.7
without physical limitations	70.2	70.2	71.1
without chronic illness	46.6	47.2	46.1
in good mental health	72.3	72.4	72.6
Women			
Life expectancy	81.6	82.7	82.8
of which			
in perceived good health	61.8	63.0	63.3
without physical limitations	67.8	69.7	70.0
without chronic illness	41.9	40.6	40.9
in good mental health	72.0	72.7	73.4

10.8 Medical consumption 2011

	Total	Men	Women
Contacts with general practitioner			
Average number of contacts	4.3	3.6	5.1
People contacting GP *(%)*	72.0	67.2	76.8
Type of contact with GP *(%)*			
at the surgery	77.1	79.7	75.1
GP visits patient	3.7	2.3	4.8
by telephone	14.1	11.2	16.3
other	5.1	6.9	3.7
Contacts with specialist			
Average number of contacts	2.2	2.0	2.5
People contacting specialist *(%)*	39.0	35.5	42.5
Place of contact *(%)*			
hospital (incl.out-patients)	81.5	82.2	80.9
other	18.5	17.9	19.0
Contacts with dentist			
Average number of contacts	2.3	2.3	2.4
People contacting dentist *(%)*	78.2	76.7	79.7
Reason for contact *(%)*			
pain	6.1	6.5	5.7
check-up	62.9	62.8	63.0
treatment as a result of check-up	31.1	30.7	31.4
Contacts with physiotherapist*			
Average number of contacts	3.9	2.9	4.9
People contacting physiotherapist *(%)*	22.8	19.2	26.4
Contacts with alternative healer			
People contacting alternative healer *(%)*	6.3	4.3	8.3
Use of medication in previous 2 weeks			
On prescription *(%)*	38.0	34.7	41.1
Over-the-counter drugs *(%)*	35.7	29.2	42.2

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

	2005	2009	2010*
Total diagnoses	1,041.8	1,189,7	1,222.2
of which			
perinatal conditions	40.1	43.4	44.8
cancer	60.9	71.6	73.1
of which			
skin	6.5	9.5	9.2
trachea, bronchi and lungs	8.4	9.4	9.6
prostate	7.7	8.6	9.1
accidents	91.5	108.9	112.4
diseases of			
respiratory system	106.7	113.0	112.7
cardiovascular system	161.0	182.6	187.0
of which			
acute heart infarct	17.3	18.8	18.8
cerebrovascular disorders	22.9	25.6	26.9
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	136.7	155.5	158.6
digestive system	124.6	145.3	153.2
genio-urinary system	60.5	67.5	69.9

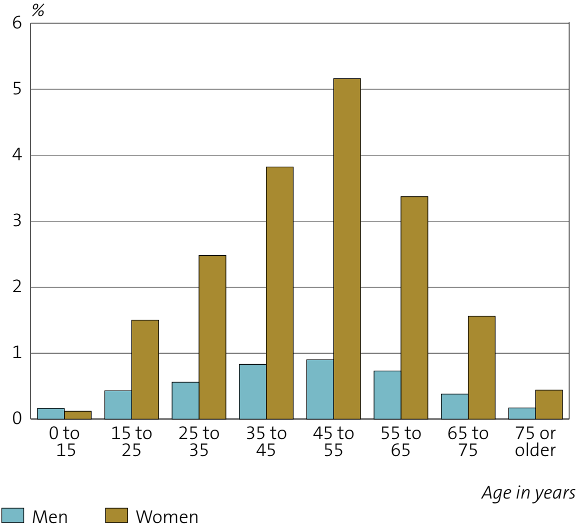
Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

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

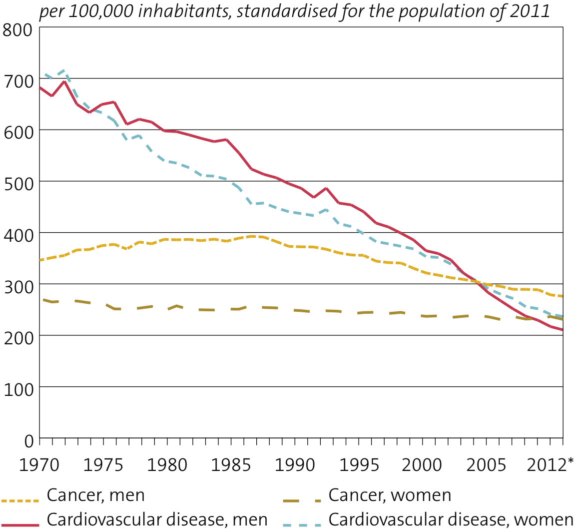
	2005	2009	2010
Total diagnoses	1,281.6	1,454.7	1,506.6
of which			
perinatal conditions	33.9	37.0	39.3
cancer	61.6	72.6	74.5
of which			
breast	16.6	19.1	18.7
skin	6.1	8.9	9.1
trachea, bronchi and lungs	4.5	5.6	6.2
accidents	91.9	108.9	116.0
diseases of			
respiratory system	89.4	95.9	97.5
cardiovascular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

Source: Dutch Hospital Data, Statistics Netherlands.

10.11 People using medication for migraine, 2011



10.12 Deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease



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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	66.0	65.3	67.9
Cancer	23.1	23.0	23.5
of which			
trachea, bronchi and lungs	6.5	6.6	6.3
prostate	2.6	2.5	2.6
Mental disorders	2.3	2.2	2.5
Diseases of the			
respiratory system	6.7	6.7	7.4
cardiovascular system	18.3	17.9	18.0
of which			
acute heart infarct	3.8	3.7	3.5
cerebrovascular disorders	3.5	3.3	3.3
digestive system	2.4	2.3	2.3
Non-natural causes of death	3.2	3.2	3.4
of which			
road traffic accidents	0.4	0.5	0.5
suicide	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other causes of death	10.0	10.0	10.8

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	70.1	70.5	72.9
Cancer	19.2	19.9	19.8
of which			
breast	3.2	3.3	3.2
trachea, bronchi and lungs	3.7	4.0	4.0
Mental disorders	5.4	5.4	6.0
Diseases of			
respiratory system	6.4	6.6	7.1
cardiovascular system	20.7	20.3	20.3
of which			
acute heart infarct	3.0	2.8	2.7
cerebrovascular disorders	5.4	5.1	5.2
digestive system	2.9	2.8	2.9
Non-natural causes of death	2.5	2.6	2.9
of which			
road traffic accidents	0.2	0.2	0.2
suicide	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other causes of death	13.0	12.9	13.8

10.15 Care expenditure; index figures (1998=100)

	2005	2010**	2011**
Health care	166	216	221
Welfare	168	218	225
Per capita	160	203	208
Adjusted for inflation	131	159	165

10.16 Care expenditure by actors

	2005	2010**	2011**
Total *(billion euros)*	67.6	87.3	89.7
policy and management	2.8	3.0	3.2
mental health care	4.1	5.4	5.7
care for the disabled	6.0	8.1	8.3
medicines and aids	7.9	9.1	9.3
care for the elderly	12.9	15.8	16.4
medical/paramedical practices	5.2	6.9	7.4
hospital/specialist practices	16.6	22.7	22.8
other	12.1	16.3	16.7
Spending			
euros per capita	4,143	5,253	5,375
% of GDP	13.2	14.8	14.9

Nursing professionals working in health care

10.17 Finances and personnel in care institutions

	2010	2011*
Hospitals		
Revenues *(million euros)*	21.6	21.8
Costs *(million euros)*	20.9	21.0
Capital *(million euros)*	3.3	3.8
Employees *(jobs)*	283.2	287.3
Employees *(FTE)*	201.3	204.5
Mental health care		
Revenues *(million euros)*	5.3	5.6
Costs *(million euros)*	5.1	5.4
Capital *(million euros)*	0.9	1.0
Employees *(jobs)*	83.7	84.4
Employees *(FTE)*	63.0	63.5
Care for the disabled		
Revenues *(million euros)*	7.2	7.6
Costs *(million euros)*	6.9	7.3
Capital *(million euros)*	1.4	1.6
Employees *(jobs)*	163.8	166.4
Employees *(FTE)*	101.0	103.3
Care for the elderly and home care		
Revenues *(million euros)*	15.3	15.7
Costs *(million euros)*	14.8	15.2
Capital *(million euros)*	3.0	3.3
Employees *(jobs)*	421.5	429.6
Employees *(FTE)*	220.1	224.3

10.18 **Cost covered by basic health insurance, 2010*** *(euros/person)*

	Total	Men	Women
By type of care			
Total	2,098	1,976	2,217
care by GP	131	120	142
hospital care	1,121	1,071	1,169
by pharmacies	315	288	340
mental health care	249	257	242
other types of care	282	238	324
By income			
10% lowest incomes	2,526	2,531	2,522
10% highest incomes	1,716	1,571	1,858
Hospital care			
10% lowest incomes	1,163	1,141	1,184
10% highest incomes	976	910	1,041
Mental health care			
10% lowest incomes	577	669	487
10% highest incomes	124	118	130
By background, up to 65 yrs			
total population	1,636	1,503	1,772
native Dutch	1,612	1,464	1,762
non-western	1,890	1,822	1,959
Hospital care			
total population	812	735	890
native Dutch	804	724	885
non-western	925	851	1,000
Mental health care			
total population	265	277	251
native Dutch	255	261	249
non-western	318	383	252

Standardised for age and sex.
Source: Statistics Netherlands, Vektis.

11

Income and spending

11. Income and spending

Purchasing power erodes further in 2011

In 2011 the Dutch population lost 0.3 percent of its purchasing power. This followed a 0.5 percent loss of purchasing power in 2010. Except for employees, whose purchasing power increased by 0.6 percent, every other group had to face some loss in 2011. Pensioners were hardest hit, in 2010 as well as in 2011 when their purchasing power was eroded by 1.1 percent. In recent years many pensions were either not at all or barely corrected for inflation. The purchasing power of the self-employed shrank again by 0.6 percent. People receiving income support, whose purchasing power increased by 0.5 percent in 2010, were cut 1.0 percent in 2011. Employees who lost their jobs and became dependent on unemployment benefits faced a loss in purchasing power of nearly 20 percent.

Much higher risk of poverty

There was a hefty increase in the share of households living on an income below the low income threshold in 2011. While 7.4 percent of the households lived on a low income in 2010, this went up to 8.7 percent in 2011, which means over 600 thousand households. This is 90 thousand more than in 2010. The number of children growing up in families at risk of poverty increased by over 55 thousand to just over 370 thousand. The increase applied mostly to children under 12.

Children run an above average risk of poverty, mainly because single parent families are greatly overrepresented in the lower incomes. The risk is not only fairly high for children from single parent families but also for children with a non-western background.

Mortgage tax relief averages 290 euros a month

Nearly half of the 7.3 million households financed their home with a mortgage in 2011. They paid 33 billion euros in mortgage costs and received over 14 billion euros back from the government in tax deductions on their mortgage interest. This averages 290 euros a month per household.

More higher than lower income households have a mortgage, and their debts tend to be higher as well. In 2011, 17 percent of the households in the lowest income group benefitted from the tax deductions for homeowners. This was a good 92 percent for households in the highest income group. The tax deductions varied from 130 euros a month for households in the lowest income brackets to over 520 euros for the highest incomes. So in 2011 nearly half of the tax benefits from the mortgage interest relief went to the top 20 percent incomes.

11.1 **Average disposable household income** *(1,000 euros)*

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	29.4	33.2	33.5
One-person household	17.2	19.1	19.2
single man	17.9	20.0	20.0
single woman	16.6	18.2	18.5
Multi-person household	35.9	41.1	41.5
couple	36.9	42.4	43.0
without children	33.1	37.2	37.9
only children under 18	37.4	44.8	45.2
at least one adult child	48.3	54.1	54.8
single-parent family	24.4	27.9	28.0
only children under 18	19.6	23.1	23.0
at least one adult child	30.7	33.6	33.9
other	40.3	47.7	46.7

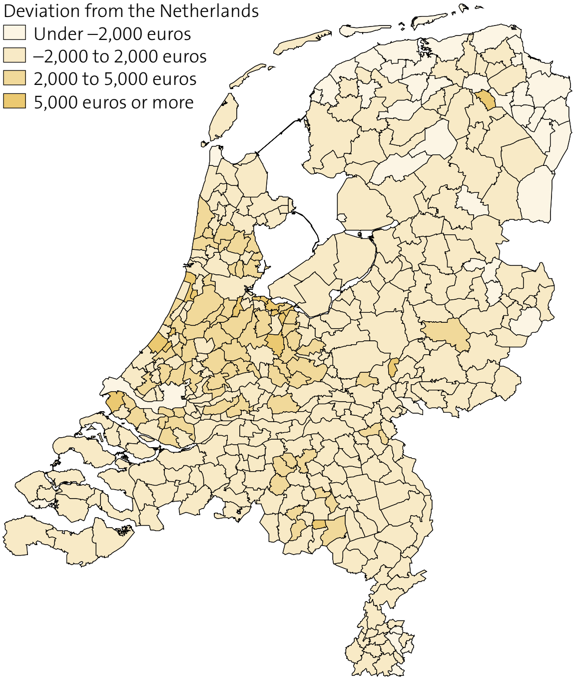
11.2 **Disposable household income 2011*** *(x 1,000)*

	Total	One-person households	Multi-person households
Total	7,412	2,674	4,737
Less than 10,000 euros	428	343	85
10,000 to 20,000 euros	1,713	1,372	341
20,000 to 30,000 euros	1,803	679	1,124
30,000 to 40,000 euros	1,351	179	1,172
40,000 to 50,000 euros	903	55	847
50,000 euros and more	1,214	46	1,168

11.3 **Average personal income** *(1,000 euros)*

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	24.7	28.4	28.7
Employed	29.9	34.5	34.9
employee	29.5	34.7	35.3
self-employed	34.4	36.1	34.6
other employment (freelance etc.)	10.6	13.4	13.4
Not employed	16.2	18.4	18.6
unemployment benefits/income support	13.7	15.7	15.7
incapacitated	17.7	20.6	21.1
pensioner	19.3	21.9	22.3
other (e.g. students)	7.1	8.0	8.0

11.4 Standardised income per municipality, 2010



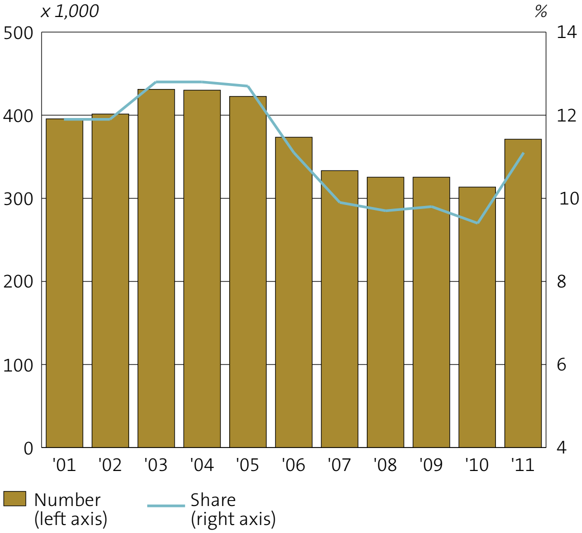
11.5 Purchasing power changes by main source of income *(%)*

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	–0.3	–0.5	–0.3
Source of household income			
Income from labour	–0.1	–0.3	0.4
Income from own enterprise	1.1	–1.9	–1.1
Income from transfers	–0.8	–0.6	–1.0
of which: source of income unchanged			
income from labour	0.1	–0.2	0.6
income from own enterprise	2.9	–0.7	–0.6
income from transfers	–0.9	–0.8	–1.1

11.6 Low income households *(x 1,000)*

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	652	514	604
Country of origin			
Netherlands	433	318	371
Other western country	74	64	77
Non-western country	145	132	156
Suriname	27	20	22
Netherlands Antilles/Aruba	13	10	12
Turkey	30	25	32
Morocco	27	25	30
other non-western	48	51	60

11.7 Children at risk of being poor



11.8 Financial problems of households *(%)*

	2005	2010	2011
Getting by on income			
Difficult or very difficult	17	13	14
Not difficult but not easy	32	26	25
Easy or very easy	51	60	62
Arrears			
Rent or mortgage	5	4	4
Gas, water or electricity	4	3	3
Goods bought on credit	1	1	1

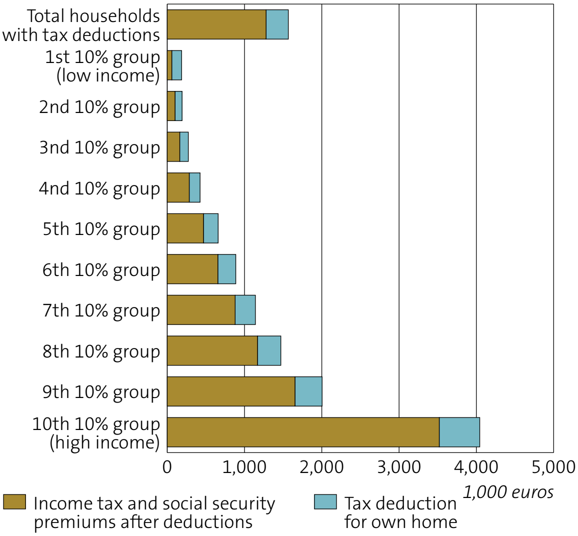
11.9 Perceived financial position of households *(%)*

	2010	2011	2012
Last 12 months			
Improved	12	12	10
Unchanged	62	58	56
Deteriorated	25	29	33
Don't know	1	1	1
Next 12 months			
Improved	14	13	10
Unchanged	64	62	56
Deteriorated	18	21	30
Don't know	4	4	4
Currently			
Getting into debt	2	2	2
Having to use savings	4	4	5
Making ends meet	44	46	45
Having some money left	37	36	35
Having much money left	11	10	10
Don't know	2	2	2

11.10 Economic independence *(%)*

	2005	2010	2011*
Men	69	68	67
15 to 25 yrs	23	21	20
25 to 35 yrs	82	81	79
35 to 45 yrs	87	86	85
45 to 55 yrs	83	84	83
55 to 65 yrs	58	62	63
Women	42	48	48
15 to 25 yrs	17	16	15
25 to 35 yrs	63	68	67
35 to 45 yrs	53	61	62
45 to 55 yrs	49	58	57
55 to 65 yrs	23	32	34

11.11 Taxes and tax deduction for home owners by income group, 2011*



11.12 **Median household wealth, 1 January** *(1,000 euros)*

	2009	2010	2011
Capital	42	33	30
Assets	190	179	176
financial	17	16	16
bank balance/savings	15	14	13
shares	12	13	14
real estate	261	244	240
own home	254	237	232
other real estate	167	172	172
movables	28	30	39
business capital	11	9	9
Debts	152	157	161
mortgage debt on home	150	156	160
other debts	31	37	38

11.13 **Household spending, 2010**** *(%)*

	Total	1st quartile (low income)	2nd quartile	3rd quartile	4th quartile (high income)
Total spending *(%)*	100	100	100	100	100
Food	15.8	15.1	15.7	16.0	15.9
Dwelling	34.8	41.5	38.8	34.5	30.2
Clothing and shoes	5.8	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.8
Hygiene and medical care	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.6
Education, recreation and transport	32.7	28.5	30.0	32.8	35.6
Other spending	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0
Total spending *(euros)*	31,497	19,825	24,694	33,288	48,203

Households receiving care allowance by income group, 2011*
(per 100 households)

12

Inter-
national
trade

12. International trade

Slight volume increase in the trade of goods

The volume of imports and exports increased slightly in 2012 in comparison with the year before. Dutch imports rose by 4 percent, exports by 3 percent. In 2012 import prices were up 3 percent on 2011 and export prices 2 percent, while the value increases of imports and exports were 7 and 6 percent respectively. Trade with countries outside the European Union outperformed trade with the other EU countries for the third year in a row. The trade surplus fell by 2 billion to 42 billion euros in 2012.

Germany continues to be the main trading partner, with a 24 percent share in total Dutch exports. Dutch exports to Germany rose by 5 percent to 105 billion euros in 2012.

Modest growth in the export of services

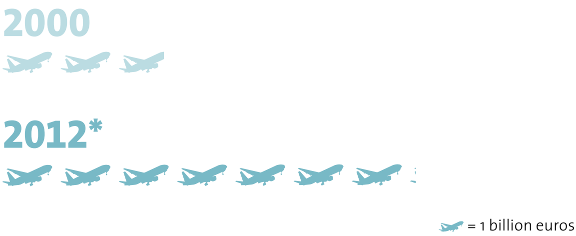
In 2012 Dutch exports of services were up 2 percent on 2011 reaching nearly 102 billion euros. The imports of services rose by 5 percent to over 92 billion euros. This made the surplus on the services trade balance fall to 9.6 billion euros. In 2011 it had been 12 billion euro: while the exports of services then rose by 11 and the imports of services by 9 percent. In 2012 transport services and travel produced the rise on the export side. The growth of other business services played a key role beside these in the imports.

Dutch imports and exports rose in the trade within the EU as well as in trade with the rest of the world.

12.1 **Imports and exports of goods** *(billion euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Imports	332	365	390
European Union	177	194	202
other countries	155	171	188
Exports	372	409	431
European Union	276	303	314
other countries	96	106	118
Trade balance	40	44	42
European Union	99	109	112
other countries	–59	–65	–71

Dutch goods exports to Russia 2012*



12.2 **Exports of goods** *(billion euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	372	409	431
Food and live animals	45	48	50
Beverages and tobacco	6	7	7
Inedible raw materials except fuel	19	21	21
Mineral fuels	51	68	83
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3	4	4
Chemical products	71	73	77
Manufactured goods	33	37	36
Machines and transport equipment	106	112	111
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	37	40	42

12.3 **Exports by country or group of countries** *(billion euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	372	409	431
Europe	298	328	341
European Union	276	303	314
of which			
Belgium	41	49	51
Germany	90	99	105
France	32	36	37
Italy	19	20	20
United Kingdom	30	32	35
Rest of Europe	23	26	27
of which			
Russian Federation	6	6	7
Africa	11	13	15
America	26	30	32
of which			
United States	17	20	20
Asia	32	34	41
of which			
China	5	7	8
Japan	3	3	4
Australia, Oceania and others	5	4	5

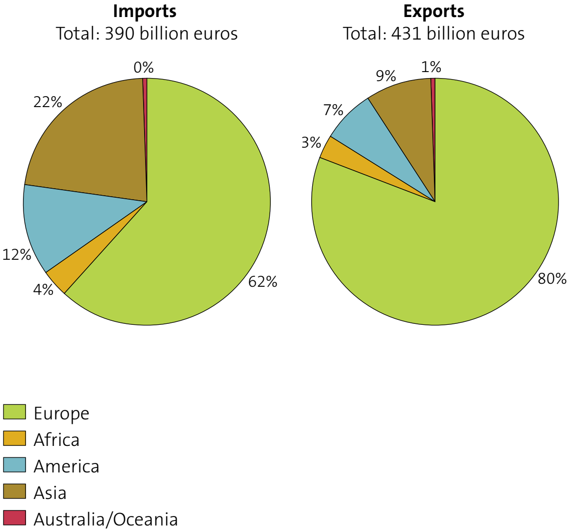
12.4 **Imports of goods** *(billion euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	332	365	390
Food and live animals	28	32	34
Beverages and tobacco	3	4	4
Inedible raw materials except fuel	13	16	15
Mineral fuels	60	80	99
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3	4	5
Chemical products	51	47	51
Manufactured goods	34	38	36
Machines and transport equipment	100	103	105
Miscellaneous articles n.e.c.	39	41	41

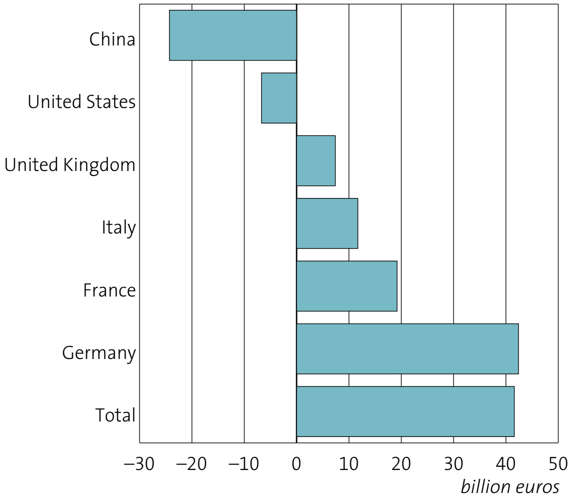
12.5 **Imports by country and group of countries** *(billion euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	332	365	390
Europe	205	229	242
European Union	177	194	202
of which			
Belgium	32	36	38
Germany	59	61	62
France	14	17	17
Italy	7	8	8
United Kingdom	22	25	28
Rest of Europe	28	35	40
of which			
Russian Federation	14	17	20
Africa	11	13	16
America	40	42	45
of which			
United States	25	24	27
Asia	74	80	84
of which			
China	31	31	32
Japan	9	10	10
Australia, Oceania and others	1	2	2

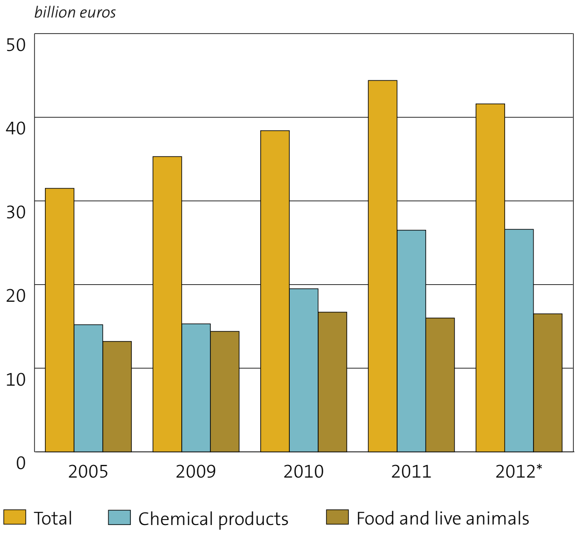
12.6 **Imports and exports by continent, 2012***



12.7 Trade balance, major trading partners, 2012*



12.8 Trade surplus, totals and major product groups



12.9 **Imports and exports of services** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011	2012[1]
Imports	80,219	87,500	92,164
European Union	40,596	43,474	44,833
Other countries	39,623	44,025	47,331
Exports	89,099	99,456	101,794
European Union	53,702	58,324	58,783
Other countries	35,396	41,132	43,011
Trade balance	8,880	11,956	9,630
European Union	13,106	14,850	13,950
Other countries	–4,227	–2,893	–4,320

12.10 **Imports and exports of services by type** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011	2012 *
Imports	80,219	87,500	92,164
Transport services	14,218	15,492	16,665
Travel	14,807	14,748	15,705
Communication services	3,085	3,418	3,376
Construction services	1,519	1,566	1,918
Insurance services	805	855	893
Financial services	1,192	1,260	1,353
Computer and information services	4,025	3,791	4,188
Royalties and copyrights	15,129	15,608	16,150
Other business services	24,355	29,671	30,677
Personal, cultural and recreational services	529	560	685
Government services	554	532	553
Exports	89,099	99,456	101,794
Transport services	19,309	21,496	23,254
Travel	9,718	10,308	10,809
Communication services	3,723	4,269	4,114
Construction services	2,102	1,949	2,176
Insurance services	472	513	532
Financial services	1,059	1,128	1,176
Computer and information services	4,758	4,530	4,773
Royalties and copyrights	18,569	22,192	22,545
Other business services	27,014	30,612	29,970
Personal, cultural and recreational services	528	569	594
Government services	1,847	1,891	1,851

13

Labour and social security

13. Labour and social security

Labour market depressed

The effects of the economic downturn were manifest on the labour market in 2012. The number of jobs was down, unemployment was up and the number of vacancies diminished. The collective wage increases were greater than in 2011, but again did not keep up with inflation.

Fewer jobs of employees

There were 59 thousand fewer jobs of employees in 2012 than in 2011. This means there was the same number of jobs as in 2007. Almost all sectors faced cuts, employment declined especially in business services and construction.

Over half a million unemployed in 2012

In 2012, 507 thousand people were unemployed on average. Unemployment rose from 5.4 percent of the labour force in 2011 to 6.4 percent in 2012. Unemployment grew fastest among young people. The average number of unfilled vacancies in 2012 stood at 122 thousand, 11 thousand fewer than in 2011.

More income support benefits

On 31 December 2012, 325 thousand income support benefits were paid to people aged up to 65. This is 9 thousand more than the year before. The increase goes entirely to people aged over 27.

Collective wage increase below inflation

In 2012 collective wages rose by 1.6 percent. This is more than in 2011, when there was a 1.1 percent increase. The Dutch inflation rate reached 2.5 percent in 2012 and has been higher than the collective wage increase for two and a half years. There are hardly any differences between the sectors in terms of collective wage increases.

Retirement age rising even more

The average age at which people retire reached 63.6 years in 2012. This is six months more than in 2011. Over 40 percent of the employers was 65 or older when they retired. In the period 2000–2006, the average retirement age was 61. Retirement age has steadily increased ever since because of changes in the legislation and new rules.

13.1 **Employment, 2012*** *(1,000 persons)*

	Total	Em-ployees	Self-em-ployed
Total employed persons	8,686	7,428	1,259
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	226	98	128
Manufacturing and energy	904	852	51
Construction	466	350	116
Trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	2,174	1,926	248
Information and communication	262	230	32
Financial institutions	256	249	7
Renting, buying, selling real estate	70	63	8
Business services	1,362	1,193	169
Government and care	2,331	2,234	97
Culture, recreation, other services	635	232	403

13.2 **Jobs of employees** *(x 1,000)*

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Total	7,861	7,904	7,845
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	108	107	105
Manufacturing and energy	882	876	865
Construction	379	371	355
Trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	1,984	2,017	2,024
Information and communication	237	240	241
Financial services	269	264	256
Renting, buying, selling real estate	69	68	66
Business services	1,282	1,297	1,284
Public administration and services	542	530	517
Education	510	507	500
Health and social work activities	1,324	1,357	1,367
Culture, recreation, other services	276	272	266
Men	4,217	4,227	4,171
Women	3,644	3,677	3,675

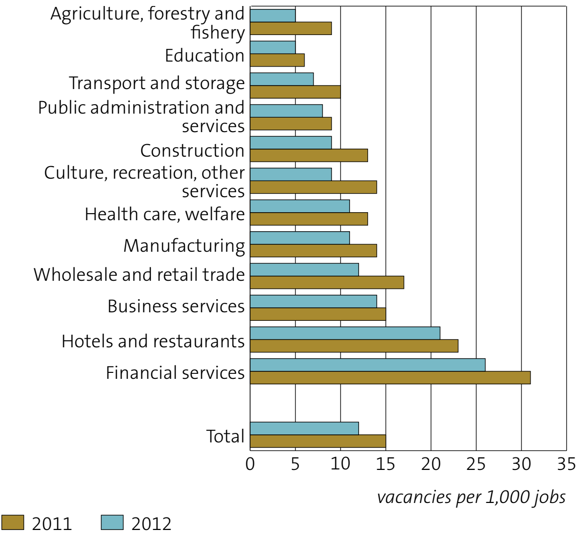
13.3 Jobs of employees, 2012* *(x 1,000)*

	Total	Men	Women
Total	7,845	4,171	3,675
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105	70	35
Manufacturing and energy	865	669	196
Construction	355	317	38
Trade, transport, hotels and restaurants	2,024	1,169	855
Information and communication	241	174	68
Financial services	256	141	115
Renting, buying, selling real estate	66	35	31
Business services	1,284	728	555
Public administration and services	517	322	195
Education	500	200	300
Health and social work activities	1,367	231	1,136
Culture, recreation, other services	266	114	152

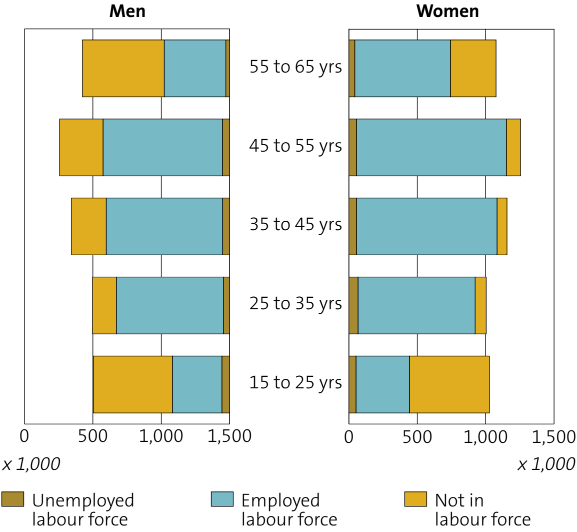
13.4 Vacancies *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012
Job vacancies			
Total	121.6	132.5	111.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.2	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing and energy	11.5	15.4	11.6
Construction	5.7	6.0	4.5
Hotels, restaurants	3.7	8.7	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	22.9	25.1	20.0
Transport and storage	3.7	4.3	3.4
Information and communication	7.4	8.9	7.7
Financial services	5.8	7.9	7.2
Business services	19.8	21.9	19.5
Public administration and services	6.8	4.7	4.4
Education	3.8	3.4	3.1
Health and social work activities	19.0	18.7	16.2
Culture, recreation, other services	5.1	5.2	4.4
Company size			
1 to 10 employees	26.1	28.4	23.5
10 to 100 employees	30.0	32.7	26.0
100 and more employees	65.5	71.5	62.0
New and filled job vacancies			
New vacancies	743	766	658
Filled vacancies	737	774	679

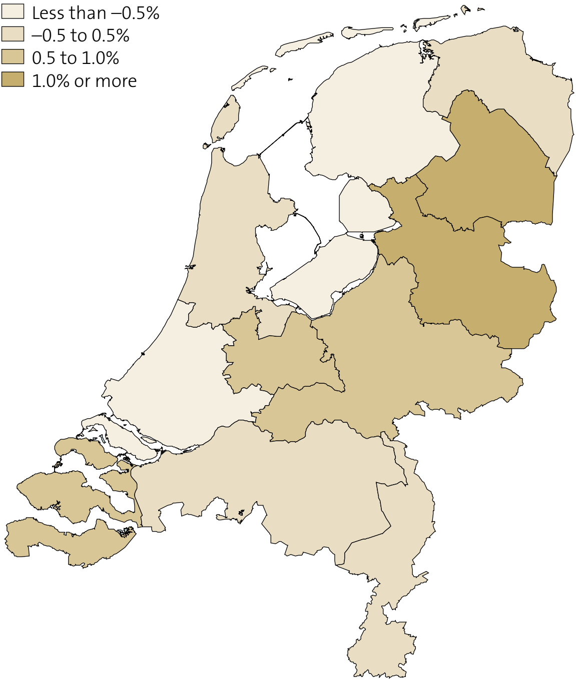
13.5 Vacancy rate by sector of industry, 31 December



13.6 Labour force position of the population 2012



13.7 Jobs of employees, 2011*

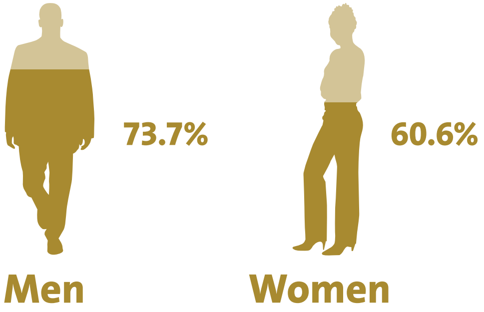


Employed labour force, 2012

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

	2010	2011	2012
Labour force	7,817	7,811	7,894
men	4,337	4,319	4,343
women	3,480	3,492	3,551
15 to 25 yrs	856	847	861
25 to 35 yrs	1,738	1,727	1,751
35 to 45 yrs	2,094	2,024	1,985
45 to 55 yrs	2,024	2,052	2,077
55 to 65 yrs	1,104	1,162	1,220
Employed labour force	7,391	7,392	7,387
men	4,119	4,095	4,069
women	3,272	3,297	3,318
15 to 25 yrs	756	764	753
25 to 35 yrs	1,650	1,631	1,638
35 to 45 yrs	2,000	1,936	1,878
45 to 55 yrs	1,934	1,957	1,968
55 to 65 yrs	1,050	1,104	1,149
Unemployed labour force	426	419	507
men	218	224	274
women	208	195	233
15 to 25 yrs	100	83	108
25 to 35 yrs	87	96	113
35 to 45 yrs	93	88	106
45 to 55 yrs	91	94	108
55 to 65 yrs	54	58	71

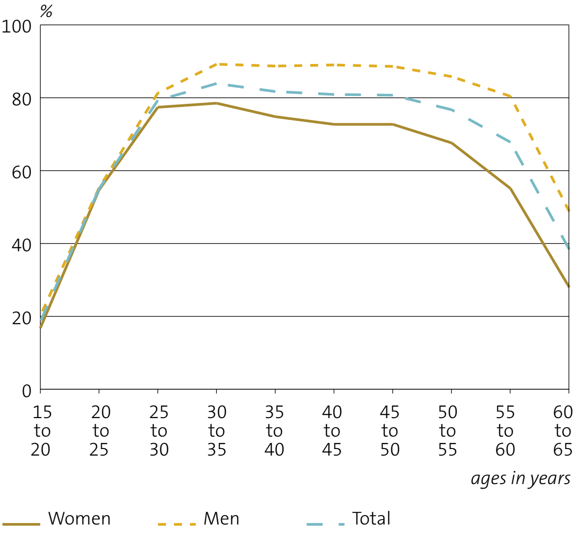
Net labour participation, 2012



13.9 **Net labour participation** *(% of the population)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total	67.1	67.2	67.2
Men	74.4	74.2	73.7
Women	59.7	60.2	60.6
15 to 25 yrs	37.7	38.0	37.2
25 to 35 yrs	83.5	82.4	81.6
35 to 45 yrs	82.6	82.0	81.2
45 to 55 yrs	78.7	79.0	78.8
55 to 65 yrs	48.7	51.0	53.4
Native Dutch population	69.4	69.6	69.6
Western foreign background	64.7	64.9	65.6
Non-western background	52.8	53.5	53.1
Turkish	52.1	54.4	52.4
Moroccan	48.4	50.3	45.8
Surinamese	60.2	61.7	61.3
Antillean/Aruban	57.2	51.7	56.8
other non-western	50.2	50.4	51.7

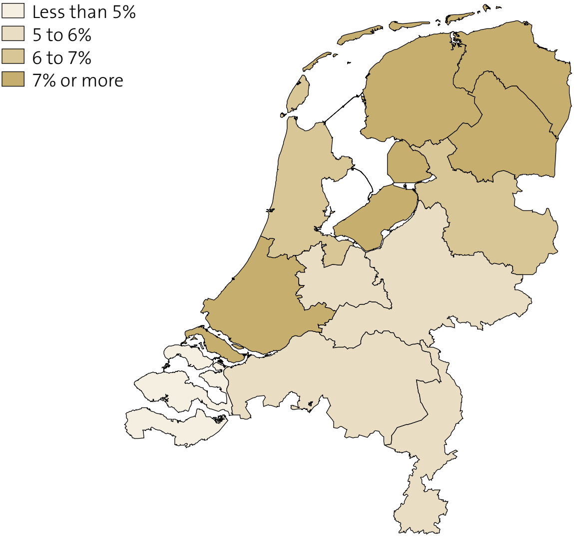
13.10 **Net labour participation, 2012**



13.11 **Unemployment** *(% of the labour force)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	5.4	5.4	6.4
Men	5.0	5.2	6.3
Women	6.0	5.6	6.6
15 to 25 yrs	11.7	9.8	12.6
25 to 35 yrs	5.0	5.5	6.5
35 to 45 yrs	4.5	4.4	5.4
45 to 55 yrs	4.5	4.6	5.2
55 to 65 yrs	4.9	5.0	5.8
Native Dutch population	4.5	4.2	5.0
Western foreign background	6.5	7.1	8.2
Non-western background	12.6	13.1	15.5
Turkish	11.3	11.2	14.5
Moroccan	14.6	13.0	19.6
Surinamese	10.4	10.3	14.2
Antillean/Aruban	12.5	17.4	16.3
other non-western	13.8	15.1	14.9
Primary education	11.0	10.0	12.0
Junior secondary education	8.0	7.2	9.1
Senior secondary education	5.1	5.2	6.3
Bachelor	3.6	3.7	4.4
Master, PhD	3.8	4.0	4.3

13.12 **Unemployment by province, 2012**



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

	2010	2011	2012
Total	7,391	7,392	7,387
Native Dutch background	6,042	6,012	5,979
Western foreign background	675	682	699
Non-western background	661	689	700
Turkish	136	145	143
Moroccan	104	111	103
Surinamese	150	156	156
Antillean/Aruban	55	51	57
other non-western	216	227	242
Primary education	337	361	336
Junior secondary education	1,277	1,309	1,253
Senior secondary education	3,147	3,130	3,136
Bachelor	1,638	1,639	1,664
Master, PhD	923	885	923
Occupational level			
Elementary	515	509	
Lower	1,666	1,673	
Intermediate	2,732	2,720	
Higher	1,652	1,673	
Academic	719	709	
Employees	6,341	6,315	6,292
permanent employment	5,237	5,195	5,115
flexible employment	1,104	1,120	1,177
Self-employed	1,049	1,077	1,095
12 to 20 hrs a week	713	710	698
20 to 35 hrs a week	2,281	2,313	2,364
35 hrs and more a week	4,397	4,369	4,325
Regular working hours	2,882	2,699	2,708
Irregular working hours	4,504	4,688	4,673
evenings	3,654	3,802	3,761
nights	1,218	1,194	1,180
Saturdays	3,445	3,606	3,621
Sundays	2,424	2,515	2,543

13.14 **Hourly wages earned by employees** *(euros)*

	2010	2011*
All employees	20.41	20.62
of which		
full-time employees	21.69	22.03
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	14.61	14.93
Mineral extraction	35.31	39.98
Manufacturing	20.23	20.58
Energy and water companies	27.35	28.33
Construction	21.33	21.42
Wholesale and retail trade	17.43	17.64
Hotels, restaurants	12.71	12.68
Transport and storage	19.02	19.26
Information and communication	24.90	25.37
Financial institutions	28.05	28.76
Business services	18.63	18.89
Public administration and services	23.00	23.11
Education	24.01	24.30
Health care and social work activities	20.16	20.26
Culture, recreation, other services	19.06	19.08
15 to 20 yrs	6.08	6.08
20 to 25 yrs	11.59	11.55
25 to 30 yrs	15.97	15.97
30 to 35 yrs	19.26	19.35
35 to 40 yrs	21.81	22.03
40 to 45 yrs	23.08	23.39
45 to 50 yrs	23.63	23.90
50 to 55 yrs	24.09	24.33
55 to 60 yrs	24.40	24.57
60 to 65 yrs	24.19	24.47
65 to 75 yrs	19.32	20.45

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

	2010	2011
All employees	31.0	31.3
of whom		
full-time employees	44.7	45.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	19.7	20.4
Mineral extraction	77.3	86.5
Manufacturing	37.7	38.6
Energy and water companies	54.0	55.9
Construction	38.8	39.3
Wholesale and retail trade	24.8	25.0
Hotels, restaurants	12.5	12.5
Transport and storage	33.2	33.7
Information and communication	46.8	47.7
Financial services	53.4	55.6
Business services	25.6	25.9
Public administration and services	41.6	41.6
Education	34.2	34.3
Health care and social work activities	24.8	25.1
Culture, recreation, other services	21.7	21.7

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

	2010	2011	2012
Gross hourly wage (incl.special payments)	1.3	1.1	1.6
Private sector	1.0	1.3	1.6
Subsidised sector	2.0	1.4	1.5
Government	1.6	0.1	1.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	0.8	1.5	1.3
Mineral extraction	.	.	.
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.8
Energy and water companies	0.9	1.3	1.4
Construction	1.3	0.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	0.7	1.3	1.7
Hotels, restaurants	1.0	1.2	0.9
Transport, information and communication	1.0	1.9	1.5
Financial services	1.1	0.9	1.4
Business services	1.0	1.4	1.6
Public administration and services	2.0	0.0	1.5
Education	0.9	0.1	.
Health care and welfare	2.3	1.6	1.7
Culture, recreation, other services	1.1	1.3	1.4

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	1.5	1.6	2.2
Private sector	1.3	1.9	2.3
Subsidised sector	2.5	1.6	2.0
Government	1.7	0.3	2.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.1	1.8	0.8
Mineral extraction	.	.	.
Manufacturing industry	1.4	1.5	2.0
Energy and water companies	1.5	1.6	3.7
Construction	1.9	1.5	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1.2	1.8	1.9
Hotels, restaurants	1.7	1.2	1.1
Transport, information and communication	1.6	1.8	2.3
Financial services	0.2	1.5	3.5
Business services	1.3	2.4	2.4
Public administration and services	2.0	0.2	2.8
Education	1.1	0.3	.
Health care and welfare	2.8	1.8	2.1
Culture, recreation, other services	1.5	1.7	2.2

13.18 **People receiving benefits, June 2012** *(x 1,000)*

	Total	unemployment benefits	income support	incapacity benefits
Total (incl. unknown)	1,503	278	458	790
Men	743	151	197	403
Women	751	126	260	379
15 to 25 yrs	100	12	24	65
25 to 35 yrs	206	47	81	81
35 to 45 yrs	277	66	97	118
45 to 55 yrs	380	80	108	198
55 to 65 yrs	484	72	100	321
Native Dutch population	989	204	190	611
Population with a foreign background	506	73	268	171
of whom				
Western	152	32	53	70
Non-western	353	41	216	101

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Incapacity benefits	832	825	817
Incapacity from an early age (Wajong)	205	216	226
Labour incapacity (WAO)	486	444	406
Labour incapacity for self-exployed (WAZ)	30	26	23
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)	28	36	43
Partial labour incapacity (WGA)	82	102	119
Unemployment benefits (WW)	264	270	340
Income support	345	356	365
Income provision for older and partially disabled workers (IOAW)	10	10	11
Income provision for older and partially disabled self-employed (IOAZ)	1	1	1
Family allowance (AKW)	1,932	1,934	1,914
Benefits for surviving relatives (ANW)	98	87	75
Old age pension (AOW)	2,881	3,017	3,136

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total incapacity	832	825	817
Incapacity from a young age (Wajong)	205	216	226
Labour incapacity (WAO)	486	444	406
Labour incapacity for self-employed (WAZ)	30	26	23
Complete labour incapacity (IVA)	28	36	43
Partial labour capacity (WGA)	82	102	119
Men	439	430	423
Women	393	394	394
15 to 25 yrs	63	66	68
25 to 35 yrs	78	83	89
35 to 45 yrs	125	125	123
45 to 55 yrs	211	210	207
55 to 65 yrs	354	340	329
Complete labour incapacity	641	639	645
Partial labour incapacity	190	185	171

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

	2010	2011	2012
Total	264	270	340
Men	151	149	190
Women	113	120	151
15 to 25 yrs	9	10	16
25 to 35 yrs	41	44	60
35 to 45 yrs	68	65	80
45 to 55 yrs	80	80	98
55 to 65 yrs	65	71	86
North Netherlands	32	32	41
East Netherlands	55	56	74
West Netherlands	111	116	146
South Netherlands	63	63	77

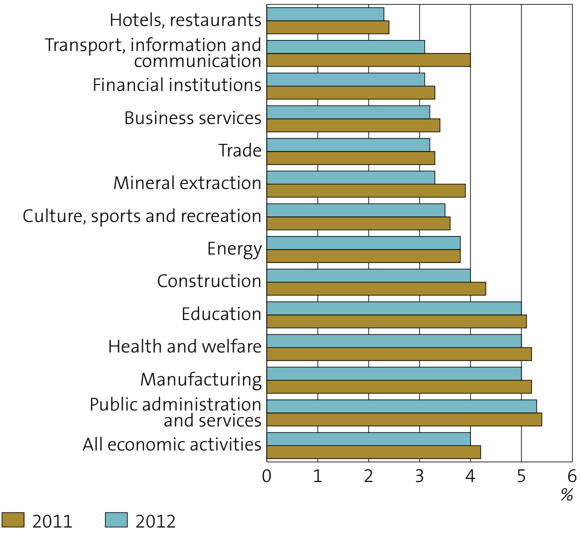
13.22 **Income support, 31 December** *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	345	356	365
Men	154	160	167
Women	191	196	199
15 to 25 yrs	23	22	18
25 to 35 yrs	60	63	67
35 to 45 yrs	75	76	79
45 to 55 yrs	81	85	90
55 to 65 yrs	69	70	72
65 yrs and older	38	41	40
Single	214	222	228
Single parent	77	79	79
Couple	53	54	57
Other	1	1	1
Less than 1 year	91	79	73
1 year or longer	254	277	293

13.23 **Benefits by region, 31 December 2012** *(x 1,000)*

	Income support*	Incapacity pre-2006 (WAO)*	Incapacity since 2006 (WIA)*	Unemployment (WW)
Total (incl. abroad and unknown)	365	406	162	340
Provinces				
Groningen	18	14	5	13
Friesland	15	12	4	17
Drenthe	10	13	5	11
Overijssel	22	27	9	25
Flevoland	9	10	4	9
Gelderland	34	44	17	40
Utrecht	20	27	11	22
North Holland	68	72	28	51
South Holland	100	68	30	67
Zeeland	6	8	3	6
North Brabant	40	58	24	53
Limburg	25	35	15	24
of which				
Amsterdam	41	21	8	18
Rotterdam	38	12	6	15
The Hague	23	12	5	11
Utrecht	8	7	3	6

13.24 **Sickness absence among employees**

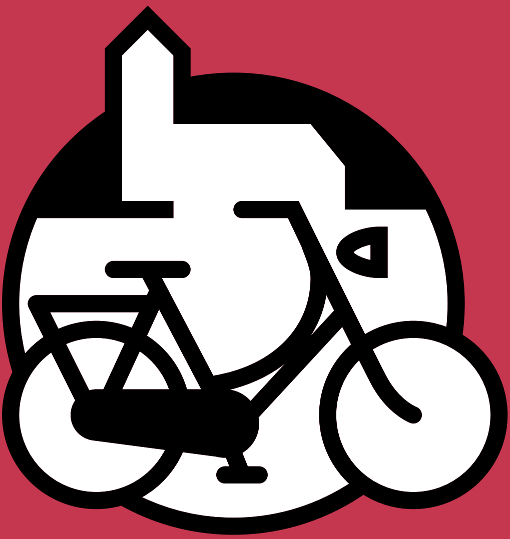


13.25 **Old age pensions, 31 December** *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total	2,881	3,017	3,136
Complete pension	2,365	2,470	2,560
Reduced pension	516	547	576
Netherlands	2,594	2,717	2,824
Rest of the world	287	300	312
Men	1,286	1,357	1,420
Women	1,596	1,660	1,716
65 to 75 yrs	1,602	1,702	1,790
75 to 85 yrs	950	974	996
85 to 95 yrs	309	321	329
95 yrs and older	20	21	21
Married	1,780	1,885	1,976
Unmarried	1,102	1,132	1,160
Native Dutch background	2,295	2,404	2,497
Foreign background	343	362	383

14

Leisure and culture



14. Leisure and culture

More hotel guests
In 2012 the number of guests who spent the night in Dutch accommodations increased by 2 percent to over 31 million. This increase is mainly due to the growing number of foreign tourists. The people who spent more time in Dutch accommodations were mainly Belgian (+8 percent) and British people (+7 percent).
Hotels were the main beneficiaries as the number of guests increased by 3 percent and the overnight stays by 2.4 percent. Overnight stays by guests on business fell by 3.0 percent.

Germany stays the main holiday destination abroad
In 2011 nearly 13 million Dutch people went on holiday once or several times. This added up to a total of over 36 million holidays. Nearly half were holidays spent in the Netherlands. Germany was the most popular destination for holidays abroad in 2011, with 3.3 million holidays, followed by France where 3 million holidays were spent by Dutch people. Then followed Belgium with 2 million and Spain with 1.8 million holidays. Dutch people traditionally spend many of their holidays near the Mediterranean. Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkye are the main destinations. Great-Britain has gained in popularity in recent years.

Computer and internet use stabilises
Access to desktop and laptop computers stabilized in 2012 compared to 2011. The same is true for internet access and for most internet activities. The only internet activity that has increased significantly is phoning through the internet.

Use of social media continues to grow
In 2012 the use of social media continued to grow. It increased most in the 45 to 65 age bracket, with 5 percent point. The share of young people using social media has stabilised around 96 percent.

One in six adults regularly goes to church or mosque
Some 55 percent of Dutch adults is religious, with Roman Catholics forming the largest group with 28 percent. Some 8 percent considers themselves Dutch Reformed, 4 percent is Calvinist and 6 percent indicated that they belonged to the Protestant Church of the Netherlands (PKN). Some 4 percent is Moslim. Another 6 percent belongs to the other religious or philosophical groups – including nearly 1 percent Hindus and 0.5 percent Buddhists. In comparison with the period 2004–2008 the share of religious people was down by 3 percent points in 2010–2011.

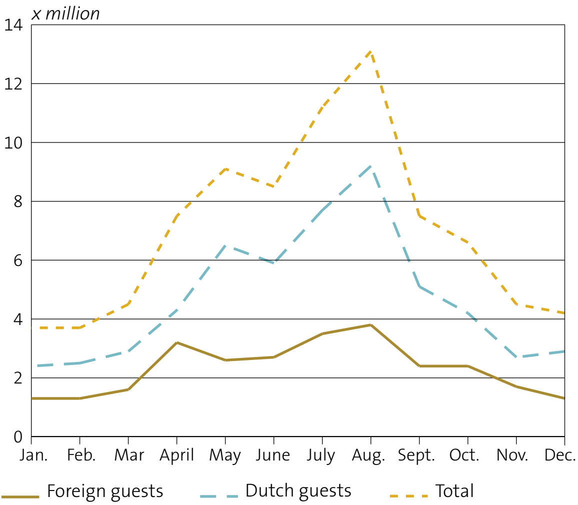
14.1 Holidays of the Dutch population

	2010	2011
Holidays in the Netherlands		
Holidays *(x 1,000)*	17,708	17,741
Spending *(billion euros)*	3	3
Spending per holidaymaker *(euros)*	157	155
Holidays abroad		
Holidays *(x 1,000)*	18,430	18,560
Spending *(billion euros)*	12	12
Spending per holidaymaker *(euros)*	662	668

14.2 Foreign holidays of the Dutch population *(%)*

	2010	2011
Belgium	10.8	10.6
Caribbean	0.9	0.3
Denmark	1.0	1.0
Germany	17.5	17.9
Egypt	1.5	1.1
France	15.5	15.9
Greece	3.3	3.2
Great Britain	4.3	4.3
Hungary	0.8	0.9
Italy	5.5	5.3
Luxembourg	1.2	0.8
Norway, Sweden, Finland	1.8	1.8
Austria	6.3	6.3
Portugal	1.7	1.6
Spain	8.5	9.6
Czech Republic	1.3	1.1
Turkey	4.4	4.4
United States	2.3	2.0
Far East	2.1	1.8
Switzerland	1.7	1.6
Other countries	7.5	8.4
Total *(x 1,000)*	18,430	18,560

14.3 Nights spent in accommodation in the Netherlands, 2012*



14.4 Public libraries

	2010	2011
Institutions	166	163
Book collection *(x 1,000)*		
Book collection, adults	16,194	15,552
of which		
fiction	8,791	8,677
non-fiction	7,403	6,875
Books for children and adolescents	12,338	12,370
of which		
fiction	8,982	9,082
non-fiction	3,356	3,288
Books lent *(x 1,000)*		
Books lent to adults	49,961	48,832
of which		
fiction	38,258	37,391
non-fiction	11,703	11,441
Books lent to children and adolescents	43,437	44,196
of which		
fiction	36,269	37,064
non-fiction	7,168	7,132
Members *(x 1,000)*	3,996	4,009
of whom		
adults	1,883	1,820
children and adolescents	2,113	2,189

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Hotels, boarding houses and youth hostels			
Accommodation	3,172	3,194	3,155
Beds	212	214	217
Guests	19,225	19,876	20,470
Dutch	10,499	10,849	11,113
foreign	8,727	9,027	9,357
Nights spent	33,708	34,576	35,418
Dutch	17,533	17,891	18,352
foreign	16,175	16,685	17,068
Tourist camp sites			
Accommodation	2,256	2,214	2,159
Beds	716	702	692
Guests	3,483	3,422	3,440
Dutch	2,749	2,676	2,711
foreign	734	746	729
Nights spent	19,297	18,817	17,414
Dutch	16,044	15,487	14,323
foreign	3,254	3,330	3,091
Holiday parks			
Accommodation	806	856	847
Beds	224	242	247
Guests	5,907	6,133	6,140
Dutch	4,583	4,696	4,639
foreign	1,323	1,437	1,501
Nights spent	27,994	28,601	27,980
Dutch	21,177	21,283	20,649
foreign	6,817	7,319	7,331
Accommodation for larger groups			
Accommodation	720	703	691
Beds	50	49	49
Guests	1,393	1,236	1,262
Dutch	1,294	1,145	1,170
foreign	99	91	93
Nights spent	3,874	3,375	3,352
Dutch	3,320	2,969	2,941
foreign	554	406	411
Business trips, nights spent in hotels (million)			
Total the Netherlands	14.6	15.2	14.8
of which in Amsterdam	3.4	3.5	3.4

14.6 ICT use, 12 to 75 year olds *(%)*

	2010	2011	2012
Personal computer			
Access to desktop and laptop	94	96	96
access to desktop	80	79	78
access to laptop	71	76	80
PC use (% users)			
(almost) daily	85	86	87
at least once a week	12	12	12
at least once a month	1	1	1
less than once a month	1	1	1
Internet			
Internet access	94	95	96
PC with internet access	93	95	95
Internet use *(% of users)*			
(almost) daily	84	86	87
at least once a week	14	12	11
at least once a month	2	1	2
less than once a month	0	1	0
Activities *(% of users)*			
looking for/applying for a job	20	20	20
banking	81	82	82
sending/receiving emails	96	95	95
telephone	19	25	27
chatting	29	29	30
information about travel services	52	52	52
information about health	54	55	56
information about goods and services	89	87	87
looking up information on government websites	58	53	55
buying/selling goods and services	58	62	61
radio, television and newspapers	74	76	77
downloading or playing games, music or visuals	58	59	61

[1] In the last 3 months.

14.7 ICT use of social media[1], 12 to 75 year olds *(%)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total	57	68	71
12 to 25 yrs	90	96	96
25 to 44 yrs	60	77	80
45 to 65 yrs	39	51	56
65 to 75 yrs	27	29	33

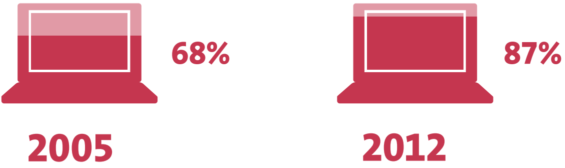
[1] In the last 3 months.

14.8 Church goers and church attendance, 18 years and older[1] *(%)*

	Church goers		Attendance	
	2008	2011	2008	2011
Total	58	55	19	17
Sex				
Men	55	53	18	16
Women	61	58	21	18
Age				
18–24 yrs	49	45	13	13
25–34 yrs	50	47	14	13
35–44 yrs	53	50	15	13
45–54 yrs	58	55	17	15
55–64 yrs	64	60	22	17
65–74 yrs	71	67	33	25
75 yrs and older	75	74	34	33
Origin				
Native Dutch	56	52	19	16
Western background	57	56	15	13
Non-western background	81	82	29	29

1) 2008 average 2004-2008; 2011 average 2010-2011; church attendance: once a month or more.

Using the internet every day *(% users)*



15

Macro-economics

15. Macro-economics

The Dutch economy is shrinking

In 2012 the Dutch economy contracted by 1.0 percent compared to 2011. It is the first time the economy shrank year-on-year since 2009, when GDP fell by 3.7 percent. Compared to 2011, consumption was down by 1.4 percent and investments by 4.6 percent. Government consumption stayed the same. Only imports and exports realised substantial growth. It came to about 3 percent

Investments in construction nose-diving

After two years of cuts, investments recovered somewhat in 2011. However, there was nothing left of this by the end of 2012. Investments in computers and means of transport were down across the board. Construction faced the starkest cuts. Investments in housing fell by about 10 percent, in commercial property by 6 percent and in civil engineering works, which are mainly carried out by the government, investments were down by 6 percent. Because the government moved several infrastructural projects forward at the start of the crisis in order to stimulate the economy, government investments did grow in 2009. However, since 2010 they fell by an average of 5 percent a year.

Slowdown in car and furniture purchases

The purchase of consumer durables sank to 10 percent below the 2007 level. Purchases of cars, furniture and other products for the home collapsed. Furthermore less car fuel was consumed for private use than 5 years ago. People also saved on beverages and tobacco. The relatively cold winter of 2011/'12 made that natural gas consumption stayed the same. People spent more on housing and care.

Non-financial companies pay out record amount in dividends

Dutch companies quoted on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange paid out a record amount of more than 15 billion euros in dividends to their shareholders in 2012. This is a third more than the previous record, dating back to 2008. The financial sector paid out 600 million euros in 2012, three times as much as in 2011. Despite the massive increase, the amount is still far removed from the record of 8.5 billion euros of 2007. So the current crisis mainly affects dividend payments in the financial sector.

15.1 Economic and social key figures

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Macro-economic key figures			
Economic growth *(% volume change of GDP)*	1.6	1.0	–1.0
Gross domestic product *(deflators % change)*	1.1	1.2	0.7
Net national income *(% volume change)*	2.2	4.2	–1.9
Net national income per capita *(% volume change*	1.7	3.8	–2.3
Net disposable national income *(% volume change)*	2.2	4.3	–2.0
Net disposable national income per capita *(% volume change)*	1.6	3.8	–2.4
Consumer price index *(CPI) (% change)*	1.3	2.3	2.5
Surplus of the nation on current transactions *(% of GDP)*	5.1	8.3	8.2
Labour			
Labour input *(% volume change)*	–0.6	0.5	.
Jobs of employees *(x 1,000)*	7,861	7,904	7,845
Employed labour force *(x 1,000)*	7,391	7,392	7,387
Employed labour force *(% of population 15 to 65 yrs)*	67.1	67.2	67.2
Unemployed labour force *(x 1,000)*	426	419	507
Unemployed labour force *(% of labour force)*	5.4	5.4	6.4
GDP per FTE *(% volume change)*	2.2	0.5	.
Income, expenditure and savings			
Final consumption expenditure *(% volume change)*	0.5	–0.6	–0.9
Fixed capital formation *(% volume changes)*	–7.2	5.7	–4.6
Net national savings *(% of net disposable income)*	9.7	13.8	12.7
Government			
Burden of taxation and social security contributions *(% of GDP)*	38.4	37.9	38.5
EDP deficit *(% of GDP)*	–5.1	–4.5	–4.1
Government debt, EMU-definition *(% of GDP)*	63.1	65.5	71.2
Enterprises			
Bankruptcy *(abs.)*	9,565	9,531	11,235
Population			
Average population *(x 1,000)*	16,615	16,693	16,754
Migration surplus *(% of population)*	0.2	0.2	0.1

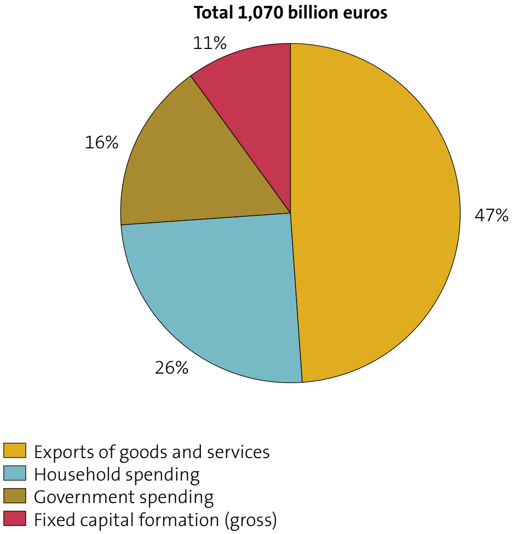
15.2 **The three approaches of domestic product** *(million euros)*

	2010*	2011*	2012*
From the output			
Output *(basic prices)*	1,141,512	1,187,629	1,199,225
Intermediate consumption *(excl. deductible VAT) (–)*	615,336	648,254	659,185
Value added *(gross, basic prices)*	526,176	539,375	540,040
Taxes less subsidies on products	62,815	61,575	60,162
taxes on products	66,481	64,953	63,636
subsidies on products *(–)*	3,666	3,378	3,474
Difference imputed and paid VAT	–251	1,023	436
Domestic product *(gross, market prices)*	588,740	601,973	600,638
From the generation of income			
Compensation of employees	300,434	306,609	307,686
wages and salaries	234,495	238,799	238,723
employers' social contributions	65,939	67,810	68,963
Taxes on production and imports and subsidies	63,473	62,536	62,348
taxes on production and imports	73,568	72,038	71,172
subsidies *(–)*	10,095	9,502	8,824
Operating surplus/mixed income *(gross)*	224,833	232,828	230,604
consumption of fixed capital	89,212	88,726	88,242
operating surplus/mixed income *(net)*	135,621	144,102	142,362
Domestic product *(gross, market prices)*	588,740	601,973	600,638
From the final expenditure			
Final consumption expenditure	434,875	439,268	443,893
Fixed capital formation *(gross)*	102,031	106,690	101,133
Changes in inventories	3,828	2,221	2,499
Exports of goods and services	460,493	499,620	524,719
Imports of goods and services *(–)*	412,487	445,826	471,606
Domestic product *(gross, market prices)*	588,740	601,973	600,638

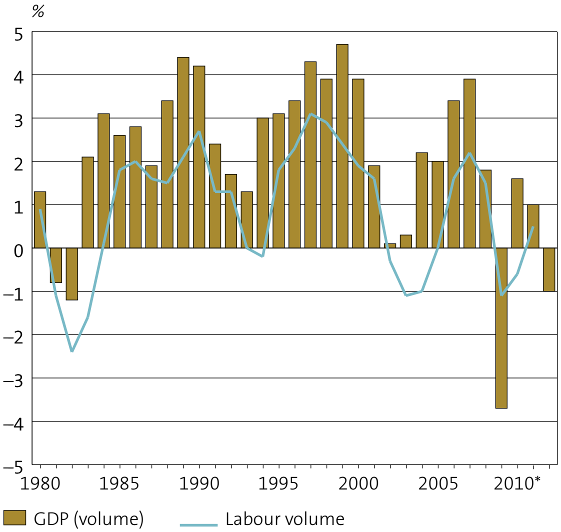
15.3 **Main macro-economic balancing items** *(million euros)*

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Domestic product *(gross, market prices)*	588,740	601,973	600,638
Consumption of fixed capital *(–)*	89,212	88,726	88,242
Net primary income from the rest of the world	–9,423	5,207	5,926
National income *(net, market prices)*	490,105	518,454	518,322
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	–8,871	–9,248	–9,622
Disposable national income *(net)*	481,234	509,206	508,700
Final consumption expenditure *(–)*	434,875	439,268	443,893
Adjustment for net equity in pension funds reserves *(surplus of the nation)*	154	82	9
National saving *(net)*	46,513	70,020	64,816
Fixed capital formation *(net) (–)*	12,819	17,964	12,891
Changes in inventories *(–)*	3,828	2,221	2,499
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	29,866	49,835	49,426
Net capital transfers from the rest of the world	–3,259	–2,058	–1,624
National net lending (+) or net borrowing *(–)*	26,607	47,777	47,802
change in assets on the rest of the world	121,327	204,329	.
change in liabilities to the rest of the world *(–)*	94,031	157,738	.
statistical discrepancy	689	1,186	.

15.4 Final expenditure by category, 2012*



15.5 Economic growth and employment



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

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Total	1.8	1.2	–0.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	–1.1	1.6	–0.6
Mining and quarrying	12.9	–7.6	–0.2
Manufacturing	6.9	3.5	–0.4
Electricity and gas supply	5.8	–6.1	–1.3
Water supply and waste management	1.9	1.8	0.8
Construction	–11.1	4.5	–8.4
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	3.5	2.8	–0.9
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	–1.8
Financial institutions	1.6	–1.4	–0.9
Renting, buying, selling real estate	2.5	2.1	1.0
Business services	–2.5	–0.1	–1.1
Government and care	2.4	1.3	1.2
Culture, recreation, other services	–1.1	–0.4	–0.6

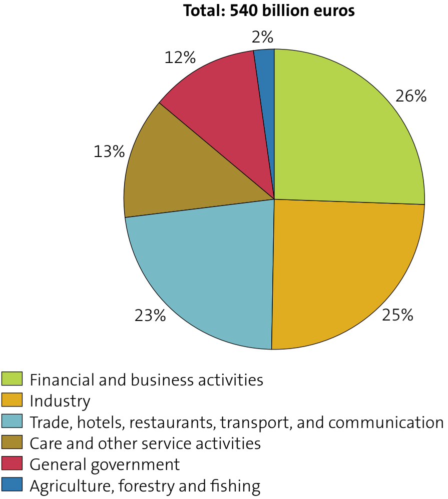
15.7 **Labour input of employees** *(1,000 FTE)*

	2010*	2011*
Total	6,718	6,752
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	180	178
Mining and quarrying	7	7
Manufacturing	764	757
Electricity and gas supply	25	25
Water supply and waste management	36	36
Construction	456	448
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	1,588	1,612
Information and communication	228	233
Financial institutions	238	234
Renting, buying, selling real estate	63	62
Business services	1,010	1,023
Government and care	1,788	1,803
Culture, recreation, other services	335	333

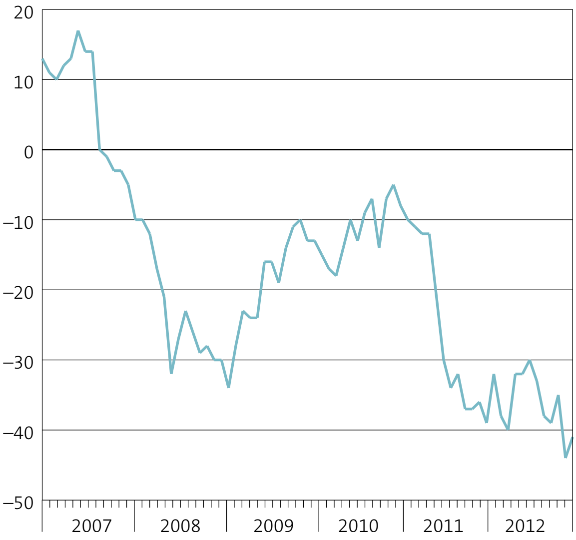
15.8 **Labour productivity per FTE** *(% volume changes)*

	2010*	2011*
Total	2.5	0.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	2.6
Mining and quarrying	13.7	–13.7
Manufacturing	10.1	4.5
Electricity and gas supply	0.7	–9.2
Water supply and waste management	1.9	2.8
Construction	–8.9	6.4
Trade, transport, hotels, catering	4.0	1.3
Information and communication	4.4	–1.7
Financial institutions	4.9	0.3
Renting, buying, selling real estate	8.0	4.4
Business services	0.7	–1.3
Government and care	–0.5	0.5
Culture, recreation, other services	–2.6	0.0

15.9 **Gross vale added, basic prices, 2012***



15.10 Consumer confidence, seasonally adjusted



15.11 Imports of goods and service *(million euros)*

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Imports of goods and services	412,487	445,826	471,606
Products of agriculture and fishing	15,117	16,907	17,511
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	36,975	44,669	53,655
Manufactured products	272,685	293,511	306,709
food, beverages and tobacco products	23,866	27,835	30,252
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	12,778	14,220	13,942
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,817	7,174	7,078
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	19,055	27,806	34,659
chemical products and manmade fibres	48,547	45,913	50,114
rubber and plastic products	7,489	8,536	8,420
basic metals and metal products	26,246	30,793	29,394
machinery and equipment i.e.	17,072	19,520	19,225
electrical machinery, optical equipment	80,192	78,688	81,041
transport equipment	19,739	22,516	22,803
other manufactured products i.e.	10,884	10,510	9,781
Other products	79,356	82,751	85,325
Final consumption by households abroad	11,628	11,553	12,234
Cif/fob adjustment	–3,274	–3,565	–3,828

15.12 **Exports of goods and services** *(million euros)*

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Exports of goods and services	460,493	499,620	524,719
Products of agriculture and fishing	21,117	20,861	22,422
Crude oil, gas and other minerals	15,841	18,711	24,459
Manufactured products	319,814	351,267	367,207
food, beverages and tobacco products	42,349	48,009	49,843
textiles, wearing apparel and leather	10,469	11,975	11,611
paper, printed matter and recorded media	6,445	6,678	6,524
coke, petroleum products and other fuel	34,457	46,271	55,889
chemical products and manmade fibres	65,378	66,297	71,550
rubber and plastic products	7,450	8,447	8,566
basic metals and metal products	26,471	29,957	28,951
machinery and equipment i.e.	19,537	21,810	22,630
electrical machinery, optical equipment	85,415	86,931	86,920
transport equipment	15,246	18,591	18,528
other manufactured products i.e.	6,597	6,301	6,195
Transport and communication services	21,262	22,572	24,054
Financial and business services	54,892	57,351	56,105
Other products	17,841	18,463	19,267
Final consumption by non-resident households in the Netherlands	12,223	13,127	13,868
Exports of used fixed capital goods	777	833	1,165
Cif/fob adjustment	–3,274	–3,565	–3,828

15.13 **Fixed capital formation** *(million euros)*

	2010*	2011*	2012*
Total	102,031	106,690	101,133
Dwellings	28,662	29,197	25,475
Non-residential buildings	16,785	17,150	16,089
Civil engineering works	13,807	14,335	13,810
Transport equipment	9,729	10,991	11,173
Machinery and equipment	14,491	15,834	15,648
Other fixed assets	21,106	21,789	21,364
Sales of existing fixed assets (–)	2,549	2,606	2,426

15.14 **Consumer credit (excl. credit card credit)** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Credit granted	5,173	5,241	4,504
Interest	1,329	1,260	1,231
Repayments	7,001	6,423	6,088
Outstanding debt	15,960	16,042	15,690
closed-end credit	2,787	3,130	3,251
open-end credit	13,172	12,912	12,439
Credit limits granted	24,988	24,279	23,368
Overdrafts	9,908	10,620	10,251

15.15 **Money raised on the capital market, Euronext Amsterdam** *(million euros)*

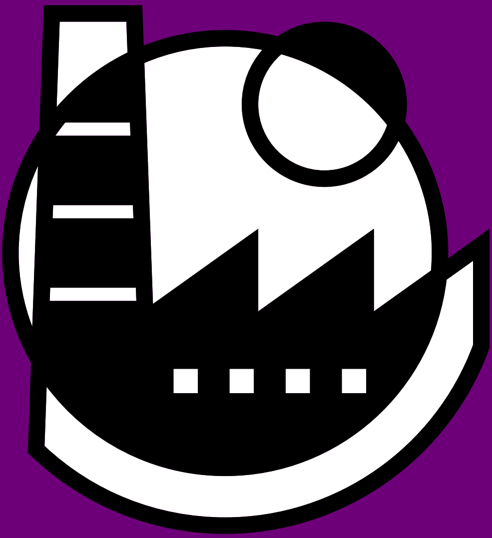
	2010	2011	2012
Total	213,835	184,733	183,160
Shares	5,180	7,566	7,187
financial institutions	-	981	2
investment companies	3,770	4,806	2,293
real estate companies	704	314	35
other companies	706	1,465	4,857
Bonds	208,596	177,167	175,973
government	53,686	53,904	67,336
financial institutions	152,221	121,329	105,348
other private sector	2,689	1,934	3,289
Mortgage bonds, bills and savings certificates	59	-	-

15.16 **Dividend on shares of quoted Dutch companies** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total	13,247	13,737	15,295
Construction and installation	189	217	244
Mineral extraction	4,409	4,344	4,992
Trade	394	443	567
Manufacturing industry	3,633	3,723	4,601
Non-financial services	840	1,042	1,040
Transport, communication	1,488	1,616	1,209
Banks/financial services	34	38	52
Insurance	149	172	562
Investment companies	1,323	1,309	1,295
Real estate companies	616	596	486
Other companies	173	230	248

16

Manu-facturing and energy



16. Manufacturing and energy

Turnover in manufacturing stable in 2012

In 2011 manufacturing showed signs of economic recovery, but in 2012 growth stagnated. Turnover remained at about the same level as in 2011. This means it was also at the same level as in 2008, just prior to the 2009 downturn.

Prices rose by over 3.5 percent on 2011. Manufacturers received a growing number of orders, but the pace was slower than in previous years. Whereas the orders received in 2012 were up by nearly 1.5 percent on 2011, the year-on-year increase in 2011 was nearly 7 percent.

Turnover remained the same in the export and domestic markets alike. It increased most in oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics manufacturing, which realised nearly 6 percent turnover growth. Turnover fell in most other branches.

Production in manufacturing was cut by nearly 1 percent. The dip was greatest in the manufacturing of transport equipment, where it reached over 5 percent. Dutch oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics manufacturing realised the greatest increase in production namely over 3 percent on 2011.

Producer confidence was negative throughout 2012. The manufacturers were more pessimistic at the end than at the beginning of the year.

More energy consumption, less consumption of natural gas in 2012

Dutch energy consumption in 2012 was up just 1.3 percent on 2011. Despite this, the consumption of natural gas was down by over 4 percent on 2011. The 1373 petajoule of natural gas consumed was the smallest quantity since 1990. It was colder in 2012 than in 2011. Taking this into account, energy consumption was 0.3 percent lower than the previous year

A whopping 16 percent less natural gas was used in the production of electricity, but 16 percent more coal. The production of electricity fell sharply as more cheap electricity was imported, mainly from Germany.

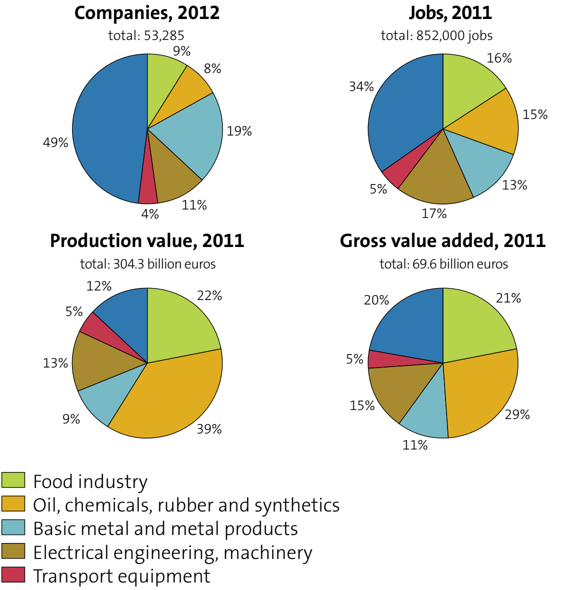
Dutch production of renewable electricity was 12.2 billion kWh in 2012, or over 10 percent of total Dutch electricity consumption. This is slightly more than in 2011. Electricity from wind increased, production from biomass stayed the same.

16.1 Manufacturing turnover and production (2010=100)

	2010	2011	2012*
Turnover	100.0	114.4	114.4
Destination			
domestic sales	100.0	111.1	111.3
exports	100.0	117.0	116.8
Sector			
food industry	100.0	109.9	109.2
textiles, clothing and leather	100.0	104.5	101.2
wood, construction materials	100.0	107.7	101.2
paper and publishing	100.0	103.7	97.0
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	100.0	120.0	126.7
basic metal and metal products	100.0	113.9	105.2
electrical engineering	100.0	116.4	108.1
transport equipment	100.0	115.0	111.9
furniture	100.0	96.4	96.0
Production	100.0	103.3	102.5
Sector			
food industry	100.0	101.6	99.2
textiles, clothing and leather	100.0	103.2	100.1
wood, construction materials	100.0	106.1	98.5
paper and publishing	100.0	100.9	99.5
oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	100.0	100.0	103.2
basic metal and metal products	100.0	103.9	101.8
electrical engineering	100.0	107.1	104.9
transport equipment	100.0	122.3	116.0
furniture	100.0	99.0	96.5

16.2 Producer confidence and production growth in manufacturing

16.3 Key figures in manufacturing



16.4 **Employees in manufacturing** *(1,000 FTE)*

	2010**	2011*
Total	763	757
Food industry	117	115
Oil, chemicals, rubber and synthetics	120	119
Basic metal and metal products	102	102
Electrical engineering, machinery	129	132
Manufacture of transport equipment	38	38
Textiles, paper, wood, furniture and other industry	257	251

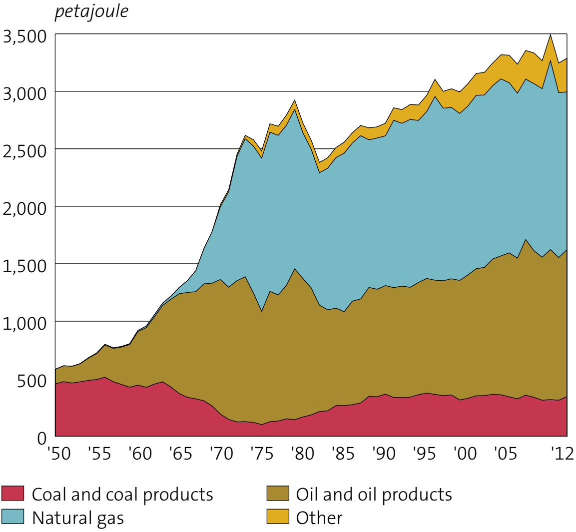
16.5 **Fixed capital formation in manufacturing** *(million euros)*

	2010	2011*
Total	6,105	7,288
Food industry	1,341	1,343
Oil industry	461	610
Chemical industry	1,009	1,532
Metal and electrical engineering	2,074	2,459
Other manufacturing	1,221	1,343

16.6 **Energy balance sheet** *(petajoule)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Energy supply	3,492	3,246	3,287
extraction	2,935	2,707	2,699
imports	9,594	9,329	10,099
exports (–)	8,300	8,145	8,521
bunkers (–)	729	783	719
used from stocks	–7	137	–271
Energy use	3,492	3,246	3,287
coal and coal products	318	313	344
oil and oil products	1,305	1,241	1,278
natural gas	1,643	1,434	1,373
renewable energy	127	132	136
nuclear energy	38	40	39
waste and other energy	51	53	55
imported electricity	419	422	413

16.7 Energy consumption by type



16.8 Electricity balance sheet (billion kWh)

	2010	2011	2012*
Supply of electricity	120.9	122,1	118.7
production	118.2	113.0	101.6
central	75.8	70.6	63.7
local	42.3	42.4	37.9
imports	15.6	20.6	32.2
exports (–)	12.8	11.5	15.0
Electricity consumption	120.9	122.1	118.7
via public network	103.8	104.8	101.9
via self-generation networks	13.4	13.4	13.3
for production processes	3.8	3.9	3.5
Net losses	4.5	4.6	4.5

16.9 **Renewable electricity** *(% electricity consumption)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Domestic production	9.69	9.84	10.14
hydro power[1)]	0.08	0.08	0.08
wind energy[1)]	3.72	3.87	4.10
solar power	0.05	0.08	.
biomass	5.84	5.80	5.85
Imports	13.67	21.66	28.03
hydro power	13.11	18.84	25.48
wind energy	0.38	1.95	1.5
solar power	.	.	.
biomass	0.18	0.87	1.05
Exports	0.36	2.79	3.27

1) Normalised according to the EU renewable energy directive.

16.10 **Sales of motor fuels [1)] for transport** *(petajoule)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Road traffic	472	479	462
automotive lpg	14	13	13
motor gasoline	184	188	181
transport diesel	275	278	269
Shipping	590	640	582
Gas oil, light fuel oil	73	76	74
fuel oil	517	563	507
Aviation	145	151	145

1) Including sales international shipping and aviation.

16.11 **Consumer energy prices** *(euros)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Natural gas per m^3	0.57	0.60	0.70
Electricity per kWh	0.17	0.18	0.19
Motor gasoline (Euro95) per litre	1.50	1.64	1.76
Transport diesel per litre	1.17	1.35	1.44
Automotive lpg per litre	0.64	0.70	0.77

17

Nature and environment

17. Nature and environment

Phosphate in manure below the upper limits again

Manure production fell by over 12 million kg of nitrogen and 9 million kg of phosphate in 2011. The main causes were a decrease in the number of cattle and poultry and lower quantities of nitrogen and phosphate in cattle feed. So for the first time since 2007 phosphate production was below the 173 million kg maximum set by the European Commission. In 2012 (provisional figure) phosphate production continued to fall.

Waste prevention in the food and chemical industries works

In 2010 manufacturing released 14.4 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste. This would have been 6.8 million tonnes more if it had not been for waste prevention measures, assuming that the volume of waste would have grown at the same rate as value added in the period 2000–2010.
There was a great deal of waste prevention in the food and the chemical industries (3.9 and 1.6 million tonnes respectively). In-house recycling, the use of different, less polluting raw materials and the change to cleaner production processes led to a great reduction in the release of less ground tare and phosphogypsum.

Lower emission of acidifiers and greenhouse gasses

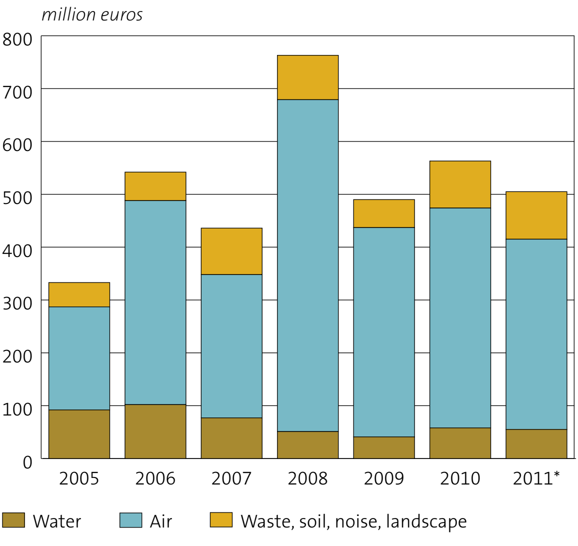
In 2011 the emission of greenhouse gasses in the Netherlands was 7 percent lower than in 2010. This is mostly the result of the 7 percent cut in energy use. Far less natural gas was consumed due to the mild winter, and to a lesser extent the economic crisis. This in turn led to a substantial decrease in carbon dioxide emissions.
Dutch greenhouse gas emissions were 8 percent below the 1990 Kyoto base year level. According to the Kyoto protocol the Netherlands must cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 6 percent in the period 2008–2012 compared to 1990. The average for the period 2008–2011 is 5 percent less than in 1990.
In 2011 emissions of acidifiers were down by 4 percent on 2010 and 65 percent on 1990. This is the result of all kind of emission reduction measures taken particularly in manufacturing and in traffic and transport.

Butterfly population in decline, especially in farming areas

In 2012 the butterfly population was at its lowest level in twenty years. The situation of butterflies that commonly had their habitat in grass lands in farming areas deteriorated particularly fast.
Rare species such as the large chequered skipper and the tree grayling are not thriving at all, but neither are the more common species as the peacock butterfly and the large white. This is mainly because their preferred habitat has deteriorated or disappeared. The quality of their remaining habitat is also deteriorating due to fragmentation, intensification of agricultural production, as well as increasingly parched and over-fertilised land.

Other species, such as the speckled wood butterfly and the orange tip, are thriving. In the past the speckled wood butterfly was only found in woods, but today they are also found in gardens, and road verges, so its population is increasing rapidly. The orange tip benefits from regularly warm spring months.
The butterflies traditionally found in farming areas are down to a quarter of their 1992 numbers. This is mainly caused by the intensification of agricultural production, which means that few blooming flowers remain in grass lands and verges. There is a difference between farming and urban areas and the grass lands in nature areas. The latter two offer slightly better prospects.
The preliminary Red List of endangered moths was published recently. This group is not doing very well either as about half of the species is endangered or have disappeared altogether from the Netherlands.

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

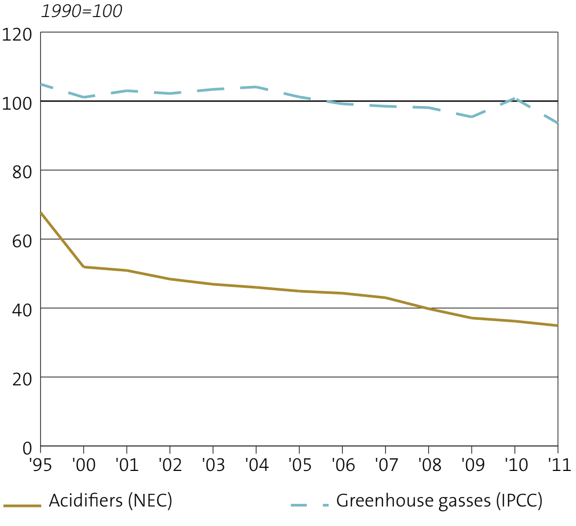


17.2 Noise nuisance and odour nuisance

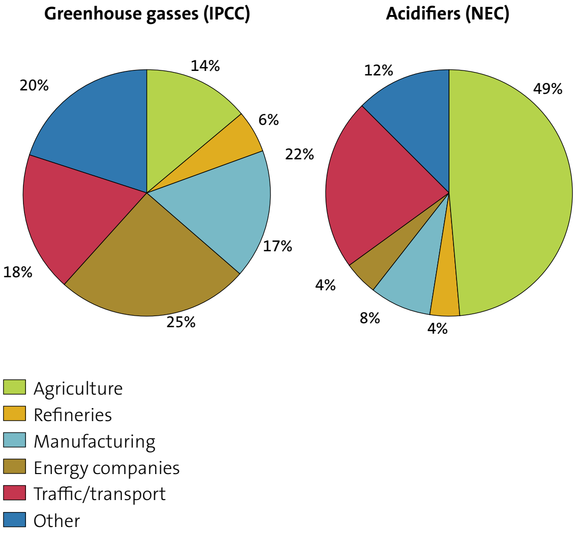
(% of people aged 18 yrs and older)

	2005	2010	2011
Noise nuisance			
Traffic and/or industry	44	40	40
air traffic	17	15	14
rail traffic	6	6	7
road traffic	32	29	30
industry	4	2	3
neighbours	20	19	20
Odour nuisance			
Traffic and/or industry	13	8	7
traffic	7	3	4
industry	8	5	5
agriculture	11	8	9
open fireplaces and/or multi-fuel burners	11	11	10

17.3 Air pollution



17.4 Air pollution, emissions by all sources, 2011 *(%)*



17.5 Water purification by sewage treatment installations

	2005	2010	2011
Effluent (1,000 kg)			
phosphorus (total P)	2,651	2,226	2,126
nitrogen (total N)	21,742	16,586	15,250
cadmium	0.25	0.23	0.17
chromium	3.4	2.9	2.4
copper	12	8.8	7.9
mercury	0.097	0.087	0.07
lead	6.2	3.9	3.6
Sludge of sewage treatment installations *(1,000 KG)*	1,494,028	1,321,586	1,304,669
of which			
dry matter	347,557	332,601	331,336
phosphorus (total P)	7,771	11,110	10,757
nitrogen (total N)	18,733	18,736	18,728
cadmium	0.45	0.47	0.42
chromium	14	14	14
copper	132	133	137
mercury	0.33	0.26	0.25
lead	39	40	38

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

	2005	2010	2011*
Phosphorus (total P)	15,286	15,033	14,941
Nitrogen (total N)	92,703	85,641	84,989
Cadmium	1.51	0.98	0.98
Chromium	15.8	5.9	5.3
Copper	281	273	275
Mercury	0.58	0.33	0.32
Lead	57.0	41.3	41.3

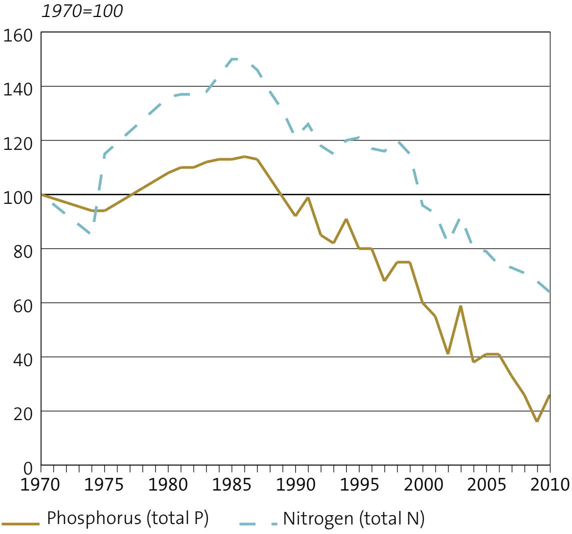
17.7 **Industrial waste** *(million kg)*

	2010	2011		
	Total	Total	Recycled	Final processing
Total non-hazardous waste	23,867	24,235	19,775	4,460
Mineral extraction	244	200	112	88
Manufacturing	14,400	14,630	13,437	1,193
food industry	8,217	8,130	7,763	368
chemical industry	912	1,004	794	210
basic metal industry	2,074	1,765	1,723	42
other manufacturing	215	3,731	3,157	573
Energy supply	1,152	1,165	1,136	29
Water collection and recycling	8,071	8,240	5,090	3,150
Non-chemical waste	21,834	22,232	18,729	3,504
metal products	1,089	1,136	1,127	11
paper and cardboard	747	759	739	18
wood	765	776	750	26
animal and vegetable waste	6,521	6,506	6,398	108
mixed waste	3,362	3,399	1,902	1,497
sludge	2,155	2,275	1,037	1,236
minerals and stonelike materials	6,880	7,057	6,468	588
other non-chemical waste	5	323	307	18
Chemical waste	2,034	2,003	1,047	956

17.8 **Municipal waste** *(million kg)*

	2005	2010	2011
Total	10,323	10,061	10,169
Household waste	9,059	8,860	8,946
non-separated collected waste	4,605	4,441	4,437
household waste	3,878	3,751	3,760
bulky household waste	640	615	599
mixed construction waste	88	75	78
separated collected waste	4,453	4,419	4,509
garden, fruit and vegetable waste	1,302	1,255	1,297
paper	1,077	1,065	1,046
glass	345	350	350
bulky garden waste	444	447	447
wood waste	326	323	334
rubble	429	402	425
other separated waste	530	577	610
Cleansing waste	1,138	1,076	1,099
Other waste	126	124	125

17.9 **Mineral surpluses in agriculture**



17.10 Manure and mineral production *(million kg)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Manure from livestock	72,172	71,434	71,207
Cattle	55,942	55,354	55,416
Sheep and goats	1,706	1,674	1,699
Horses and ponies	993	961	929
Pigs	11,841	11,821	11,571
Poultry	1,527	1,457	1,416
Rabbits and furred animals	164	166	176
Mineral excretion			
Nitrogen (total N)	490	477	474
Phosphate (as P_2O_5)	179	170	168
Potassium (as K_2O)	523	512	509

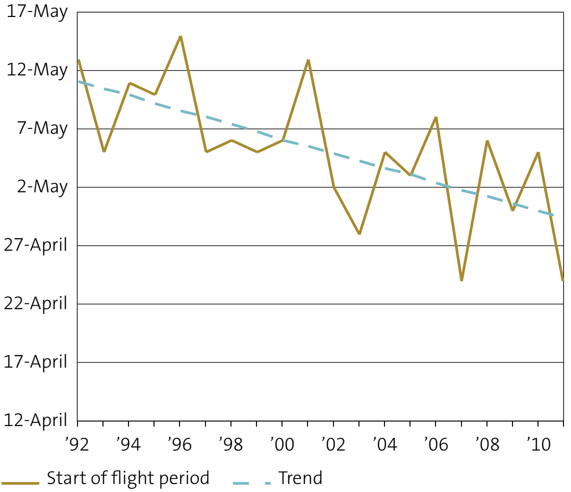
17.11 Trends in plant and animal populations *(2000=100)*

	2005	2010	2011
Breeding birds	94	93*	98*
Winter birds 1)	97	57*	63*
Water birds 2)	117	113*	118*
Mammals 3)	110	137*	122*
Bats	152	196*	210*
Amphibians	112	114*	90*
Reptiles	103	101*	104*
Butterflies	92	100*	85*
Dragonflies	95	119*	101*
Wild mushrooms	72	79*	58*

Source: NEM (PGO, CBS).

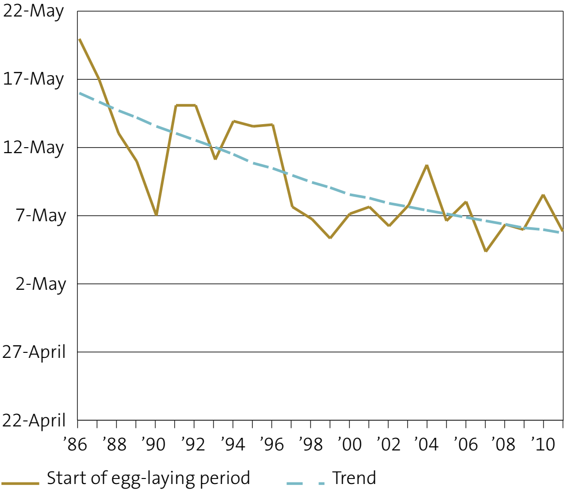
1) Birds spending winters in the Netherlands.
2) Season 2004/2005, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011.
3) Mammals active during the daytime: squirrels, hares, rabbits, deer and foxes.

17.12 Start of butterfly flight period



Source: NEM (Vlinderstichting, CBS).

17.13 Start of egg-laying period of birds



Source: NEM (SOVON, CBS).

18

Population

18. Population

Population growth collapsed in 2012

On 1 January 2013 the Netherlands had nearly 16.8 million inhabitants, almost 48 thousand more than a year earlier. On balance 13 thousand inhabitants came in from abroad in 2012, 17 thousand fewer than in 2011. Some 156 thousand immigrants arrived while 143 thousand emigrants left. Immigration was down for the first time since 2006, while emigration rose for the third year running. Natural growth (births minus deaths) contributed 35 thousand, the lowest figure since 1871.

Fewer births, more deaths

In 2012 natural growth decreased from 44 to 35 thousand. The number of live births fell by 5 thousand to 175 thousand, the lowest number since the mid 1980s. The number of deaths increased by 5 thousand to 141 thousand. The high mortality rate was concentrated in February and March. It was mainly due to the unusual cold (in February) and to a lesser extent to the subsequent flue epidemic (March).

Migration from Central and Eastern Europeans lower on balance

In 2012 some 156 thousand immigrants arrived in the Netherlands, 7 thousand fewer than in 2011. Fewer immigrants came from Asia and Africa requesting asylum. Fewer emigrants born in the Netherlands returned. The rise in immigration by Central and Eastern Europeans came to a halt in 2012, while emigration of this group rose faster. On balance 12 thousand Eastern and Central Europeans arrived, 6 thousand fewer than in 2011.

Although total immigration was down, there was a further rise in the immigration from Southern Europe, probably as a consequence of the economic crisis there. On balance over 4 thousand immigrants arrived in the Netherlands from Southern Europe in 2012.

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

	2010	2012	2013*
Total	16,575	16,730	16,778
Men	8,203	8,283	8,306
Women	8,372	8,447	8,472
Never married	7,702	7,841	.
Married	6,875	6,851	.
Widowed	867	866	.
Divorced	1,131	1,172	.
Younger than 20 yrs	3,928	3,895	3,870
20 to 40 yrs	4,193	4,142	4,120
40 to 65 yrs	5,916	5,977	5,964
65 to 80 yrs	1,890	2,030	2,121
80 yrs and older	648	686	703

18.2 Age and demographic burden, 1 January *(%)*

	2010	2012	2013*
Age			
younger than 20 yrs	23.7	23.3	23.1
20 to 40 yrs	25.3	24.8	24.6
40 to 65 yrs	35.7	35.7	35.5
65 to 80 yrs	11.4	12.1	12.6
80 yrs and older	3.9	4.1	4.2
Demographic burden (total)	64.0	65.3	66.4
green burden	38.9	38.5	38.4
grey burden	25.1	26.8	28.0
Inhabitants per km^2 of land *(abs.)*	491	496	498

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Population on 1 January	16,575	16,656	16,730
births	184	180	175
deaths	136	136	141
immigration	154	163	156
emigration	121	133	143
other corrections, net	–1	0	.
Total growth	81	75	48
Population on 31 December	16,656	16,730	16,778
Population growth *(per 1,000 inhabitants)*	4.9	4.5	2.8

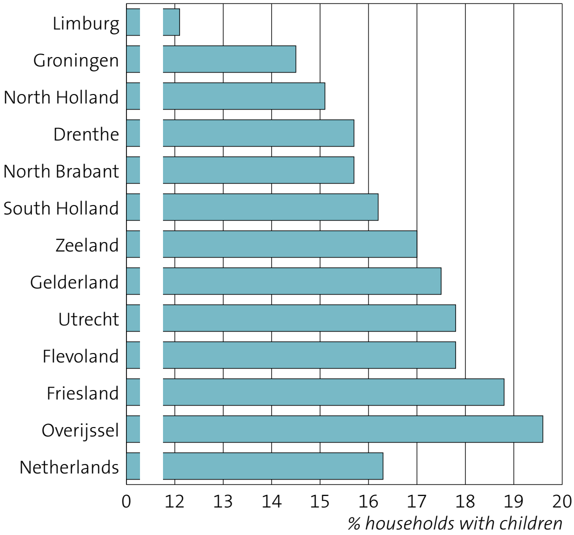
18.4 Population by ethnic origin, 1 January *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012
Total	16,575	16,656	16,730
Native Dutch	13,215	13,229	13,236
Foreign background	3,360	3,427	3,494
1st generation	1,700	1,735	1,772
western	644	666	690
of whom			
EU countries	389	410	433
Indonesia	119	117	115
non-western	1,055	1,069	1,082
of whom			
Morocco	167	168	168
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	81	82	83
Suriname	185	184	184
Turkey	196	197	197
2nd generation	1,660	1,692	1,722
western	857	862	866
of whom			
EU countries	509	511	513
Indonesia	263	263	263
non-western	803	830	856
of whom			
Morocco	182	188	195
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	57	59	61
Suriname	157	160	163
Turkey	188	192	196

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

	2010	2011	2012
Total	7,386	7,444	7,513
One-person households	2,670	2,708	2,762
Multi-person households	4,717	4,736	4,751
couples without children	2,127	2,144	2,148
unmarried	506	514	512
married	1,622	1,630	1,637
couples with children	2,049	2,051	2,048
unmarried	331	350	361
married	1,718	1,702	1,687
one-parent households	486	496	511
other	54	44	44

18.6 **Households with three or more children, 1 January 2012**



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

	2010	2011	2012
Total	7,386	7,444	7,513
1 person	2,670	2,708	2,762
2 persons	2,418	2,440	2,455
3 persons	908	905	909
4 persons	971	972	971
5 persons and more	421	419	415
Average household size *(abs.)*	2.22	2.21	2.20

18.8 Live births *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	184	180	175
Sex			
boys	94	92	.
girls	90	88	.
Birth order from the mother			
1st child	85	84	.
2nd child	66	65	.
3rd child	24	22	.
4th and higher order child	9	9	.
Legitimacy			
marital	109	105	.
non-marital	76	75	.
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants *(abs.)*	11.1	10.8	10.5
Live births per 1,000 women aged 15–50 *(abs)*	48.0	47.1	.
Total fertility rate *(abs.)*	1.8	1.8	1.7

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

	2010	2011
Total	184.4	180.1
15 to 20 yrs	1.9	1.7
20 to 25 yrs	16.4	15.8
25 to 30 yrs	51.6	50.3
30 to 35 yrs	69.4	69.2
35 to 40 yrs	37.2	35.3
40 to 45 yrs	7.6	7.4
45 yrs and older	0.3	0.4

18.10 Average age of mother when giving birth

	2010	2011
Total	31.0	31.0
1st child	29.4	29.4
2nd child	31.7	31.7
3rd child	33.3	33.2
4th and higher order child	35.1	35.1

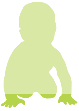
18.11 Stillbirths by duration of pregnancy

	2010	2011
Absolute		
24 weeks and longer	648	620
28 weeks and longer	490	486
Per 1,000 births		
24 weeks and longer	3.5	3.4
28 weeks and longer	2.7	2.7

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

	2010	2011
Total	181.8	177.6
Single births	178.8	174.8
Multiple births	3.0	2.9
twins	3.0	2.8
two boys	1.0	1.0
one boy, one girl	1.1	0.9
two girls	1.0	0.9
three or more babies	0.0	0.0

Twin births per 1,000 births



12.4

1950

15.9

2011

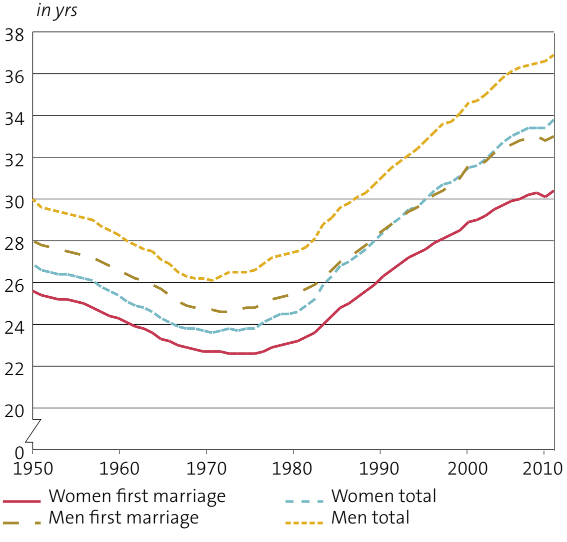
18.13 **Live births to parents with a foreign background, by parental country of birth** *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011
Total	45.3	44.8
Western	13.8	13.9
of which		
Belgium	1.2	1.1
Germany	2.1	2.0
Indonesia	0.8	0.8
former Yugoslavia	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	0.9	0.9
Non-western	31.5	30.9
of which		
Morocco	7.3	7.1
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.3	2.2
Somalia	1.0	1.2
Suriname	3.3	3.2
Turkey	5.3	5.0

18.14 Mortality

	2010	2011	2012*
Deaths *(x 1,000)*	136.1	135.7	140.7
men	66.0	65.3	67.8
women	70.1	70.5	72.9
Infant mortality *(x 1,000)*	0.7	0.7	0.6
Perinatal mortality *(x 1,000)*	0.9	0.9	.
Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants	8.2	8.1	8.4
Standardised mortality per 1 000 inhabitants	6.4	6.2	.
men	5.9	5.7	.
women	6.6	6.5	.
Infant mortality per 1 000 live births	3.8	3.6	3.7
Perinatal mortality per 1 000 live births	4.8	4.8	.
Life expectancy at birth (years)			
men	78.8	79.2	79.2
women	82.7	82.9	82.8
Average age at death			
men	74.0	74.2	.
women	79.6	79.6	.

18.15 Average age at marriage



18.16 Marriages and partnership registrations

	2010	2011
Marriages *(x 1,000)*	75.4	71.6
two men	0.7	0.6
one man and one woman	74.0	70.2
two women	0.7	0.8
Partnership registrations *(x 1,000)*	9.6	9.9
two men	0.2	0.2
one man and one woman	9.1	9.5
two women	0.3	0.2
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	4.5	4.3
Partnership registrations per 1,000 inhabitants	0.6	0.6
Average age at marriage		
men	36.6	36.9
women	33.4	33.8

18.17 Wedding anniversaries *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012
12.5 years	66	67	68
25 years	54	55	58
40 years	70	73	72
50 years	33	34	37
60 years	6	7	8

18.18 Marriage dissolutions *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	89.9	88.9	90.7
Cause:			
death of husband	38.1	36.9	38.1
death of wife	18.1	18.2	18.3
divorce	33.7	33.8	34.3

[1] Including dissolution of partnerships.

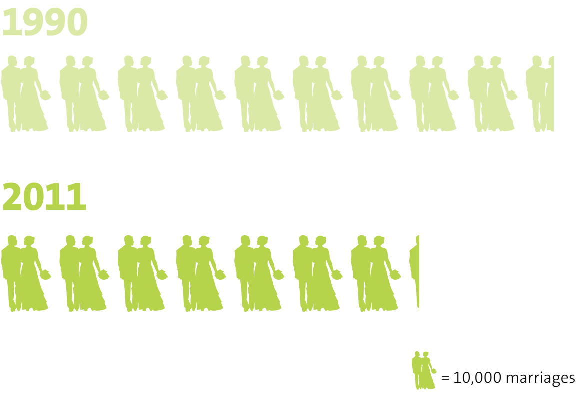
18.19 Marriage dissolutions

	2010	2011
Marriage dissolution per 1,000 inhabitants	5.3	5.3
of which		
by divorce	2.0	2.0
Marriage dissolution by death per 1,000 couples	16.2	16.1
men	11.0	10.8
women	5.2	5.3
Divorce rate	36.2	36.5
Average marriage duration at divorce (years)	14.4	14.5
Average age at divorce		
men	45.6	45.8
women	42.5	42.7
Average age at death of partner		
men	74.7	75.0
women	70.9	71.0
Average age of surviving partner		
men	72.7	.
women	71.2	.

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

	2010	2011
Men	30.7	30.7
younger than 30 yrs	1.3	1.3
30 to 40 yrs	7.1	6.8
40 to 50 yrs	12.5	12.5
50 yrs and older	9.9	10.1
Women	31.6	31.6
younger than 30 yrs	2.9	2.8
30 to 40 yrs	9.2	9.0
40 to 50 yrs	12.6	12.6
50 yrs and older	6.9	7.3

Number of marriages



18.21 Internal migration *(x 1,000)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	1,462	1,459	1,484
Moving within the same municipality	872	865	878
Moving to another municipality	590	594	606
in the same province	347	347	356
in another province	243	247	250

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

	2010	2011	2012
In private household	16,366	16,436	16,511
child living at home	4,582	4,584	4,591
single	2,670	2,708	2,762
living together	8,352	8,391	8,393
without children			
unmarried	1,011	1,029	1,024
married	3,243	3,259	3,273
with children			
unmarried	661	699	722
married	3,436	3,404	3,374
single parent	486	496	511
other	276	257	255
In institutional household	209	219	219

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Immigration	154.4	163.0	155.7
Continents			
Africa	14.4	12.8	9.5
America	17.1	17.1	16.4
Asia	24.1	26.2	23.7
Europe	97.5	105.5	102.1
Oceania	1.4	1.4	1.3
Unknown	–	–	2.8
Countries			
of which			
Netherlands	28.4	28.5	26.8
Germany	9.4	9.3	8.5
United Kingdom	4.0	4.1	4.2
EU countries (excl. Netherlands)	58.4	66.3	65.2
China	5.0	6.0	5.5
former Yugoslavia	1.3	1.4	1.3
Morocco	2.4	2.7	2.1
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	4.4	4.2	3.7
former Soviet Union	6.0	6.6	6.1
Suriname	2.1	2.1	1.8
Turkey	4.5	4.1	3.8
Emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	121.4	133.2	142.8
Continents			
Africa	8.8	8.6	9.0
America	11.9	12.7	13.8
Asia	16.4	17.5	17.5
Europe	83.0	93.0	99.5
Oceania	1.2	1.3	1.2
Unknown	–	–	1.7
Countries			
of which			
Netherlands	41.7	45.9	45.1
Germany	6.1	7.3	8.0
United Kingdom	3.7	3.6	3.7
EU countries (excl. Netherlands)	34.6	39.8	45.9
China	2.7	3.1	3.3
former Yugoslavia	1.2	1.2	1.3
Morocco	1.5	1.5	1.8
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	3.0	3.1	3.5
former Soviet Union	2.2	2.9	3.5
Suriname	1.6	1.6	2.1
Turkey	3.1	3.3	4.0

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

	2010	2011	2012
Continents (total)	3,360	3,427	3,494
Africa	562	577	591
America	611	621	631
Asia	738	747	757
Europe	1,428	1,461	1,495
Oceania	20	20	21
Countries			
western	1,501	1,528	1,557
of which			
EU countries	898	921	947
Australia	15	15	15
Canada	14	14	14
Hungary	16	17	18
Indonesia	382	380	378
former Yugoslavia	79	80	81
Poland	77	87	101
former Soviet Union	56	61	65
United States	33	34	35
non-western	1,858	1,899	1,938
of which			
Afghanistan	39	40	41
Angola	9	9	9
China	53	56	59
Egypt	21	21	21
Ethiopia	11	12	12
Ghana	21	21	22
Hong Kong	18	18	18
Iraq	52	53	53
Iran	32	33	34
Cape Verde	21	21	21
Morocco	349	356	363
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	138	141	144
Pakistan	19	19	20
Somalia	27	31	34
Suriname	342	345	347
Thailand	16	17	17
Turkey	384	389	393
Vietnam	19	20	20

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

	2010	2011
Acquisition of Dutch nationality (other than by birth)	26.3	28.6
Continents		
African	8.1	9,4
American	2.3	2,5
Asian	3.4	4,0
European	8.1	8,5
Oceanian	0.0	0,1
none or unknown	4.3	4,3
Nationalities		
of which		
Chinese	0.5	0,4
Iraqi	0.3	0,3
Iranian	0.2	0,3
former Yugoslavian	0.5	0,5
Moroccan	5.8	6,8
Somali	0.1	0,1
former Soviet Russian	0.7	0,8
Surinamese	1.0	0,9
Loss of Dutch nationality	0.4	0.4

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

	2010	2011
Total	26.3	28.6
Adoption	0.4	0.4
Recognition	0.3	0.3
Naturalisation	18.1	20.6
independently	13.7	16.0
co-dependently	4.4	4.6
Option	7.4	7.2

18.27 Population forecast

	2013	2040	2060
Population, 1 Jan. *(x 1,000)*	16,778	17,816	17,899
younger than 20 yrs	3,871	3,811	3,732
20 to 40 yrs	4,120	4,187	4,256
40 to 65 yrs	5,962	5,097	5,197
65 to 80 yrs	2,121	3,124	2,740
80 yrs and older	704	1,596	1,974
Population year-on-year changes *(x 1,000)*	46	8	9
of which			
live births	176	182	187
deaths	141	193	195
immigration	153	154	155
emigration (incl. administrative corrections)	141	136	138
net migration (incl. administrative corrections)	12	19	17
other corrections	0	0	0
Total fertility rate	1.72	1.75	1.75
Life expectancy at birth (years)			
men	79.4	84.1	87.1
women	82.9	86.9	89.9
Population, 1 Jan. *(%)*			
younger than 20 yrs	23.1	21.4	20.8
20 to 65 yrs	60.1	52.1	52.8
65 yrs and older	16.8	26.5	26.3
Demographic burden	66.4	91.9	89.3
green burden	38.4	41.1	39.5
grey burden	28.0	50.8	49.9

18.28 Average age of the father at child birth

	Average age of the father	
	total	1st child of the mother
1996	33.0	31.6
1997	33.1	31.7
1998	33.3	31.9
1999	33.3	31.9
2000	33.5	32.0
2001	33.6	32.1
2002	33.7	32.2
2003	33.8	32.3
2004	34.0	32.5
2005	34.0	32.5
2006	34.1	32.5
2007	34.1	32.5
2008	34.1	32.4
2009	34.0	32.4
2010	34.0	32.4
2011	34.0	32.4

18.29 Father's age and birth order from the mother, 2011

Father's age (31 December)	Birth order from the mother	
	total	1st child
Total	180,060	83,538
younger than 20 yrs	505	474
20 to 25 yrs	6,700	5,265
25 to 30 yrs	31,531	20,535
30 to 35 yrs	62,231	30,568
35 to 40 yrs	49,364	17,144
40 to 45 yrs	21,460	6,757
45 to 50 yrs	6,119	2,005
50 to 55 yrs	1,549	559
55 to 60 yrs	431	173
60 to 65 yrs	120	42
65 yrs and older	50	16

19

Prices

19. Prices

Rising inflation

The Dutch inflation rate reached 2.5 percent in 2012. This is a fraction higher than in 2011, when the inflation rate was 2.3 percent. Much of the increase is due to higher rent prices. The average rent of homes rose faster than in 2011. The prices of new cars and international travel also contributed to a higher inflation. Car fuels saw a hefty price rise in 2012, making them among of the products that most increased in price. Besides car fuels, transport with busses and taxies, gas and cigarettes became much more expensive. Water and consumer electronics became cheaper on the other hand.

Higher and lower prices in business services

In 2012 prices in business services were on average 0.1 percent higher than in 2011. This is substantially less than the 2.5 percent inflation rate. Prices developed very differently in the various kinds of services. Prices were most under pressure in IT services and management consultancies, with a nearly 3 percent dip. Prices of storage and transport support, architects, engineers, advertising and marketing research were also down on 2011. Still, most service providers could register a bit of a price rise. However, no branch reached the level of inflation. Prices of transport over water, cleaning and landscaping rose fastest, by more than 2 percent.

Continued price rises in manufacturing

Prices in manufacturing were on average 3.4 percent higher in 2012 than in 2011. The increase in prices was not as strong as in 2011, when the prices rose by 9.9 percent. The price of crude oil largely determined price developments in manufacturing. It did not rise as fast in 2012 as it had in previous years. Therefore prices in the oil processing and chemical industries did not increase as fast, with 10.5 and 2.4 percent respectively. The food, beverages and tobacco industry raised its prices by more than 4 percent.

Some sectors in manufacturing achieved lower prices in 2012 than in 2011. Prices in basic metal industry were over 4 percent lower. Prices were also cut in the paper, printing and pharmaceutical industries in 2012.

19.1 **Consumer prices** *(year-on-year % changes)*

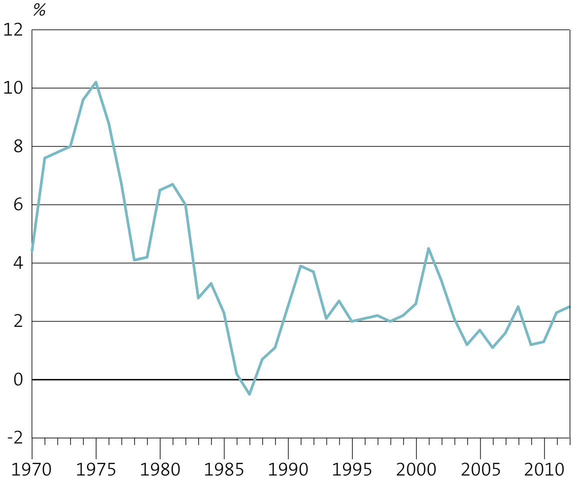
	2010	2011	2012
Total expenditure	1.3	2.3	2.5
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	–0.1	2.2	2.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3.2	3.5	4.3
Clothing and footwear	–0.5	1.0	0.5
Housing, water and energy	–0.1	2.6	2.9
Furnishings, household appliances	0.8	1.3	1.1
Uninsured health care	1.2	–0.5	0.9
Transport	4.5	4.4	4.4
Communication	2.0	2.2	0.1
Recreation and culture	0.3	0.3	1.8
Private education	–0.8	2.3	3.9
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	2.4	2.7	2.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.7	2.3	2.4
Consumption-related taxes and public services	3.8	1.3	1.2
Consumption abroad	3.3	4.3	3.7
Frequent purchases*	2.4	3.2	3.2
Infrequent purchases	0.7	1.9	2.1

*Purchases that made at least once a month and are paid directly.

19.2 **Consumer price rises and source of income** *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012
All households (inflation)	1.3	2.3	2.5
Households			
with an income from labour	1.3	2.3	2.5
with an income from own enterprise	1.2	2.3	2.4
with an income from pensions	1.2	2.4	2.5
with an income from transfers other than AOW pensions	1.1	2.4	2.5

19.3 Inflation rate

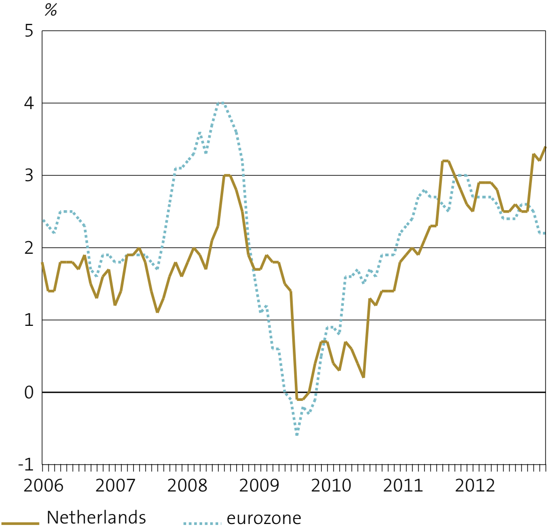


19.4 Inflation in the Eurozone according to the European Harmonised method (HICP*) *(in %)*

	2010	2011	2012
Netherlands	0.9	2.5	2.8
Eurozone	1.6	2.7	2.5
European Union	2.1	3.1	2.6
Belgium	2.3	3.4	2.6
Cyprus	2.6	3.5	3.1
Germany	1.2	2.5	2.1
Estonia	2.7	5.1	4.2
Finland	1.7	3.3	3.2
France	1.7	2.3	2.2
Greece	4.7	3.1	1.0
Ireland	–1.6	1.2	1.9
Italy	1.6	2.9	3.3
Luxembourg	2.8	3.7	2.9
Malta	2.0	2.5	3.2
Austria	1.7	3.6	2.6
Portugal	1.4	3.6	2.8
Slovenia	2.1	2.1	2.8
Slovakia	0.7	4.1	3.7
Spain	2.0	3.1	2.4

* Harmonise price index developed to compare the inflation rates of the EU member states.

19.5 Inflation in the Netherlands and the eurozone



19.6 **Average prices** *(in euros)*

	unit	2010	2011
Fuels and services for transport			
Motor vehicle test	*1 test*	40.41	38.53
Driving lesson	*1 hour*	40.49	41.47
Petrol	*litre euro95*	1.50	1.64
Diesel	*litre*	1.17	1.35
LPG	*litre*	0.64	0.70
Eating and drinking in cafes and restaurants			
Minced-meat hotdog	*1*	1.29	1.35
Glass of beer	*flute of pilsner*	1.96	2.01
Glass of red housewine	*glass*	2.85	2.84
Cup of coffee	*black coffee*	1.87	1.83
Pizza	*25–30 cm*	8.43	8.66

19.6 **Average prices** *(in euros)* **(end)**

	unit	2010	2011
Foodstuffs			
Potatoes	*kg*	0.88	0.83
Applesauce	*jar, 720 gr*	0.68	0.70
Bananas	*kg*	1.60	1.67
Beer	*case of pilsner*	1.41	1.40
Luncheon meat	*kg*	7.71	7.68
Bread	*brown wheat bread, sliced*	1.17	1.29
Mushrooms	*250 gr*	0.93	0.89
Chocolate sprinkles	*400 gr*	1.27	1.29
Pork steak	*kg*	7.44	8.18
Cheese	*kg, ripe Gouda*	8.80	9.30
Chicken filet	*kg*	6.97	7.19
Chicken eggs	*free range, mid sized*	0.16	0.16
Coffee	*500 gr, extra fine grind*	3.09	4.08
Cucumber	*1*	0.86	0.64
Currant bun	*1*	0.27	0.28
Macaroni	*kg*	1.36	1.35
Margarine	*500 gr, tub*	1.53	1.57
Milk	*litre, carton, low-fat*	0.64	0.67
Mineral water	*1.5 litre flat*	0.51	0.50
Stewing steak	*kg*	7.91	8.57
Rice	*kg, white, instant*	1.82	1.75
Butter	*250 gr, unsalted*	1.04	1.16
Minced beef	*kg*	5.06	5.47
Orange juice	*litre, not fresh, refrigerated*	0.90	1.00
Canned green beans	*480 gr dry weight*	0.89	0.90
Sugar	*kg, crystal*	0.75	0.79
Tea	*80 gr, English tea, bags*	0.72	0.79
Toilet paper	*8 rolls*	2.56	2.48
Canned tuna	*185 gr*	1.17	1.21
Vanilla custard	*litre*	0.86	0.82
Self-raising flour	*kg*	0.78	0.80
Sunflower oil	*litre*	1.30	1.33
Other services			
Women's hairdresser	*wash, cut, dry*	34.85	34.94
Men's hairdresser	*cut*	19.84	20.17
Will	*drawing up*	370.49	381.93
Swimming lesson	*1 hour*	9.97	10.27

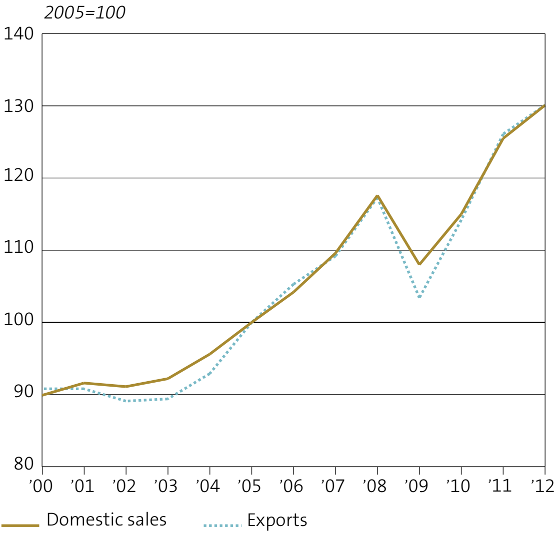
19.7 **Prices of industrial products** *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012
Mineral extraction	1.7	21.4	9.7
domestic sales	–5.6	17.6	9.7
exports	8.3	24.5	9.6
Manufacturing	8.7	9.9	3.4
domestic sales	6.4	9.2	3.6
exports	10.4	10.4	3.2
Energy companies	–3.5	1.2	0.0
domestic sales	–3.8	0.6	0.1
exports	12.9	21.5	.
Water supply and waste management	0.1	0.4	–10.0
domestic sales	0.1	0.4	–10.0

19.8 **Prices of manufactured products** *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1.7	21.8	10.0
Other mineral extraction	1.5	14.4	2.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	5.4	10.1	4.3
Beverages	1.6	4.6	3.8
Tobacco products	3.5	3.3	10.8
Textiles	1.1	4.6	2.4
Clothing	1.1	3.4	2.5
Leather, leather products, footwear	0.6	5.8	2.2
Wood, cork and cane products	–1.6	2.2	1.2
Paper and cardboard products	4.2	5.7	–2.2
Printing and publishing	–2.2	0.9	–0.6
Oil products	32.2	25.9	10.5
Chemical products	19.6	16.5	2.4
Pharmaceuticals	2.1	4.8	–0.3
Rubber and synthetic products	1.7	4.9	1.5
Glass, earthenware, cement and plaster products	–0.4	1.8	2.2
Furniture	1.1	2.3	1.4
Basic metals	10.4	8.0	–4.1
Metal products	–0.4	2.5	0.3
Electrical equipment	1.1	1.9	2.3
Electrical and optical instruments	1.5	2.8	1.2
Machinery and equipment	1.0	1.0	1.1
Transport equipment	1.1	1.3	1.4

19.9 **Producer price index**

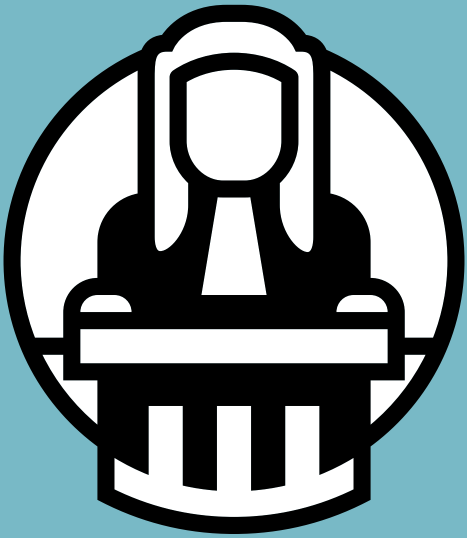


19.10 **Service price index** *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012
Service price index	0.8	0.7	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	1.7	1.9	1.9
transport by land/pipelines	0.0	3.5	1.9
transport by water	6.2	1	2.4
transport support	–2.5	3.6	–1.3
IT services	1.2	–3.4	–2.8
Real estate rental and trade	1.3	0.9	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	–0.9	0.4	–1.1
Notarial, legal and accounting services	0.7	2.0	0.3
Management consulting services	–4.6	–0.1	–2.9
Architectural and engineering and technical services	–0.8	–0.1	–0.6
Advertising and market research services	1.3	–0.7	–1.8
Administrative and support services	1.0	1.5	1.1
Car rental and leasing services	0.9	1.4	0.0
Employment services	1.0	1.5	1.3
Security and investigation services	2.7	0.8	1.4
Cleaning and landscaping services	0.9	1.8	2.1

20

Security and justice



20. Security and justice

More fire alarms, fewer requests for assistance

In 2011 the Dutch fire services received 155 thousand calls, of which 107 fire alarm calls and 48 thousand calls for assistance. The number of fires was up by 4 percent on 2010, the number of requests for assistance down by half a percent. Some 45 percent of all calls was a false alarm (69.7 thousand), usually a fire alarm. A call for help is rarely a false alarm.

One in eight Dutch people falls victim to cyber crime

In 2012 about 12 percent of the population aged over 15 indicated they had become victims of cyber-crimes. Half of them had their computer, smart phone, email account or website hacked. A quarter was bullied online and a quarter faced fraud in buying or selling. A small minority fell victim to identity fraud (non-consensual use of personal data for financial gain).

Young people who are relatively active on the internet, face relatively more cyber-crime. Nearly one in five people aged 15 to 25 fell victim to it. Among people aged 25 to 45 the share was higher than average at 15 percent. However, 'traditional' crime is still more common: nearly 20 percent of the population faced one or more of the traditional types of common crimes, such as violence, property crimes and vandalism.

Fewer suspect, more burglaries

Between 2007 and 2011 the number of registered suspects of burglaries fell by 7 percent. In 2011 the police registered 8 thousand suspects of this crime compared to nearly 9 thousand in 2007. In the same period the number of burglaries in homes, including attempted burglaries, rose from nearly 68 to over 89 thousand. This is opposite to the downward trend in total registered crime. In 2011 about 8 percent fewer crimes were registered than 5 years earlier.

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

	2005	2010	2011*
Total	1.6	1.4	1.4
All boys	2.3	2.0	2.0
Native Dutch	2.1	1.7	1.8
Foreign background	3.2	2.9	2.7
Western background	2.7	2.3	2.3
Non-western background	3.5	3.2	2.9
All girls	0.7	0.8	0.8
Native Dutch	0.6	0.6	0.6
Foreign background	1.2	1.4	1.3
Western background	1.0	1.1	1.1
Non-western background	1.3	1.5	1.4

Source: Statistics Netherlands/Halt.

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

	2005	2010	2011
Crimes, total	1,348	1,194	1,194
Property offences	792	704	710
of wich			
theft and burglary with the use of violence	16	16	15
theft and burglary without violence	742	646	654
Property destruction and public order	231	184	181
Violent and sexual crimes	123	113	112
Other crimes in the Penal Code	10	11	11
Traffic crimes	161	154	152
Drug related crimes	19	17	17
Crimes against the Weapons en Ammunition Act	6	6	7
Crimes in other laws	6	5	4

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

	2009	2010	2011*
Total population	1.5	1.2	1.1
Native Dutch	1.2	0.9	0.9
Foreign background	2.9	2.5	2.2
1st generation	2.9	2.2	2.0
western	1.3	1.2	1.1
non-western	3.8	2.9	2.6
2nd generation	3.0	2.8	2.6
western	1.6	1.3	1.2
non-western	6.0	5.2	4.6

Source: Statistics Netherlands/KLPD.

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

	2010	2011	2012
Based on vehicle registration	9,843	8,981	9,160
failing to stop for a red light	225	178	185
parking offences	867	820	692
speeding	8,175	7,316	7,539
other	576	667	744
Stopped by the police	1,130	748	501
failing to stop for a red light	91	60	39
parking offences	44	32	24
speeding	128	88	61
other	866	567	376

Source: Ministry of Justice, Collector's department.

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

	2005	2010	2011
Total transactions	76.1	42.3	33.0
Crimes in the Penal Code	40.1	26.4	21.2
property offences	16.7	12.7	10.4
property destruction and public order	11.3	6.1	4.8
violent and sexual crimes	9.5	5.6	4.5
Traffic crimes	11.5	5.0	3.0
Drug related crimes	3.3	2.7	2.7
Crimes in other laws	21.1	8.2	6.1
Total guilty verdicts	124.4	95.8	91.4
Crimes in the Penal Code	78.1	64.8	65.6
property offences	38.9	31.6	32.8
property destruction and public order	15.0	11.6	11.0
violent and sexual crimes	21.3	18.4	18.5
Traffic crimes	27.9	17.6	12.7
Drug related crimes	8.5	6.5	6.3
Crimes in other laws	9.9	6.9	6.8

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

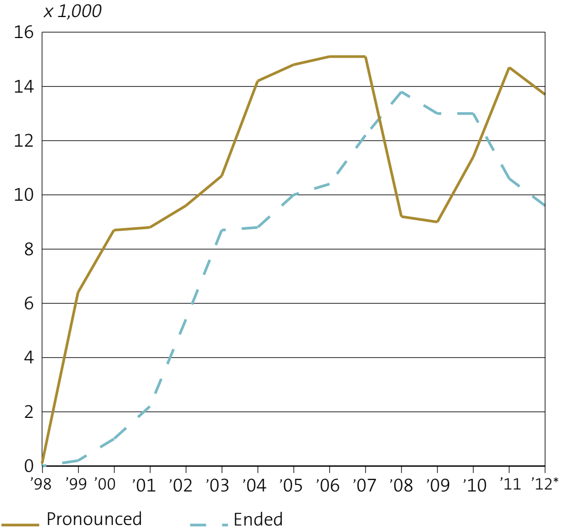
	2005	2010	2011
Total (incl. unknown)	185.9	135.0	127.4
Main penalty	142.6	105.7	100.3
of which			
fine	54.4	37.8	32.5
prison sentence	43.9	30.4	31.4
youth detention	5.6	2.1	1.9
community service	38.4	35.1	34.3
Secondary penalties	21.6	13.0	10.0
of wich driving licence suspended	18.3	10.5	8.1
Measures	21.0	15.9	16.9

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

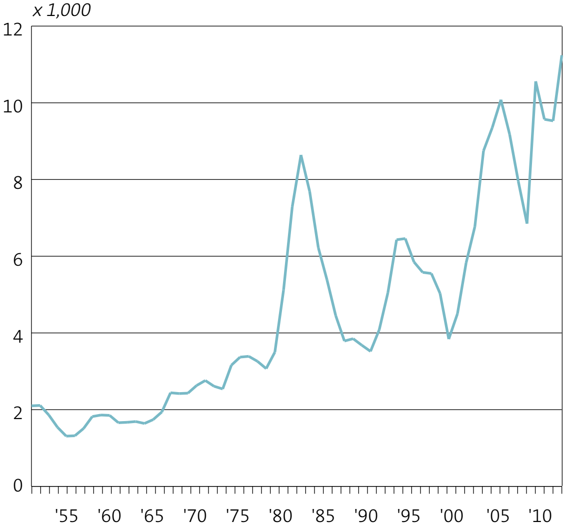
	2010	2011	2012
Supervision order			
Placed under supervision order during the year	10.2	10.6	10.6
Removed from supervision order during the year	9.5	10.8	11.7
Under supervision order on 31 December	32.6	32.1	30.6
Guardianship (incl. asylum seekers)			
Placed under guardianship during the year	2.6	2.4	2.1
Removed from guardianship during the year	2.0	2.1	1.7
Under guardianship on 31 December	9.5	10.0	10.1
of which			
unaccompanied underaged foreigners	2.6	2.3	2.0

Source: Statistics Netherlands and Ministry of Justice.

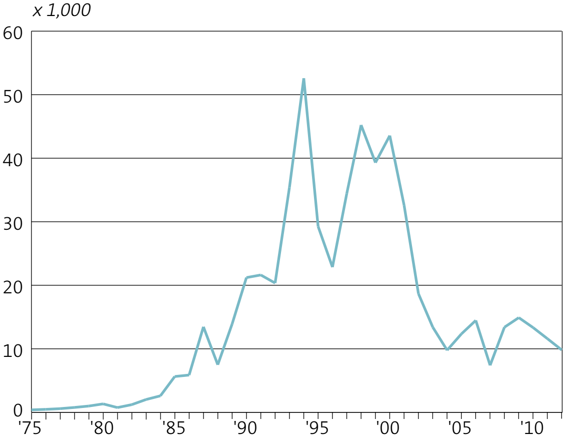
20.8 **Official debt restructuring**



20.9 Bankruptcies, 1951–2012



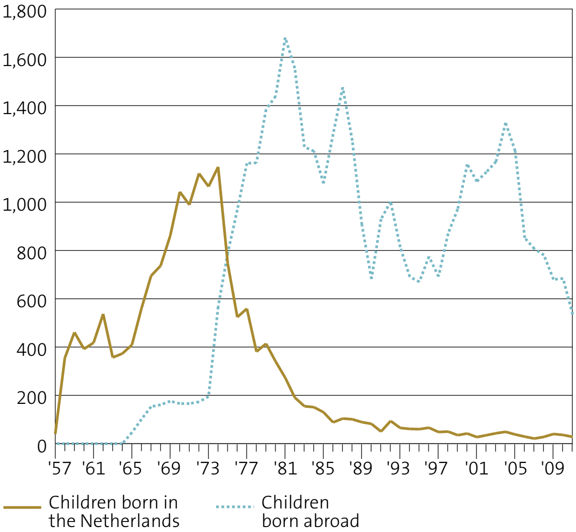
20.10 Asylum requests in the Netherlands



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

Source: IND, processed by CBS.

20.11 Adopted children



20.12 Fire services in the Netherlands

	2005	2010	2011
Total alarm calls *(x 1,000)*	144	152	155
Fire alarms			
indoor fires	13	16	14
fires outside	29	24	25
chimney fires	2	2	2
false alarms	58	61	66
Requests for assistance			
buildings	15	23	21
other than buildings	22	20	24
false alarms	5	5	3
Direct financialdamage caused by fires *(x million euros)*			
total	735	649	764
of which 500,000 or more	320	362	451
Personnel *(x 1,000)*			
professional	5	6	5
volunteer	22	22	21
other	3	4	4
Munixipal spending on fire services			
total *(x million euros)*	724	1,025	1,024
average per capita	44	68	68

20.13 Spending on security and justice

	2005	2010	2011*
Total spending on security and justice *(million euros)*	9,809	12,855	12,886
total spending on personnel	6,071	8,000	8,010
total spending on material	3,738	4,856	4,876
Per capita spending *(euros)*	602	776	774
Spending *(% of GDP)*	1.9	2.2	2.1
Activities in security			
prevention *(million euros)*	4,672	5,927	5,891
detection	2,269	2,945	2,906
sanctions	1,613	2,297	2,345
Other activities	1,255	1,687	1,744
Providers of security and justice			
police *(million euros)*	3,505	4,477	4,419
security and investigation services	1,425	1,852	1,898
National Agency of Correctional Institutions	1,455	2,034	2,098
Other providers	3,425	4,492	4,470

20.14 Quality of life in the neighbourhood, 2012

Living environment *(% (fully) agree)*		
Social cohesion ()		
people hardly know each other	24.0	
people are pleasant	69.0	
pleasant, closely knit neighboorhood	42.9	
feels at home in this neighbourhood	60.4	
many contacts with neighbours	37.0	
satisfaction with neighbourhood composition	68.8	
Marks on neighbourhood quality *(score (out of 10))*	7.4	
Problems in the neighbourhood	*% occurs sometimes*	*% 'occurs often'*
Physical		
dog dirt	70.3	19.6
dirty streets	55.8	6.8
vandalism telephone boots, bus shelters	33.5	3.3
vandalism on walls and buildings	28.3	2.2
one or more forms of physical deterioration	83.4	24.5
Social		
problems caused by groups of young people	41.6	6.7
drunks in the street	27.2	3.1
drug-related problems	24.1	3.7
people harassed on the street	14.8	1.7
one or more social problems	52.5	10.2

Source: Veiligheidsmonitor 2012.

20.15 Crime victims by age, 2012 *(%)*

	Total	15 to 25 yrs	25 to 45 yrs	45 to 65 yrs	65 yrs or older
Cyber crime total	12.1	19.5	14.9	10.0	5.1
Identity fraud	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.8
Fraud in buying and selling	2.9	4.3	4.2	2.4	0.7
Hacking	6.0	9.2	7.4	4.9	3.0
Cyber bullying	3.1	8.0	3.1	2.1	0.9
Traditional crime victims total	19.8	26.2	22.2	19.1	12.3
Violent crime	2.6	5.3	2.8	2.1	0.9
sexual offence	0.9	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.2
assault	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.5
threat	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Property crime total	13.2	18.5	14.4	12.4	8.4
attempts and break-in	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.4
bicycle theft	3.7	8.3	4.1	2.5	1.3
car theft	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
theft out of car	2.6	1.3	3.4	2.8	1.7
theft from other vehicles	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
attempt and pickpocketing	2.3	4.4	2.0	1.6	2.2
other theft	3.8	4.9	4.1	4.1	1.9
Vandalism total	7.7	7.5	9.0	8.1	4.8
vandalising cars	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.6
other vandalism	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.2

Bankruptcies

2000

2012

 = 1,000 bankruptcies

20.16 Feeling unsafe due to crime by age, 2012

	Total	15 to 25 yrs	25 to 45 yrs	45 to 65 yrs	65 yrs or older
Feeling unsafe in the neighbourhood *(%)*					
sometimes feels unsafe in the neighbourhood	18.0	22.4	18.5	17.0	15.8
often feels unsafe in the neighbourhood	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.1
Feeling unsafe in town *(% feeling unsafe (often'/'sometimes'))*					
in entertainment district	25.4	35.6	29.6	23.4	14.0
in places where young people hang out	44.4	55.2	49.9	42.7	30.0
in city centre	18.9	20.0	19.8	19.3	15.6
in shopping centre/area	14.7	14.6	14.9	15.2	13.8
in public transport	19.4	24.7	22.2	18.6	12.2
near railway station in town	19.6	24.9	21.7	19.1	12.7
in the home	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.3
Feeling unsafe in general *(%)*					
sometimes does not feel safe	36.6	44.5	40.6	34.7	27.4
often does not feel safe	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3
Probability of becoming a victim of *(% (very) high)*					
pickpocketing	3.9	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.5
street robbery	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.5
burglary	10.2	10.7	11.7	10.4	7.1
assault	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.6

21

Trade, hotels and restaurants

21. Trade, hotels and restaurants

Less turnover in retail

In 2012 retail saw its turnover decrease by 1 percent compared to 2011. This is due to a volume decrease, whereas prices were higher than in 2011. Moreover non-food shops performed poorly, which accounted for much of the downturn in retail.

Supermarkets managed to increase their turnover in the food, beverages and tobacco sector mainly due to the higher prices. Turnover in specialised food shops diminished even more. Mail order companies and internet shops performed considerably better than traditional shops and saw their turnover rise by 9 percent, just like they had in 2011. Petrol stations saw their turnover slide a bit despite much higher prices.

Turnover growth slowing down for hotels and restaurants

Hotels, restaurants and other catering realised a 1.5 percent turnover increase in 2012 compared to 2011, a year in which turnover rose by almost 5 percent. Growth was realised mainly during the first six months of 2012. The fourth quarter ended with a loss in turnover.

Cafés and pubs performed less well than the other branches. Their turnover shrank, and their volume went down for the sixth year in a row. Restaurants had more success and saw their turnover increase by more than 3 percent whereas cafeterias and hotels saw an average growth rate in 2012.

Turnover of non-food diminishing further

In 2012 turnover in non-food shops was down 4 percent on 2011. This was mainly due to a nearly 5 percent decrease in volume. Prices were about one percent higher than the year before, partly because the VAT rate was raised from 19 to 21 percent on 1 October.

Non-food did a lot less well than food stores, which saw their turnover rise. Hardest hit in non-food were the DIY shops and shops selling kitchens, floors, furniture and home furnishings, as consumers bought considerable less of these products. Shopkeepers selling recreational articles, clothes and consumer electronics also faced dips in turnover.

Shops selling personal care products had more turnover than the year before. In 2012 their turnover increased by 3 percent, the largest turnover increase since 2003. In comparison to other non-food branches, personal care is less susceptible to economic fluctuations.

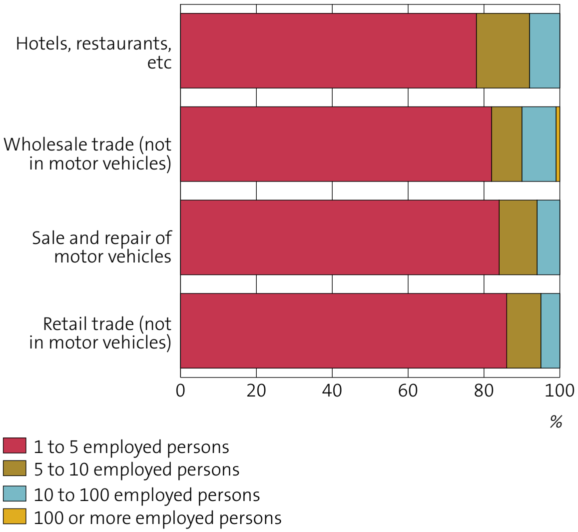
21.1 Labour volume of employed persons *(1,000 FTE)*

	2010*	2011*
Total	1,250	1,273
Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)	486	495
Wholesale trade (not in motor vehicles)	448	452
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	118	121
Hotels, restaurants, etc	198	205

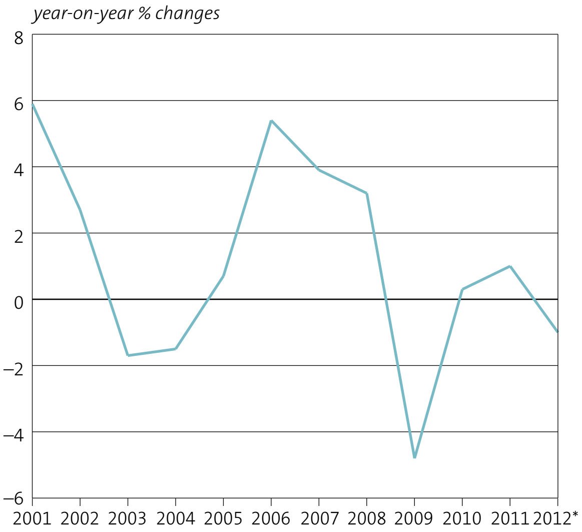
21.2 Employed persons

	2010*		2011*	
	total	of whom: women	total	of whom: women
	x 1 000	*%*	*x 1 000*	*%*
Total	1,738	46	1,770	45
Retail trade (not in motor vehicles)	772	59	787	58
Wholesale trade (not in motor vehicles)	509	31	513	30
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	139	19	142	18
Hotels, restaurants, etc	318	50	328	50

21.3 Companies by size, employed persons, 1 January 2012*



21.4 Retail turnover



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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	0.3	1.0	–1.0
price	1.4	2.6	2.3
volume	–1.1	–1.6	–3.2
Shops selling food	1.1	1.6	2.3
price	0.4	2.1	2.2
volume	0.7	–0.5	0.1
Non-food shops	–1.5	–0.9	–3.8
price	0.0	1.1	1.1
volume	–1.5	–2.0	–4.9
Petrol stations	4.4	7.3	–1.2
price	10.9	10.2	6.8
volume	–5.9	–2.6	–7.4
Online retail	14.6	4.6	9.0

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	1.1	1.6	2.3
Supermarkets etc.	1.8	2.3	3.0
Specialized shops selling food, beverages and tobacco	–3.8	–2.2	–2.4
of which			
selling beverages	–1.0	0.6	0.5

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

	2010	2012*
Total	–1.5	–3.8
of which		
DIY shops	–4.1	–6.6
of which		
builder's merchants	–4.2	–6.0
outerwear	–0.4	–2.9
consumer electronics	0.3	–2.6
drugstores	0.6	2.5
household goods	3.0	–2.0
furnishings, furniture	–4.3	–7.7
textile supermarkets	0.8	–2.4

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

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	8.8	7.2	1.2
of which			
agricultural products and live animals	8.5	11.6	11.6
food and beverages	4.9	1.4	4.8
consumer goods (no food)	4.8	3.9	0.2
other specialised wholesale	15.3	14.1	–5.4
ICT equipment	14.8	2.4	6.5
other machinery	4.3	9.1	–2.3

Entire motorcycle and car sector faces losses

Turnover in the motorcycle and car sector fell by over 5 percent in 2012 compared to 2011. Commercial vehicles faced the heaviest loss of turnover. It came to 15 percent in 2012, while this sector had seen and 18 percent turnover increase the year before.

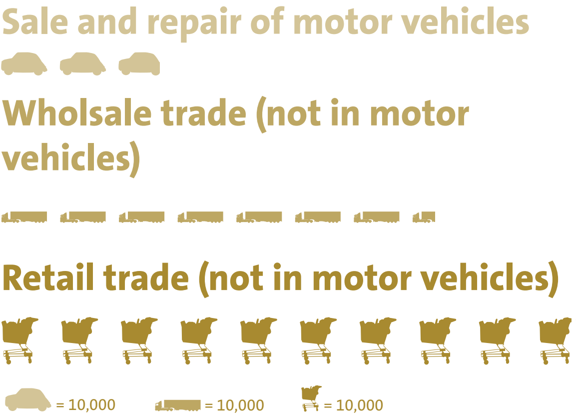
Turnover also fell in the other sectors, except for importers of cars and light commercial vehicles. They managed a 0.5 percent rise in turnover.

Turnover in the trade and repair of motorcycles fell for the second year in a row. In 2012 it was by more than 5 percent, and in 2011 it was down by over 6 percent on 2010.

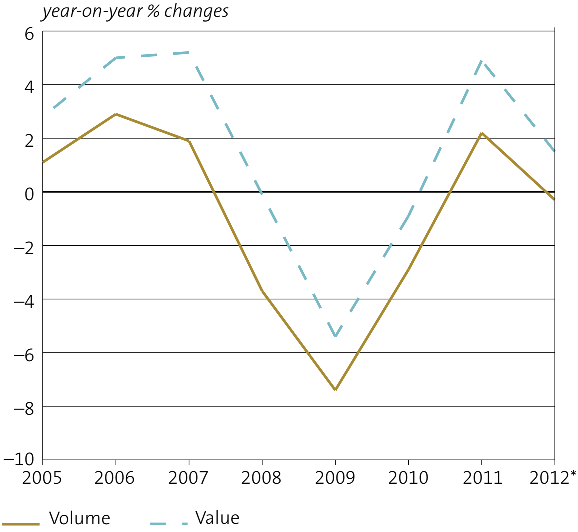
21.9 **Turnover in the car and motorcycle trade** *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Total	8.7	7.1	–5.1
Imports of new passenger cars	19.4	12.7	0.5
Sale of passenger cars, no import	6.0	2.9	–5.7
Sale and repair of trucks, trailers	–7.7	17.9	–15.4
Specialized repair of motorvehicles	1.7	1.6	–4.0
Sale of motor vehicle parts	18.1	11.7	–5.9
Sale and repairs of motorcycles	0.5	–6.5	–5.1

Number of companies



21.10 Turnover in hotels, restaurants etc.



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

	2010	2011	2012*
Turnover			
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	–0.9	4.9	1.5
pubs etc.	–0.5	1.9	–1.6
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	0.1	7.8	1.8
hotels, boarding houses, conference venues	2.3	4.6	1.5
restaurants	–4.3	5.1	3.1
Price			
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	2.0	2.6	1.8
of which			
pubs etc.	2.9	3.0	2.4
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	2.1	3.1	2.4
restaurants	1.8	2.5	1.9
Volume			
Hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	–2.9	2.2	–0.3
of which			
pubs etc.	–3.4	–1.1	–3.9
cafeterias, lunchrooms, snack bars	–2.0	4.6	–0.6
restaurants	–6.0	2.6	1.2

22

Traffic and transport

22. Traffic and transport

Transport sector ends 2012 on a positive note

Turnover in the transport sector grew by 3 percent in 2012, slowing only in a few branches. There was a sharp rise in the number of bankruptcies.

Positive performers in transport

Turnover in shipping by sea improved by 10 percent in 2012, partly due to higher rates. By carrying more passengers, air transport companies realised an 8 percent turnover increase. Cargo transport fell slightly. Couriers benefitted from greater online sales, which meant more cargo supply. As a result they achieved a turnover increase of more than 4 percent in 2012.

Sales boost of energy efficient cars

Nearly 556 thousand new cars were sold in 2011, 15 percent more than in 2010. The growth comes from cars exempt from BPM, the Dutch tax on new cars and motorcycles. These saw a boost of nearly 75 percent, whereas the sales of non-exempt cars fell by 4 percent. Since the introduction of the BPM exemption, energy efficient cars gained a great deal of popularity. The sale of diesel cars exempt from BPM surged, as nearly 70 thousand were sold in 2011, compared to just 65 in 2009. In all, more than a third of the BPM exempt cars sold was a diesel.

Growing competition from Eastern European lorry drivers

Lorries from Eastern Europe carry more and more goods to and from the Netherlands. Their share rose from 8 percent in 2007 to 12.5 percent in 2011. The weight they carried increased by more than a third. Polish transporters, who have a 15 percent share, saw 4 percentage point share increase between 2007 and 2011.

Other Eastern European countries also claimed a greater role in international road transport to and from the Netherlands. After Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia are the main Eastern European haulers. Bulgaria, which hardly transported any goods to and from the Netherlands when it joined the EU in 2007, saw the largest relative growth of all Eastern European transporters.

22.1 Means of transport, 1 January

	2010	2011	2012
Motor vehicles *(x 1.000)*	9,340	9,452	9,572
cars	7,622	7,736	7,859
motorcycles	623	636	647
commercial vehicles	1,094	1,080	1,066
buses	12	11	11
vans	872	861	850
special purpose vehicles	65	65	64
tractors	72	71	71
heavy goods vehicles	73	71	70
Air fleet *(abs.)*	2,796	2,785	2,779
hot air balloons	469	463	462
helicopters	94	96	91
winged aircraft	2,233	2,226	2,226
turboprop engines	77	67	53
jet engines	256	251	256
ultra lights	442	466	502
piston engines	755	744	737
gliders	703	698	678

Source: RDW/Statistics Netherlands.

Hybrid cars

22.2 Sales of new motor vehicles

	2010	2011	2012
Total	555,179	638,574	581,737
Cars	483,168	555,777	502,445
Motorcycles	12,230	10,857	9,950
Buses	684	640	784
Vans	49,610	58,655	56,554
Special purpose vehicles	467	444	393
Tractors	4,827	7,829	7,716
Heavy goods vehicles	4,193	4,372	3,895

Source: RDC Datacentrum/Statistics Netherlands.

22.3 Traffic index outside the built-up area *(2000=100)*

	2010	2011 *
Total	111	112
By type of road		
National trunk roads	113	114
Provincial trunk roads	104	107
By part of the country		
National trunk roads		
North	123	126
East	120	121
West	107	107
South	115	119

22.4 Annual kilometres driven per car *(1,000 km)*

	2010*	2011*
Total	13.3	13.3
Privately owned	11.8	11.8
petrol	10.2	10.2
diesel	20.6	20.4
other fuel	16.6	15.9
Commercially owned	24.9	24.3
petrol	18.6	18.7
diesel	31.3	29.8
other fuel	27.9	27.0

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

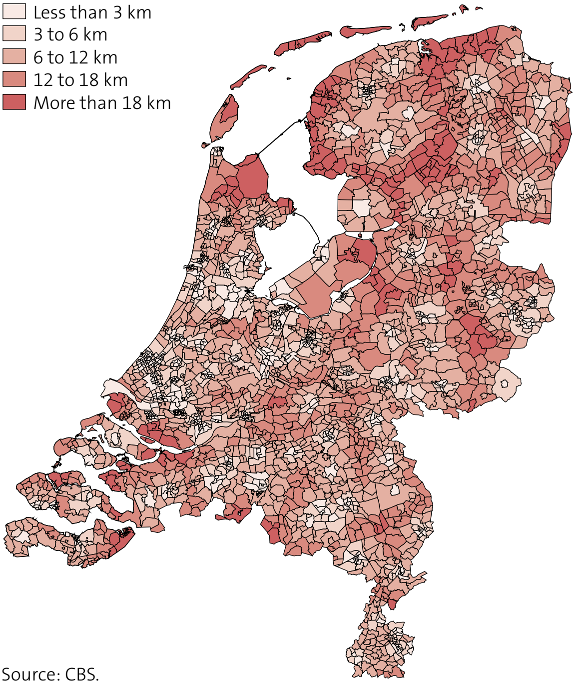
	2010	2011
Total	516.8	612.2
Cars	426.5	513.7
dismantled	229.6	235.9
exports	193.1	273.9
deregistered	3.7	3.8
Commercial vehicles	90.4	98.5
dismantled	16.2	15.2
exports	71.3	80.3
deregistered	2.8	3.1

Residents of South Holland province live closest to hospitals

On average Dutch people lived 6.5 kilometres from the nearest hospital in 2012. South Holland residents lived closest at 4.7 kilometres while Friesland residents lived furthest at 10.9 kilometres on average.

In some areas people just have a few hundred metres to cover, whereas for instance, people on Terschelling and Vlieland live over 50 kilometres from the nearest Dutch hospital on the mainland. Residents of Hemelum in Súdwest-Fryslân also have to travel more than 33 kilometres to the nearest hospital in Sneek.

22.6 Distance to the nearest Dutch hospital (2012)



Source: CBS.

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

	2010*	2011*
Total	141,148	143,617
In the Netherlands	122,960	125,123
cars	99,170	101,317
vans	16,682	16,690
heavy goods vehicles	2,426	2,393
truck trailers	4,048	4,093
buses	633	630
Abroad	18,189	18,494
cars	14,067	14,371
vans	695	695
heavy goods vehicles	620	600
truck trailers	2,707	2,732
buses	100	96

22.8 Traffic movements *(x 1,000)*

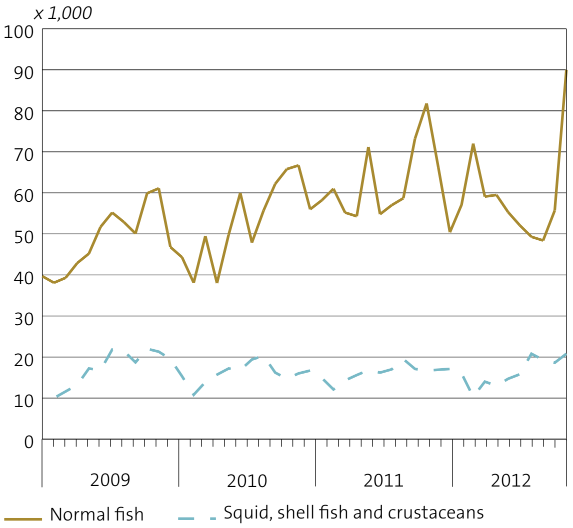
	2010	2011
Sea vessels	89.8	
of which		
Amsterdam	11.0	
Delfzijl and Eemshaven	2.4	
IJmuiden	2.2	
Moerdijk	3.3	
Rotterdam	49.7	
Terneuzen	4.4	
Vlaardingen	2.9	
Flushing	6.4	
Flight movements	547	583
Eindhoven	19	23
Groningen	13	13
Maastricht	15	11
Rotterdam	29	29
Schiphol	397	432
other	73	75
Air passengers	48,592	53,868
Eindhoven	2,183	2,664
Groningen	123	114
Maastricht	227	334
Rotterdam	923	1,075
Schiphol	45,137	49,681

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

	2010	2011	2012
Road network	137,347	137,692	139,295
municipal roads	124,377	124,707	126,373
provincial trunk roads	7,861	7,863	7,802
national trunk roads	5,109	5,121	5,120
of which			
divided highway	2,646	2,651	2,658
Waterways	6,220	6,219	6,237
of which			
canals	2,686	2,689	2,687
rivers, canalised	823	823	823
lake areas	807	806	806
shipping channels in ports	695	695	695
rivers, canalised	590	590	590
shipping channels in ports	442	442	446
Railway network	3,013	3,013	3,013
single track	922	922	922
double track or more	2,091	2,091	2,091

Source: DVS, TDK, ProRail.

22.10 **Fish landings in Dutch sea ports in cold storage and freezer containers**



More landings of cold-stored and deep-frozen fish in containers

Since the start of 2009 the monthly landings of fish, crustaceans and shellfish in containers increased. Arrivals rose from an average 2.7 to 3,4 tousand container a month. October 2012 saw a record high of 111 thousand tonnes.

These reefers, as containers for cold storage and deep frozen products are called, mainly contained normal fish. The monthly volume they carried rose by 43 percent from 46 to 66 thousand tonnes. At the same time the average weight a normal fish container carried increased by 6 percent as well, to 24,7 tonnes.

The landings of squid, crustaceans (crab, lobster) and shellfish (mussels, scallops and oysters) remained at 16 to 17 thousand tonnes. Their containers hardly increased in weight and do not exceed 23 tonnes.

22.11 Goods transport *(million tonnes)*

	2010	2011
Total		
road transport	700	694*
maritime shipping	568	
inland shipping	304*	344
pipeline transport	106	98
rail transport	36	39
air transport	2	2
Domestic	x	x
road transport	504	497*
inland shipping	93*	105
rail transport	x	x
International bilateral		
maritime shipping	568	
inland shipping	170*	194
road transport	165	167*
pipeline transport	106	98
rail transport	29	32
air transport	2	2
Unloaded in the Netherlands		
maritime shipping	402	
road transport	78	80*
inland shipping	67*	66
pipeline transport	13	10
rail transport	8	8
air transport	1	1

22.11 **Goods transport** *(million tonnes)* **(end)**

	2010	2011
Loaded in the Netherlands		
maritime shipping	166	
inland shipping	103*	128
road transport	87	87*
pipeline transport	94	87
rail transport	21	23
air transport	1	1
Via the Netherlands		
inland shipping	42*	45
rail transport	x	x
Exclusively abroad		
road transport	30	29*

Slower growth in logistics turnover

The providers of logistics services, such as road haulage, shipping agents and storage companies, generated more turnover in 2012 than they had in 2011, although the growth rate was slower. The continued stagnation in the construction sector and the cut in domestic spending put domestic freight hauling under pressure. In 2012 as a whole turnover rose by 1 percent.

Turnover in road haulage suffered from a drop in the supply of freight and the slowdown in international trade. Although prices went up slightly, turnover in 2012 was lower.

Shipping agents, including many haulers, realised 3 percent turnover growth in 2012. In the fourth quarter of 2012 activities were hampered by lower freight volumes. Storage companies reported the same turnover in the fourth quarter of 2012 as the year before, but for 2012 as a whole turnover shrank slightly.

22.12 Turnover of transport companies, *(year-on-year % changes)*

	2010	2011	2012*
Transport and storage (total)	2.6	4.3	2.8
of which			
land transport	2.3	4.1	1.1
of which			
rail transport (no tram)	–0.4	1.9	1.7
passenger transport by road	1.5	1.8	1.1
of which			
transport by taxi	1.3	0.9	2.0
other passenger transport by road	1.4	2.5	0.5
freight transport by road	2.7	4.9	0.9
of which			
freight road transport (no removals)	3.0	5.0	1.0
removals	–5.9	0.7	–2.1
water transport	–5.0	3.5	4.4
of which			
sea and coastal water transport	–7.9	–0.1	9.8
inland water transport	2.2	11.7	–6.9
air transport	6.8	6.0	8.1
warehousing, services for transport	5.6	5.3	2.6
of which			
storage	2.4	5.0	–1.2
services activities for transport	6.2	5.4	3.3
of which			
services activities for land transport	1.5	6.2	3.7
services activities for water transport	5.0	4.2	2.2
services activities for air transport	–0.2	9.1	2.7
cargo handling	5.7	2.0	3.8
intermediaries in transport activities	7.6	5.8	3.3
postal and courier activities	–4.8	–1.2	0.4
of which loal postal and courier activities	–2.4	5.3	4.4

Index

D

E