



Population Growth and Decline in Dutch municipalities Universities as success factors

ESRP seminar

Urban regions as engines for development

Vienna, October 22, 2010

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Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen

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

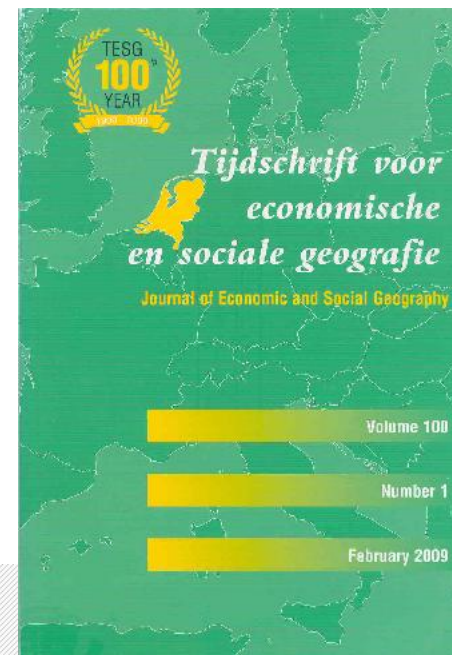
RUG; 30-8-2007



Agenda

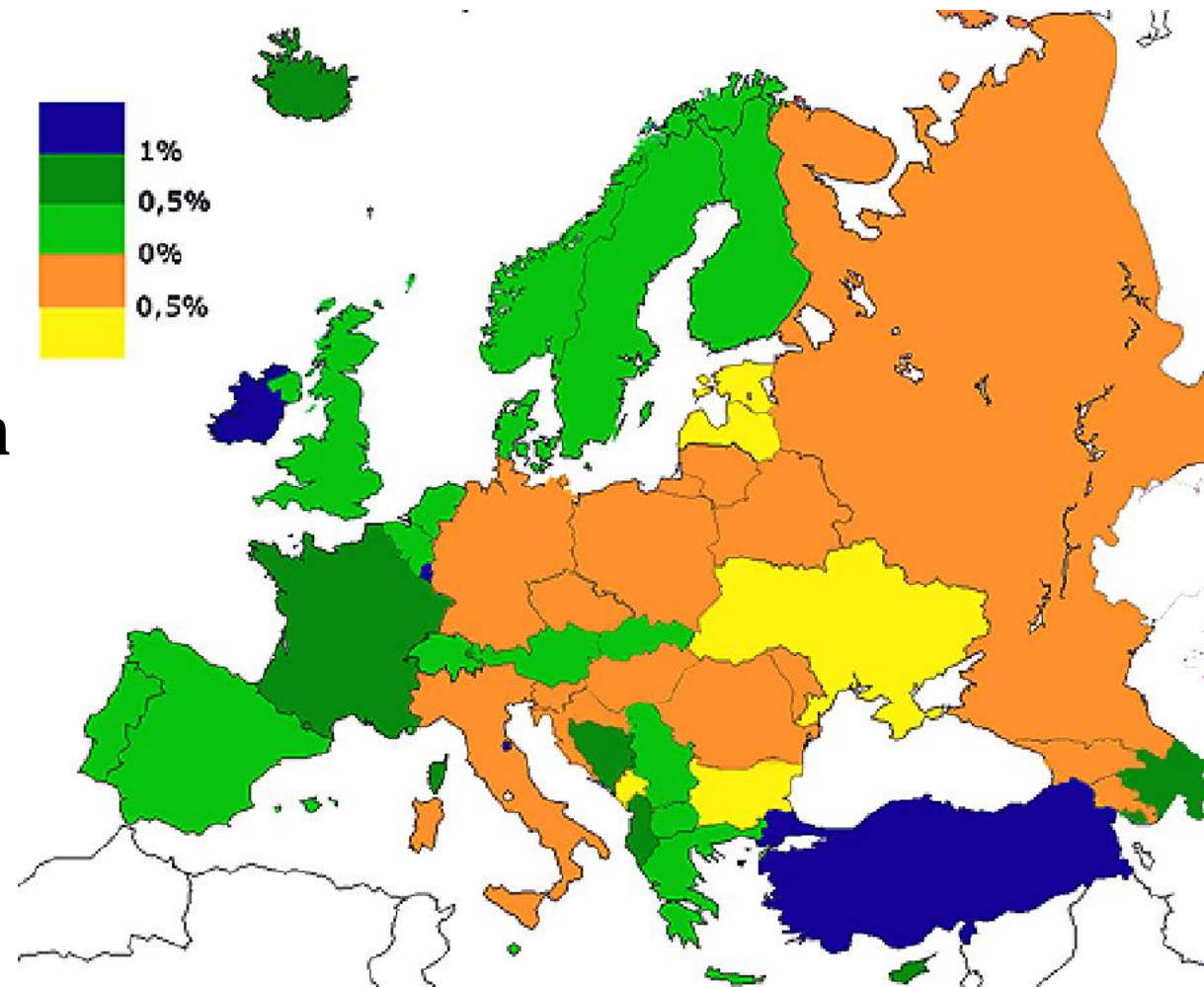
- › Demographic trends in Europe
- › Demographic trends in the Netherlands
- › The importance of migration
- › The importance of universities
- › Spatial transformations
- › Labour market effects
- › Housing market effects
- › Effects on land use claims

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

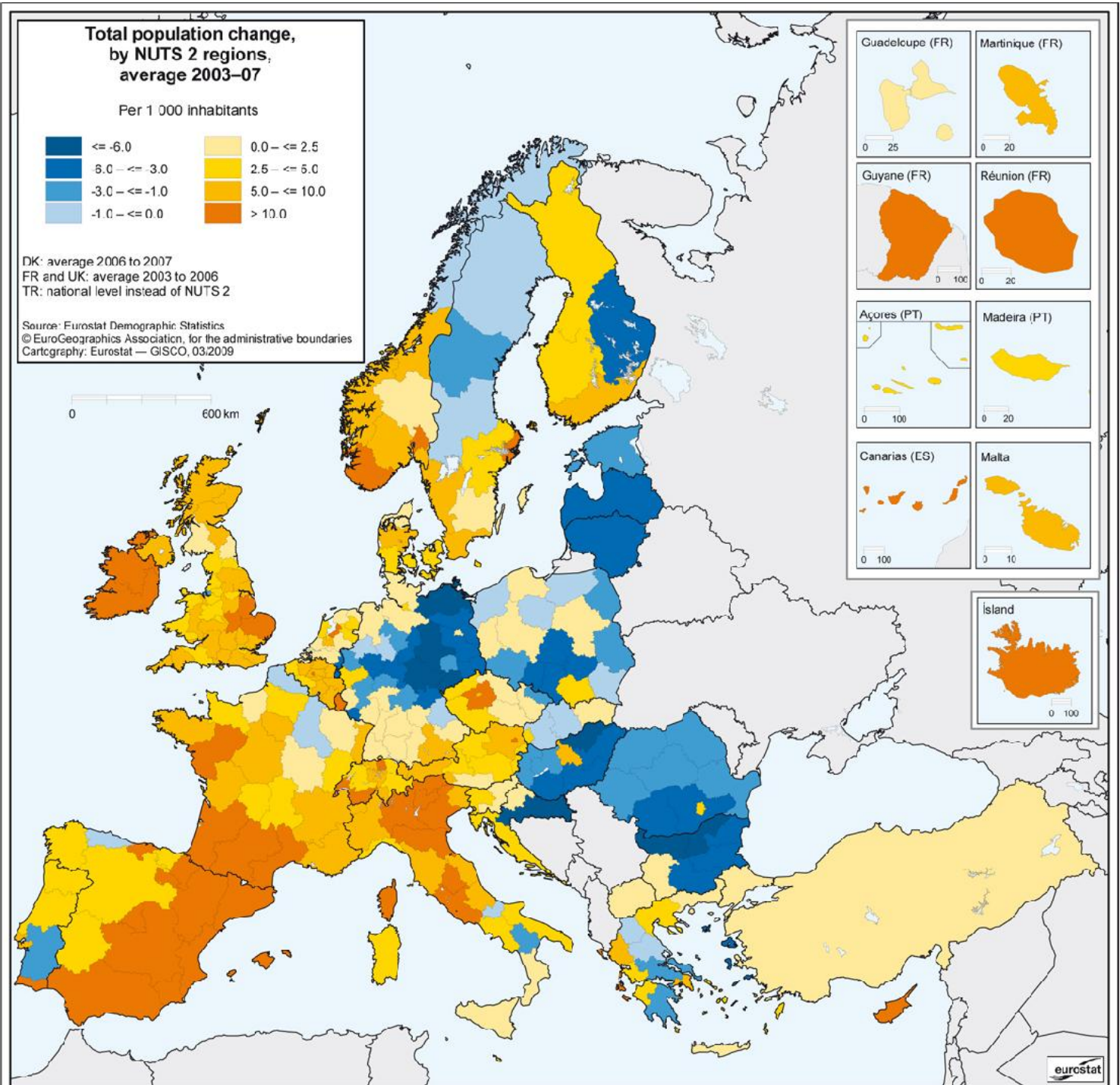




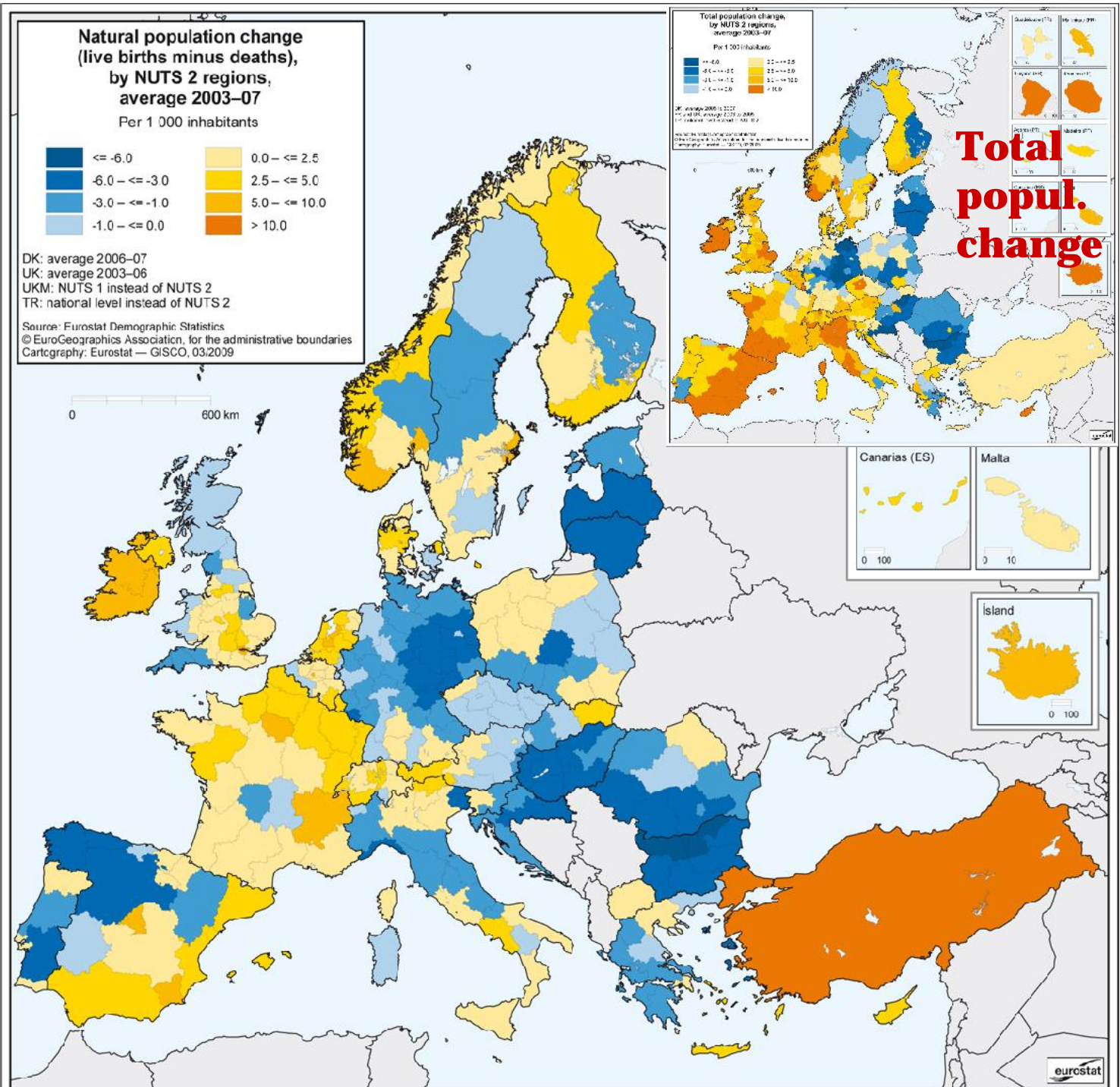
Population growth and decline of European countries in 2008



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

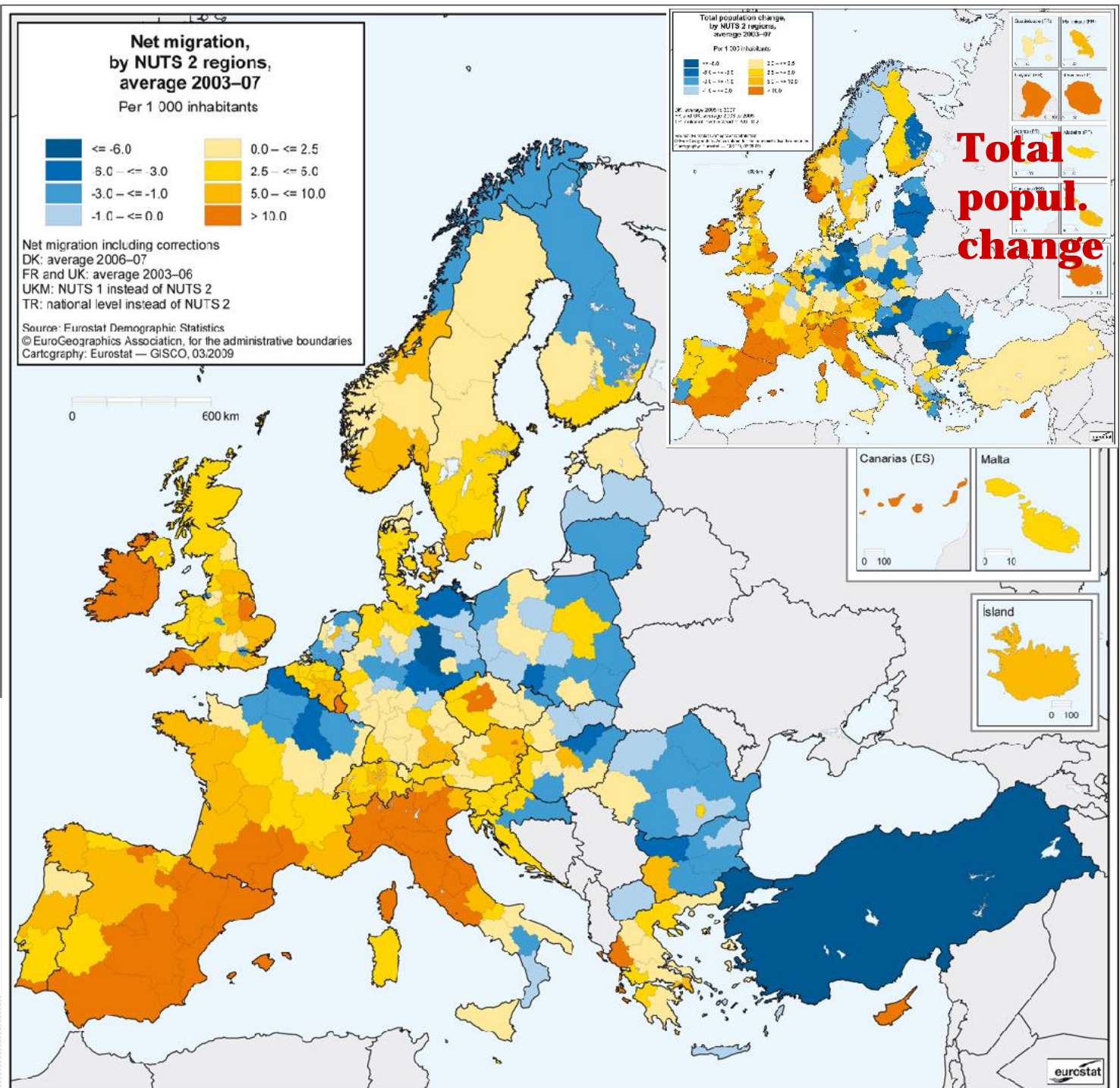


Eurostat
Regional
Yearbook
2009
Natural
Population
Growth,
average
2003-2007

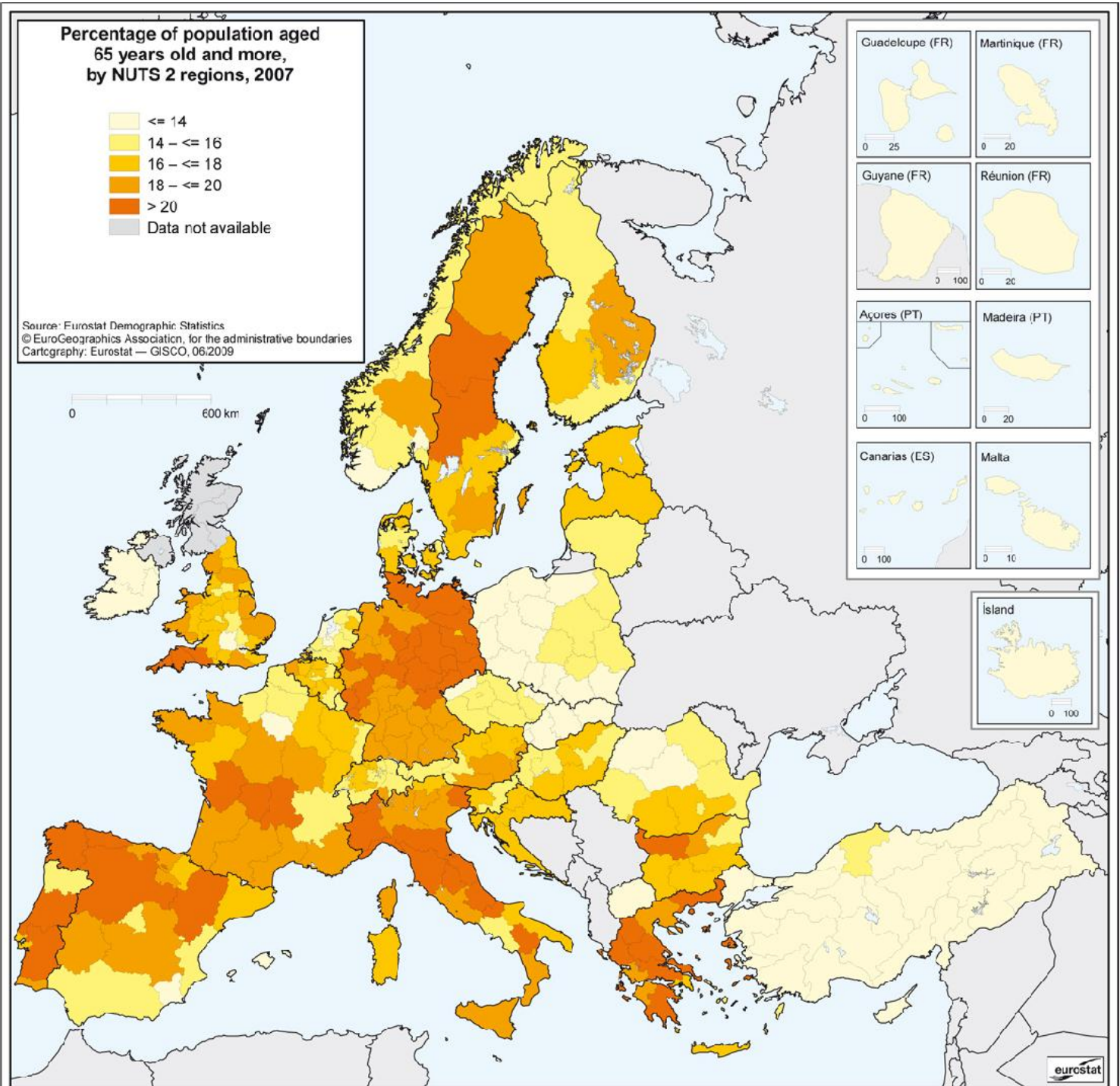


Eurostat Regional Yearbook 2009

Net migration 2003-2007



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



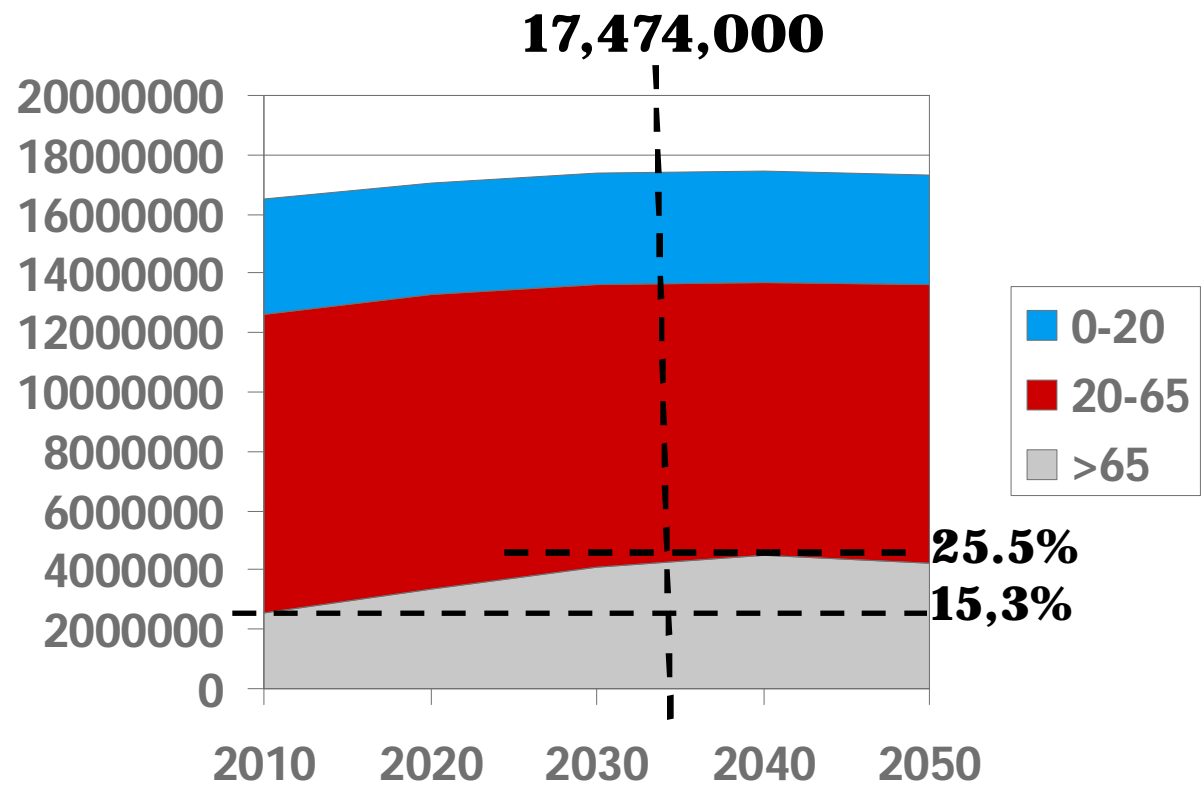


rijksuniversiteit
groningen





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

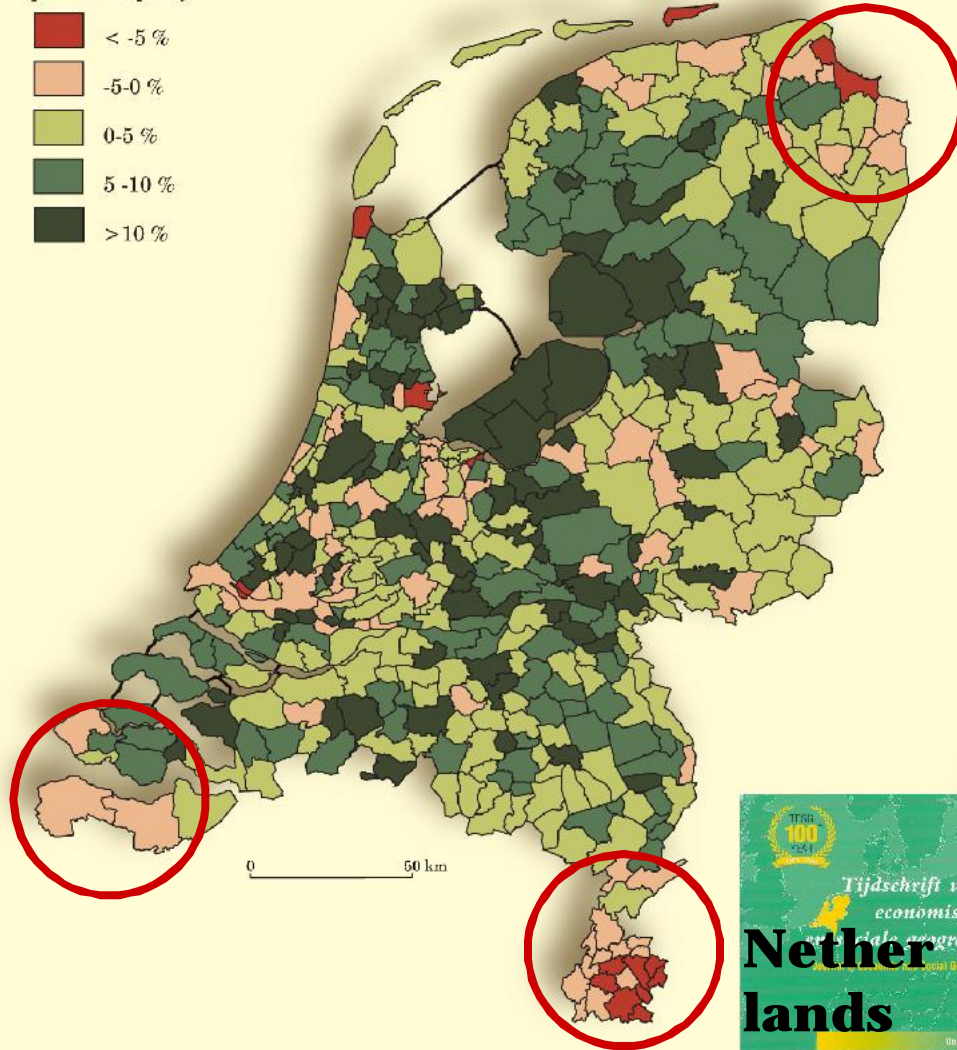
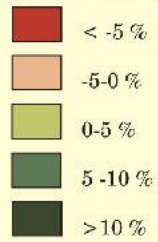


Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 1)

Population Change, Past and Future

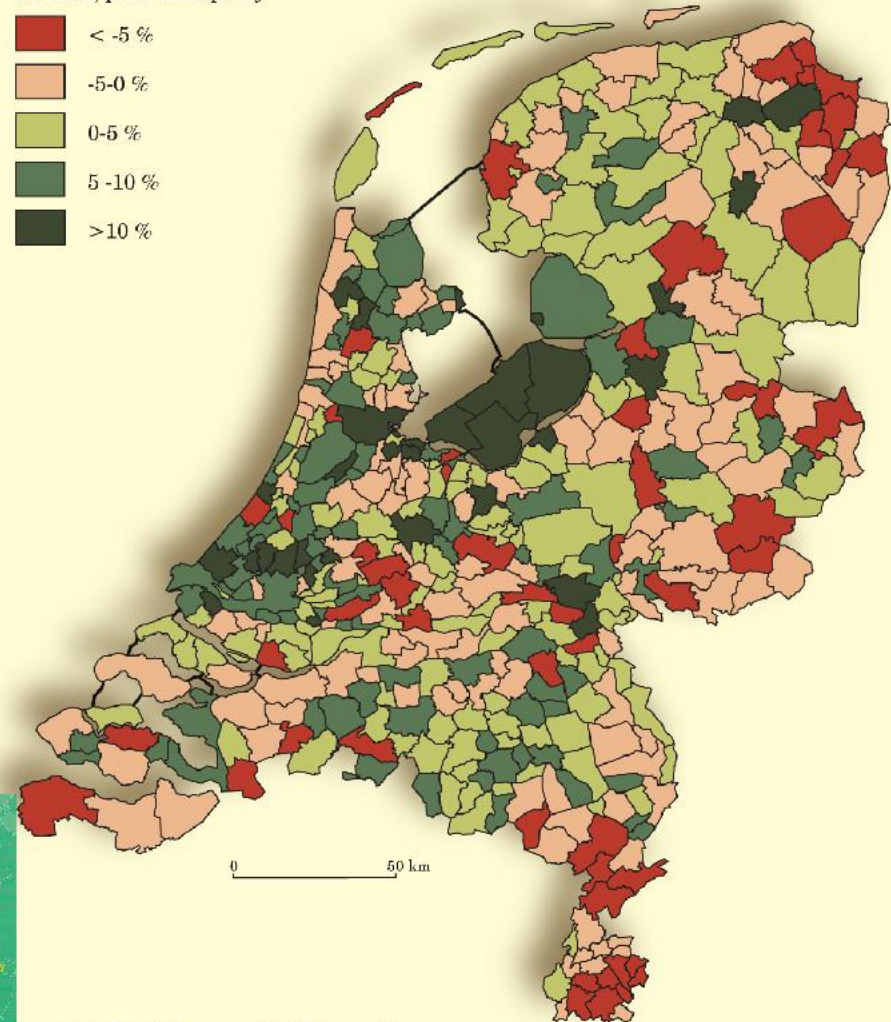
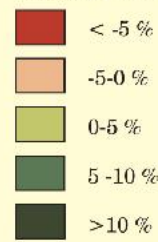
Population change 1995-2010,
per municipality

1995-2010

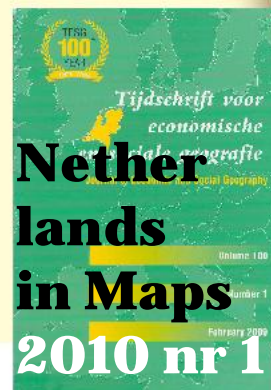


Population change 2010-2025,
forecast, per municipality

2010-2025



Source: CBS/Stalline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009



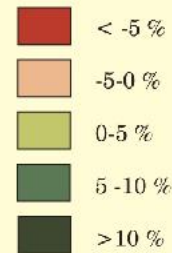
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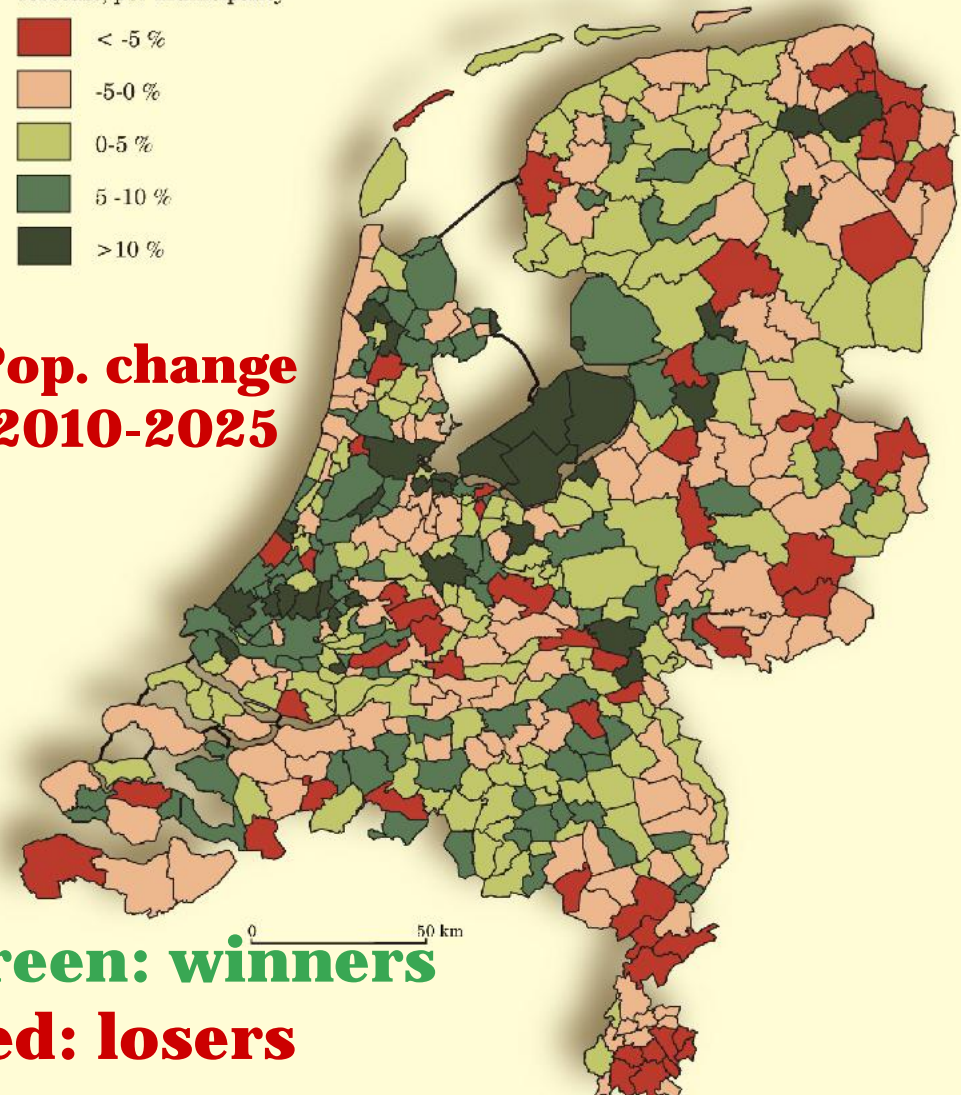
Winners and losers: a complex pattern

- > 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



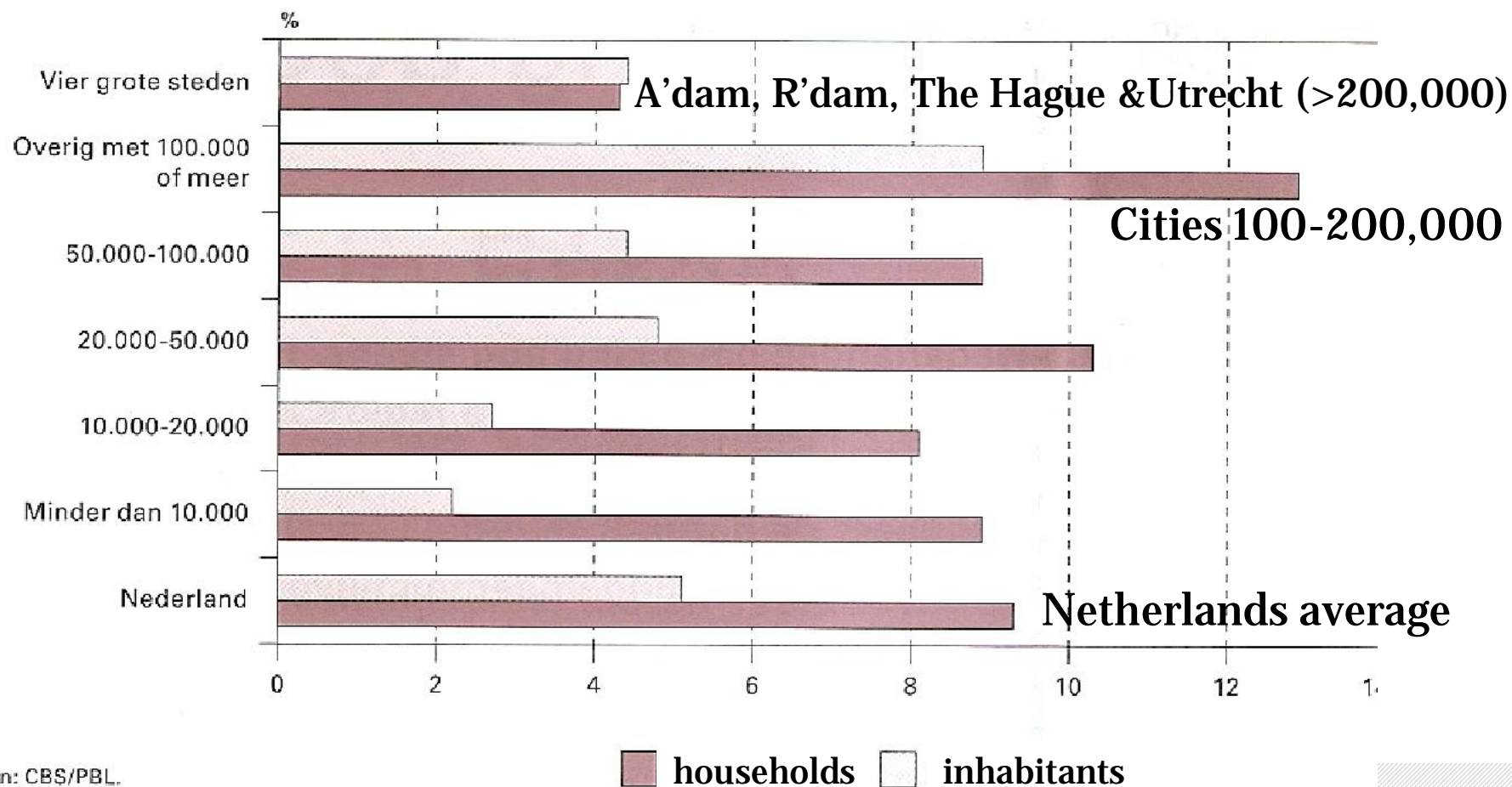
**Pop. change
2010-2025**



Green: winners
Red: losers



Growth of inhabitants and households 1997-2007 (%)

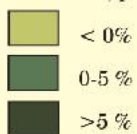


Population Change and Spatial Transformation (Part 2)

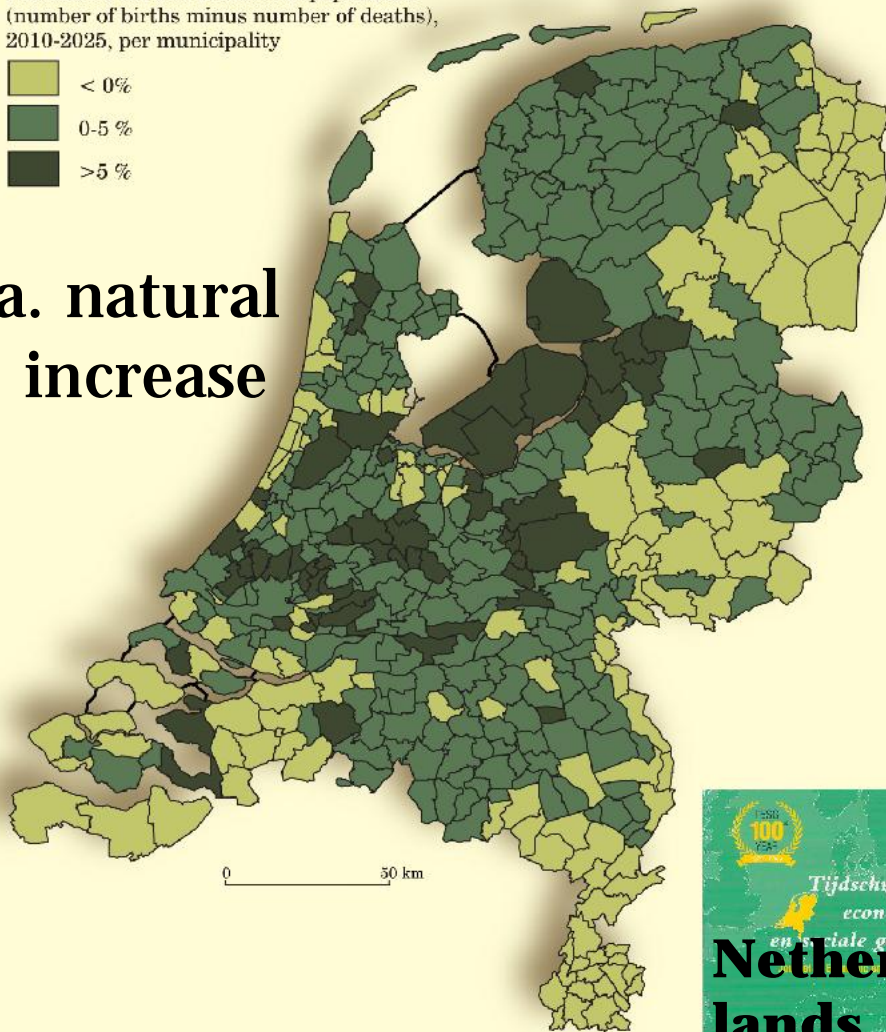
Components of Forecasted Population Change

2010-2025

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



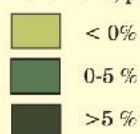
**a. natural
increase**



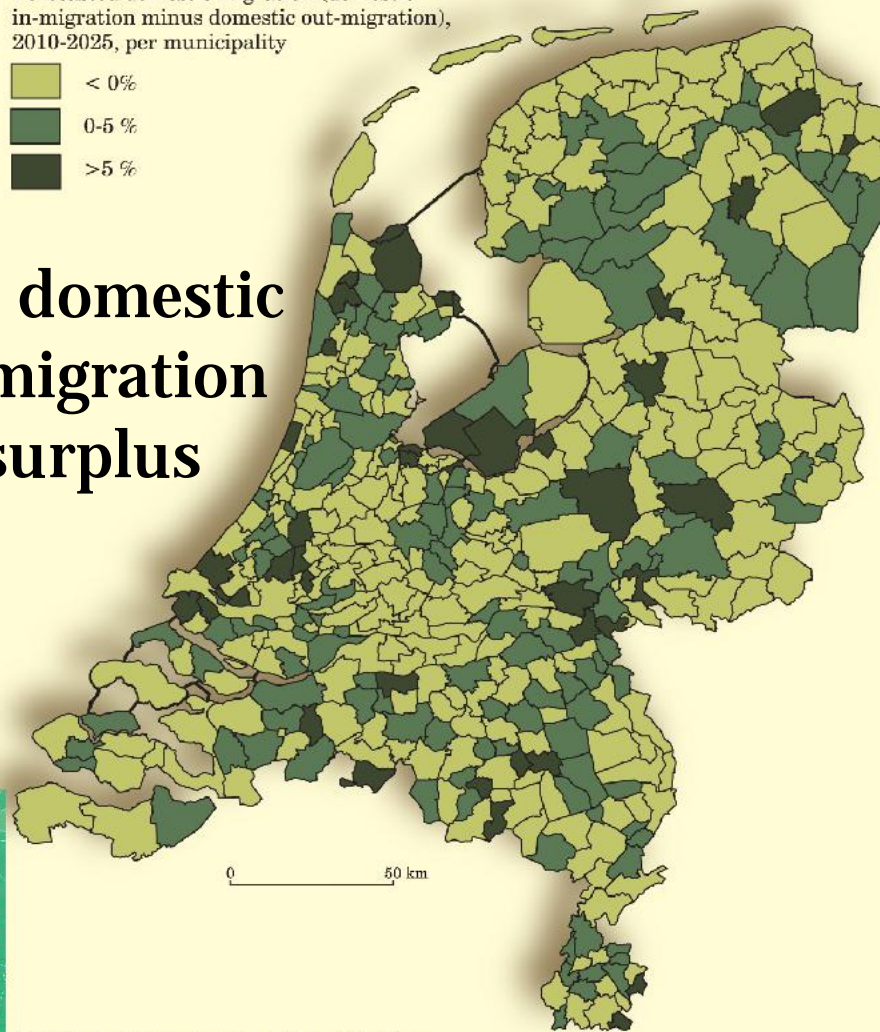
Source: CBS/PBL 2009

2010-2025

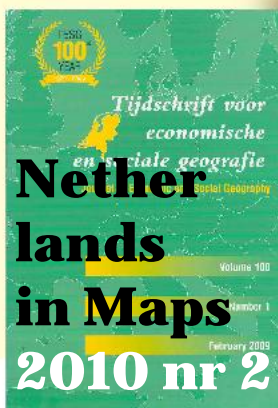
Forecasted domestic migration (domestic
in-migration minus domestic out-migration),
2010-2025, per municipality

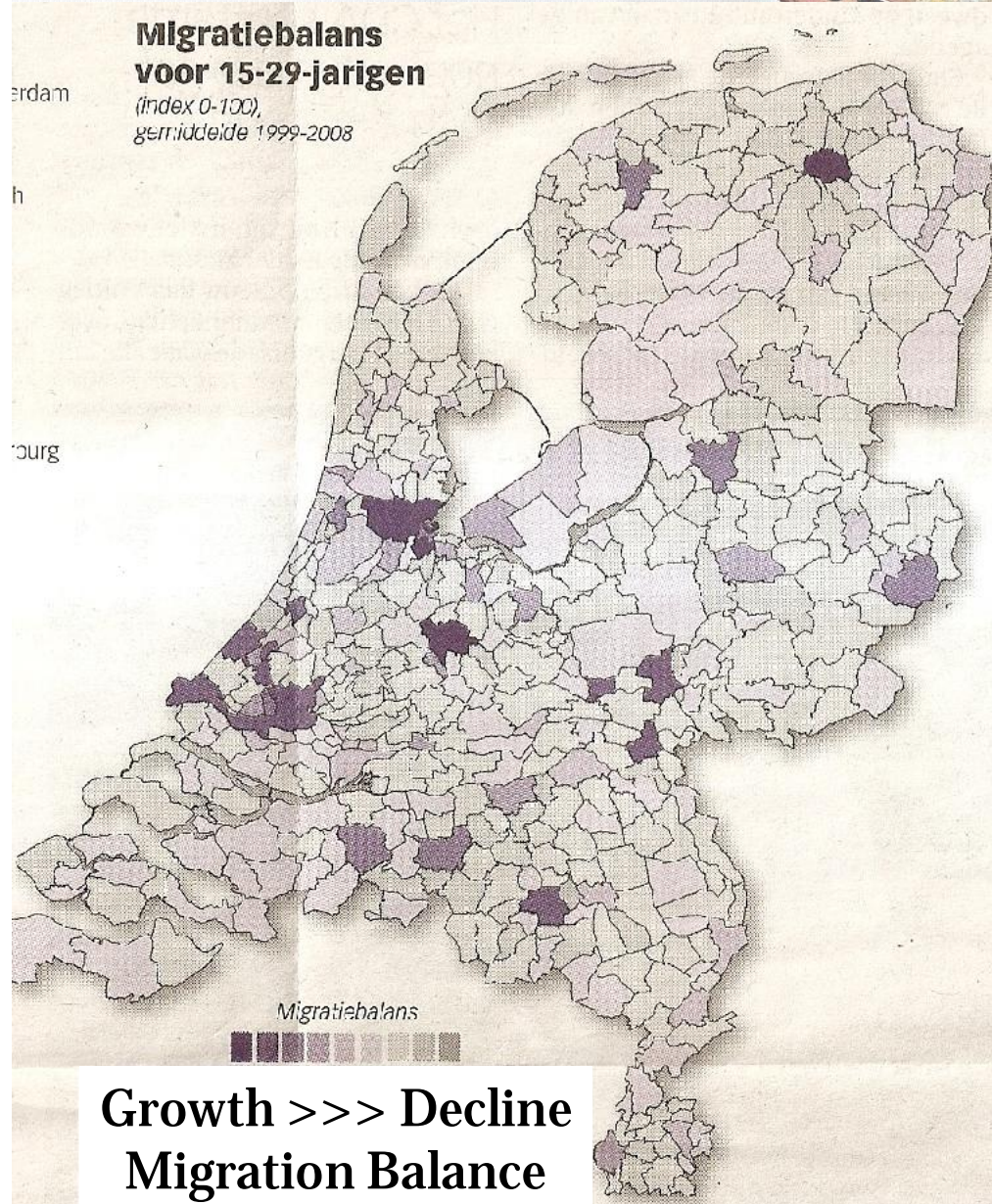


**b. domestic
migration
surplus**



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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.

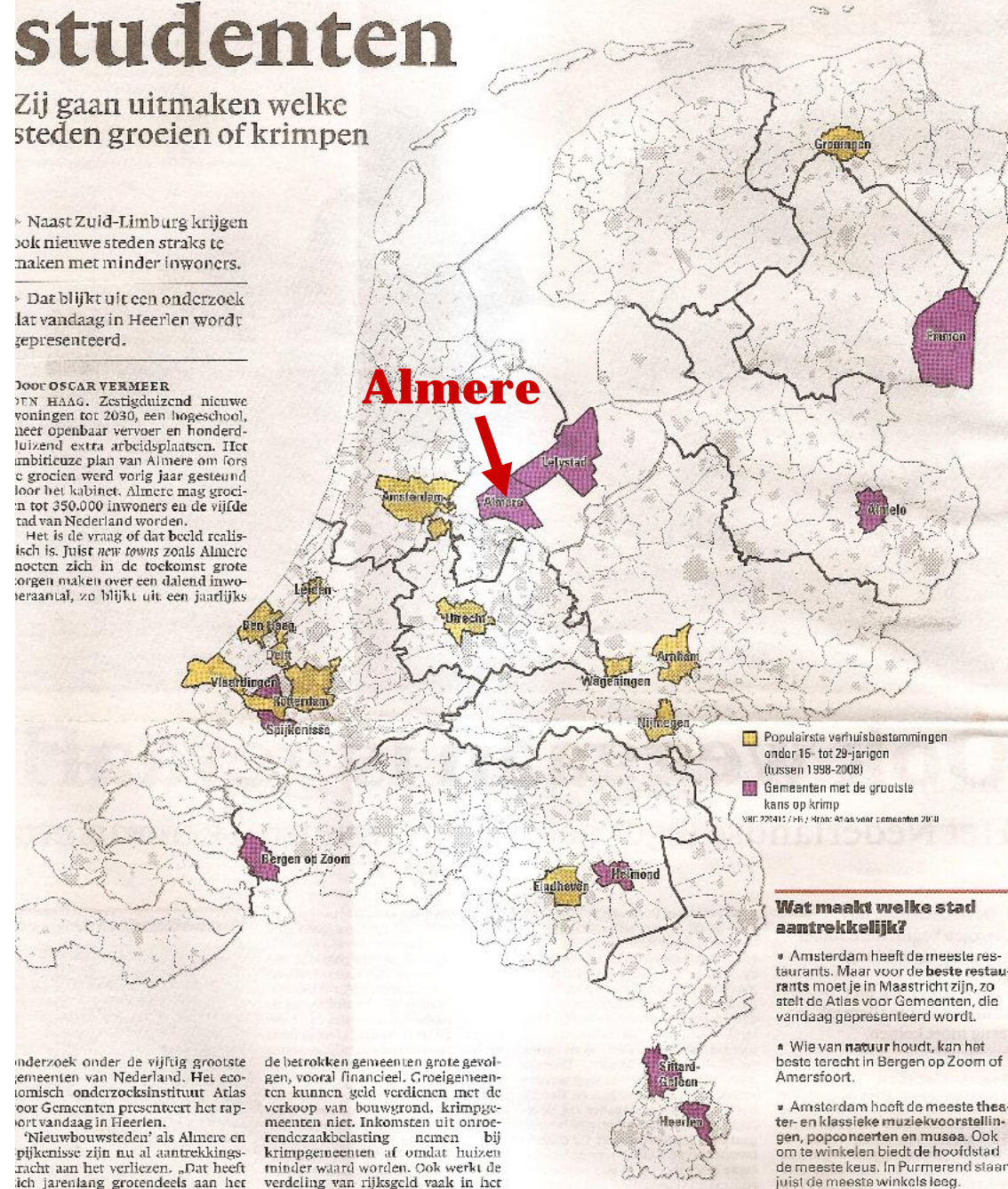
► Dat blijkt uit een onderzoek dat vandaag in Heerlen wordt gepresenteerd.

Door OSCAR VERMEER
DEN HAAG. Zestigduizend nieuwe woningen tot 2030, een hogeschool, meer openbaar vervoer en honderd-
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 econo-
misch onderzoeksinstituut Atlas
voor Gemeenten presenteert het rap-
port vandaag in Heerlen.

'Nieuwbouwsteden' als Almere en
Spijkenisse zijn nu al aantrekkings-
kracht aan het verliezen. „Dat heeft
ich jarenlang grotendeels aan het

de betrokken gemeenten grote gevol-
gen, vooral financieel. Groeigemeen-
ten kunnen geld verdienen met de
verkoop van bouwgrond, krimpgemeen-
ten niet. Inkomsten uit onroer-
endezaakbelasting nemen bij
krimpgemeenten af omdat huizen
minder waard worden. Ook werkt de
verdeling van rijks-geld 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)

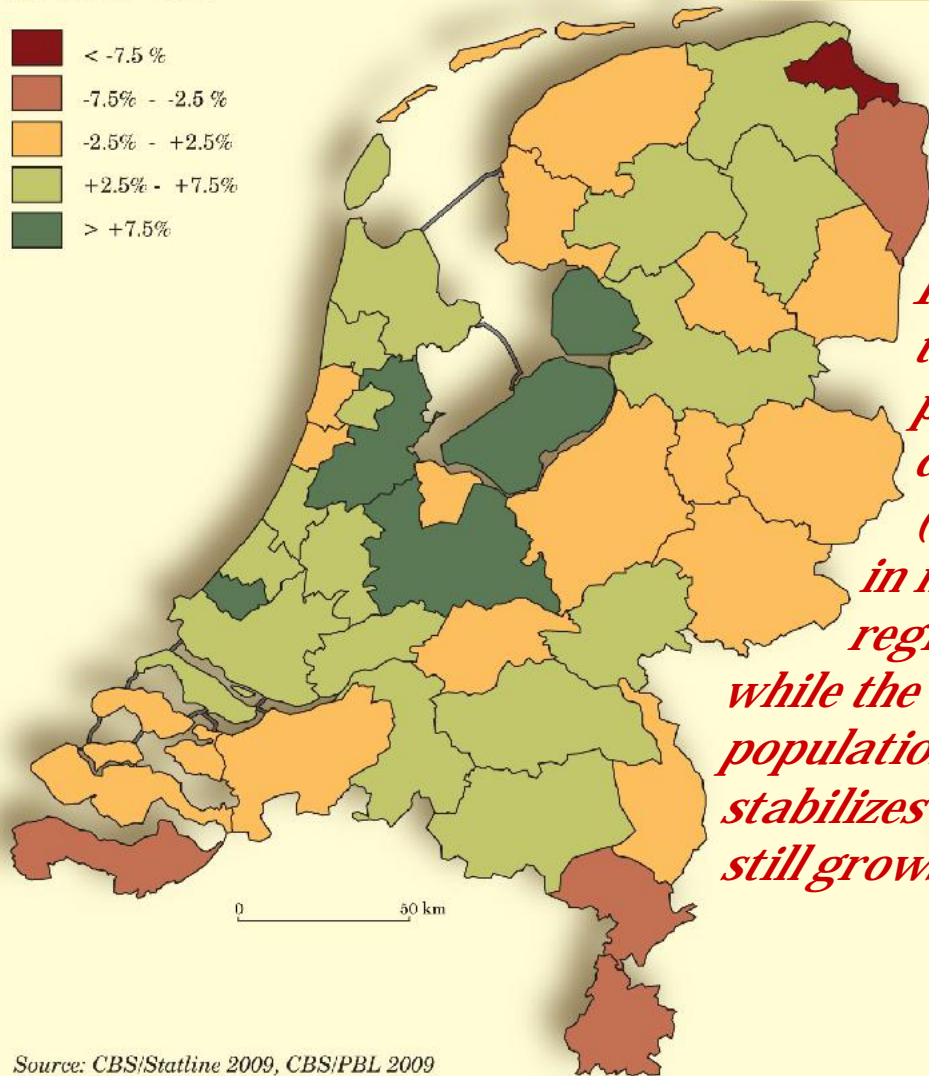
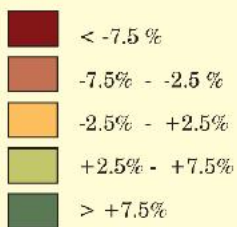


From the demographic main trends to the spatial transformations. They become manifest through intermediates like

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

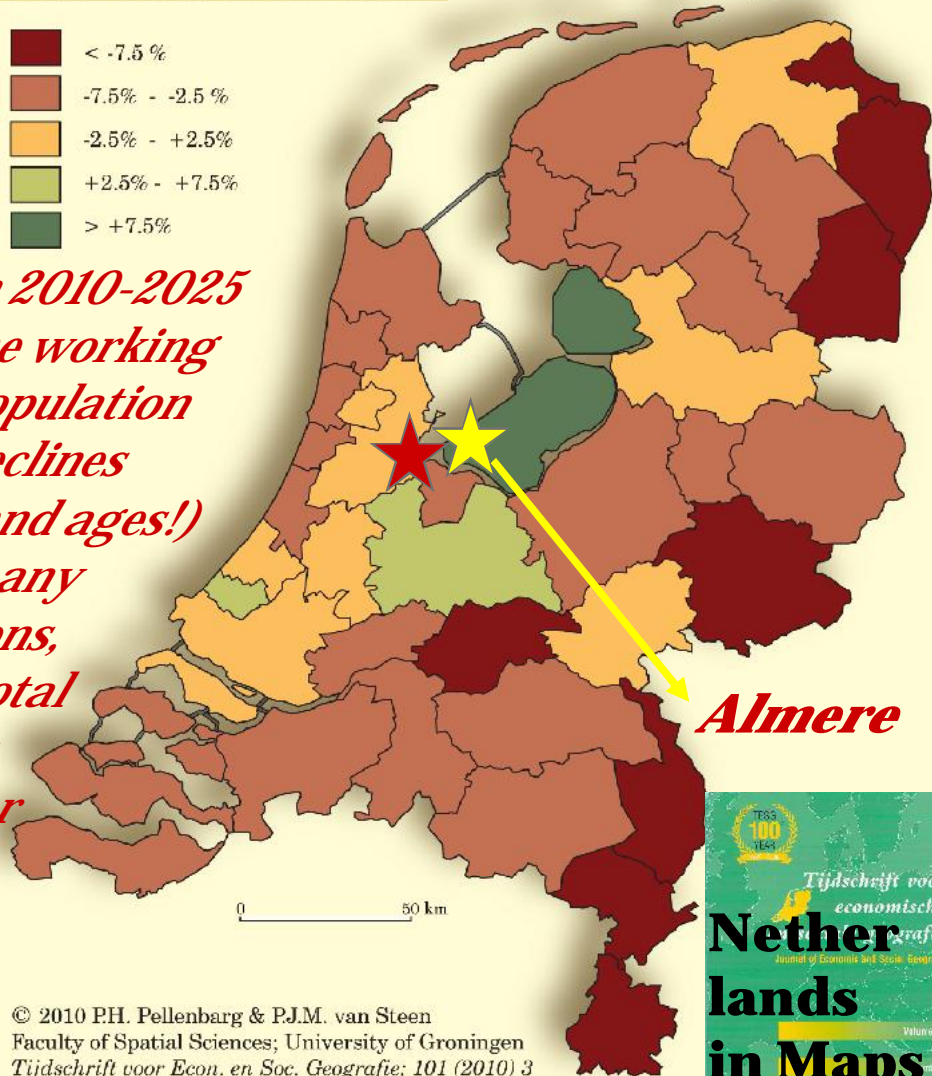
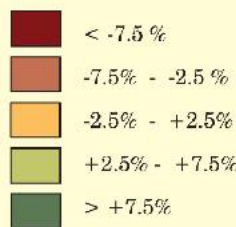
a. Total population

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



Change 2010-2025

b. Population aged 15-65

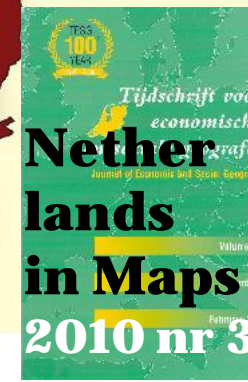


*In 2010-2025
the working
population
declines
(and ages!)
in many
regions,
while the total
population
stabilizes or
still grows*

Almere

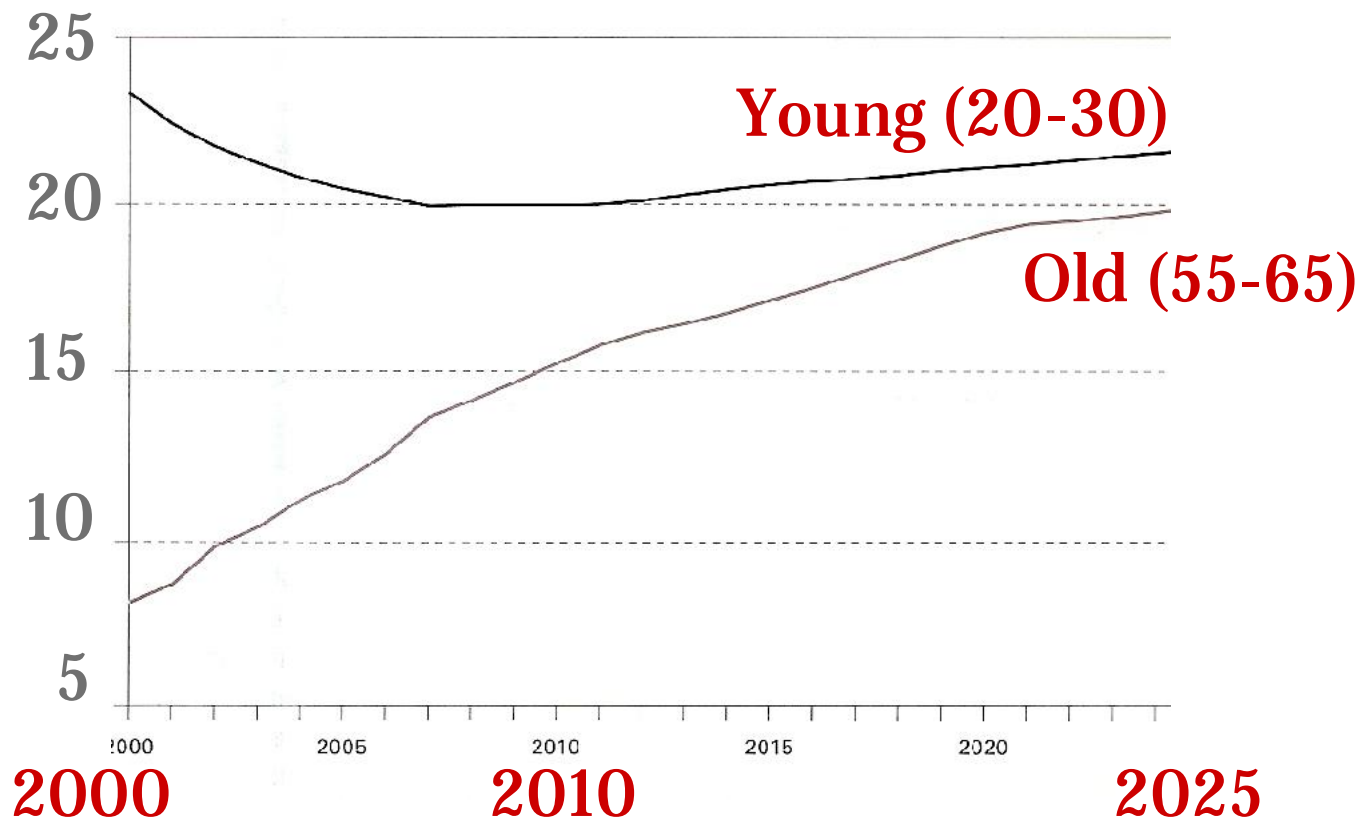
Source: CBS/Statline 2009, CBS/PBL 2009

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

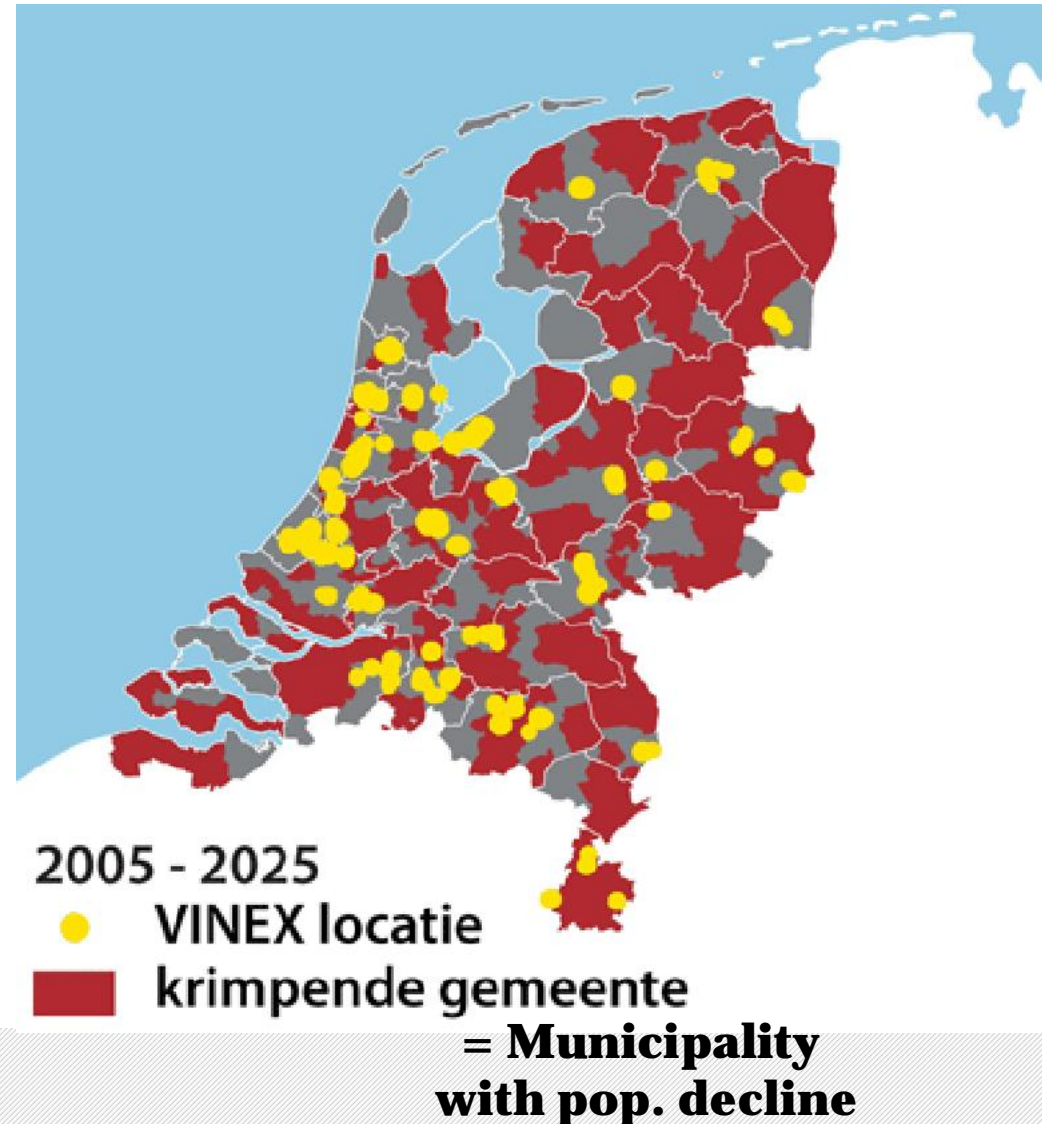




The housing market






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.

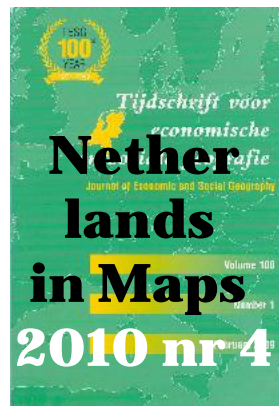
But of course the Vinex building programs have been building stones of the population forecast models










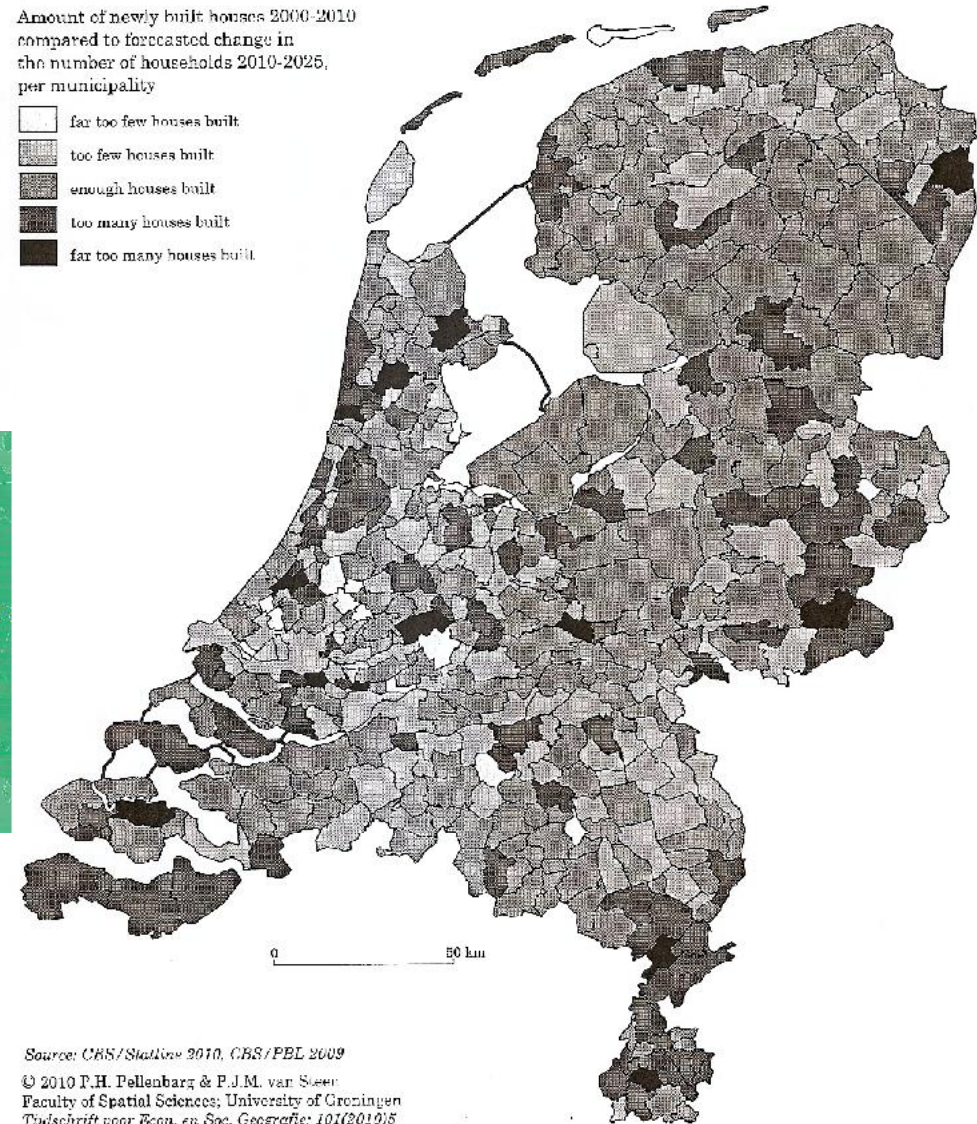
Newly built *houses* 2000-2010 compared to the forecasted increase of *household* numbers 2010-2025

- 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



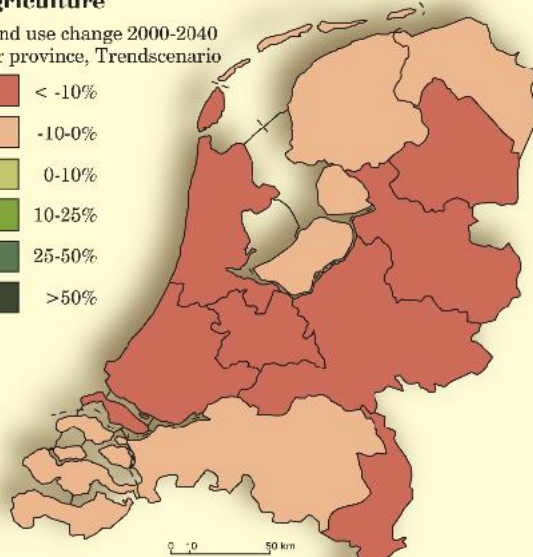
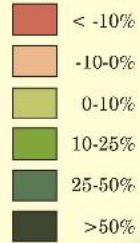
Source: CBS/Statline 2010, CBS/PBL 2009

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Agriculture

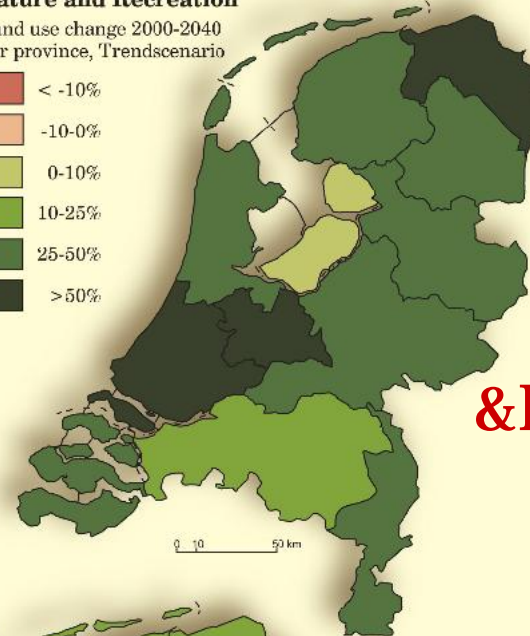
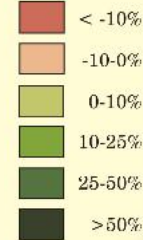
Agriculture

Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



Nature and Recreation

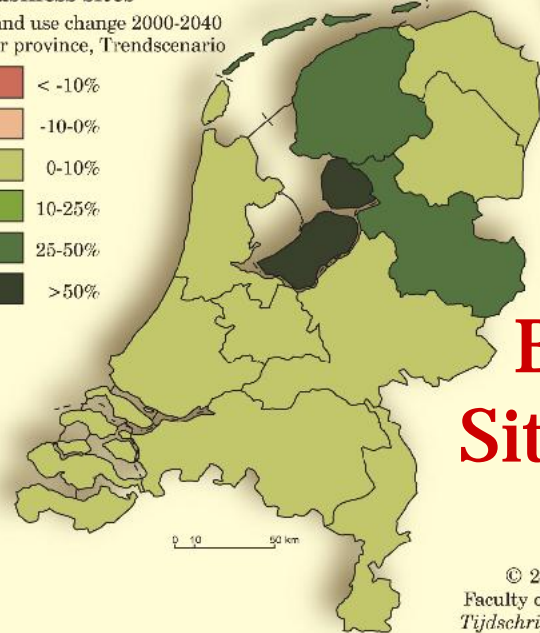
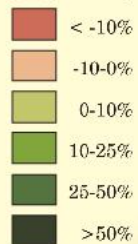
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



Nature & Recreation

Business sites

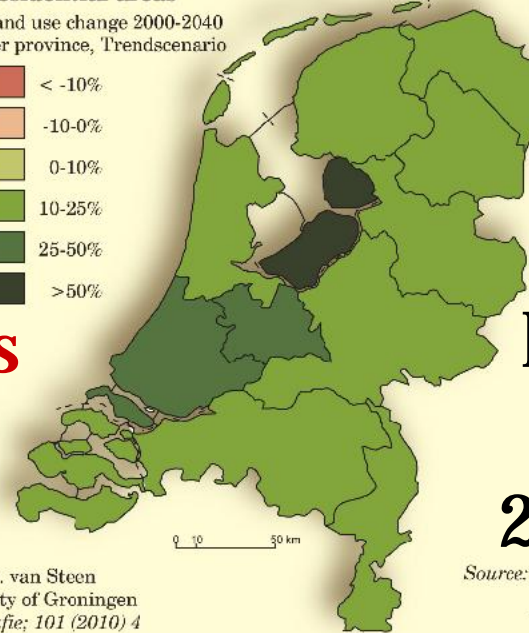
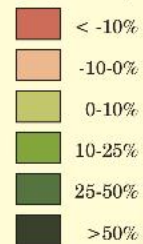
Land use change 2000-2040 per province, Trendscenario



Business Sites

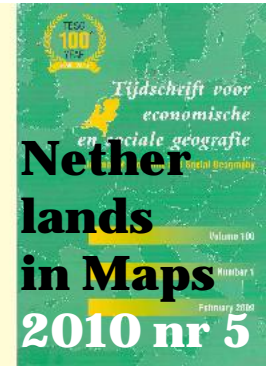
Residential areas

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

