



Population Change and Spatial Transformation in The Netherlands

IGU Commission “*Dynamics of Economic Spaces*”
Conference *Wellbeing, Innovation and Spatial Transformation*
Groningen, July 1-4, 2010

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Dia 1

RUG1

Om de datum in te stellen:

- * >Invoegen >Datum en tijd
- * Bij Vast: vul de datum in in formaat dd-mm-jj
- * >Toepassen op alle dia's

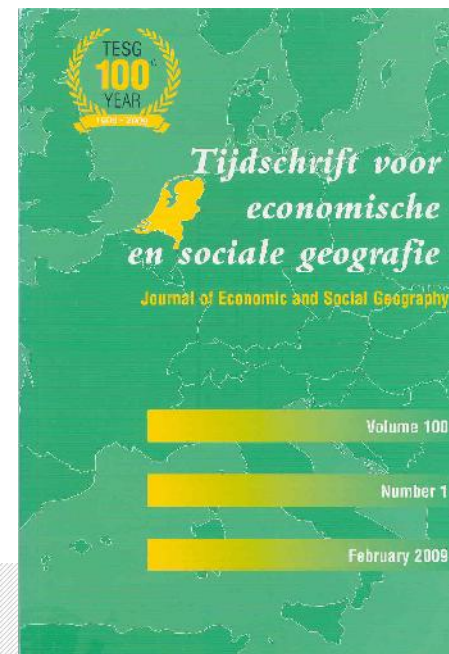
RUG; 30-8-2007



Agenda

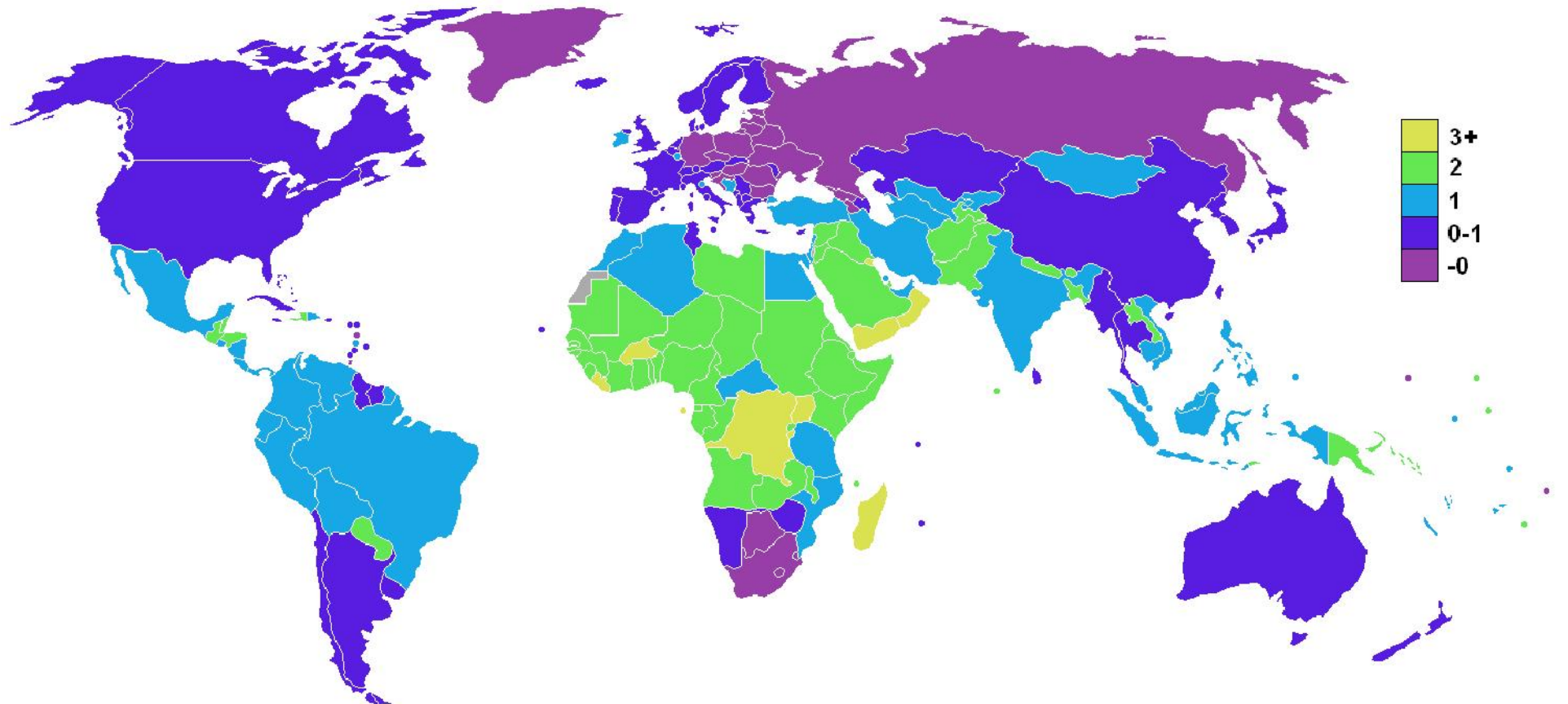
- › Demographic trends in Europe
- › Demographic trends in the Netherlands
- › Spatial transformations
- › Labour market effects
- › Housing market effects
- › Effects on land use claims

(Based on the 2010 series of
'The Netherlands in Maps'
in TESG (Journal of Social
and Economic Geography)



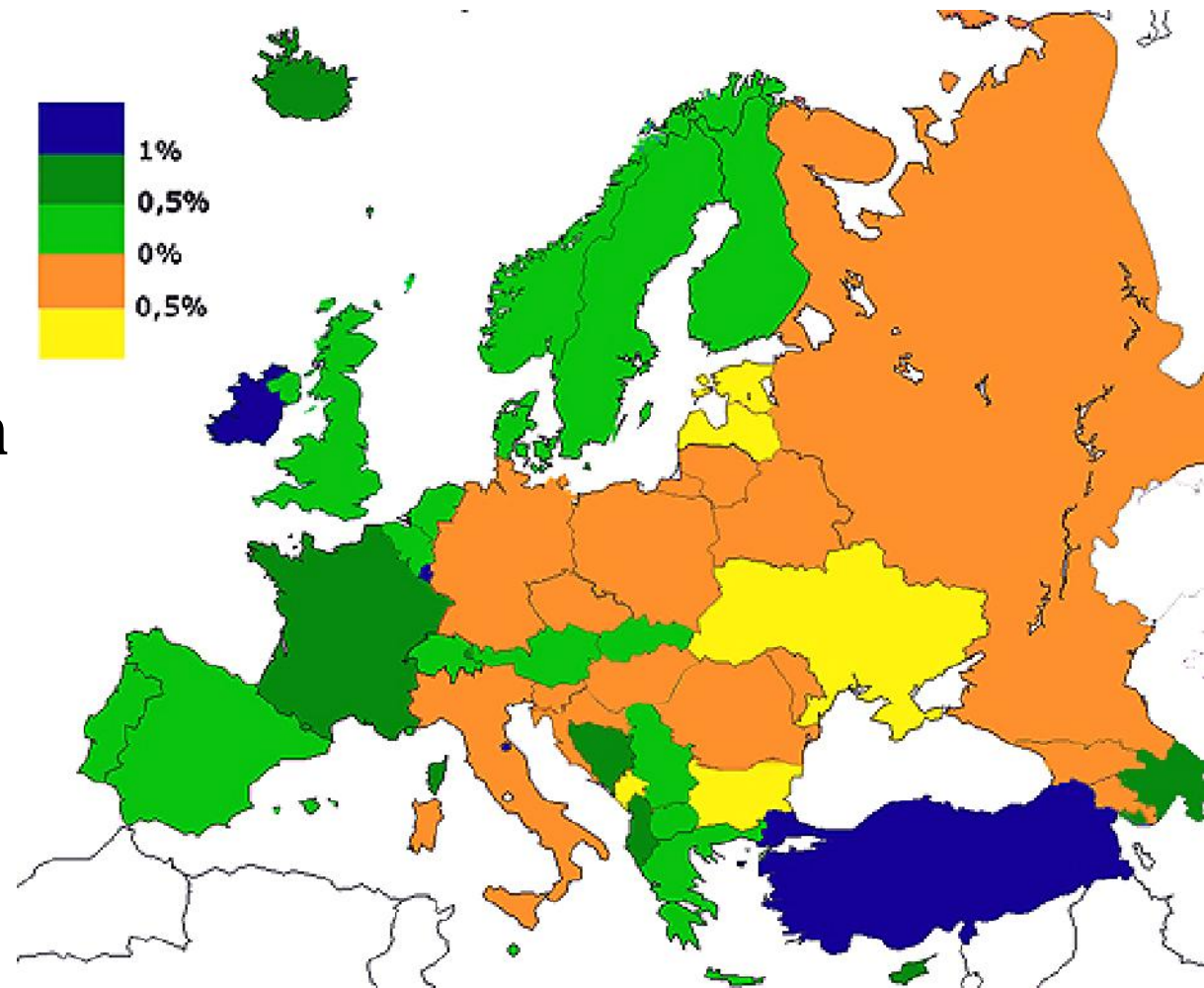


Annual population growth rate in percent, as listed in the [CIA World Factbook](#) (2006 estimate).

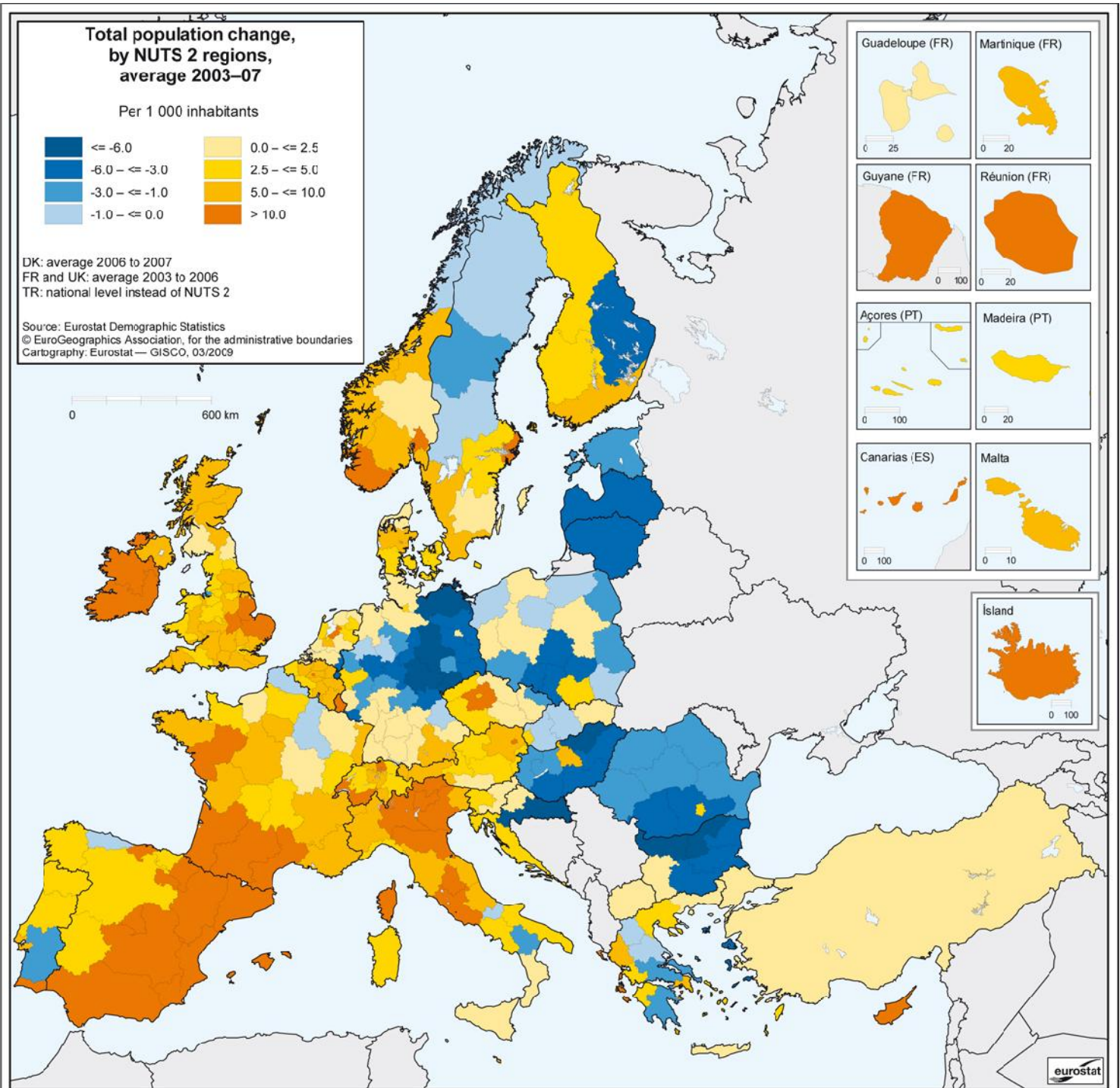




Population growth and decline of European countries in 2008



**Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009
Total
Population
Change,
average
2003-2007**





Inhabitants

- >5 000 000
- 1 000 000–5 000 000
- 500 000–1 000 000
- 250 000–500 000
- 100 000–250 000
- <100 000

Population loss

- >50%
- 40–50%
- 30–40%
- 20–30%
- 10–20%

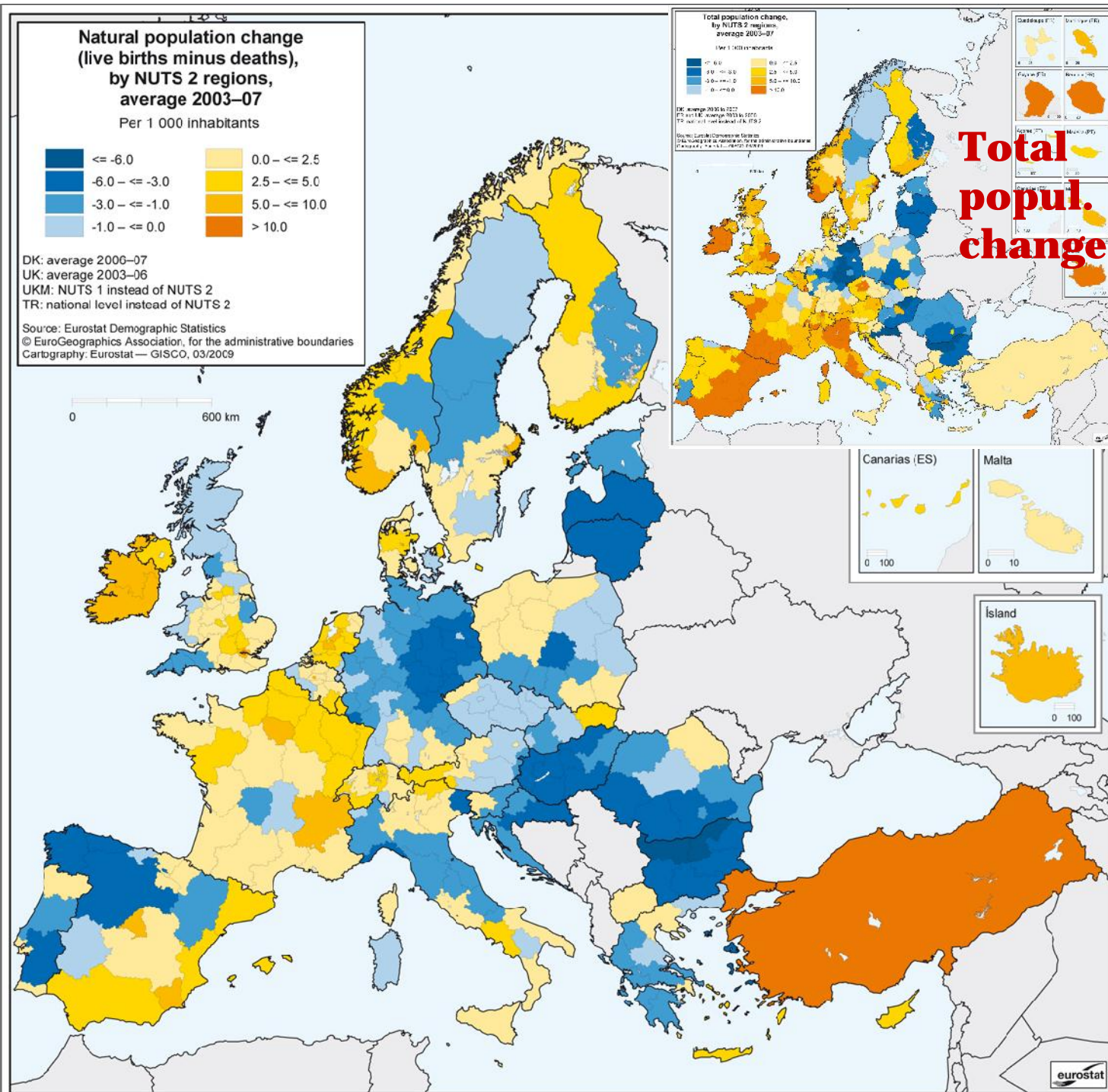
Europe, Central, and East Asia



Shrinking Cities In Europe, 1950-2000

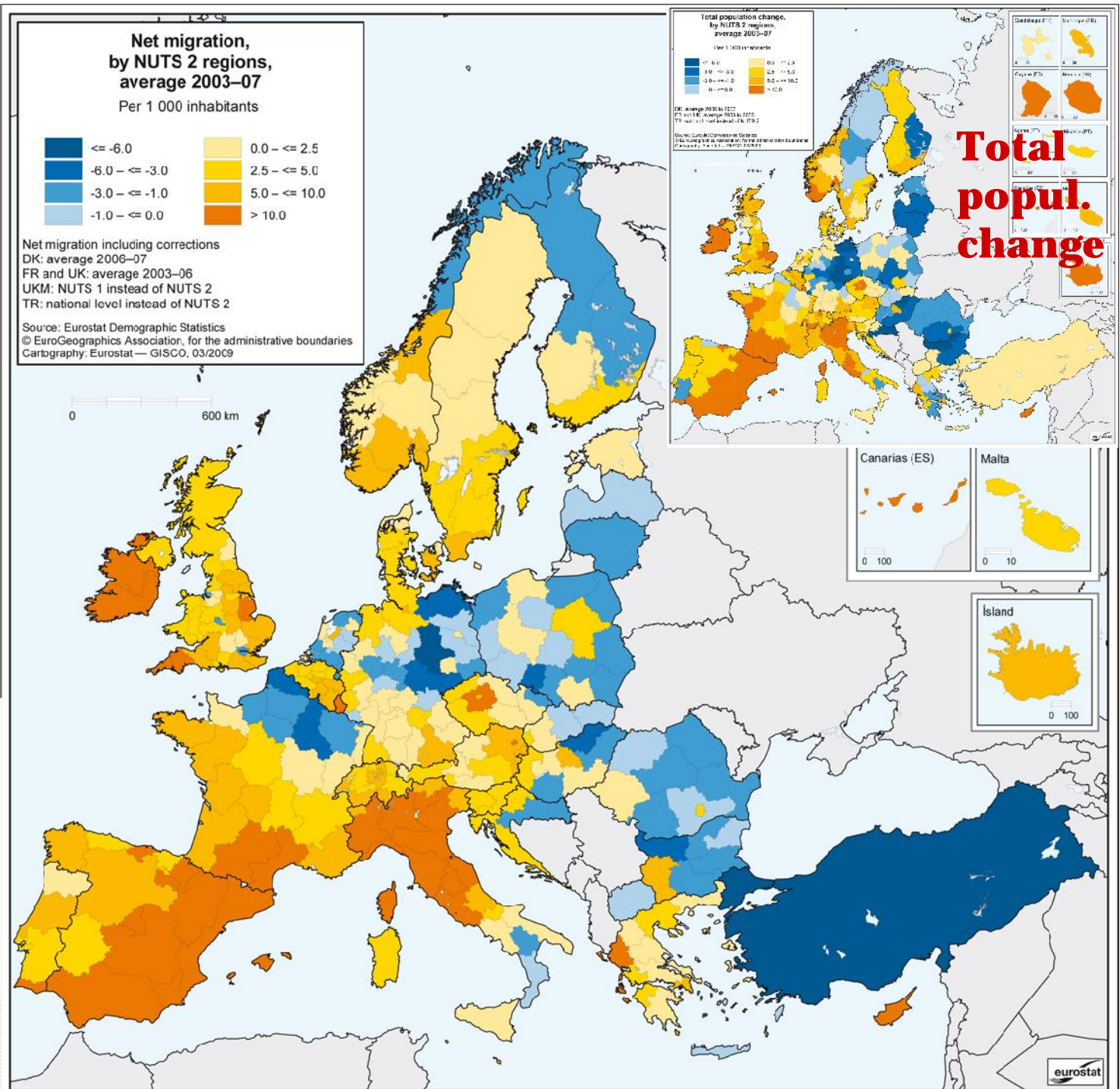
Source:
Ministry VROM/
Krimpalskans

Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009
Natural
Population
Growth,
average
2003-2007



Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009

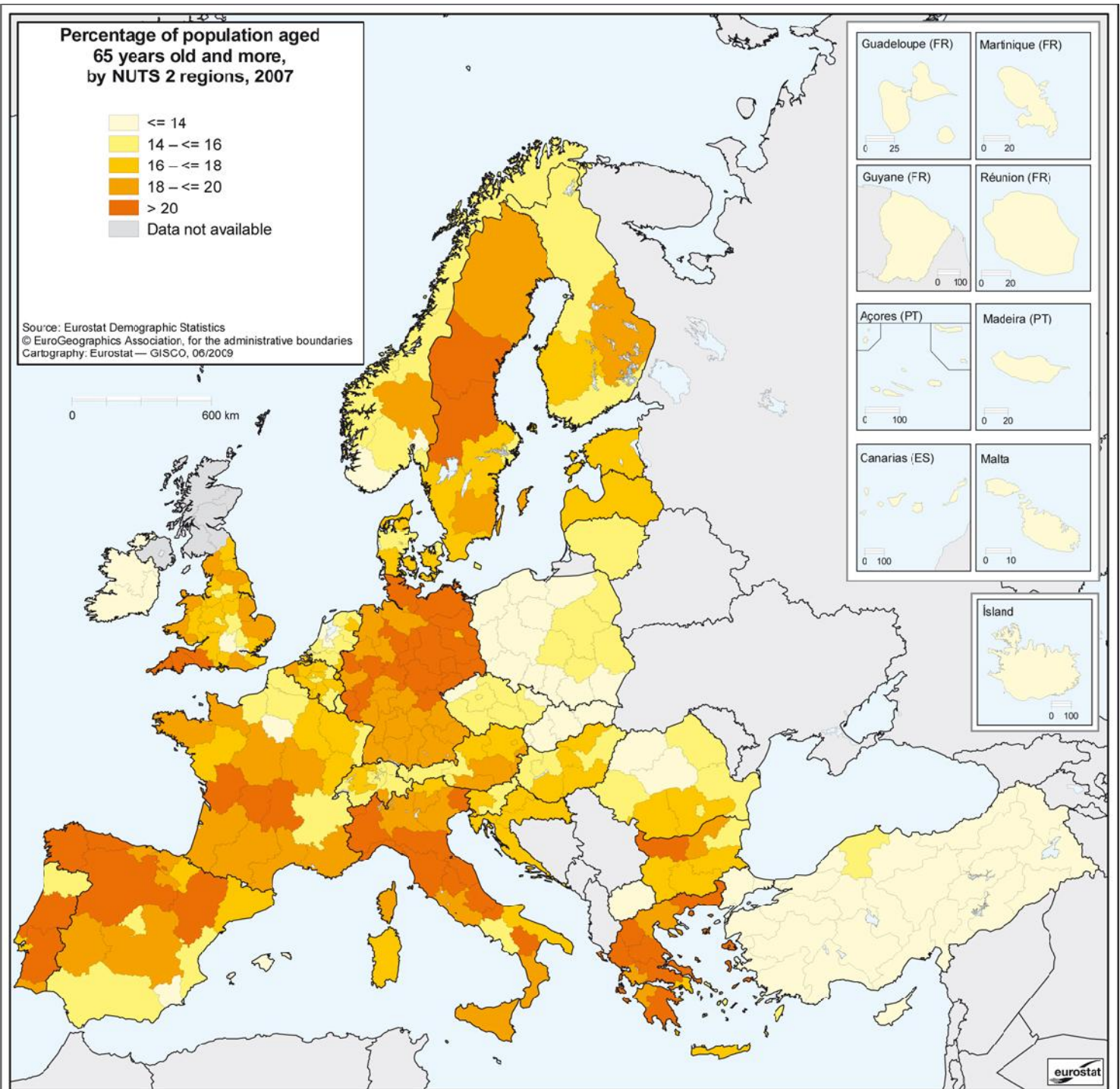
Net migration
2003-2007



**Total
popul.
change**

Eurostat Regional Yearbook 2009

Ageing:
% of population > 65
in 2007



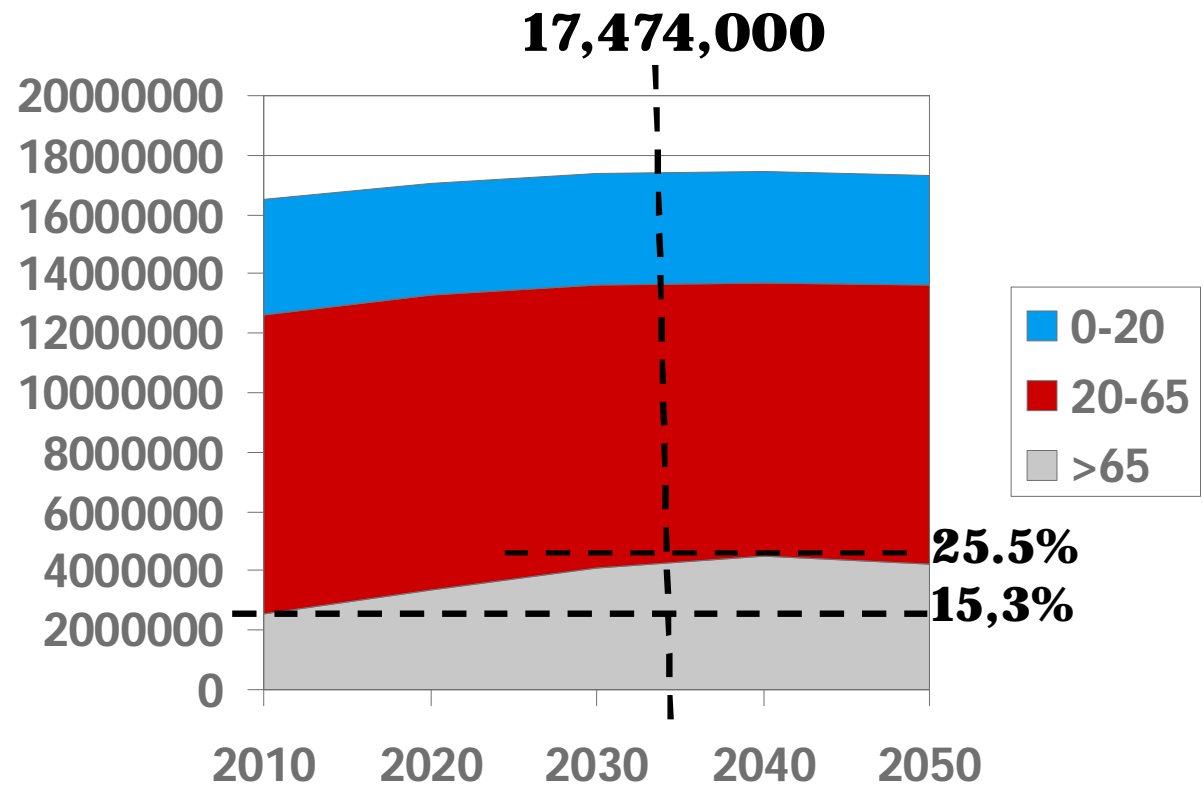


rijksuniversiteit
groningen





Total population prognosis for the Netherlands, by age category, 2010-2050





The population change debate in the Netherlands started only recently

- › Population forecast figures haven't been known for many years: no more growth, shrink of working population, ageing ...
- › But the discussion about consequences, i.e. for working until 67 (was 65) or pension levels, is rather recent
- › The same is true for discussing *spatial* consequences, i.e. development of housing areas, business sites, services, infrastructures
- › Trigger of discussion: the impending demolition of the village of **Ganzedijk** (province of Groningen) in 2008



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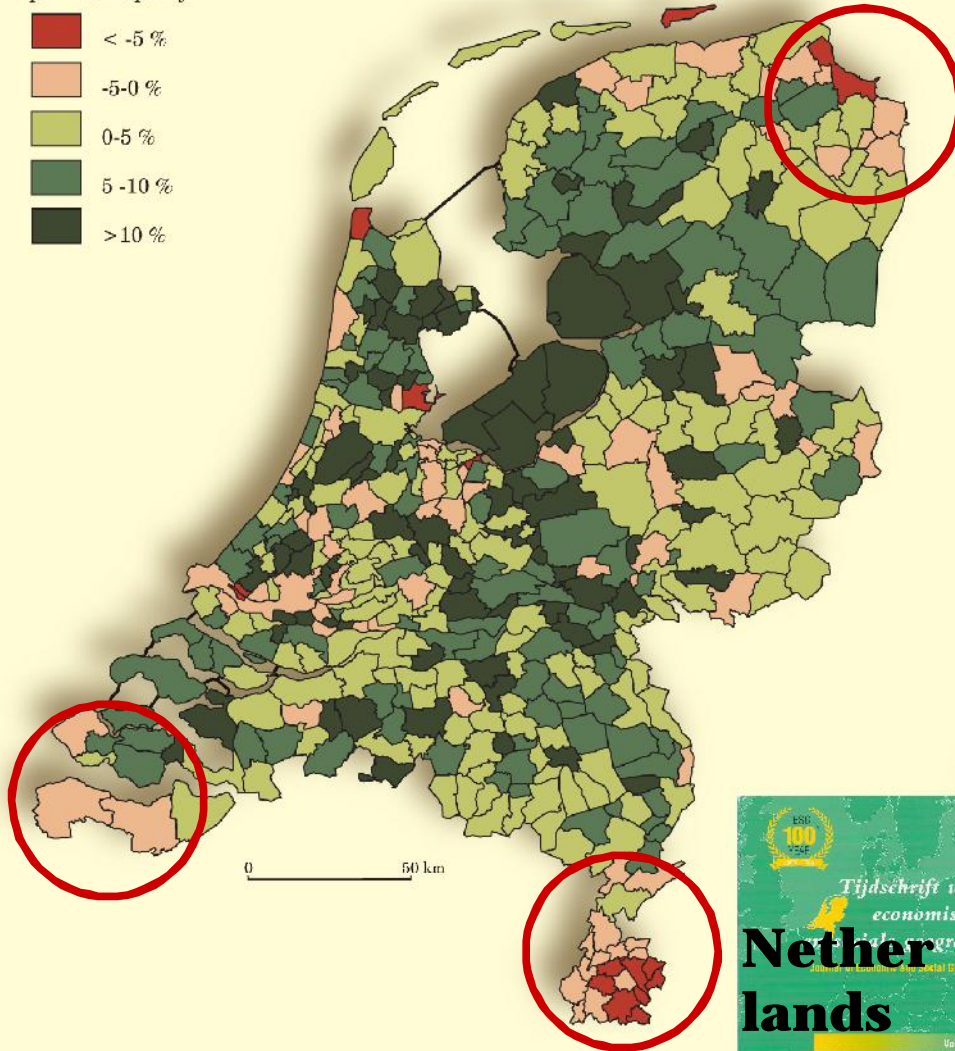
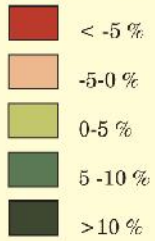
2008

Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 1)

Population Change, Past and Future

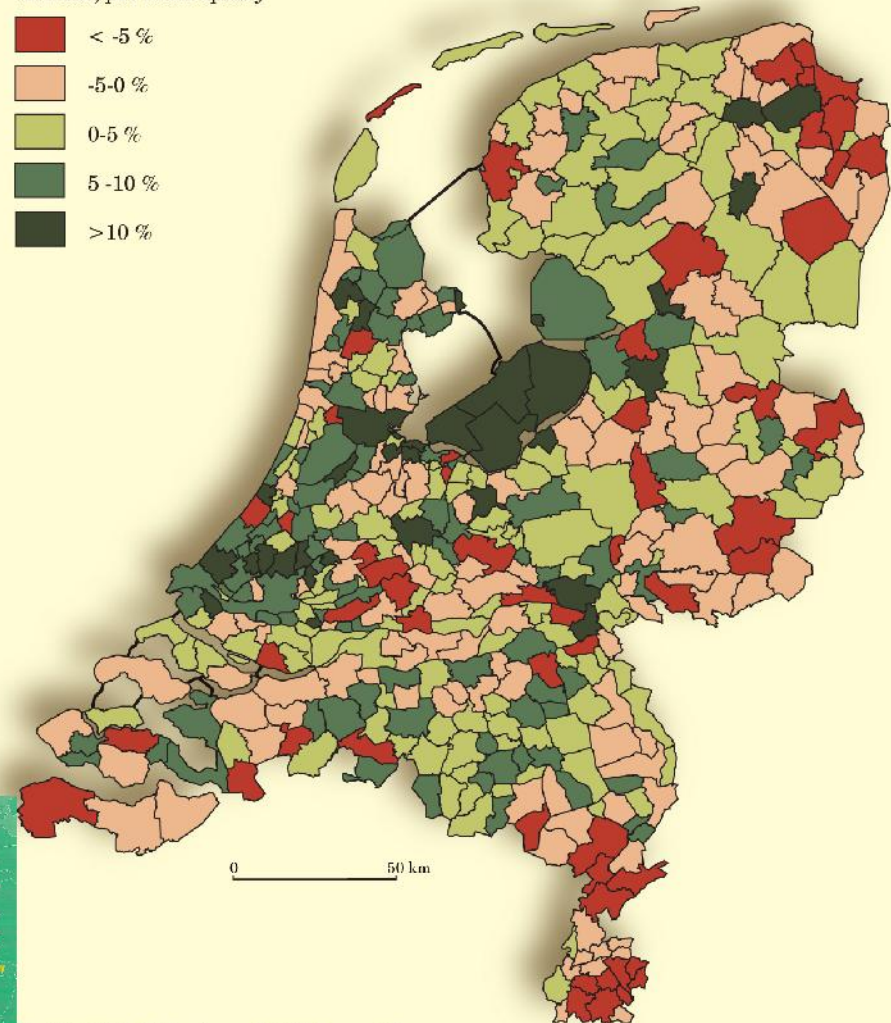
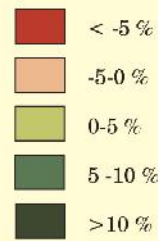
Population change 1995-2010,
per municipality

1995-2010

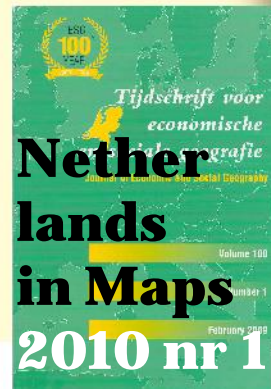


Population change 2010-2025,
forecast, per municipality

2010-2025



Source: CBS/Statline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009



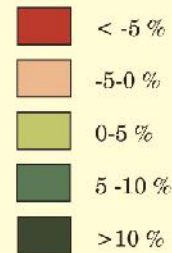
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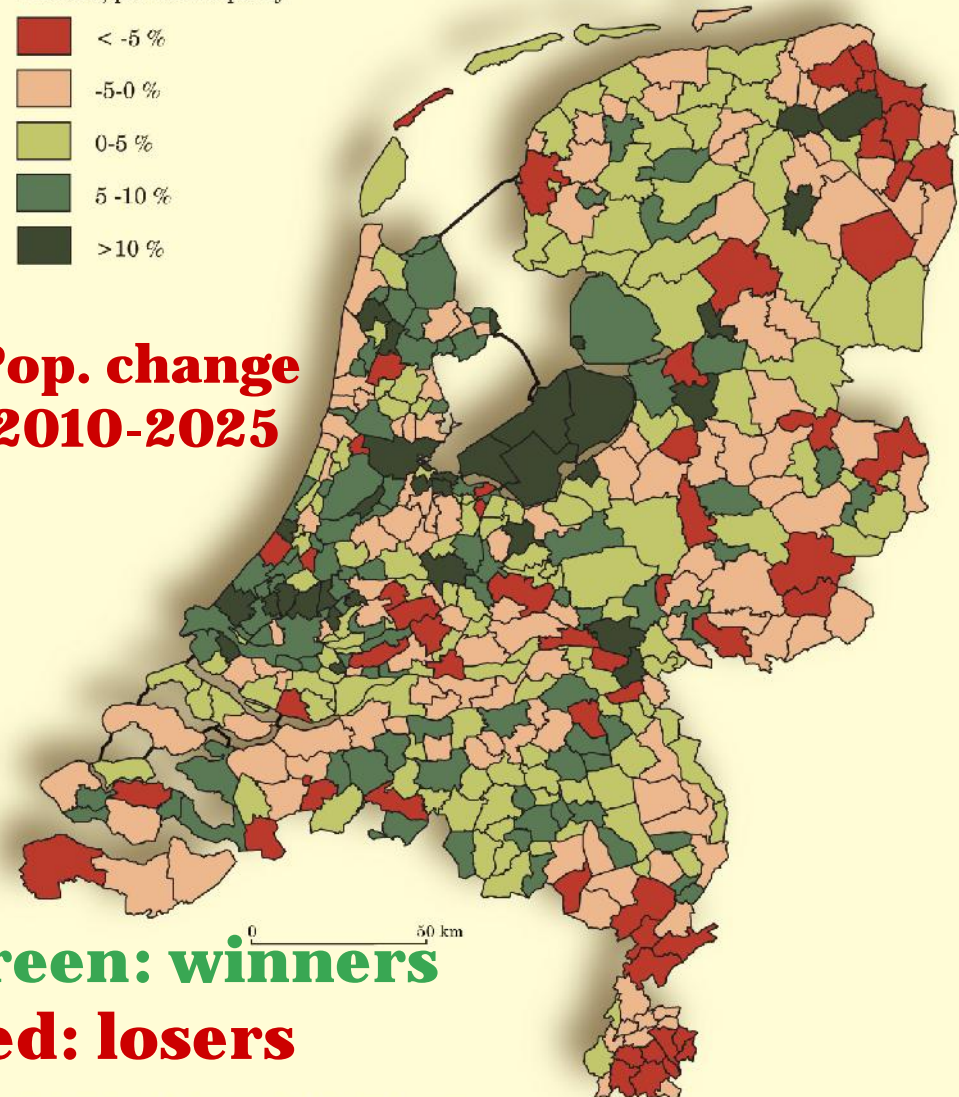
Winners and losers: a complex pattern

- > Winners and losers are *both in the centre and the periphery*
- > Characteristics of a loser-city: *inflow of young households (young singles and dinkies) < outflow of couples 30-40 with young children*
- > Not the *outflow* is the main problem, but the *inflow*! So: check *migration*
- > Among the winners: many *medium-sized cities*

Population change 2010-2025,
forecast, per municipality



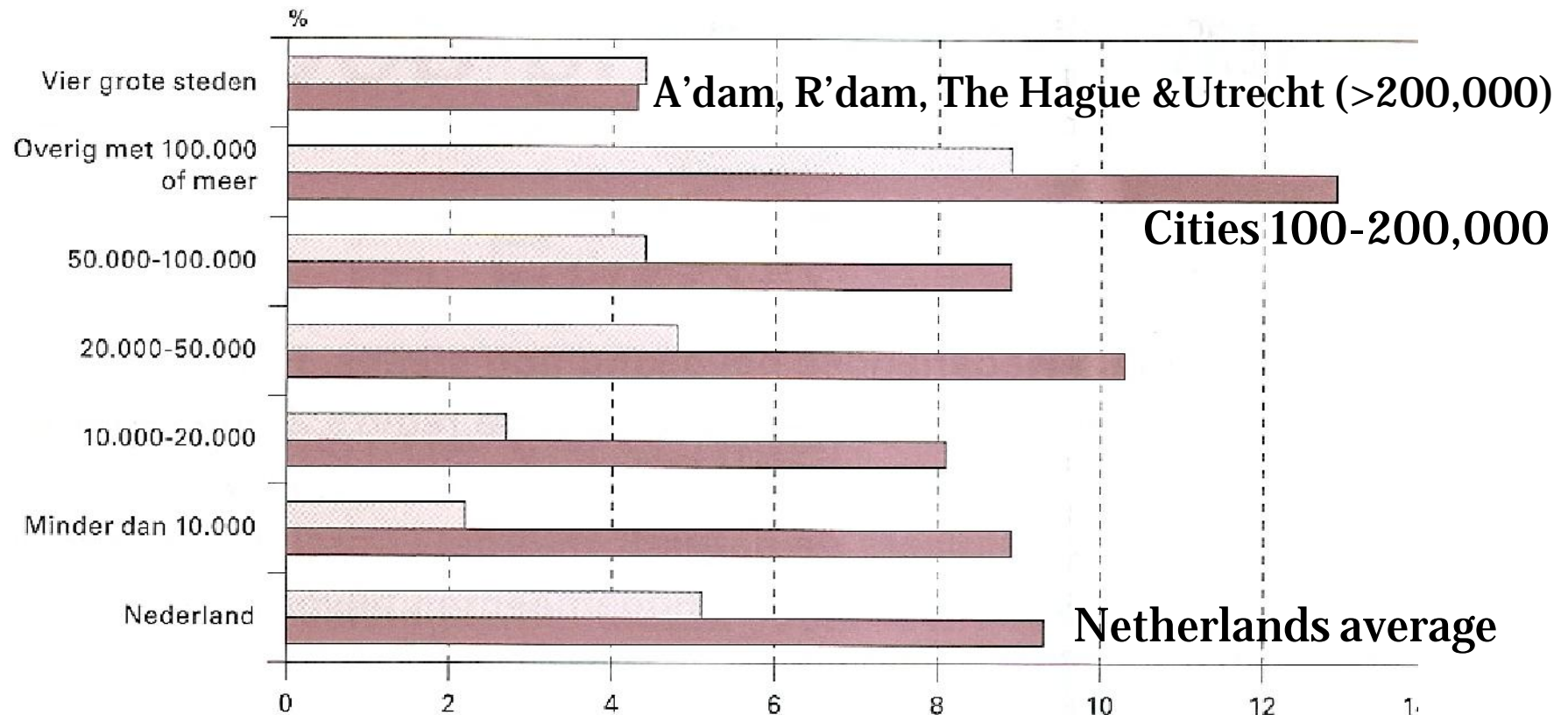
**Pop. change
2010-2025**



Green: winners
Red: losers



Growth of inhabitants and households 1997-2007 (%)



Bron: CBS/PBL

households inhabitants

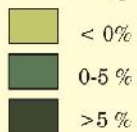
Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 2)

Components of Forecasted Population Change

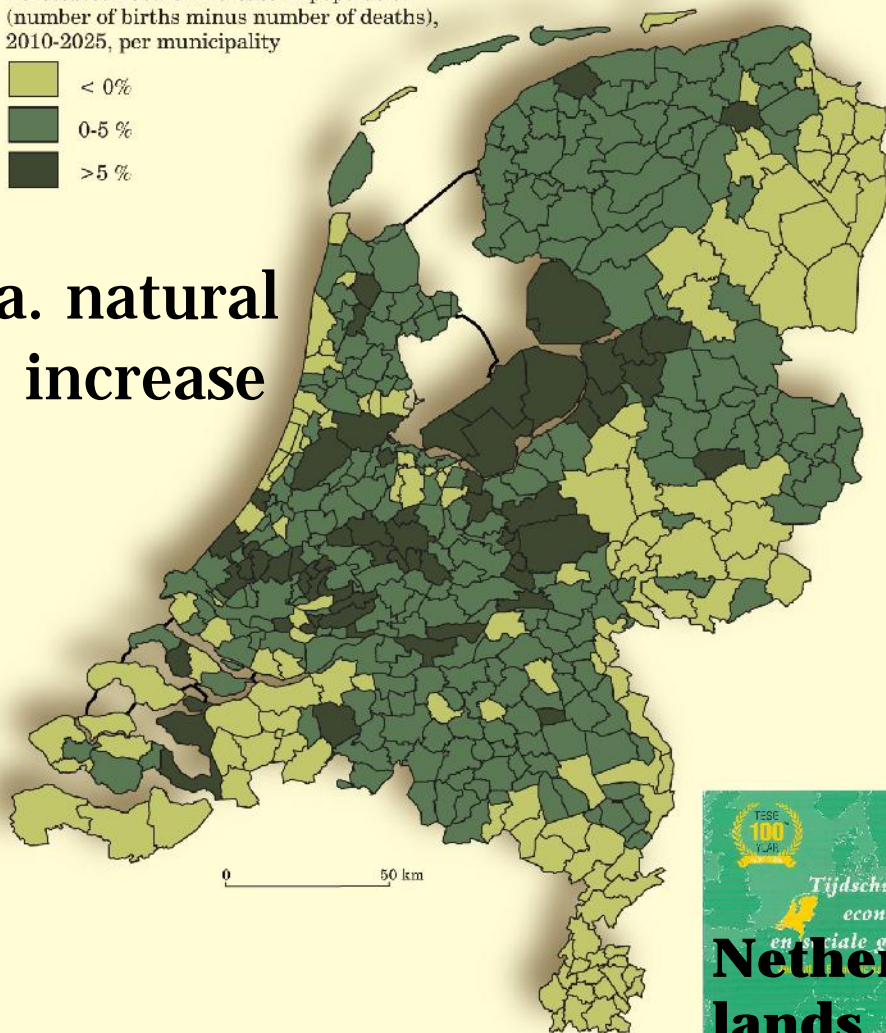
1995-2010

2010-2025

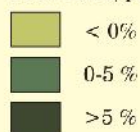
Forecasted natural increase in population
(number of births minus number of deaths),
2010-2025, per municipality



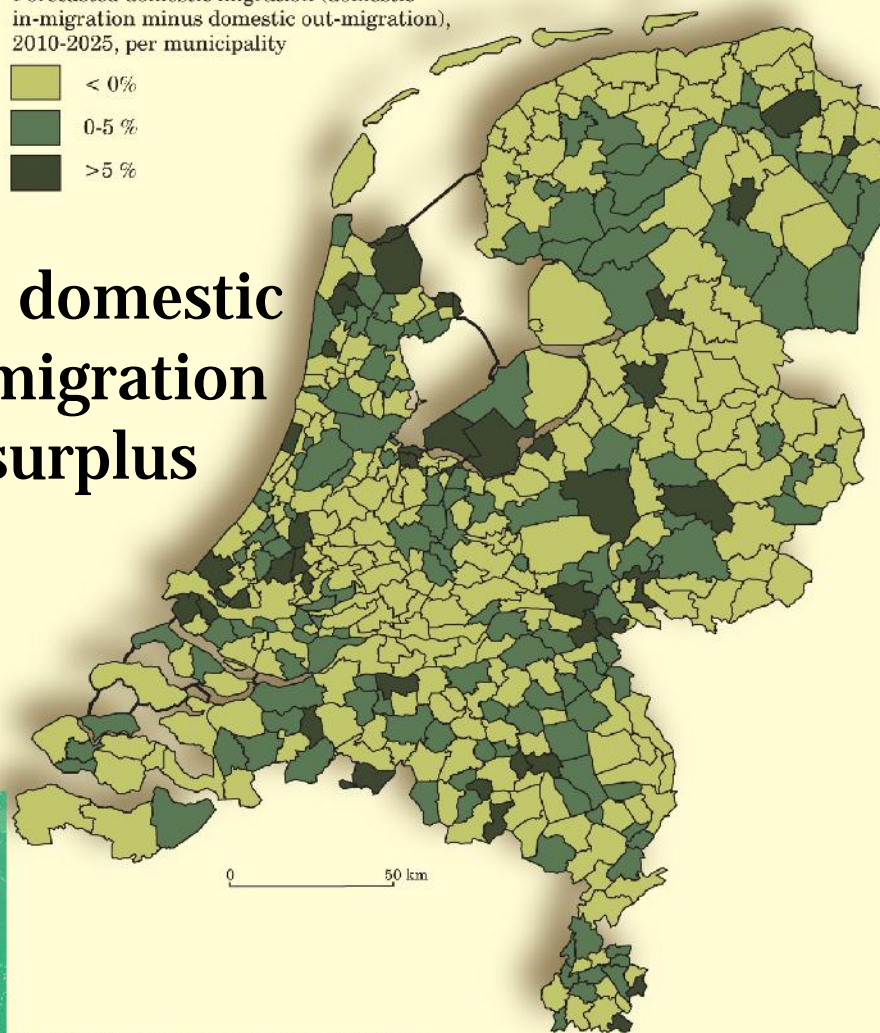
**a. natural
increase**



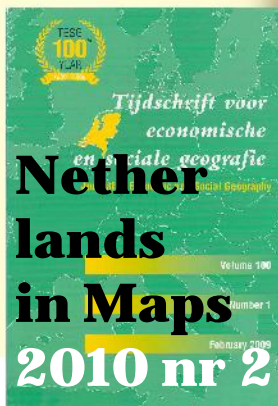
Forecasted domestic migration (domestic
in-migration minus domestic out-migration),
2010-2025, per municipality



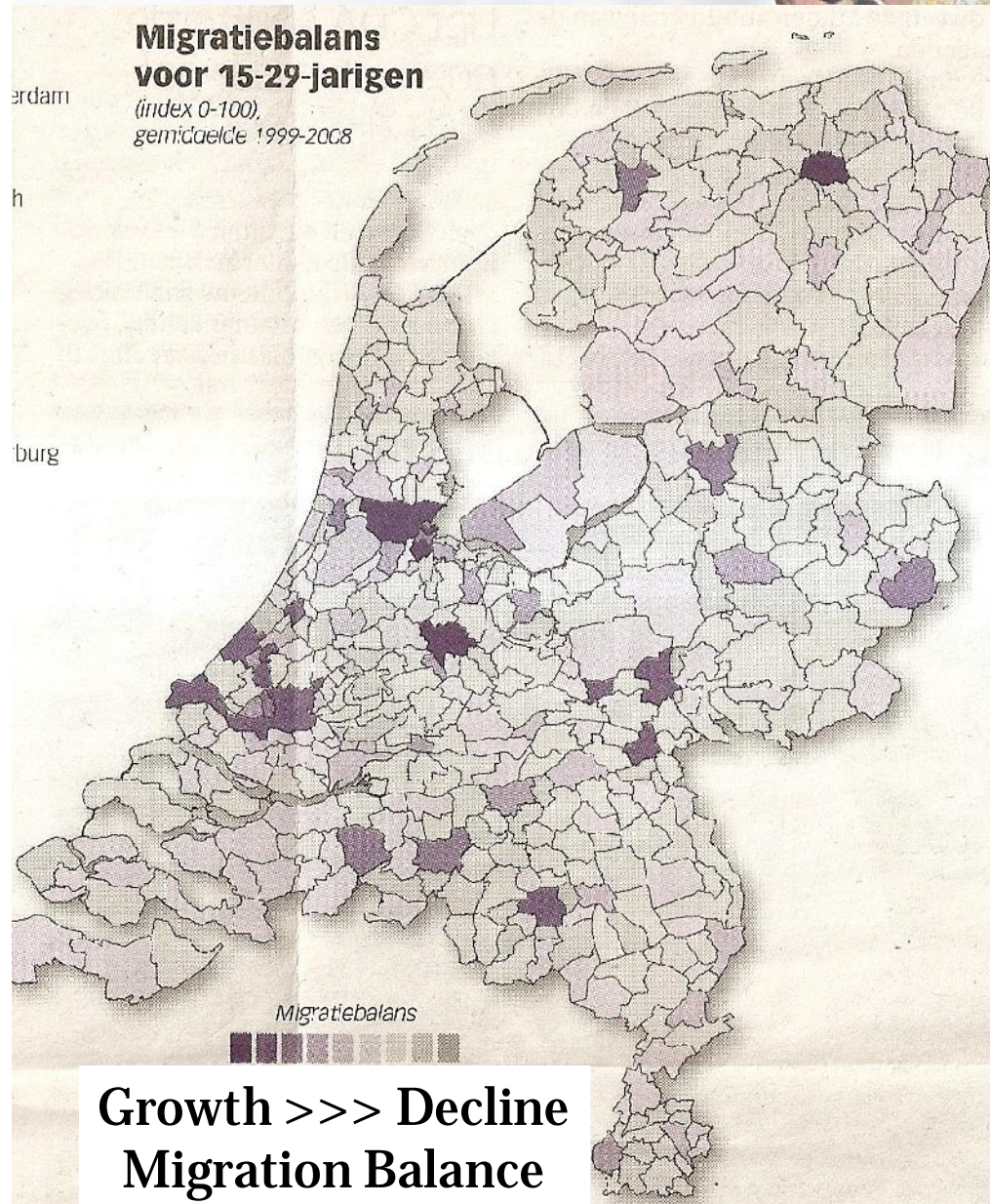
**b. domestic
migration
surplus**



Source: CBS/PBL 2009



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Migration Balance for people aged 15-29 1999-2008 average

**Highest growth:
in the university cities**

Exception: Maastricht

Source:
De Volkskrant 23-4-2010
Atlas voor Gemeenten
(Atlas for municipalities)

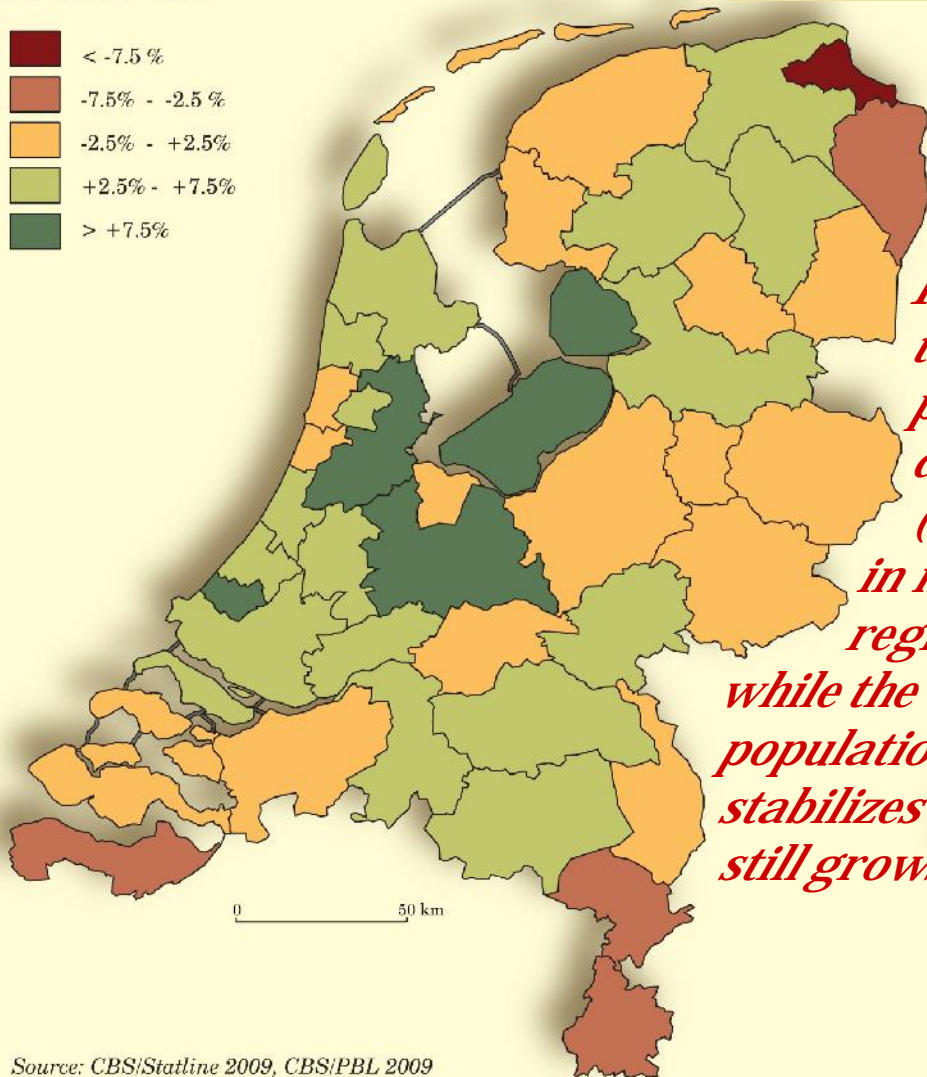
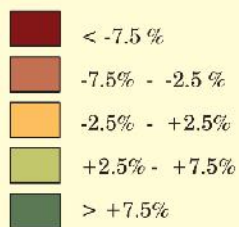


From the demographic main trends to the spatial transformations. They become manifest through intermediates like

- › **The labour market**
- › **The housing market
and related**
- › **Functional land use claims**

a. Total population

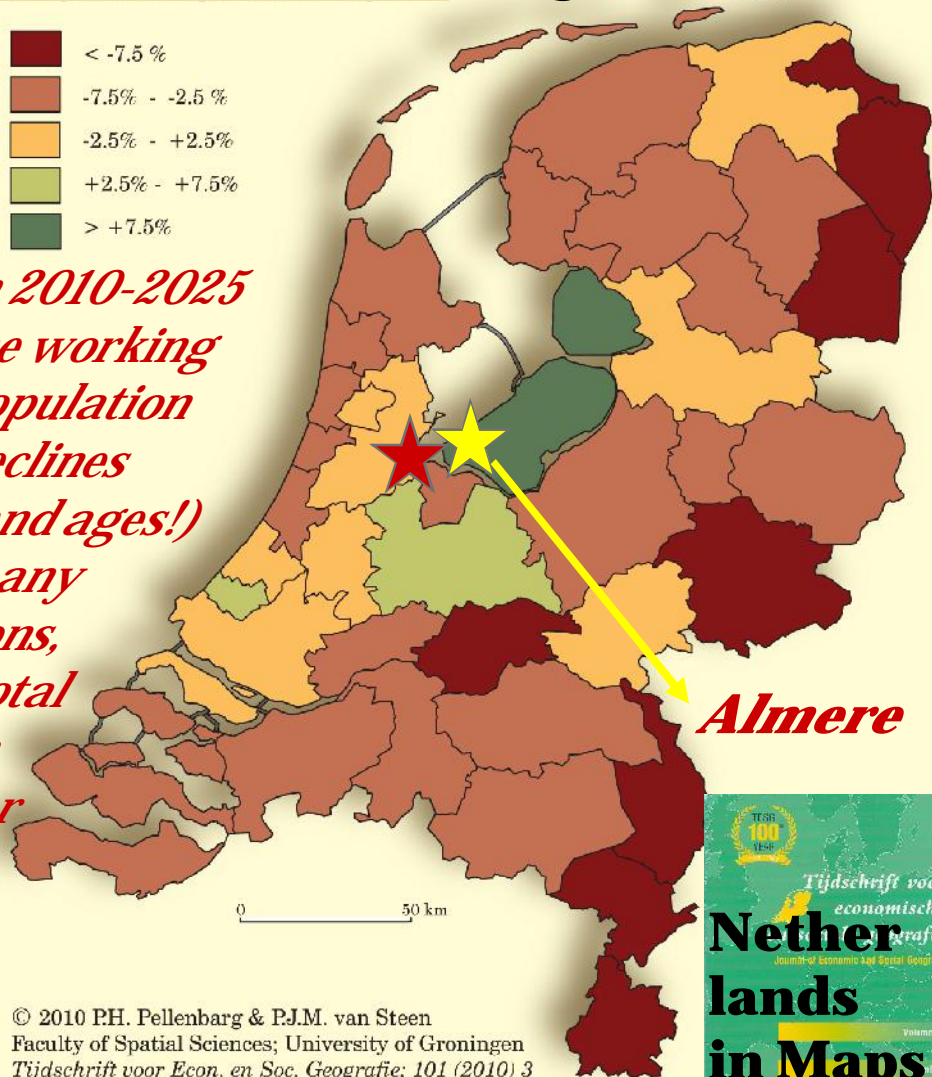
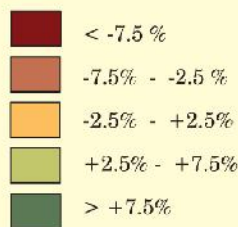
Total population change 2010-2025, per "COROP" region



Source: CBS/Statline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009

Change 2010-2025

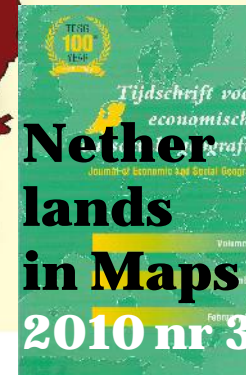
b. Population aged 15-65



*In 2010-2025
the working
population
declines
(and ages!)
in many
regions,
while the total
population
stabilizes or
still grows*

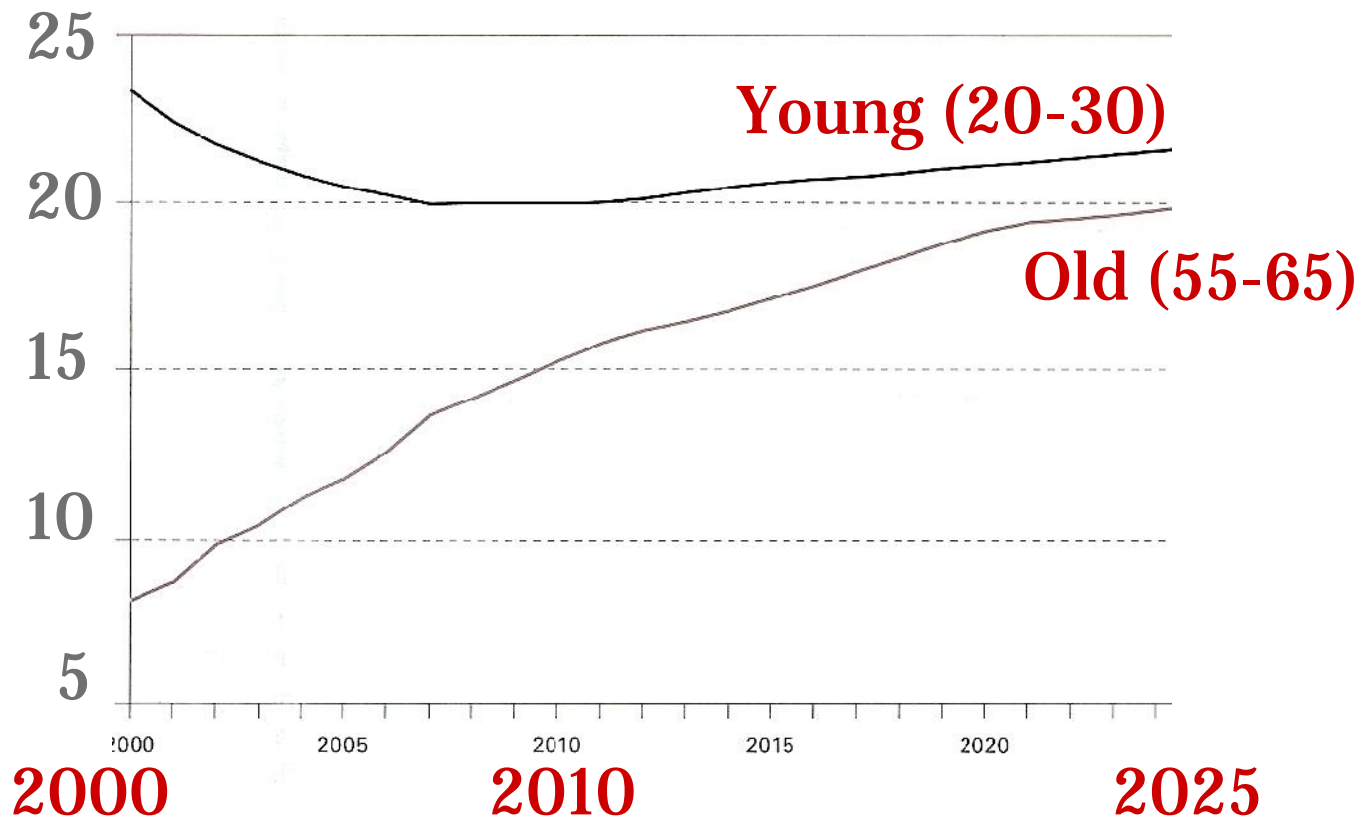
Almere

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Younger and older age groups in the labour force (%) 2000-2025

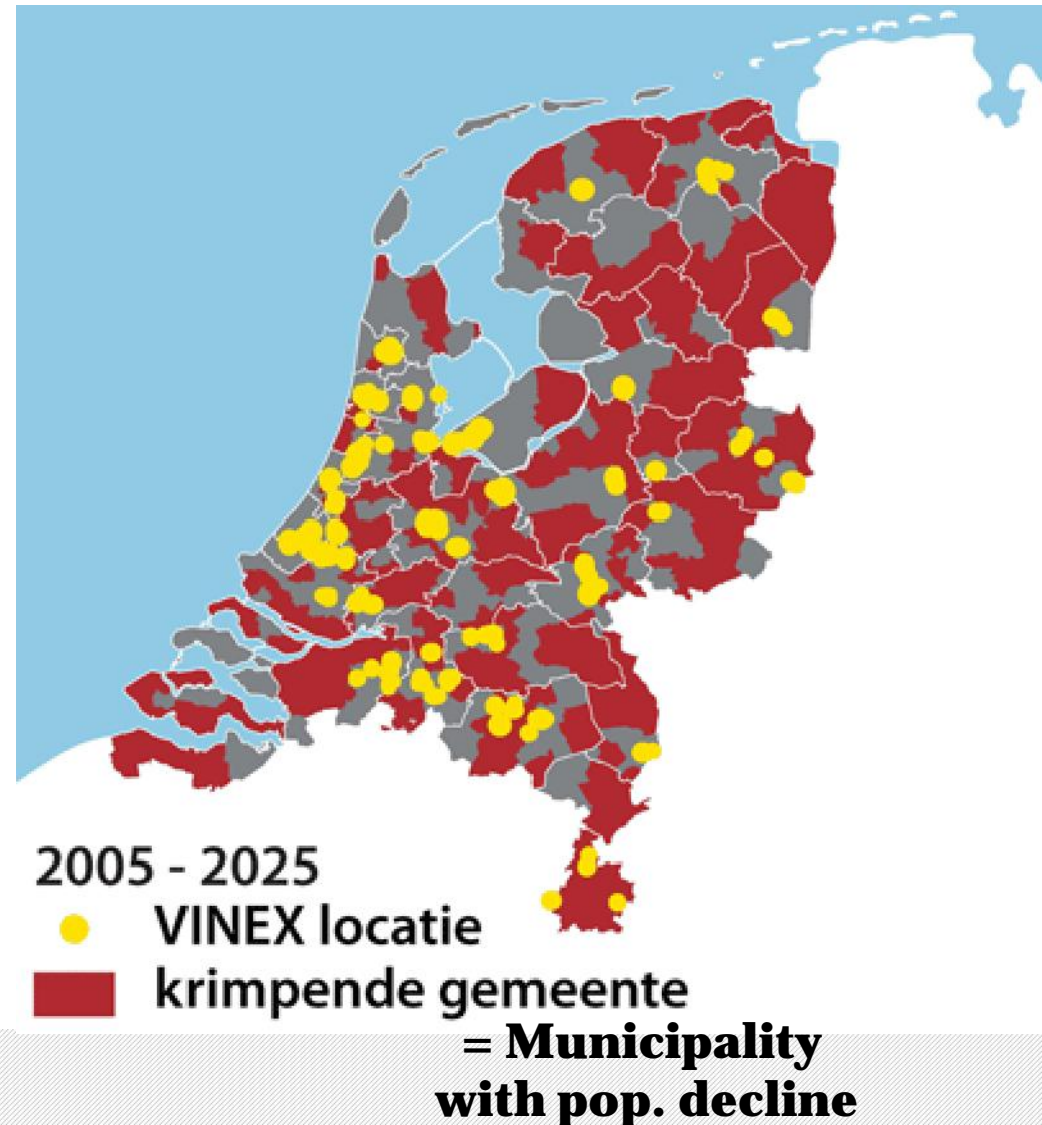




The housing market






the *Vinex locations* (main new housing districts to accomodate the population increase 1995/2010) seem to be well chosen, i.e. never in decline areas.

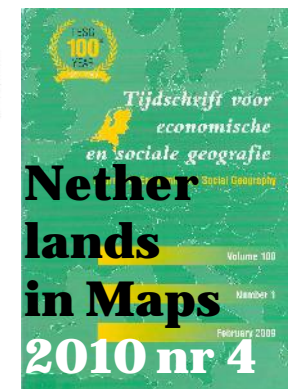
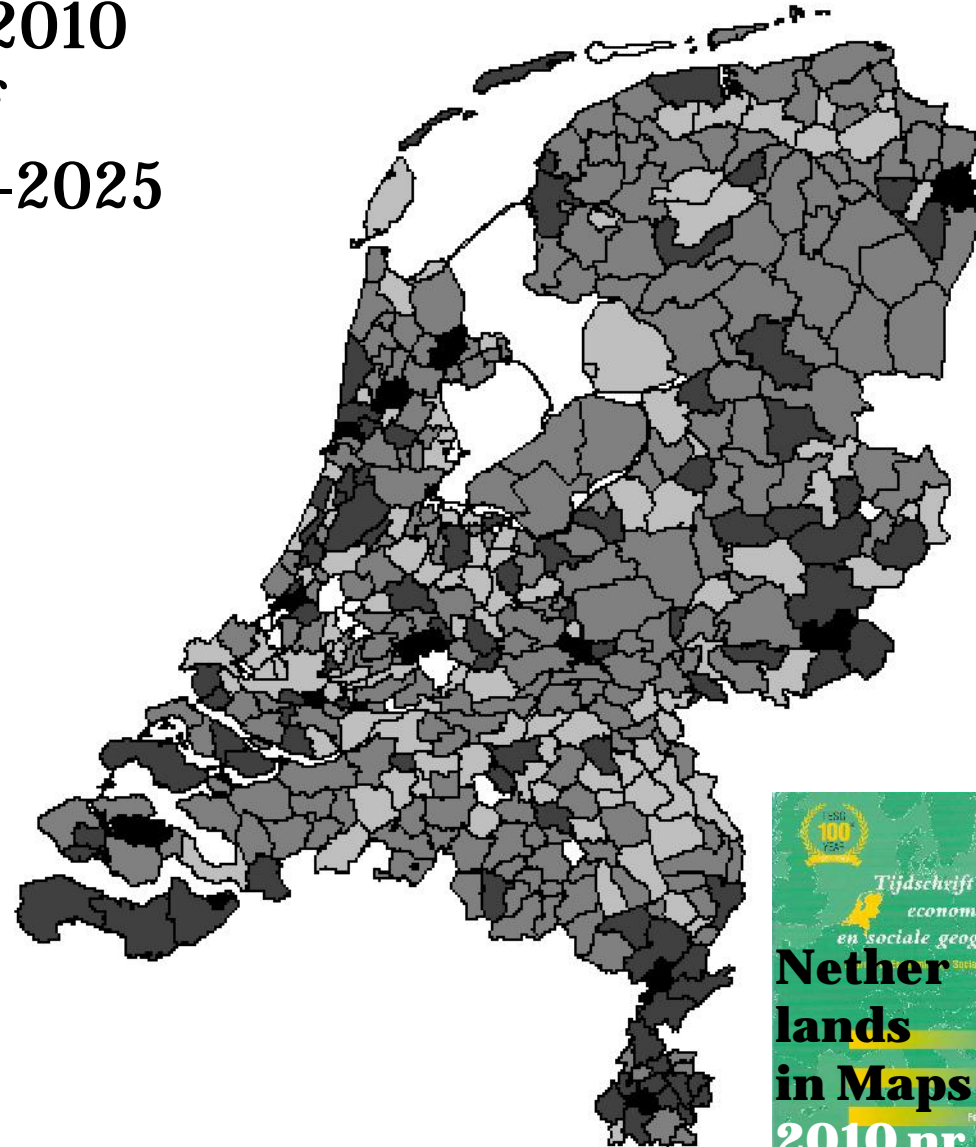
But of course the Vinex building programs have been building stones of the population forecast models





Newly built *houses* 2000-2010 compared to the increase of *household* numbers 2010-2025

- New houses:
-  Far too few
 -  Too few
 -  Equal
 -  Too many
 -  Far too many

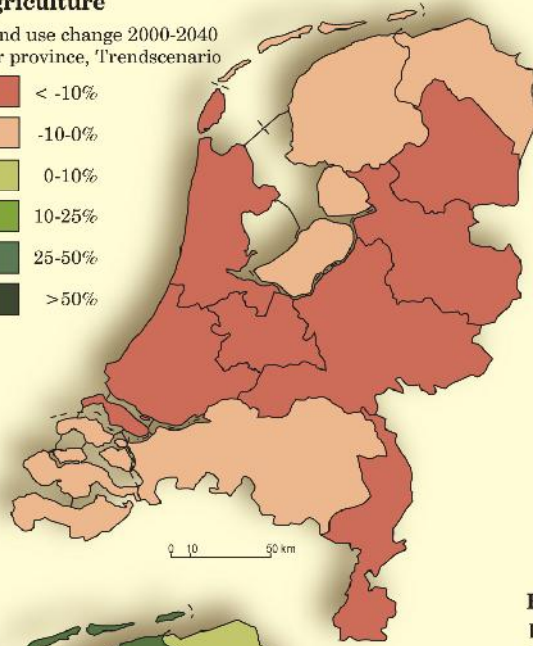
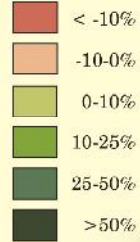


Land use changes

Agriculture

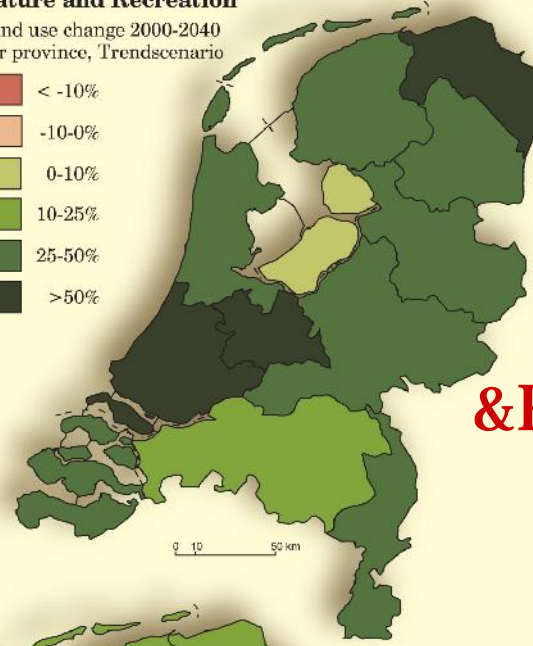
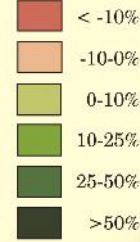
Agriculture

Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendsscenario



Nature and Recreation

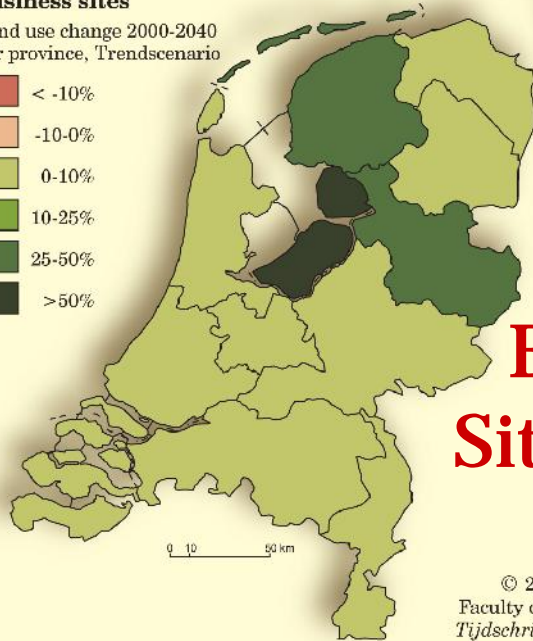
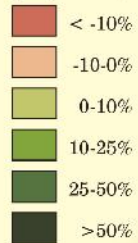
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendsscenario



Nature & Recreation

Business sites

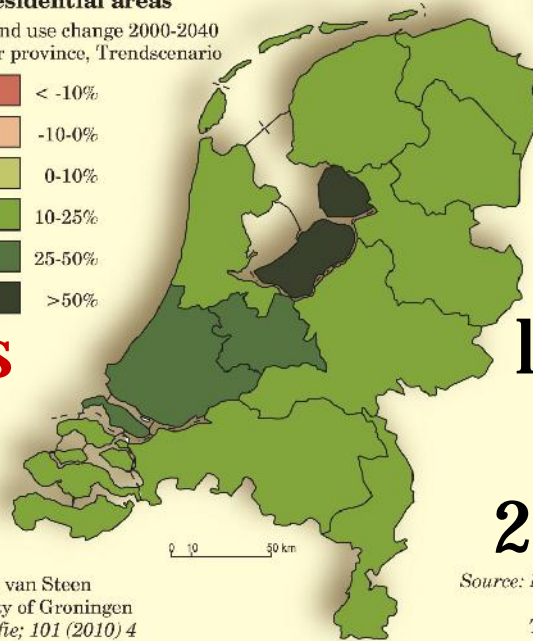
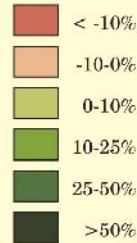
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendsscenario



Business Sites

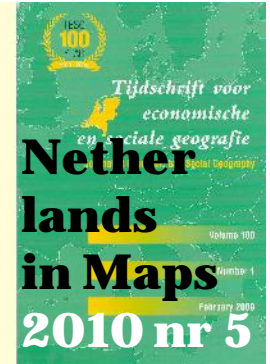
Residential areas

Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendsscenario



Residential Areas

Growth of land use types between 2000 and 2040





Some conclusions

- › Compared to some other European countries, the Dutch situation is maybe not too bad
- › But population change affects regions and cities very differently; for some cities and regions the situation is certainly alarming
- › We have to find new ways of balancing growth and decline in rather small spatial contexts
- › There is only a beginning of thought about the spatial transformations that relate to population change
- › There's work to be done for economic geographers, together with demographers and planners!



Thank you for your attention