



Geography, Planning and Population Studies at the service of Wellbeing

*The teaching & research program
of the faculty of Geography, University of Groningen*

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Dean, Faculty of Spatial Sciences

University of Groningen, the Netherlands

University Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta, February 10, 2011

Dia 1

RUG1

Om de datum in te stellen:

* >Invoegen >Datum en tijd

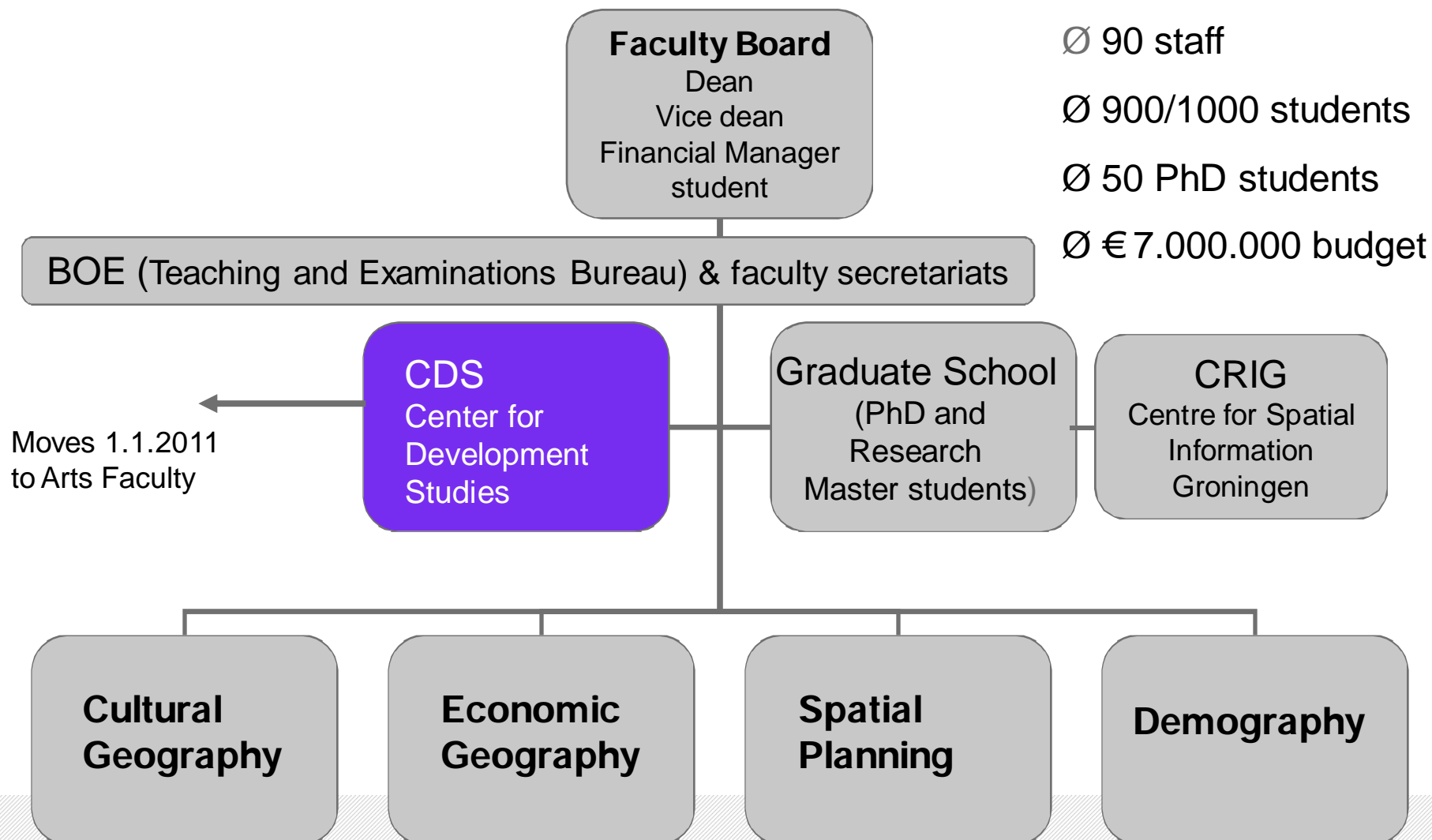
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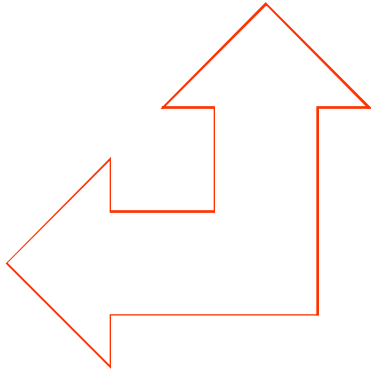
RUG; 30-8-2007



Organisation Structure of the Faculty of Spatial Sciences





Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Bachelor Human Geography and Planning			Master Cultural Geography	<p>teaching programs</p> <p>English programs</p> 
			Master Real Estate & variant: <i>International Real Estate</i>	
			Master Economic Geography	
			Master Planning	
Bachelor Environmental and Infrastructure Planning			Master Environmental & Infrastructure Planning	
			Master Population Studies	
			Research Master Regional Studies	
			Master of Geography Education	

English courses →

Research programs until 2007:

- 1. planning for environmental quality*
- 2. determinants of population dynamics*
- 3. explaining spatial-economic change*
- 4. making places*

*nrs 1-4 correspond to the
4 departments of the faculty*

*International research assessment 2007:
2 and 3 are among the 4 top-rated programs
in the Netherlands
(grade 4,5 = very good/excellent)*

*each year our staff writes on average
> 50 academic publications
> 100 professional publications*

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*New focus for
faculty research:*

*Wellbeing, Innovation
and Spatial Transformation*

*“.....the strive for wellbeing is
driven by innovation, and impacts
regionally different on issues of
ageing, health, governance,
technology, planning,
entrepreneurship, culture,
investment, and housing”.*

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Wellbeing

- › Wellbeing, Welfare, Quality of Life, Health, Prosperity, Happiness,
- › Subjective appraisal of life-as-a whole
- › Netherlands Institute for Social Research:
8 life situation indicators:

home ownership

income

mobility

social participation

health

sports

holidays

leisure activities

happiness?

+



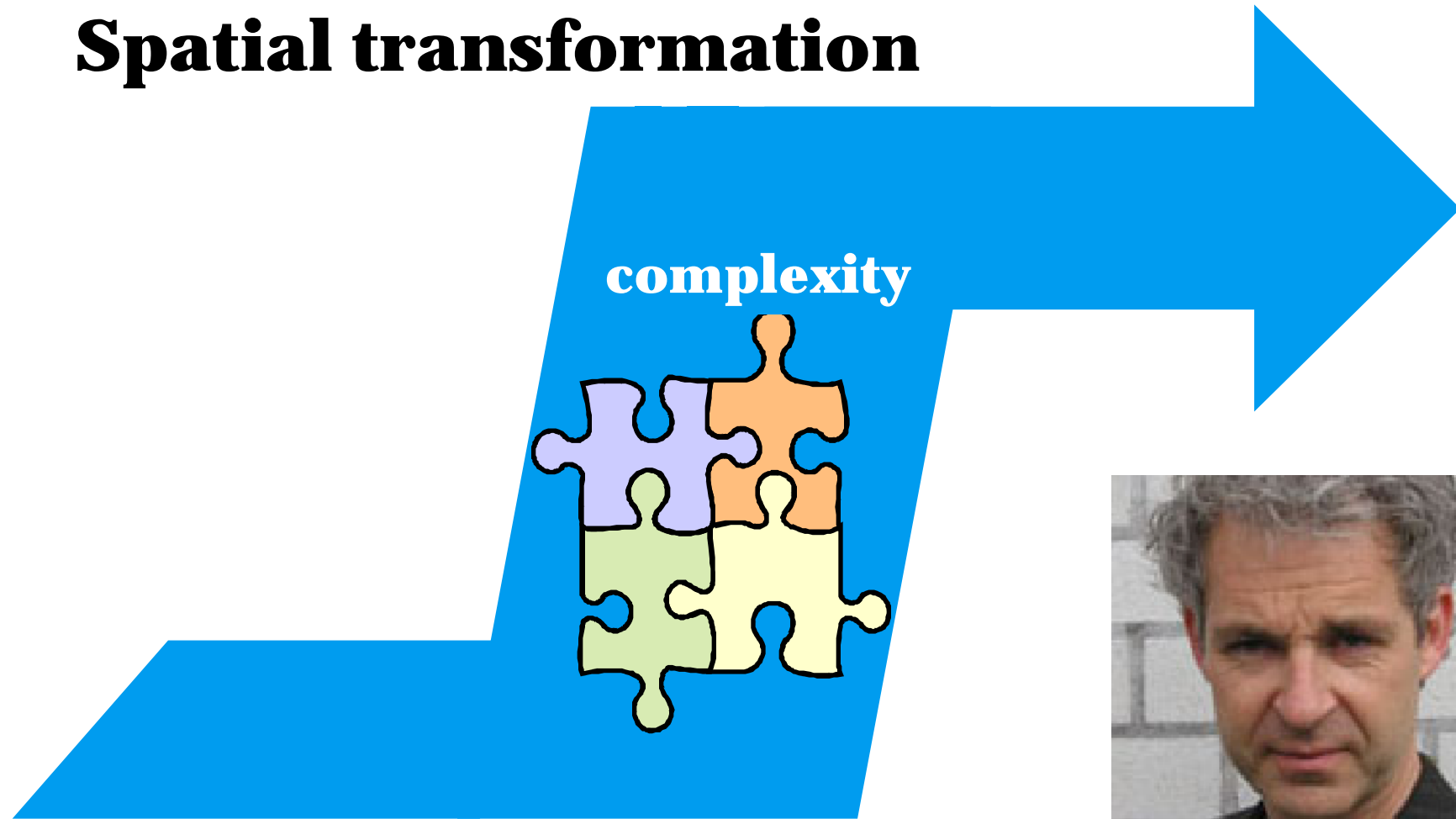
Innovation

- › New products, new production techniques, but also
- › New services, new organisation techniques
- › New markets, new patterns of buying and shopping
- › New techniques for communication and information
- › New (sustainable) sources of energy
- › New patterns of housing, travelling, recreation

New ways of organising economic and personal life +
that will lead to a multitude of spatial rearrangements:
>> spatial transformation!



Spatial transformation



Prof. Gert de Roo





Wellbeing, innovation and spatial transformation: contributions by all 4 departments of the faculty

- > **Demography**

Impact of population change, ageing, health

- > **Economic Geography**

Migration, education, labour markets, entrepreneurship, productivity, firm birth and migration

- > **Planning**

Urban and peri-urban change, transformations of the built environment, social cohesion, environmental quality

- > **Cultural Geography**

Questions of place and identity, social impact assessment, especially in rural areas



Two central (and related) issues:
Population change
Healthy Ageing

- > ***Healthy Ageing*** is a *University-wide research area, to which all faculties contribute*
- > ***Population Change*** – especially population decline – is a specific research area for the *Faculty of Spatial Sciences*

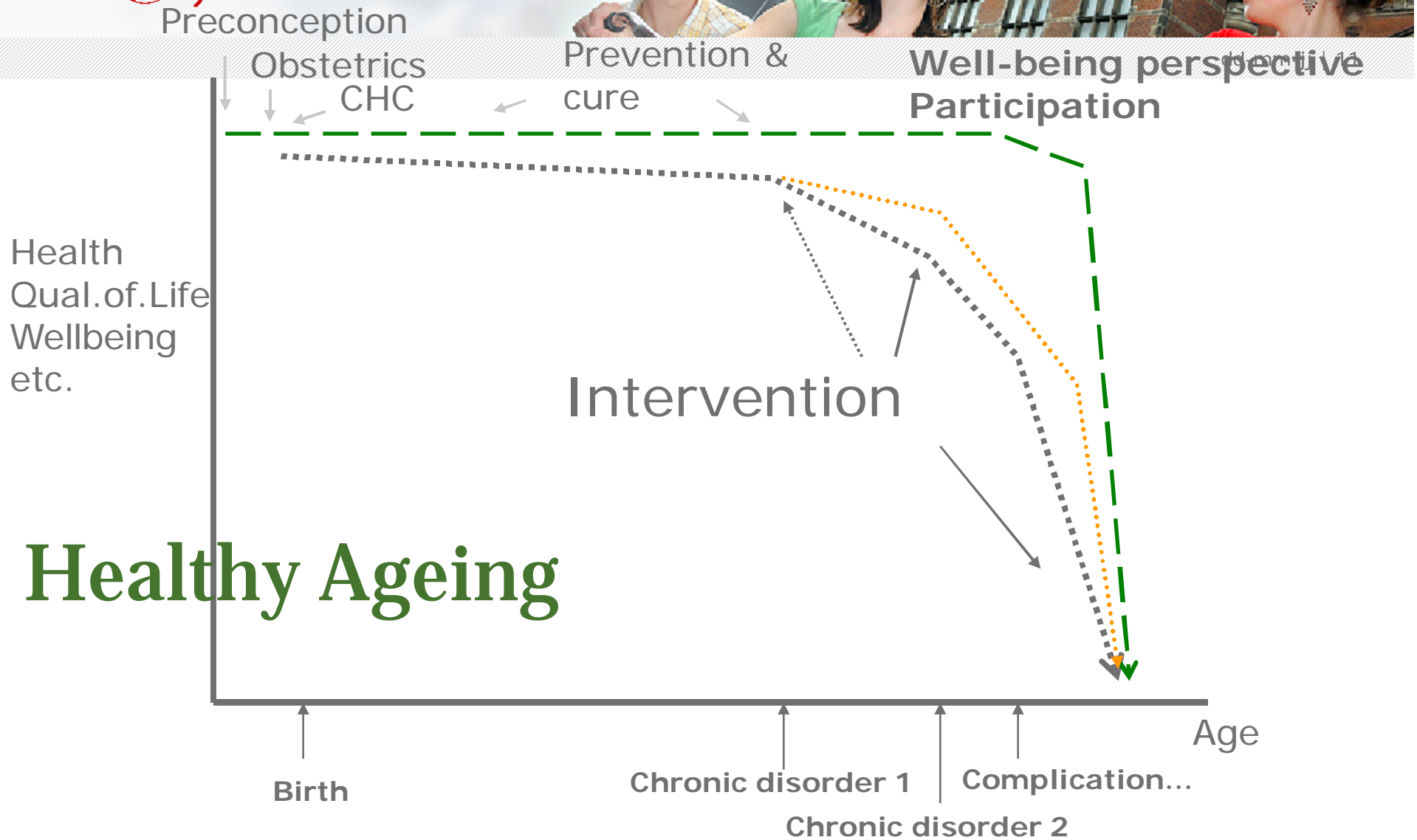


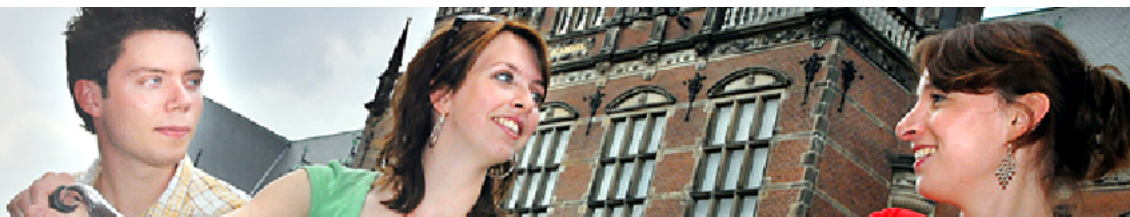
Prof. Inge Hutter

New in 2010:
**Research Centre
for Population Decline**
(with the three northern
provinces and the
Hanze University for
Applied Sciences)



rijksuniversiteit
groningen

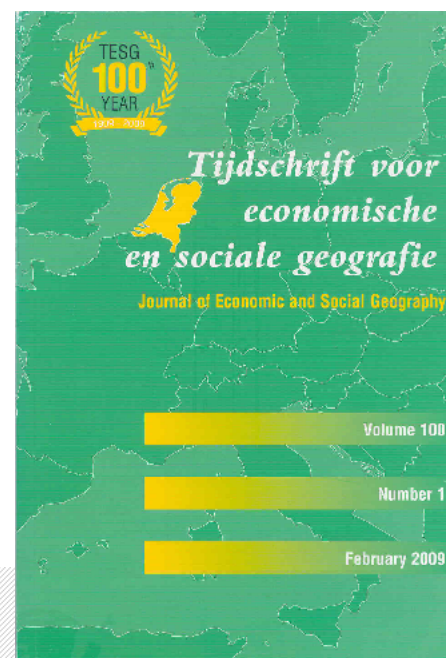




Population Change

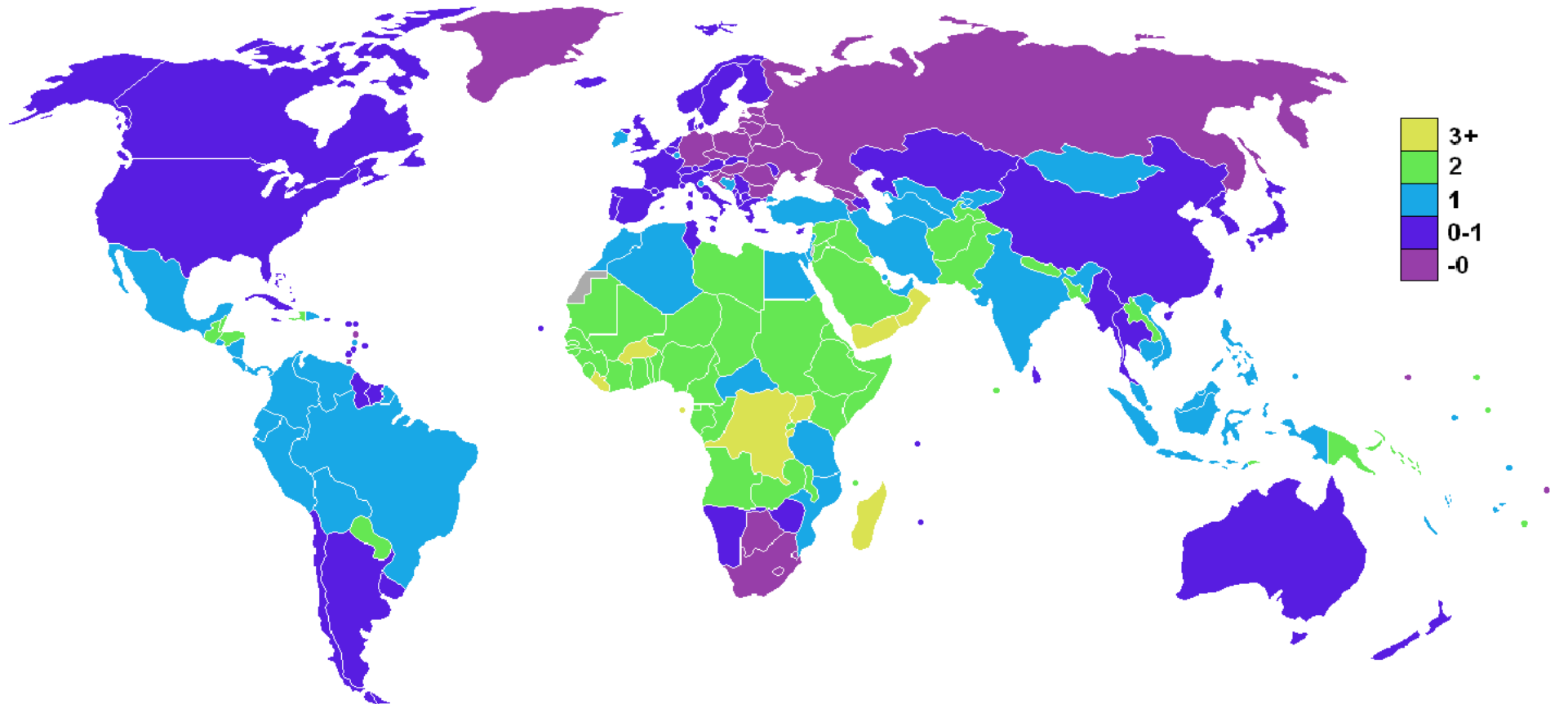
- › Demographic trends in Europe
- › Demographic trends in the Netherlands
- › Spatial transformations
- › Labour market effects
- › (Housing market effects)
- › (Effects on land use claims)

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



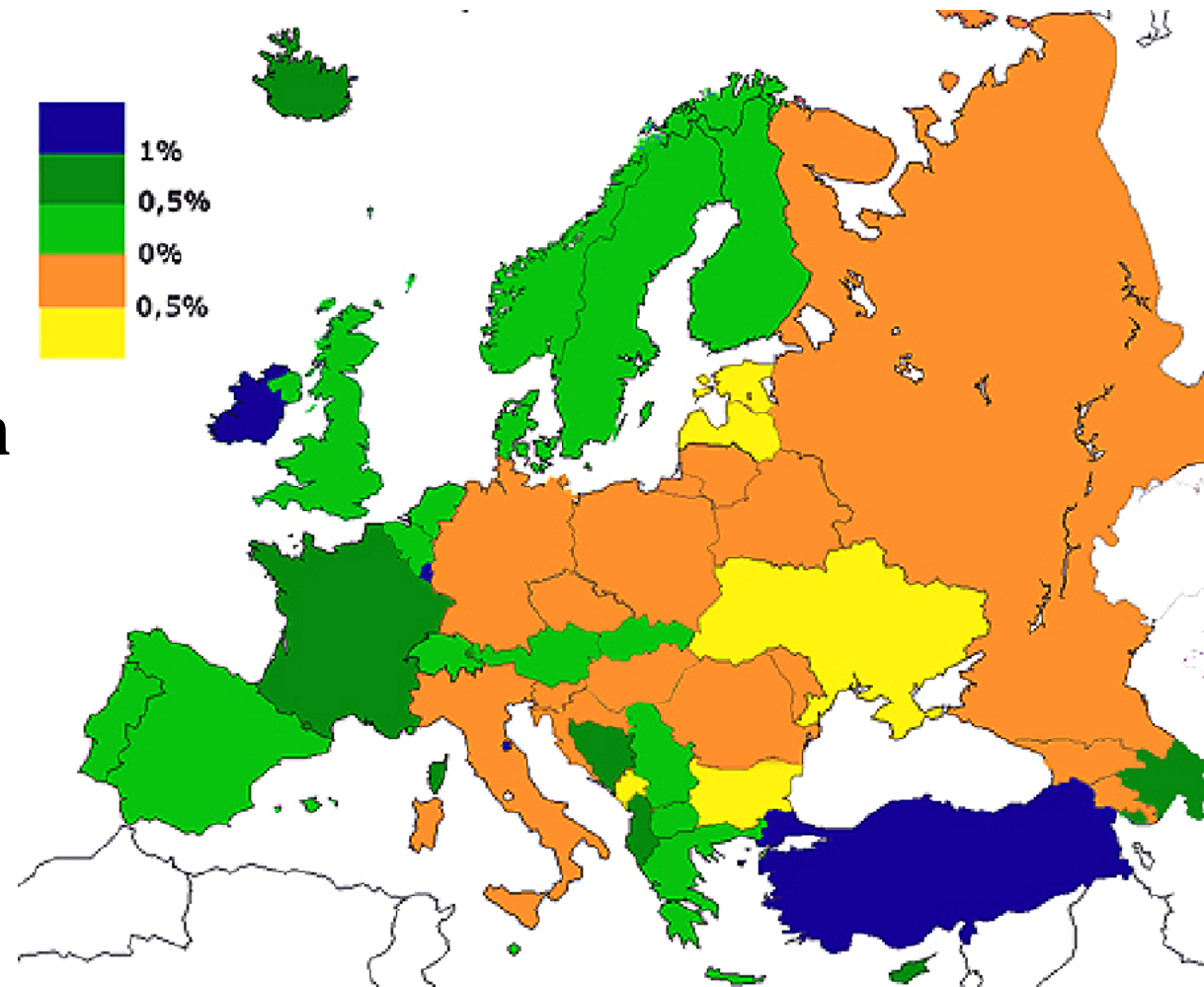


Annual population growth rate in percent, as listed in the [CIA World Factbook](#) (2006 estimate).

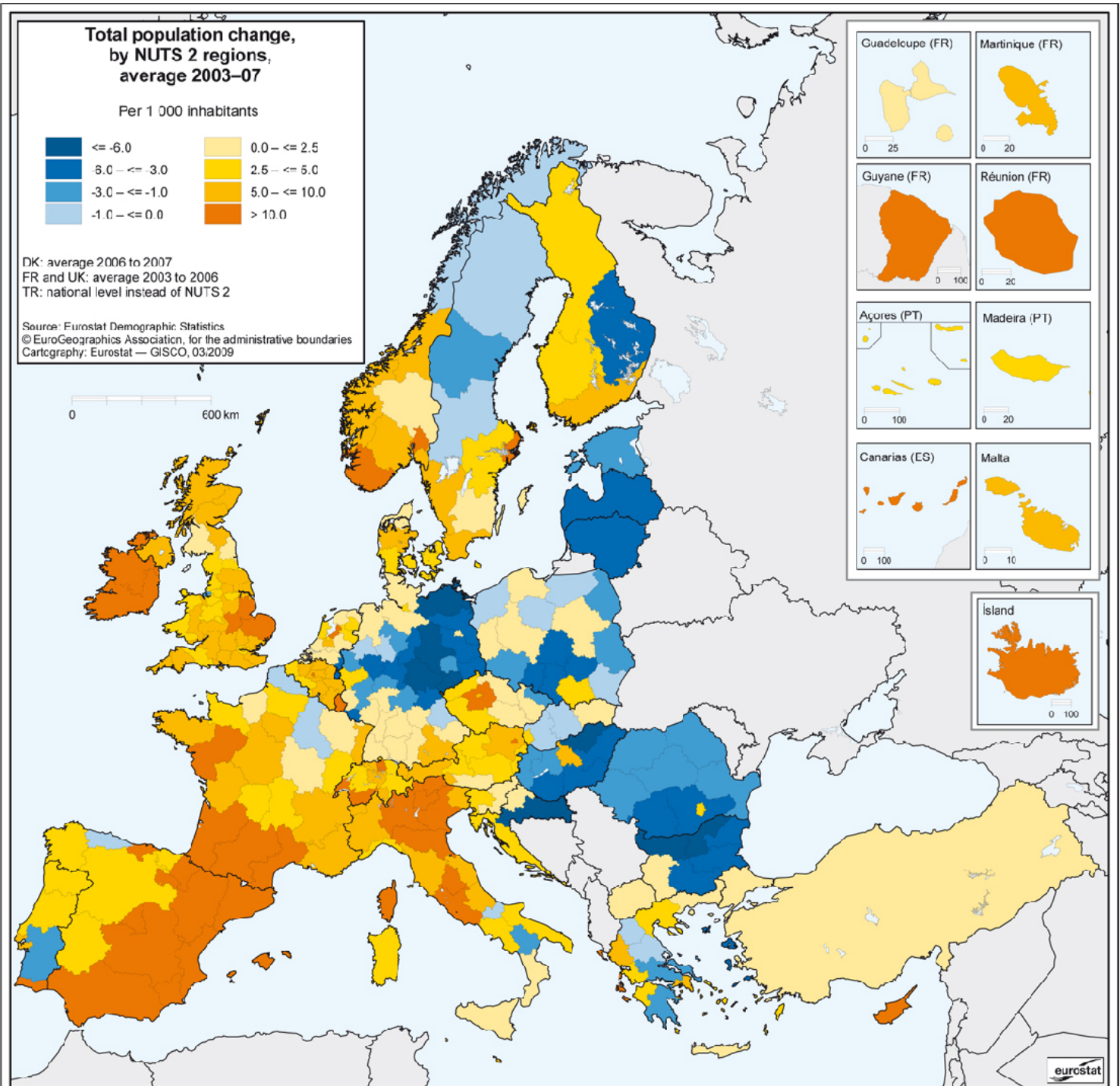




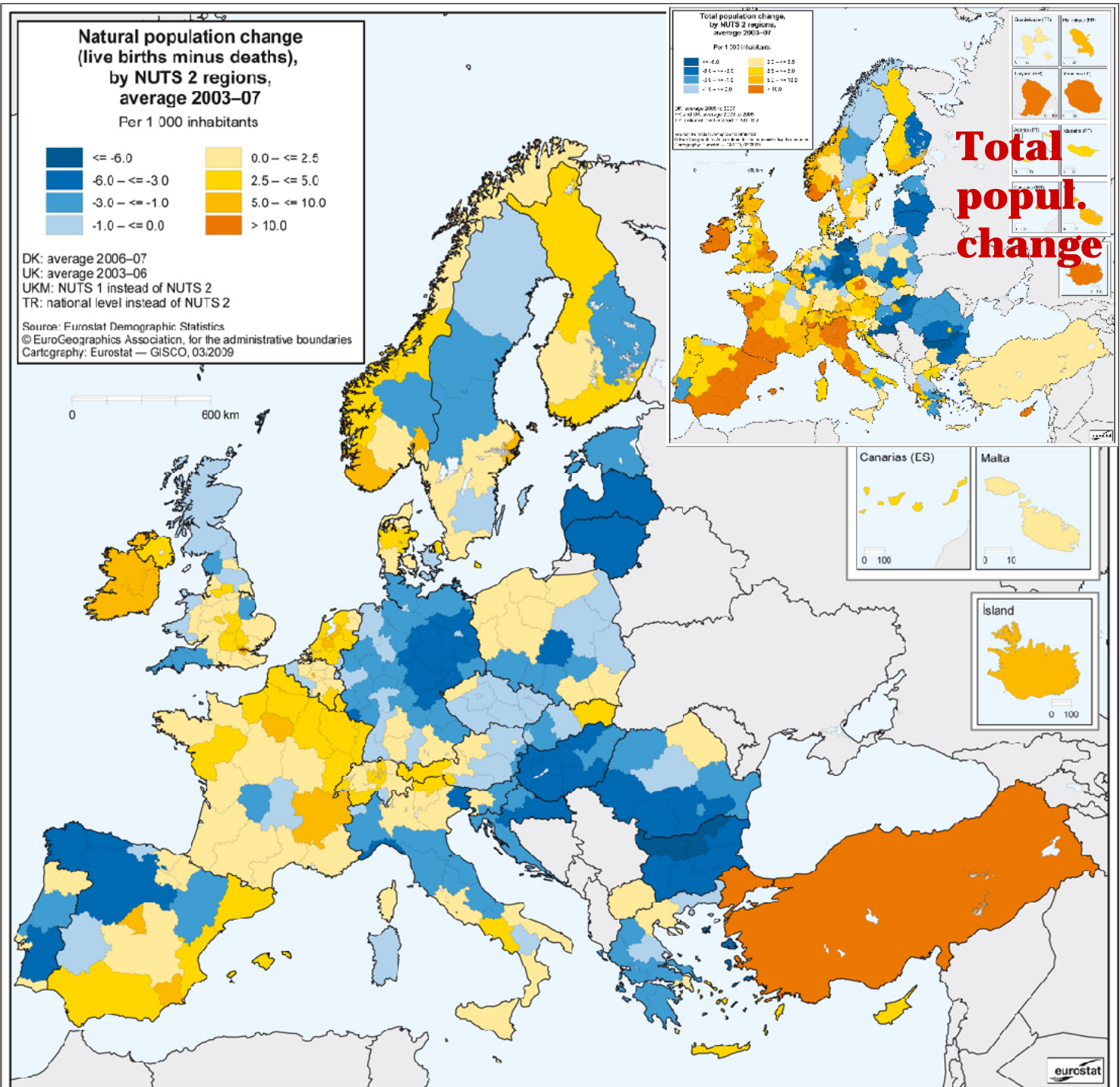
Population growth and decline of European countries in 2008



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

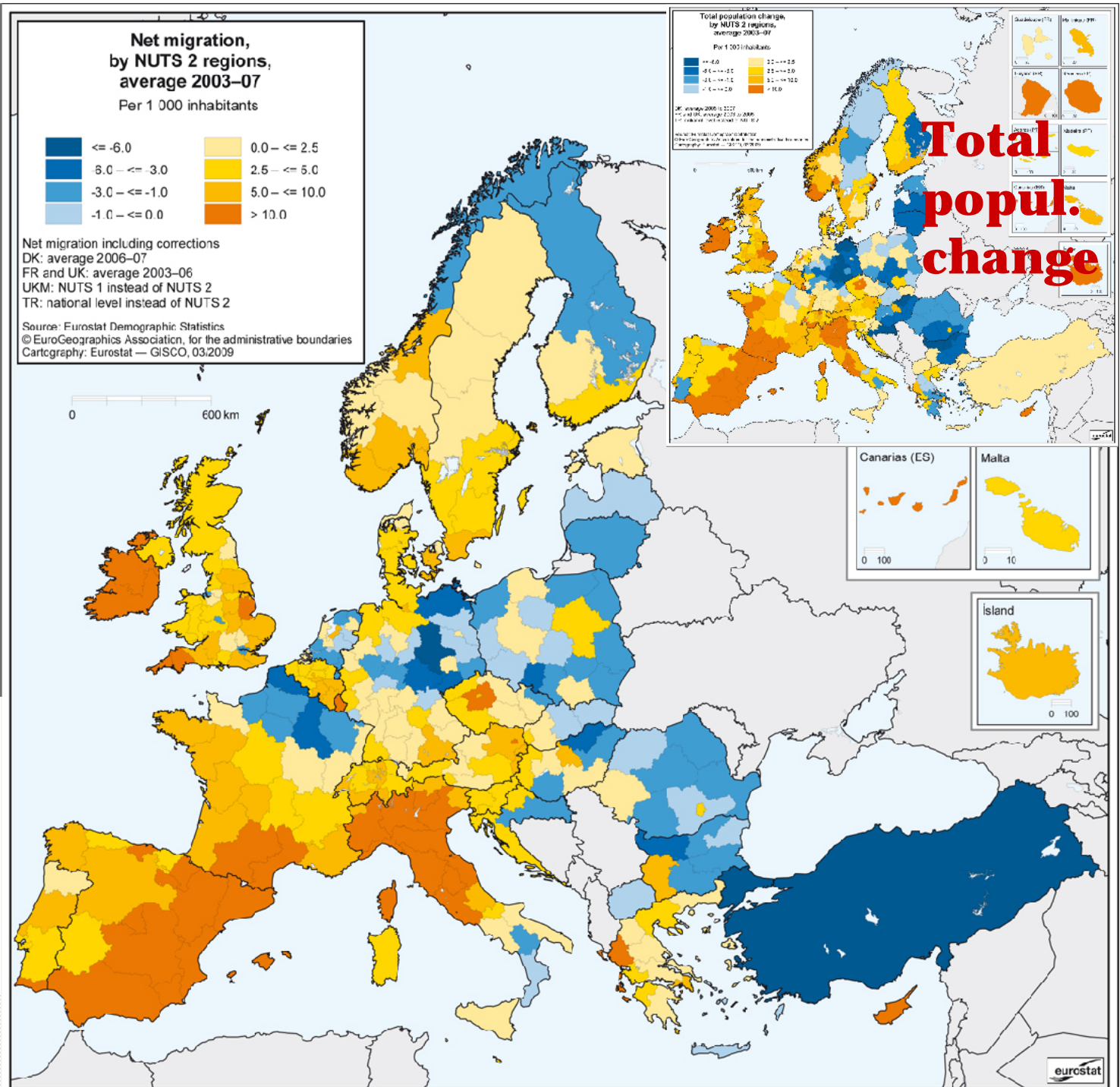


Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009
Natural
Population
Growth,
average
2003-2007

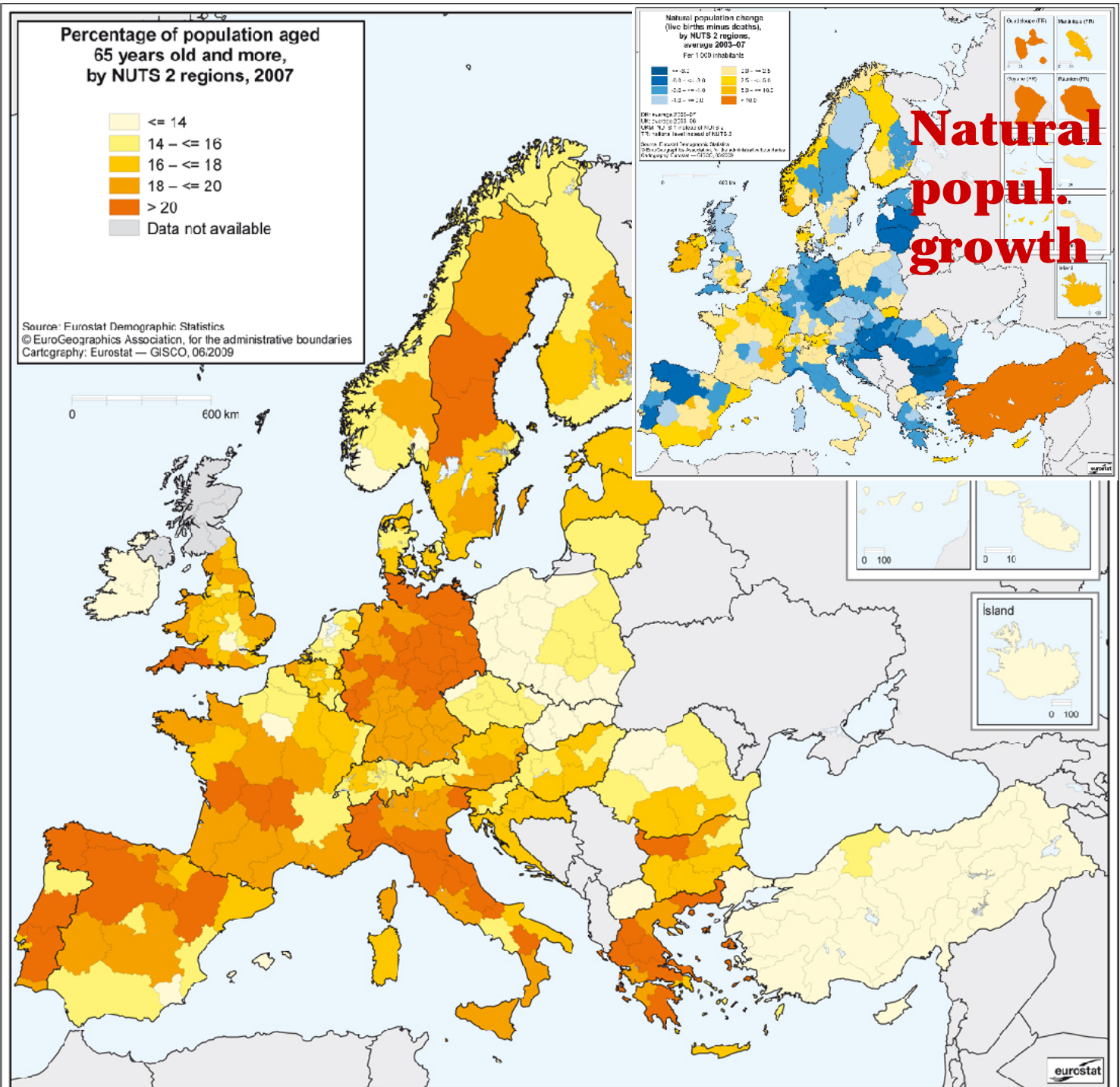


Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009

Net migration
2003-2007



Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009
Ageing:
% of popu-
lation > 65
in 2007





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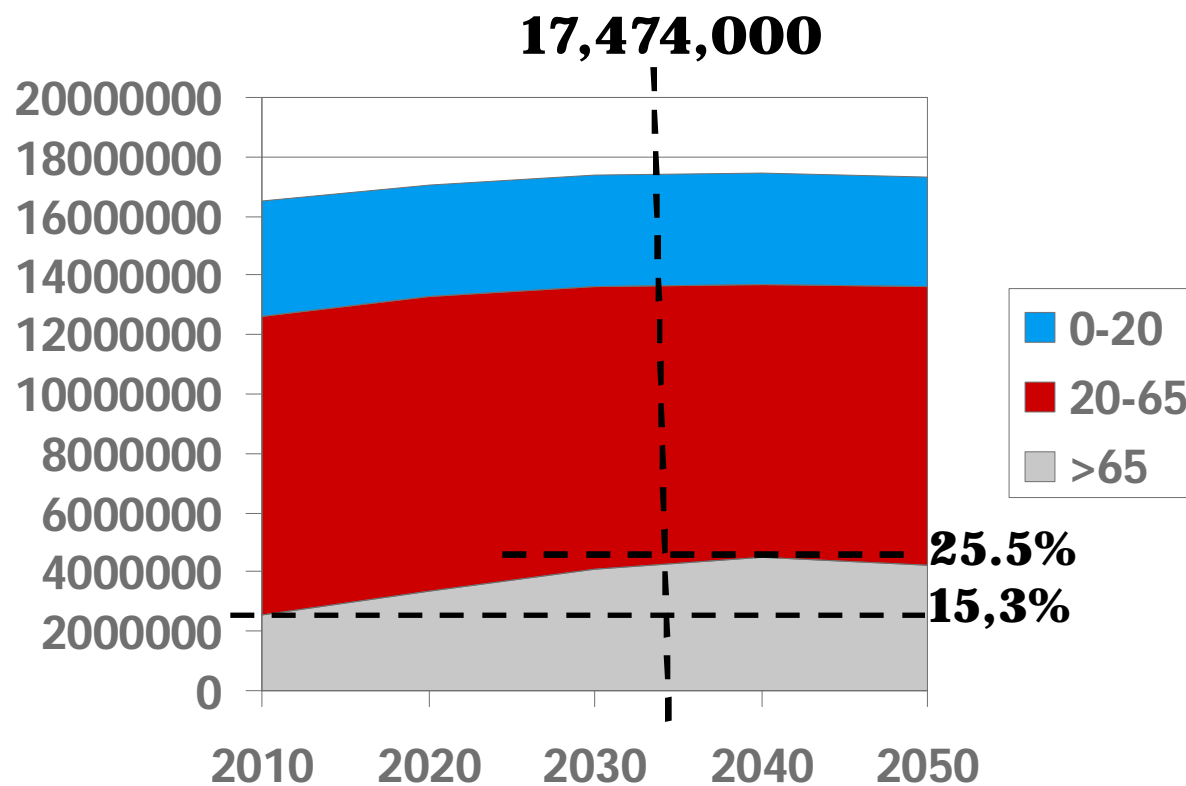


Ageing: the situation in the Netherlands





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



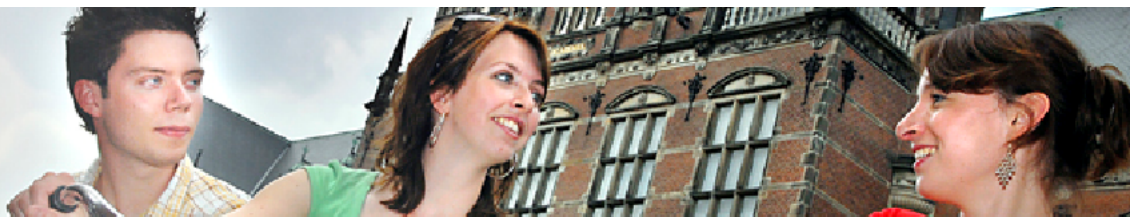


The population change debate in the Netherlands started only recently

- › 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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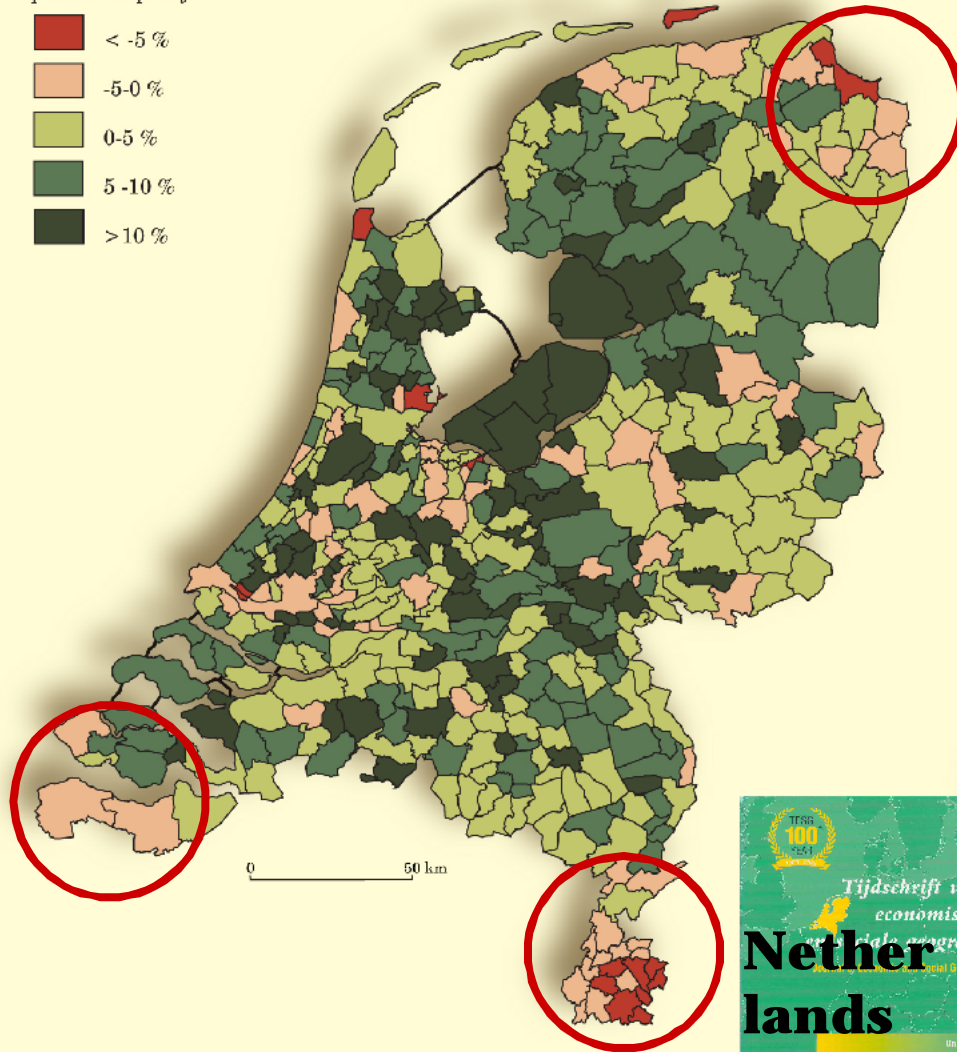
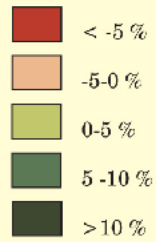
2008

Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 1)

Population Change, Past and Future

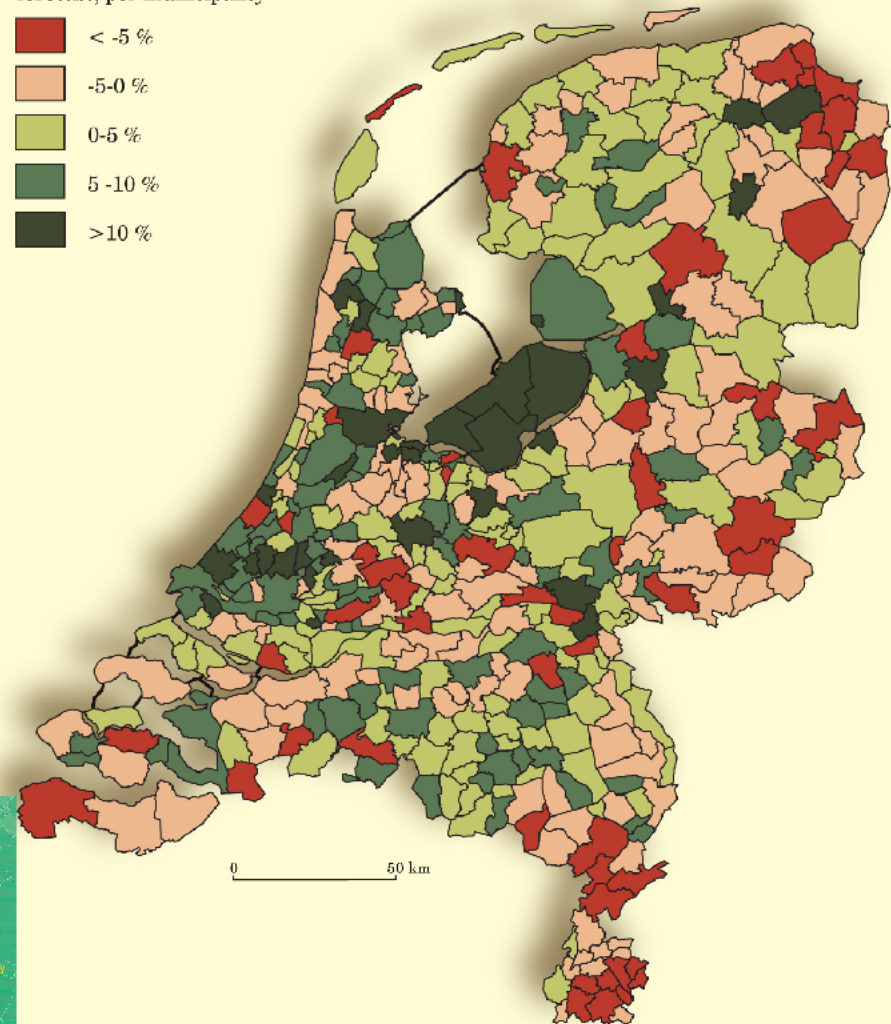
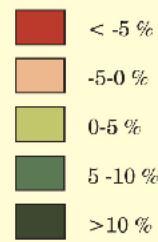
Population change 1995-2010,
per municipality

1995-2010

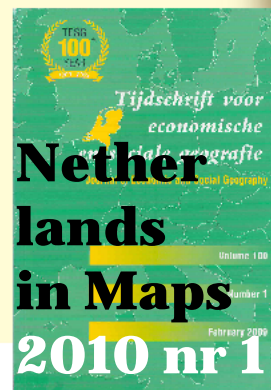


Population change 2010-2025,
forecast, per municipality

2010-2025



Source: CBS/Stalline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009



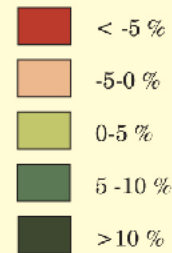
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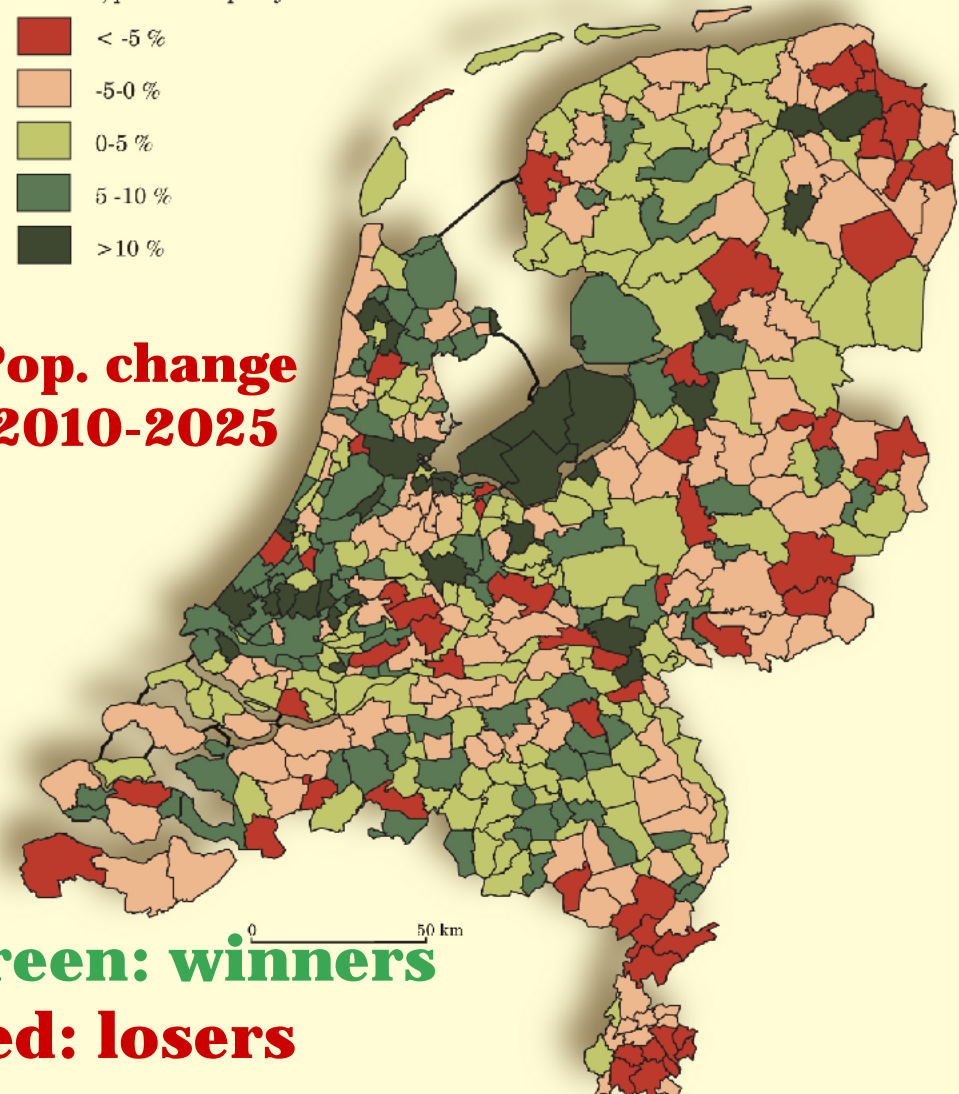
Winners and losers: a complex pattern

- > 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*

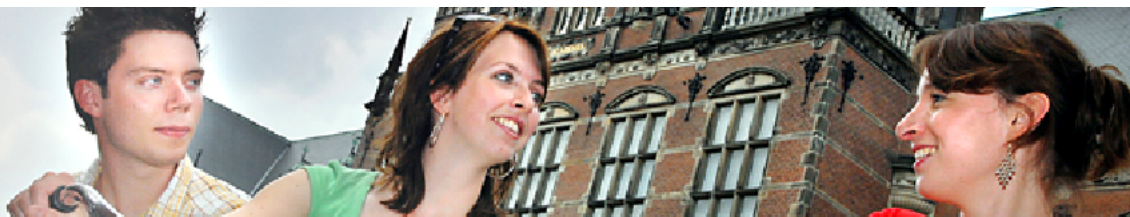
Population change 2010-2025,
forecast, per municipality



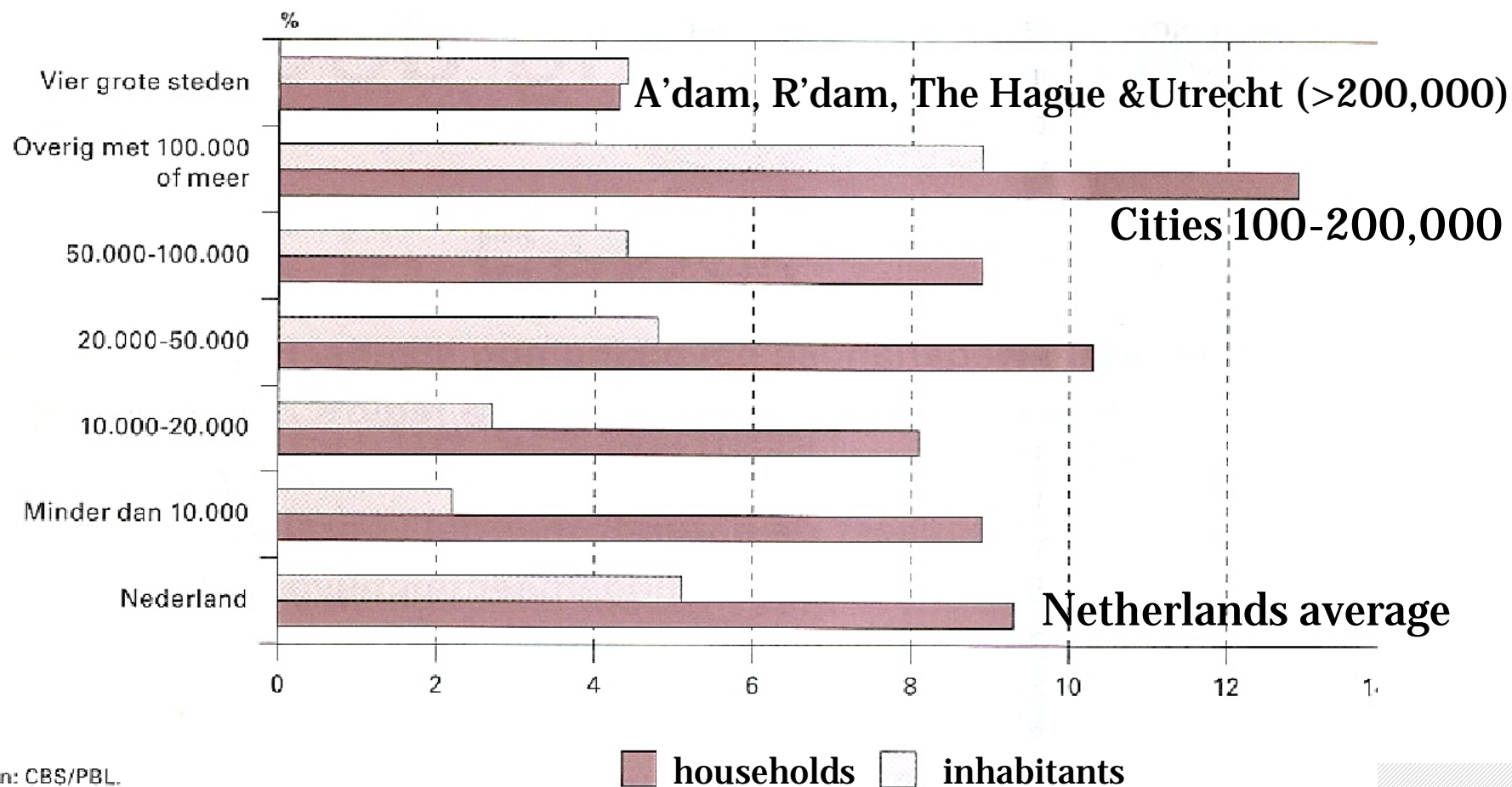
**Pop. change
2010-2025**



Green: winners
Red: losers



Growth of inhabitants and households 1997-2007 (%)

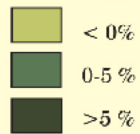


Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 2)

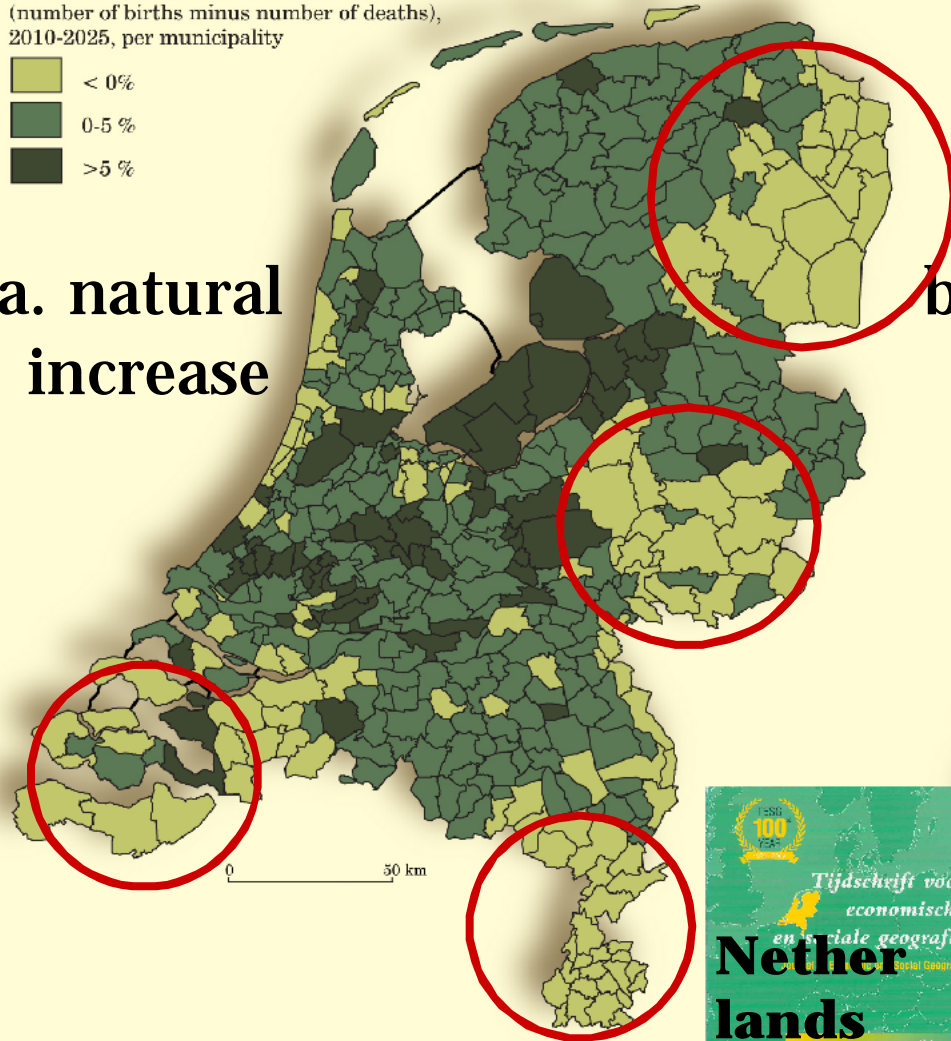
Components of Forecasted Population Change

2010-2025

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

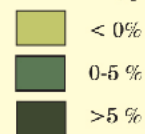


**a. natural
increase**

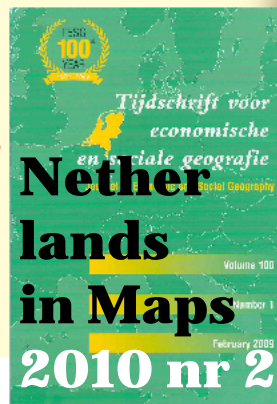
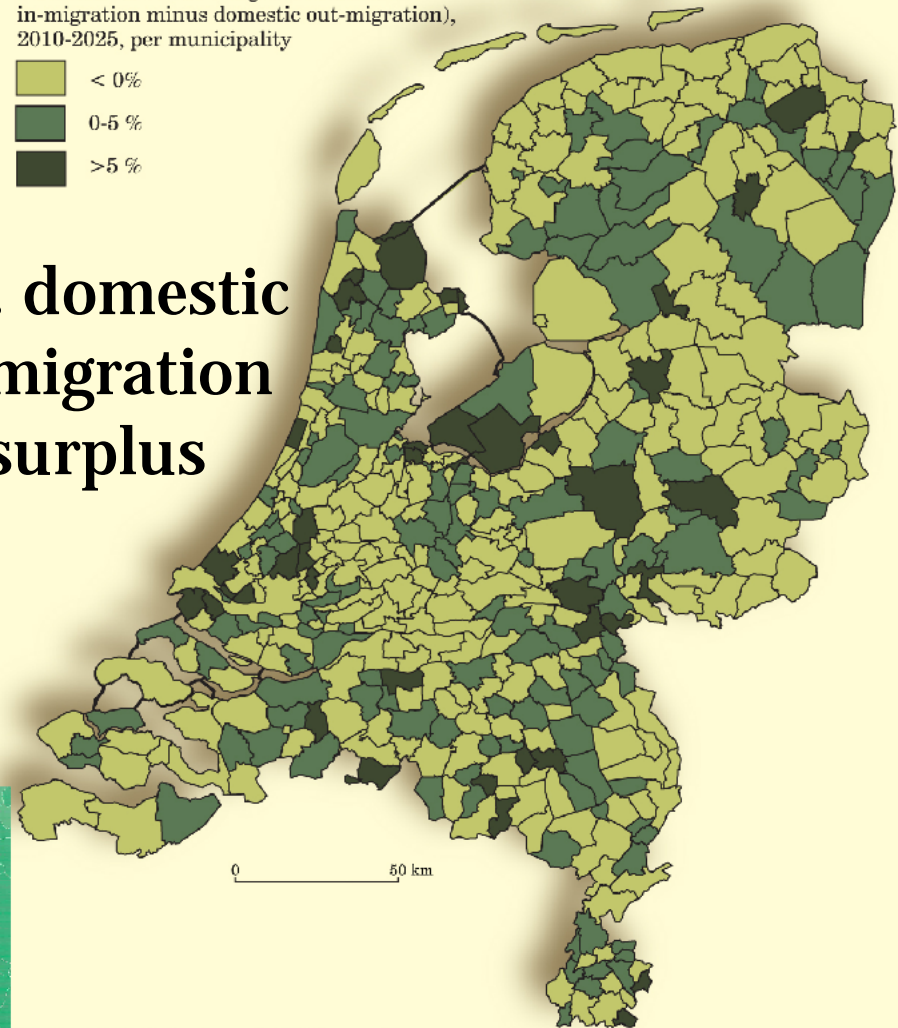


Source: CBS/PBL 2009

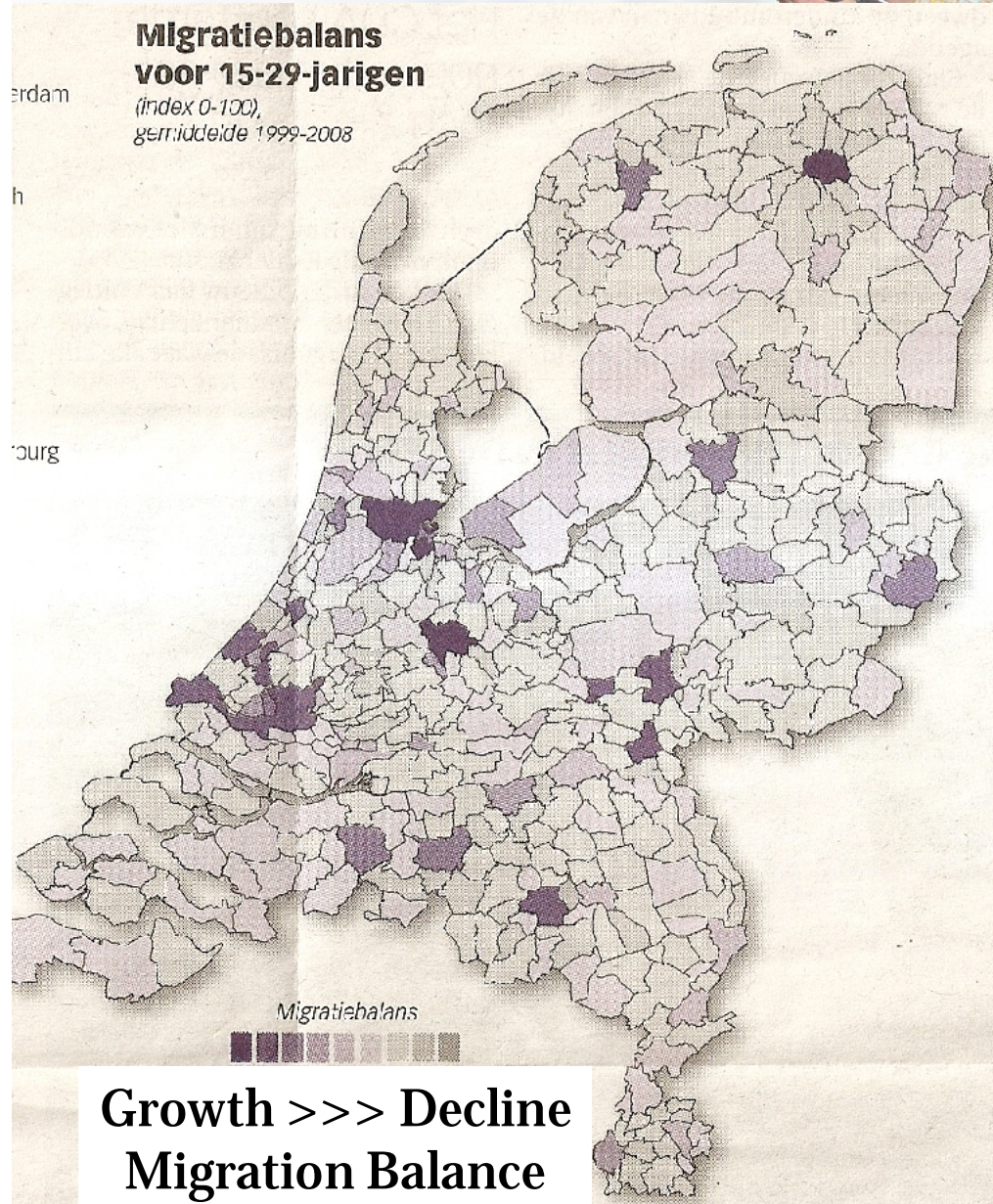
Forecasted domestic migration (domestic
in-migration minus domestic out-migration),
2010-2025, per municipality



**b. domestic
migration
surplus**



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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)

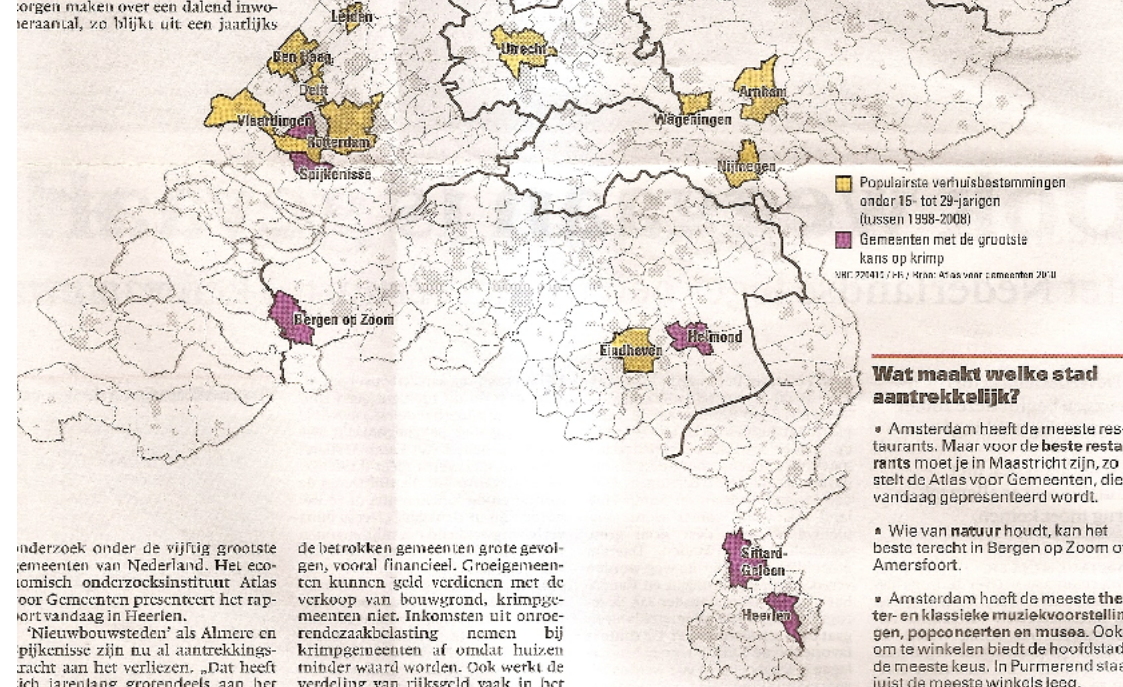
Het wordt vechten om studenten

Zij gaan uitmaken welke steden groeien of krimpen

► Naast Zuid-Limburg krijgen ook nieuwe steden straks te maken met minder inwoners.

► Dat blijkt uit een onderzoek dat vandaag in Heerlen wordt gepresenteerd.

Door OSCAR VERMEER
DEN HAAG. Zestigduizend nieuwe woningen tot 2030, een hogeschool, meer openbaar vervoer en honderd-
luidend extra arbeidsplaatsen. Het
ambitieuze plan van Almere om fors
te groeien werd vorig jaar gesteund
door het kabinet. Almere mag groei-
en tot 350.000 inwoners en de vijfde
stad van Nederland worden.
Het is de vraag of dat beeld realis-
tisch is. Juist new towns zoals Almere
moeten zich in de toekomst grote
zorgen maken over een dalend inwo-
nertaraal, zo blijkt uit een jaarlijks



onderzoek onder de vijftig grootste gemeenten van Nederland. Het economisch onderzoeksinstituut Atlas voor Gemeenten presenteert het rapport vandaag in Heerlen.
‘Nieuwbouwsteden’ als Almere en Spijkenisse zijn nu al aantrekkingskracht aan het verliezen. „Dat heeft zich jarenlang grotendeels aan het

de betrokken gemeenten grote gevolgen, vooral financieel. Groeigemeenten kunnen geld verdienen met de verkoop van bouwgrond, krimpgemeenten niet. Inkomsten uit onroerendezaakbelasting nemen bij krimpgemeenten af omdat huizen minder waard worden. Ook werkt de verdeling van rijksgeuld vaak in het

Wat maakt welke stad aantrekkelijk?

• Amsterdam heeft de meeste restaurants. Maar voor de beste restaurants moet je in Maastricht zijn, zo stelt de Atlas voor Gemeenten, die vandaag gepresenteerd wordt.

• Wie van natuur houdt, kan het beste terecht in Bergen op Zoom of Amersfoort.

• Amsterdam hoeft de meeste theater- en klassieke muziekvoorstellingen, popconcerten en musea. Ook om te winkelen biedt de hoofdstad de meeste keus. In Purmerend staan juist de meeste winkels leeg.

nrc-next 22-4-2010

Headline:

Fighting for students

Yellow:

most popular destinations for youngsters, aged 15-29 in 1999-2008 (the university cities)

Purple:

municipalities with the highest chance for future population decline

Among them: the now fast growing new town of Almere
And more new towns of the past

Source: Atlas voor Gemeenten (Atlas for municipalities)

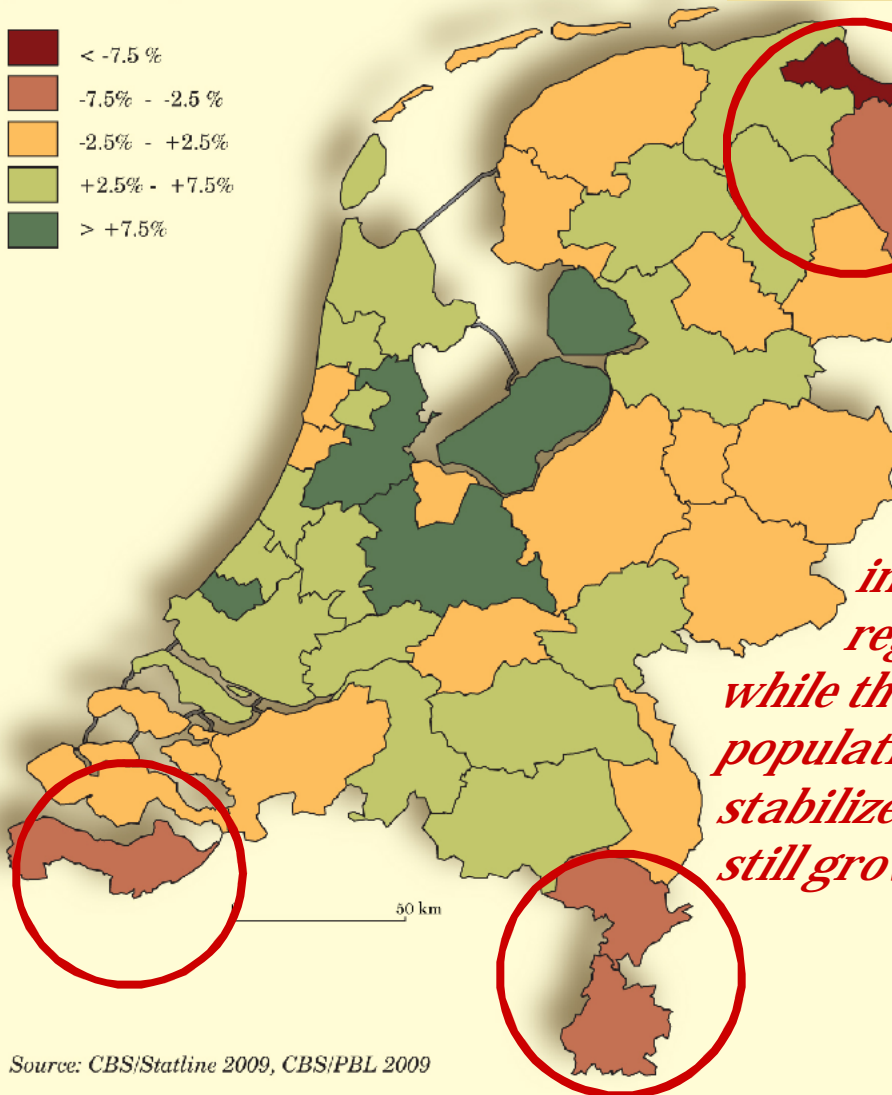
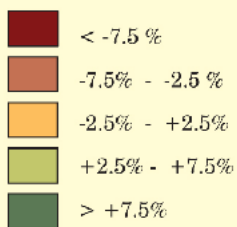


From the demographic main trends to the spatial transformations. They become manifest through intermediates like

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

a. Total population

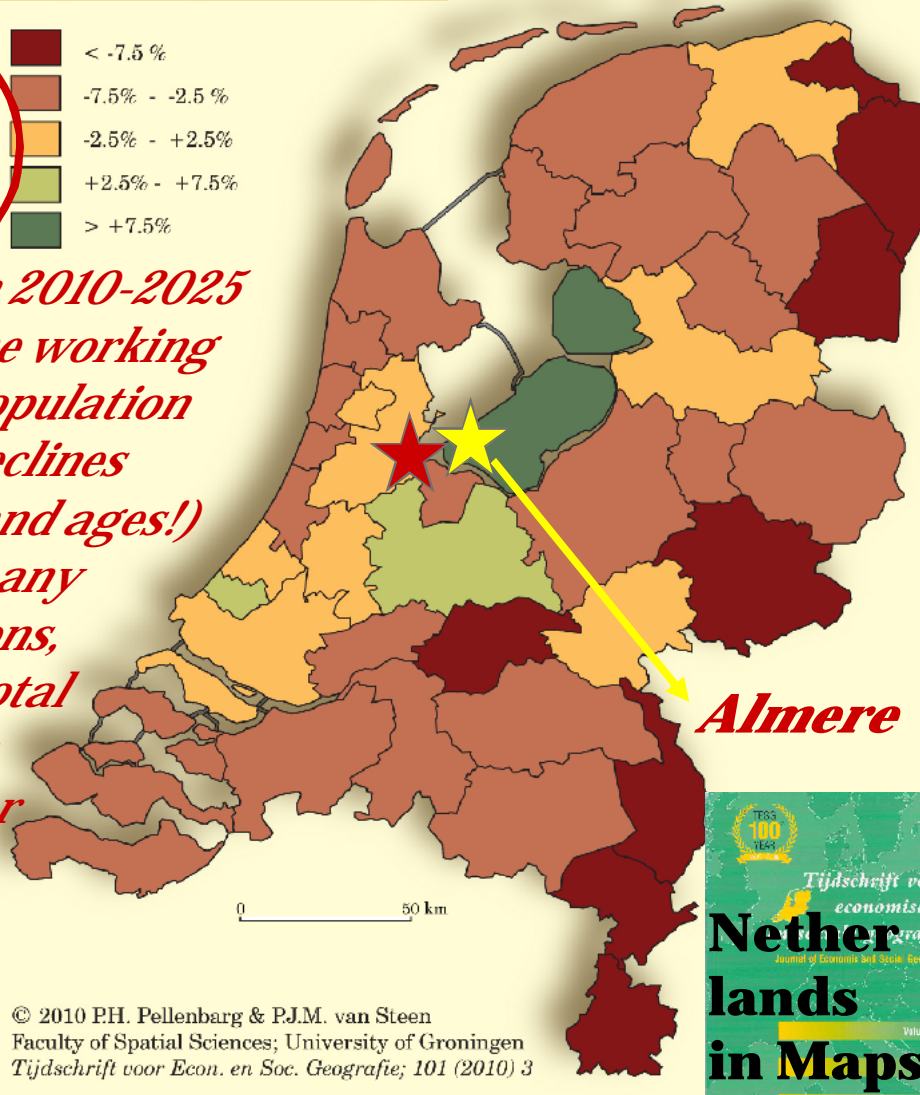
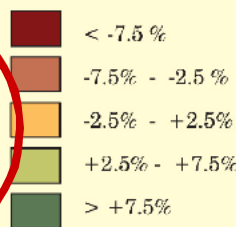
Total population change 2010-2025, per "COROP" region



Source: CBS/Statline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009

Change 2010-2025

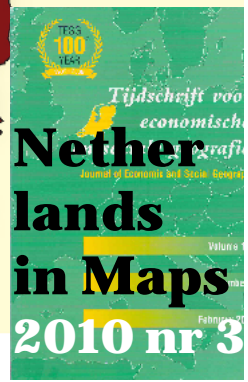
b. Population aged 15-65



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

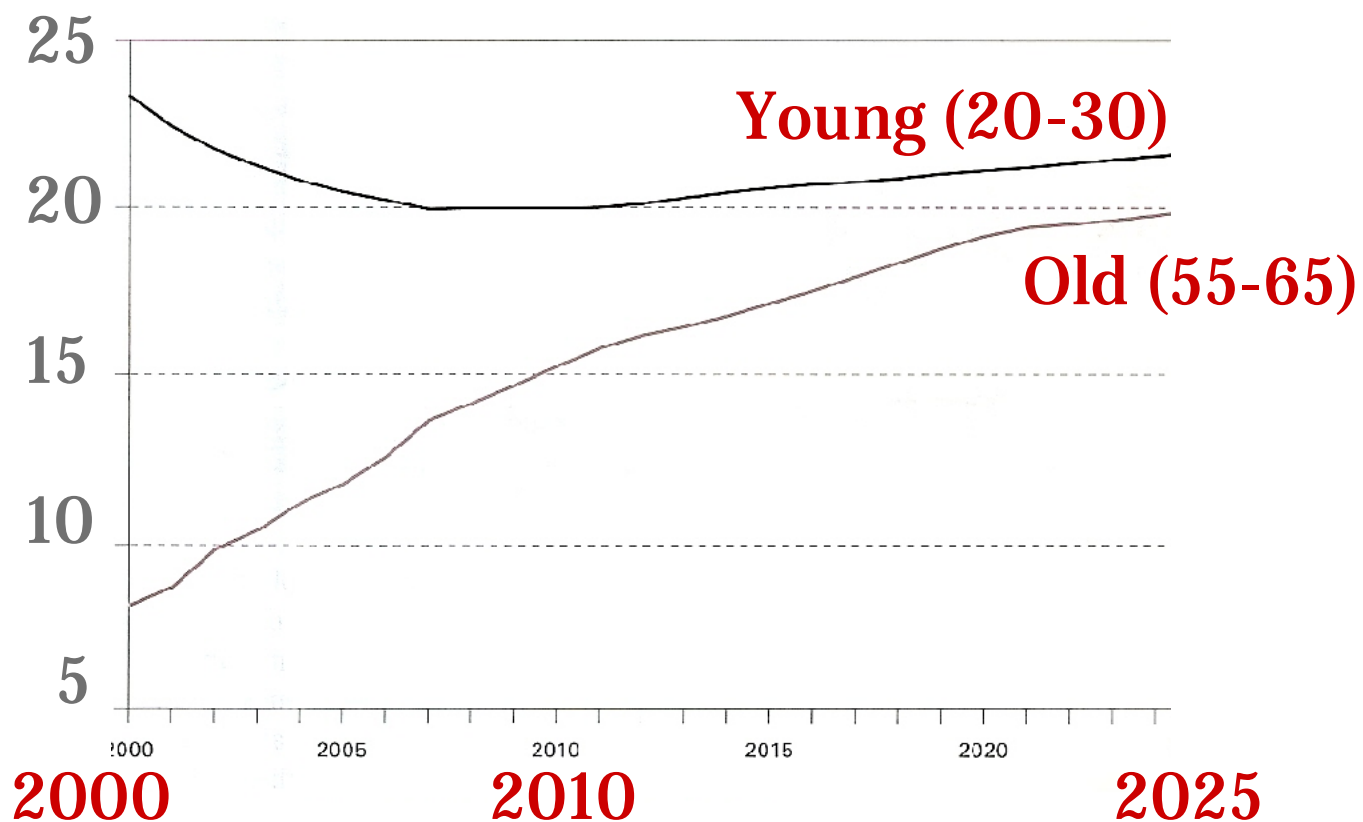
Almere

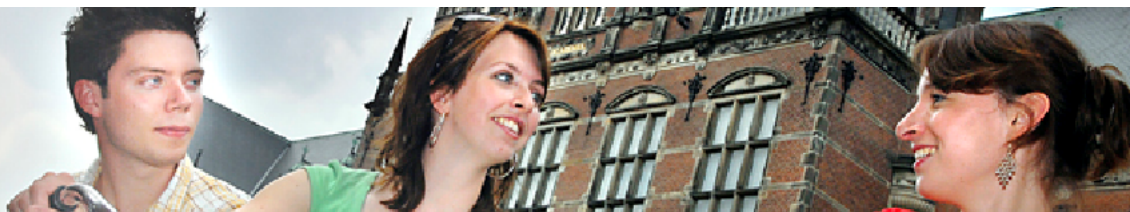
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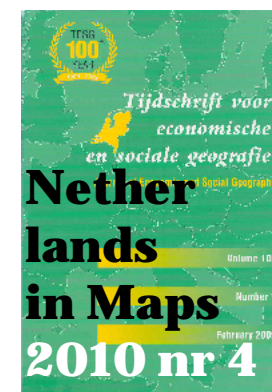
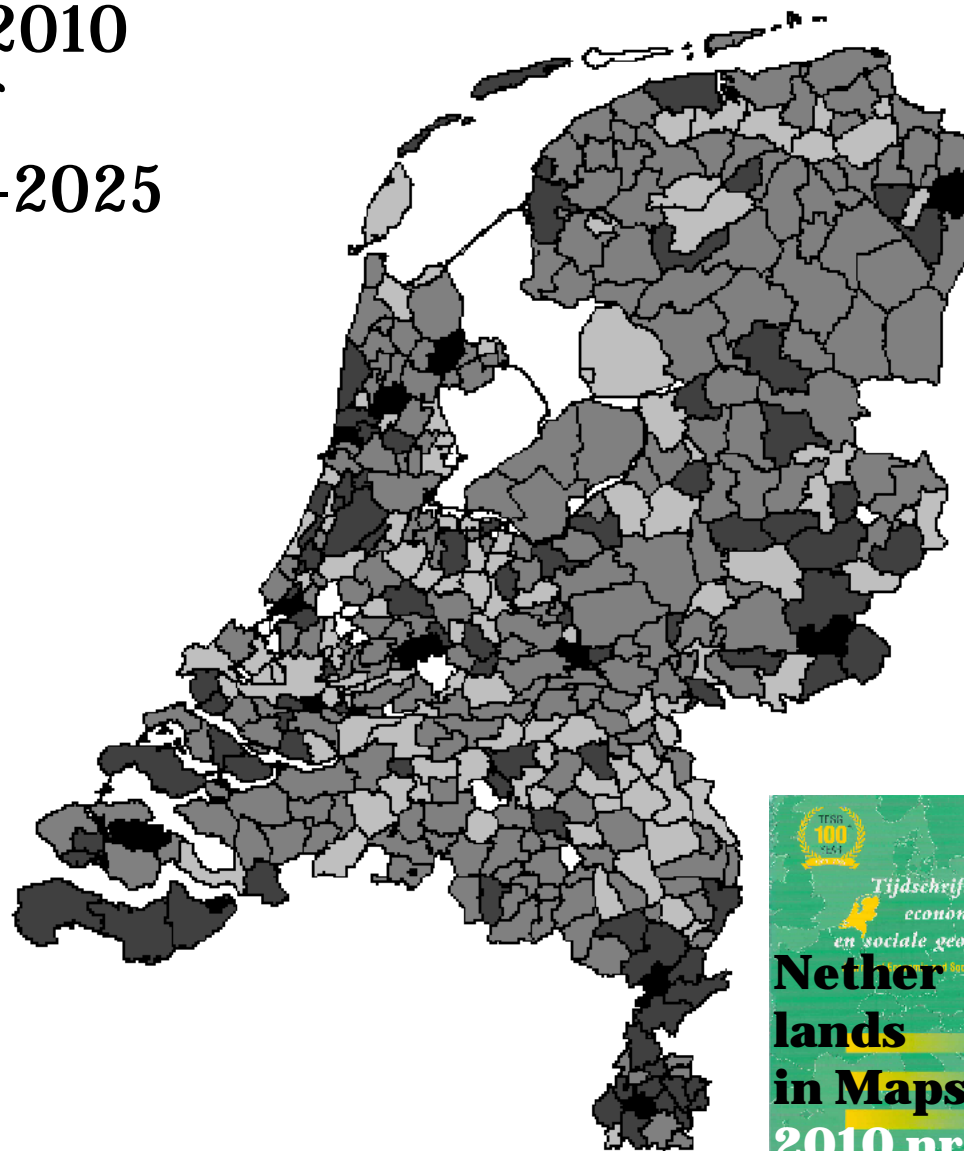
Younger and older age groups in the labour force (%) 2000-2025





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

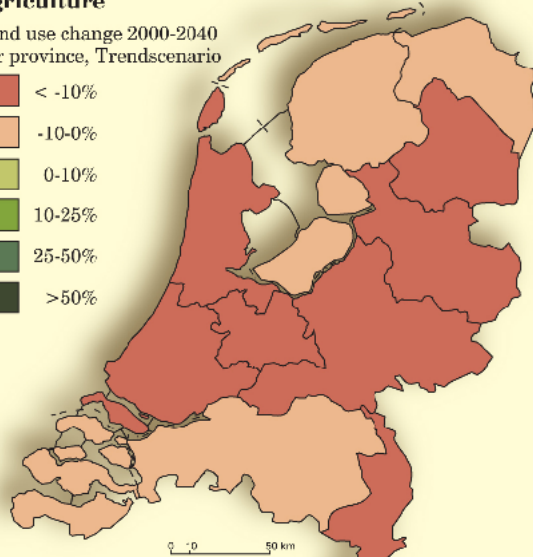
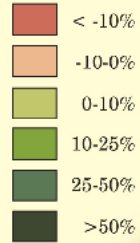


Land use changes

Agriculture

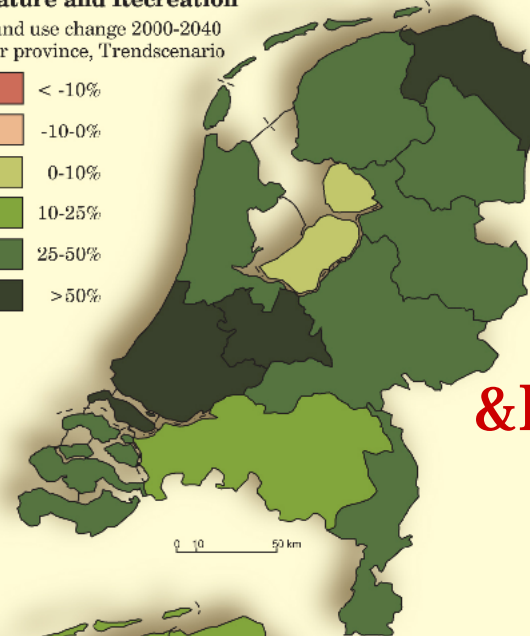
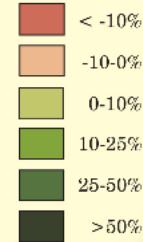
Agriculture

Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



Nature and Recreation

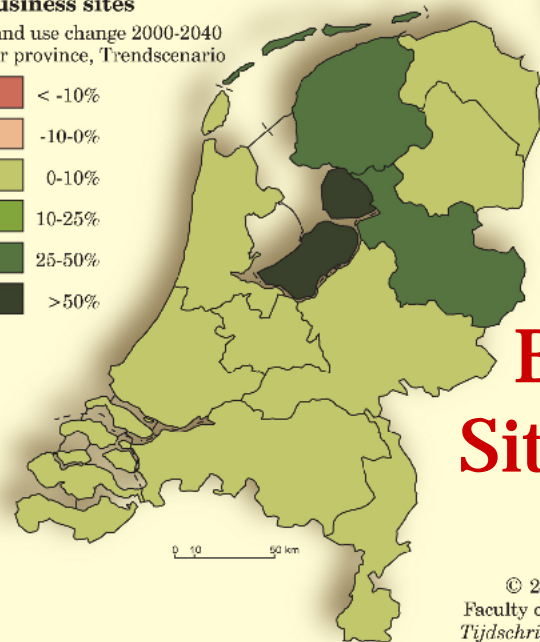
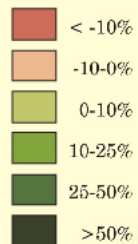
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



Nature & Recreation

Business sites

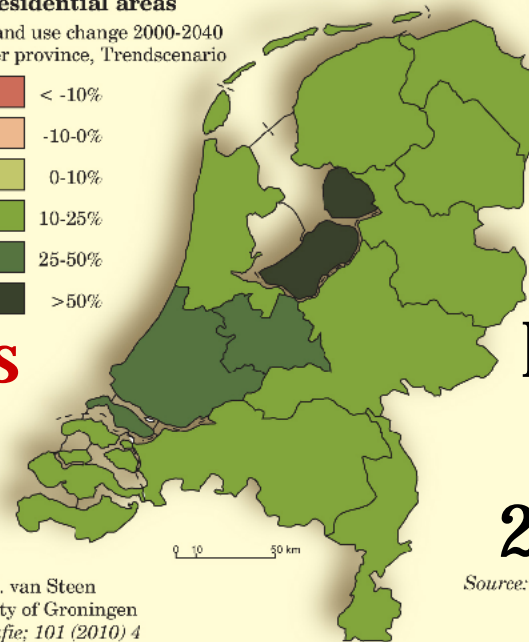
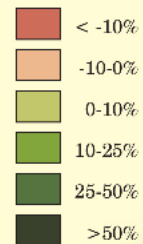
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



Business Sites

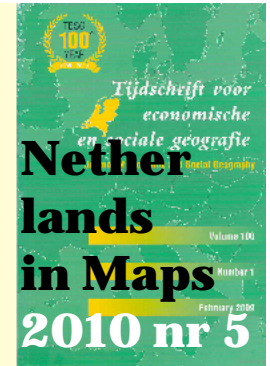
Residential areas

Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



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, and how they affect human wellbeing
- › There's work to be done for economic geographers, together with demographers and planners!



Thank you for your attention