



# Population Growth and Decline in Dutch municipalities Universities as success factors

*ESRP seminar*

*Urban regions as engines for development*

*Vienna, October 22, 2010*

**Piet Pellenbarg and Paul van Steen**

**Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen**

## Dia 1

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### 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

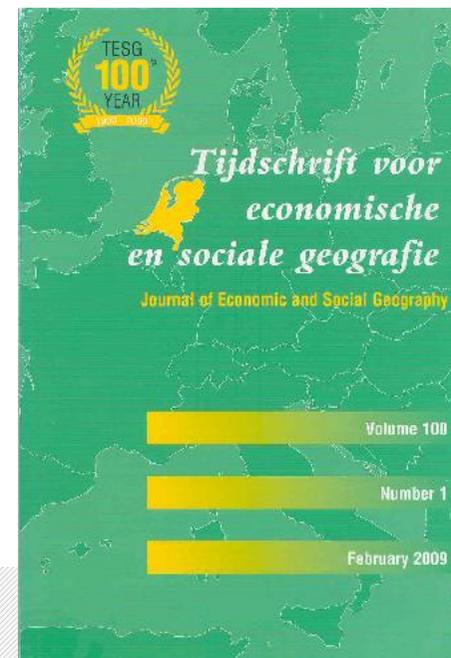
RUG; 30-8-2007



## Agenda

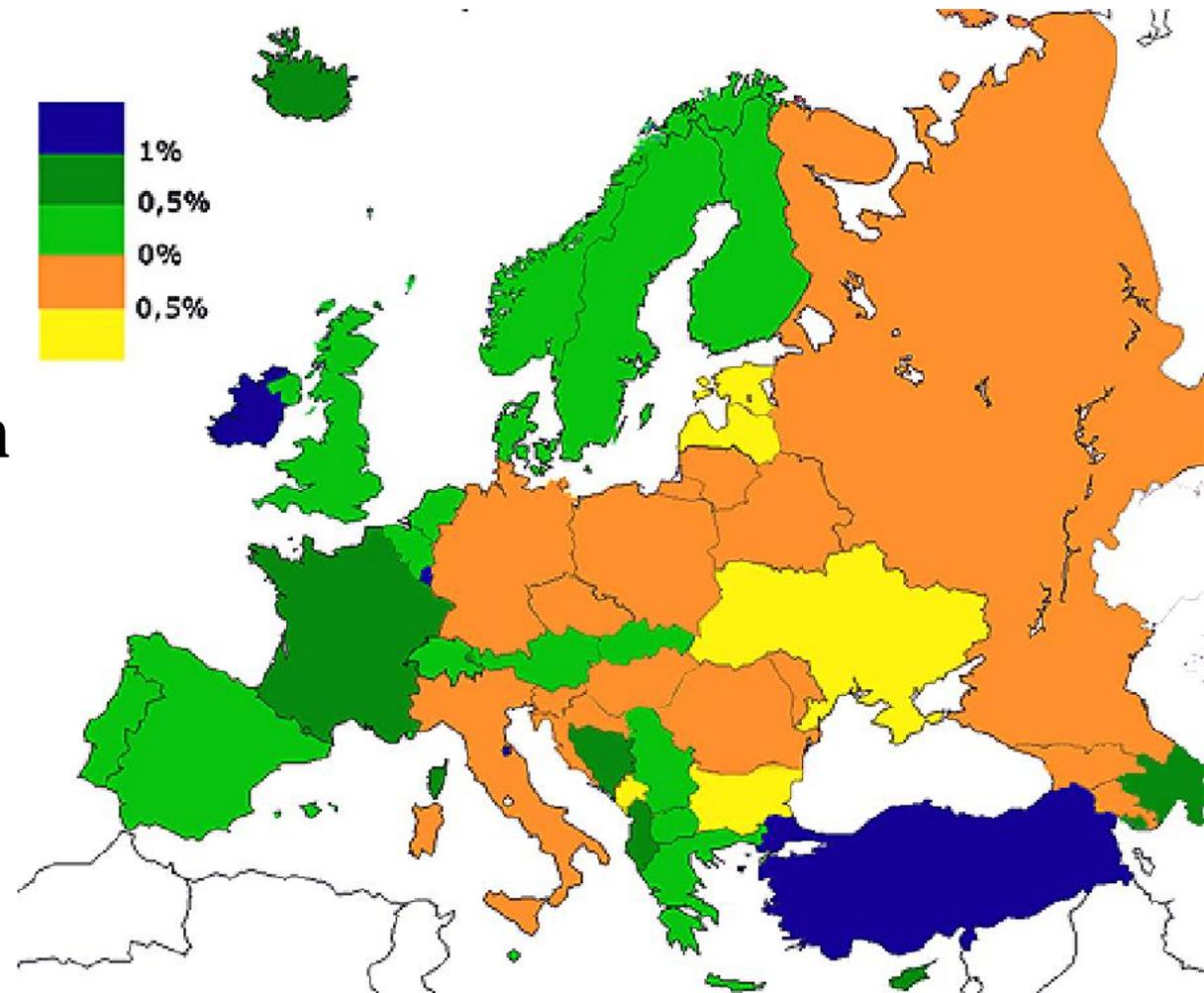
- › Demographic trends in Europe
- › Demographic trends in the Netherlands
- › The importance of migration
- › The importance of universities
- › Spatial transformations
- › Labour market effects
- › Housing market effects
- › Effects on land use claims

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

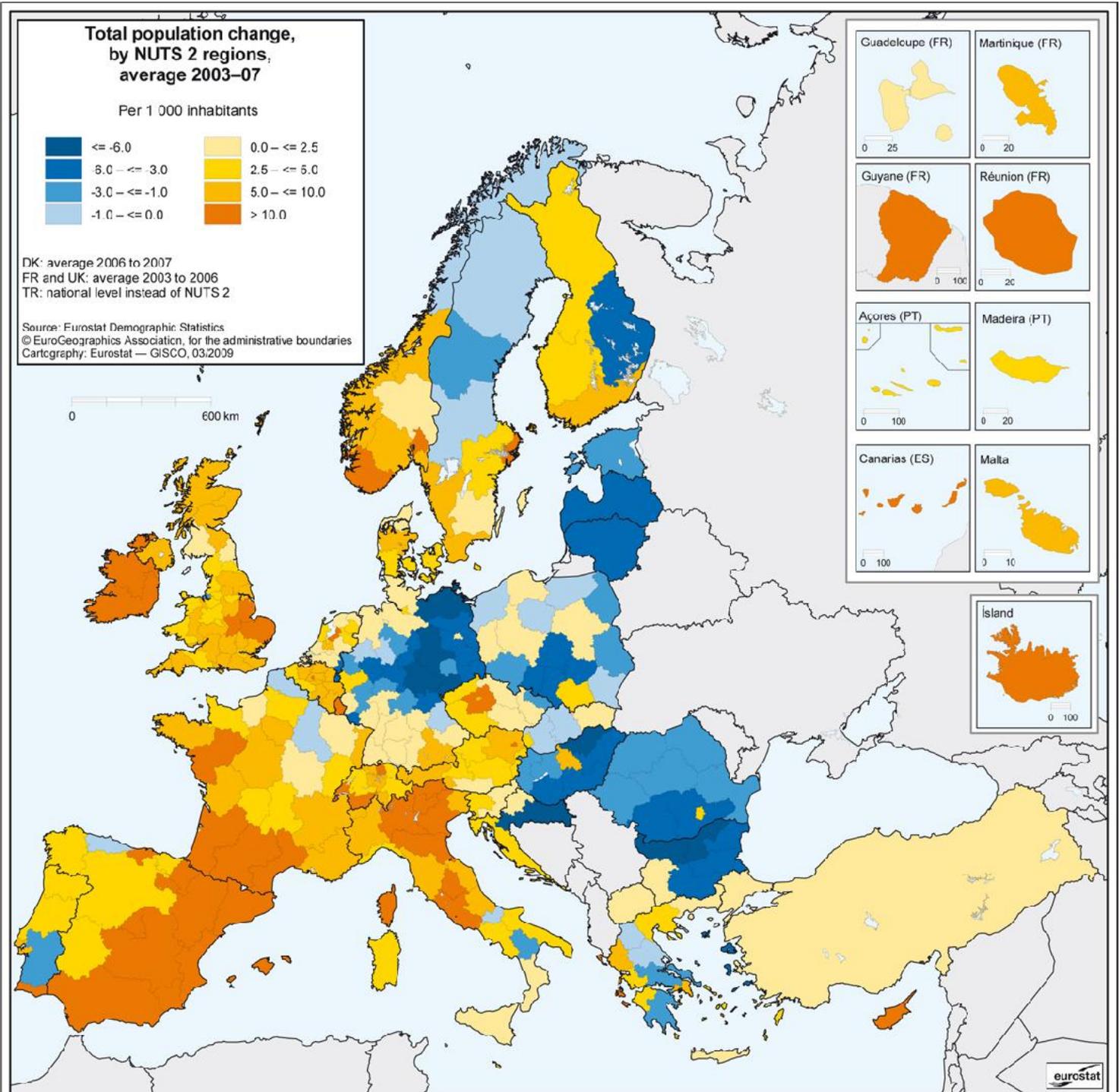




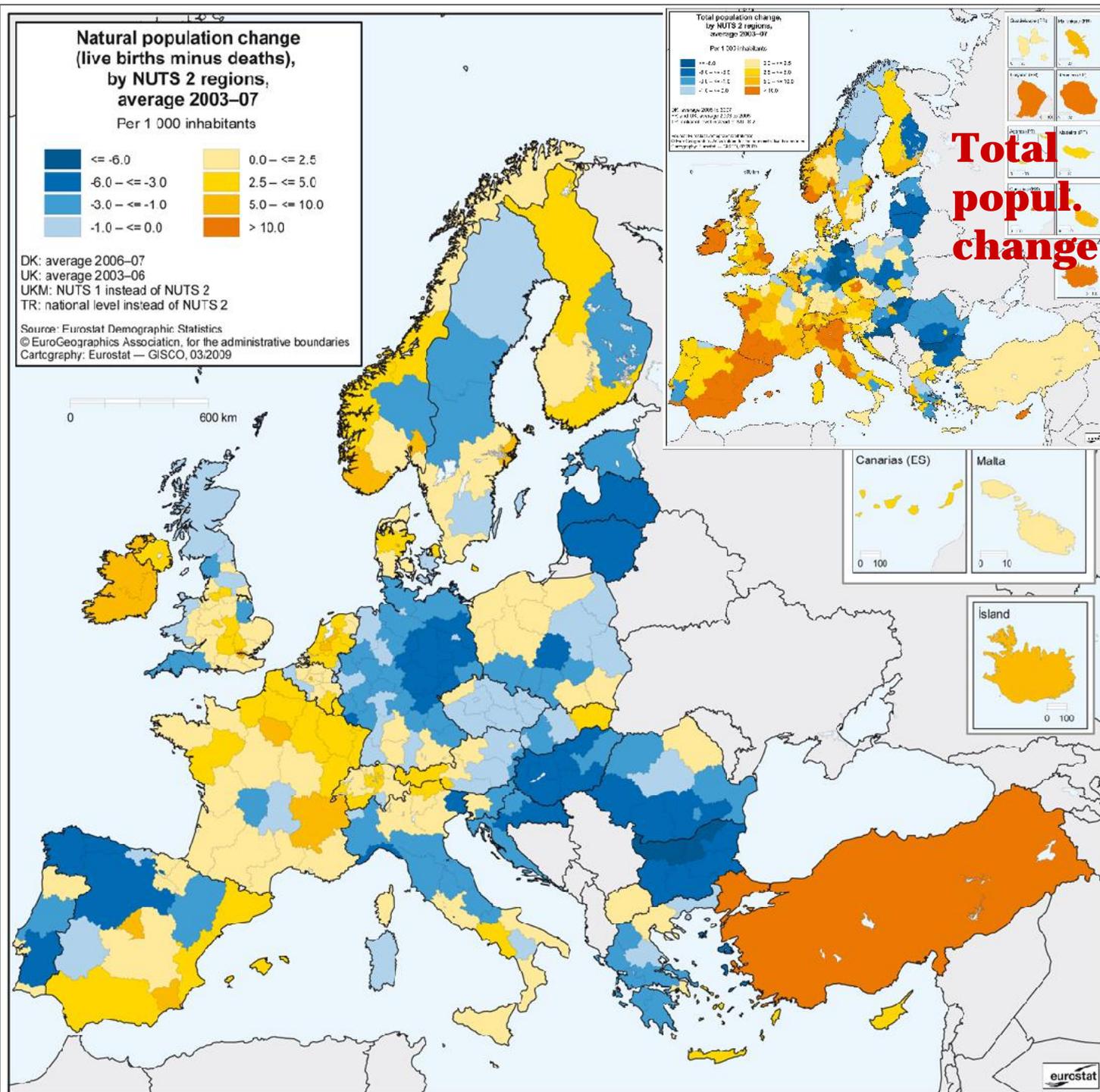
## Population growth and decline of European countries in 2008



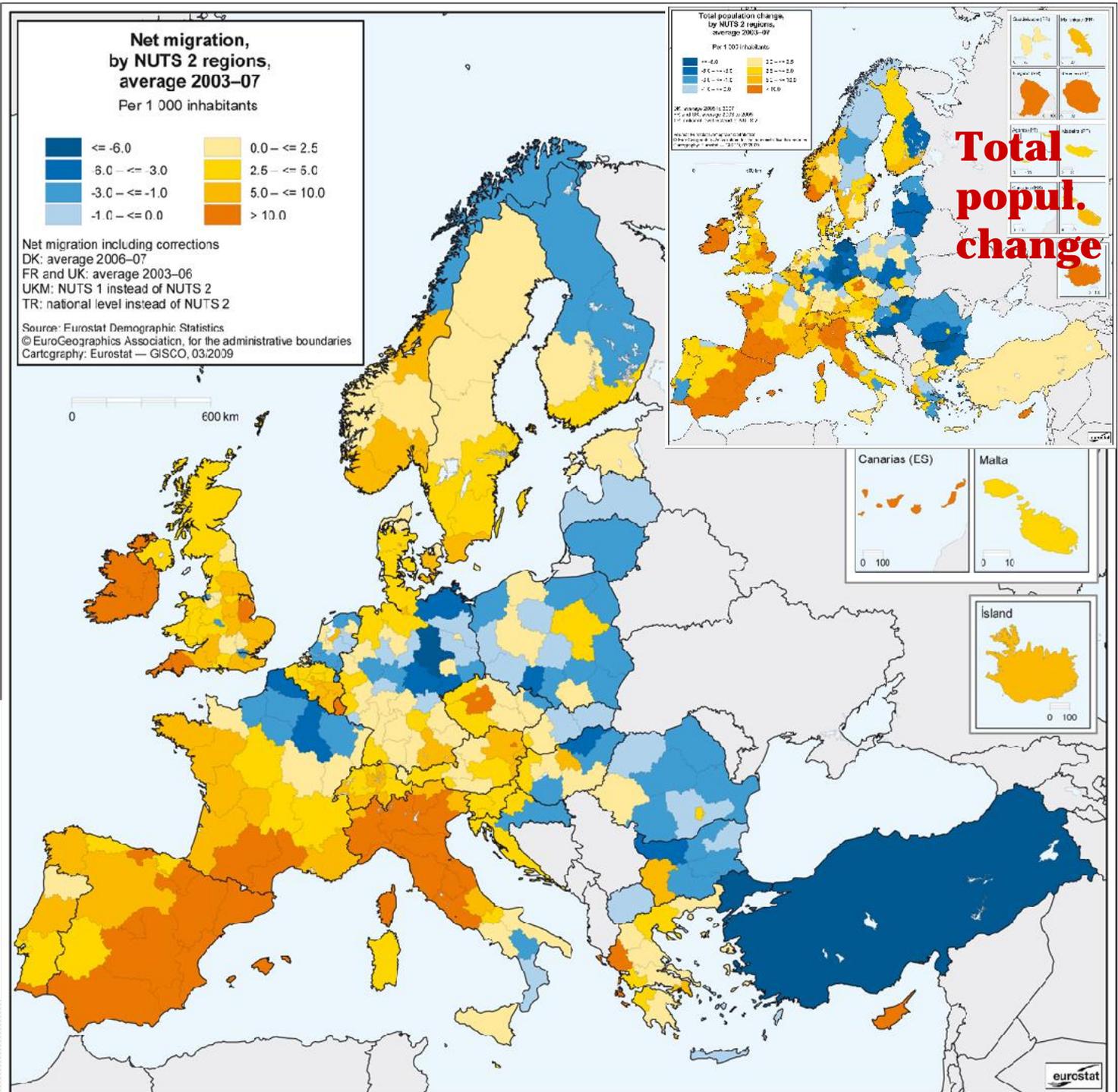
**Eurostat  
Regional  
Yearbook  
2009  
Total  
Population  
Change,  
average  
2003-2007**



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

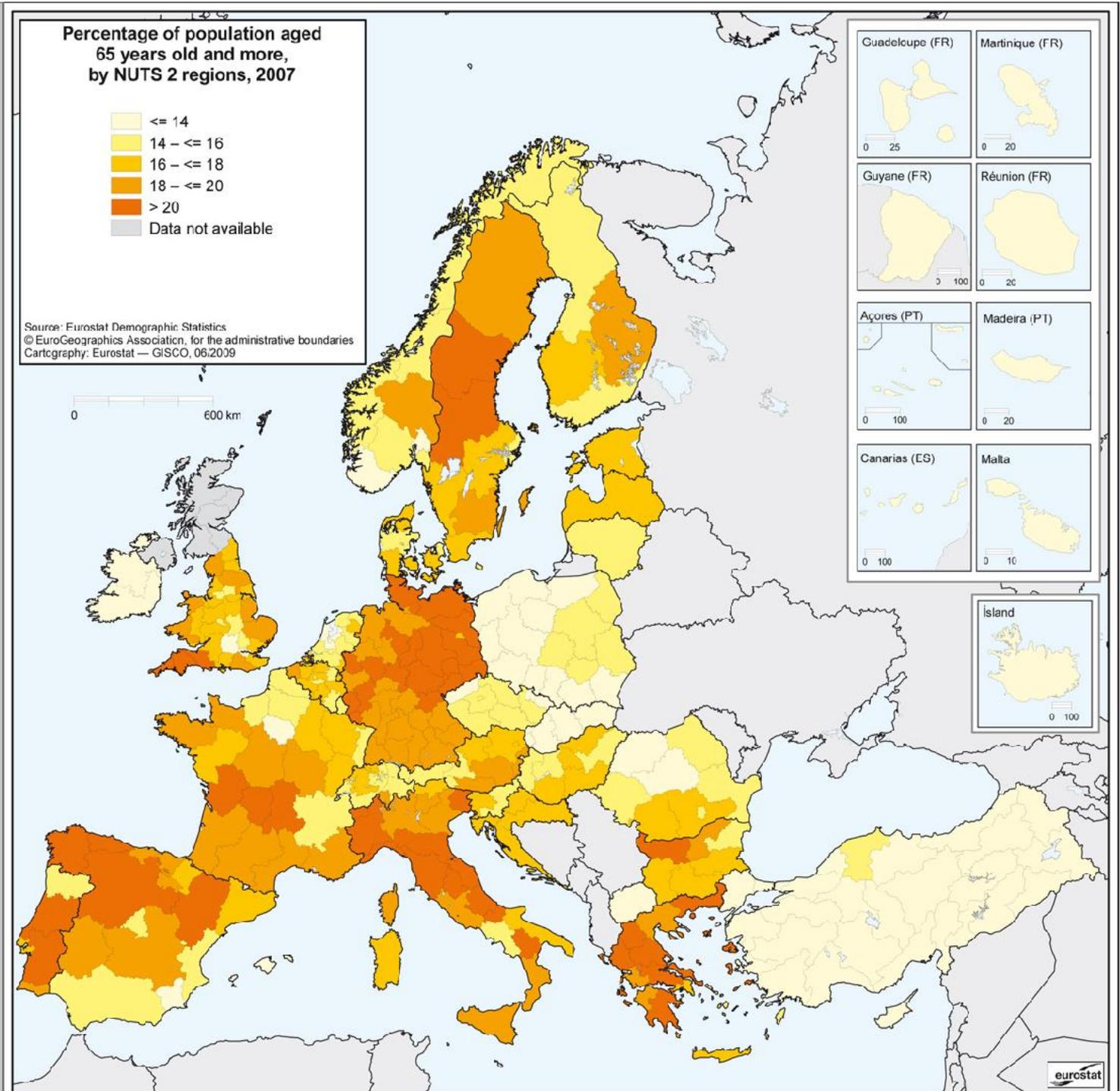


Eurostat  
Regional  
Yearbook  
2009  
**Net migration**  
2003-2007



# Eurostat Regional Yearbook 2009

Ageing:  
% of population > 65  
in 2007



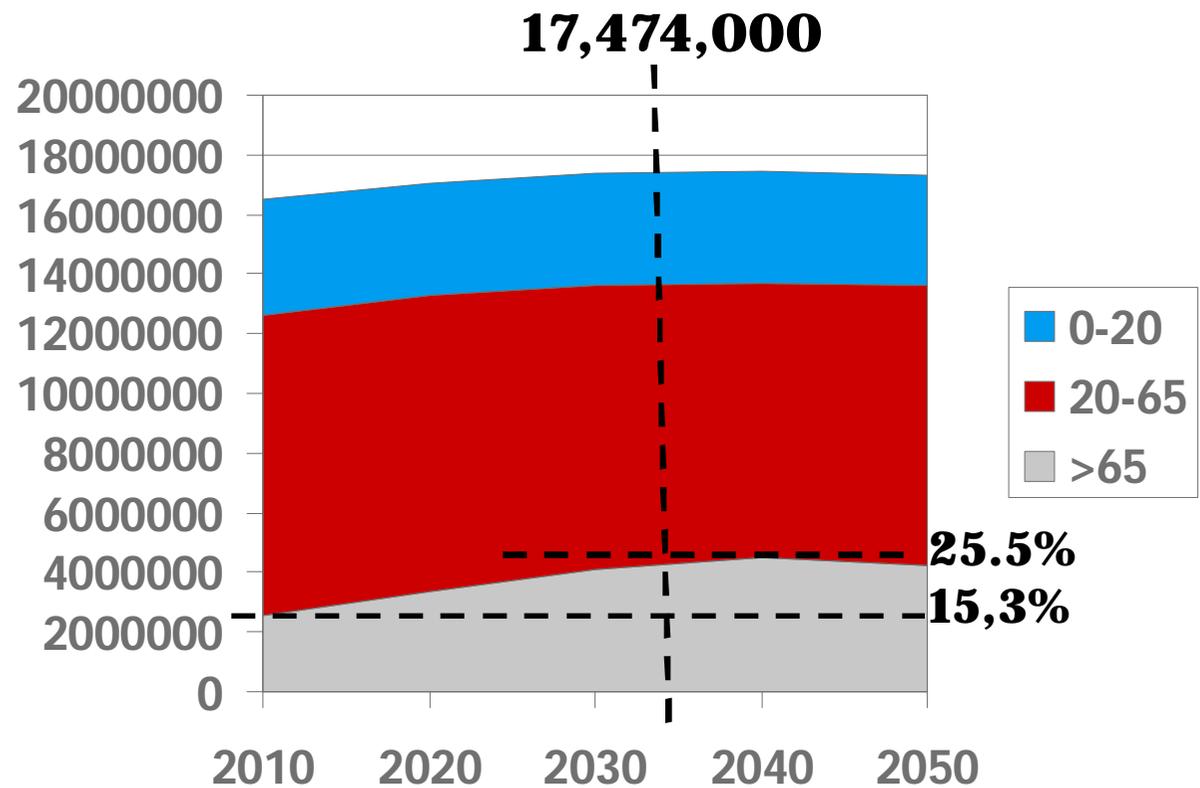


rijksuniversiteit  
groningen





## 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



rijksuniversiteit  
groningen



dd-mm-jj | 11



**2008**

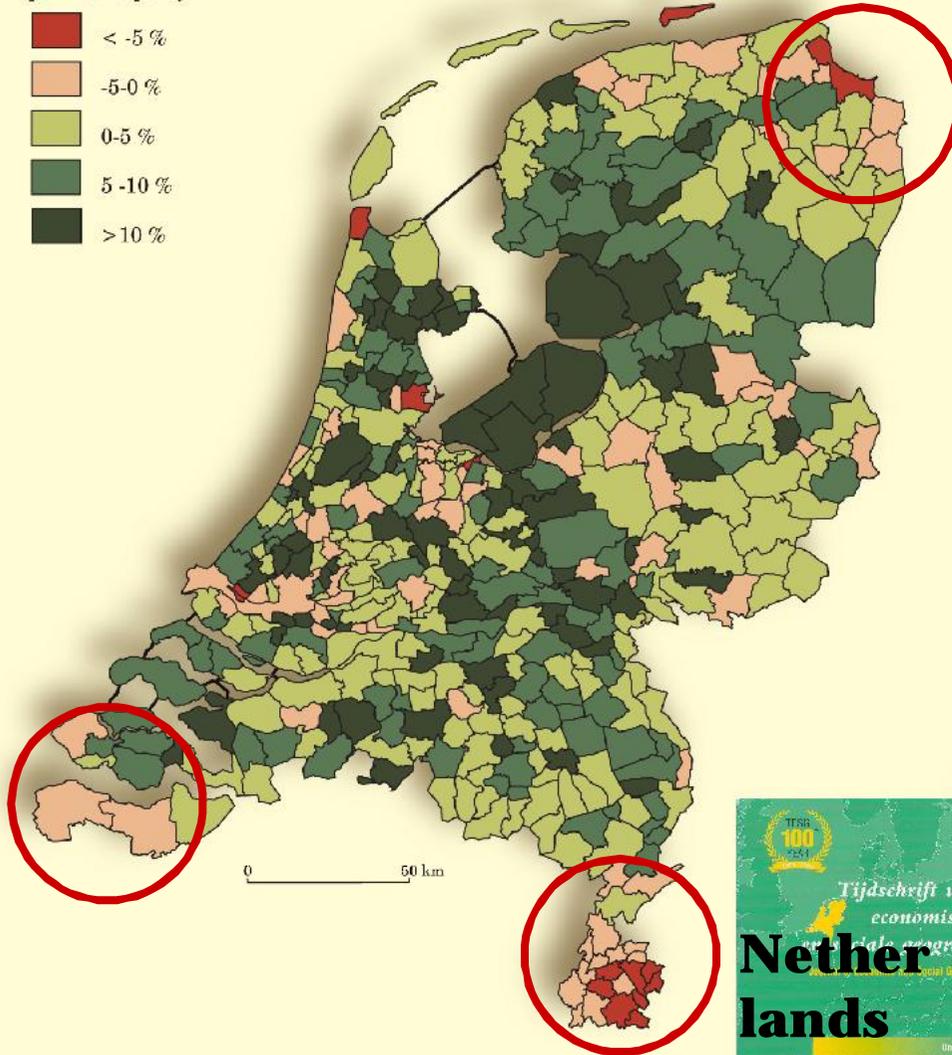
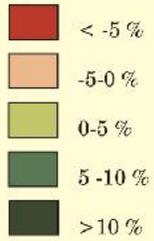


Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 1)

*Population Change, Past and Future*

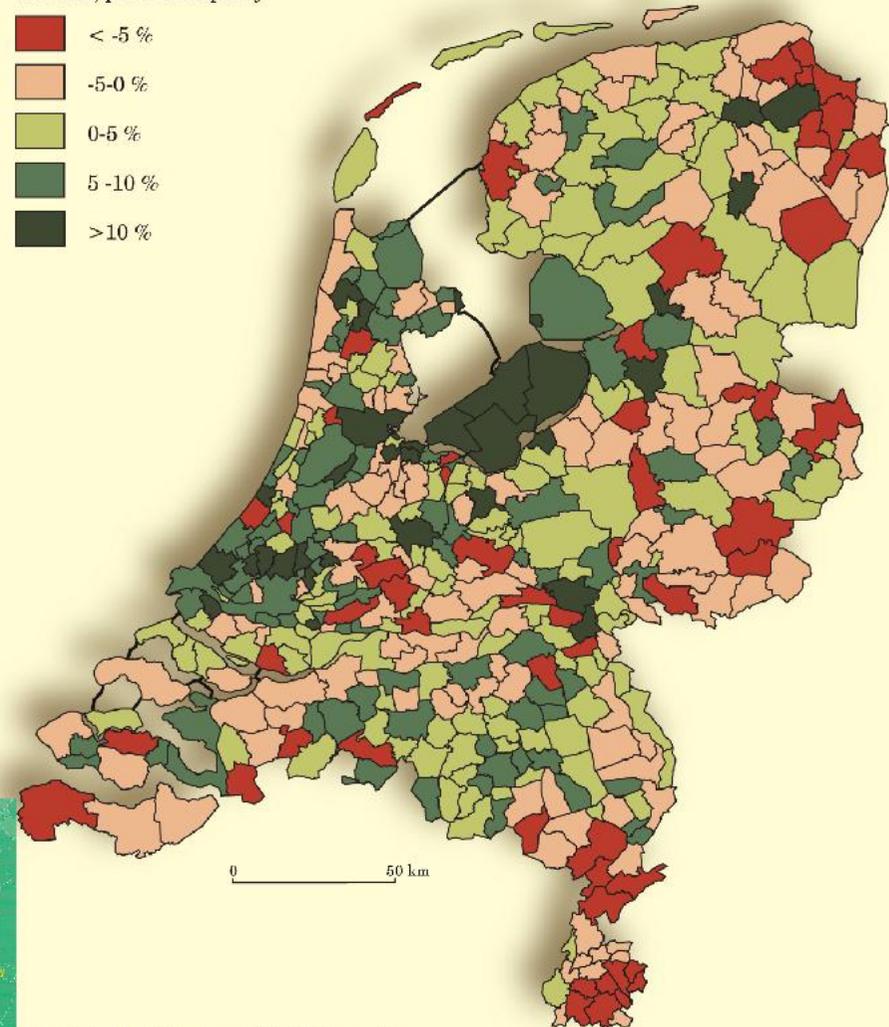
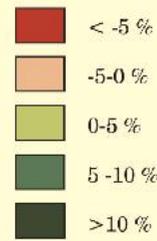
Population change 1995-2010,  
per municipality

**1995-2010**

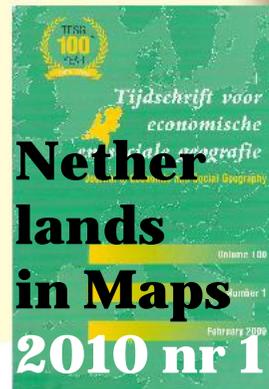


Population change 2010-2025,  
forecast, per municipality

**2010-2025**



Source: CBS/Stalline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009



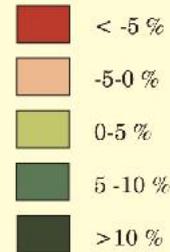
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*Tijdschrift voor Econ. en Soc. Geografie*; 101 (2010) 1



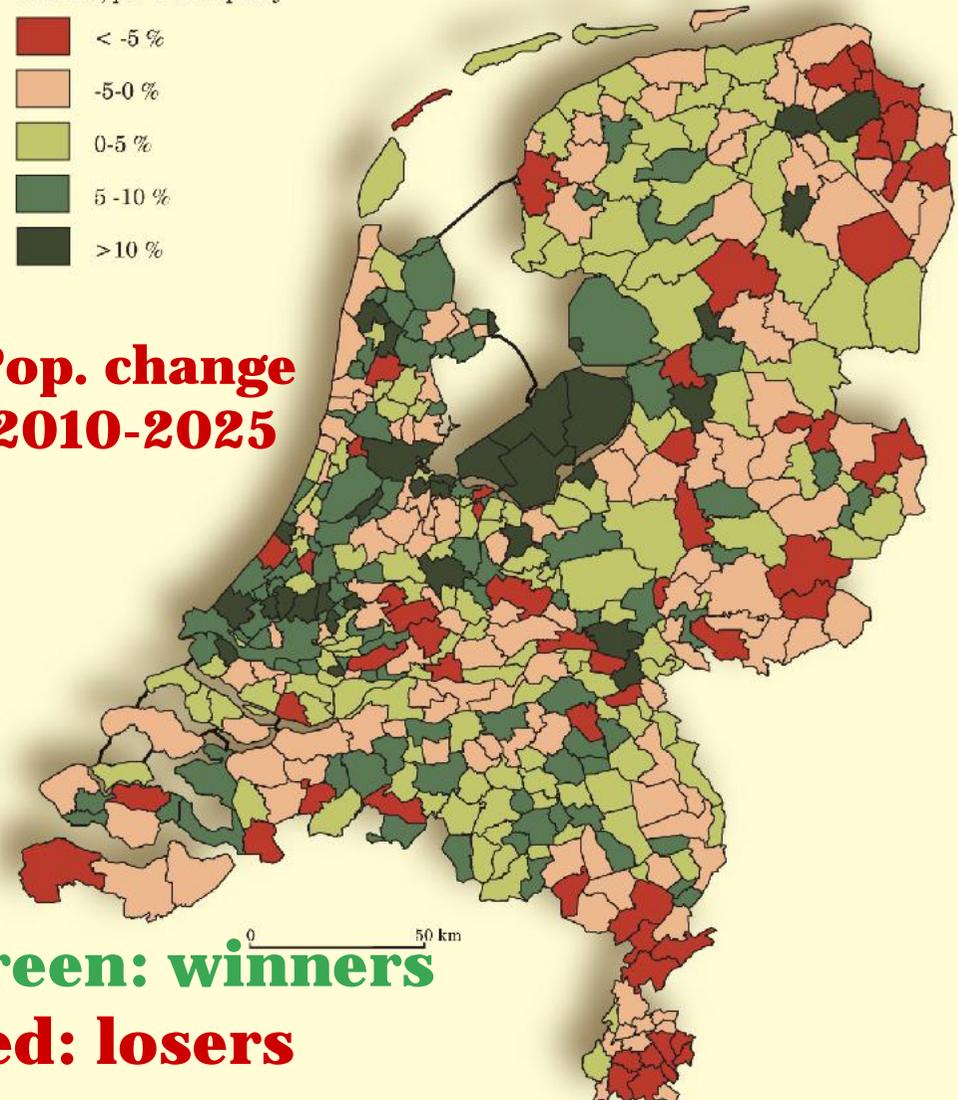
## Winners and losers: a complex pattern

- > 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



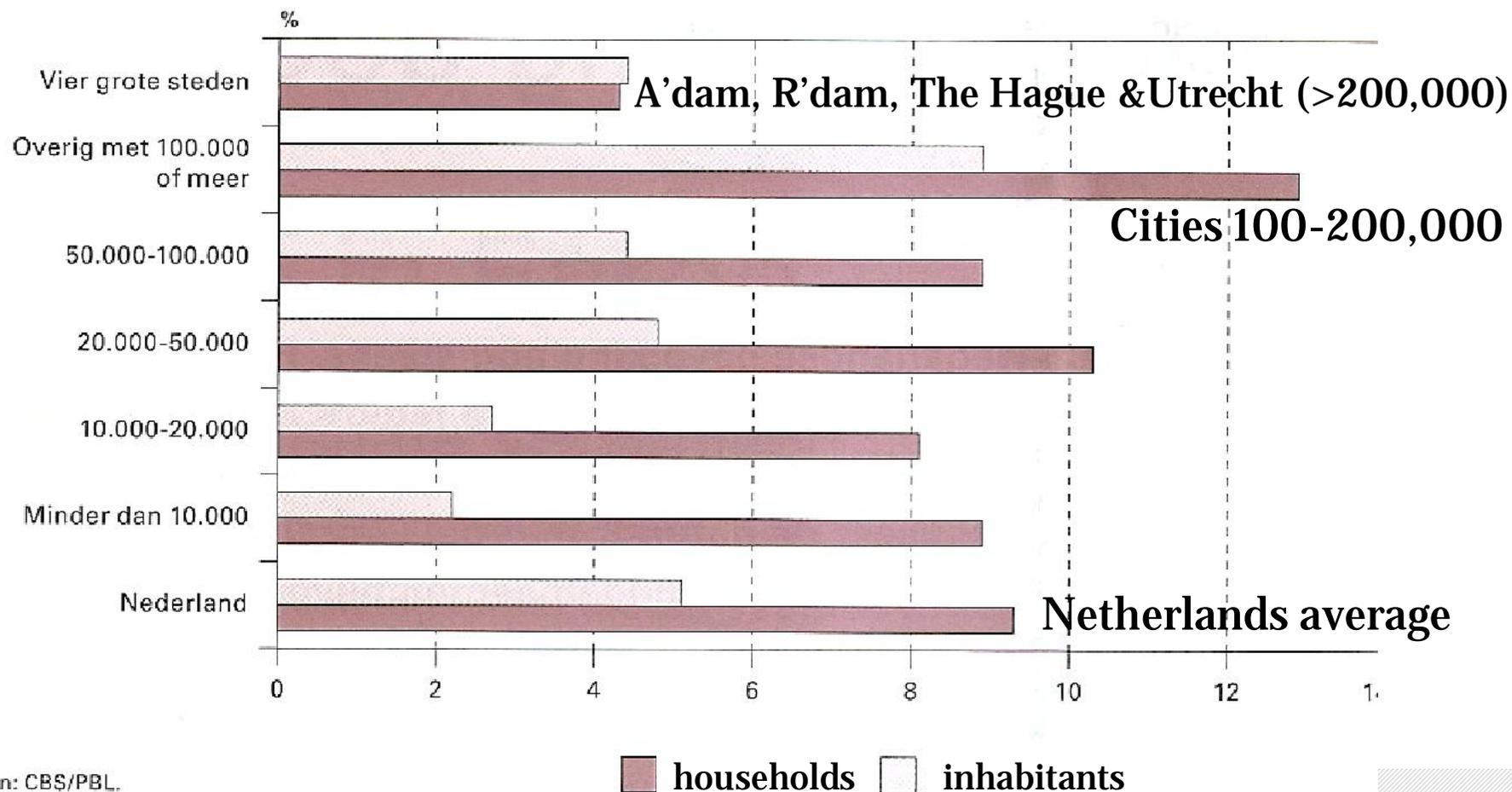
**Pop. change  
2010-2025**



**Green: winners**  
**Red: losers**



## Growth of inhabitants and households 1997-2007 (%)

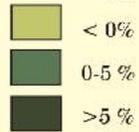


Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 2)

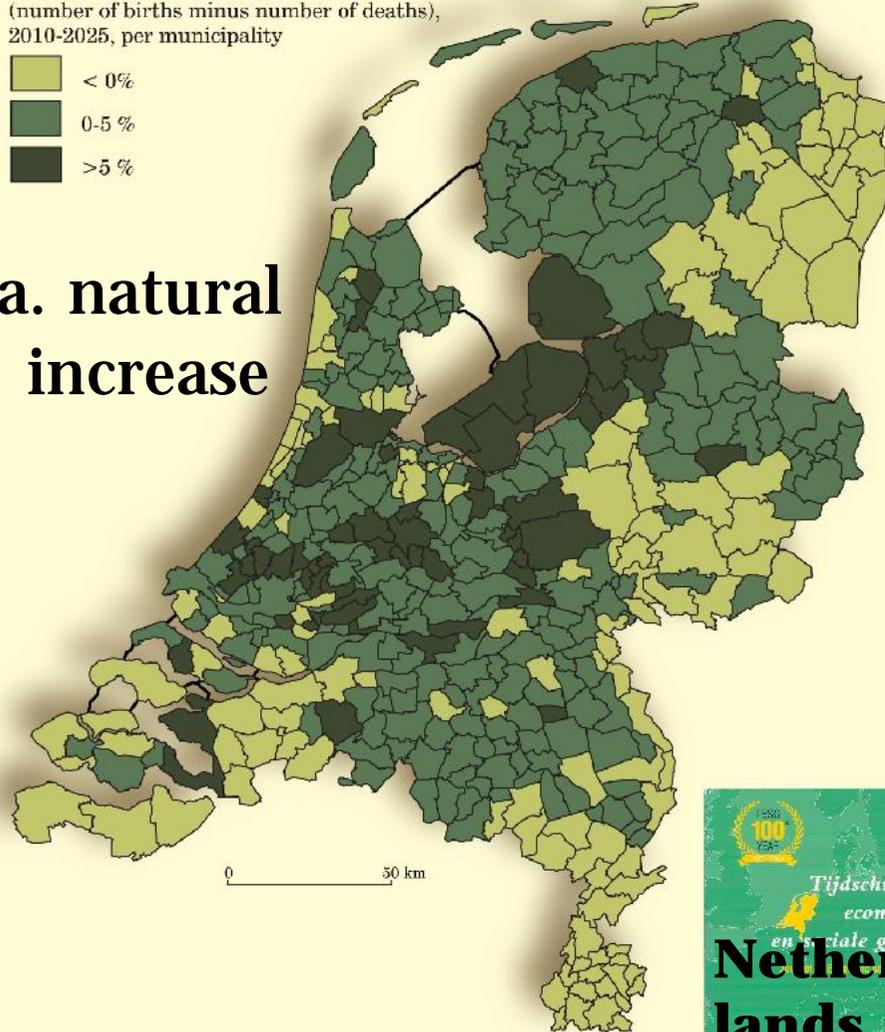
*Components of Forecasted Population Change*

**2010-2025**

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



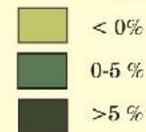
**a. natural  
increase**



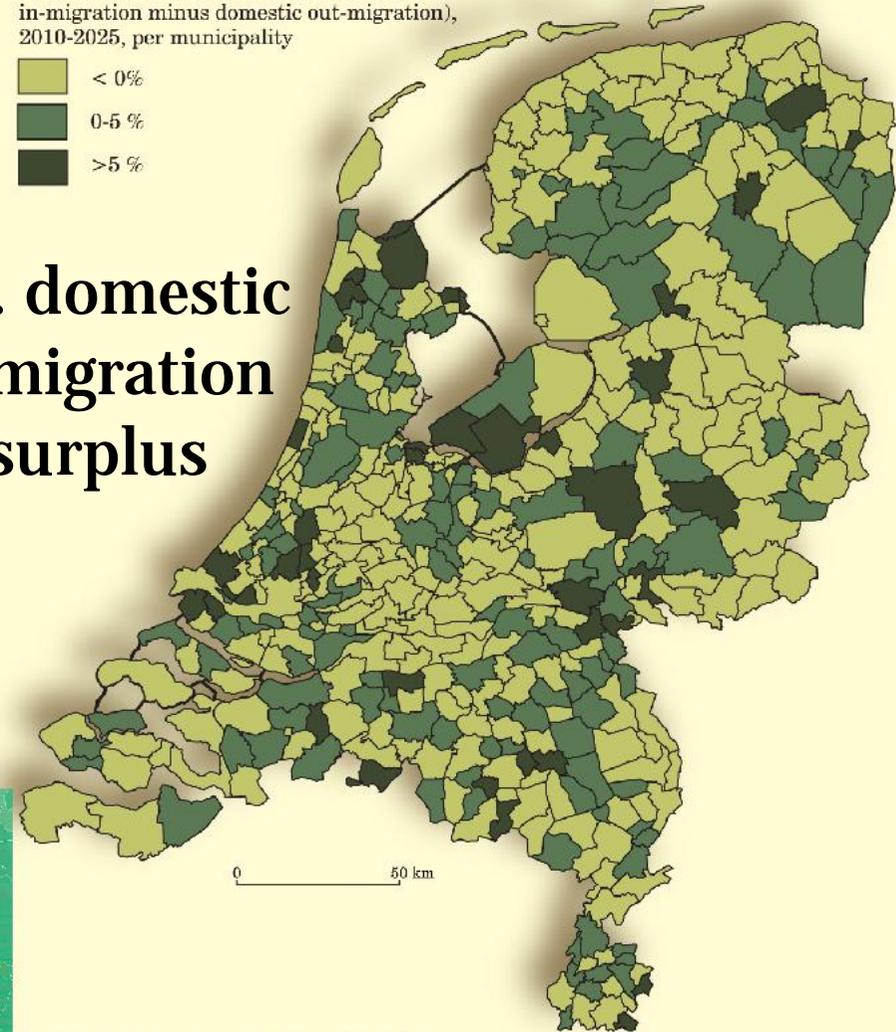
Source: CBS/PBL 2009

**2010-2025**

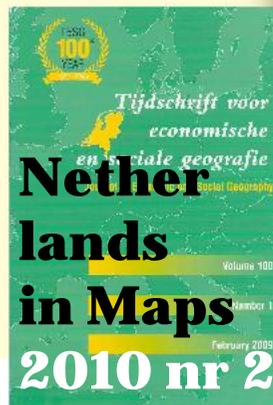
Forecasted domestic migration (domestic  
in-migration minus domestic out-migration),  
2010-2025, per municipality

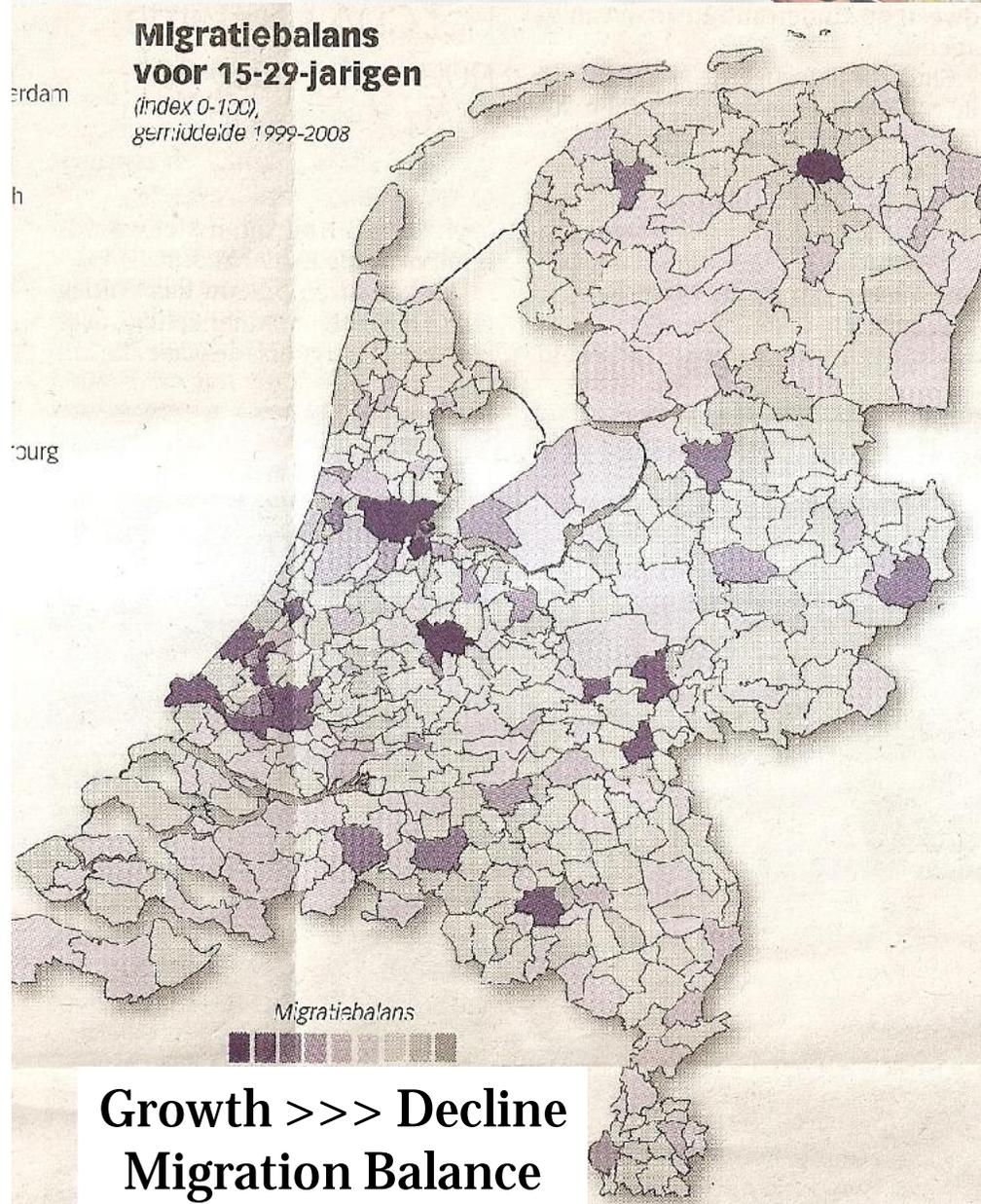


**b. domestic  
migration  
surplus**



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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.

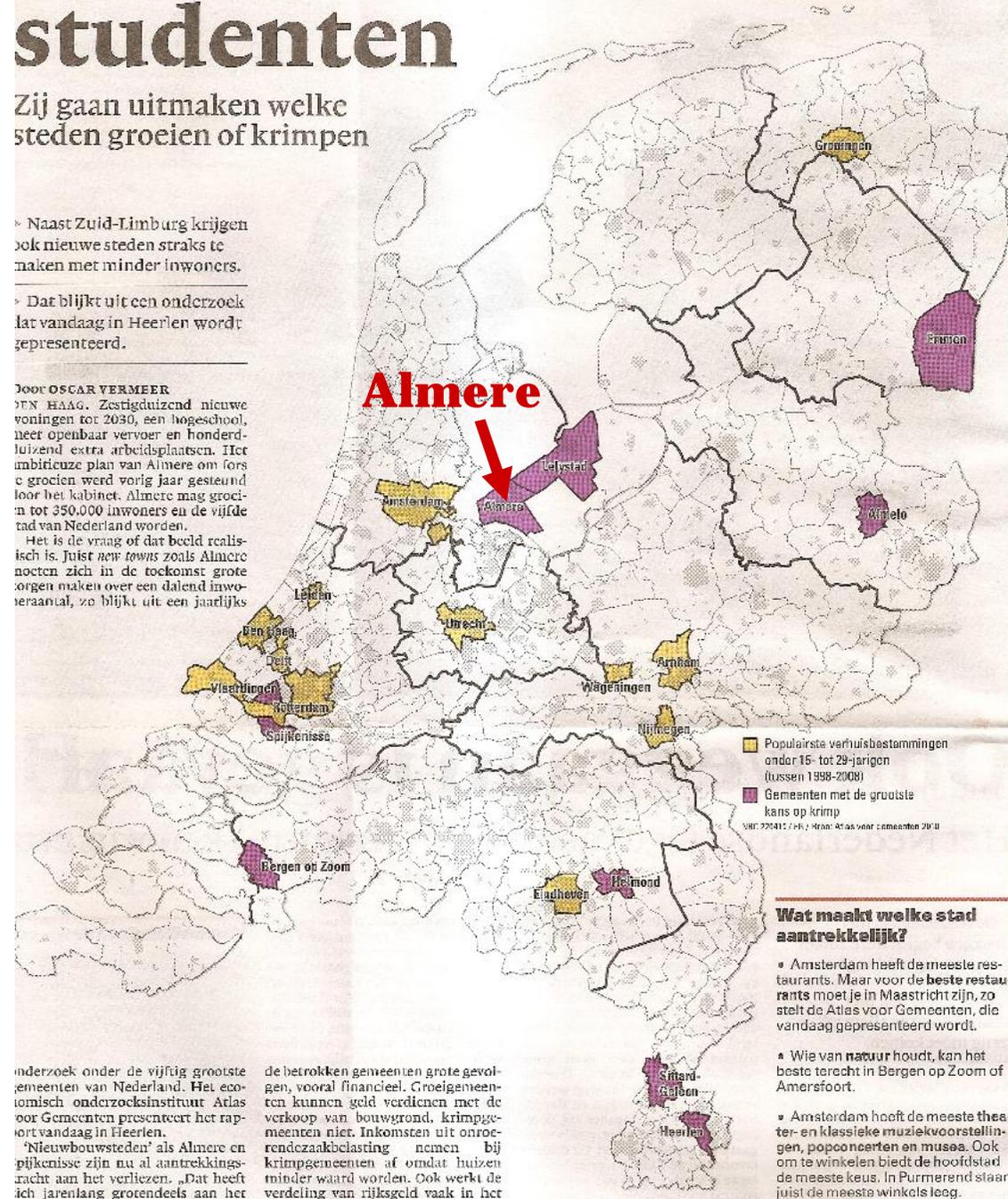
► Dat blijkt uit een onderzoek dat vandaag in Heerlen wordt gepresenteerd.

Door OSCAR VERMEER  
DEN HAAG. Zestigduizend nieuwe woningen tot 2030, een hogeschool, meer openbaar vervoer en honderd luizend extra arbeidsplaatsen. Het ambitieuze plan van Almere om fors te groeien werd vorig jaar gesteund door het kabinet. Almere mag groeien tot 350.000 inwoners en de vijfde stad van Nederland worden.  
Het is de vraag of dat beeld realistisch is. Juist *new towns* zoals Almere moeten zich in de toekomst grote zorgen maken over een dalend inwonertal, 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)

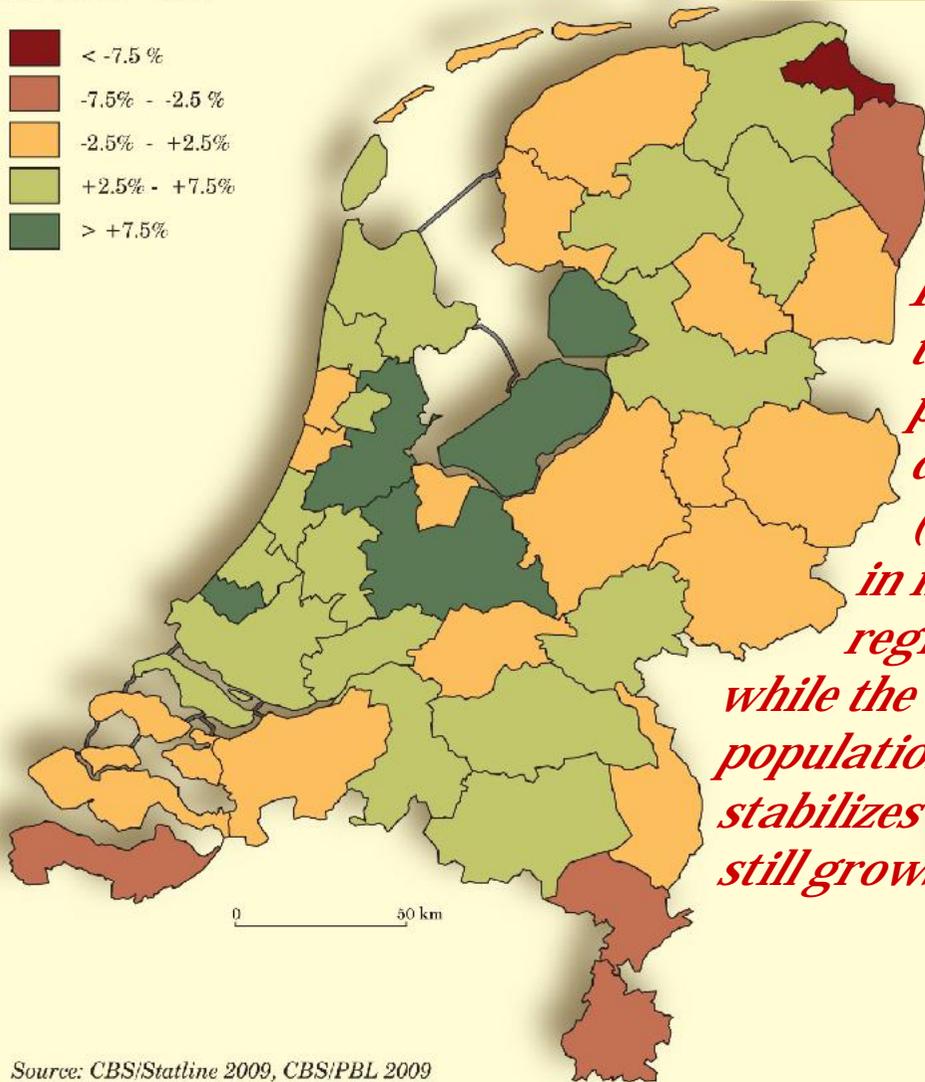
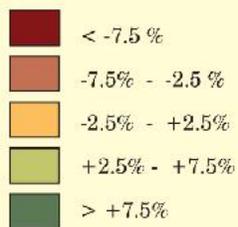


**From the demographic main trends to the spatial transformations. They become manifest through intermediates like**

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

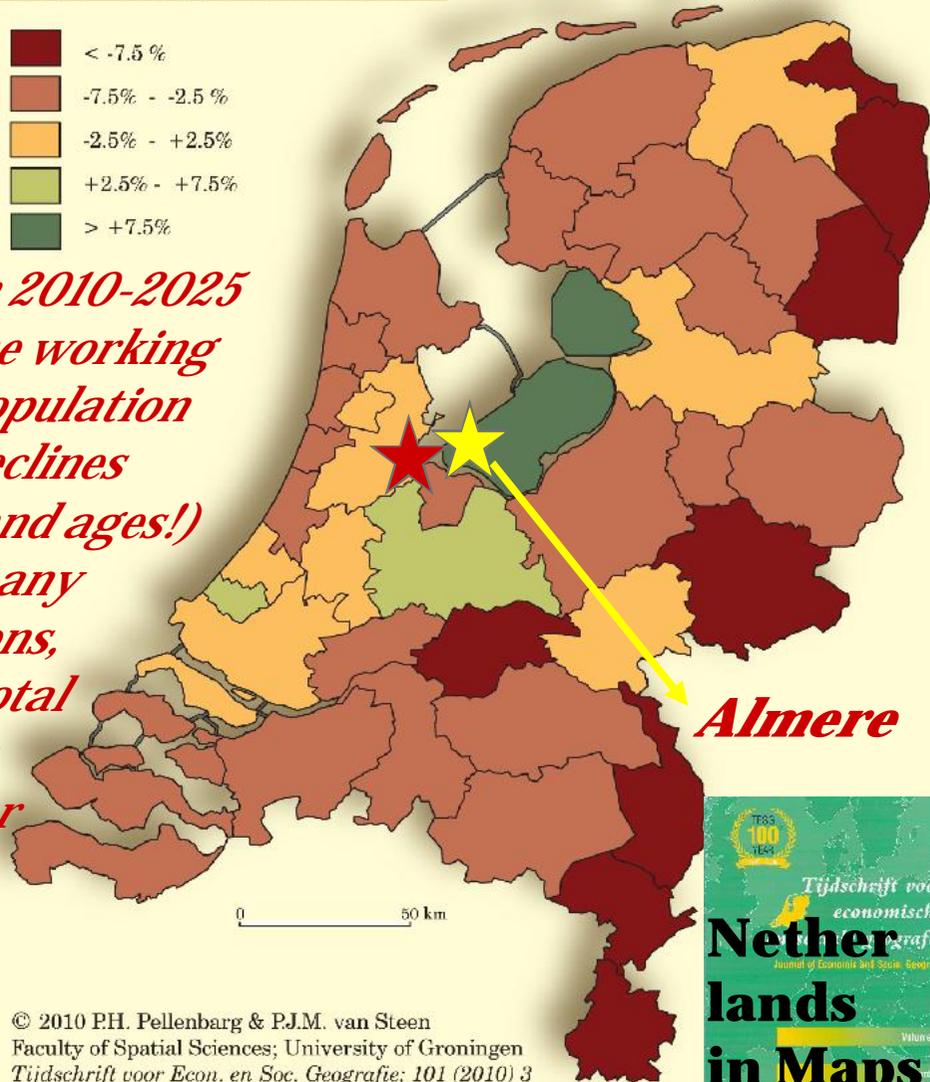
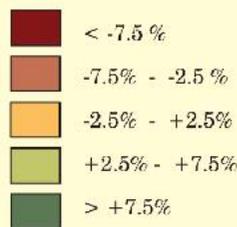
# a. Total population

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



# Change 2010-2025

# b. Population aged 15-65

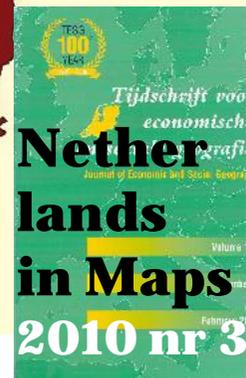


*In 2010-2025  
the working  
population  
declines  
(and ages!)  
in many  
regions,  
while the total  
population  
stabilizes or  
still grows*

**Almere**

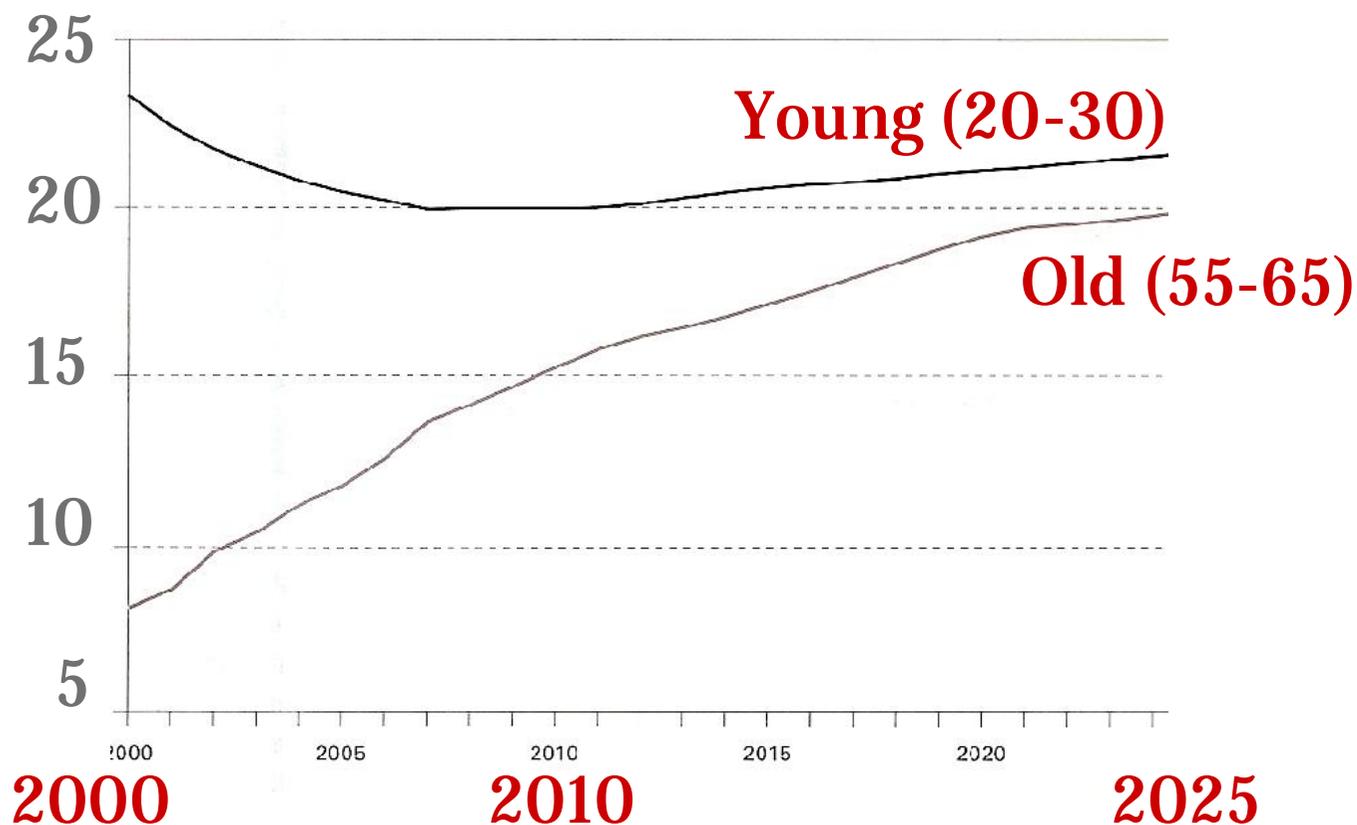
Source: CBS/Statline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009

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

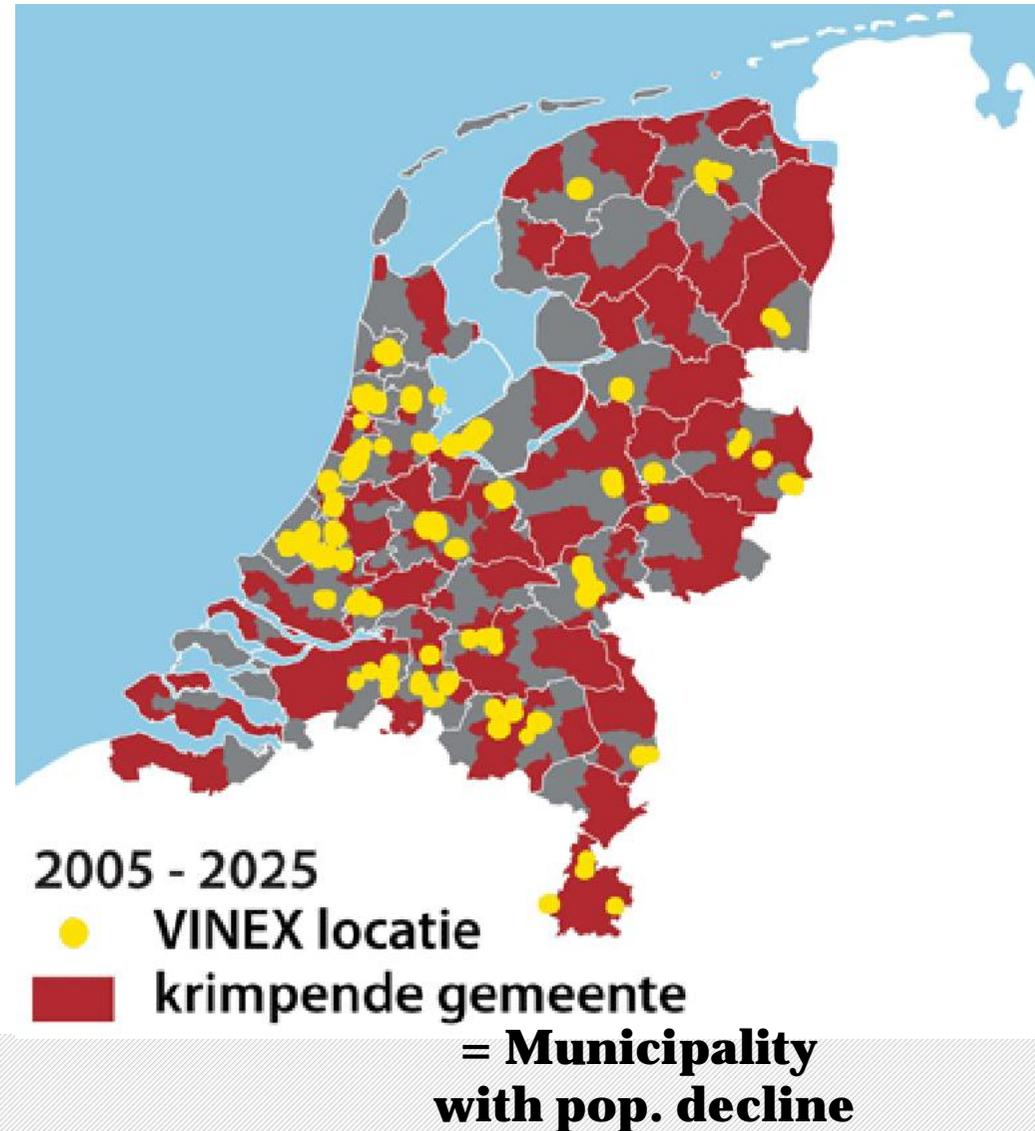




## The housing market

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

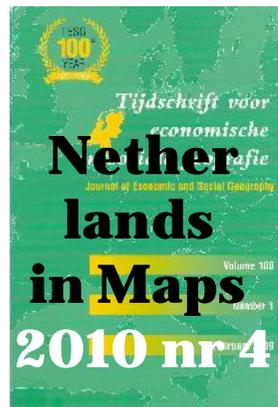
But of course the Vinex building programs have been building stones of the population forecast models





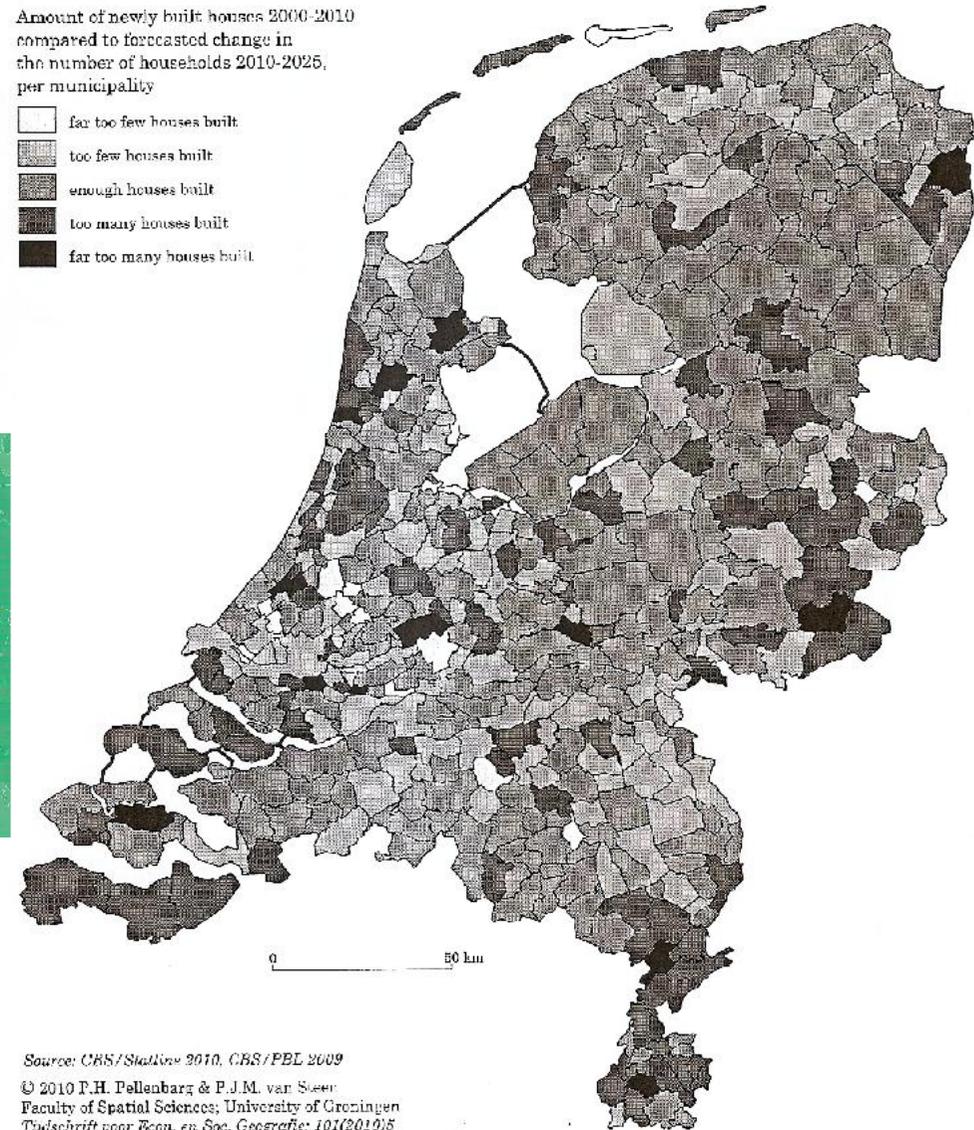
# Newly built *houses* 2000-2010 compared to the forecasted increase of *household* numbers 2010-2025

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



Amount of newly built houses 2000-2010 compared to forecasted change in the number of households 2010-2025, per municipality

-  far too few houses built
-  too few houses built
-  enough houses built
-  too many houses built
-  far too many houses built



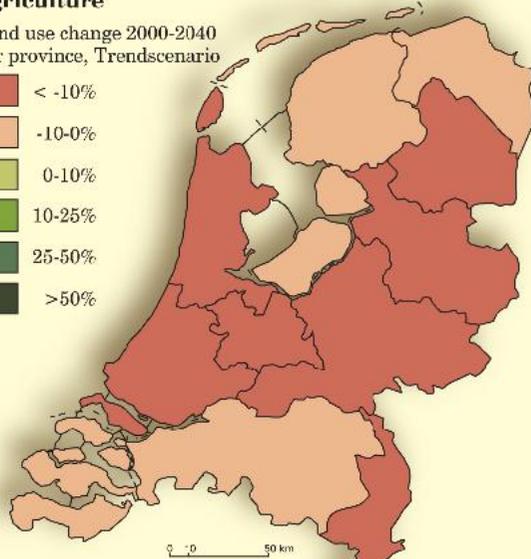
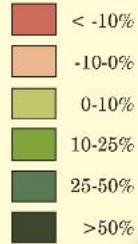
Source: CBS/Statline 2010, CBS/PBL 2009

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# Agriculture

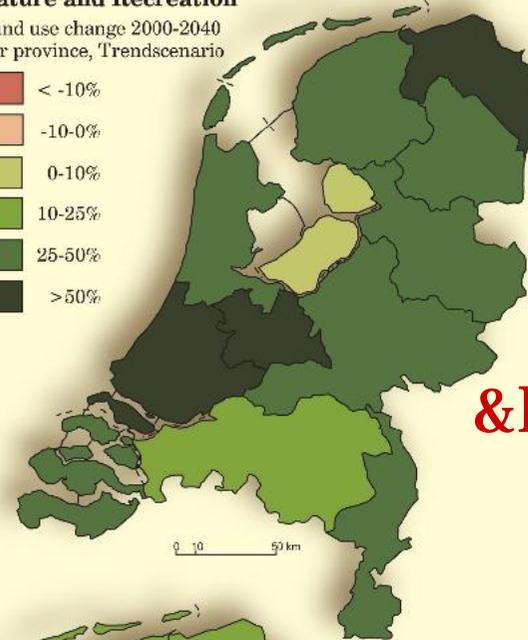
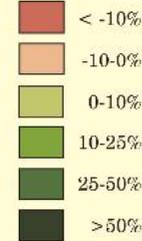
## Agriculture

Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



## Nature and Recreation

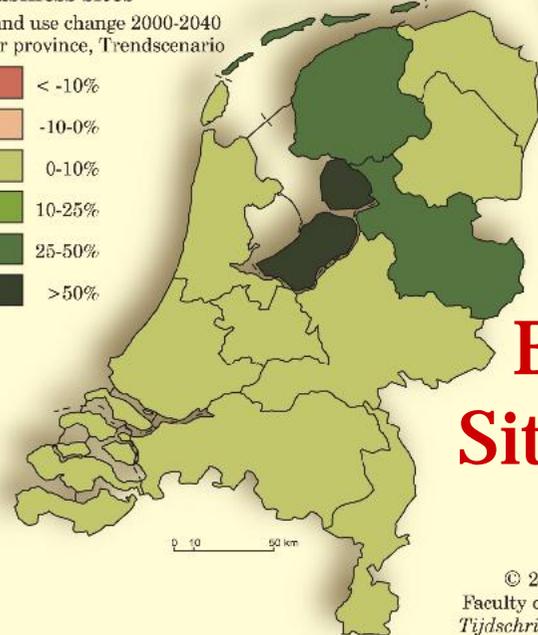
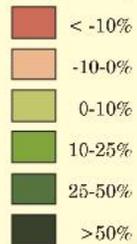
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



# Nature & Recreation

## Business sites

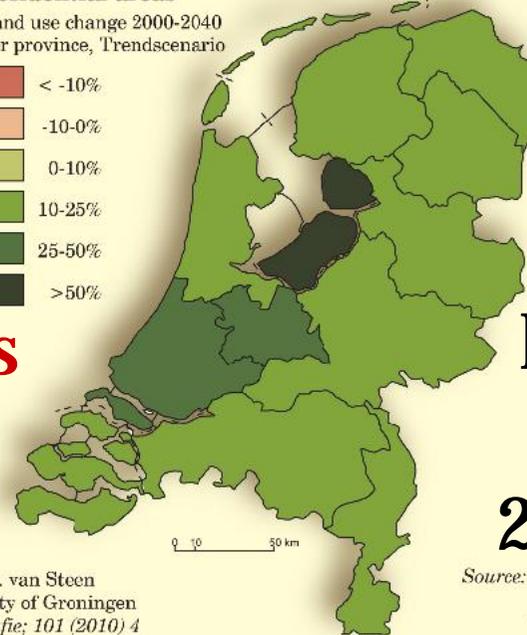
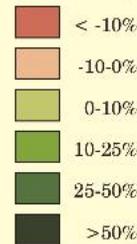
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



# Business Sites

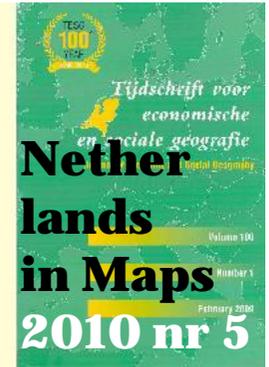
## Residential areas

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
- › University cities are the winners of the population change game
- › There is only a beginning of thought about the spatial transformations that relate to population change



Thank you for your attention

